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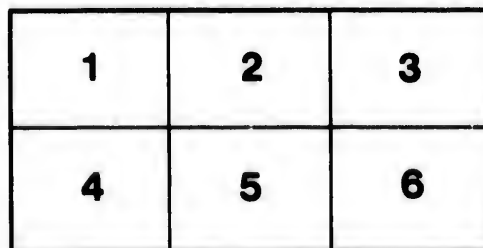
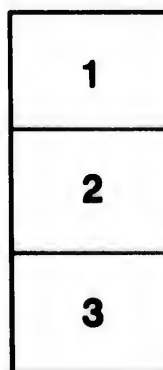
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CYCLOPÆDIA
OF
HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY;
BEING A
DICTIONARY
OF
HISTORICAL & GEOGRAPHICAL ANTONOMASIAS,
ORIGIN OF SECTS, &c.;
PECULIAR ETYMOLOGIES,
AND
REMARKABLE FACTS IN
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY,
FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS
AND GENERAL READERS.

BY J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK,

High School Department of McGill College.

"Qui Conducit."

Montreal :
PUBLISHED BY
R. & A. MILLER, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

1859.

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DEDICATION.

To the Honourable P. J. O. Chabreau,
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
CANADA EAST.

SIR,

It affords me very much pleasure in being able to dedicate this little work to you.

Your endeavours to establish a thorough system of education in Lower Canada, and to promote the best interests of so large and important a body of the community as the Teachers thereof, have been felt and appreciated. And praying that the Sovereign Disposer of all events may long spare you to fill your laborious, yet pleasing office.

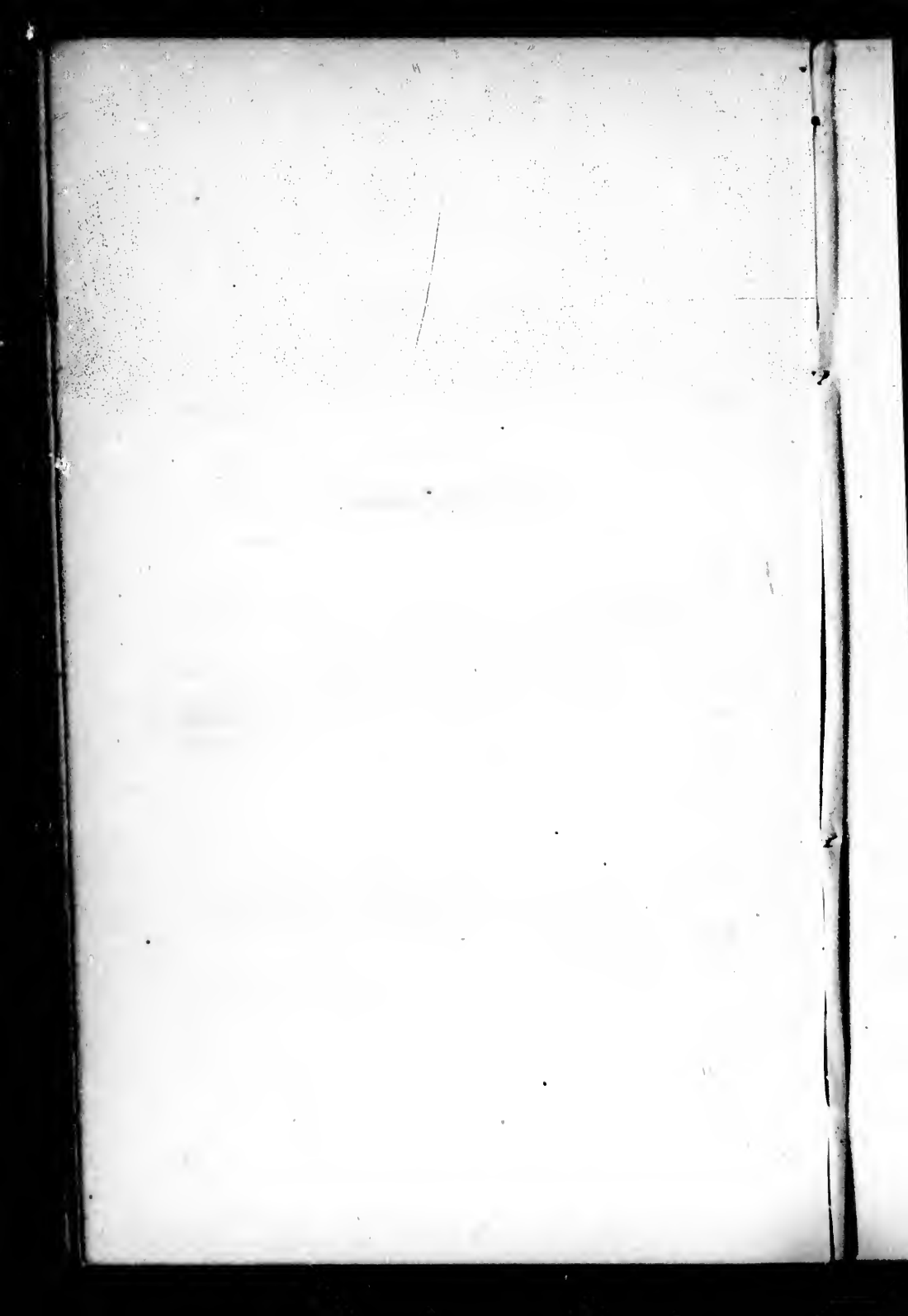
I remain,

Sir,

Your most obed't. servant,

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK.

MONTREAL, August 5th, 1859.



P R E F A C E.

Having long felt the want of a Dictionary containing Historical and Geographical Antonomasias, peculiar Etymologies, the origin of peculiar names, words and sects, which occur in the general reading of those subjects, and remarkable facts in History and Géography; I have collected from a very large number of works, such items as will be a help to the Teacher as well as the Student. No one can take up the Fifth book of the Irish National Series (see Ptolemies, Syria, and Persia) without finding a number of examples of Antonomasias, the names and titles of the Kings alone being given, and not their meaning, or why they were so called. Moreover it has become a custom, especially on this Continent, to call persons and places by their Antonomasias, instead of their true name, as we say of Boston, "The Athens of America;" or of Quebec, "The Gibraltar of Ditto"; to obviate the difficulty experienced by many is one of the intentions of this little work. I have also appended long lists of "The Last Words of the Great." and "Examples of the frequency of the numbers 7 and 3;" the latter as a good exercise for a History or Geography Class, the former to show the different feelings which possessed the bosoms of different characters, when *that* final and never to be evaded summons arrived. The dates, after the Kings, stand for the year of ascension to the throne, and those, after any well known character, the year when he reached the climax of his glory and fame.

To T. A. Gibson, Esq., M. A. of McGill University, I have to return my sincere thanks for his kindness in carefully looking over the manuscript and for his suggestions on more points than one. To all others who have kindly sent articles and otherwise assisted, I return my sincere thanks. If any of my fellow-Teachers be benefited by my undertaking, and it cause a spirit of enquiry among Students, the labor bestowed on collecting such a number of examples will not have been in vain.

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK.

Montreal, August 5th, 1859.

List of Works consulted in the Compilation of the Cyclopædia.



Encyclopædia Britannica and Penny Magazine.
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Essay on Surnames.
Brown's Dictionary of the Bible and White's Sacred History.
Cabinet of Curiosities (London Edition,) and Book of Curiosities.
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature and Natural Phenomena.
Gibbon's Fall and Decline of the Roman Empire and Vertot's Roman Republic.
Rollin's Ancient History and Josephus.
Marshman's History of India and History of the East.
French Biographical Dictionary.
English do do.
Mangnall's Historical Questions and Historica Scotica.
Smith and Lempriere's Classical Dictionaries.
The Greek and Latin Classics.
Robertson and Roy's Histories of America and Canada and Hale's United States.
Smidtz, Keightley, Goldsmith, and Chambers' Histories of Greece.
Simson and Tytler's Histories of Scotland.
Ramsay, White, Chambers, Keightley, Goldsmith, Hume, and Visible Histories of England.
Heron, Guthrie, Goldsmith, Pinnock, Guy, Stewart, Ewing, Cornwall and Mitchell's Geographies.
Ramsay, Chambers, Goldsmith, Simson and Pinnock's Histories of Rome.
White's Elements, and White's Outlines of Universal History.
Taylor's Manual of Modern History.
Langtree, Smith, and Adam's Roman Antiquities.
Robbin's Outlines of History.
Gibson's Thomson's Seasons, and a number of other works on History, Geography, Travels, Voyages and Adventures.

CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

A

ANTONOMASIA is a term applied to that form of expression, when the title, office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, is used instead of the true name of the person or place; as, Duke of Wellington—The Iron Duke. Quebec—The Gibraltar of America.

ABAS—King of Persia, A. D. 1585; The Great, *Magnus, Le Grand*, The Founder of the Sect of Abassides, which see, at Origin of Abassides.

ABDALRAHMAN—Prince of the Faithful; Abdel, or The Just, *Justus, Le Juste*. This Abdalrahman began the great Mosque of Cordova which is one of the largest of existing edifices. It was completed by the caliph, Hashem I. Its length is 600 feet, nearly equal to that of St. Peter's at Rome, and its width 250 feet, almost double that of the Metropolitan Church of Paris: 100 columns of marble or of asper formed the interior enclosure of the cupola; by means of 993 others it was divided into 49 naves, all closed by gates of bronze with sculptures in bas relief, those of the great gate alone being in massive gold; 4700 lamps illuminated the interior during the night, and consumed annually 120,000 pounds weight of oil.

ABDIAS or Obadias, A. D. 726; The Servant of God; *Serviteur de Dieu*.

ABEN—Ezra of Toledo, A. D. 1170; *Le Sage*; The Great and Admirable Doctor; so called from his learning and works.

ABERDEEN, Scotland; The Gentlest Town beyond the Forth; famous for its universities. Aberdeen University was founded by Bishop Wm. Elphinstone, for which purpose he had a bull

from the Pope, Alexander VI. A.D. 1494; Kings College was erected in 1500—6 and Mareschal College was founded by Geo. Keith, Earl Mareschal of Scotland in 1593.

ABOUBEKER, Omar, Othman and Ali; The first four successors to Mohammed; The Cutting Swords of God; so called from their bravery.

ABOUHANIFAH; The most celebrated Doctor of the Mussulmans.

ABRAHAM signifies Father of a Multitude, and he is called Father of the Faithful—Father of the Jews—originally **ABRAM**, High Father.

ABRAHAM, **ISAAC** and **JACOB**—The Patriarchs. The Fathers of the Jews—all buried in the cave of Machpelah.

ABULOLA AHMED, A.D. 970; The most celebrated of all the Arabian Poets.

ABULPHARAGIUS; Primate of all the Eastern Jacobites.

ACCA LAURENTIA—Lupa, The Prostitute; hence arose the fable of Romulus and Remus having been suckled by a (lupa) she wolf. This story of Romulus and Remus is very similar to that of Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy; Cyrus, King of the Medes and Persians; and Moses, the Leader of the Jews, in their mighty exodus from Egypt.

AOELDAMA—(Chakeldam); The field of blood; from Judas &c., being buried there. It lay to the south of the city of Jerusalem; It is also called the Potter's Field; bought to bury strangers in.

ACHILLES—The Bravest of the Greeks. The Invulnerable; He was so called from his tutor the Centaur Chiron having fed him on the entrails of lions and on the marrow of bears and boars, without giving him any vegetable food, (*a, not, and chilos, vegetable food.*) When he was a child it is said that his mother, Thetis, dipped him in the river Styx, which rendered him invulnerable in every part, except the heel, by which she held him. Paris, the son of Priam, after some years had passed of the siege of the celebrated city of Troy, slew Achilles by sending an arrow into the only vulnerable part of his body.

AOTEON—Autoneius Heros, from his Mother Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus. He was a famous hunter, and saw Diana and her nymphs bathing near Gargaphia, for which he was changed into a stag and devoured by his own dogs.

ACTIUM, Battle of; A decisive naval action took place near Actium, at the mouth of the gulf of Ambracia. The land armies were drawn up on opposite sides of the gulf, as spectators of the battle. Both sides fought with great ardour, and it was for some time doubtful which would have the advantage. At length Cleopatra herself decided the fate of the battle. She had, in the beginning of the action, been near the line, and had continued to watch the battle, till, overcome with anxiety and terror she ordered her vessel to a little distance for greater safety. Being once in motion, influenced by fright, or, as some say, willing to betray Antony, she continued her flight. The gilded poop and purple sail of her vessel, rendered her retreat conspicuous, and sixty ships of the Egyptian squadron left the action and followed her. Antony, either giving up all for lost, or attempting to rally his fleet, followed. He was received on board the galley of Cleopatra and became the companion of her flight. The army of Antony witnessed his flight, but believed, that although vanquished at sea, he would soon return and place himself at their head. They, therefore, stood firm, and for a time resisted all the attempts of Octavius to win them to his interest. Finding, however, that their leaders took no steps to join them, they at last went over in a body to Octavius.

ADEN—Arabia; Gibraltar of the East; Key of the Red Sea; A great Fortress belonging to Britain.

ADEODATUS Pope, A.D. 672—The Gift of God; *Donum Dei*; *Dieu donné*, so called from the goodness &c. of his disposition.

ADRIAN, A.D. 1495; *Le Chartreux*; or The Carthusian Friar, from living among the Monks.

ÆGEÆ, in Ancient Greece—Goat's Town. See Hist. of Greece.

ÆLIUS PÆTUS—Catus, or the Cunning; hence the Family of Cato. Ælius Pætus received his name Catus from the circumstance of a woodpecker perching on his head in the Senate, when a soothsayer exclaimed that, if he preserved the bird his house would flourish and Rome decay, he immediately bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were soon after, slain in the great battle of Cannæ.

ÆSCHINES—The Rival of Demosthenes. He wrote 3 orations and thrice three (9) epistles, which, from their number, received the name "The Last of the Muses and the First of the Graces."

ÆTIUS, 5th century; *L'Impie*; The Ungodly, from his crimes

and atheistical principles; fought against Attila and was stabbed by Valentinian, Roman Emperor, A.D. 456

AFIUM KARA HISSAR, a Town in Asia Minor; The Black Castle of Opium, called so by the Turks.

AGAPEMONIANS, Sect of; from *Agapai*, love or friendship feasts, founded in the 19th century by Price, an enthusiast.

AGATHIAS, 6th century; *Le Scholastique*; The Pedantic, on account of his pride and style.

AGRA, INDIA—The Key of Hindostan. Agra was once a most extensive and opulent city, where the Great Mogul sometimes resided. His palace was prodigiously large, and the seraglio contained above a thousand women, with numerous palaces, caravansaries, baths, mosques, and mausoleums. The Persians, Chinese and English, resorted here, and the Dutch had a factory, and a great trade was carried on; but Agra has, of late, rapidly declined.

AJAX—Telamonius Heros, 2nd in bravery to Achilles; *Ajax dominus Septemplicis clypei*. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses disputed their claims to the arms of the hero.—When Ajax saw that Ulysses was the victor, he in rage slaughtered a whole flock of sheep, supposing them to be the sons of Atreus who had given the preference to Ulysses, and then stabbed himself with his sword. His body was buried at Sigeum, and his tomb was visited by *Alexander the Great*.

AJAX—Son of Oileus; *Moderator Ajax*; Temperate Ajax. He is also called the Locrian, in contradistinction to the son of Telamon, and because he was the son of Oileus, King of Locris. He went with 40 ships to the Trojan war, Virgil declares that Minerva seized him in a whirlwind and dashed him against a sharp rock (*acuto scopulo*) where he expired, *consumed by the thunder*.

AKINSIDE, MARK; The British Lucretius; Author of "The Pleasures of Imagination."

ALBIGENSES—See Origin of do.

ALBA LONGA; The Long White City, built by Æneas.

ALBERT of Germany, A.D. 1494; The Brave, *Le Courageux*, *Fortis*, so called from his deeds in the battle field.

ALBERT—Elector of Brandenburg, A.D. 1134; The Bear. *L'Ours*. *Ursus*, so called from his valour and warlike look.

ALBERTUS—a German Monk, A.D. 1250; The Great, *Magnus*, *Le Grand*, from his works.

ALBINOVANUS—a Latin Poet; styled by Ovid. *The Divine Divinus.*

ALBON, JOHN—A.D. 1550; Mareschal of St. André.

ALCANTARA—in Spain; called by the Moors, Alcantarat-el-Seif, or The bridge of the sword; Roman name, Norba Cæsarea.

ALEMANNI—All Men, *i. e.* Men of all nations; fought against the Romans. A body of Suevi were defeated by Caracalla A.D. 214. On one occasion 300,000 of this warlike people are said to have been vanquished in a battle near Milan, by Gallienus, at the head of 10,000 Romans.

ALEXANDER—The Great; The Conqueror of the World. The Young Macedonian Hero—The Macedonian Madman, according to Pope.

The following is Dean Swift's memorable derivation of Alexander the Great's name. The prince of Macedon says the Dean, was fond, from his youth upwards, of roasted eggs. His servants used to make them ready for him by heating them slowly among the ashes; and as their master was rather a testy gentleman, and hated to be kept waiting for dinner, whenever they saw him coming home from the hunt or the review, they used to cry out in chorus, from kitchen to attic, "*All eggs under the grate!*" And this in time became the appellation by which their heroic prince was universally known.

Alexander the Great, son of Phillip, King of Macedon, was a prince of an extraordinary spirit, and endowed with a form of body thereunto corresponding. He began his wonderful career about the age of twenty, and in the space of twelve years conquered the greatest part of the known world. He received his education from Aristotle and Calisthenes, and greatly honoured learning and learned men. After he had conquered Babylon, he became haughty and supercilious and was much addicted to intemperance. Some say, that he died in a fit of drunkenness; others, that he was poisoned by some of his officers, in revenge for the death of many persons, whom he had wantonly caused to be murdered.

Alexandria, or *Iskanderia*, was built by Alexander the Great, about 333 years before the Christian era. Diodorus Siculus relates, that it had on its rolls, in his days (45 years before the Christian era) 300,000 freemen. The celebrated library founded here by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the temple of Serapis, con-

taining in his time 400,000 volumes, and at a later period, 700,000, was, in 642, destroyed by order of the caliph Omar, who became master of the city. The general who took it said, in his letter to the monarch, that he found in it 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 40,000 Jews who paid tribute, 400 theatres, and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kind of vegetable food. Here, on the 21st of March 1801, the French were defeated by the British under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th.

ALEXIUS I.—Greek Emperor; Commenus—from Castamona in Asia, the patrimonial estate of the Commeni.

ALEXIUS II.—Greek Emperor; Strategopulus, signifying his military profession, *strategos*, a soldier. He is also called Commenus, and also Porphyrogenitus, because he was born in that chamber of the palace at Constantinople which was appropriated to the Roman Empresses when confined. The Chamber itself was either lined with purple cloth or the floor was paved with porphyry, the Greek word for purple signifies also the stone.

ALEXIUS III.—Greek Emperor; Angelus, The Angel, by antiphrasis; The Tyrant, from his cruelty and crimes. He deposed his brother Isaac and threw him into prison, having taken away his sight.

ALEXIUS V.—Greek Emperor; Mourzoufie, from the thickness of his eye-brows; Ducas, from forgetting his empire's dignity and becoming a judge. His father-in-law put out his eyes, and after wandering as a mendicant he was seized and cast from the top of Theodosius's pillar.

ALFRED—King of England; The Great, *Magnus*, *Le Grand*, The Truth Teller. The Founder of Oxford University. He first sent out ships to discover a north-east passage.

ALHAMA—in Spain; The Romish and Moorish City of Hot Springs; The Unclean Mountain Oheltenham of Spain.

ALI—Son in-law to Mahomet; Styled by him The Lion of God, always victorious. He succeeded Mahomet as prophet A.D. 635.

ALI MAHOMET PACHA—Dj zzar or The Butcher, from his treacherous murder of the Mamelukes or slaves as it signifies.

ALLADIUS—King of the Latins, B.C. 855; *Le Sacrilege*; The Sacrilegious, from his plundering the temples and from his crimes.

ALLAHABAD.—A. . . ; The City of God—a famous town in Gangetic Hindostan.

ALMANAC.—See Origin of do.

ALP ARSLAN, or Arabian History—The Valiant Lion; The Most Skilful Archer of his Age. The Most Puissant Monarch of Asia. His whole name is Mohammed-ben-Daud Alp Arslan. He was stabbed A.D. 1072.

ALPHONSO of ASTURIUS—A.D. 750; The Catholic. *Le Catholique*.

ALPHONSO I.—of Portugal, A.D. 1094; Enriquez, because he was son of Henri of Bourgoyne.

ALPHONSO II.—of Portugal, A.D. 1212; Crassus, or The Fat, *Le Gros*, from his stoutness.

ALPHONSO IV.—of Portugal, A.D. 1325; The Liberal; on account of his free and kind disposition.

ALPHONSO V.—of Portugal, A.D. 1448; The African, because he took Tanager, &c., in 1455 or *L'Africain*.

ALPHONSO II.—of Spain, A.D. 791; The Chaste. *Le Chaste*. The Victorious, from conquering the Moors.

ALPHONSO III.—of Spain, A.D. 866; The Great; *Magnus, Le Grand, El Magno*, from his deeds.

ALPHONSO IV.—of Spain, A.D. 925; El Monge, The Monk. The Recluse or Acetic, from his religious life.

ALPHONSO VI.—of Spain, A.D. 1072; The Valiant. The Brave. *Fortis; Le Brave*, from his victories over his enemies.

ALPHONSO VIII.—of Spain, A.D. 1126; Raymond, from his father, or perhaps from Spanish words signifying King of the world.

ALPHONSO IX.—of Spain, A.D. 1158; The Noble. *Le Noble. Le Bon*; The Good. *Bonus*, from his happy reign and good disposition.

ALPHONSO X.—of Spain, A.D. 1252; The Wise. *Sapient. Le Sage* and *L'Astronome, El Sabio*, famous for the Alphonsine Tables which he drew up.

ALPHONSO XI.—of Spain, A.D. 1350; The Avenger, from revenging a family murder.

ALPHONSO I.—of Aragon, A.D. 1104; The Warrior. *Le Guerrier. Bellator. El Batallador*.

ALPHONSO III.—of Aragon, A.D. 1285; The Beneficent. *Le Bienfaisant. Beneficent*.

ALPHONSO V.—of Aragon, A.D. 1416; The Wise. *Sapiens. Le Sage*; from his wise government.

ALPHONSO—son of Ferdinand, A.D. 1442; The Magnanimous. *Le Magnanime. Magnanimus*, so called from the urbanity of his manners.

ALUTIAN or ALEUTIAN ISLANDS (Fox Islands) were so named on account of the great number of foxes with which they abound. The inhabitants dress in furs, and ornament their heads with showy caps. Those of the same island account themselves of the same race. They live together in societies of families united, who mutually aid each other. They are said to have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. In dressing their food they use a hollow stone, in which they place the food, and cover it closely with another. By this mode of cookery the meat retains much of its succulency.

AMALARIUS or TREVES—A.D. 814; *Fortunatus. The Lucky*, from some incident in his life.

AMAZON RIVER—See Maranon.

AMAZONS—The female warriors of Pontus; from *a, non, and maza, mamma*; because they cut off their right breast to handle the sword more easily, or hurl the javelin or bend the bow.

AMEDEE or AMADEUS.—count of Savoy, A.D. 1285; The Great, *Magnus, Le Grand*; so called from his immortal defense of Rhodes against the Turks; died A.D. 1323.

AMEDEE or AMADEUS VI.—count of Savoy, A.D. 1373; *Le Comte Verd*, on account of the colour of his clothes or armour. He died of the plague, after a glorious reign of 40 years.

AMEDEE or AMADEUS VII.—count of Savoy; The Pacific, *Pacificus. Le Pacifique*, called from a peaceful disposition which he displayed.

AMEDEE IX, A.D. 1470—Duke of Savoy; called by his subjects from his goodness to them, "The Blessed Amadeus," or Amedeo.

AMERICA—is named after a Florentine, *Amerigo Vespucci*, who visited the N. coast of S. America in 1499, and on his return to Europe published the first account of the newly discovered countries. That Continent was, however, discovered by Columbus in 1498; and N. America was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the employ of Henry VII. of England, in 1497; a year before the discovery of the Continent by Columbus. Most of the W.

Indian Islands were discovered some years earlier. Guanahani, now called San Salvador, was the first land discovered. This was in 1492.

AMETHYST—See Origin of do.

AMMONIAC—See Origin of do.

AMMONIUS of ALEXANDRIA—Saccas, because his first business was that of carrying corn in bags, French *sacs*, Latin, *saccus*.

AMMONIUS—a famous Surgeon of Alexandria, invented a particular method in anatomy, and received the name of Lithotomist.

AMORIUM—The Monk of Alexandria, Egypt, so called from residing at Alexandria.

ANACREON—The Swan of Teos, on account of his beautiful Odes. He was choked, while drinking, by a grape stone.

ANASTASIUS—The Silentary or Sinaite, so called because he was a monk on Mount Sinai. He lived in the 7th century.

ANASTASIUS—Bibliothecarius, because he was the Librarian of the Vatican, A.D. 860. See Vatican.

ANAXOGORAS—The Tutor of Pericles, *L'Esprit*; *Noos*, *Mind* or *Spirit*, because he declared that the Spirit was the cause of the Universe. He held that the Moon was inhabited, and the Sun a mass of burning light, which gave light and heat to all other luminaries.

ANCIUS MARTIUS, B.C. 634—The Good. *Bonus*, *Le Bon*, called Martius, from his warlike disposition. He was the 4th King of Rome, and grandson of Numa Pompilius; reigned 42 years.

ANDALUSIA—Spain, The Raisin Country.

ANDERSON, Professor, celebrated Magician of the 19th century. The Wizard of the North, so called from the expertness with which he goes through his tricks.

ANDRONICUS II.—of Roman History, The Elder, Paleologus, from knowing ancient things.

ANDRONICUS III.—of Roman History, The Younger; Junior vel Minor.

ANDRONICUS—Duke of Trebizond, Magnus, from his great tallness.

ANDRONICUS LIVIUS—The most ancient of the Latin Comic Poets.

ANGELUS PETER—A.D. 1585; Bergeus, because born at Berges, or Barja, a village of Tuscany. He died A.D. 1596, aged 79.

ANNA—a Greek princess ; Commena from the patrimonial estate in Asia Minor.

ANTIGONUS DOSON, or **GONATUS**—of Syria ; Evergetes or The Benefactor ; This title is given to a number of kings.

ANTIOCH or Antiochia, Asia—Queen of the East, called also, Antakia. was once a magnificent city. This city was also surnamed ad Orontem from the Orontes river on the banks of which it was built. This place for extent, beauty and population was at one time esteemed the third city in the world. It is now a poor ill-built Turkish town. In ancient times the celebrated grove of Daphne was near this city.

ANTIOCHUS I.—of Syria, Soter ; Saviour or Deliverer, from freeing his country from foreign yoke.

ANTIOCHUS II.—of Syria, B.C. 261 ; Theos, or God. *Theos and Deus, God*, names by which more than one Emperor is designated. He was complimented with the title of Theos, or God, for delivering the people of Miletus from the oppression of Timarchus, Governor of Caria.

ANTIOCHUS III.—of Syria, B.C. 217 ; The Great *Magnus, Le Grand*, from his undertakings.

ANTIOCHUS IV.—of Syria, B.C. 175 ; Theos-Epiphanes or The Victorious or Illustrious God, or Epiphanes. After destroying Jerusalem, the Jews called him Epimanes, or Furious, and not Epiphanes.

ANTIOCHUS V.—of Syria, B.C. 164 ; Eupator, from his paternal love ; *eus, good, pater, father*, although only 9 years old when his father died.

ANTIOCHUS VI.—of Syria, B.C. 143 ; Entheus, for The Noble ; Theos, or God ; *Theos, Deus, God*.

ANTIOCHUS VII.—of Syria, B.C. 130 ; Sidetes, from the town Side, in Asia Minor, where he was reared. He is also called the Hunter from his love of hunting.

ANTIOCHUS VIII.—of Syria, B.C. 120 ; Grypus, from his aquiline nose, *grupos, curved, or hook-nosed*. He was slain B.C. 97.

ANTIOCHUS IX.—of Syria, B.C., 93 ; Cyzenicus, and Cyzicenus from the city Cyzinus, in Asia Minor, where he was brought up.

ANTIOCHUS X.—of Syria, B.C. 90 ; Pius, ironically so called, because he married Selena, his father and uncle's wife.

ANTIOCHUS XII.—of Syria ; Dionysius, from his patronymic.

ANTIOCHUS—the last King of Syria, B.C. 65 ; Asiaticus, from

- being a native of a particular part of that country, and Come-
genus because he also reigned over Comegena, in Asia Minor.
- ANTIPHON**—Ancient Orator; B.C., 411; The Rhamnusian, from
Rhamnus in Africa, where he was reared.
- ANTONINUS**, Roman Emperor A.D. 138—Pius, from nursing
Adrian, Emperor of Rome; The Second Numa; The Father of
his Country, *Pater Patriæ*; His name was Titus Aurelius
Fulvius Antoninus.
- ANTONINUS** A.D. 169 Do.—(Marcus Aurelius); called The
Philosopher, from his love of Learning.
- ANTONY**—Mark; Cretensis, from his wars in Crete. The Fa-
mous Triumvir, slain in Egypt.—See Actium and Queen Cleo-
patra.
- APOLLINARIS** Claudius—The Old; *Senex*; *Le Vieux*; Bishop
of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, A.D. 170.
- APOLLINARIS**—son of the above; The Young, *Juvenis*. *Le*
Jeune.
- APOLLYON**—The Abaddon of Hebrew. The Destroyer.
- APRIL FOOL**—See Origin of do.
- AQUILEIA**—Ancient Italy (Italia)—Secunda Roma, from its
grandeur. Its other name was Aquilegia. The Roman Em-
perors often resided here.
- ARABIA**—The Land of Mahomet. Africa, in Little. There are
3 great drawbacks in this country, viz. Deserts, want of Water,
and the Bay-a-rish or Black wind.
- ARABIA**—Felix or the Happy; Araby the Blest. (called so by
the poets).
Arabia Felix, or the Happy, is a rich and populous country,
abounding in fragrant spices, myrrh, frankincense, and cassia.
Hence comes the saying, "all the sweets of Arabia."
- ARABIA**—Deserta or the Desert; from its barrenness.
- ARABIA**—Petraea; The Stony; from *Petreeis*, stony, rocky,
some affirm it comes from Petra, the largest town in it.
- ARBITER**—See Origin of do.
- ARCADIA**—Drymodes, the country of Oaks: *drus*, an oak.
- ARCHELAUS**—Greek Philosopher, B.C. 444; The Physician,
because he first brought the rudiments of that science from
Ionia to Athens.
- ARCHIAS**—of Grecian History. The Exile Hunter; *Phogado-*
thêras.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAM—Earl of Nithsdale (Scotland) Black Douglas, from his complexion or his armour.

ARCHIBALD—Earl of Nithsdale— Bell the Cat, see Hist. of Scotland, for the fable whence he was called.

ARCHIMEDES—a famous geometrician and astronomer of Syracuse, who, when that city was besieged by the Romans, for some time baffled their efforts, by means of the machines which he invented. Marcellus the consul so greatly admired his talents, that when the city was at last taken, and a general massacre of the inhabitants about to take place, he gave orders that Archimedes should be preserved. He was killed, however, by a soldier, whilst intent in describing some mathematical figures on the ground, and entirely ignorant of the capture of the city.

Hiero, king of Syracuse, gave orders for a crown to be made him of pure gold; but suspecting the workmen had debased it, by mixing it with silver or copper, he recommended the discovery of the fraud to the celebrated Archimedes; and desired to know the exact quantity of alloy in the crown.

Archimedes, in order to detect the imposition, procured two other masses, the one of pure gold, the other of silver or copper, and each of the same weight with the former; and by putting them separately into a vessel full of water, the quantity of water expelled by them determined their specific gravities; from which, and their given weights, the quantities of gold and alloy in the crown may be determined. He discovered the problem whilst in his bath, observing that a quantity of water overflowed equal to the bulk of his body, he leaped out of his bath, ran home, exclaiming as he went "*I have found it.*" He is said to have made burning glasses of such power that by them he set fire to the enemy's vessels which were besieging Syracuse. He boasted that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth.

ARCHONS 30, of Athens. The 30 Tyrants, so the 30 competitors to the Roman Monarchy are called by the same name.

ARENA—See Origin of do.

AREOPAGUS—The Hill of Mars, The famous Athenian Council, from *areios* and *pagos*, the martial hill. See Dionysius.

ARIARATHES VI—King of Cappadocia. Philopator, from his piety and affection to his father, began to reign B.C. 166.

ARION—The Favourite of the Muses; when cast into the sea a

Dolphin carried him on his back to the Isle of Tenedos. A little before he was cast into the water he attracted a number by his music, of which they are very fond.

ARISTAEUS—Son of Apollo ; Nomus, and Agreus, from his fondness of hunting.

ARISTIDES, of Athens—The Just, *Justus Le Juste*, so called from discharging the offices of state with credit, died very poor B.C. 467.

ARISTODEMUS—The Coward. *Le Poltron*, hence the English word poltron. He was called the coward, because, as the story goes, he would not, like Eurystus, return, when he heard that the battle of Thermopylae had begun. He afterwards nobly retrieved his character and fell fighting for his country.

ARISTOMENES—General of Messenia. The Just, *Justus, Le Juste*, from his equity, to which he joined true valour, sagacity, and perseverance of a general. He often entered Sparta in disguise, but having been taken prisoner by the Lacedemonians, and trying to escape, he was unfortunately slain. His body being opened his heart was found all covered with hair.

ARISTOTLE—The Tutor of Alexander ; The Most Subtle of all Philosophers ; The Founder of the Peripatetic Sect ; The Great Master of the Great Alexander. Peripatetic sect, from *peripetetikos*, because Aristotle taught in the Lyceum of Athens.—See Lyceum.

ARMENIAN Belief of the Ark still being on Mount Ararat—See Origin of do.

ARMENIAN Translation of the Sacred Scriptures. The Queen of Versions, from the correctness of the translation.

ARMENIUS or **HERMAN**—The National Hero of Germany. called also the Deliverer of Germany—assassinated A.D. 21, in his 37th year.

ARNOLD of **WINKELREID**—The Codrus of Switzerland ; of Battle Martyrs Chief. According to the Swiss histories, Arnold of Winkelreid, " of battle-martyrs chief," made a way into the ranks of the mail-clad warriors of Austria, by clasping a number of their serried spears in his arms, and bearing down the spearmen. His last words were " Make way for liberty."

ARRAS—See Origin of do.

ARNOLD, Duke of Bavaria. The Bad. *Malus. Le Mauvais.*

ARSACES—King of Persia. King of Kings. *Rex Regum* ; a powerful Monarch of Persia.

ARTAXERXES I. B.C. 465—King of Persia. Macrochir and Longimanus; because one hand was longer than the other, and standing upright he could touch his knee. The same was said of Rob Roy.

ARTAXERXES II. B.C. 404—King of Persia. Mnemon. The Rememberer, from his wonderful memory. He died at the great age of 94, having reigned 62 years.

ARTAXERXES III. B.C. 359—King of Persia. Ochus or the Illegitimate. Ochus or Nothus, signifies Bastard; poisoned by his officer Bagoas.

ARTEMIDORUS—of Ephesus; Daldian, from taking Daldus, a town of Lydia.

ASIA—Minor, or the Less, in contra-distinction to the whole continent.

ASSA—The Last King of Bengal.

ASSASSINS—A famous order among the Mahometans, A.D. 1090; hence our word *assassin* or murderer; Their king was styled the Ancient of the Mountain; and The Old Man of the Mountain. Some affirm that the etymology of this word is from *haschischim*, an intoxicating preparation of henbane and hemp, which, when smoked or otherwise inhaled, excites a violent delirium or a pleasant trance.

ASSER or **ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS**—In the reign of Alfred the Great; The Learned Welshman. He lived in the 9th century, and was Monk of St. David's. He wrote the Life of Alfred.

ATALANTA—The Nonacria Herois. The Arcadian Maid, famous in the Calydonian Hunt.

ATHANASIUS—The Champion of Orthodoxy, born at Alexandria, and afterwards became Bishop of the city at the early age of 28 years.

ATHENS—Greece, Queen of the Sea. Capital of Attica. The Grecian Centre of Learning. The Home of Philosophy, now called *Setines*.

ATHOLES—Son of Menes, B.C. 2122—The Author of Hieroglyphics.

ATTALUS II.—King of Pergamos; Philadelphus, from his fraternal affection to his brothers. He was poisoned by his nephew B.C. 138.

ATTALUS III.—King of Pergamos; Philopater by antiphrasis, because of his wanton cruelty to his relations. It was this

king who left in his will the words *P. R. meorum heres esto*, which the Romans interpreted for themselves, and took possession of the kingdom, B.C. 133.

ATTORNEY—See Origin of do.

ATTILA, A.D. 433—The Scourge of God; The Terror of the World; He boasted that grass never grew where his horse had trod.—See the Threes, No 231.

AUGUST—Formerly called *Sextilis* or the 6th month from March, which was accounted the 1st month, styled August in honour of Augustus.

AUGUSTA—The name by which a Roman Emperor's wife was styled; after her death she was called *Diva*. This was the name given to 70 cities of the empire in honour of Cæsar Augustus. Saragossa, Spain, involves both names, being a contraction of Cæsar Augustus. Herod, out of compliment to the same prince, called Samaria, *Sebaste*, which is the Greek for *August* or *Majestic*.

AUGUSTINA ZARAGOZA—The Maid of Saragossa, from helping the Spaniards in their heroic defense of that town.

AUGUSTINE, St.—The Apostle of England; First Bishop of Canterbury. The greatest, most illustrious, and wisest Doctor of his time.

AUGUSTUS STANISLAUS—The Last King of Poland. See Stanislaus.

AUSTRALIA—Felix or the Happy, from its fertility.

AVA—once called The Golden City, when the Burmese Emperor lived there.

AVALANCHES, or **LAND SLIPS**—The dislodgments of mountain masses, which fall in a heap of ruins into the subjacent valleys, or a simple slide to a lower level without entire derangement, are not uncommon with certain formations of a loose and solvent texture. Though the work of a few moments as to the actual catastrophe, the predisposing process for the event extends through a series of ages. It is generally due to the solvent power of water percolating by rents and fissures to a stratum of soft sandstone, limestone, or conglomerate, the bases of other strata, and gradually carrying away its material.

In 1248, a part of Mount Grenier, in Savoy, fell, burying five parishes, covering an extent of nine square leagues with its

ruins. In 1806, the Vale of Goldau, in the Canton of Zug, with 97 houses and 484 persons, was overwhelmed by the fall of the Rossberg, (Mount Ruffli.) In 1826, after violent rain, following a dry season, an extensive land slip occurred in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

AVILA, JOHN—A.D., 1560; The Apostle of Andalusia (Spain).

AVITUS—Roman Emperor; Heliogabalus, The Glutton, He was called Heliogabalus from bringing the God Elagabal from Syria to Rome and ordering it to be worshipped.

During his short reign of four years, he married and divorced six wives. Although his dress was always of the richest purple, embroidered with gold and precious stones, he never wore the same habit twice.

Many of his follies assumed the appearance of childish weakness. At one time he ordered the collection of 10,000 pounds of spiders, to be a testimony to the greatness of the city. His guests were invited in the same spirit of absurdity. Thus, he made a feast for eight old men, eight blind men, eight deaf men, eight black men, eight lame with the gout, and eight so fat that they could scarcely sit at the table. A spirit of cruelty always mingled with his childishness. Sometimes he would nearly suffocate his guests in rooms filled with roses, or would terrify them by letting loose among them wild beasts, which had been previously deprived of their teeth and claws.

The whimsical character of Heliogabalus was displayed in the preparations that he had made for his death. Fearing that he might be driven to extremities, he built a lofty tower, with steps of gold and pearl, from which he might throw himself down. He prepared cords of purple and gold to strangle himself with; he provided swords and daggers of gold; and kept poison in boxes of emerald, in order that he might choose the manner of his death. The correct reading is Eliogabalus. He is also styled The Sardanapalus of Rome, from his crimes and debaucheries.

AZON—of Bologne, A.D. 1200; The Mother of Right and the Source of Laws.

AZPIQUETA or **AZRIQUETA MARTIN**—of Toulouse, A.D. 1580; Navarre, being of the family of that name.

B

BAB-EL-MANDEB, STRAITS of—The Floodgate of Tears, from the numerous shipwrecks which take place there.

BABYLON—Asia, The Great; The Mother of Harlots; The Abomination of the Whole Earth, famous for its walls, one of the 7 wonders of the world. See Wonders of the world at Stevens. No. 32.

BACON or BACONTHORPE, A.D. 1340—Le Docteur Resolu. The Resolute Doctor; an English Monk.

BACON, SIR FRANCIS, A.D. 1617—called by Queen Elizabeth, The Young Lord Keeper, alluding to the office held by his father; by a poet of that age, called "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," from being accused of bribery when Lord Chancellor; The Miner and Sapper of Philosophy; The Pioneer of Nature; The Priest of Nature's Mysteries. The anagram from his name and title is: Sir Francis Bacon, Lord keeper; Is born and elect for a rich speaker.

BACON, ROGER, A.D. 1285—The Admirable Doctor. He discovered the error in the Calendar which was adopted by Gregory, also the Magic Lantern. He collected his writings into one volume, called *Opus Majus*, or the *Greater Work*, and sent them to Pope Clement IV.

BADIUS, A.D. 1530—Assensius, on account of coming from Asche, near Brussels, Belgium.

BAFFIN'S BAY and HUDSON'S BAY—The Arctic Mediterranean.

BAGDAD—Asia, The Tower of Saints; The Mahomedan Athens; Medinat-as-salem. The Town of peace and prosperity; Bagdad means Bag, *the garden*, Dad, *of Dad*.

BAHRUM—Guibin or Dry Wood, from his unrelenting, unyielding disposition.

BAJAZET or BAYEZID—Emperor of the Turks, A.D. 1380; L'Eclair; Ilderim; The Thunderer; Kaisar of Roum, Cæsar of the Romans. He was taken prisoner by the celebrated Timur or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora, and kept for years confined in a cage, with iron bars, till at last, he, in despair, dashed out his brains against the sides of his prison. Kaisar was a title adopted by some of the eastern Monarchs, and by them signified King or Khan.

BALBUS—a Roman Consul; so called from his defective articulation, *balbus*, *stammering*.

BALDWIN—A.D. 1187; celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury; Devonius, from coming from Devonshire. He went with Richard I. to Palestine, and there died.

BALKH—Persia, Ancient Bactra; regarded by the Asiatics as "The oldest city in the world, and has been styled by the Persians *Am-ul-belud*, "The Mother of Cities." It was conquered by Alexander the Great, and about 250 B.C. became the capital of the Greek kingdom of Bactria. Balkh was also the birth-place of Zoroaster, and the seat of the patriarch of the Magian hierarchy. The ancient town is now a heap of ruins.

BALTHAZARINI—celebrated Italian musician; *Beaujoyeux*.

BALTIMORE, U. S. The Monumental City, from its many monuments, &c., in and around the city.

BANNOCKBURN, Battle of—The Scottish Marathon. It was fought June 25th, 1314.

BARBAZAN—General of Chas. VII. of France; *Le chevalier sans reproche*. The Chevalier without reproach.

BARCELONA—Spain; The City of Nuts, famous for exporting Spanish filberts.

BARDS, or **CHRONICLERS**—The ancient *Minstrels* of Britain; The *Scalds* of Scandinavia; The *Troubadours* of France, The *Glee-men* or *Harpers* of the Ancient Saxons. See *Minstrels*.

BAREBONE—of Cromwell's time; Praise God Barebone. This Barebone had two brothers, viz., *Christ-came-into-the-world-to-save* Barebone, and *If-Christ-had-not-died—thou-hadst-been-damned* Barebone; to the latter, the royalist historians omitted the former part of the name and called him only "Damned Barebone." The above is the curious style of naming individuals during the civil wars of England in Cromwell's time. It is said that the genealogy of our Saviour might be learned from the names in Cromwell's regiments. The Muster-Master used no other list than the 1st Chapter of Matthew. In this era we read of a Jury being empannelled in the county of Sussex with the following remarkable names.

Accepted Trevor. *Redeemed* Compton. *Faint-not* Hewet. *Good-reward* Smart. *Stand-fast-on-high* Stringer. *Earth* Adams. *Be faithful* Joiner. *Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith* White. *More-fruit* Fowler. *Weep-not* Billings. *Meek* Brewer, and others.

BARNUM—Prince of Humbugs ; Apostle of Humbug, a celebrated American.

BARTON, Elizabeth—See Elizabeth Barton.

BASIL, St.—Bishop of Cæsarea, A.D. 370 ; The Great. *Magnus, Le Grand*, persecuted by the Emperor Valens.

BASILIDES—The founder of the Basilides order of Alexandria, his disciples observed 5 years silence.

BASILIUS—Greek Emperor, A.D. 867 ; The Macedonian, from coming from Adrianople. Killed by a stag in hunting, A.D. 836.

BASILIUS II.—Greek Emperor, A.D. 976 ; The Younger, son of Romanus. He died at the advanced age of 90, A.D. 1025.

BASKERVILLE, Sir Simon—An English Physician, he was physician to James I. and Charles I. and at his death left immense wealth, which gained him the name of Sir Simon the rich, Sir Simon Dives.

BASSIANUS—son of Severus, Roman Emperor ; quite opposite in disposition to his brother Geta : was nicknamed *Curacalla*, from wearing whilst commanding his father's legions in Upper Germany, a German toga, the common dress of the peasants and private soldiers ; called also, The Savage Beast of Ausonia ; *Geticus* from conquering the Getæ or Goths ; *Parthicus*, from conquering the Parthians, and *Alemannicus*, from gaining some advantage over the Alemanni. He slew his brother Geta in the arms of his mother. His tomb is still shown at Rome, a beautiful mausoleum.

BATAVIA—Isle of Java, Queen of the East ; Queen of the Eastern Cyclades, now, an unimportant town.

BATTUS, a Lacedemonian, The Happy ; *Felix, L'Heureux* from his disposition, &c. He succeeded his father on the throne of Cyrene B.C. 530.

BAUBEE—See Origin of do.

BAYARD—*Le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*. The Chevalier of the French Nation. *The Chevalier Bayard*, was a French warrior, born in Dauphiné ; died, 1524. Distinguished equally by his active humanity, and his heroic bravery : after many signal proofs of courage and conduct, he fell in Italy, in an action with the Imperialists.

BAYONNE—France ; gives its name to bayonet, because first made there by an ingenious Frenchman. See Origin of Bayonet.

BAYROUT or **BEYROUT**—Asia, called by Justinian, The Nurse of the Law.

COFFEE-SHOPS IN BEYROUT.—They have a lawn outside where small stools like a cubic foot are placed for the accommodation of the customer ; a raised fire-place is in the corner, whereupon the coffee-pot is heard simmering, whilst immediately above it are two shelves where the nargeeles are placed. The customer here enjoys the luxury of a smoke and a cup of coffee for the trifling sum of ten paras, about two farthings. Some of the large coffee-shops have the appendage of a story-teller, who comes of an evening, and either entertains the audience with a story from the *Arabian Night*, or relates to them some gallant deed of some deceased warrior. These stories are well received. In relating the story the speaker does not stand on a platform, as in the west. The customers are divided to two sides, and an open space is left between them. In this space he walks to and fro. He begins his story by clapping his hands, which at once secures for him breathless attention. In place of the "ladies and gentlemen" of the west, the story-teller, on clapping his hands for attention, addresses them thus :—"My honoured sirs!" He speaks a little, then helps himself to a whiff of nargeele from one of the customers, who gladly offers it to him ; he speaks a little more, takes another whiff from the nargeelee of another, and so on till he has done.—*Syria and the Syrians.*

BEAVER—See Origin of do.

BEDE—English Historian, A.D. 700 ; The Venerable. A famous English Historian and Writer.

BEDOUINS, The—Our attendants on this occasion were swarthy, well-mounted, and well-armed sons of the desert, shaking their long lances and careering around in their journey at the full speed of their Arabian chargers, in all the fiery life and joy of Bedouin freedom. I never saw finer men of their kind, and no Christian saint could have been kinder to me in my sickness on this occasion than these marauders of the wilderness. Their features were full of energetic expression, and even their bleared eyes flashed like diamonds. Their long black wiry hair swung about their necks, with the yellow ends of their turban hanging down over their shoulders, adding still more to the wildness of their tawny countenances. They wore a rope twisted twice round their heads, which, after all, I thought may at times be more usefully employed round their necks ; for these fierce

lords of the desert are thieving and murdering vagabonds. One of them, who had paid me no little kindness, had the audacity to take me round a corner and show me a place where he said he had killed a man; and he dashed his spear on the rock, so as to suit the action to the word. Being alone with him for the moment, I can scarcely say that I felt gratified at his politeness and candour in confessing this crime. They sneer at agriculture, and despise the luxury of houses, preferring to live in dingy tents, which they pitch wherever they find pasturage, and strike when it is ate up. They live mainly upon milk; the fleeces and camels' skins furnish shelter and raiment, and plunder does the rest as to meat. Such has been the life of these savages from the day when the son of the bondwoman was cast out. I admired their horses, which are still much the same as they were in the days of the Patriarchs. Both the men and the horses before me were born and reared in the same apartment; they live, feed, and sleep together, they are travelling companions everywhere. Throughout the whole day the Arab is seated on its back; when food is needed he subsists entirely on the milk of his mare. During the insufferable heat at noon, where there is no vine or fig-tree to shelter him from the sun, the Arab rests in the shade of his horse's body; and when sleeping at night he makes its side his cushion; and the pawing of this same faithful friend awakes him at the dawn of the morn. A secret language of natural signs exists between the Arab and his steed, and they convey their mind to each other like a father and son. The language seems to be their own, as none but themselves understand it. I noticed how gently the master treated his steed without whip or spur, or bridle bit, but by a pressure of the knee, or a touch on the neck with his hand. Speak to one of these Arabs of his wife, his family, and his horse; silent in regard to all but the latter, he boasts of its docility, symmetry, and swiftness. All this is national, hereditary, and unchanged since the days of Job.—*Dr. Aitoun.*

BELGRADE—Turkey, The White City; Key of Eastern Christendom. The Key of the Balkan Range. The Bulwark of Christian Europe; a celebrated city of Turkey in the history of the Turks and the Middle ages.

BELISARIUS—The Africanus of New Rome, (Constantinople,) a celebrated general against the Goths, &c., but died a beggar. See Obolus.

BELL—The, of Lincoln, England; Great Tom, weighs nigh 10,000 lbs.; (9,894 lbs).

BELL—The, of Oxford, England; Great Tom, weighs 17,000 lbs.; these sink into insignificance when compared with the bell of the Kremlin, Moscow, which weighs 443,772 lbs.

BENARES—Hindustan, The City of Temples, from its magnificent buildings and appearance.

BENEDICTINES—See Origin of do.

BERANGER—The Burns of France, died A.D. 1858.

BERNARD—Count of Harcourt, A.D. 940; The Dane, from being a native of Denmark.

BERWICK—Scotland, The English Hanse or Free Town. Hanse, from a Danish word *hansa*, the hand, because they took each other by the hand, when they swore alliance.

BIANCHI—See Origin of do.

BIBLE—The Bible of Roman Catholics, called the Douay Bible, so styled from a town of that name in France where their version was published. *The Mahometan one*; Alcoran or the Koran, written about 610 by Mahomet. *The Sacred Writings of the Hindoos* are called their Sootras, Vedas, and Shastras.

BIBULUS—A Consul joined with Cæsar; but he acted not at all, except in protesting against the acts of his colleague, whence anything which was transacted that year, was said to be done *Julio & Cæsare Consulibus*, by way of jest for *Cæsare & Bibulo*.

BIGOT—See Origin of do.

BION—The Borysthenite, from Borysthenes in Syria.

BIRMINGHAM—England, The Toy Shop of Europe, on account of its great manufactures in these things.

BLACKGUARD—See Origin of do.

BLANKET—See Origin of do.

BLOOD SPOTS on Human Food—Under the influence of certain circumstances, of which it is difficult, if not impossible, now to form any precise idea, there have appeared upon bread, and food of other kinds, spots of a vivid red colour, closely resembling drops of blood. During the siege of Tyre, Alexander was alarmed by the appearance of bloody spots on the soldiers' bread. At a period nearer our own age, in 1810, similar stains were seen upon the consecrated wafers; and thirty-eight unfortunate Jews were accused of having caused, by their sorceries, this phenomenon, and suffered, for their supposed sacrilege, death by burning. In 1819, similar kinds of red spots appeared

amongst the inhabitants of Padua and its environs. At the commencement of the month of August in that year, a farmer of Legnaro, named Pittarello, was frightened by seeing drops of blood sprinkled upon his porridge, made of the maize which grew in the neighbourhood of his village. His alarm was greatly increased, when, for many days following, he saw the same red spots appear on all his food—new bread, rice, veal, fish and boiled and roast fowls. The cure was appealed to; that he might exercise his sacred functions to expel the evil spirit which produced these alarming appearances; but prayers were ineffectual, and the neighbours of the unfortunate Pittarello supposed that he was under a celestial malediction. Incited by curiosity, a large number of persons went to Legnaro, and a commission was eventually named to investigate the nature and causes of this phenomenon. M. Sette was appointed to this task. On examining under the microscope these miraculous red spots, he discovered that they were formed by myriads of small bodies, which appeared to be *microscopic fungi*, and to which he gave the name of *zoogalactina imetrophæ*. He succeeded in propagating these minute organic productions, and in a memoir published at Venice in 1824, he gives a detailed history of them. During the year 1848, the same phenomenon appeared at Berlin, and fixed the attention of M. Ehrenberg. This celebrated micrographer, has closely studied these red spots; and he believes them to be, not as M. Sette supposes microscopic fungi, but animalculæ of inferior degree, a monade to which he has given the name of *monas prodigiosa*, on account of their extreme smallness. These little beings appear as corpuscles, almost round, of one 3,000th to one 8,000th of a line in length; transparent when separately examined, but in a mass of the colour of blood. M. Ehrenberg calculates, that in the space of a cubic inch there are from 48,656,000,000,000 to 884,736,000,000,000 of these monades.—*Medical Times*.

BLUCHER—Marshal Forwards, famous at the Battle of Waterloo, A.D. 1815; also called The Gray General; called by Napoleon The Drunken Dragoon.

BLÆSUS—a Roman Consul; so called from his stuttering or defective language, *blæsus*, *lisping*.

BOABOIL—Last king of Grenada; El Ohico or The Unfortunate, or El Zogoybi, The Unlucky.

- BOCCACCIO**—The Father of Italian Prose Composition.
- BODY GUARD of EPAMINONDAS**—Sacred Battalion. The Phalanx, wedge-shaped.
- BODY GUARD of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE**—The Old Guard, annihilated at Waterloo.
- BODY GUARD of XERXES**—The Invincibles, annihilated at the great battle of Marathon. Their number amounted to 10,000.
- BOHEMIANS**—See Origin of do.
- BOKHARA**—Tartary, The City of Colleges. *Bokhara* signifies "The treasury of sciences," a name not inappropriate to a city containing 366 colleges or endowed schools, 360 mosques, and 300 moolahs, who superintend both religion and education. The city was burnt by Genghis Khan in 1219, but its advantageous situation caused it to be rebuilt. It stands in the midst of a rich plain surrounded with trees.
- BOLESLAS I. of POLAND**—A.D. 992; The Lion Hearted. *Cœur de Lion*; from his bravery.
- BOLESLAS II. of POLAND**—A.D. 1058; The Intrepid. *Fortis. Le Brave*; same as above. He is also styled in history, The Bold, The Cruel.
- BOLESLAS III. of POLAND**—A.D. 1102; Wry Mouth, from a curious expression about the lips.
- BOLESLAS IV. of POLAND**—A.D. 1146; Curled, from his curly hair, see *Cincinnatus*.
- BOLESLAS VI. of POLAND**—A.D. 1227; Chaste. *Le Chaste, Castus*, from his goodness.
- BOHEMANS**—The Boshmans, who inhabit the northern mountainous border of Cape Colony, delight in hunting and plunder; they eat with avidity white ants, spiders, snails, dried locusts, and caterpillars,—when these rarities are not to be procured, plants and berries supply their place. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering and pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round bee-hive, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low, that a middle-sized man cannot stand upright in them. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The order of these huts, in a kraal or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward, by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. With

respect to the Hottentots in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive instruction. All of them, however, firmly believe in the power of magic.

BOOK—See Origin of do.

BOSTON, U. S.—The Literary Emporium ; The Edinburgh of America ; The Athens of America.

BOSS—See Origin of do.

BOYLE, RICHARD, A.D. 1640—The Great Earl of Corke.

BOYLE, CHARLES—The Earl of Orrery ; From this nobleman's title is derived the name of that geographical and astronomical instrument the Orrery. He died, A.D. 1731.

BOZARIS MARCO—The Epaminondas of Modern Greece, was slain at Laspi, August 20th, 1823.

BRANDT—The Alchemist of Hamburg ; discovered phosphorus in A.D. 1667.

BRANDY—See Origin of do.

BRENGHEL, PETER—A famous painter, A.D. 1565 ; called The Old, as eldest of the three of that name.

BRENGHEL, PETER—Son of above ; called Hell Brenghel, from his fondness in painting fires, devils, and incantations.

BRENGHEL, JOHN—Brother of above ; called Velvet Brenghel, from his peculiar mode of dress.

BRENNUS—See Commander of the Gauls.

BREWSTER, Sir David—The Inventor of the pretty Instrument, viz., The Kaleidoscope, from Greek words, *kalos*, *eidos*, and *skopeo*.

BRIAN BORU—Brian the Great, King of all Ireland.

BRITISH COURT—The Court of St. James. St. James' Palace has been the acknowledged residence of the English Kings, since Whitehall was consumed in A.D. 1695. It was built by Henry VIII., A.D. 1530.

BRITONS, Ancient—The Britons had great store of cattle, but sowed no corn ; their chief food was milk and flesh ; their religion would not suffer them to eat either hares, hens, or geese, but they bred great numbers of them for their diversion. They used brass for money, or iron rings weighed out at a certain rate.

BRITZSKA—See Origin of do.

BROCK, Sir Isaac—The Hero of Upper Canada, fell at Queens-town, A.D. 1812 ; while repelling an army of Americans.

BROUSSEL, Peter, A.D. 1649—Father and Protector of the People.

BROWN STUDY—See Origin of do.

BRUCE—The Abyssinian Traveller; discovered the sources of the Nile, 14th November, 1770.

BRUNO Duke of Lorraine, A.D. 960—The Grand, from his works.

BRUTUS—The Trojan, from his birth place.

BUDA in Austria—Called Ofen, or the Oven, from its hot springs.

It is also called the Key of Christendom, situated on the Danube:

BUFFALO, U. S.—Chief Emporium of Lake Erie.

BULL—See Origin of do.

BULLA—A trinket of gold or silver, in the form of a heart or ball, and hollow within, worn at the breasts of children of rank in Ancient Rome till they were 17 years of age, and afterwards hung up as an offering to the household gods.

BUMPER—See Origin of do.

BURGH—See Origin of do.

BURLEIGH, Simon—Tutor of Richard II.; The Philosophical Doctor, from his learning.

BURNS, Robert—The Ayrshire Bard; The People's Poet; The Lad of Kyle. He died A.D. 1796. His last words were, "*Don't let the awkward squad fire over my grave.*" He was then a member of some enrolled company.

BURREL, Sir C. M., Bart. of Shoreham, 1858. The Father of the House of Commons on account of being the oldest Member in Parliament.

BUTLER, Captain—The Hero of Silistria, fell bravely defending Silistria against the Russians, A.D. 1853.

BY HOOK and **by CROOK**—See Origin of do.

BYRON'S MAZEPPA—See Origin of do.

C

CABAL—A word derived from the initial letters of the ministers of Charles II., a very unpopular Government; viz., Cliford, Ashly, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, or according to Dr. Johnson from the French word *Cabale* (tradition) derived from a Hebrew word signifying annals.

OABUL—Afghanistan, The Key of Hindostan, so called in Marshall's History of India; *Agra* has also this name.

OACHAT, Michael—Le Geant, from being the first Guide who passed the Col-du-Geant—Alps. Col-du-Geant, a celebrated Alpine pass.

OACUS—A famous robber slain by Hercules; The Wicked, *kakos*, *wicked*, from his cruelties.

OADMUS—The founder of Thebes, Greece; The citadel was called Cadmea from the founder.

OADMUS—an historian of Miletus; The Ancient, from his antiquity. He was the first Grecian who wrote history in prose.

OECILIUS STATIUS—a comic Poet of Rome; styled by Cicero, *Malus Latinalatis auctor*. Died at Rome, B.C. 168.

OÆPIO—a Roman Consul; so surnamed from some of his ancestors having been cultivators of onions, *cape*, *an onion*.

CAESAR—The name of a very great family of Rome, so called, because the first of the race was born with a thick head of hair, *caesaries*, *hair*, or because one of the family kept an elephant at Rome, the Punic word for that animal being *caesar*; or because one had been cut from his mother's side, hence the *Cæsarian* birth.

CAESAR, CAIUS JULIUS—Novus Homo; Imperator, Magister Morum, The Renowned Conqueror of Gaul and Britain. It was Curius, who, in a full Senate, styled Caesar "*Omnium mulierum vir, et omnium virorum mulier*," slain in the Senate house by Brutus and a band of conspirators, His last words were "*Et, tu, Brute*" And thou, oh, Brutus; signifying that he was astonished that his most beloved friend headed the band against his life.

CAESAR OCTAVIANUS—Augustus, Venerable, Imperator; called *Puer*, *The Boy*, by his enemies; reigned nearly 40 years; Our Saviour was born in his reign. He was called Octavianus from being the eighth son; his favorite title however, was, *Princeps Senatus*. Chief of the Senate.

CAESARS, The 12—The first twelve Emperors of Rome are called by this name.

CAESO—a Roman Consul; so called because he had grey eyes *caesius*, *grey*.

CAFFRES or KAFFIRS, The—whose territory commences at the eastern boundary of that of the Cape Colony, extends for a considerable space northward along the Indian Ocean, are a quite

different race from the Hottentots : they are tall, handsome, athletic, and extremely courageous. They are entirely pastoral, tending their flocks with great care and skill ; and they excel in basket-making. Some of the tribes are very numerous, as well as warlike, particularly the Zoolas, among whom an attempt was made to form a colony, and of late years a number of Boors have migrated thither from Cape Territory. They have built a town called *Pietermauritzburg*, on Port Natal ; but the attempt to become independent of Britain has proved unsuccessful.

CAIRO—Egypt, The City of Victory ; Daughter of the Fatimites ; The Bride of Saladin ; The Tyre of Saracen commerce ; City of 1001 lights. El Kahirah, The Victorious. A recent traveller thus speaks of Grand Cairo.—“ Viewed from any of the neighbouring eminences, she is still Grand Cairo, but the narrowness of the streets, a perfect labyrinth of alleys, and the general air of decay, forbid one's application of the epithet to the interior of the city. Saladin sleeps at Damascus, and his house survived him but a few brief generations ; a race of slaves succeeded them, Circassian slaves, raised successively from bondage to the throne of this “ basest of kingdoms,” for two hundred and thirty years previous to 1517, when Selim, the Grand Turk, conquered it. Their cemetery is one of the most interesting sights at Cairo.—Crossing a mile or so of the desert, you come in sight of a city of tombs and mosques,—the most splendid domes, pillars of the most exquisite Saracenic architecture, and minarets the lightest and airiest imaginable, rising from the desert, like an oriental Venice, to greet you ; I never saw anything more lovely than this City of the Dead—the evening sun shining brightly and cheerfully down its silent avenues. On a nearer approach you find with sorrow that they are already crumbling with decay ; the Muezzin has long ceased his summons to prayer, and a few miserable Arabs are the only human tenants of their lofty courts and chambers”.

CAIUS—A very frequent prænomen among the Romans, Caius to men and Caia to women. So common was it, that it became a custom for the bride saying as soon as she was brought into her husband's house “ *Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia.*” i. e. “ Where you are Master, I will be Mistress.”

CAIGUS—Caligula, so called from wearing the *Caliga*, a military

covering for the leg; The Propitious Star; The Ohld and Nursling of the Roman People, which titles he lost, when he became Emperor.

He plunged into the lowest depths of debauchery and dissipation. He spent whole days and nights in the theatres, witnessing the fights of gladiators and wild beasts. He is even said to have fed people in the theatres, that their departure to their meals might not interrupt the scenes.

His prodigalities were unbounded. Besides making use of the ordinary revenues of the empire, he squandered within one year a saving of twenty two millions sterling, left in the treasury by Tiberius. The luxuries of his tables were of immense value; it was even said that rare jewels were dissolved in his sauces. In the bath, the most precious oils and perfumes were lavished with the utmost profusion.

Some idea of his domestic extravagance may be had, from the way in which he treated his favorite horse, Incitatus. He built him a stable of marble, with a manger of ivory; and every night before he was to appear in the race, placed sentinels about him, lest his slumbers should be broken. He often swore by "the safety of his horse," and it is even said that he intended to appoint him to the consulship, had not his death prevented.

It would have been well, however, had such follies alone occupied him, but his cruelties surpassed even his folly and extravagance. He fed his wild beasts with the bodies of the wretches he condemned, and even devoted to the same purpose many old and infirm men, saying it was well to free the state from such useless citizens. He took delight in killing men with slow tortures, and was always present at the executions. On one occasion, being incensed with the citizens, he wished that all the Roman people had but one neck, that he might dispatch them at a blow. He led his army to the sea shore in Gaul, and drawing up his men in battle array, he commanded the trumpets to sound, and a signal to be given, as for an engagement; when the soldiers, being previously instructed, began to gather the shells from the shore into their helmets. Then calling them together, he congratulated them on their success, and distributing money among them, dismissed them with orders to be joyful.

CAIUS CASSIUS—Longinus, so called from his father having been very long or tall, *longus*, *long*.

CALCUTTA—Hindustan, The City of Palaces ; The Royal City, on account of its magnificent buildings.

CALENDAR—See Origin of do.

CALICUT—India, hence the word Calico, because first manufactured there.

CALIF HAKEM—Middle Ages ; The Second Nero, from his terrible cruelties.

CALIFORNIA—El Dorado of the West. The Land of Gold, Western Ophir. A recent writer declares that all the gold got from California and Australia, £80,000,000 would go into an iron safe 9 feet square and 9 feet high, and all the gold in the world could be contained in a cellar 24 feet square and 16 feet high.

CALLAO—Peru, Ciudad de Los Reyes ; The City of Kings. The Port or Entrance of Lima.

CALVIN—Happeville, The Pope of Geneva. He used always to sign his name from the Anagram of his Latin name Calvinus viz. Alcuinus.

CAMBODIA—or Camboja, has a spacious river running through it, the banks of which are the only habitable parts of the country, for, on account of its sultry air, pestiferous gnats, serpents, and other animals, breed in the woods. Cambodia is celebrated for the *Camboge* or *Gamboge* gum.

CAMBRAY—France, hence Cambric, because first manufactured there.

CAMEL—The Son of the Desert, The Ship of the Desert, called so by the Greeks ; one of those 3 animals which though they ruminant, are not cloven footed. The three animals are, Camel, Hare, and Rabbit.

CAMILLUS—*Secundus Romulus, Pater Patriæ*. The Second Romulus. The Father of his country. See Marius.

CAMPANIA—*Terra di Lavoro* ; The Land of Labour, on account of its high state of cultivation.

CAMPBELL of LOCHOW—Black Duncan with the Cowl, on account of a black cap which he wore.

CAMPBELL, Sir Colin—Brave Sir Colin ; The Chivalrous old Knight.

CANADA—See Origin of do.

CANDIDATE—See Origin of do.

CANO ALONZO, A.D. 1625—The Michael Angelo of Spain, from the variety of his talents in painting, statuary and architecture.

CANTARINI, Simon—A famous painter A.D. 1440; *Le Peserese*; from Pesaro in Italy.

CANUS or CANO—The first person who ever sailed round the world. He accompanied Magellan to the East Indies, after whose death, he sailed to the Isles of Sunda, and doubling the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Spain, A.D. 1522.

CANUTE or KNUD II., A.D. 1014—The Great; *Magnus, Le Grand*; The Dane; King of England, Denmark and Norway at one time.

CANUTE III. of Denmark, A.D. 1036—Canute the Hardy, known in England by the name of Hardicanute.

CANUTE VI. Do., A.D. 1182—The Pious; *Pius; Le Pieux*, from his goodness.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Cape of Storms; The Lion of the Sea; The Head of Africa; The Spectre Cape; The Cabo Tormentoso of Diaz. The Cape of Good Hope was first doubled by Diaz, a Portuguese navigator; but the weather was so tempestuous, that he called it *Cabo Tormentoso (Stormy Cape)*. On his return to Portugal, however, King John, who had sent out the expedition, finding that the coast turned to the E., changed the name to that of the *C. of Good Hope*, because he now hoped to be able to reach India by sea.

An American exchange states that "a surprising discovery has just been made in Berlin. Dr. Pertz of the Royal Library, has ferreted out the manuscript journal of two Genoese navigators, Theodosia Doria, and Ugolino Vivaldi, who succeeded in sailing round the Cape of Good Hope in 1290—that is 207 years before Vasco de Gama."

CAPUA, Ancient Italy, (*Italia*)—Altera Roma; because it rivalled Rome; famous in the life of Hannibal, supposed to have been founded by Capys, a companion of Anchises. It was an ancient and very opulent city. Here the soldiers of Hannibal after the battle of Capua were enervated by pleasures and indulgences.

CARACALLA—See Bassianus.

CARDS, for whom invented—For Charles the Sixth, King of France, called the Well-beloved; he was insane the greater part of his reign, and during his intervals of reason, cards were produced as an amusement for him.

CARIBBEAN SEA and Gulf of Mexico—The Colombian Mediterranean.

- CARRERA**, Rafael, of Guatamala—The Tiger of the Mountains, on account of his inhuman cruelty.
- CARTHAGE**, Africa—The Rival of Rome ; The Mistress of the Sea ; destroyed, B.C. 146 ; called by Queen Dido, Kertha Hadash, i. e. New City, hence Carthage ; it is also called The Mistress of Spain ; The Renowned Centre of Commerce.
- CASHMERE**, India—Hence Cassimer, a kind of cloth first made there. *Cashmere* is a large city, built on both sides of the Chelum, a large navigable river. The shawls manufactured in the province of Cashmere are well known in many parts of Asia, Africa and Europe.
- CASHMERE VALLEY**—The Happy Valley ; The Garden in perpetual bloom (spring) : The Paradise of India.
- CASSIMIR I.**, of Poland, A.D. 1041—The Pacific ; *Pacificus*, *Le Pacifique* ; A peaceful Monarch.
- CASSIMIR II.**, of Poland, A.D. 1177—The Just ; *Justus*, *La Juste*, from his impartiality.
- CASSIMIR III.**, of Poland, A.D. 1333—The Great, *Magnus*, *Le Grand*, from his actions.
- CASSIUS**—One of the murderers of Julius Cæsar, called by Brutus when he heard of his death at Philippi, " The Last of the Romans." Died, B.C. 42.
- CASTOR AND POLLUX**—*Dioscuri* or Sons of Jupiter ; their sisters were Helen and Clytemnestra ; all four born from the eggs of Leda.
- CASTRIOT**, Geo.—Prince of Albania, 1404 ; Scandeberg ; The Lord Alexander, as a mark of his defeat and disgrace ; called also the Albanian Hero ; He died, A.D. 1467.
- CATHERINE COMARO**—Daughter of St. Mark, famous in the History of Venice ; Catherine comes from *katharos*, *purus*, *pure*.
- CATHOIRE MOR**—Ireland, A.D. 122. The Great ; *Magnus*, *Le Grand*, from his actions.
- CATO**, M. Porcius—Censorius or the Censor ; He died, B.C. 159 aged 90 ; from his gravity called *Durus* by Juvenal. The Elder. Among the deputies sent to Carthage, to obtain the information necessary to decide a certain question, was the celebrated Cato, the censor. Whatever may have been his virtues, he seems to have cherished an implacable hatred to the hereditary foes of his country, for after his return every speech of his, on whatever subject, ended with the memorable sentence " Carthage must be destroyed."

CATO MARCUS—*Uticensis*, from his death at Utica; he committed suicide. Cicero styled him *Pater Patriæ*; The Father of his country, on account of his aid against Catiline and his band.

CATULLUS, A Roman Poet—*Doctus*; The Learned, from his Poems.

CAVERNS—Caverns are perforations open to the daylight at one extremity, with lateral entrances on the sides of the mountain. Sometimes these openings extend entirely through the mountain mass, forming natural shafts and tunnels so straight as to allow the passage of the light through them. True caverns are not found in the older rocks, as granite, gneiss, and slate; but vertical fissures of unknown depth are not uncommon. Grand examples of cavern structure are found in volcanic masses, in the new red sandstone and mountain limestone systems.

Among the most remarkable, are Surtsheller in Iceland, Fingal's in the Island of Staffa, the Grotto of Antiparos in the Greek Archipelago, Adelsberg in Trieste, Cacahuamilpa in Mexico, Weyer's Cave in Virginia, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Some caves are perfect summer ice-houses, while in the winter the temperature of the cave is mild, the ice melting. Some caves, situated in volcanic regions, exhale hot sulphurous vapors, as the Grotto del Cano near Naples. From the mouth of some caves, strong currents of air rush forth, sometimes hot, and sometimes exceedingly cold. An instance of this kind occurs in the Alleghany Mountains. The tempests that sometimes rush forth from the great cave of Ouybe in Central Asia, are so violent as to carry off every thing on the road. These are said to be warm in winter, and so dangerous, that the caravans often stop for a whole week, till the tempest has subsided. Some caverns contain the remains of animals and birds in enormous quantities; others afford a habitat for nocturnal animals and birds, which issue forth in almost countless numbers on the approach of evening twilight. Many limestone caverns are remarkable for their calcareous formations, which assume a variety of wild, fantastic and beautiful shapes. These are caused by the percolation of water, containing carbonate of lime, held in solution by carbonic acid, which becoming disengaged, the lime is deposited. The formations depending from the roof are called *Stalactites*: those formed

on the floors, from the larger drops before deposition has taken place; are termed *Stalagmites*; when they approach each other and form a junction, they exhibit a series of columns.

CAVITIES or **CHASMS**—Deep narrow fissures, yawning chasms, and great chambered cavities, common in mountain districts, are either the results of that prodigious internal expansive force, that has shaped the external covering of the globe, or of the extensive changes produced by the erosive action of air and water, operating through a series of ages.

The great chasm at Iconozo, South America, is crossed by a natural arch, 47½ feet in length, 39 in breadth, and 318 above the stream Seneca Paz, which passes through it. 64 feet below this bridge there is another, composed of dislodged masses of rock, which have so fallen as to support each other. The dark abyss below is haunted by nocturnal birds, whose doleful cries increase the frightfulness of the scene. A similar instance is that of the bridge over Cedar Creek in Virginia, 210 feet above the water.

CEDAR—The Glory of Lebanon; there are only about 12 Cedars left of the forest of old. Maundrell who visited that mountain in the year 1696, informs us that "having gone for three hours across the plain, I arrived at the foot of Lebanon; and from thence continually ascending, not without great fatigue, came in four hours and a half to a small village called Eden, and in two hours and a half more, to the Cedars. These noble trees grow amongst the snow, near the highest part of Libanus: and are as remarkable as well for their own age and largeness as for those frequent allusions made to them in the word of God. Here are some of them very old, and of a prodigious bulk, and others younger of a smaller size. Of the former I could reckon up only sixteen, and the latter are very numerous. I measured one of the largest and found it 12 yards and 6 inches in girth, and yet sound, and 37 yards in the spread of the boughs. At about 5 or 6 yards from the ground it was divided into 5 limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree."

CEDWAL (Britain)—The Devil, *Diabolus*, *Diabls*; from his inhuman cruelty.

CEPHISSUS (river of Greece)—The Divine; *Divinus*, *Le Divin*.

CERRASUS, in Asia Minor—hence Cherry, which Fruit was originally brought from that Town.

CYBLON, Asia—The Cinnamon Isle; The Isle of Spice; The Taprobans of the Ancients.

CHALCEDON—The City of the Blind; so called from the badness of situation chosen by its founders. It was also called Chalcedonia. It stood opposite to Byzantium (Constantinople).

CHALMERS, Dr.—The Champlon of the Free Church or Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

CHARES—The Rhodian Statuary; He built in 12 years the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes, which was one of the 7 wonders of the world. See Sevens, No. 32.

CHARILAUS—The People's Joy.—See History of Greece.

CHARLEMAGNE—Cæsar; Saint; Emperor of the West; *Carolus Magnus*. He founded the University of Paris. It was this Monarch who first added two heads to the eagle of the Roman Standard to show that he was Emperor of Rome and Germany.

CHARLES, of Anjou—The Champion of the Holy Church.—See Mariner's Compass.

CHARLES, Count of Valois and Alençon, A.D. 1300; *Defenseur de L'Eglise*; Defender of the Church; This nobleman was *filz de Roi, frère de Roi, oncle de Roi et père de Roi, sans avoir été lui-même Roi*; See also John of Gaunt and Duke of Kent.

CHARLES, Duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1440; The Hardy; *Le Hardi*; *Le Guerrier et Le Téméraire*.

CHARLES, Duke of Savoy, A.D. 1482—The Warrior; *Le Guerrier*.

CHARLES EMMANUEL, Duke of Savoy, A.D. 1568—The Great; *Magnus, Le Grand*, so called from his deeds.

CHARLES I., of England—The Martyr King.—see account of his execution in Hist. of England. Executed January 30th, 1648. His last word was "Remember."

CHARLES II., of England—The Merry Monarch—See History of England, and England in Cyclopædia.

CHARLES, Son of Pepin the Short—Martel, from the hammer which he carried at his saddle bow.

CHARLES I., of France, A.D. 340—The Bald; *Le Chauve*; poisoned by a Jewish Doctor named Ledecias.

CHARLES II., A.D. 864—The Fat; *Le Gros, Crassus*; He was reduced to beg his bread.

CHARLES III., A.D. 898—The Simple; *Le Simple*; He first used the words "In the year of our Lord;" *Anno Domini*. Charles obtained this degrading name from the little improvement he

- made of the victories he gained over the Duke of Lorraine. Rolla, the famous Norman chief, took the city of Rouen in his reign ; See Origin of Bigot.
- CHARLES IV., A.D. 1322—The Handsome ; *Le Bel* ; The Fair ; The Last of the Capetine Line.
- CHARLES V., A.D. 1364—The Wise ; *Le Sage et L'Eloquent*, died from the effects of poison. His maxim was that "Kings were happy only in proportion as they had the power of doing good".
- CHARLES VI., A.D. 1380—The Well-Beloved ; *Le Bien-aimé* ; He had an unfortunate imbecility of mind caused by a fright. See Cards.
- CHARLES VII., A.D. 1422—The Victorious ; *Le Victorieux, et Le Bien servi*.
- CHARLES VIII., A.D. 1483—The Affable ; *L'Affable et Le Courtois. Affabilis*.
- CHARLES II., of Navarre, A.D. 1349—The Bad ; *Le Mauvais ; Malus*, from his bad reign.
- CHARLES III., of Navarre, A.D. 1387—The Noble ; *Nobilis ; Le Noble*, from his goodness.
- CHARLES VIII., of Sweden, A.D. 1448—Canuteson, related to Canute.
- CHARLES XII., of Sweden, A.D. 1697—The Modern Alexander, The Quixote ; The Military Madman ; The Madman of the North, slain at the siege of Frederickshall, Dec. 11, 1718. Peter the Great defeated him in the terrible battle of Pultowa, A.D. 1709.
- CHAUCER—Father of English Poetry ; The Morning Star of English Poetry.
- CHEOPS—The Builder of the Grand Pyramid of Calro. See Sevens, No. 32.
- CHEOPS and CEPHRENES—Tyrants of Egypt ; They built the Pyramids and the Sphinx.
- CHESHIRE, England—Cheshire is a county-palatine, and has distinct privileges. It gives the title of Earl to the Prince of Wales. This county is noted for cheese. Cornwall gives the title of Duke to the Prince.
- CHESTER, England—The City of the Legion ; from the 20th Roman Legion called the Valeria Victrix having been stationed there.
- CHICAGO, U. S.—Emporium of the West. A city rising into great importance.

CHILDEBERT III., A.D. 695—King of France; The Just; *Le Juste Justus*, from his impartiality.

CHILDRIC or **CHILDERIC III.**, of France, A.D. 742—The Simple; The Stupid; *Le Simple*; *Le Stupide*; *Stupidus*, the last of the Merovingian race. See Kings.

CHILI—The Granary of South America, from the great quantities of grain there raised.

CHILPERIC II., of France, A.D. 716—Daniel, so called from his reputed learning.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS—See Origin of do.

CHINA—The Celestial Empire; according to John Chinaman, The Earthly Paradise. See Short Sketch of China, and Water Population of China.

CHIOS—The Rocky Isle; The Snowy Isle from *chion*, *snow*. Some affirm that the name comes from Chione; There was no adultery committed in this Island for 700 years. The wine made here has in all ages been famous.

CHOSROES II.,—King of Persia, A.D. 531—The Great, *Magnus*, *Le Grand*. His magnificence equalled that of Xerxes; 960 elephants, 20,000 camels and 6,000 horses, were maintained for the transport of his baggage or the pleasures of the chase. He had 18,000 guards stationed in and round his palace; 40,000 plated columns with 1000 golden globes supported the roof of his palace, and 100 vaults were filled with gold, silver and precious stones.

CHRICHTON, James—The Admirable, on account of his very good qualities.

CHRISTIAN II., of Denmark, A.D. 1513—The Cruel; The Nero of the North, because he massacred all the Swedish nobility, A.D. 1533.

CHRISTIAN III., of Denmark, A.D. 1534—Father of his people; *Pater Populi*; He established the Lutheran religion in Denmark.

CHRISTIANUS FLORENS—Tutor to Henry IV., of France; Quintus from being the 5th son; and Septimus from having been born on the 7th month from March, viz., September.

CHRISTINA II., of Sweden—The Star of the North; A celebrated Queen of Sweden.

CHRISTMAS AND CHRISTMAS BOXES; See Origin of do.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS; See Origin of do.

CHRONOLOGY—The Science of time, from *kronos* and *logos*, *time* and *writing* ; Connected with Geography and History are the divisions of time, or what is called Chronology. In various ages time has been divided into eras or epochs, periods, centuries, cycles, indictions, olympiads, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds. The Romans commenced their account of time with the foundation of their city, the Christians with the birth of Christ, and the Mahomedans with the flight of their prophet (the Hegira, to flee) to Medina. The Greek Olympiad was a period of only 4 years, the Roman Indiction was 15 years. A cycle of the sun is 28 years ; a cycle of the moon or *golden number* of the Calendar, is 19 years ; that includes all the days on which the new and full moons happen, after which, they fall on the same days as before. The *epoch* of any year is the moon's age at its commencement, it increases 11 days every year, being the difference between the solar and lunar year. The Dominical letters used in Calendars to indicate the Sundays, are the first seven of the alphabet, and are all once used every 28 years, or cycle of the sun. The Bisextile, or leap-year, occurs every fourth year and has 366 days, one of which is added to February.

CHRONOLOGY of Cotton—Yarn first spun by machinery in England 1830—Arkwright obtained patent for a spinning-frame, 1761—Mule spinning invented 1779—Watt's steam engine, 1782—Power looms invented by Dr. Cartwright, 1785—Sea Island cotton first planted in the United States, and upland cotton cultivated, 1789—Slater, an Englishman, builds the first cotton factory in the Pawtucket, 1790—Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, 1793. The second cotton factory in the United States erected in New Hampshire, 1803—Power loom first introduced in the United States at Waltham, 1815—First factory erected in Lowell, 1822—Highest duty on cotton manufacturers, 1829.

CHRYSAOR—Son of Neptune ; The Hero with the Golden Sword ; *chrysos* and *aor*, *golden*, *sword*.

CHRYSTOM of Antioch, A.D. 400 ; The 2nd Demosthenes ; The Chief of all the Orators of that age ; The Golden Mouthed.

CICERO—Pater Patriæ ; *Père de la Patrie* ; Father of his country ; called by the people of Rome, when he had saved them from the conspiracy of Catiline, The Second Founder of the Re-

public ; He was slain by orders of Antony the Triumvir, B.C. 42.
CINCINNATI, U. S.—Porkopolis ; Queen of the West, called
 Porkopolis, from *porcus* and *polis*, pork and city. It is also
 called the El Dorada of the German Emigrants, a very large
 city on the Ohio River.

CINCINNATUS—See Quintius Lucius.

CLAUDIUS AURELIUS—2nd Roman Emperor of that name ;
 Gothic Claudius, from conquering the Goths ; He was thus
 addressed by the Senate, *Claudi Augusti, tu frater, tu pater, tu*
amici, tu bonus Senator, tu vere princeps.

CLEMENS, A.D. 206—Alexandrinus ; because living in Alexan-
 dria.

CLEOMEDES—A famous athlete of Astypalæa ; *Ulinus heroum* ;
 Cleomedes Astypalæus.

CLEOPATRA—Queen of Egypt—See Queen Cleopatra.

CLIO—Roman Governor of Bithynia and Pontus ; Junior, The
 Younger.

CLIO—The 1st of the Muses, from *kleos* ; *gloria* ; glory.

CLODION—The Long Haired or The Hairy ; hence the line of
 Long Haired Kings in French History.

CLOTHAIRE of France, A.D. 584—The Great ; *Le Grand* ; *Mag-*
nus.

CLOVIS of France, A.D. 481—The Great ; *Le Grand* ; *Magnus*,
 from his actions.

CODRUS—The last King of Athens, was slain whilst in disguise.

CŒUR, Js. (1456)—The Gresham of France, a celebrated French
 Merchant.—See Gresham.

COLUMBUS—The Discoverer of the New World ; called *Columbus*
 or *Colón* ; discovered America, 11th October, 1492. He died
 A.D. 1506 at Valladolid, and was interred in the Cathedral of Se-
 ville, but afterwards exhumed and now lies in that of Havanah,
 Isle of Cuba. On a certain monument erected to him, is this
 inscription " To Castile, and Leon, Columbus has given a new
 world.—See America.

COMMANDER of the Gauls who destroyed Rome in the days of
 Camillus ; Brennus, so called from his warlike disposition,
 Brennus, fire-brand, or burner. He agreed to leave the Roman
 territories on receiving 1,000 pounds weight of gold. But upon
 the gold being weighed, the Gauls fraudulently attempted to
 kick the beam, and when the Romans remonstrated, Brennus

insultingly threw his sword into the scale saying, the only portion of the conquered was to suffer. While they were debating about the weighing of the gold, the Romans were informed that Camillus, their old general, was hastening with a large army to their relief. Presently that commander made his appearance, and demanding the reason of the uproar, ordered that the gold should be carried back to the capitol, saying, "not with gold but with iron, should the Romans purchase freedom." A battle ensued, in which the Gauls were defeated with great slaughter, and the Roman territories were soon cleared of the invaders.

CON CEADCHADHAH, Ireland, A.D. 125—Hero of 100 battles.

—See Hist. of Ireland.

CONFINING JURORS—See Origin of do.

CONGRESS—of Nobles and Thanes in the reign of William the Conqueror; Wittenagemot or Meeting of Wise men.

CONNECTICUT—Puritan Connecticut; The Land of Steady Habits; The Charter Oak State; from having had its charter hid under a celebrated oak in that state.

CONSTABLE (The Edinburgh Publisher)—The Napoleon of the Realms of Print.—See Grigg.

CONSTANTINE, Roman Emperor—The Great; Protector of Christianity. He was born of Helena, a British Princess.

CONSTANTINE II., do —The Young; *Le Jeune, Juvenis*.

CONSTANTINE III., do —Heraclius Constantine.

CONSTANTINE IV., do —Pogonatus, because he allowed his beard to grow during his Sicilian Voyage. *Le Barbu*.

CONSTANTINE V., do—Coprenigmus, because he defiled his baptismal font; from *kepros, dung*, and *nizo, I wash*.

CONSTANTINE VII., do—Porphyrogenitus, because born in a purple or porphyry chamber, Porpherus;—an apartment lined with porphyry was in the palace at Constantinople for the Empress when confined.—See Alexius.

CONSTANTINE X., do—Monomachus; The Single Combatant, from singly fighting some duel.

CONSTANTINE XI., do—Ducas, on account of forgetting the duties of an Emperor and warrior and becoming a judge.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Nova Roma; Ottoman Porte; The City of Minarets; Stamboul; Ohrsoceras or the Golden Horn; Sublime Porte; The Ancient Byzantium; Myklagard, the

Scandinavian for Constantinople; the Russians call it Zaregorod; the Bulgarians Zaregrad, i. e. Royal City (Czar); This City was first called Byzantium, and after the Roman Emperor Constantine removed the seat of government to it, he called it Nova Roma, which was changed to its present name after his death. It is said that the Emperor was guided in this choice by a supernatural power. He had at first fixed upon Chalcedon as the site of the new city, but while he was laying out the ground plan, an eagle caught up the line, and flew with it to Byzantium, on the opposite side of the Bosphorus. The fixing of its boundaries, was attended with great pomp and ceremony. The Emperor walked at the head of a splendid procession, and himself directed the line which was to mark its extent. At length his attendants, astonished at its growing circumference, ventured to observe, that he had already exceeded the most ample measure of a large city. "I shall continue to advance," replied Constantine, "till *He*, the invisible guide, who marches before me, thinks proper to stop." This city is called the Sublime Porte, from the principal gate at the entrance of the seraglio, a noble structure of marble, built by Mahommed II., as recorded by an inscription thereon, in gold and azure, and is guarded by 50 mutes, who converse by signs. This gate is called by way of eminence the Porte from *porta*, a gate, whence the name of the whole city.

CONSTANTIUS, Roman Emperor—Chlorus, on account of the paleness of his complexion.

CONRAD II., of Saxony—The Salique.—See Salique.

CONRAD or **CONRADIN**, King of Sicily, A. D. 1260—The Young; *Le Jeune, Juvenis*.

COOPER, F—The Scott of America, a celebrated novelist.

CORDAY (Charlotte)—The Heroine of the Reign of Terror; She stabbed Marat to the heart.

CORDELIERS—Friars of the order of St. Francis. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, with a small cloak or coat of the same material, having a girdle of cord or rope, tied with three knots, and hence the name *corda*, a rope, which was first given to them by St. Louis of France, about A. D. 1227.

CORDWAINER—See Origin of do.

CORFU, Greece—Key of the Adriatic. The seven Ionian Islands, Corfu, Cerigo, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca and

- Pazo, are placed under the immediate protection of Great Britain. They form a single, free, and independent state, with all the benefits of a constitutional charter ; the articles of which are settled by a legislative assembly duly convened. The executive government is vested in her Britannic Majesty, who is represented by a Lord High Commissioner.
- CORINTH**, Greece—Bimaris ; Eye of Greece, according to Cicero ; From this town the currant first came ; called Bimaris, because situated between the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs.
- CORNELIUS**—A Roman Consul ; *Lentulus*, because one of the family had been skilled in raising lentils ; *tens*, *lentis*, a *lentile*.
- CORNET**—See Origin of do.
- CORTEZ FERNANDO**—The Conqueror of Mexico, A.D. 1526.
- COSMO** of Florence A.D. 1673—*Pater Patriæ* ; *Pere de la Patrie* ; Father of his country. The richest Prince of Europe in his day.
- COTTA M. AURELIUS**—Ponticus, because he took Heracles in Pontus, Asia Minor.
- COWPER**, Wm.—The Bard of Truth and Feeling, The English Aristippus ; The Evangelical Poet. The Author of the "Sofa and Task ;" When Lady Austin requested him to try his powers in blank verse he enquired of her upon what subject, "Oh, she said, you can write upon any ; let it be this "Sofa." All the world knows the result.
- CRASSUS M. LICINIUS**—The Rich, Dives ; slain in Parthia. One of the three men who composed the first Triumvirate, viz., Cæsar, Crassus and Pompey, all three came to an untimely end. Cæsar was stabbed, Crassus slain in battle, and Pompey decapitated on the Egyptian shore.
- CRETE**, Island of—*Dictæa arva* from *Dictæ*, a mountain in it, gives name to *cresses*, first grown there.
- CREVASIA**—a small river in Greece falling into the Gulf of Venice. Lucan calls it *Mollior Apsus* (this is its ancient name) to denote that it was a gently flowing stream.
- CRITIAS**—The Handsome Critias, for his good looks.
- CRÆSUS**—The Richest Man of his Age ; The Last King of Lydia. See 3rd Book of Lessons for information, Lesson 30th.
- FROMARTY**, Scotland—*Portus Salutifer vel Salutis*. The Harbour of Safety, so called from its good situation.
- FROMWELL**, Oliver—The Protector. The Lord Protector ; *Le*

Protecteur ; Defensor. He is also called by his party after the battle of Newbury, The Saviour of the Nation ; He died, Sept. 3rd 1658.

CRONWELL, Sir Henry—The Golden Knight of English History.

CRONWELL'S Celebrated Regiment of round heads, (Puritans)

The Ironsides ; always victorious never once worsted in battle.

They received this name after the fatal battle of Marston Moor,

A.D. 1644.

CRONSTADT—The Gibraltar of the North, situated on the Gulf of Finland.

CUBA, Island of—The Ever Faithful Isle ; The Gem of the Antilles.

CUIRASS—See Origin of do.

CURFEW BELL—See the law which William the Conqueror, &c.

CYAXARES II.—Darius the Mede ; son of Astyages, and maternal uncle to Cyrus the Elder.

CYBELE—*Magna Deorum Mater ; Bona Dea.* The Great Mother of the Gods ; The Good Goddess.

CYCLOPES—Vulcan's Workmen ; 3 brothers, so called from *kuklos, ops ; circulus, oculus ; round, eye*, for they had one eye in the centre of their forehead. The origin of this fable most likely arose from the custom of the people of Trinacria (Sicily) wearing small bucklers of steel which covered their faces and having a small aperture in the middle, which corresponded exactly to the eye.

CYRIL—of Jerusalem, A.D. 380 ; The most skilful Teacher of his age.

CYRIL—of Alexandria, A.D. 440 ; The first Doctor of the East ; *Primus Doctor Orientis.*

CYRUS—The Elder, Major ; The Great, slain fighting against Tomyris, Queen of the wild Scythians. See Tomyris.

CYRUS—The Younger, Minor, slain at the fatal battle of Cunaxa. See Xenophon's Anabasis.

OZAR or TZAR from Cæsar—The title of the Emperors of Russia ; Ivan Basilowitz having triumphed over the Tartars, took the title of Tzar or Czar signifying Great King, but generally applied from Peter the Great down. See Peter.

OZAR NICHOLAS—of Russia, A.D. 1850 ; The Colossus of the North.

D

DAGOBERT—King of France, A.D. 670; The Young, *Le Jeune, Juvenis*.

DAGUERREOTYPE—The process of fixing images from a lens upon a metal plate; so called from the discoverer, an ingenious Frenchman named Daguerre; the right name of the process is heliography; from *helios, the sun*, and *grapho, I write*.

DAISY, Origin of—A flower which closes every night, and at the approach of rain, but which opens its golden eye to the rising sun, when he appears in the Orient and hence the name that has been given to it is Day's eye or Daisy. It will not grow but with the greatest care in the New World.

DAMASCUS—The Eye of the East. The Oldest City in the World; Gives name to *Damson* a kind of plum; *Damask* a kind of cloth, and *Damascene* sword blades of the famous steel made there; also *Damask* or *Musk Rose*.

DAMASTES—of Asia Minor, Proustes, The Stretcher, from his having 2 beds which he used to the death of all his guests, one was a long bed, the other a short one, and when a guest came to him a short man, he stretched him out till he filled the long bed, and *vice versa*.

DAMASK ROSE—The celebrated Swan of Teos, Anacreon, styles this flower "The Sweetest Daughter of the Spring."

DAMIETTA—on the Nile; from this town a kind of cloth called *dimity* first came.

DANEGELT—See Origin of do.

DANTE, John—15th Century; *Le Nouveau Dædale*, or The New Dædalus. He received this peculiar name from the circumstance of his having made a pair of wings, with which he flew over Lake Trasimenes in Italy.

DARIUS I.—of Persia; Hystaspes, from his father's name Hystaspes. He received the throne by the neighing of his horse. See Zopyrus.

DARIUS II.—of Persia; Ochus and Nothus, on account of his illegitimacy, son of Artaxerxes.

DARIUS III.—of Persia; Codomanus, for his Valour, vanquished by Alexander at Arbela, and slain by Bessus of Bactria. See Punishments.

DARNLEY, Lord—Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots; The Long

Man, from his height. He was murdered in Edinburgh through the instrumentality of Bothwell, the Queen's favourite; Manner of death, unknown.

DAUPHIN—See Origin of do.

DAVID—The Royal Prophet, The Psalmist of Israel; The Man after God's own heart. The Vanquisher of Goliath. Reigned 40 years; one of the 3 Kings of Israel (as a whole nation); These were Saul, David and Solomon, and each reigned 40 years.

DEFENESTRATION—See Huss.

DELHI—Hindustan, City of Mosques; The City of the Great Mogul, often taken and plundered.

DELPHI—Greece, *Umbilicus orbis terrarum*; Centre of Greece; The Centre or Navel of the Whole World, famous for its oracle, sacred to Apollo, silent from the Christian Era.

DEMETRIUS—Son of Antigonus, and Stratonice; Poliorcetes. The Vanquisher or Destroyer of Cities, so called from using military engines with great effect. He was of so manly a port that no painter could truly represent him.

DEMETRIUS I.—Son of Seleucus Philopater, B.C. 162; Soter or The Deliverer, from *Soter*, a *Saviour*, so called because he delivered Syria from the usurpation of his uncle and cousin.

DEMETRIUS II.—of Syria, B.C. 146; Nicanor or Nicator; The Conqueror, from *nike*, *victory or conquest*.

DEMETRIUS III.—of Syria, B.C. 93; Eucerus, The Opportune or Seasonable, from *eukairos*, so called from seizing Damascus in a favourable moment and obtaining a victory over his brother.

DEMOSTHENES—The Friend and Flatterer of the People; The Prince of Orators. The Athenian Orator. He was famous for his orations against Philip called Philippics. He determined to study eloquence, though his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate and his gestures awkward. But these impediments he conquered by perseverance, by declaiming as he walked up the side of steep hills, also on the sea-shore, when the weather was rough, and by putting pebbles in his mouth. To acquire a good gesture, he used to practice before a mirror and to correct a bad habit of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp pointed sword just over it in the place where he stood.

DERCYLLIDAS—A general of Sparta, B.C. 399; from his size, resources, and cunning, was called Sisyphus. He took 9 cities

in 9 days, a thing unknown before, and built a wall across the Chersonesus, to be protected from the inroads of the Thracians.

DESERT OF PARAN—The Great and Terrible Wilderness.

DIAMOND—That brought from India, A.D. 1850; Koh-i-noor, The Mountain of Light. It was originally 800 carats weight, but reduced to 279. Its value is said to be £2,000,000 about \$10,000,000. See Pit.

DIAMONDS, The 9 of—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 officers after the battle of Culloden, wrote out the order for execution of a large number of Jacobites on the back of that card.

DICK TURPIN—The celebrated English Highwayman; Galloping Dick; hanged at Aylesbury, April 4, 1800.

DIDYMUS—a scholiast of Homer, Alexandria; *Chalkenteros*, *Chalcertere*, i.e. *entrailles d'airain*, on account of his indefatigable learning.

DIFFERENT NAMES for CAPE—*Bill*, as Portland Bill; *Bullers*, as the Bullers of Buchan; *Butt*, as the Butt of Lewis; *Calf*, as the Calf of Man; *End*, as Land's End; *Foreland*, as North Foreland; *Head*, as Dunnet Head; *Horn*, as the Horn of Denmark; *Mull*, as the Mull of Cantyre; *Naze*, as the Naze of Norway; *Needles*, Isle of Wight; *Ness*, as Tarbet Ness; *Ord*, as the Ord of Calthness; *Point*, as Lizard Point; *Promontory*, as the Promontory of Mucruss, Ireland; *Rins*, as the Rins of Islay; *Skaw*, as the Skaw of Denmark.

DIFFERENT KINDS of LAKES—First, some have no apparent affluents or outlets. They commonly occupy hollows, extinct volcanic craters, and depend upon subaqueous springs to supply the waste occasioned by evaporation. A second class have outlets, but no apparent affluents, deriving their supplies from subterranean sources. A third class have both affluents and outlets—the common arrangement. A fourth class receive affluents, but have no outlets; the Caspian Sea, Lake Aral, and the Dead Sea are instances.

DIFFERENT NAMES for PLAINS—*Barrens*, as the Alleghany Barrens; *Desert*, as the Desert of Gobi; *Heaths*, as the Heaths

of Germany; *Landes*, as the Landes of France; *Llanos*, as the Llanos of South America; *Llanos*, a Spanish word signifying level country; *Pampas*, as the Pampas of Colombia; *Parameras* of Spain; *Prairies*, as the Western Prairies of the United States; *Pusztu*, as the Pusztu of Hungary; from the local word signifying a Plain; *Savannahs*, as the Savannahs of the Southern States of America; *Selvas* or *Sylvas*, as the Selvas of the Amazon—so called from the forests growing there; and *Steppes*, as the Steppes of Jutland or Russia.

DIFFERENT NAMES for WINDS—*Bay-a-rish* or the *Black Wind* of Arabia; *Etesian* or *Periodical Wind*, generally applied to the north wind of the Mediterranean; *Euroclydon* of Crete, it means "the wave stirring east wind." *Gallego* of Spain; *Harmattan*, of Senegambia and Guinea; *Hurricane* of the West Indies; *Khamsin* of Egypt; *Monsoons* or the *season-breezes* of the Southern and Indian Oceans; *Simoon*, *Samiel* or *Shume* of the Sahara, Africa; *Sirocco* of Italy; *Skai* of Denmark; *Solano* of Spain; *Tornado* of the West Indies; and the *Typhoon* of China and the Chinese Seas.

DIOCLETIAN—Little is known of the origin of Diocletian. It is supposed that his parents were at one time slaves in the house of Anulinus, a Roman Senator, and that his father afterwards, having obtained his freedom, acquired the office of scribe. It is certain that he was known by no other name than that obtained from Dioclea, a small town in Dalmatia, in which he was born. Ambition prompted him to follow the profession of arms, in which he soon distinguished himself. He was successively promoted to the government of Masca, the honors of the consulship, and the chief command of the guards of the palace.

DIOGENES—The Cynic of Sinope, Laertius, from Laertes, a city of Cilicia. *Le Cynique*; called by Plato, The Mad Socrates.

DIONYSIUS I.—of Syracuse, The Elder. 1st Tyrant of Syracuse, formed the celebrated Ear of Dionysius at Syracuse.

DIONYSIUS II.—of Syracuse, The Younger. 2nd Tyrant of Syracuse, had to flee from Syracuse to Athens, where he supported himself as a schoolmaster B.C. 330.

DIONYSIUS—Periegetes, so called, because he wrote a Book named, "Survey of the World," or Periegetes.

DIONYSIUS—surnamed the Areopagite, was converted by the

Apostle Paul at Athens; he was in Egypt when Our Saviour was crucified, and then saw an eclipse of the sun, when he exclaimed, "*Aut Deus naturæ patitur, aut mundi machina dissolvitur.*"

DIOPHANTUS—The Inventor of Algebra, A.D. 170.

DISABUL—of Asia, Sovereign of the 7 Climates of the Earth. The Mighty Disabul.

DOCETÆ or **GNOSTICS**—See Origin of do.

DOMINICANS—An order founded by St. Dominique, A.D. 1215; They were called in France, Jacobins, and in England, Black Friars. In 1272, the Corporation of London gave them 2 whole streets along the banks of the Thames, which are still called Blackfriars.

DOMITIAN—God and Lord, *Deus et Dominus*; The Last of the Cæsars; He was first styled Father of his People and Restorer of Learning and Piety, but lost these high titles by crime and debauchery.

DONALD BANE—White Donald, from his white complexion. The Red Shank'd Chieftain of Islay, from his gaiters; called Donald VII. in Scottish History, A.D. 1094.

DONNACONA—Indian Chief of Canada; The Lord of Canada.

DORIA, Andrew—Doge of Genoa; Pater Patriæ; Father of his country; Restorer of its liberty; The Genoese Hero; The Greatest Naval Commander of his time.

DOUGALL, (Olar Moor)—The Great Mouse Coloured Man, on account of his tawny colour.

DOUGLAS, Earl of Angus—The Good. *Bonus*; *Le Bon*, from his good heart and deeds.

DOUGLAS, Earl of Liddesdale—The Flower of Chivalry, from his heroic actions. See Hist. of Scotland.

DOVER, HASTINGS, HYTHE, ROMILY and SANDWICH, of England—The Cinque Ports, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea and Rye. Dover is called The Lock and Key of all England. See Ports.

DRUGGET—See Origin of do.

DRUIDICAL ALTARS—called Kromlachs, generally large stones, whereon they slew their victims.

DRUIDICAL CIRCLES or **TEMPLES**—Henges as Stonehenge, (which signifies stone gallows) in Wiltshire, England. They received the name of stone gallows or Stonehenge from their

transverse imposts, The Welsh call them the Giant's Dance or Choir Gawr. Dr. Stukely however translates the words *choir gawr*, the great choir or temple and supposes this to have been the principal metropolitan church of Great Britain. They are called *Domh-ringr* by the Danes, that is, Doom ring or Circle of Judgment, being the solemn place where the Courts were held. See moving great Weights.

DRUIDICAL OAK—The *deru* or oak of incantation, from *drus*, an oak. The mistletoe was sacred to the Druids ; when found, they gathered it with a golden hook.

DUCHESS of SUTHERLAND—Bhean, mhor, Chatchon ; i. e. The Big Lady of Sutherland. She was a large and magnificent woman—a natural queen. Her complexion was light, and she might be considered the paragon and type of the beautiful aristocracy of England.

DUKE of CUMBERLAND—A.D. 1745 ; The Butcher, from his cruelty to officers after the battle of Culloden. See Diamonds.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, (Henry VIIth's time)—The Good Duke ; Good Duke Humphrey.

DUKE of KENT, Edward—19th Century, Father of Queen Victoria. This Duke was the son of George III.; Brother of George IV. and William IV. and Father of Queen Victoria, and yet though so nearly allied to royalty never ascended the throne.

DUKE of ORLEANS—See Father of Louis Philippe.

DUKE of WELLINGTON—The Iron Duke ; Hero of 100 Fights ; The Hero of Waterloo. The Hero of Assaye ; The Invincible ; The Greatest of Generals and the Safest of Statesmen ; called by Napoleon in his orders to Massena, The Leopard ; viz., drive the Leopard into the sea. See Wellesley.

DUN, as "*dun him*"—See Origin of do.

DUNDEE—Scotland, *Donum Dei* ; The Gift of God, on account of the pietism of its ancient inhabitants.

DUNS, JOHN—commonly called *Duns Scotus*, A.D. 1300 ; The Subtle Doctor, on account of his great reputation as a disputant.

DURHAM—called the Stronghold of the Rebels and of the North, (England).—See History of England for particulars.

D'YPRES—a town of Belgium ; from this town comes the cloth *diaper*, having been first made there.

E

- EAGLE** The—The King of Birds; *Avis Jovis*; The Bird of Jove, because sacred to Jupiter; and because it flies higher than any other, it is called The Bird of Heaven.
- EARL of PEMBROKE**—Strong Bow; so called from his expertness in war and his bravery and power; sent over to Ireland by Henry II.
- EARL of WARWICK** (Rich. Neville,)—The King Maker; Slain at the Battle of Barnet, April 11th, 1471.
- EASTER**—So called in England from the Saxon Goddess Eostre; The festival was instituted A.D. 68, the day for its observance in England fixed by St. Austin, A.D. 597. Easter is always the 1st Sunday after the *first full moon* that occurs after the 21st March. See *When Easter comes*.
- EDGAR**—of England, A.D. 633; The Peaceable; not from his want of character, but from his injunction "In peace prepare for war."
- EDINBURGH**—Modern Athens; Auld Reekie, i.e., Old Smoky; New Town, finest City in Europe; It is also called The Athens of the North.
- EDITHA**—of English History, Swan Neck; from her beauty. (Swanhals.)
- EDMUND**—son of Athelstan, (England), A.D. 941; The Magnificent; *Le Magnifique*, *Magnificens*; stabbed at a banquet by Leof, a notorious robber; he is also called The Pious, *Pius*, *Le Pieux*.
- EDMUND**—A.D. 1016; Ironside, or the Hardy, from his rough and healthy look, and his valour; for he fought five pitched battles with the Danes. (Irensida.)
- EDRED of ENGLAND**—The first King who was styled, "King of Great Britain."
- EDWARD**—A.D. 901, of England; The Elder, as first of that name.
- EDWARD**—A.D. 975, do; The Martyr, from having been stabbed by orders of Elfrida. See Origin of Pledging.
- EDWARD**—A.D. 1041, of England; The Confessor; supposed to have been able to cure the Scrofula, or King's Evil.
- EDWARD I.**—1272, of England; Longshanks; The Justinian of England; called Longshanks from the uncommon length of his legs.

EDWARD II.—1307, of England, Caernarvon; The First Prince of Wales, called Caernarvon, because born at that town. See Wales.

EDWARD—son of Edward III.; The Black Prince on account of his armour; That Young Mars of Man.

EDWARDS, Geo.—Father of Ornithology, which signifies the Study of Birds, from *ornithos* and *logos*, bird and writing or speech.

EGALITE—A.D. 1792; See Father of Louis Philippe.

EGBERT—King of all England; 1st Monarch of England. The last Octonarch. The Heptarchy was sometimes divided into 8 countries, and hence the name.

EGYPT—The Granary of Rome; The Basest of Kingdoms; The Key of Palestine to the Crusaders; The Fruitful Parent of Superstition; The Mother of the Arts and Sciences.

EHRENBREITSTEIN—once one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; The Broad Stone of Honour. This is the signification of the word itself.

ELDEST SON of the Queen of England—Prince of Wales, 1st bestowed on Edward II., of England. See Wales.

ELDEST SON of the King of France—The Dauphin, 1st conferred on Charles V., of France. See Origin of Dauphin.

ELEANOR DAVIS—(reign of Charles II. England); The Cassandra of her age. The anagram from her name is *Reveal, O Daniel*. This lady fancied herself a prophetess, and supposed the spirit of Daniel to be in her, because this anagram could be formed from her name. But her anagram was faulty, as it contained an *l* too much, and an *s* too little. She was completely put down by the anagram made from the name *Dame Eleanor Davies*, "Never so mad a ladle."

ELIS—The Holy Land of Greece, because there the Olympic Games were held on the banks of a certain river in that country.

ELISA—Dido, or The Valiant Woman; on account of destroying herself on a funeral pyre. The founder of Carthage.

ELIZABETH BARTON—Henry VIIIth's time; The Holy Maid of Kent; She, instigated by the opposite party, pretended to foretell dreadful disasters that would happen to the King and the Kingdom, if Henry divorced Catherine of Aragon; She was hanged at Tyburn, April 20th, 1534.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA—Cæsar contracted Czar; The Patriarch

- of the Greek Church, a title which he inherits from Peter the Great ; Samoderjetz or Autocrat. See Peter and Czar.
- ENDYMION**—an ancient astronomer ; *Latmius Heros*, from the mountain *Latmos* in Caria. He gave rise to the proverb, "*Endymionis somnum dormire*, to express a long sleep.
- ENGLAND**—The Fast Anchored Isle ; The Golden Land. It was admirably observed by King Charles II., in reply to some who were boasting of the climate of Italy, &c., that he thought that was the best climate, where he could be abroad in the air, with pleasure, or at least without inconvenience, the most days in the year, and the most hours in the day ; and this he conceived he could be in England, more than in any other he knew in Europe. The anagram on Old England is, "Golden Land."
- ENNIUS**—The Father of Roman Poetry or Song, and the Homer of Latium ; died from the gout, brought on by intoxication, B.C. 169, in his 70th year.
- EPAMINONDAS**—The Hero of Thebes. He fell fighting in the hour of victory at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 363 ; *sic transit gloria mundi !*
- EPICUREAN**—See Origin of do.
- EPIRUS**—This Country of Ancient Greece gives name to Apricots, which were first cultivated there.
- EPHIALTES**—The Greek Traitor. He led the Invincibles at Thermopylæ against Leonidas.
- ERIO IV.**—of Denmark, A.D. 1135 ; The Harefoot, so called from his swiftness. *Pied de Lièvre*.
- ERIO V.**—of Denmark, A.D. 1137 ; The Lamb, so called from his gentle disposition.
- ERIC XII.**—of Sweden, A.D. 1223 ; *Le Begue*, or the Stammerer, from a defect in his speech.
- EROSTRATUS**—The Frantic Erostratus ; from having set fire to the magnificent Temple of Diana at Ephesus on the same night that Alexander the Great was born. He was of very mean birth, and burned the temple merely to eternize his name by so uncommon an action. See *Sevens*, No. 32.
- ERYTHRÆUM MARE**—The Modern Red and Arabian Seas, from *eruthros*, *ruber*, *redness*.
- ESDRAS**—Called by the Jews, The Prince of Doctors of the Law ; *Le Prince des Docteurs de la Loi*.
- ESSART DES**—A.D. 1411 ; A celebrated Frenchman, called The

Father of the People ; from the circumstance of his exertions to supply the City of Paris with provisions during the temporary ascendancy of the Orleanists.

ETHELRED—of England, A.D. 979 ; The Unready, from his wavering disposition, and from his giving money to the Danes, instead of driving them off by arms.

EVANDER—The Nonacrius Heros, from being an Arcadian by birth, Nonacrius, a town there ; Oarmenta, on account of his prophetic verses.

F

FABII—A very influential family of Rome, so called because one of them formerly cultivated the *faba*, a bean ; or because they said they were descended from Fabius, a supposed son of Hercules.

FABIUS Rullianus—Maximus ; from lessening the power of the plebs at public elections. He was five times Consul, twice Dictator, and once Censor, and subdued 7 nations round Rome.

FABIUS, Maximus—Cunctator, Loiterer, or Delayer ; The Shield or Buckler of Rome, hence the Fabian Campaign of the Duke of Wellington. This Fabius was originally called Verrucosus, from a wart on his lip, and Agnicula from his inoffensive manners, yet he became the greatest general of his day, and the ultimate conqueror of The Conqueror of Italy.—(Hannibal).

FABIUS, a Roman Consul—Ambustus, because he was struck with lightning ; from *buro*, I burn.

FACTION—Organized by the Duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1411 ; The Butchers or Cabochins.—See History of France for particulars of their cruel acts and crimes.

FANATICS of Asia—A.D. 345 ; Circumcellions or Donatists, from Donatus who rejected everything but the strict discipline of the Church.

FATHER of LOUIS PHILIPPE—The infamous Duke of Orleans ; Egalite (Equality). He was executed, A.D. 1793, for perfidy.

FAUNUS—3rd King of the Italian Aborigines, whose son Latinus gave his name to Latins, called Faunus, a *Fado*, because he spoke his oracles plainly.

FEBRUARY—Now the 2nd month of the year ; so called because

a feast styled *Februa* was held during this month, in which the Romans offered sacrifices in behalf of the *Manes* of deceased persons.

FENELON—The Ornament of his Country; Author of *Telemachus*; (*Telemaque*).

FERDINAND—A.D. 1858; King of Naples, called King Bomba of Naples, on account of his bombarding his own subjects from the citadel in the rear of Naples in 1848. He was one of the most wicked and cruel of continental despots, and his decease, A.D. 1859, will probably be rejoiced at throughout the Neapolitan State.

FERDINAND V.—King of Castile, A.D. 1474; The Catholic; *Le Catholique*. Some say that this Monarch had first bestowed upon him the title of "his most Catholic Majesty," which was given by Pope Innocent VIII., on account of their (Ferdinand and Isabella) zeal for the Roman Catholic faith, and their establishment of the inquisition.

FIRST LADY who descended in a diving bell—Mrs. Capt. Morris, of Portsmouth; called *The Diving Belle* of Portsmouth, (England).

FIORDS, or FIRTHS—The Coasts of Norway, Iceland, Greenland, and Patagonia, are rent or cracked by enormous fiords, sometimes penetrating far into the interior, and splitting into numerous branches.

On the west coast of Greenland, these deep inlets of the sea, now sparkling in sunshine, now shaded in gloom, are hemmed in by walls of rock often 2,000 feet high; these often terminate in glaciers, which are sometimes forced on by the pressure of the upper ice plains, till they fill the fiord, and even project far into the sea like bold headlands. When undermined by the surge, huge masses of ice fall from them, with a crash like thunder, making the sea boil. These icebergs, carried by the currents, are stranded on the Arctic coast, or drawn by currents into lower latitudes.

FITZ-WALTER, Robert—Reign of King John of England; Mareschal of the Army of God and of the Holy Church. See History of England, reign of King John.

FLAMINIUS or FLAMININUS—A Roman Consul, slain by Hannibal; so called from his father having been Arch or High Priest, *flamen*, *inis*, contracted from *filamen*, the fillet or wreath which

the high priest were round his temples when sacrificing. This was a very influential family at Rome.

FLIBET of Philip II., of Spain—The Invincible Armada, it was totally destroyed by the winds and waves; Queen Elizabeth ordered a medal to be struck on the occasion, on one side of which were the words, "*Deus afflavit et dissipantur*;" God has blown and they are dispersed.

FLORENCE, in Italy—The City of Bankers, because it supplied Venice and Genoa with money to carry on their enterprises. Florence is a very beautiful city, surrounded with vineyards and delightful villas. It is full of painting, sculpture and architecture. It stands on the Arno. See Origin of Bankrupt.

FLORINDA, (Caba or Cava of the Moors)—The daughter of Count Julian; The Helen of Spain; because through her the Moors were admitted to that country.

FOLLOWERS of **WICKLIFFE**—Gospellers, because they professed to preach and follow the Gospel only; Lollards; The Praisers of God. See White's Elements of History, also Wicklife.

FONESCA ISLES, (Mexico)—The Enchanted Isles, from the richness of their verdure.

FORMOSA ISLE—The Granary of Fuhkeen in China; named from its beauty by the discoverer.

FOULON WILLIAM—Latin Poet, in the 16th Century; Gnaphæus; The Fuller, *The Wool Comber*, called from his occupation.

FOWLERS of **SHETLAND**—The governor mentioned, that lately at Feroé, a fowler descended safely by the usual conveyance of a rope; but when about to be drawn up again, owing to some awkward entanglement, he arrived at the surface with his feet upwards. His alarmed friends thought his head had been cut off, and felt so relieved to discover their mistake, that the whole party burst into a simultaneous peal of laughter, while the adventurer was very glad he had any face to put on the matter at all, and laughed heartily also. The upper part of these cliffs generally overhangs the base; therefore the rockmen, when desirous to obtain a footing, are obliged to swing themselves many yards out in the air, that the re-action may shoot them back in contact with the precipice, when they instantly cling to any little projection that offers, and, after hanging on it, anchor the end of their rope to stone, and proceed with a

small hand net stretched on a hoop, to spoon the eggs out of their nests, depositing them carefully in a sack which they carry behind ; and when the unlucky bird sees her loss inevitable, by a curious instinct she often pushes out the egg to save herself. An enterprising fowler, standing on the projection once, with a sheer precipice both above and below him of several hundred feet, observed the end of his rope become suddenly disengaged from its moorings, and swing like a pendulum far into the distant space. If it escaped entirely away, he knew that death, either by a fall, or by the slower and more dreadful process of starvation, must become inevitable ; therefore, perceiving that the rope, before it finally settled, would swing once more almost within his grasp, he earnestly watched the moment of its return, made a desperate spring forward, clutched it in his hand, and was saved."—*Shetland, and the Shetlanders*, by Miss Sinclair.

FRANCOIS XAVIER, or FRANCOIS XAVIER—A.D. 1552 ; The Apostle of the Indies ; *L'Apotre des Indes*.

FRANCOISANS—Order of the ; Founded by Francis de Assise in A.D. 1209 ; They were also called Grey Friars, the word Friar is derived from *frater*, a brother, because in Catholic processions friars go two by two ; and monks from *monos* one ; monks going one by one.

FRANKFORT, BREMEN, LUBEC & HAMBURG—The Hanse Towns. Hanse Towns, certain free towns of Germany and the N. bordering on the sea, being anciently infested with barbarians, for their better defense entered into a mutual league, and gave themselves that name, either from the ceremony of plighting their faith by a grasp of the hand (*hansa*), or from the same word, which in their own language signified a league, society or association. This famous association is supposed to have begun at Bremen on the Weser, in the year 1164, or, as others say, in 1260, immediately after the incursions and piracies of the Danes, Normans, &c. At first it consisted only of towns on the Baltic Sea ; but its strength and reputation increasing, there was scarce a trading city in Europe, but desired to be admitted into it, so that in process of time it consisted of 66 cities ; and at length they grew so formidable as to proclaim war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348 ; and against Eric in 1428, with 260 ships and 12,000

regular troops, besides seamen ; this gave umbrage to several princes, who issued orders to many merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects, and by that means broke up the greater part of the strength of the association.

FRANKS—The Free Men ; hence the names of French, and France, which signifies the free country.

FREDERICK II—A.D. 1140 ; The Great ; *Magnus, Le Grand ; Vater Fritz ;* Father Fred.

FREDERICK I.—of Germany, A.D. 1147 ; Barbarossa, from his red beard ; *Le Barberouse.*

FRENCH LINES of KINGS—The French lines of kings were, the Franks, the Merovingians, the Carolingians, the line of Capet of Valois, and of Bourbon. And the four French kings most famed in history, were, Charlemagne, contemporary with our Egbert ; Philip the Second, with our Richard the First ; Francis the First, with Henry the Eighth ; and Henry the Fourth, or Great, with our Queen Elizabeth.

FRIGHTFUL PLAGUE of England—A.D. 1348 ; The Black Death.

G

GALILEO—A famous Italian Astronomer, A.D. 1642 ; The Inventor of the Telescope.

GALINDON—A celebrated Evêque of Troyes, France, in the 9th Century ; *Prudence ; le jeune ;* This town gives its name to Troy Weight because that measure was first used there.

GALLEGO—See Origin of do.

GALLEY SLAVE—See Origin of do.

GALLIA BRACCATA—Breeched Gaul ; because they adopted the trousers of the Roman Empire ; from *braccæ, breeches or trousers.*

GALLIA CISALPINA—The Flower of Italy ; The Support of the Empire ; The Ornament of its Dignity ; called so by Tully, (Cicero.)

GALLIA COMATA—Long Haired Gaul ; on account of wearing their hair to a great length.

GALLIA TOGATA—Cloaked Gaul ; from adapting the toga, (cloak) of the Romans.

GARDEN of GETHSEMANE—The Oil Press ; from the He-

brew; *Gath*, a press, and *Shemen*, oil, the garden of the oil-press; probably the place where the produce of the Mount of Olives was prepared.

GARTHR—See Origin of do.

GAS—See Origin of do.

GATES, General—Of United States Army, A.D. 1778; The Peacock General, from his pride.

GAUTS or **OHAUTS**, Hindostan—The Indian Appenines.

GAUZE—See Origin of do.

GAZETTE—See Origin of do.

GENEALOGY of the **KINGS** of **ENGLAND**—The following is the Genealogy of the Kings of England:—Victoria, was the Niece of William IV.; William IV., brother of George IV.; George the Fourth was the son of George the Third, who was the grandson of George the Second, who was the son of George the First, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William the Third, who was the son-in-law of James the Second, who was brother of Charles the Second, who was the son of Charles the First, who was the son of James the First, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward the Sixth, who was the son of Henry the Eighth, who was the son of Henry the Seventh, who was the cousin of Richard the Third, who was the Uncle of Edward the Fifth, who was the son of Edward the Fourth, who was the cousin of Henry the Sixth, who was the son of Henry the Fifth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the cousin of Richard the Second, who was the grandson of Edward the Third, who was the son of Edward the Second, who was the son of Edward the First, who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard the First, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror

GENEVA, Switzerland—Protestant Rome; City of Watches. Exports 250,000 watches every year.

GENOA—*Superba*, from the nobleness of its buildings. *Genoa* lies on the coast; it is a most superb city.

GEORGE III.—of England; Farmer George, on account of his homely way of life.

GEORGE, David—A Waterman at Ghent, A.D. 1556; The Nephew of God, a celebrated impostor, who collected a number of followers.

GERMANY—The Fatherland of Thought.

GEYSERS—Hot Springs, common in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, occur in a remarkable group of fifty or more, in Iceland, about 36 miles from Hecla. The most important of these is the Great Geyser, or Strokr. It is a circular mound of silicious deposits, with a basin at the summit, 60 feet in diameter, and six or seven deep. At the bottom of the basin there is a well 10 feet wide at the mouth, but gradually narrowing to seven or eight, with a perpendicular descent of 70 feet. The grand eruptions are often after intervals of a day or more. Hollow rumbling sounds announce their approach and warn the spectator to retire to a safe distance. The water in the basin boils furiously, and is projected into the air in a succession of jets, accompanied with immense volumes of steam. The power of the Geyser varies, and also the height of the aqueous column.

GIBALTAR, Spain—Key of the Mediterranean; The Babel of Nations; One of the pillars of Hercules; The other was the Spanish Town of Ceuta, (Abyla of the Ancients,) which stands opposite; Gibraltar was called by the Romans, Mons Calpe, (Mount Calpe). See Tariff.

GILDAS—A.D. 560; The Most Ancient of the British Writers; *Sapiens*; The Wise.

GIN—See Origin of do.

GLABRIO—a Roman Consul, so called from his being a big man with a bald head; *glaber*; *glapharos*; bald.

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Commercial Emporium of Scotland.

GLENDOWER, Owen—The Wallace of Wales; He opposed Henry IV. for 14 years, declaring him an usurper.

GLOUCESTER and WORCESTER, SHIRES, England—The Older Counties, from the immense quantities made there.

GODFREY of BOUILLON—Baron of the Holy Sepulchre; First called King of Jerusalem; took Jerusalem A.D. 1099, and died 1100.

GOLDEN BULL—The famous edict of Charles IV., of Germany, drawn up by the celebrated Doctor Bartholus, and having a seal, on one side of which was a head of St. Peter, and the other of the Pope; it was called Bull from *Bulla*, a drop, for

the wax was dropped (melted) to form a seal; sometimes made of gold, lead, &c. See Origin of Bull and Bulla.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver—The Bard of Auburn; The Poet of Elphin; (Ireland); Died, A.D. 1774, buried in Westminster Abbey; The anagram which is made on his name is, "*Dig over Tom's hill.*"

GOLGOTHA or CALVARY—The Place of a Skull, not from any skulls found lying there, but from its fancied resemblance to a human head. Another account says, Golgotha or Calvary, from the Latin, *Calvus*, *bald*, the ordinary place of execution for malefactors, derived its name from the number of exposed skulls on its top.

GONDOLA, The—which the Doge of Venice annually went in to wed the Adriatic; *Bucentaur*, or The State Barge; This ceremony was instituted, A.D. 1173; and became intermitted A.D. 1797; It took place on Ascension Day of each year.

GOOD FRIDAY—The day on which our Saviour suffered. He was crucified at 3 o'clock P.M. Friday, April 3rd, A.D. 33. From the earliest period of Christianity this day has been observed as a solemn fast, in memory of the crucifixion of our Saviour. Its appellation *Good* is of no very remote origin, and appears to be peculiar to the English Church. Our Saxon forefathers called it *Long Friday*, from the length of the offices and fastings on this day; but its ancient title, and that by which it is known in the Western Church, is *Holy Friday*.

GOVERNMENT of ATHENS—Committed to 3 classes, viz., Archons, the Senate of 500; and Assemblies of the People—The first of the Archons was styled by way of eminence Archon; the second wore a crown and was called Basileus; the third was styled Polemarch; the remaining 6 were called Thesmo-thetæ.

GOVERNOR—of Muscat in Arabia; The Imaun or Xeriffe, from the last word is derived our high title of law, *Sheriff*.

GRAHAM, John—of Claverhouse, Bonny Dundee, slain at the battle of Killlicrankie, June 13th, 1689; He was created Viscount Dundee.

GREECE—The Land of Heroes; Oline of the unforgotten brave; Shrine of the Mighty—(Byron's address to Greece).

GREGOR, McGREGOR, (Jr. Graham, of Glengyle)—Black knee; (Ghlune Dhue,) from a black spot seen below the kilt, on his knee.

GREGORY, Pope—The Great, *Magnus, Le Grand*. He adopted in A.D. 590 the title of "Servant of the Servants of God".

GREGORY VII., Pope—Hildebrand. The Humble Monk of Soana; Hildebrand supposed to be his father's name.

GREGORY XIII., Pope—The Greatest Civilian and Canonist of his time.

GREGORY, of Nyssa—Peter Patrum. The Father of Fathers. (of the Church).

GRESHAM, Sir Thomas—(Queen Elizabeth's time). The Learned Merchant, built the 1st Exchange in London.

GRIGG—(Philadelphia Publisher); The American Napoleon of the Realms of Print. A self made man who by diligence and honesty raised himself to affluence and respectability.

GROG—See Origin of do.

GUELPH and GHIBELLINE—(See Origin of Guelph) said to be corrupted words for Welf and Wibeling; The first having been Duke of Bavaria and the latter a town in Franconia; At the battle which was fought A.D. 1140, between the Imperialists of Germany and their opponents the latter was the battle cry of the one party (the Emperor's) and the former that of the great vassals. Queen Victoria is descended from the first, (the Guelphs). They were also called The Blacks and Whites. Another story of the derivation of the word is, Irmentrudes, wife of Isenbard, Earl of Altorf, had unadvisedly accused a woman of conjugal infidelity, who had borne three children at a birth. Some time afterwards, the countess gave birth to twelve children at one and the same time; and being afraid of being condemned on her own principle, she came to the resolution of drowning eleven of the children, and by this means saving her honour. A servant was sent away with the children, which were very small, in a basket. The earl himself met her, and demanded what she carried. "Welpsh" (whelps), was the reply. The earl insisted upon seeing them, and discovered the truth. Enjoining silence on the woman, he then carried the infants away, and had them secretly nursed and educated. After many years, he brought them into their mother's presence, who knew them by their likeness to the boy she retained with her. Moved in conscience, she confessed her guilty intentions, and was pardoned. In remembrance whereof, the honorable race of the Welpsh, or Guelphs, got that name which ever since it hath borne.

Let not the reader be over sceptical or sarcastic about this story. Let him recollect the indubitably authentic origin of the proud name of Plantagenet, which was incidentally acquired by the circumstance of one man of the race wearing a bit of broom, *planta genista* in his cap. Barring the number of the *litter*, which may be the addition of some embellishing narrator, the story of the house of the *whelps* is scarcely one whit more improbable than that of the house of broom.

GUILLOTINE—See Instrument, &c.

GUNPOWDER—Invented by Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier Monk of Goslar, A.D. 1320; sometimes said Oologne, This latter town is famous for its scent, *Eau de Cologne*, and here Roman Catholics declare is to be seen the holy coat of Our Saviour (without seam) and the skulls of the wise men of the East.

GUSTAVUS, Adolphus—of Sweden, A.D. 1611; The Great, *Magnus*, *Le Grand*, Lion of the North; called also the Bulwark of the Protestant faith, &c. The Deliverer of Germany; also, The Snow King, so called because the Austrians thought he and his army would melt before them like snow before the sun.

GUSTAVUS VASA—of Sweden, A.D. 1550; The Gallant Deliverer of his Country, (from the tyranny of the Danes).

GUZBEG—of Circassia, 19th Century; The Lion of Circassia; Leo.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ—an Indian sect of philosophers; They lived naked, as their name implies, *gymnos*, or exposed themselves in the open air to the heat of the sun, to the inclemency of the seasons, (weather) and to the coldness of the night. Sometimes they stood a whole day with one foot in hot burning sand.

H

HABEAS CORPUS ACT—what was it? This act, which has been justly celebrated as preserving English liberty, prohibits sending any one to prison beyond sea; the judges are forbidden, under severe penalties, to refuse any person this writ, by which the gaoler of the place where the prisoner is, must bring him into Court, and declare the reason of his imprisonment; every prisoner must be indicted the first term after he is committed, and

brought to his trial the next; and none, after having been once enlarged, can be committed again for the same offence.

HAGUE—in Holland; The finest village in Europe. It has generally lost this name now.

HALLELUJAH and **AMEN**—Hebrew expressions, the 1st signifying "Praise the Lord," and the 2nd "So be it." They were introduced by the Prophet Haggai, B.C. 584, and adopted by the Christian Church, A.D. 390. The introduction is ascribed to St. Jerome.

AMEN.—This word is as old as the Hebrew itself. In that language it means true, faithful, certain. Employed in devotions, at the end of a prayer, it implies—so be it; at the termination of a creed—so it is. It has been generally used, both in the Jewish and Christian churches, at the conclusions of prayer.

HANNIBAL—The Conqueror of Italy, son of Hamilcar; He was made to swear eternal hatred to the Romans when 8 years of age. It was the boast of Hamilcar of his 3 sons that he was rearing 3 lions' whelps to devour the Romans; Hannibal died in exile the same year with his great opponent, Scipio Africanus, who died an exile also, so much for the gratitude of one's country.

HANSE TOWNS, of Germany—They are now 4, viz., Frankfort, Bremen, Lubec and Hamburgh. This word comes from a Scandinavian word, *hansa*, the hand, because they took each other by the hand when they swore. In the thirteenth century, a great union of the northern towns of Europe was created, called the Hanseatic or Commercial League. The number varied from time to time, and it included Cologne and other cities on the Rhine, with Hamburg, Lubeck, Riga, and others in the North of Europe. It was their object not only to protect the towns from the inroads of the neighboring barons, but to put down the system of piracy which the Northern States—chiefly Denmark and Norway—had so long practised.

HARLEQUIN—This name is derived from a famous comedian who frequented Mr. Harley's house before he was created Earl of Oxford, and to whom his friends gave the name of Harlequino, hence harlequin, a merry fellow or comic performer.

HARMATTAN—This is a name given to a singular wind, which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa, towards the Atlantic ocean. It prevails in December, January, and

February, and is generally accompanied by a fog or haze, that conceals the sun for whole days together. Extreme dryness is the characteristic of this wind: no dew falls during its continuance, which is sometimes for a fortnight or more. The whole vegetable creation is withered, and the grass becomes at once like hay. The natives take the opportunity which this wind gives them, of clearing the land, by setting fire to trees and plants in this their exhausted state. The dryness is so extreme, that household furniture is damaged, and the wainscot of the rooms flies in pieces. The human body is also affected by it, so as to cause the skin to peel off; but in other respects it is deemed salutary to the constitution, by stopping the progress of infection, and curing almost all cutaneous diseases.

HAWKING—Among the many good old English sports that have become almost extinct in this country, is that of hawking—a sport which was formerly more popular throughout the land than even hunting or shooting is at the present day. Every one had his hawk, from the lords and ladies down to the lads of the village. Their favorite birds were as much their companion as a faithful dog: and no action was reckoned more dishonorable to a man of rank than to give up his hawk. Several acts of parliament have passed respecting hawks, some of which are exceedingly tyrannical and severe; others are curious and amusing. No better proof can be given of the popularity of hawking in former days, and the regard in which those birds of prey were held, than by quoting the language of Sir Matthew Hale, who says: "Only of the reclaimed hawk, in respect of the nobleness of its nature and use for princes and great men, *larceny* may be committed, if the party take it knowing it to be reclaimed." And Lord Coke, writing upon the same subject, observes, that "Hawks are subjects of larceny, because serving *ob vitæ Solatium* of princes, and of noble and generous persons, to make them fitter for great employments." Alfred the Great was a proficient in the art. Under the Norman government, none but those of high rank were permitted to keep hawks; and we find from "Best's Treatise on Hawking" (1619), different species of those birds were assigned to persons, according to their rank.

HEBREWS, Executions among the.—The Hebrews had no executioner. When a man was guilty of homicide, the execution

devolved on the next of kin, by the right of blood-revenge; in other cases criminals were stoned by the people, the witnesses setting the examples; and when the king or chief ordered a person to be put to death, the office was performed by the person to whom the command was given; and this was generally a person whose consideration in life bore some proportion to that of the person to be slain. Thus Solomon gave the commission to kill Joab, the commander-in-chief, to Benaiah, a person of so much distinction as to be himself immediately promoted to the command which the death of Joab left vacant. In fact, the office even of a regular executioner is not by any means dishonorable in the East. The post of chief executioner is, in most Oriental courts one of honour and distinction. Thus, when there was no regular executioner, it came to be considered a sort of honour to put a distinguished person to death; and on the other hand, the death itself was honorable in proportion to the rank of the person by whom the blow was inflicted. It was the greatest dishonor to perish by the hands of a woman or a slave. We see this feeling distinctly in the narrative where the two princes much prefer to die by Gideon's own hand, than by that of a youth who had obtained no personal distinction. As to the hero commissioning his son to perform this office, it was perhaps partly to honor him with the distinction of having slain two chief enemies of Israel, as well as because the rules of blood-revenge made it necessary that the execution of those who had slain his own brethren should either be performed by himself or by a member of his own family. It seems very probable, from all that transpires, that Oreb and Zeeb had slain the brethren of Gideon after they had taken them captive, in the same way that they were themselves now slain.

HEINECKEN—Christian Henry; An extraordinary child, A.D. 1725. He is said to have been acquainted with the Bible at 14 months. He died at 4 years of age, and at his death could speak the German, Latin, French, and Dutch languages.

HELENA—Mother of Constantine the Great. The Mother of the Holy Land, because she erected a beautiful Church over the Holy Sepulchre.

HELEN—Wife of Menelaus King of Sparta; The Most handsome and beautiful woman of her time. She was *causa Trojani belli*.

HELIGOLAND—The Holy Isle. Key of the Baltic.

HENRY—Duke of Bavaria, A.D. 1156; The Lion. *Leo, Le Lion*, from his great bravery; dispossessed by Frederick Barbarossa.

HENRY I.—of England, A.D. 1102; *Beauclerk* or Goodscholar, son of William the Conqueror.

HENRY II.—of England, A.D. 1154; Plantagenet. See explanation at Guelph and Ghibelline; Short-mantle or Curt-mantle from introducing into England the short tunic of the French; Henry Fitz-Empress, from his mother Matilda.

HENRY III.—of England, A.D. 1216; Winchester, hence, "I am Henry of Winchester your King."

HENRY PERCY—Hotspur; The Valiant Percy, fell at the battle of Shrewsbury.

HENRY IV.—A.D. 1399; Bollingbroke. The name of the House or Line.

HENRY V.—of England, A.D. 1413; The Madcap Prince of Wales, from his follies. The Flower of the World; The Soldier of Christ, Lord of England, called by all these titles after the battle of Agincourt. He is also styled The Emperor of Britain, Triumphant Lord of France. The Conqueror of his enemies and himself.

HENRY VII.—A.D. 1485; Tudor, from the name of the House or Line.

HENRY VIII.—A.D. 1509; Defender of the Faith. The Bluff King Harry. His celebrated bill of the 6 articles called "The Bloody Statute", caused great commotion.

HENRY I.—of France, A.D. 1031; The Brave, the Pious, *Le Pieux, Pius*.

Henry the First, son of Robert, 1031; he was brave, pious, and had many other good qualities.

The custom of duelling was so prevalent in this reign, that Henry enacted a severe law to put a stop to it. His people were frequently led out to war, for as he was jealous of the Normans, he tried every method to check their conquests.

HENRY IV.—of France, A.D. 1589; The Great, The White Plumed Knight, The Protestant King.

Henry the Great, first of the house of Bourbon, 1589. He was bred a protestant, and gallantly defended that cause when king of Navarre; but wishing to heal disturbances, and conciliate the affections of his people, in 1593 he went openly to mass,

though he was always supposed to be attached to his old opinions. Soon after this, he published the edict of Nantes, which granted to the Protestants the exercise of their religion, the enjoyment of their estates, and made them eligible to public offices. After a glorious reign, Henry was assassinated by Ravilliac, (see Punishments) in the streets of Paris.

HENRY II.—of Bavaria, A.D. 1022; *Le Jeune*. The Young, *Juvenis*, The Pacifier of Europe.

HENRY II.—of Castile, A.D. 1368; The Gracious. *Le Gracieux*, *Benignus*, poisoned by a Monk.

HENRY III.—of Castile, A.D. 1390; The Sickly. *Le Malsain*, *Infirmus*, from his being often sick.

HENRY I.—of Saxony, A.D. 918; The Fowler, so called, from his love of hawking.

HENRY II.—of Saxony, A.D. 1002; The Holy and the Lame, the first from his religious acts and the second from his lameness.

HENRY VI.—of Saxony, A.D. 1190; surnamed *Asper*, or the Sharp. This king was the one who detained Richard I. of England when returning from Palestine.

HEREWARD—England's Darling Cunning Captain; See Keightley's History of England.

HEROD I.—The Great. *Magnus*, *Le Grand*: died of a loathsome disease.

HEROD II.—Antipas; The Fox, on account of his crafty disposition, beheaded John the Baptist.

HIPPIAS and HIPPARCHUS—The Pesistratidæ, because sons of Pesistratus of Athens.

HISTORY—is divided into 3 parts, Ancient, Middle and Modern. History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

HOANG HO River—China's Sorrow, on account of its frequent inundations.

HOCK—See Origin of do.

HOMER—The Blind Bard; The Blind Man of Selos Rocky Isle; The Prince of Poets. Melesigenas, because said to have been born on the banks of the river Meles, and his poems are called *Meleta Charta*.

HORATIUS—Cocles, or the one-eyed.

HORATIUS Q. FLACCUS—a celebrated poet, born at Venusia; The Prince of Lyric Poetry. Augustus often had him to dine with him, placing Virgil on his right hand and Horace on his left. The Emperor whilst they thus sat often ridiculed the short breath (asthma) of Virgil and the watery eyes of Horace, by observing that he sat between tears and sighs, *Ego sum inter suspiria et lacrymas*.

HORSE of Alexander the Great—Bucephalus from its head resembling that of a bull; *bous, kephalos, bovis, caput*. *Bucephala*, was built by Alexander in honour of his horse.

HORSE of Caligula—Roman Emperor; Incitatus; He made for this horse an Ivory manger and marble stable, and consecrated it Pontifex Maximus, High Priest, and he intended to make it Consul. See Calus.

HORSE of Duke of Wellington—Copenhagen; After Waterloo, this horse was pensioned off and never after used.

HORSE of PERSEUS—Pegasus, sprung from the blood of Medusa, the celebrated enchantress. It was so called from *pege* (sources) of the ocean, because according to Hesiod, born there.

HORSES of the SUN—Phætonis equi. Their names were *Pyræis, Eous, Iethon* and *Phlegon*.

HOTTENTOTS—The Hottentots, or aborigines of the Cape Colony, have been subjected to much oppression at the hands of the Dutch, and their numbers probably do not exceed 30,000. Their complexion is a deep yellow colour, resembling a European in a confirmed jaundice; their hair, like that of a negro, is woolly, their teeth, generally speaking, good. Inattention to cleanliness is their characteristic. They dress in dirty sheep-skins; smear themselves with a mixture of soot and grease daub and streak their faces and noses with red and black paint; and never comb their hair, which is plastered with unctuous substances offensive to the smell. Both men and women are fond of beads, rings, and other trinkets, which they wear on the legs.

HUDSON, Henry—A.D. 15th Century; The Discoverer of Manhattan (New York). He was forced into a boat with his son by his mutinous sailors and never heard of.

HUGH—French King, A.D. 987; Capet, from his peculiar cap or hat, which he always wore.

HUGUENOTS—See Origin of do.

HULL, England—City of Baltic Trade ; has an immense trade with Russia, in hemp, hides, &c.

HURRICANES—Hurricanes have been supposed to be of electric origin. A large vacuum is suddenly created in the atmosphere, into which the surrounding air rushes with immense rapidity, sometimes from opposite points of the compass, spreading the most frightful devastation along its track, rooting up trees, and levelling houses with the ground. They are seldom experienced beyond the tropics, or nearer the equator than the 9th or 10th parallels of latitude ; and they rage with the greatest fury near the tropics, in the vicinity of land or islands, while far out in the open ocean they rarely occur. They are most common among the West India Islands, near the east coast of Madagascar, in the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, in the Bay of Bengal, at the changing of the monsoons, and on the coasts of China.

HUSS—The Defender of Wickliffe ; His followers were called Hussites ; and were thrown from the windows of the houses into the streets by their persecutors, hence the word *defenestration*, from *de, fenestra, down and window* ; applied to the Hussites.

I

ICEBERGS—The term *icebergs* has commonly been applied to those immense bodies of ice situated on the land, 'filling the valleys between the high mountains,' and generally exhibiting a square perpendicular towards the sea. They recede backward inland to an extent never explored. Martin, Orantz, Phipps, and others, have described those wonders of nature, and all agree as to their manner of formation, in the congelation of the sleet and rains of summer, and of the accumulated snow, partly dissolved by the summer sun, which, on its decline freezes to a transparent ice. They are as permanent as the rocks on which they rest ; for although large portions may be frequently separated, yet the annual growth replaces the loss, and probably on the whole, produces a perpetual increase. Large pieces may be separated from those icebergs in the summer season, when they are particularly fragile, by their ponderous overhanging masses overcoming the force of cohesion ; or otherwise, by the powerful expansion of the water, fill-

ing any excavation or deep-seated cavity, when its dimensions are enlarged by freezing, thereby exerting a tremendous force, and bursting the whole asunder.

Pieces thus or otherwise detached, are hurled into the sea with a dreadful crash ; if they are received into deep water, they are liable to be drifted off the land, and, under the form of ice-islands, or ice-mountains, they likewise still retain their parent name of icebergs. I much question, however, if all the floating bergs seen in the seas west of old Greenland, thus derive their origin, their number being so great, and their dimensions so vast.

ICHNEUMON—See Origin of do.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA—A Spanish soldier, A.D. 1539 ; The founder of the Society of Jesus or Jesuits.

IN KNOX'S time, bad men were called Sergeants of Satan.

INSULÆ BEATORUM—The Isles of the Blest, now the Canary or Madeira Islands, 7 in number, and of remarkable fertility.

INSTRUMENT—of Public Execution in France ; The Guillotine ; so called from Dr. Joseph Ignatius Guillotine, an eminent physician, orator, and philanthropist. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, and died, A.D. 1814, highly respected ; The vulgar idea of him is, that he was the first who suffered upon the instrument which he had invented. A recent writer from Paris thus describes the guillotine :—It was painted red throughout, and consisted of a staging accessible by a flight of stairs, and rising some six feet from the ground, the summit surrounded by a low rail. In the centre of the floor thus offered, were planted two stout uprights, a foot and a half apart, and eight or ten high. These were grooved for the passage of the knife—a broad, dull blade, weighing, as I was informed, 150 pounds, which was drawn up and attached to the cross-piece above, ready to descend on the pressure of a spring. On the floor, and facing the interval between these posts, is placed a long, low, framework or car, which runs forward on grooves ; and a plank hinged to one extremity of this car falls forward upon it. In preparing for an execution, this plank is raised so as to be at right angles to the car ; and the criminal, on ascending the steps, is marched forward against the plank. Being suddenly pushed from behind, he falls with the plank upon the car, and the pressure of his body causes

clamps to spring over him from below, effectually restraining all movement. The same impulse gives motion to the car, which glides rapidly forward ; and the lunette (a half circle of wood) at once imprisoning the neck, the axe descends.

INVERNESS, Scotland—Queen of the Highlands ; a romantic town, near it is Culloden Moor.

IRELAND—Emerald Isle ; First Flower of the Earth ; First Gem of the Sea ; The Isle of Saints ; Sister Isle ; called Hibernia by Cæsar ; Land of the Shamrock ; also called Ierne, Juverna, and Britannia Minor. See Shamrock.

INTERDICT—Laying a Kingdom under an ; By this the Pope deprived the nation of all exterior rites of religion, except baptism, and the communion to the dying ; the people were forbidden the use of all meats, pleasures and entertainments.

ISAAO—Son of Alexius, Greek Emperor ; Sebastocrator, so called from taking the city of Sebaste, *krateo*, to gain or seize.

ISAAO II.— do A.D. 1185 ; Angelus, by antiphrasis, on account of his bad disposition, and Commenus.

ISLAND OF CORAL—An Atoll, or Lagoon Island, consists of a chaplet or ring of coral, enclosing a lagoon or portion of the ocean in its centre. The average breadth of the ring above the surface of the sea is about a quarter of a mile, oftener less, and it seldom rises higher than 12 feet above the waves. Hence they are not discernible, even at a small distance, unless when covered with cocoa-nut or palm trees, which is often the case. A modern writer thus describes the formation of a Lagoon Island :—" To be constantly covered with water seems necessary to the existence of the animalcules, for they do not work, except in holes upon the reef, beyond low-water mark ; but the coral, sand, and other broken remnants thrown up by the sea, adhere to the rock, and form a solid mass with it, as high as the common tides reach. That elevation surpassed, the future remnants, being rarely covered, lose their adhesive property, and remaining in a loose state, form what is usually called a *Key*, upon the top of the reef. The new bank is not long in being visited by sea-birds ; salt plants take root upon it, and a soil begins to be formed ; a cocoa-nut, or the drupe of a pandanus, is thrown on shore ; land birds visit it, and deposit the seeds of shrubs and trees ; every high tide, and still more every gale adds something to the bank ; the form of an island is gra-

dually assumed, and last of all comes man to take possession."

ISABELLA—of Spain, (Castile) A.D. 1474 ; The Catholic ; *Le Catholique* ; *Isabella de la paz y bondad* ; Isabella of peace and goodness.

ISLE of MONTREAL—Lower Canada ; The Garden of Canada, famous for its fine fruits.

ISPAHAN, Persia—styled by the Persians, Half the Universe. Ispahan, the ancient capital of Persia, is thought by some to be the finest city in the East ; it is seated on a fine plain, surrounded at some distance by mountains. It is said to consist of a great number of magnificent palaces, mosques, caravansaries, baths, and fine streets. The chief amusement of the inhabitants is on the flat roofs of their houses, where they spend their summer evenings, different families associating together.

ITALY—Mistress of the Seas ; Empress of the World ; Garden of Europe ; The Mother and Nurse to the Western nations of Europe in religion and civility ; The country which has the exact representation of a boot.

IVAN III—Czar of Russia ; The Terrible, *Le Terrible*, *Terribilis*.

IZTACIHUATL, in Mexico—The White Wife ; a celebrated volcano in Mexico.

J

JACKAL—The Lion's Provider ; erroneously so called, for the Lion is an unwelcome intruder when the Jackals have hunted down their prey.

JAMES GOODFELLOW—See Origin of do.

JAMES IV.—of Scotland, A.D. 1513 ; The Pious ; The Lover of Justice ; fell at the fatal field of Flodden.

JAMES V.—of Scotland ; King of the Commons, from his anxious attention to the wants of the lower classes ; Fitz James ; The Guid man (farmer) of Ballengiech, the title which he took when on his incognito excursions.

JAMES I.—of England, and VI., of Scotland ; The Wisest Fool of Europe ; The Scorn of his Age ; The 2nd Solomon ; The Muckle Wise Man.

JANISSARIES—See Origin of do.

JERUSALEM—Holy City ; City of David ; The City of Solemnities ; called by the Arabs, El Khods ; The Holy ; The Romans

called it Hierosolyma ; The City of the World's Redemption.
JEWELS, The—of England ; The Crown Jewels ; The following is the estimated value of diamonds in the crown worn by the Queen on state occasions :—

Twenty large diamonds round the circle, £1,500 each	£30,000
Two large centre diamonds, £2,000 each.....	4,000
Fifty-four small diamonds, placed at the angles of the former	100
Four crosses, each composed of 925 diamonds.....	12,000
Four large diamonds on the top of the crosses.....	40,000
Twelve diamonds contained in <i>fleur de lis</i>	10,000
Eighteen small diamonds contained in the same....	2,000
Pearls, diamonds, &c., upon the arches and crosses..	10,000
Also, 141 small diamonds.....	500
Twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross.....	3,000
Two circles of the pearls about the rim.....	300

Cost of the stones, exclusive of the metal..... £111,900

JEW'S HARP or **TRUMP**—This instrument is of very ancient origin. There appears to be some allusion in the name to the inhabitants of Judea ; in the plate however of Jewish musical instruments, in Calmet's Dictionary, nothing of this kind occurs ; so that perhaps there is a corruption here of the word *Jew trompe*, a play thing, or play tromp, as it is now only used by boys for that purpose, or it may be a corruption of Jew's Harp, from the circumstance of its being played when placed between the teeth. *Pennant*.

JOAN of **ARC**—Jeanne d'Arc ; Maid of Orleans : *La Pucelle d'Orleans*. The name of Joan of Arc, the heroine of France, has always heretofore been wrongly written, not only by English and other foreigners, but by the French themselves. Her real name, it appears, was Darc, not d'Arc—that is to say, plain Joan Darc, not Joan of Arc. To be called d'Arc, Joan should have been of noble family, whereas she was the daughter of a common peasant, and served as waitress in an inn ; or she should have belonged to a place called Arc, whereas she was born at the village of Domremy in Champagne, commenced her career in Vaucouleurs, and never, so far as it appears, did any exploits at Arc. It is the descendant of one of her brothers, a gentleman named Haldat, now living at Nancy, who has brought

- to light the fact that the heroine has never yet been called by her right name.
- JOHN and JAMES—Boanerges, Sons of Thunder; called from wishing fire to descend on a Samaritan village; Sons of Zebedee.
- JOHN BULL—See Origin of do.
- JOHN BUNYAN—Author of *Pilgrim's Progress*; His anagram is *Nu honey in a B!*
- JOHN—The Monophysite Bishop of Asia, from *monos* and *phusis*; He supposed that the Divine and Human Natures of our Saviour were so blended and confounded as to form but one nature.
- JOHN—Bishop of Constantinople, A.D. 398; St. Chrysostom; so called from his extraordinary eloquence; The Golden Mouthed.
- JOHN TRASNOU—Leader of the Hussites; Ziska, or the One-eyed; he lost one of his eyes in battle.
- JOHN of PALESTINE—Hyrchanus, from conquering Hyrcania.
- JOHN—The Disciple; also called Mark, the Evangelist.
- JOHN—The Divine; The Disciple whom Jesus loved; The Evangelist; *L'Evangeliste*; called by the Greeks, The Theologian.
- JOHN—The Baptist; Herald of Christ; Greatest of Men, beheaded by orders of Herod Antipas.
- JOHN—Last Disciple of Ammonius; Philoponus, from his laborious studies in Grammar and Philosophy.
- JOHN of GAUNT—So called because born at Ghent, a town of Belgium; He was the son of Edward III.; The Father of Henry IV.; The uncle of Richard II.; and yet though so nearly allied to royalty, never ascended the throne. See Duke of Kent.
- JOHN—King of England; Sans Terre; Lackland: The Pusillanimous King.
- JOHN—the Greek Patriarch, in the days of Gregory the Great; The Faster. *Le Jeûneur*. The Oecumenical Bishop, from *oikon menikos*, *general*, or respecting the noble world.
- JOHN I.—Greek Emperor, A.D. 969; Zemiscus, from being a very short man, from an Armenian word signifying a very short man.
- JOHN II.—Greek Emperor, A.D. 1118; Commenus and Calo Johannes ironically called John the Handsome, he was a small man and very ugly with dwarfish look.
- JOHN III.—Greek Emperor, A.D. 1341; Palæologus, from knowing ancient things, from *palaïos*, *old* and *logos*, *word*.

JOHN III.—of Brandenburg, A.D. 1476; The Cicero of Germany, from his eloquence.

JOHN II.—of France, A.D. 1360; The Good. *Bonus Le Bon*. John, succeeded his father, 1350. This prince was very unfortunate in his wars with England: in the battle of Poitiers, he and his son Philip were taken prisoners, and the French army totally routed. On promise of paying a ransom, amounting to 4,000,000, of gold crowns, he was permitted, after four years' captivity, to revisit his native soil; when he found that the miseries of his people had been heightened by civil commotions, the consequence of his son's inexperience. A pestilence carried off 30,000 of his subjects; and, bowed down by calamity, he returned to expire in England.

JOHN III.—of Poland, Sobieski; The Warrior. The Patron of the Learned; Encourager of the Arts.

JOHN—the celebrated patriarch of Alexandria, Egypt, A.D. 610; *Aumônier* or Almoner, because of his great charity and liberality towards the poor.

JOHN XVII.—Pope, A.D. 998; Philagathos, so called from his delighting to be loved; *philos*, loved or dear, and *gatheo* for *getheo*, to rejoice, to be delighted.

JOHN, Napier—afterwards Baron Merchiston, A.D. 1614; The Inventor of Logarithms.

JOHN—of Austriadon, son of Charles V. of Germany. The Victorious from conquering the Turks at Lepanto.

JOHN IV.—King of Portugal, A.D. 1640; *Le Fortuné*, The Fortunate, from conquering the Spaniards.

JOHN—of Orleans, Grand Chamberlain of France; A.D. 1403; *Restaurateur de la Patrie*. The Restorer of his country.

JOHNS, ST.—Canada East; Because built on the Banks of the Sorel, which falls into the St. Lawrence from Lake Champlain, and commanding the passage to and from Canada, it is called The Key of Canada.

JOHNSON, Dr. S.—of England, The Ursa Major of Literature, on account of his great attainments. His Dictionary is called The Leviathan of Literature.

JONES, Paul—The Prince of Pirates; The Black Pirate of F. Cooper; died A.D. 1792.

JOSEPHUS, Flavius—The Jewish Historian, called by St. Jerome, The Livy of the Greeks; he wrote in the Greek language.

JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLAND—Juan Fernandez, 33° S. lat. is uninhabited, but is found convenient for the English cruisers to touch at and water. This island is famous for having given rise to the celebrated romance of *Robinson Crusoe*; though it appears that it was one *Alexander Selkirk*, a Scotchman, who was left ashore in this solitary place by his captain, where he lived some years, till he was discovered by Captain Wood Rogers, in 1709.

JUDAS—surnamed Iscariot, whether because he was *Ishkarioth* an inhabitant of Iscaria or Karioth in the tribe of Ephraim; or because he was *Ishscariota*, the man who had the bag; or *Ishcarat*, the man that cuts off; or *Ishshakrat*, the man of the reward or bribe (Hebrew words) affords matter of conjecture among the learned.

JUDAS—(Judæa) The Gaulonite, from coming from or being reared in Gaulonitis.

JULIAN—(Roman Emperor) The Apostate, slain in a battle with the Parthians. See last words of the Great.

JUNIPER—The juniper bush has its name, because while some of its berries are *ripe*, it is producing at the same time a younger crop, *juniores parit*.

JUSTINIAN I.—Nobilissimus; The Most Noble, on account of his virtues.

JUSTINIAN II.—The 2nd Nero; The 2nd Caligula, from his crimes.

JUGGERNAUT—(India) The Lord of the World, famous for its celebrated temple.

K

KHAIR-ED-DIU—A.D. 1532; The Goodness of the Faith; Barbarossa, from his red beard, *barba* and *rusa*, beard and red.

KHOSRU PARVIG—a celebrated King of India in the days of Mahommed; Rex Regum, King of Kings. See Mohammed.

KING or QUEEN of ENGLAND—The Fountain of Mercy.

KING of ENGLAND—This title 1st assumed by Egbert, A.D. 825.

It is a very singular fact that many of our sovereigns in succession have died on the Saturday. It would almost seem that the Revolution had set the example, the throne having been declared vacant on Saturday, February 16th, 1688.

William III.—died on Saturday, March 8th, 1702.

Queen Anne.— " " August 1st, 1714.

George I. — " on Sunday Morning at 2 o'clock, June 11th, 1727.

George II. — " on Saturday, October 25th, 1760.

George III. — " " January 29th, 1820.

George IV. — " " June 26th, 1830.

KING—of the English Nation, *rex gentis Anglorum*; this title existed during the Heptarchy.

KING of IRELAND—assumed by Henry VIII., A.D. 1542; before that time the Kings were called Lords of Ireland.

KING of GREAT BRITAIN—This title was adopted by Queen Anne, A.D. 1707, this continued the style until A.D. 1801, when the royal title ran thus, *Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia Britannorum Rex, Fidei Defensor*.

KING—who first took the title of Your Majesty Henry VIII.; at the celebrated tilt between him and the King of France. This king was also 1st called, Defender of the Faith.

KING of FRANCE—This title was 1st given to Pharamond, A.D. 420; it was assumed by Edward III. of England, and kept up by English Monarchs till January 1st, 1801, when the style above was adopted, before that time English Monarchs were King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

KING of FRANCE—Most Christian King; *Christianissimus*, first bestowed by the Pope, Paul II., on Louis XI. of France, A.D. 1469, and never was title more unworthily conferred, for he executed 4,000 men during his reign.

KING of the FRENCH—This title was adopted by Louis XVI., A.D. 1789; Louis Philippe was also called by the same title, 1830.

KING of HUNGARY—The averseness of the Hungarians to the term Queen has led to the peculiar custom, of calling a princess who ascends the throne King instead of Queen, thus in the annals of that country the daughter of Louis I. reigned under the title of King Mary in 1383.

KING of ABYSSINIA—This King is called by the title *Negus*, or chief, and has no real power."

KING of SPAIN—His Most Catholic Majesty, first bestowed on Alphonso I., by Pope Gregory III., A.D. 739; who afterwards was called "The Catholic.

KINGS of ENGLAND—who ascended the throne when Minors, since the Conquest, viz., Henry the Third, Edward the Third, Richard the Second, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fifth, and Edward the Sixth.

KINGS of ENGLAND—poetically arranged.

First, William the Norman, then William his son ;
 Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John.
 Next, Henry the third, Edwards, one, two, and three ;
 And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see.
 Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess ;
 Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess ;
 Then Jamie the Scotchman, then Charles whom they slew,
 Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles too.
 Next Jamie the second ascended the throne ;
 Then William and Mary together came on ;
 Then Anne, Georges four, and fourth William all passed,
 And Victoria came—may she long be the last.

KINGS of PERU—Incas, Children of the Sun. The last Inca who reigned over Peru was Atahualpa, executed by orders of Pizarro.

KINGS of EGYPT—Hyksos or Shepherd Kings. These Kings came from Abyssinia and cruelly enslaved the Egyptians, hence arose the hatred shown by them to shepherds in the days of Joseph ; then arose the dynasty of the Pharaohs, this word just means a King and after the death of Alexander the Great, there arose a new line of Kings, the Ptolemies, which comes from the Greek word *polemos*, war, battle, army or Lagidæ, from the name Lagos of the 1st Ptolemy.

KINGS of POLAND—Piaſt ; from Piaſtus a great Polish King, this King was a peasant, and by ability and goodness raised himself to the throne. He is said to have lived 120 years, and to have reigned nearly two-thirds of that time, and from the circumstance of raising Poland to a high standard, the Poles came to call all their Kings Piaſts, hence the Piaſt dynasty, which see.

KINGS of SYRIA—Seleucidæ, began in the person of Seleucus one of the Generals of Alexander the Great who received Syria as his portion of the division of the world, among the Generals, just as Ptolemy Lagos, received Egypt and began the Lagidæ.

KINGS, or Emperors, of ROME—There were two dynasties during

the 12 Cæsars, that of the Julian begun in the person of Julius Cæsar and the Flavian begun in the person of Flavius Vespasianus.

KINGS, or Shahs, of PERSIA—The Sophis; hence the Soofee dynasty begun by Ishmael Shah in the 16th century.

KIOW or **KIEF**—The Mother of Russian Cities; The oldest City in Russia.

KIRKS (Col.) soldiers—Kirk's Lambs. Shocking cruelties were exercised after the battle of Feversham, by colonel Kirk, who seemed to make a sport of death. He caused numbers to be hanged without any trial, and encouraged his soldiers, whom he called his Lambs, to commit all kinds of outrages; General Havelock's soldiers were called in India, Havelock's Saints.

KITCHEN of the **QUEEN** (Victoria)—The staff of her Majesty's kitchen includes a chief cook; three master cooks; two yeomen of the kitchen; two roasting cooks; and four apprentices. There are also two larderers and storers; a storekeeper; two green-office men; three kitchen maids; and two men to superintend the steam apparatus. The salary of the chief cook is about £700 a-year, that of the master-cook about a moiety of that sum. The chief and master-cooks have the privilege of taking apprentices, of whom there are now four; the premium which is received from each (averaging from £150 to £200) being divided, as "per arrangement," between them. The salaries and wages of the other persons in the kitchen vary from 10s. per week to £175 a-year. A lad who is apprenticed to one of the Queen's cooks has the chance, if he conduct himself properly, of obtaining a situation in the kitchen, on the expiration of his term. The first step is frequently, in the event of a vacancy, or of one being created, the situation of larderer; and sometimes, if he have friends and influence, he obtains the situation of a clerk in the Clerk Comptroller's office. The chiefs of the kitchen dine by themselves, at 3 o'clock, the chair being taken by her Majesty's chief cook, or, in his absence, by the senior master cook. The apprentices dine with the scourers, the kitchen-maids, &c.

KNIGHT—The first knight in England was Athelstan created A.D. 900, by Alfred the Great; In Henry IIIrd's reign, all persons having 10 pounds yearly income were required to be knighted, under penalty of a fine.

KNOUT—See Russian mode of execution.

KNOX, John—The Scottish Reformer. John Knox was born in Haddingtonshire, 1505; died, 1572. He was an eminent Scottish preacher, and his memory is revered as one of the chief instruments of the Reformation.

KOSCIUSKO—Kosciusko was the great Polish hero who attempted to restore the independence of Poland. His tumulus is 150 feet high, and is made merely of earth, much of which has been brought from the various battle-fields of Poland.

KURRACHEE—in Afghanistan; The Key of Scinde; taken by the British in the Scinde war.

L

LACONIC REPLIES and LETTERS—The word laconic is derived from Laconia (Sparta) because the Lacedemonians delivered themselves in as few words as possible. The following are remarkable examples of such. In the reign of George I. of England, we read that Sir George Byng was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean, where he totally destroyed a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven sail of the line, off the coast of Sicily. The following despatch of Captain Walton, whom the admiral had sent in pursuit of some of the enemy's ships, is deserving of notice :—"Sir, we have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coast; the number as per margin. I am, &c., G. Walton."

The celebrated reply of Leonidas king of Sparta to Xerxes, who, with his army of over a million of men, was opposed by Leonidas, with only three hundred. When Xerxes sent to him with the haughty direction to lay down his arms, the Spartan king replied, with characteristic brevity, "Come and take them."

Another instance of the same is afforded in the celebrated letter of Dr. Franklin to Mr. Strahan, which is in these words :
Philadelphia, July 5th, 1775.

Mr. Strahan,

You are a member of that Parliament, and have formed part of that majority, which has condemned my native country to destruction.

You have begun to burn our towns, and to destroy their inhabitants.

Look at your hands, they are stained with the blood of your relations and your acquaintances.

You and I were long friends : you are at present my enemy, and I am yours.

Benjamin Franklin.

The celebrated letter of Julius Cæsar to the Senate, after he had defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus at the battle of Zela ; "*veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered."

The reply of the hero of Saragossa, (Palafox) to the French demand of laying down their arms "War to the knife."

The speech of Lord Nelson before the great battle of Trafalgar, "England expects each man this day to do his duty."

The celebrated reply of David Gam, whom Henry sent at Agincourt, to view the strength of the enemy, "There were enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away."

And the replies of Alaric as under :—The ambassadors sent to Alaric, at first assumed a lofty tone, and warned him against driving the Romans to despair, saying, that unless honourable terms were given, the besieged would sally forth in a body when they could scarcely fail to overpower their enemies.—"The thicker the grass, the easier it is cut," was the cool reply of the barbarian, but he at last condescended to fix the terms of his retreat at all the gold and silver in the city, all the rich moveables, and all the slaves who could prove their claim to the name of barbarian. "If such," said the ambassadors, "O king, be your demands, what do you intend to leave us ?" "Your lives," replied the haughty conqueror. But his demands gradually relaxed, and he was induced to raise the siege on the immediate payment of 5,000 pounds of gold, 3,000 pounds of silver, 4,000 robes of silk, 3,000 pieces of fine scarlet cloth, and 3,000 pounds of pepper.

LAOTANTIUS—The Christian Cicero. See life of him in White's History.

LADY—The Mistress of a manor house, who in former times served out with her own hands, certain quantities of bread, to the poor, and was therefore called *Lef-day*, two Saxon words signifying bread giver, and the words were at length corrupted,

and the mistress called to this day, Lady, that is Lef day.

LÆLIUS Caius—Sapiens or the Wiser; a Roman Consul, very intimate with Scipio, so called from his great learning.

LAHORE—India; The Key of Northern Hindostan. Lahore is a city of high antiquity, and the residence of the Mahommedan conquerors. The famous avenue of stately trees, so much spoken of by the early Indian travellers, began at Lahore, and extended to Agra, nearly five hundred English miles. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, a new power, whose name was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul's empire.

LAKE, The—near Civita Vecchia (Italy); Lacus Curtius, or Lacus Fucinus, now Celano; The naval, *umbilicus* of all Italy; The Centre of Italy.

LAMPEDO—A Lacedemonian; is said to have been the only woman in any age, who was a king's daughter, a king's wife, and a king's mother. Something like this can be said of Agrippina, wife of the Emperor Claudius, for she was the sister of Caligula, wife of Claudius, and mother of Nero.

LAMORICIERE—A celebrated Frenchman, A.D. 1846; The Modern Bayard, on account of his fine qualities.

LAND and SEA BREEZES—The land and sea breezes, which are common on the coasts and islands situated between the tropics, are another kind of periodical winds. During the day, the air, over the land, is strongly heated by the sun, and a cool breeze sets in from the sea; but in the night, the atmosphere over the land gets cooled, while the sea, and consequently the air over it, retains a temperature nearly even at all times; accordingly, after sunset, a land breeze blows off the shore. The sea-breeze generally sets in about ten in the forenoon, and lasts till six in the evening; at seven the land breeze begins, and continues till eight in the morning, when it dies away. These alternate breezes are, perhaps, felt more powerfully on the coast of Malabar than any where; their effect there, extends to a distance of twenty leagues from the land.

LANDAU—See Origin of do.

LANDLORD—See Origin of do.

LAODICEA—Asia Minor; one of the 7 churches of Asia, called by the Turks, Eski-hissar, or the Old Castle.

LAPLAND—The winters are intensely cold. It is no unusual thing for people's lips to be frozen to the cup in attempting to

drink. Their limbs sometimes mortify with the cold. Drifts of snow sometimes suddenly come on, four or five feet deep, threatening to bury the traveller. When a thaw takes place, and a frost succeeds, the Laplander is presented with a smooth level of ice, over which he travels, with a reindeer, in a sledge, with inconceivable swiftness, 200 miles a-day. Owing to the general barrenness of the soil, Lapland is but thinly peopled. The heats of summer are excessive for a short time. During the winter, in some parts of Lapland, the sun is absent for several weeks. The moon and stars are visible, and shine without intermission. But in the summer the sun does not set for as long a time.

LAPLANDERS' SKATES—(called skies). The skies of the Laplanders are justly celebrated. They are as large as the skaters. They are two narrow planks, from six to seven feet in length, and glide along as if borne by the wind. War battalions have been seen to manage this strange equipage. On these, the Laplander glides over the snow as rapidly as over the ice; he chases the reindeer and catches him; he climbs the highest mountains in a zigzag direction, and descends them resting on his stick, with his body leaning backward, leaping over rocks and gulfs, and travelling in this manner 200 leagues a day.

LARCH—See Origin of do.

LAST—10 Kings of the Merovingian line (France) Sluggard Kings. *Les Rois Fainéants*, on account of their useless reigns. They were all parents at 15, and all died before 30 years of age.

LAURENTIUS—called Koster or, as it is now generally spelled, Coster, He was so called from his father having been the *Custos*, Keeper of the Cathedral in his native town.

LAW, The—which William the Conqueror made in England; The Curfew Bell Law, from the French *Couvre feu*; To cover or put over the fire; at 8 o'clock at night, a bell rang and all fires and candles had to be put out. The law was abolished by his son Henry I., A.D. 1100, after it had been about 30 years in force.

This curfew bell was called in the low Latin of the middle ages, *ignitgium* or *perilegium*. The ringing of the curfew bell gave rise to the *Prayer Bell*, which in some countries is still

retained. Pope John XXIII. with a view to avert certain apprehended misfortunes which rendered his life rather uncomfortable, gave orders that every person on hearing the *ignitegium* should repeat the *Ave Maria* 3 times. When the alarm of the Turks overspread all Christendom, Pope Calixtus III. increased these periodical times of prayer by ordering the prayer bell to be rung also at noon.

LAWS, The—of Draco, (Athens) so absurdly severe as regards punishments, that they were said to have been written with blood, because death was the punishment for every crime, small and great.

LEADERS—of the dreadful massacre at Paris, Sept. 2nd, 1792; called *Septembrizers*, from the Month.

LEEK, The—Emblem of Wales, when King Arthur had won a great victory over the Saxons, A.D. 519, the Archbishop of St. David's ordered every one of his soldiers to put a leek in his cap, (plenty of them growing round) in memory of which the Welsh annually wear a leek on the 1st of March.

LELAND, John—an Englishman; The Walking Dictionary, on account of knowing 8 languages perfectly.

LENTULUS—a Consul, colleague with Dentatus against Pyrrhus, Lentulus was a surname of the Cornelian clan, and was originally imposed on some individual for his skill in raising crops of lentiles; *lens*, *lentis*.

LETULUS P. COR.—Sura; from having wasted a large sum of public money, during his questorship under Sylla, and when called to account in the Senate by him, with the utmost indifference declared he had no accounts to show, and insolently showed him the Calf, (Sura) of his leg, which at a certain game, the Roman youth presented to each other to receive the legal strokes.

LEO—The 1st Greek Professor at Florence; Platus, on account of his great size and width, *platos*, width or *platus*, broad.

LEO I.—Greek Emperor; The Thracian, because he came from Thrace, (was a peasant).

LEO III.—Greek Emperor, A.D. 718; The Isaurian, because he came from Isauria, The Iconoclast; Destroyer of Images.

LEO V.—Greek Emperor, A.D. 813; The Armenian because he came from Armenia, in Asia.

LEO VI.—Greek Emperor, A.D. 886; The Philosopher from his learning.

LEO I.—Pope, A.D. 448 ; The Great ; *Magnus, Le Grand* ; He was canonised.

LEO X.—Pope, A.D. 1513 ; (John de Medici) ; He completed St. Peter's Church, and by the sale of indulgences, led to the Reformation.

LEOFRIC—The Saxon ; called The Mower ; from having overcome 20 men with a scythe.

LETTER A, The—among the Romans was called the *Litera Læta*, or *salutaris* (from *absolvo, I acquit*) for this letter was written on the back of the judge's roll.

LETTER C, The—do was called the *Litera Tristis*, (from *condemno, I condemn*) same reason.

LETTER V, The—This was put on the front of all documents which the Tribunes did not wish to become law from *Veto, I forbid* ; hence our word *Veto* ; to put his *Veto* upon it, a word often used by the French Republicans.

LETTERS on a GUINEA—Explanation of these letters ; *Georgius III. Dei Gratia, M. B. F. ET. H. Rex, F. D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. J. A. T. ET. E.* That is, *Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunswicii et Lunenburgi Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii, Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector.*

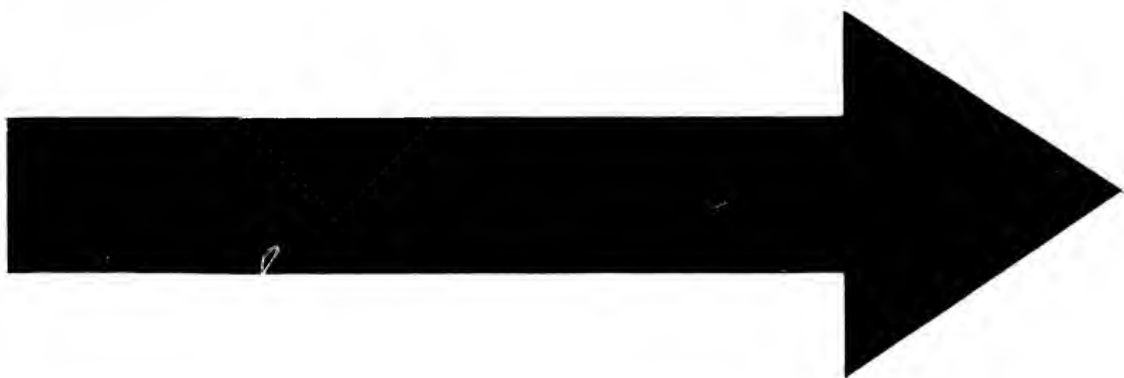
In English—George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. See Majesty, Mottoes, and Henry VIII.

LEWIS—Roman Emperor (West) The Pious ; from his goodness and regard to religion.

LIBERTINES—The Sect of ; a monstrous sect which arose A.D. 1525 ; They maintained that whatever was done by men was done by the Spirit of God, and that the soul died with the body, that heaven was a dream, and hell a phantom, and that religion was a mere state trick ; hence the term *libertine* is now, a loose living and worthless character.

LICINIUS C.—Stolo or the useless Sprout, on account of the law which he enacted during his tribuneship, forbidding any to hold more than 500 acres of conquered territory ; called *Licinius* from his sight having been impaired by an accident ; *lux, lucis, light.*

LIEGE—in Belgium ; The Birmingham of the Continent ; from



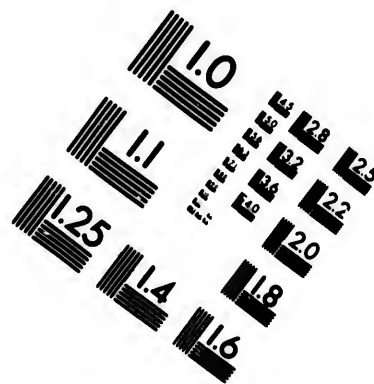
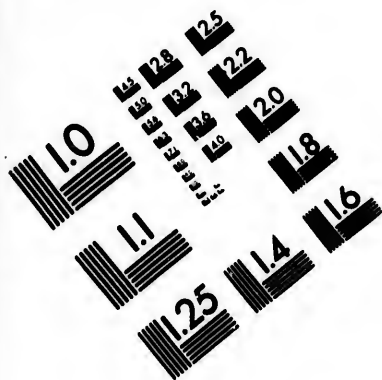
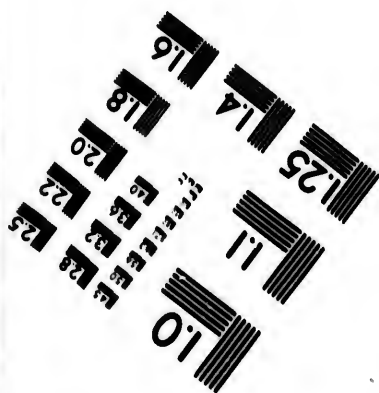
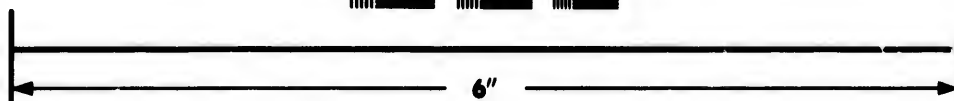
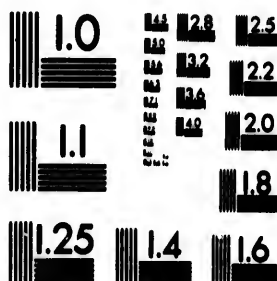


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its manufactories of small ware. It used to be called from its large number of Churches, &c., The Purgatory of Men ; The Hell of Women ; and the Paradise of Priests.

LIEST—(thou liest). See Origin of do.

LIGHT—Philosophers are not agreed as to the nature of light. Some maintain the opinion that it is a body consisting of detached particles, which are emitted by luminous bodies, in which case the particles of light must be inconceivably minute ; since, even when they cross each other in every direction, they do not interfere with each other. Others suppose it to be produced like sound, by the undulations of a subtle fluid diffused throughout all known space.

LILY The—Mistress of the Field, (Shakespeare) ; The most exalted of Flowers (Klopstock) ; The Emblem of France, (*Fleur de-lis*); first adopted by Louis VII., The Young ; *Le Jeune*.

LINE—between Canada and the United States ; The United States and Canada Boundary Line, run in accordance with the Ashburton Treaty, cost the labour of three hundred men eighteen months. For three hundred miles a path was cut through the forest, thirty feet wide, and cleared of all trees. At the end of every mile is a cast iron pillar, painted white, square, four feet out of the ground, and bearing, in raised letters on its sides, the names of the Commissioners who ran the line, and the date.

LISMORE—In Ireland ; was called the City of Cells, on account of the vast number of Cells and Monasteries which were there.

LIVERPOOL, England—The City of United States' Trade ; The Emporium of the West of England.

LIVY, T.—The Roman Historian ; The Tutor of Tiberias, he was born at Padua, hence called *Patavinus*, and lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE—The Steam Horse ; In the formation of a single locomotive steam engine there are no less than 5416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

LONDON—The Mart of the World ; Modern Babylon ; The Great Highway ; The Emporium of all that is good, great and wise ; The Asylum of vice, fraud and deformity ; The Cradle of the Sage ; The Babel of Babels ; The Rendezvous of the Criminal ; The Everlasting Enigma ; The Great Anomaly and Complica-

tion of Contradictions; or, according to an old English Poet :
 London, the needy villain's general home ; The common sewer
 of Paris and of Rome.

LONGINUS—Secretary to Zenobia, the Queen of the East; Author of the "Treatise on the Sublime," slain by order of Aurelianus.

LANGOBARDS or LONGBEARDS—Hence Lombardy ; The Longobards or Longbeards, who had overrun and taken possession of the great plain of the basin of the Po, retained to some extent their separate independence even under the empire of Germany. They had their own laws and customs, and were in the habit of crowning the emperor, or whoever else was acknowledged, as king of Lombardy. Hence, too, Napoleon wore the iron crown of their kings. This famed symbol of kingship was deposited in the Cathedral of Monza ; it is a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, and was secured in an ornamented cross placed over an altar, closely shut up within folding doors of gilt brass. The crown is kept in an octagonal aperture in the centre of the cross. It is composed of six equal pieces of beaten gold, joined together by close hinges, and the jewels and embossed gold ornaments are set in a ground of blue and gold enamel, interesting as exhibiting an exact resemblance to the workmanship of the enamelled part of a gold ornament now in the Ashmolean Museum, which once belonged to King Alfred. But for those who have an appetite for relics, the most important part of this crown is a narrow iron rim, which is attached to the inside of it all round. The rim is about three-eighths of an inch broad, and a tenth of an inch thick, made out of one of the nails used in the Crucifixion. The crown is said to have been presented to Constantine by his mother ; and the sacred iron rim, from which it has its name, was to protect him in battle. And, although this iron has now been exposed more than fifteen hundred years, there is not a speck of rust upon it.

LORD—This word is abbreviated from 2 words, or rather 2 syllables ; it was originally *Hla Ford*, which, by dropping the aspirate, became *La Ford* ; and afterwards, by contraction, Lord. It is derived from *hlaf*, a loaf of bread ; and *ford*, to give or afford, because great men fed the poor, or were givers of bread ; The nickname of " My Lord," given by vulgar persons to hunch

(hump) backed persons, is from the Greek word *lordos*, crooked.
 LORENZA de'MEDICI—of Florence; The Magnificent; Father of the Muses; The Father of Letters, from patronising the Fine Arts.

LOUIS I.—of France, A.D. 814; Good Natured, from his manners; The Affable; *Le Débonnaire*.

LOUIS II.—of France, A.D. 877; The Stammerer; *Le Biguë*, from a defect in his speech.

LOUIS IV.—of France, A.D. 936; Transmarine or D'Outremer, from his Mother taking him to England, and his having been reared there; The Stranger, from that circumstance.

LOUIS V.—of France, A.D. 986; The Indolent; The Slothful; from his lazy, indolent disposition.

LOUIS VI.—of France, A.D. 1108; The Fat; The Lusty; *Le Gros, Crassus*; He was very stout, like Henry VIII.

LOUIS VII.—of France, A.D. 1187; The Young; Juvenis, *Le Jeune*; He took the Fleur-de-lis as a royal badge.

LOUIS VIII.—of France, A.D. 1223; Cœur de Lion; The Brave; from his courage in the battle-field.

LOUIS IX.—of France, A.D. 1226; St Louis; The Saint; Hunter for Pilgrims; Fisher of Men.

The following incident indicated the king's zeal for a crusade: One night, during the Christmas festival, Louis caused magnificent crosses, fabricated by goldsmiths, to be sewn upon the new dresses, which, as usual upon such occasions, had been bestowed upon the courtiers. The next day the cavaliers were surprised at the religious ornaments that had been affixed to their cloaks; piety and duty combined to prevent them from renouncing the honours which had been thrust upon them, and the good king obtained the title of The Hunter for Pilgrims and Fisher of Men.

LOUIS X.—of France, A.D. 1314; Hutin, an old French word for head strong or mutinous.

LOUIS XIII.—of France, A.D. 1610; The Just, *Le Juste, Justus*. Father of his people. *Pater Populi*.

LOUIS XIV.—of France A.D. 1643; The Great, *Magnus, Le Grand*, The Augustus of France, and *Dieu-donné*, so called because his mother had been barren for 23 years.

LOUIS XV.—of France, A.D. 1715; The Well Beloved; but which name he lost after he had reigned for some time.

LOUIS XVIII.—of France, A.D. 1814; *Compte de Provence*, died in the Bastille.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—of France, A.D. 1830; The Citizen King; King of the Barricades; The Napoleon of Peace, exiled and died in England.

LOUIS NAPOLEON—The Eldest Son of the Church; The Saviour of Society; The Modern Augustus; The Messiah of Order; The Master Spirit of the Age. In December 1852, he was proclaimed emperor as Napoleon III., in imitation of the example set by Louis XVIII. at the restoration, counting the son of his uncle as Napoleon II.

LOWELL—United States; The City of Spindles, from its great cotton manufactories. It is also called the Manchester of America.

LOWER EGYPT—Donun Nili; The Gift of the Nile, so called, because of the fertility caused by the overflow of that river.

LOXA—a town in Spain on the banks of the Xenil, called The Flower among Thorns; because it is so completely surrounded by inaccessible rocks.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS—1st Consul of Rome; called Lucius because born at sunrise (*lux, lucis*); Junius, because having been born in the month of June or having been the youngest of the family; and Brutus because he pretended to be mad to escape the persecution of Tarquinius Superbus who had slain all his family. He was known in the streets of Rome by the name of the Idiot (Brutus). See account in Hist. of Rome of the Rape of Lucretia.

LUPATA MOUNTAINS—Africa; called by Cornwell, The Back Bone of the World.

LUTHER—The Day Star of Truth. The Star of the Reformation. He was born at Isleben, 1483, and died, 1546. Luther was originally intended for the law, but a companion of his being struck dead by lightning, he turned his attention from secular concerns, and became an Augustine monk.

LYCEUM—Took its name from having been originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus. It was a celebrated spot near the banks of the Ilissus in Attica (Greece) when Aristotle taught philosophy, and as he taught his pupils while he walked, hence they are called *peripatetics*, B.C. 342.—See Aristotle.

LYCOURGUS—The Law-giver of Sparta; He bound the Spartans

to obey his laws till he came back to Lacedæmon, and never returned ; They obeyed his laws for 500 years.

M

MACCABEES—Derivation of ; During the war between Antiochus the Mad, of Syria, and the Jews, Judas, son of Mattathias, determined to save his country, and with 6,000 men took the field. The standard which he raised on this eventful occasion, had inscribed upon it, *MI OAMO-CA BAALIM JEHOVAH* (who among the gods is like unto thee, O Lord ?) and from the initial letters of these words he and his successors were called the Maccabees.

MADGEBURG—in Prussia ; Parthenopolis, The City of Virgins, on account of the statues of Venus and the 3 Graces being in the city ; *polis*, a city, and *parthenos*, a virgin.

MADRAS—Hindustan. Madras, or Fort St. George, on the Coromandel coast, is a British fort and town, next in importance to Calcutta, and, like it, exhibits a striking novelty to Europeans. It is close to the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance ; the clear, blue, cloudless sky, the bright sand beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination to the stranger new and interesting. The houses are covered with a stucco, called *chunam*, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish.

MAGI—See Origin of do.

MAHOGANY—The Chief of Timber Trees. The first mahogany that was brought to England was about the beginning of the last century ; a few planks having been sent to Dr. Gibbons of London, by a brother who was a West India captain. The Doctor was erecting a house in King Street, Covent Garden, and gave the planks to the workmen, who rejected it as being too hard. The Doctor's cabinet-maker, named Wollaston, was employed to make a candle-box of it, and as he was sawing up the plank, he also complained of the hardness of the timber. But when the candle-box was finished, it outshone in beauty all the Doctor's other furniture, and became an object of curiosity and exhibition. The wood was then taken into favour ; Dr. Gibbons had a bureau made of it, and the Duchess of Buckingham another ; and the despised Mahogany now became a prominent article of luxury, and at the same time raised the fortunes of

the cabinet-maker, by whom it had been at first so little regarded.

MAIL—as Mail Bag. See Origin of do.

MAINE—State of, in America ; The Old Pine State ; The Pinery.

MAJESTY—Among the Romans the Emperor and Imperial Family were addressed by this title. It was first given to Louis XI. of France, A.D. 1461 ; Charles V. of Germany, when he became King of Spain, took the title ; Francis I., when he had his interview with Henry VIII. of England, styled him "*Your Majesty*;" James I. of England coupled this title with those of "*Sacred*" and "*Most Excellent Majesty*," Henry IV. had the title "*Grace*" and "*My liege*," conferred on him, A.D. 1399. The title "*Excellent Grace*" was conferred on Henry VI., A.D. 1422 ; Edward IV. had that of "*Most High and Mighty Prince*," A.D. 1461 ; Henry VII. had the title *Highness*, A.D. 1485 ; and Henry VIII. had the same title, and sometimes "*Grace*," until all were absorbed in the word "*Majesty*." Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "*Dread Sovereign*."

MAMELUKES—The name of a dynasty which ruled over Egypt after the possession of that country by the Romans. They were originally slaves (the word means slaves) from Circassia and Turkey, and were established by the Emperor Saladin, A.D. 1246 ; They fought against Napoleon in Egypt, and were all massacred by Mahomet Ali, A.D. 1811 (that is the chiefs or beys, or bags, to the number of nearly 500).

MAN, ISLE of—conquered by the Scots, A.D. 1314 by Montacute, Earl of Sarum, to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man. It lies nearly midway between Scotland, England and Ireland. The language of the island is the Manx.

MANES—The name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. Some say that the word comes from *manis* an old Latin word for *good* or *propitious* ; The Romans always superscribed their epitaphs with the letters D.M. Dis Manibus, to remind the sacrilegious and profane not to molest the tenements of the dead.

MANES—an ancient priest of the East, A.D. 277 ; called Curibius, and The Apostle or Envoy of Jesus Christ. From this name sprung the sect of Manicheans, who maintained two principles—the one good and the other bad ; the 1st was called light and the 2nd darkness. Manes was put to death by Sapor

Because he pretended to be able to cure one of the Royal Family and could not do it. The mode of death was flaying alive. See Valerian.

MANTUA—in Italy; Virgil was born near or at this city hence he is called The Mantuan Swain; from this word comes in the opinion of some, our word *mantua*, as mantua-maker, because early in England a court dress was worn which came from this city; or from the celebrated Manto in honour of whom her son Bianor or Ochnus, B.C. 1000, built the city. Some again affirm that Mantua comes very properly from the French *manseau*, mantle.

MANUEL I.—Greek Emperor, A.D. 1149; The Invincible; The Alexander, The Hercules of his age.

MANUS SICIINIUS CURIUS—Dentatus, on account of having been born with teeth, or having very prominent ones; The Roman Achilles, from his valour; he fought 120 battles for his country, and gained 14 civic and 4 mural crowns; he was, notwithstanding his services, never properly recompensed, and soon after basely assassinated by command of the Decemvir, Appius Claudius.

MAPS and CHARTS—They were invented by Anaximander, B.C. 520; Sea Charts were first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a Western Continent, A.D. 1489.

The earliest Map of England was drawn by George Lilly, in A.D. 1520. Mercator's chart or projection (from Mercator) in which the world was taken as a plain, (plane) was invented in A.D. 1558.

MARANON, AMAZON, or ORELLANA—Has its source in Peru, and running East, falls into the Atlantic Ocean by 84 channels, which in the rainy season overflow their banks and fertilize the country. Its source is between 4000 and 5000 miles; its mouth is 154 miles broad, and it receives in its progress nearly 200 other rivers, and 1,500 miles from its mouth it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It flows into the ocean with such force that the waters of the Atlantic are driven back 250 miles, so that it is said that mariners can get fresh water at an immense distance from land. It was called Orellana from the Navigator who sailed down the river, and seeing Indians on the banks like the Amazons of old, called the river Amazon.

MARCELLUS—The Sword of Rome, from saving his country ; He slew with his own hand Viridomarus, King of the Gauls, and obtained the *Spolia Opima* ; He opposed Hannibal and fell in an ambuscade in the 60th year of his age.

MARCIUS CAIUS—B.C. 488 ; Cariliannus, from taking the town of Corioli.

MARCUS VALERIUS—Corvinus, so called from being assisted by a *corvus*, a crow, when fighting against a gigantic Gaul.

MARGARET—of Denmark, A.D. 1337 ; Semiramis of the North ; She was so called because she violated the union of Calmar, by which the 3 countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark had to be united.

MARQUESS—This dignity called by the Saxons Markin Reve, and by the Germans Markgrave, took its origin from *Mark* or *March*, which in the language of the northern nations is a limit or bound. The first Marquess in England, was Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford who was created Marquess of Dublin, by Richard II., A.D. 1385. The first in Scotland was Alexander Stuart, second son of James III., who was made Marquess of Ormond, A.D. 1480.

MARINER'S COMPASS—Discovered by Flavio de Gioja or Giovia, of Naples, A.D. 1392 ; Columbus first discovered the variations of the needle, A.D. 1492 ; and it was observed in London, A.D. 1580 ; Charles of Anjou being at the time of its discovery, King of Sicily, the *fleur de lis* was made the ornament of the northern radius of the compass in compliment to him. The following is one way by which sailors steered, before its invention :—Arngrim Jonas tell us, that when Flok, a famous Norwegian navigator, was going to set out from Shetland for Iceland, then called Gardarsholm, he took on board some crows, because the mariner's compass was not yet in use. When he thought he had made a considerable part of his way, he threw up one of his crows, which, seeing land astern, flew to it ; whence Flok, concluding that he was nearer to Shetland (perhaps rather Faroe) than any other land, kept on his course for some time, and then sent out another crow, which, seeing no land at all, returned to the vessel. At last, having run the greater part of his way, another crow was sent out by him, which seeing land ahead, immediately flew for it ; and Flok, following his guide, fell in with the east end of the island.—

Such was the simple mode of steering their course, practised by those bold navigators of the stormy ocean. The ancient natives of Taprobane (Ceylon) used the same expedient when skimming along the tranquil surface of the Indian Ocean.

MARION, Francis, (U. S.)—The Invincible ; The Swamp Fox.

MARIUS CAIUS—One of the greatest of Rome's generals, was 7 times Consul, and after the conquest of the Gauls, had a pyramid erected to his memory ; He was also called Tertius Romulus, The 3rd Founder of Rome ; Novus Homo. At a very advanced age he died of the *lousey disease, morbus pedicularis*.

MARLBOROUGH, Duke of—John Churchill, Corporal John, as Wellington is called Iron Duke. The French styled him Le Bel Anglais, The Handsome Englishman. He and the Duke of Wellington are the only 2 generals whom the British have created Dukes for their services. Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough were on the most intimate terms. See History of England.

MARSEILLES—in France, Cicero styles it the Athens of Gaul ; *Athenæ Gallie*. It was taken by Julius Cæsar.

MARSEAL—the ancient *Marischal* ; It is of modern introduction in the British army and was preceded by that of Captain-general and Commander-in-chief, Marlborough was Captain-general, 1702 ; In France the 1st military chiefs bearing that name were created ; The 1st Marshals in England were John, Duke of Argyle, and George, Earl of Orkney, A.D. 1736 conferred on them by George II.

MARSHAL NEY—one of Napoleon's best generals ; Indefatigable, The Bravest of the Brave, so called from having fought at Waterloo all day, his clothes filled with bullet-holes, and 5 horses shot under him. He was executed August 16th, 1815.

MARY, Queen of SCOTLAND.—See Queen Mary and Stuart.

MARY—called Magdalene, from the small town of Magdala on the west shore of the Lake of Tiberias (Palestine) and not called as is vulgarly supposed from having been a harlot, (hence those buildings *Magdalene Establishments* are a misnomer).

MARY, of ENGLAND—Bloody Mary, from her cruelty and wicked disposition.

MASANIELLO—The Fisherman King ; He reigned for 10 days, and being slain, was thrown into a ditch. *Masaniello* is uni-

versally recognised as the name of the celebrated Neapolitan insurrectionist, who at one time, nearly overturned the government of that kingdom. How few who use the word are aware that "Mas-Aniello" is but a corruption of *Thomas Aniello*, so pronounced by his vulgar companions, and now raised to the dignity of an historical name?

MATILDA, of England—Good Queen Maud; she built the first bridge in England.

MAUNDY, Thursday—The Thursday before Easter, derived by Spelman, from *Munde*, a *hand-basket*, in which the king gave alms to the poor; according to others from *dies mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great mandate that we should love one another. It was begun by Edward III. at a jubilee held by him when he was 50 years of age, A.D. 1363.

MAXIMIAN—Roman Emperor; His cruel order against a certain legion who refused to obey is worthy of note. At one time Maximian appointed a sacrifice at which all the army was to assist; and at the same time he commanded that every soldier should take the oath of allegiance, and swear to assist him in the extirpation of the Christians from Gaul. This command, a legion, consisting of 8,000 Christians, refused to obey. Maximian, enraged at their refusal, ordered that every tenth man of them should be killed. The remainder still continued to be firm in their refusal, and the order was repeated and obeyed. The soldiers still preserved their principles and their fortitude, and drew up a memorial, in which they assured the Emperor of their loyalty, and entreated him to withdraw a command, obedience to which would involve the violation of the higher command of God. They confessed themselves Christians, and still refused either to spill the blood of their fellows, or sacrifice to idols. Instead of being softened by this appeal, Maximian, stung to madness by their continued resistance, ordered the whole legion to be put to death, and his order was instantly obeyed.

MECCA—Arabia, The Noble; The Holy City; The Mother City; The Blest, from its associations. *Mecca*, the birthplace of Mahomet, is supported chiefly by the annual resort of many thousand pilgrims, who come to visit the *Kaaba* or House of God, in honour of the Prophet. This famous shrine, which is a massive oblong structure, of small size, but ornamented with gold and silver, and having a black silk curtain hung round it,

contains the celebrated *black stone* of Mecca, and is believed by the Mahometans to have been first built by Abraham and Ismael; it forms the centre of a temple called the *Beitullah*, 356 feet in length by 300 in breadth, formed of colonnades supported by 450 marble pillars, and roofed by numerous small cupolas, gaudily painted in stripes of yellow, red and blue. The Mahometans kiss this stone 7 times and after each kiss walk round it.

MECHANISM.—It is not generally known that the vast block of stone (weighing by computation 3,000,000 pounds, or 1339 tons), which forms the base of the statue of Peter I. of Russia, was transported, without any accident, on thirty-two brass balls, of five inches diameter, on moveable hollow railways of the same composition with the balls, by sixty-four men working two capstans, under Count Morin Carhuri Lascaris, whose skill in mechanism on this occasion will ever do honour to his memory. Perhaps the above-mentioned simple, though powerful mode of transporting so ponderous a body, will in some measure account for the conveyance to Salisbury Plain of those stupendous stones which form an extraordinary relic of the ancient superstition of our countrymen.

MEDITERRANEAN, Sea—so called, because supposed to have been in the centre of the world (ancient) *medius, middle, terra, earth*; The Romans called it *Nostrum Mare, our Sea*, The Greeks styled it, *Mare Internum*, and the Jews, The Great Sea, *Mare Magnum*; It is always called in Scripture by the last name.

MEDINA—Arabia, City of the Prophet, called by the Arabs, *Medinet, al nabi, Medina, the City*. *Medina* is celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. Here is a stately mosque, supported by 400 pillars, and furnished with 300 silver lamps which are continually burning. His coffin is covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of silver tissue.

MEINAM, RIVER—in Siam, Asia. The Mother of Waters. The river *Meinam*, which signifies the *mother of waters*, is celebrated among oriental rivers. The trees on its banks are finely illuminated with swarms of fire flies, which emit and conceal their light as uniformly as if it proceeded from a machine of the most exact contrivance.

MELANTHON—The friend of Luther. *Philip Melancthon* was born at Bretten, a small town near Heidelberg, in the year 1497.

He was a near relative of the celebrated Bouchlis, who induced him to change his father's surname of *Schwarzerde* (which literally means *Black Earth*) for the more classical Greek name Melanethon, *melaina*, *black* and *cthon*, *earth*, a name by which he is now universally known.

MENSURATION—Of very ancient date ; The various properties of Conic Sections, discovered by Archimedes, likewise the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about B.C. 218.

MERRY ANDREW—This name was first given to a droll and eccentric physician, who was called Andrew Borde, and lived in the reign of Henry VIII. He used to attend fairs and markets and harangue the people, by whom he was called Merry Andrew, hence the name.

MESMERISM—So called from Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician of Mersburg, A.D. 1766.

METHOD—employed in catching the Electric Eel ; All other fishes fly the vicinity of these formidable eels. Even the fisherman angling from the high bank fears lest the damp line should convey the shock to him from a distance. Mules and horses are driven into a marsh which is closely surrounded by Indians, until the unwonted noise and disturbance induce the pugnacious fish to begin an attack. One sees them swimming about like serpents, and trying cunningly to glide under the bellies of the horses. Many of these are stunned by the force of invisible blows ; others with manes standing on end, foaming with wild terror sparkling in their eyes, try to fly from the raging tempest. But the Indians, armed with long poles of bamboo, drive them back into the middle of the pool. Gradually the fury of the unequal strife begins to slacken. Like clouds which have discharged their electricity, the wearied fish begin to disperse ; long repose and abundant food are required to replace the galvanic force which they have expended. Their shocks become gradually weaker and weaker. Terrified by the noise of the trampling horses, they timidly approach the bank, where they are wounded by harpoons, and cautiously drawn on shore by non-conducting pieces of dry wood.

METHODISTS—Founded by John Wesley, A.D. 1729 ; This term appears to have been brought forward in the days of puritanism, being suggested by the Latin appellation *methodistae*, given to a college of physicians in ancient Rome, in consequence of the

strict regimen under which they placed their patients.

METZ—The Woolwich of France; from its arsenals.

MEZZOTINTO—Prince Rupert is said to have invented it, A.D. 1648; a peculiar manner of engraving representing figures on copper, it was so called from its resemblance to painting.

MICHAEL I.—A.D. 84; Greek Emperor; *Palæologus*; *Paleologue*; from knowing ancient things, also called Rangabe and Curopalate.

MICHAEL II.—do 820; The Stammerer; *Le Begue*; a native of Phrygia.

MICHAEL III.—do 842; Porphyrogenitus, having been born in the Purple Chamber, appropriated to the Queen of the Eastern Empire; also the Sot; The Drinker or Tippler; *Le Buveur*.

MICHAEL IV.—A.D. 1084; The Paphlagonian; *Le Paphlagonien*; because from that country.

MICHAEL V., A.D. 1041—*Calaphates*; *Le Calaphate*, from his father's trade being that of careening vessels.

MICHAEL VI., A.D. 1056—*Stratioticus* or *Strato*; signifying his military profession. *Stratiotique* or *Le Guerrier*, The Warrior.

MICHAEL VII., A.D. 1071—*Parapinaces*, from the reproach which he shared with an avaricious favourite who enhanced the price but lessened the measure of wheat.

MICHAEL VIII., A.D. 1260—*Palæologus*, *Le Paleologue*, from knowing ancient Literature.

MICROSCOOPES—said to have been invented by Drebel; A.D. 1621; In the excavations of the ruins of Pompeii, a microscope was found, which proves that they were known long before 1621, as that city was overwhelmed A.D. 79 (24th August).

MILAN—*Novæ Athenæ*, from its greatness, Its ancient name was *Mediolanum*; When Attila, The Scourge of God, The Terror of the World, was approaching to take Milan, thousands of the inhabitants fled and hid in the fens at the mouth of the Adriatic and thus formed the city of Venice.

MILAN is a beautiful and fertile country. The city of *Milan* was considered as the capital of the dukedom, which again belongs to the house of Austria. It is the largest city of Italy, except Rome. Its cathedral is built of solid white marble.

MILTON, John—The British Muse, The Lady of Christ's Church College, from his beautiful locks of hair, see his description of Adam in *Paradise Lost*.

MINNESOTA, U. S.—Garden of the West, from its uncommon fertility and salubrity.

MINSTRELS—Were originally pipers appointed by the Lords of the Manors to divert their men while at work ; they owed their origin to the glee-men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about A.D. 1560. See Bards.

MIRAGE, The—From Belsoni's Narrative. "This phenomenon is often described by travellers, who assert having been deceived by it, at a distance it appears to them like water. This is certainly the fact, and I must confess that I have been deceived myself, even after I was aware of it. The perfect resemblance to water, and the strong desire for this element, made me conclude, in spite of all my caution not to be deceived, that it was really water I saw. It generally appears like a still lake, so unmoved by the wind, that everything above it is to be seen most distinctly reflected, which is the principal cause of the deception. If the wind agitate any of the plants that rise above the horizon of the mirage, the motion is seen perfectly at a great distance. If the traveller stands elevated much above the mirage, the water seems less united and less deep, for, as the eyes look down upon it, there is not thickness enough in the vapour of the surface of the ground to conceal the earth from the sight ; but if the traveller be on a level with the horizon of the mirage, he cannot see through it, so that it appears to him clear water. By putting my head first to the ground, and then mounting a camel, the height of which from the ground might have been ten feet at the most, I found a great difference in the appearance of the mirage. On approaching it, it becomes thinner, and appears as if agitated by the wind, like a field of ripe corn. It gradually vanishes as the traveller approaches, and at last entirely disappears when he is on the spot."

MIRRORS—In ancient times they were made of metal ; Praxiteles B.C. 328, introduced mirrors of silver. Mirrors or looking glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1300, and in England, A.D. 1673.

MISLETOE—Called by the Druids "The Curer of all ills", they thought that this plant had been sent from Heaven, as a sign that God had chosen the tree on which it grew and though seldom found, it was treated, as soon as discovered, with great attention. They prepared feasts and sacrifices under the tree

(oak) and brought to it 2 sacred white bulls. A priest then ascended the tree and with a golden pruning-hook cut off the mistletoe which was received in a white sheet.

MISSISSIPPI, U. S.—The Father of Waters (Rivers). The Mississippi River runs through nineteen degrees of latitude, a space extending from the northern part of Ireland to the rock of Gibraltar. At its source the winters have the rigour of those of Norway, and at its mouth the seasons are those of Spain. The fir and the birch grow about its northern springs; and the palm, the live oak, and orange, at the Balize. It is closed by ice in November in its northern course, which is melted early in the spring, before it has floated within many hundreds of miles of its mouth. "Lone, wandering, but not lost," it flows for the first 400 miles through a high prairie-like country, until it is precipitated over the falls; then having descended from the high shelf of land it has lately watered, it flows for the next 700 through one of the most beautiful regions.

MITHRIDATES VII.—of Pontus, Eupator; The Great, called Eupator from kindness to his father. He is also called Dionysius; He reigned 60 years, 40 of which he carried on war with the Romans; Pompey, Sulla and Lucullus were generals against him.

MOHAMMED or MAHOMET—The Apostle of God; was a clerk to a rich widow named Cadijah and whilst he was travelling to Damascus, &c., with the caravans or akkabaars he became imbued with religious notions. Returning to Mecca he married the widow and set up as the Apostle of God. Some time after, his tenets exciting suspicion, the magistrates of Mecca denounced him as a public disturber of the peace and along with his daughter Fatima, his friends Ali, Omar and Abubeckr, he commenced the Hegira or Flight which his followers now use as their era for reckoning time. As Mohammed was born on a Monday, died on a Monday and died on a Monday, the Mahometans reckon that day as a White day (holiday). He is also called The Prophet of God, and the Indian Monarch Khosru Parvig calls him in a letter to him The Poor Lizard Eater. Mohammed, viewed etymologically, means, The desire of the people.

MONK, George—Duke of Albemarle; This Duke was chiefly instrumental in bringing back Charles II. to the throne, and

the anagram on his name and title is perhaps one of the most remarkable in the English or Latin tongues, because a most important era is conveyed in it.

The following is the Anagram, "*Georgius Monke, Dux de Albemarle; Ego Regem reduxi, An. Sa. MDCLVV*. I brought back the King in the year 1660

MONSOONS—The *monsoons* belong to the class of periodical winds. They blow half the year from one quarter, and the other half from the opposite direction; when they shift, variable winds and violent storms prevail for a time, which render it dangerous to put to sea. The monsoons of course suffer partial changes in particular places, owing to the form and position of the lands, and to other circumstances; but it will be sufficient to give their general directions. From April to October, a south-east wind prevails north of the equator, southward of this a south-east wind; from October to April, a north-east wind north of the equator, and a north-west between the equator and 10° of south latitude.

MONTANISTS—An order founded by Montanus of Ardova in Mysia, Asia Minor, A.D. 161; He was reputed to have the gift of prophecy and styled himself the Comforter, promised by Christ.

MONTE VIDEO—South America; The Rival of Buenos Ayres, because situated opposite to it on the Rio-de-la-Plata, (River of silver.)

MONTHS—*January* derived its name from Janus; It was added to the Roman Calendar by Numa, B.C. 713; On the 1st day it was customary among the Romans to make each other presents, whence the new-year gifts among us.

February—See that article.

March—so called by Romulus from his supposed father Mars. It was the 1st month till Numa added January and February, B.C. 713.

April—the 4th month according to vulgar computation, but the 2nd according to Numa, B.C. 713.

May—some say that Romulus called it from *Majores*, out of respect to the senators; others that it was so styled from Maia the mother of Mercury, to whom they (Romans) offered sacrifices on the 1st of the month.

June—so called from *Junius* which some derive from *Junone*

and others from *d Junioribus*, this being for the young as May was for the old, Ovid however in his *Fasti* introduces Juno as claiming the Month.

July—so called in honour of Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month, Mark Antony was the 1st who gave this name to the month.

August—See this article.

September—or the 7th month from March, now the 9th month.

October—or the 8th do. do. do. the 10th month, called by the Germans, The Wine Month.

November—or the 9th, do. do. now the 11th month.

December—or the 10th, do. do. now the 12th month.

MONTREAL—Commercial Emporium of Canada ; Ville Marie ; Mariopolis, both signifying the village of Mary, which it was first called. The largest and most populous City of British North America, and chief seat of commerce and principal Port of Entry for the Canadas, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation ; and at the foot of the great chain of River, Lake, and Canal navigation, which extends westward to Chicago, and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1,400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America ; and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, 30 miles in length by 10 miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated at the point of junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and upwards of 300 miles from salt water,) Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport, accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 1,800 tons burthen. Montreal, even at present, possesses unrivalled facilities and advantages for commerce, whether foreign or domestic ; and when the Victoria bridge is completed, it cannot fail to become the great central depot for the traffic of a chain of unbroken railway communication upwards of 1,100 miles in length, with its numerous tributaries and connections.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Socrates is universally regarded as the father of this subject, B.C. 430 ; and Crolius by many is esteemed the same in modern times, about A.D. 1623.

MORAVIANS—The Brotherhood; United Brethren; an order which appeared in Moravia, 15th century; introduced into England by Count Zinzendorf, A.D. 1337.

MORGARTEN—The Marathon of Switzerland; The 15th October, 1315, dawned; the sun darted his first rays on the shields and armour of the advancing host; and this being the first army ever known to have attempted the frontiers of the Cantons, the Swiss viewed its long line with various emotions. Montfort de Tett nang led the cavalry into the narrow pass of Morgarten, and soon filled the whole space between the mountain (Mount Sattel and the lake.) Fifty men, on the eminence above Morgarten, raised a sudden shout, and rolled down heaps of rocks and stones among the crowded ranks. The confederates on the mountain, perceiving the impression made by this attack, rushed down in close array, and fell upon the flank of the disordered column. With massy clubs they dashed in pieces the armour of the enemy, and dealt their blows and thrusts with long pikes. The narrowness of the defile admitted of no evolutions, and a slight frost having injured the road, the horses were impeded in all their motions; many leaped into the lake; all were startled; and at last the whole column of soldiers gave way, and suddenly fell back on the infantry; and these last, as the nature of the country did not allow them to open their files, were run over by the fugitives, and many of them trampled to death. A general rout ensued, and duke Leopold was, with much difficulty, rescued by a peasant, who led him to Winterthur, where the historian of the times saw him arrive in the evening, pale, sullen and dismayed.

MORTON, James, Earl of—Regent of Scotland, A.D. 1579; Being condemned for high treason, he was beheaded by a machine, the model of which he had seen in England, called the maiden; it resembled the guillotine. He was the first and last who suffered by it.

MOSCOW—Russia; Mother Moscow, City of 1000 Lights; Famous for its palace, the Kremlin.

MOTTOES, Royal—*Dieu et mon droit*, was first used by Richard I., A.D. 1193; *Ich dien*, I serve, was adopted by Edward, the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, A.D. 1346; See Wales, Prince of; *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, was made the motto of the Garter, A.D. 1349-50; *Je maintiendrai*, I will maintain,

was adopted by William III., A.D. 1687; and *Semper eadem*, was ordered by Queen Anne to be used as her motto.

MURAT—*Le Beau Sabreur*, The splendid Swordsman, executed after the Fall of Napoleon.

MUSCOAT—In Arabia; The Governor of this town is called the Imaun or Xeriffe; from this last word comes our law title, Sheriff.

Muscat, or *Mascate*, near the Gulf of Ormus, has an excellent harbour. It has long been a great emporium of the trade of Arabia, Persia, and India.

MUSKETS—First used at the siege of Arras, A.D. 1414; introduced into the English army, and bows laid aside, A.D. 1521, Henry VIIIth's reign.

MUSLIN—From Mosul; others say that the derivation is from *mousse*, a downy nap on the tow resembling fur; called so by the French.

MUTIUS—Scævola, or the left-handed; He was first named Codrus, for his bravery, then Scævola; He burned off his right hand to show Porsenna that he despised pain.

N

NANKIN—in China; The Southern Court. From this town comes that cloth called *nankin*.

Nankin was formerly the imperial city. It is now greatly fallen from its ancient splendour, for it had a magnificent palace, not a vestige of which is now to be seen. Here is a famous tower of porcelain, 200 feet high, and divided into 9 stories.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—*Le Petit Corporal*; The Man of Blood; The Hero of 100 fights. The Man of Destiny; The Morning Star; The First Emperor of the French. There is a remarkable anagram connected with him, which is read both ways without changing the letters, viz., "Able was I ere I saw Elba" and another from his name, "No, appear not at Elba".

NATIONS—To the north of Italy, (middle ages) The Womb of Nations. The Northern Hive, also called *Officina gentium*, The Workshop of the Nations.

NAUPACTUS—Greece; The Ship-building Town, so called because there the Heraclidæ built their first ship which carried them to Peloponnesus.

NAUPLIA—in Greece; The Gibraltar of Greece, so called from its fortifications; It was the naval stations of the Argives in ancient Greece.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR—Hammer of the whole Earth. The Great, Magnus, *Le Grand*. He was afflicted for 7 years with hypochondriacal madness, (lycanthropy) and fancying himself transformed into an ox he fed on grass in the manner of cattle.

NELSON, Horatio—The Hero of Trafalgar; One of the best and bravest of England's Admirals; The anagram from his name is worthy of preservation, "*Horatio Nelson; Honor est a Nilo*, Honour springs from the (battle of the) Nile. His last words were "*Kiss me Hardy*" (Captain Hardy was bending over him receiving his last commands) "*Thank God, I have done my duty*;" His laconic speech is well known, "*England expects each man this day to do his duty*".

NEOPTOLEMUS—King of Epirus, son of Achilles, called Pyrrhus from the yellow colour of his hair. He was called Neoptolemus or The New Warrior from being the last of the Grecian Princes who went to the siege of Troy; He was sent for after the death of his father.

NERO, Claudius Domitius Cæsar—Roman Emperor, He was called during the first part of his reign and before he launched into the enormities of which he was guilty; Donum Cœli, The Gift of Heaven; His name has been applied to all Kings who have followed him in crime and debaucheries, such as Richard III., of England, The English Nero, and Christian II., of Denmark, The Nero of the North.

NEWFOUNDLAND—Discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 24th, A.D. 1494; called by him Terra Prima Vista; Land first seen. This island is famous for its breed of dogs, called Newfoundland.

NEW HAVEN, U. S.—The City of Elms.

NEW ORLEANS, U. S.—The Crescent City, from the shape of the city, on the banks of the Father of Waters; subject to terrible inroads of the yellow Fever. It is also called "Queen of Southern Cities."

NEW STYLE—Ordered to be used in England, A.D. 1751; and the next 11 days were left out in the calendar: the 3rd of Sept. being reckoned as the 14th, to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar. The difference in the old and new styles accounts for the difference of many dates in historical facts and biographical notices.

NEWTON—The Greatest Philosopher of his Age ; The Master Mind of his Age ; He discovered the law of Gravitation from seeing an apple fall from a tree.

NEW YORK, U. S.—The Empire City ; Gotham or Old Gotham ; The Commercial Emporium ; The Sink of Iniquity ; formerly called Manhattan, from the island on which the early Dutch settlers built their town.

NEW YORK STATE—is called the Empire State.

NEY—See Marshal Ney.

NIAGARA FALLS—Upper Canada ; The Sublimest of Nature's Curiosities ; The Thunder of Water. Just at the Falls the stream is divided by an island about 500 yards in width, called Goat Island. The Fall on the N. or Canadian side is called the Horse-Shoe Fall, and is about 600 yards wide ; that on the American about 200. It has been calculated that 113,000,000 gallons of water are precipitated every minute ; and if that is correct, it would be nearly as much water as is contained in one-fifth of a mile of the Thames at London Bridge, supposing the average depth there to be 20 feet, and the width 1,000 feet ; that is to say, as much water as there is between London Bridge and the Tower. *O-ni-aw-ga-rah* means, in the language of the Indians, *the thunder of water*.

NIGER RIVER—The Nile of the Negroes : from overflowing its banks. It is called Niger, that is black, not from the blackness of its waters, but from the negroes or blackamoors frequenting its banks. It is also called the *Yellow Niger* ! from its stream being *auriferous*, i. e. producing gold.

NILE—A celebrated river, which flowed into the Mediterranean by 7 mouths, 5 of which are now filled up with drift-sand, according to the prophecy of Isaiah (xi. 15) one of the old Testament prophets, who foretold that men should go over dry shod. The annual overflow of its waters was one of the most wonderful phenomena of the ancients, as they did not know of the sources of this river. This gave rise to the proverb current first at Rome, and then elsewhere, viz., "*Nili caput querere*," *To seek for the head of the Nile*, applied to those who were about to perform something superhuman, or impossible. The 2 branches which remain are respectively called Rosetta and Damietta. This river is styled the King of Floods, on account of its inundations. The Nile, in a known course of 1250 miles, receives no tributary streams.

NINUS or **NINEVEH**—The Great. Ninus or Nineveh, generally supposed to have been built by Nimrod, and named after his son Ninus. It was the metropolis of the Assyrian empire, and is stated in Scripture to have been "an exceeding great city of three days' journey" in circumference.

NORWAY—The climate of Norway varies greatly. At Bergen the winter is moderate and the sea is practicable. The eastern part of Norway is commonly covered with snow. The cold sets in about the middle of October, and continues, with intense severity, till the middle of April; the waters being all that time frozen to a considerable thickness. At Bergen the longest day consists of about 19 hours, and the shortest about 5. In summer the inhabitants can read and write at midnight by the light of the sky; and in the more northerly parts, about midsummer, the sun is continually in view; but in the depth of winter, in those parts, there is only a faint glimmering of light, at noon, for about an hour and a half; yet the sky is often so serene, and the moon and the aurora borealis so bright, that they carry on their fishery, and work at their several trades in the open air. The air is so pure in some of the inland parts of Norway, that it has been said the inhabitants live so long as to be tired of life.

NOVOGOROD—in Russia; The Great, *Magnus, Le Grand*, or *Veliki*; The New City, not to be confounded with *Niznei Novogorod*.

NUMA POMILIUS—The Peaceful Roman king, from this, certain kings have been called by his name; He is also called *Pompilius* from being the leader in the sacred processions and introducing religious rites and ceremonies among the Romans.

NUREMBURG—Germany; Here watches were first made in the 16th century, and were called *Nuremburg eggs*.

O

OAK—necessary to build one Ship.—By the report of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, it appears that a 74 gun-ship contains about 2,000 tons, which, at the rate of a load and a-half a ton, would give 3,000 loads of timber, and would require 2 000 trees of 75 years' growth. It has also been calculated

that, as not more than 40 oaks, containing a load and a-half of timber in each, can stand upon one acre, fifty acres are required to produce the oaks necessary for every 74 gun-ship.

OASES—Fertile spots in the desert, called, The Green Islands. Some are mere wells and watering places, whilst others are so large as to support powerful tribes of Moor or Arabs.

OAXACA VALLEY (Mexico)—Garden of Mexico, from its fertility.

OBELISK—in architecture, is a truncated, quadrangular, and slender pyramid, raised for the purpose of ornament, and frequently charged with either inscriptions or hieroglyphics. Obelisks appear to be of very great antiquity, and to have been first raised to transmit to posterity precepts of philosophy, which were cut in hieroglyphical characters: afterwards they were used to immortalize the great actions of heroes, and the memory of persons beloved and venerated for having performed eminent services to their country. The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses of Egypt, B.C. 1486. The Arabians call them Pharaoh's Needles, and the Egyptian priests, Fingers of the Sun. Augustus erected a magnificent one on the Campus Martius on which was a great sun dial to mark the time of day. The Egyptian priests called them The Fingers of the Sun because they were made in that country to serve as stiles or gnomons, to mark the hours on the ground. The Arabs still call them Pharaoh's Needles, hence the Italians call them *Aguglia* and the French *Aiguilles*.

OBOLUS—An ancient silver coin of Athens, about the value of 1½d. sterling, "*Date obolum Belisario*" is a phrase often applied to fallen greatness; on account of the story of that renowned general having been reduced to beg his bread at the Constantinopolitan gates, A.D. 560.

OCTARCH—The Octarch was the person who was chief in ancient Britain, and hence called *Rex gentis Anglorum*; Hengist was the first Octarch, A.D. 455, and Egbert the last, A.D. 800. See King of the English Nation.

ODEUM—A Musical Theatre, erected in Athens, by command of Pericles; it was ornamented by the celebrated Phidias; the Greeks considered music as one of the essentials in the education of their children.

ODOACER—The Goth; his soldiers were named *Federates*;

They revolted, and under him took and slew Orestes father to Augustulus the last Roman Emperor.

OLD MAN of the MOUNTAIN—The Old Man or Ancient of the Mountain is well known in history and romance. He was king of the Assassins or Assassins, a people who lived in the neighbouring districts which bordered on Tyre, who trained up young persons to kill those whom the Ancient devoted to destruction. When the Old Man rode forth he was preceded by a crier who bore a Danish axe, with a long handle, all covered with silver, and stuck full of daggers, who proclaimed "Turn from before him who bears the death of kings in his hands!"—See Assassins.

OLIVER—of Denmark; Burnakal; Preserver of Children, from his forbidding his soldiers tossing children on their spears. This was a favourite sport with the Northmen.

OLIVES—first planted at Athens, B.C. 1556; and first planted in Italy, B.C. 562. See the command of Moses, Deut. 24th chap. 20th verse.

OLIVES—Mount of; On the east of Jerusalem stands the Mount of Olives, fronting the temple, of which it commanded a noble prospect, as it does to this day, of the whole city, over whose streets and walls the eye roves, as if surveying a world. This mountain, which is frequently noticed in the Gospel history, stretches from north to south, and is about a mile in length. The olive is still found growing in patches at the foot of it. Its summit commands a view as far as the Dead Sea, and the mountains beyond Jordan. On the descent of this mountain our Saviour stood, when he beheld the city and wept over it; on this mountain it was, that he delivered his prediction concerning the downfall of Jerusalem, and the army of Titus encamped upon the very spot where its destruction had been foretold. Dr. Clarke discovered some Pagan remains on this mountain, and at its foot he visited an olive-ground, always noticed as the garden of Gethsemane. "This place," says he, "is, not without reason, shown as the scene of our Saviour's agony, the night before his crucifixion, both from the circumstance of the name it still retains, and its situation with regard to the city." Here he found a grove of olives of an immense size, covered with fruit, almost in a mature state. Between Olivet and the city, lies the deep valley of Jehoshaphat, through which the brook Kedron flows. See Gethsemane.

OLYMPIAD—The Greek method of computing their time. It was the space of four complete years : and the first Olympiad from which chronologers reckon, begins in the year of the world 3228, and 776 years before the birth of our Saviour.

OLYMPIC and other **GAMES**, of Greece—They are said to have been instituted by Hercules, among the Greeks, in honour of Jupiter, upon the plains of Elis, near the city of Olympia ; they consisted of boxing, running, chariot-races, wrestling, and quoiting, and were celebrated at the commencement of every fifth year ; at first no women were permitted to be present, but this law was repealed. *The Isthmian Games.* They were celebrated every third (some say every fourth) year, in honour of Neptune, by the Greeks, upon the Isthmus of Corinth. *The Pythian and Nemæan games.* The Pythian were celebrated every fourth year, in honour of Apollo, after he had slain the serpent Python, instituted by the assembly of Amphictyons ; and the Nemæan derived its name from Nemæa, a city of Peloponnesus ; they were celebrated every third year, in honour of Hercules who had slain the Nemæan lion.

OPORTO or **PORTO**—Portugal, is a handsome city and sea-port, noted for its strong wines called Port.

ORACLE—The most ancient oracle was that of Dodona ; but the most famous was that of Delphi. (which see) Croesus rendered himself renowned for the magnificent presents which he gave to that of Delphi.

ORDEAL—called, The Judgment of God ; It was 1st used by Edward the Confessor and disused by the royal proclamation of Henry III., A.D. 1261. This superstitious custom was anciently very prevalent in Britain : there were 3 kinds of ordeal ; that by fire, that by cold water, and that by hot water. In that by fire, the accused were to walk blindfolded and barefooted, over nine red-hot ploughshares, placed at unequal distances : in that by cold water, the person accused was bound hands and feet, thrown into a pond, or river, and was then to clear himself by escaping drowning ; in that by hot water, the hands and feet were thrown into scalding water.

ORIGIN OF ABASSIDES—so called from Abbas the uncle of Mahomet. They fought terrible conflicts with the followers of the Apostle of God, and slew all his family but one, Adalrahman, who fled to Spain, and was there called Prince of the Faithful.

ORIGIN OF ALBIGENSES—so called from the town of Albi; They were almost destroyed by Simon, Count of Montfort.

ORIGIN of ALMANAC—The Saxons or Germans are said by some etymologists to have originated the term *Almanac*. These ancients paid much attention to the moon, and used to engrave or cut upon square sticks, about a foot in breadth, the courses of that luminary for each year, for the purpose of regulating thereby a number of terrestrial matters in this imitating nature, which has, from time immemorial, entrusted the waves of the ocean to lunar guidance. The tablets thus marked with the moon's periods, got the name of *Al-mon-aght*, in the Saxon dialect, *Al-mon-heed* signified *All must heed*, and that the injunction indicated the necessity of attending to the celebration of the festivals and holy days mentioned in the calendars.

ORIGIN of AMETHYST—(precious stone); It comes from the Greek words *a*, *not* and *méthu*, *wine*, or *a*, *not methusko*, *to be inebriated*, so called, because in former times, according to Plutarch, it was thought to prevent drunkenness.

ORIGIN of AMMONIAC—The salt called ammoniac abounds in the refuse of several species of animals, and particularly of camels. Now, once upon a time there stood on the African coast of the Mediterranean, a little to the west of Egypt, a magnificent temple dedicated to the principal deity of the heathen mythology, Jupiter, under his Egyptian surname of Ammon. To this temple crowds of pilgrims used to come from all quarters of the ancient world, and, as the country in the neighbourhood consisted in many parts of sandy deserts, large inns were erected here and there for the convenience of the travellers, and the accommodation of the camels on which they rode. In the course of this pilgrimage track, the volatile salt alluded to was first discovered, having become concrete in those places where the camels had rested, or by which they had passed. From the deity in whose honour the pilgrimage was made, the substance was called Ammoniac. Up till a very recent period, all the sal-ammoniac of commerce (technically termed muriate of ammonia) was procured from Egypt, where it was prepared from the refuse of camels and other animals. The chemists of Europe, however, are now able to extract it from several substances, of which *soot* is one of the principal. On entering a newly swept stable, a powerful odour of ammonia is felt,

similar to that of hartshorn, or water impregnated with gaseous ammonia, which last is its natural state.

ORIGIN of APRIL FOOL—Butler says, the origin of the jokes played under this name is conjectured to rest with the French, who term the object of their mockery *un poisson d'Avril*, a name which they also give to mackerel, a silly fish easily caught in great quantities at this season. The English are said to have borrowed the practice from their neighbours, changing the appellation from fish to fool. It is not however of very ancient date as no writer so old as the time of Queen Elizabeth makes any mention of it.

ORIGIN of ARBITER—Comes from the Latin words *ara*, an altar, and *iter*, a going to, applied originally to those Romans who touched the altar or swore when they were about to decide any matter of importance.

ORIGIN of ARENA—Arena is a word now in common use, to designate a field, or theatre, or action of any kind. The term is a Latin one, and means simply *sand*. It acquired its present signification from the circumstance of the amphitheatre at Rome being strewn with sand, in order to fit the ground for the combats of the prize-fighters, and also to *drink up their blood*!

ORIGIN of ARMENIAN—belief of the ark still being on Mount Ararat.

The people of Armenia, who have long been followers of the Christian faith, regard Mount Ararat with the most intense veneration, and have many religious establishments in its vicinity. They firmly believe, to a man, that *the ark is still preserved* on the summit of the mountain, and that, in order to preserve it, the ascent of Ararat has been prohibited to mortals, by a divine decree, since the time of Noah. The origin of this traditionary belief, which is sanctioned by the church, and has almost become an article of Armenian faith, is said to be as follows:—A monk in former times, who was anxious to settle some doubts relative to the scriptural account of Noah, resolved for this purpose to ascend to the top of Ararat, to satisfy himself whether or not the ark was there. On the declivity of the mountain, however, he had several times fallen asleep from exhaustion, and, on awaking, found himself always carried back to the very spot from which he first started. At length, out of pity, an angel was sent to him with the information that he

had entered on an impracticable task ; but, at the same time, his zeal was rewarded by a divine present of a piece of the ark. This piece is to this day preserved as the most valuable relic in the neighbouring convent of Etschmiadsin, the seat of the Patriarch, or Primate of the church of Armenia.

ORIGIN of ARRAS—a kind of tapestry, so called because first made in Artois, a town of France.

ORIGIN of ATTORNEY—The word *Attorney* is a relic of ancient customs. It seems to have primarily signified one who appeared *at the tourney*, and did battle in the place of another. These tourneys, or minor tournaments, often consisted of single combats to support or rebut charges, civil or criminal ; and, where a lady, or a minor, or a very aged person, was a party in the business, some capable individual usually came forward as a substitute. The term attorney, however, it is probable, did not arise from these vicarious appearances at common tournaments, but rather from a similar thing taking place at certain biennial meetings held by the shire-reeve, or sheriff, of each of the English counties, in the times of our Saxon ancestors, and which meetings were called the sheriffs' *torns* or *tourns*. These resembled ordinary tourneys, in so far as the law permitted accusations to be maintained or repelled by personal contests, and these must have been frequently determined by deputy, in such cases as those already alluded to. By and bye, when Justice began to take it into her head that a very strong man and a capital fighter might be nevertheless a very great scoundrel—a fact she seems to have been long ignorant of—matters came to be settled at the sheriffs' *torns* by *words*, not blows ; and as parties in causes could not all be orators ; the practice of employing substitutes who had the gift of ready speech, must have speedily been found convenient. Those who thus appeared and spoke for others were named attorneys, and a numerous and important class they have in the course of time become.

ORIGIN of BAUBEE—This coin which is just a half-penny and so called in Scotland and the north of England, received its name from the following circumstance. When one of the kings of Scotland was engaged in the coining of a large number of half-pence, a son was born to him, which, when he heard, he said, " Let the coin be called a baubee (from baby) in honour of my son."

ORIGIN of BANKRUPT—This word comes from two Italian words *banco, rotto, broken bench*. Bankers and Merchants used formerly to count their money and write their bills of exchange upon benches in the street, and when a merchant or banker lost his credit and was unable to pay his debts, his bench was broken.

ORIGIN of BAYONET—See Bayonne.

We transcribe the following from a French paper. It was invented, it is said, at Bayonne in 1641; and employed in 1670 in the regiment of the King's Fusiliers. It sensibly modified the system of military art in Europe, as it made cavalry less redoubtable to infantry, and caused the fires of lines of battle to cease to be regarded as the principal means of action. The bayonet has, in fact, become the decisive arm of combat. According to a local tradition, it was in a small hamlet in the environs of Bayonne that this arm was invented. What led to the invention of it was, that in a fierce combat between some Basque peasants and some Spanish smugglers, the former having exhausted their ammunition, and being thereby at a disadvantage, fastened their long knives to their muskets, and by means of the weapon so formed, put their enemies to flight. The first battle at which the bayonet was seriously employed was that of Turin in 1692; but it was not until the battle of Spire in 1703 that the first charge with the bayonet was executed. After that epoch up to 1792, the bayonet was often employed in combat, and the Prince de Ligues called it a 'peculiarly French arm,' owing to the manner in which the soldiers used it; but the real value of it was not revealed until the wars of national independence. Then the bayonet really became a French arm. 'The bullet is wild,' said Suwaroff, 'but the bayonet is prudent and sure.'

ORIGIN of BEAVER—The word *Beaver*, in the sense of a covering for the head, is not derived, as most people imagine, from the animal of the same name, the fur of which is used in the manufacture of modern hats. Beaver is derived from the Italian word *bevere*, to drink, and the appellation had its origin in the practice, followed by the knights formerly, of converting the helmet into a drinking vessel, when more suitable cups were not at hand. Our English word *beverage* comes from the same Italian root. By another Etymologist it is said to have been derived from the customary lifting the covering which was

attached to the helmet off from the face to enable the Knight to drink.

ORIGIN of BENEDICTINES—A religious order founded by St. Benedict of Nursia, A.D. 527; 3 vows were enjoined on the order, viz., poverty, chastity and obedience.

ORIGIN of the BIANCHI—In the summer of 1399, there suddenly arose in Italy, an order called Bianchi from their wearing long white garments. Their faces were covered by veils that they might not be known. They walked in procession from town to town, chanting that beautiful hymn of the Roman Catholic Church "Stabat Mater dolorosa." They were opposed by the Pope and strictly forbidden to enter England or France.

ORIGIN of BIGOT—Camden gives the following account of the origin of the word *Bigot*:—When Rollo, Duke of Normandy, received Gisle, the daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France, in marriage, together with the investiture of the Norman dukedom, he would not submit to kiss Charles's feet; and when his friends urged him to comply with that ceremony, he made answer in the English tongue, "Not so, by God." Upon which the king and his courtiers, deriding the duke, and repeating his answer corruptly, from ignorance of the language in which he spoke, called him "Bigot," whence the Normans were named Bigodi or Bigots. Some fanatical manifestations of religious zeal gave the word its present meaning. Other authors sought to refer the word *bigot* to different sources. Malone thinks that its original signification was that of a "rude and barbarous" person, and that it is a corruption from Visigoth; thus, Visigoth, Bisigot, Bigot.

ORIGIN of BLACKGUARD—In all great houses, but particularly in Royal residences, there were a number of mean and dirty dependents, whose office it was to attend the wood-yard, sculleries, &c. Of these, (for in the lowest depth there was a lower still) the most forlorn wretches seem to have been selected to carry coals to the kitchen, halls, &c. To this smutty regiment, who attended the progresses, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, which with every other article of furniture, were then moved from palace to palace, the people in derision gave the name of *blackguards*, a term since become sufficiently familiar, and never before properly explained.

ORIGIN of BLANKET—When the Flemings came over to Eng-

land they introduced the making of all kinds of woollen cloth, and one of them, THOMAS BLANKET, having made one of these woollen shawls called it a *Blanket*, after his name, which it still bears.

ORIGIN of BOHEMIANS—Many persons are a good deal puzzled to know what is meant by the term Bohemian, which has become a word of very frequent use in our literature, and particularly among newspaper writers. A Bohemian, it may naturally be supposed, is nothing more than a native of Bohemia. But that is not the meaning of the word. In Paris the whole gipsy race are called Bohemians, and hence any sort of idler who lives by his wits is called a Bohemian. But it is to young artists and literary men, who are usually irregular in their habits, and not over strict in their morals, that the term is usually applied. From Paris the term was carried to London, and from London it has been brought to New York, and now Bohemians are talked about just as we speak of loafers, or any other class.

ORIGIN of BOOK—Long, long before these wondrous days of ours, when a bundle of rags, introduced at one end of a machine, issues from the other in the shape of snow white paper, our worthy Teutonic forefathers were content to write their letters, calendars, and accounts, upon wood. Being close-grained, and besides plentiful in the north, the *boc*, or beech, was the tree generally employed for this purpose, and hence came our word *book*.

ORIGIN of BOSS—As the Boss of a shield; It comes from the Latin word *Pusa*, anything *puffed up*. The root is the Greek *phusao*; the centre of the shield being generally raised above the rest.

ORIGIN of BRANDY—Brandy began to be distilled in France about the year 1313, but it was prepared only as a medicine, and was considered as possessing such marvellous strengthening and sanitary powers, that the physicians named it "*aqua vitæ*," "the water of life," (*l' eau de vie*), a name it still retains, one of life's most powerful and prevalent destroyers. Raymond Lully, a disciple of Arnold de Villa Nova, considered his admirable Essence of Wine to be an emanation from Divinity, and that it was intended to reanimate and prolong the life of man. He even thought that this discovery indicated that the time had arrived for the consummation of all things, the end of the

world. Before the means of determining the true quantity of alcohol in spirits were known, the dealers were in the habit of employing a very rude method of forming a notion of the strength. A given quantity of the spirits was poured upon a quantity of gunpowder in a dish and set on fire. If at the end of the combustion the gunpowder continued dry enough, it exploded, but if it had been wetted with water in the spirits, the flame of the alcohol went out without setting the powder on fire. This was called the proof. Spirits which kindled gunpowder were said to be above proof.

ORIGIN of BRITZSKA—(Briska) a kind of light carriage, so called from a town of the same name in Russia..

ORIGIN of BROWN STUDY—Brown Study (for reverie) is thought to be a corruption of brow-study.

ORIGIN of BULL—The term Bull, in the pontifical sense, is said by Arbuthnot to be derived from "a sort of ornament worn by the young (Italian) nobility, called *bulle* (a semi-barbarous Greek word, signifying seals or signets); round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bulle* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, whence they had the name of bulls." To distinguish them from all minor documents, and to mark their importance, seals of solid gold *bullion* were attached to them by the Pope, and from this arose the name of *bull*. Afterwards, bulls became rather common affairs, and seals of lesser value were appended to them, but the derivation immediately preceding receives considerable countenance from the fact that the bull creating Henry the Eighth "Defender of the Faith," had a seal of gold bullion attached to it.

ORIGIN of BUMPER—Bumper is a word of remarkable origin. Catholics, once on a time, were in the habit of dedicating their first glass of wine after dinner to the health of their spiritual head, the Pope. They drank to him by the name of *bon pere*, the good father. The words ultimately became the signal for filling the cups to the brim on all occasions. This etymology is doubtful.

ORIGIN of BURGH—*bourg*, Latin *burgus*. It comes from the Greek, *turgos*, a tower, a castle, a fortified town. The following words seem to owe their name to it: Burgos, Bergen, Prague and Perga.

ORIGIN of By HOOK and by CROOK—This phrase, like many others in common use, had its origin so long ago that it is not easy to say with certainty how it originated. Among the conjectures that have been made concerning it are the following :—

1. When Strongbow was debating with his followers on the best mode of capturing Ireland, he said that it might be taken by 'Hook or by Crook.' 'The Hook' was the name of a promontory forming the North East boundary of Waterford Harbor, and 'Crook Haven' was the name of another harbor on the South Coast.

2. Hooke and Crooke were two judges, who always decided in favor of the king whenever his interests were concerned, so that it passed into the proverb that the king could get anything he wanted 'by Hooke or by Crooke.'

3. After the fire of London, A.D. 1666, during which more than 13,000 houses were burned, and many boundary lines entirely obliterated by the intensity of the conflagration, numerous disputes arose both as to the position and the extent of the estates of those whose houses had been destroyed, and all these disputes were finally referred to Hook and Crook, two eminent surveyors, who, by the justice of their decisions, gave satisfaction to all the parties, so that each received his own by Hook and Crook.

4. It is quite certain, however, that the phrase is much older than 1666, and there is good reason to believe that it was not derived from the names of any persons or places. The origin of it is unquestionably to be found among the incidents of feudal tenure in England. Tenants of lands were allowed to take 'fire-bote,' that is, as much fuel from the landlords' forests as was necessary for the maintenance of reasonable fires. But when they abused this privilege to the serious injury of valuable trees, and even to the diminution of wood estates, they were restricted to so much as they could take by 'hook and crook.' The hook or bill was a scythe-shaped tool, enabling the tenant to cut down only the smallest trees, and the crook at the end of the pole was used for pulling down and breaking up the dry branches of larger trees. We could hardly wish a more apt illustration of the means of gaining a desired object—'by hook,' if it is near at hand, 'or by crook,' if somewhat beyond our reach, and there is almost no doubt in my mind that here we have the origin of the phrase.

It is considerably older than the times of Spenser even. In Bacon's 'Fortunes of the Faithful,' published in 1550, we find, 'Whatsoever is pleasant or profitable must be theirs by hook or crook.' Tusser, who wrote on husbandry at a yet earlier date, gives the following poetical advice regarding the protection of sheep against dogs.

"Of mastives and mongrels that many we see

A number of thousands too many there be ;

Watch therefore in Lent, to thy sheepe go and looke,

For dogs will have vittals by hooke and by crooke."

ORIGIN of CALENDAR—At Rome, the interest of money lent on usury was paid on the Calends, (Kalends) or 1st of every month, and the book in which the accounts were registered, was called *calendarium*, and hence a register of the months ; and also the Roman proverb, *Ad Græcas calendas solve, to pay at the Greek calends, i. e. never, as the Greeks had no calends.*

Another account, *Kalends* or *Calends*, is derived from *Calo*, to call. In the infancy of Rome, a priest summoned the people together in the Capitol, on the first day of the month, or of the new moon, and called over the days that intervened between that and the *Nones*. In later times the *Fusti*, or Calendar, used to be put up in public places. The *Nones* (*Nonæ*) are so called, because they are nine days from the Ides. Ides, (*Idus*) from the obsolete verb *Iduare*, to divide, because they divide the month nearly equal.

ORIGIN of CANADA—Some suppose the origin of this name to be from an Indian word of the Iroquois language *ka-na-ta*, a village or collection of huts, a word used by Brant in his translation of the gospel of St. Matthew to signify a village. The other is subjoined :—The Spaniards visited this country previous to the French, and made particular searches for gold and silver, and finding none, they often said amongst themselves, "*Aca nada*," (there is nothing). The Indians, who watched closely, learned this sentence and its meaning. After the departure of the Spaniards, the French arrived, and the Indians, who wanted none of their company, and supposed they were Spaniards, come on the same errand were anxious to inform them that their labor was lost by tarrying in the country, and incessantly repeated to them the Spanish sentence—"Aca nada." The French, who knew as little of Spanish as the Indians, supposing

this incessantly recurring sound was the name of the country, gave it the name of "Canada," which it has borne ever since.—The latter explanation is doubtful.

ORIGIN of CANDIDATE—French *Candidat* ; Latin *Candidatus* ; Those who canvassed for place or preferment among the Romans, always appeared in (*candida toga*) *white robes*, as emblematic of the purity of their intentions ; hence the term came to signify a competitor in general.

ORIGIN of CHILTERN HUNDREDS—Frequent mention is made of members of Parliament accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. Here is the explanation :—The Chiltern Hundreds are hundreds or divisions of counties, parcelled out by Alfred the Great, and now annexed to the crown. The stewards of these courts are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer ; salary 20s. per annum. As the law enacts that no member of parliament can receive a place under the Crown, and still remain M. P., accepting the Chiltern Hundreds is merely a formal manner of resigning a seat in the House of Commons, when the member wishes to be rechosen.

ORIGIN of CHRISTMAS and CHRISTMAS BOXES—This took its name from the word *mitto*, *I send*. This *mitto* was a kind of remembrancer or rather dictator which said "send gifts, offerings, &c. to the priests, that they may intercede for you, &c.," hence it was called Christ's Mass or as it is now abbreviated Christmas, thus far the etymology of the word is indisputable, and every man who has attended to the minutæ of Sacred History must know the fact as here related.

The origin of the boxes was thus, whenever a ship sailed from any of those ports under the authority of the See of Rome, a certain saint was always named, unto whose protection its safety was committed, and in that ship there was a box, and into that box every poor person put something, in order to induce the priests to pray to that saint for the safe return of the ship.

ORIGIN of CHRISTMAS CAROLS—The word carol is supposed to be a compound of the old Saxon words *cantan*, to sing, and *rola*, an interjection of joy. The ancient burthen of the song was *Rola, Rola, Tol de Rola*, which is not unusual, even at this time, in common low songs, or in songs of a burlesque kind. The custom of singing an hymn on the morning of the nativity

of Jesus Christ, is of very old standing in the Christian church, and the carol is supposed to be an imitation of the "Glory be to God on high, &c" which was sung by the angels, as they hovered over the fields of Bethlehem, in the morning of the nativity. The carol, it appears, however, was not only in practice on Christmas day, but on the days appropriated to the honour of saints, as St. Stephen's day, St. Andrew's day, Childermas, &c. It was customary also, according to Tertullian (who lived about the year 200), "among the Christians, at their feasts, to bring those who were able to sing into the midst, and make them sing a song in honour of God, either taken out of the Holy Scriptures, or of their own composition."

ORIGIN of CONFINING JURORS—The Gothic nations were famous of old, in Europe, for the quantities of food and drink which they consumed. The ancient Germans, and their Saxon descendants in England, were remarkable for their hearty meals. Gluttony and drunkenness were so very common, that those vices were not thought disgraceful; and Tacitus represents the former as capable of being as easily overcome by strong drink as by arms. Intemperance was so general and habitual, that no one was thought to be fit for serious business after dinner; and under this persuasion it was enacted in the laws, that judges should hear and determine causes *fasting, and not after dinner*. An Italian author, in his "Antiquities," plainly affirms that this regulation was framed for the purpose of avoiding the unsound decrees consequent upon intoxication; and Dr. Gilbert Stuart very patiently and ingeniously observes, in his "Historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," that from this propensity of the older Britons to indulge excessively in eating and drinking has proceeded the restriction upon jurors and jurymen, to refrain from meat and drink, and to be even held in custody, until they had agreed upon their verdict.

ORIGIN of CORDWAINER and CORDOVAN—The term *Cordwainer* was once applied to a numerous and flourishing fraternity, but is now falling into desuetude. A cordwainer was a maker of a peculiar kind of shoes, much worn formerly, and the appellation is a corruption from *cordovaner*, a worker of leather, brought from the city of Cordova in Spain. The same kind of leather is now manufactured in abundance in this country

from horse-hides, and is still familiarly called *Cordovan*. It differs from the (upper or dress) leather made from ox hides, in being blackened on the grain or outside, and worn with that side outermost, whereas ox-hides are blacked and worn reversely.

ORIGIN of CORNET—from *cornu*, a horn, an officer in a horse regiment, whose duty originally was (like the Roman *cornicen*) to sound the horn. The word cornet also means a musical instrument.

ORIGIN of CUIRASS—comes from the Latin *corium*; the hide of a beast, of which the shields were anciently made. *Cuirassier*, a soldier armed with a cuirass. The Roman *Loricati* and *Scutarii* were so named from a similar reason.

ORIGIN of DANEGELT—An odious tax which the ancient Britons were obliged to pay to the Danes. After years of payment it was abolished.

ORIGIN of DAUPHIN—This title is said to have originated in the circumstance of Boson, Count of Albion, 9th Century, having caused a *dolphin* to be painted on his shield, as an emblem of his mild reign (see *Arion*) and about the middle of the 12th century it became a dignity, A.D. 1343; Humbert the Dauphin of Vienne, becoming disgusted with life, through the loss of his only son, who was drowned in the river Isere, as he was playing with him at the open window, gave over his kingdom to the French King, Charles of Normandy upon condition that the eldest son of the King of France should always bear the title and arms of Dauphin of Vienne. The title of Dauphin is derived from *delphinus*, a *dolphin*; and the crown is composed of 4 dolphins; hence also, is derived the term *Delphin Classics*, being compiled for the use of the Dauphin, by command of Louis XIV.

ORIGIN of the DOCTÆ or Gnostics and Ebionites—A class that sprung up in the earliest ages, called from the founders. The first taught that Christ had no proper humanity, that his existence upon earth had been shadowy and illusive, and that he died upon the cross in appearance only, and not in reality. As for the Ebionites, they held that Christ was a real man of the highest qualities and greatest excellence, but still nothing more than a man.

ORIGIN of DRUGGET—A kind of carpet, and because 1st made at *Drogheda*, County Down, Ireland, it was called after the name of the town.

ORIGIN of the word DUN—As "dun him." This term has been supposed to come from the French, where *donne* signifies give me, implying a demand for something due, but the true origin of the expression is as follows. There was once a man John Dun, a bailiff of the town of Lincoln, in England, who was so extremely active, and so dexterous at the management of his rough business, that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay his debts, to say "Why don't you Dun him"? that is "Why don't you send Dun to arrest him"? Hence it grew into a custom, and is now as old as since the days of Henry VII.

ORIGIN of EPICUREAN—A famous sect founded by Epicurus; their principal tenet was, that the happiness of mankind consisted in pleasure, not such as arises from sensual gratification, but from the enjoyment of the mind and the sweets of virtue.

ORIGIN of FLAGELLANTS—A fanatical sect which arose in the 14th century, A.D. 1348, who believed that scourging was the only means of obtaining a remission of Divine punishment. It originated in Hungary, was excluded from France, but reached England, A.D. 1349.

ORIGIN of GALLEGO—It is a very piercing and injurious wind of Spain and so called because coming from Galicia in the North West corner of that country (Spain). See different names of winds.

ORIGIN of GALLEY SLAVE—It arose in ships in the south of Europe having 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by 4 or 5 slaves to each bench, persons that had committed offences, and were sentenced to this slavery.

ORIGIN of the GARTER—A.D. 1349; Edward instituted the order of the Garter. It originally consisted of twenty-five persons, besides the sovereign, and has never been increased. The motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, is said to have arisen from the Countess of Salisbury's dropping her garter, which the king picked up, and said the above words to some of his courtiers, whom he observed to smile. Another account; Here was the first idea of the Order of the Garter to which Richard the First afterwards gave its motto in his French wars, and made it exclusively an English order, from being common to all Christendom, as it till then had been. In one of the battles on the march towards Jerusalem, on St. George's Day, 1192, Saladin and his brother Safadin were on a hillock directing the

Moslems, who had repulsed the English, when from the right wing up hastens King Richard on Fanvill, and springing from the saddle puts himself at the head of the archers, and stooping down to one of his companions, who had been just slain, loosens the small tape with which the Kentish men used to tie their sheaves of arrows in their quivers, and winding it round his leg, just below the knee, bids all the Chief Knights (who were indeed his associates, and of all Christian countries) do the like and fight that day in honor of St. George; for it was St. George's feast, whose mass he had heard that morning, and received the host at it, and truly, though these gentlemen always fought well, they never performed such heroic actions as on that day. *History of the knights of Malta.*

Another story is that Edward IV. at the battle of Cressy ordered his garter to be displayed as a signal of battle, in commemoration whereof he made a garter the principal ornament of the order created in memory of this signal victory, and the symbol of the indissoluble union of the knights. These knights were styled *Equites aureæ Periscelidis*, or knights of the golden garter. This is Camden and Fern's history of the origin of the garter.

ORIGIN OF GAS—The term gas sprang from the same source as *ghaist* or *ghost*, both being from a Teutonic word signifying *spirit* or supernatural being, and variously spelt *gast*, *ghaist*, or otherwise, according to the different Teutonic dialects. Now, some of the mineral springs of Germany exhale a vapour, which hangs above them in the semblance of a light thin cloud. This, being seen, was occasionally taken for a *ghais* or ghost, but those who had a little more wit at their finger-ends, knew the thing to be neither more nor less than a vapour. From this deceptive appearance, however, arose the custom of applying the term *ghais* to all vapours or aeriform bodies, and, being adopted by the continental chemists, the word soon became universal in this sense.

ORIGIN OF GAUZE—It takes its name from Guya, a city of Palestine where it was first manufactured.

ORIGIN OF GAZETTE—It comes from the Venetian word *gazetta*, a small coin. The newspaper first published at Venice, being sold for a gazetta, took its name therefrom; whence our word gazette.

ORIGIN OF GIN—It comes from Geneva by contraction, because first made there. See Juniper.

ORIGIN of GIPSY—The Gipsies called over Europe *Cingari* and in Spain *Gitanos* are a race of vagabonds who infest Europe, Africa and Asia, strolling about and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery, and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to come from *Egypt* where the tribes first originated. They used to have a regular king in the British Islands; Called in Scotland *The Gaberlunzie man*.

ORIGIN of GROG—Admiral Vernon was called Old Grog by his sailors. Grog is a phrase that sprang up among sailors, and is applied, as we believe is well known, to the mixture of ardent spirits and water, which forms part of their daily mess-allowance. This compound beverage received its name from Admiral Vernon, who was the first that made such a dilution imperative on board a ship. The old naval hero used to wear a *grog* cloak in foul weather, which first gained the appellation of Old Grog for himself, and finally for the liquor which he introduced.

ORIGIN of GUELPH or GIBELLINE—see Guelph, &c. Another story of the Origin of Guelph, House of Brunswick. The first who bore this name was the eldest son of Isembald of Altdorf, near Ravensburg in Swabia, and Irmintrud the sister of Charlemagne. Isembald was in attendance on the Emperor when a messenger informed him of the birth of a son. He requested permission to go and greet his first born "Why in such haste to see the wolpe (whelp) said the Emperor Charlemagne?" This jocosely used epithet, the imperial Godfather was requested to repeat at the font where it was indelibly stamped on the infant and his descendants.

ORIGIN of HOCK—(wine); *Hock* is a word derived from Hocheim, in Germany, where Hock is made.

ORIGIN of HUGUENOTS—This word is of uncertain origin. Dr. Johnson derives it from *Eignots, confederates*. It was used as a nickname by the French Catholics against their countrymen, the members of the Reformed Churches. Another derivation is from the German word *eignossen, allies*, a name given to the Germans who entered into alliance with the Swiss Cantons to maintain their religious liberties against Savoy.

ORIGIN of ICHNEUMON—From *ichneuein, to trace, to watch*; because this animal is said to watch the movements of the crocodile, to break the eggs; Pliny thus describes it, "When it

sees him asleep with his mouth wide open, it whippeth into his throat, and shooteth himself down as quick as an arrow, and then gnaweth his bowels, eateth an hole through his body and so killeth him."

ORIGIN of JAMES GOODFELLOW—During the cessations in the English invasions of France, the peasantry, stung beyond endurance by the outrages and cruelty of their lords, rose in a general sanguinary outbreak—the first of a kind which has been but too common in the country. It was called the *Jacquerie*, from Jacques Bonhomme, or James Goodfellow,—a term applied to the French peasant as John Bull is to the English.

ORIGIN of JANISSARIES—Were the Grand Seignor's foot-guards, raised by Amurath I., A.D. 1361; and annihilated by the Sultan, 14th June, 1826. The word means new soldiers.

ORIGIN of JOHN BULL—Dr. John Bull was the first Gresham Professor of Music, and organist and composer to Queen Elizabeth. John, like a true Englishman, travelled for improvement; and having heard of a famous musician at St. Omers, he placed himself under him as a novice; sometime after, his master showed him a song which he had composed in *forty parts*! telling him at the same time, he defied the whole world to produce a person capable of adding another part to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone, and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink; in less than 3 hours he added *forty parts* more to the song, upon which the Frenchman was so much surprised, that he swore in great ecstasy he must be either the *Devil* or *John Bull*; which has ever since been proverbial all over England and wherever the Anglo-Saxon race is found.

ORIGIN of LANDAU—A kind of carriage; so called because first made in the town of Landau in Germany.

ORIGIN of LANDLORD—A sad misnomer is presented by the word *Landlord*, as applied to the keeper of an inn. Formerly, wayfaring guests were for the most part entertained by the proprietors of the land, the lords of the manor through which they journeyed, and in those times the application of the name landlord to the entertainer was well enough. But now-a-days, many a poor auberge-keeper receives the name, who is lord of himself and no land beside, and who does not expect, indeed, ever to be

lord of more land than those few feet over which all men have a mortgage.

ORIGIN of LARCH—(a species of pine) so called because first coming from Larissa, a town in ancient Thessaly.

ORIGIN of "THOU LIEST"—The great affront of giving the lie arose from the phrase, "Thou liest," in the oath taken by the defendant in judicial combats before engaging in the ordeal of battle.

ORIGIN of MAGI—The Persian worshippers of fire, founded by Zoroaster, who flourished, B.C. 1080 ; his creed was, that pain followed pleasure as surely as the shadow the substance, and thus worshipped fire for its power and purity. See Zoroaster.

ORIGIN of MAIL or BAG—It comes from the Greek word *matto*, a fleece or wool ; for long, long ago, the bags were made of the skins of beasts with the hair on, and the name is still continued, though now made of dressed leather.

ORIGIN of MAYPOLES and GARLANDS—It was a custom among the ancient Britons, before they were converted to Christianity, to erect Maypoles, adorned with flowers, in honour of the goddess Flora ; and the dancing of milkmaids on the first of May before garlands, ornamented with flowers, is only a corruption of the ancient custom, in compliance with other rustic amusements.

The leisure days after seed-time had been chosen by our Saxon ancestors for folk-motes, or conventions of the people. It was not till after the Norman conquest that the Pagan festival of Whitsuntide fully melted into the Christian holiday of Pentecost. Its original name is Whittentide, the time of choosing the wits or wisemen to the wittenagemotte. It was consecrated to Hertha, the goddess of peace and fertility ; and no quarrels might be maintained, no blood shed, during this truce of the goddess. Each village, in the absence of the baron at the assembly of the nations, enjoyed a kind of saturnalia. The vassals met upon the common green around the Maypoles, where they erected a village lord, or king, as he was called who chose his queen. He wore an oaken, and she a hawthorn wreath ; and together they gave laws to the rustic sports during these sweet days of freedom. The Maypole then was the English tree of liberty. How are these times of village simplicity and merriment vanished ?

ORIGIN of MAZEPPA.—Byron's Mazeppa ; Mazeppa was the son of a Polish gentleman, established in Podolia, and, by one of those fortunate circumstances which often exercise a great influence on human destiny, and also by his family connexions, attracted the attention of John Kazimer, King of Poland, who spared no expense in giving him an excellent education, and made him page at his court. The beauty, accomplishments, and enterprising spirit of the young page did not fail in making a deep impression on many a fair lady in fashionable circles. He was introduced to the wife of Martin Koutsky, grand general of artillery, and felt inspired at the first sight with a passion which, by frequent opportunities of seeing the beloved object, and the difficulty of gratifying its fancy, became every day stronger, more dangerous and daring. For a while the passion of the two lovers, by their mutual prudence and carefulness, was not known, and its secret gratifications added new charms to its existence. Such a thing, however, could not possibly be long concealed at a court where jealous and watchful eyes were constantly directed on both parties. A lady, whose advances Mazeppa received with coolness, soon discovered the true object of the latter's affections, and indirectly apprised the husband of the conduct of his beautiful and guilty spouse.—Mazeppa watched secretly, was caught by the enraged husband, who, indignant at the extent of his domestic misfortune, and excited by the thirst of revenge, ordered his man to scourge him unmercifully till he lost his consciousness, to pour a sort of salt liquid over his body, and cover it with tar. The young page was then tied, by cutting strings, to the back of a wild and indomitable Ukranian horse, sought and prepared beforehand for that purpose, and was thus left to his destiny. The horse, suddenly liberated after being tormented, and unable to shake the weight off his back, dashed at a furious speed into the desert of his native steppes. Hunted by wolves, as well as by some Cossacks, who thought it an apparition of an evil spirit, the horse traversed torrents, ravines, rivers, crossed the Dnieper, and galloped with incredible speed into a small town in the Eastern Ukraine, on the market day ; and there, excited with hunger, fear and fatigue, fell dead. Mazeppa, restored to life, and hospitably taken care of by the Cossacks, adopted their manners and religion.—*Krasipshi's Cossacks of the Ukraine*

ORIGIN of MERINO—so called because the cloth is now made from the wool of the Merino sheep, peculiar to Spain, it being against the laws of that country to export any of the sheep.

ORIGIN of MILLINER—Milliner, is a word corrupted, or at least altered from *Milaner*, which signified a person from Milan, in Italy. Certain fashions of female dress, that first prevailed in that city, were introduced by natives of it, into England, and hence arose the word milliner. It is very probable that the term was first used in a reproachful sense, because, previously to the arrival of the innovators from Italy, all the mysteries of female habiting had been in the hands of women—tire-women, as they were called, and men then, for the first time, became parties to the business. Milliner, originally, had a purely masculine signification, but we now apply the term generally to females, and distinguish those of the other sex who engage in the occupation, by the name of man-milliners.

ORIGIN of the word MONEY—The word money originated in the fact that the first silver money coined in Rome—which was A. U. C. 482, was struck in the temple of *Juno Moneta*.

ORIGIN of MOORS—so called because they came from Mauritania in the North of Africa, and passed from Abyla into Spain.

ORIGIN of the Names of AMERICAN STATES—1. *Maine*, so called in 1638, from the Province of Maine in France, of which Queen Henrietta Maria was then proprietrix. 2. *New Hampshire*, bought by the Plymouth Company from Capt. Masson, received its name of "Hampshire" from that County in England, of which Capt. Masson was Governor. 3. *Vermont*, so called by its inhabitants in their declaration of independence, Jan. 16, 1777—*Vermont, Green Hill*. 4. *Massachusetts*, from a tribe of Indians inhabiting the neighbourhood of Boston: the meaning of the word is "Blue Mountains." 5. *Rhode Island*, so named in 1004, after the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. 6. *Connecticut*, the Indian name of the principal river in that State. 7. *New York*, after the Duke of York and Albany, to whom the territory had been conceded. 8. *Pennsylvania*, in 1681 after Mr. Penn, the name of the Quaker who purchased it from the Indians and *sylva*, a wood; it was called till his death, *Sylvania*. 9. *Delaware*, in 1703, from the bay of that name, on the shores of which this State is situate and where Lord Delaware died. 10. *Maryland*, called so by Lord Baltimore, after

Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., in the Annals of Parliament of June 30, 1682. 11. *Virginia*, so named in 1584, after Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. 12. *Carolina*, so called by the French in 1564, in honour of Charles IX. Another account says that both the Carolinas were named by the English from Carolus, Charles II. 13. *Georgia*, in 1772, after George II. or George III. 14. *Alabama*, 1817, from the principal river traversing that State. Alabama signifies in the Indian language "Here we rest." A story is told of a tribe of Indians who fled from a relentless foe in the trackless forest of the south-west. Weary and travel-worn they reached a noble river which flowed through a beautiful country. The chief of the band stuck his tent-pole in the ground and exclaimed, "Alabama! Alabama!" ("Here we shall rest! Here we shall rest!") 15. *Mississippi*, in 1800, from its affluents and western borders: Mississippi, in Indian language, means a river formed of several rivers. 16. *Louisiana*, so named in honour of Louis XIV. 17. *Tennessee*, 1796; 18. *Kentucky*, 1782; 19. *Illinois*, 1809, from their principal rivers—Illinois, in the language of the Indians, means River of Men. 20. *Indiana*, 1802, from its American Indian population. 21. *Ohio*, 1802, from the name of its southern frontier. 22. *Missouri*, 1821, from the river. 23. *Michigan*, 1803, from the name of its lake. 24. *Arkansas*, 1819, from its principal river. 25. *Florida*, so named in 1572, by Juan Ponce de Leon, because its shores were discovered on a Palm Sunday, or "Pâques Fleuri," or "Pasqua Florida." *New Jersey*, called from the island of that name in the English Channel off the North Coast of France; one of the original 13 States. 27. *District of Columbia* from Columbus. 28. *Texas*, *Iowa*, and *Wisconsin*, from its river.

ORIGIN of the NEGROES—(According to their idea.) When God was creating Adam of the dust of this earth, the Devil also made a statue of the same soil, and when the Almighty had finished and breathed with his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul, Satan did likewise to his, but finding that the fiery flames issuing from his mouth caused the statue to become black, he, enraged at the result, struck it with his fist and thus flattened the nose and thickened the lips of all descended from the parent stock; thousands in Africa still believe in this foolish doctrine; how much is still to be done

by Christians, before that happy time arrives when all shall know Christ.

ORIGIN of NEGUS—This word is said to have derived its appellation from a gentleman of the name of Francis Negus, a person of considerable consequence in the reign of George I. Party spirit ran high at that period, and even intruded itself dangerously at convivial meetings. On one occasion, when Mr. Negus was present, a set of political opponents fell out over their cups, and came to hot words, when Mr. Negus interfered, by recommending the disputants in future to dilute their wine; which suggestion fortunately diverted their attention from the subject of dispute to a discussion on the merits of wine and water. The argument ended in a general resolve so to qualify their potations in future, and also to give the beverage the nickname of *Negus*, which ultimately became universally used.

ORIGIN of NEWS—If one turns up Dr. Johnson, or any other grave etymologist, the term *News* is found ascribed to the Latin *novus*, new. We cannot help admitting that this derivation is a very probable one; still he must certainly have been an ingenious and clever fellow who hit upon another way of accounting for the origin of the word, by representing it, namely, as compounded of the first letters of the cardinal points, North, East, West and South; whereby is to be understood that *news* signifies information from all quarters. This is a good idea, and worthy of note, though it be fanciful. In Haydn occurs the following about news:—"The word news is not as many imagine derived from the adjective new, Latin *novus*. In former times, between the years 1595 and 1730, it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day, the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus N. E. W. S., importing that these papers contained intelligence from the 4 quarters of the globe.

ORIGIN of NEWSPAPERS—We are indebted to the Italians for the idea of Newspapers. The title of the *Gazzetta*, was perhaps derived from *Gazzera*, a magpie or chatterer; or more probably from a farthing coin, peculiar to the city of Venice, called *Gazetta*, which was the common price of the newspapers. Another learned etymologist is for deriving it from the Latin *Gaza*, which would colloquially lengthen into *Gazetta*, and signify a little treasury of news. The Spanish derive it indeed

from the Latin *Gaza* ; and likewise their *Gazatero*, and our *Gazetteer*, for a writer of the *Gazette* ; and, what is peculiar to themselves, *Gazetista*, for a lover of the *Gazette*.

Newspapers then took their birth in that principal land of modern politicians, Italy, and under the government of that aristocratical republic, Venice. The first paper was a Venetian one, and only monthly ; but it was the newspaper of the government only. Other governments afterwards adopted the Venetian name for it ; and from one solitary government Gazette, we see what an inundation of newspapers has burst out upon us in this country.

ORIGIN of NEW YEAR'S GIFTS—Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of New Year's Gifts among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who reigned at Rome conjointly with Romulus, and who, having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to *Strenua*, the Goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorized this custom afterwards, and gave to these persons the name of *Strenæ*. The Romans on that day celebrated a festival in honour of Janus, and paid their respects at the same time to Juno ; but they did not pass it in idleness, lest they should become indolent during the rest of the year. They sent presents to one another of figs, dates, honey, &c., to show their friends that they wished them a happy and agreeable life. Clients, or those who were under the protection of the great, carried presents of this kind to their patrons, adding to them a small piece of silver. Under Augustus, the senate, the knights, and the people, presented such gifts to him, and in his absence deposited them in the Capitol. Of the succeeding princes, some adopted this custom, and others abolished it ; but it always continued among the people. The early Christians condemned it, because it appeared to be a relic of paganism, and a species of superstition ; but when it began to have no other object than that of being a mark of esteem, the church ceased to disapprove of it.

ORIGIN of NOON—From the Latin *nona*, *s. c. hora*, meal-time ; literally the *ninth* hour or 3 o'clock, and because the term was applied by succeeding nations to their dinner time which was usually about the middle of the day, noon came to signify 12 o'clock.

ORIGIN of ORCHESTRA—Chambers says :—Every one knows that this term is now applied to the place set apart, in theatres and other resorts of the kind, for the band of musicians. The haughty patricians of Rome, could they become eye or ear-witnesses of this employment of the word, would feel very indignant, seeing that orchestra had once the honour to signify the seats or gallery (next the stage in the theatre, and next the arena in the amphitheatre) appropriated to the use of their lordly order in the places of assembly of their city.

ORIGIN of OSTRACISM—Ostracism is a term, in our own and other tongues, synonymous with banishment or exile. The word is derived from the Greek *ostrakon*, a tile. Banishment was decreed in Athens, at the will of a fierce and often ungrateful populace, in the following way :—In a certain part of the market-place of the city, there was a spot of ground, inclosed with wooden rails, and having ten gates leading into it, that being the number of the Athenian tribes. When the doom of banishment was sought against one or more persons, and a popular vote was to be taken on the subject, each citizen provided himself with a tile, or, frequently, a piece of a broken earthen pot, and, after marking on it the name of the man against whom he voted, carried it to the market-place, where it was deposited in a heap with others, within the inclosure. If less than 6,000 tiles in the gross were collected, the vote was void ; if more, the accused was banished. If, again, two persons of opposite sides were put on their trial at the same time, the one whose name appeared on the majority of the tiles was banished. And this balloting, by tiles and broken flower-pots, gave rise to the term *ostracism*. A similar practice prevailed in other parts of Greece, as well as in Athens. In the latter city the custom was put an end to by a trick of Alcibiades, a celebrated Athenian captain, and the pupil of Socrates. Alcibiades was the head of a powerful faction in his native city, at the same time that his rivals, Nicias and Phæax, headed two other parties of considerable strength. The whole three of these chiefs, however, were put in danger by a demagogue named Hyperbolus, who persuaded the people to put them to the tile-trial, believing himself certain of thus getting rid of one of them at least. But Alcibiades and his two rivals secretly laid their heads together, and induced all their friends to write Hyper-

bolus's own name on their tiles. The consequence was, that when the tiles were divided into four lots, Hyperbolus, to his extreme surprise, had more votes against him than any of the others individually, and was accordingly banished. The Athenians felt offended and affronted, and never ostracised another person afterwards.

ORIGIN of PAGANS—The word *Pagans* is not very often used now, though formerly it was the common and current designation for heathens, or infidels—for all, in short without the pale of Christianity. In its true acceptation, the word signifies merely *villagers*. It received its new application upon the public establishment of Christianity in the Roman empire by Constantine, when the pursuit of the ancient worship was prohibited in cities, and the old temples shut up. Those who were attached to the forbidden religion fled to the country, and secretly performed their former sacred rites in the secrecy of villages (*pagorum*); hence they were called *Pagans*.

ORIGIN of PALACE—On a hill near where Rome was first founded, cows grazed; the cows, according to the ancient custom of their race, lowed—whether more loudly than usual, it is hard to say. From hearing this natural sound, the early Romans came to call the hill the place of “lowings,” or, to translate their language in a suitable way, the hill *balatant*; *balatant*, by degrees, was corrupted into *palatine*; the hill became a portion of the site of the city, and on it Augustus Cæsar, the first emperor, had a royal residence, called from its position the domus Palatina (Palatine house) or the Palatium (palace); and, finally, the influence of Rome made the word palace the common appellation of a kingly dwelling over a great part of the world.

ORIGIN of PANIC—The word *Panic* (fear) is represented as having originated in a curious way. Bacchus, the famous god of wine, made a military expedition to India, if we may credit the old Greek poets, at the time when he was playing the part of a hero on earth, previously to his deification. His lieutenant-general in the enterprise was a personage named Pan, who once extricated his leader from a very great strait, by a stroke of simple but effective ingenuity, which has immortalised, or at least perpetuated, its author's name. The army of Bacchus being encompassed in a valley by an army far superior in numbers, Pan advised the chief to order his men in the night to give a

general shout, which was done, and so surprised the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp; whence it came to pass, that all sudden fears impressed upon men's spirits without any just reason existing for alarm, were called by the Greeks and Romans, *panic terrors*. It was on this expedition that Bacchus indulged so deeply in wine, and played so many fantastic tricks under its influence, as to procure his subsequent elevation to the "bad eminence" of wine-god, and to give rise to all the train of words—such as Bacchanalian—that unite his name with the subject of drinking, in almost all languages.

ORIGIN of PAPER—Paper is a word deriving its origin from a plant called Papyrus, of Egypt, and from which a kind of paper was made in ancient times. The papyrus was a reed several yards in height, and had several coats or skins above one another, like an onion, which were separated with a needle. One of these coats or layers was placed on a table longwise, and another placed above it across. They were then moistened with the muddy water of the Nile, which acted like a species of glue, and were afterwards put under a press and dried in the sun. These sheets, thus prepared, were put together, sometimes to the number of twenty in one leaf or roll, or in proportion to the required thickness of the paper. By smoothing it with a shell, or the tooth of a wild boar, or some other instrument, it became fit for use.

ORIGIN of PAPER MONEY—The Count de Tendilla, while besieged by the Moors in the fortress of Alambra, was destitute of gold and silver wherewith to pay his soldiers, who began to murmur, as they had not the means of purchasing the necessities of life from the people of the town. "In this dilemma," (says the historian,) what does this most sagacious commander? He takes a number of little morsels of paper, on which he inscribes various sums, large and small, and signs them with his own hand and name. These did he give his soldiery in earnest of their pay. "How," you will say "are soldiers to be paid with scraps of paper?" "Even so, and well paid to, as I will presently make manifest, for the good Count issued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon inscribed, promising to redeem them at a future time with gold and silver. Thus, by subtle and almost miraculous alchemy did this cavalier turn worthless

paper into precious gold and silver, and make his late impoverished army abound in money." The historian adds. "The Count de Tendilla redeemed his promise like a true knight;" and this miracle, as it appeared in the eyes of the worthy Agapida, is the first instance on record of paper money, which has since spread throughout the civilized world. This happened in 1484; and thus we see that paper money was the adjunct of the invention of printing, the discovery of the western world, and the Protestant Reformation.

How the Khan Manufactures Money.—The Grand Khan of Tartary, in 1257, had his paper money made of fibres of the mulberry bark—the inner part of it. This was steeped in water, pounded in mortars, reduced to pulp, like some made from cotton, but this was quite black. This paper was cut into pieces nearly square, but somewhat oblong. These bore the value from the lowest to the highest, up to a Venetian sequin (about \$2.50.) A number of officers signed and sealed each of these bills, and lastly, the principal officer, appointed by his majesty the khan, having dipped into vermilion the royal seal, stamped each note. This gave it authenticity, and it was death to counterfeit it.

ORIGIN of PARAPHERNALIA—It is most often applied by us, and with unconscious correctness, to female attire, trinkets, and a great many other things of the sort, in a bundle. Now, it is derived from *para*, beyond, and *pherne*, dowery, and means the goods which a woman brings to her husband *beyond* or *besides* her dowery.

ORIGIN of PHARISEES—They were also called Separatists; Founded by Hillel a Doctor of Law, B.C. 150; They believed in the immortality of the soul, the resurrection, and futurity; that the souls of the wicked went directly to Hell and that their bodies never rose again and they believed that all things were subject (save God's fear) to Fate.

ORIGIN of PLANTAGENET—So called from the family device; a sprig of broom, (*planta genista*, *plante à genêt*.)

ORIGIN of PLEDGING—The stabbing of Edward, who from this circumstance was called the Martyr, gave rise to pledging. While the Danes bore sway in England, if a native drank, they would sometimes stab him with a dagger or a knife; and because of this, persons would not drink in company, unless some one present would be their surety or pledge, that they should

not be hurt while they took their draught. When therefore a person was about to drink, he asked any one near him if he would pledge him; on which he answered that he would, and held up his knife or sword, to defend him while he drank.

ORIGIN of PONTIFF—Pontiff, as every one knows, is a synonyme for the Pope, or head of the Roman Catholic Church. Pontifex, from which it springs, bore a precisely similar signification, being applied to the high-priest of the heathen religion, in the elder days of the city Rome. What does the reader think the word Pontifex or Pontiff signifies, in its plain, true, and original acceptation? A bridge-maker! *Pontem facere*, in the Latin, signifies to make a bridge; and from this, according to the usual fashion of compounding words in that language, comes *pontifex*, a bridge maker or builder. All trace, however, of this sense of it merged early in that of high-priest, though in what the change had its origin is doubtful. Some etymologists think that the chief priests in Rome had the charge, attached to their office, of repairing and maintaining in good order a certain bridge of the city, and others say that one high religious official built a splendid bridge at his own cost, and had the name of Pontifex perpetuated, in connection with the priestly office, in token of public gratitude.

ORIGIN of PORTER—Porter got its name from being chiefly used at one time by the class of people in London called by that title.

ORIGIN of PREMISES—*Premises* is a singular word—if a word used almost always in the plural may be called so. It is an irrefutable testimony that the law is, in some instances, inclined to curtail and abbreviate, instead of extending and expanding, what passes through its hands, as it is generally held to do. In one sense, the term premises expresses the first part or foundation of an argument, the data from which the inference is drawn. This sense is near to the original etymological meaning, which is, "things sent or gone before," things already or first passed, as the premises in an argument precede the inference. Premises, in the signification which the law was the first to assign to it, indicates the precincts of a house, a manufactory, or, in short, almost any place that man lives or works in or about. We may suppose this meaning to have sprung up in this way: A lawyer is pleading, either orally or in writing, relative to the

rights of a mansion-house, with garden, stables, and other appurtenances; this house may have to be mentioned in every sentence of the speech or deed, and, legally speaking, it may be necessary to mention the appurtenances also; but this would be tedious, and therefore the lawyer looks for some phrase to express the whole. Premises, in the sense of "the aforesaid things," or the "things gone before," is the word that legal custom has selected for such purposes, and so long has this application of it lasted, that the word now signifies "a house and its precincts" as distinctly as the term "house" itself.

ORIGIN of the PROVERB—"There is many a slip between the cup and the lip."

This was originally a Grecian proverb, which is said to have originated thus: The owner of a vineyard having over-worked his slaves in digging and dressing it, one of them expressed a hope that his master might never taste the produce. The vintage came, and the wine was made; and the master, having a cup full of it in his hand, taunted the slave; who replied in the words which afterwards became a proverb. The master, before he had tasted the wine, was told suddenly of a wild boar which had just burst into the vineyard, and was rooting it up. He ran out to drive away the beast, which turned on him and killed him; so that he never tasted the wine.

ORIGIN of PUNCH—Punch is directly derived from the Persian numeral *panji*, in the Sanscrit *puncha*, *five*, indicating the number of the ingredients. To this day, the art of compounding the liquor in its pristine excellence and purity, is only known to those returned Indians, who are usually styled Nabobs, or to the good merchants of Glasgow, and others in close intercourse with the Indies, whence their predecessors, doubtless, brought the much valued recipe.

ORIGIN of PUNIC—(Punic Wars). The wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians were called "Punic" from the term Pœni, applied by the former to the latter on account of their Phœnician origin.

ORIGIN of SADDUCEES—so called from Zadok or Sadoc, B.C. 280. They believed that God was the only immaterial being, that there was no angel or spirit, and no resurrection of the dead. They rejected all the books of the Bible but the 5 books of Moses.

ORIGIN of the SALIC LAW—From the Salians, among whom it originated ; it excluded women from mounting the throne, &c. See Salique or Salic Law.

ORIGIN of SARCASM—The word *Sarcasm* has a fearful derivation. It comes from the Greek *sarkadso*, to pick the flesh off ; and, in truth, sarcasm may be justly said to pick the flesh, not off the body, but the *mind*—if such an expression is allowable.

ORIGIN of the SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY—It comes from the ancient custom of keeping holy that portion of time. All labour ceased at noon on Saturday, and the peasants and workmen did not resume their toils till Monday morning. To mark this time, a bell tolled on Saturday at mid-day, vespers or evening service was then attended, and those who did not attend to, and observe these rules were in danger of punishment. Thus the people had time for sober and serious thought before the coming of the Sabbath.

ORIGIN of the saying—(when people speak improperly,) "*That's a Bull*;" This became a proverb from the repeated blunders of one Obadiah Bull, a lawyer of London, who lived in the reign of Henry VII.

ORIGIN of SHALLOON—so called because first made in Chalons, in France.

ORIGIN of SIRLOIN—This word comes from the French *surlonge*, which is compounded from the Latin *super*, above, and *lumbus*, a loin. The general opinion however, is, that this word owes its first syllable to Charles II., who, it is said, in one of his merry moods to have *Knighted a loin* of beef, and hence they say this joint is called the *sir-loin* (Sir Loin).

ORIGIN of SKIPPER—Peter the Great chanced one day to meet at the house of a certain merchant, a captain of a trading vessel, a true Dutchman, of the name of *Schipper*, who was there, with some of his crew. Peter had just dined, he desired that the captain might sit down to table, and that his people should also remain in the apartment and enjoy his presence ; he had them served with drink, and he amused himself with their sea-phrases, as coarse as they were artless.

One of these sailors, emboldened by the indulgence of the monarch, thought proper to drink the health of the Empress, with all the zeal of gratitude. After a moment's pause, he took up the jug, bent his head in advance, scraped his feet awk-

wardly behind him, and said, "*My Lord, the Great Peter, long live your wife, Madam, the Empress.*" Captain Schipper turned himself round, looked at the sailor, shrugged his shoulders, and to show the Czar that he, for his part, understood the usages, politeness, and style of the Court, rose up, joggled the sailor with his elbow, took the jug, advanced towards Peter, bent his body very low, and thus correcting the phrase of the mariner, said :—*Sir, the Great Peter, long live her Excellency, Madam, the Empress, your spouse.*" The Czar smiling, replied, "*Schipper, that is very well, indeed, I thank you ;*" and hence arose the word *Skipper*, as applied to the master of a sailing vessel.

ORIGIN of SPA—A watering place, so called from the town of Spa in Liege (Belgium) famous for its mineral waters, hence any watering place is called a Spa.

ORIGIN of STARS and STRIPES—The American flag originated in a resolution of Congress, June 13th, 1777 "That the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternately red and white, that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The combination is thought to have been derived from the arms of General Washington, which contains 3 stars in the upper portion and 3 bars running across the escutcheon ; if this is not correct, the coincidence is very striking. There were several flags used before the striped one ; Formerly a new stripe was added for each new States admitted into the Union, until the flag became too large ; when by Act of Congress, the stripes were reduced to the old 13 ; and now a star is added to the Union at the accession of each new State. A late paper says :—The flag of the United States will hereafter have 33 stars on its union. By the act of Congress approved 4th of April, 1818, the flag was to be of 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and the Union 30 stars in a blue field ; and on the admission of every new State, one more star was to be added, and this addition ordered to be made "on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission."

ORIGIN of STATIONER—*Stationer* is an odd word. How it came to be applied to persons engaged in the sale of paper and other articles of that class, it is difficult to say, since it certainly was applied at first to persons of any trade who became stationary—that is to say, who took up a fixed place of business, and did not travel up and down with packs, as was the case in

general in old times. But the most remarkable point with regard to this term is, that there are, and have long been, a class of men who travel periodically through the country, selling what are now called stationery articles, and who have acquired the name of *flying stationers*. Moving fixtures, or horse marinès, are expressions scarcely parallel to this in absurdity.

ORIGIN of STERLING—Camden gives the following account of the origin of the word. About the time of Richard I., money coined in the eastern parts of Germany came into special request in England, on account of its purity, and was called *Easterling* money, as all the inhabitants of that region of Germany were called *Easterlings*. Ultimately, some of these people, skilled in coining, were sent for to London, to bring the English coin to perfection; and to the new issues under their direction, the name of *Easterling*, contracted afterwards to *Sterling*, continued to be applied. The word became fixed in the language.

ORIGIN of STOICS—A sect of heathen philosophers, who took their rise from Zeno, a Cyprian. From his teaching his scholars in the *stoa* or *porch* at Athens, they came to be called *Stoics* or *Porchers*. They believed that God, as a kind of soul, actuated all things; that wisdom alone made men happy; that pains and poverty were fancied evils, and they affected much stiffness, patience, austerity and insensibility.

ORIGIN of STYLE—The Ancient Romans used a sharp instrument at one end and blunt at the other named a *stylus*, for writing on their tablets of wax, and hence *style* became a word of the signification which it now bears. The phrase *velere stylum*, to turn the stylus, was used to express blotting out.

ORIGIN of TANTALISE—Tantalus was condemned to undergo a punishment for certain crimes, viz., to be immersed in water to his chin and surrounded with the most fragrant flowers and splendid fruits but suffering dreadful pangs of hunger and thirst, not allowed to taste any; hence came the word *tantalise*.

ORIGIN of the word TARIFF—The puzzling name "tariff" is derived from the town of Tarifa, at the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar, and the most southern point in Europe, not even excepting Cape Matapan, at the foot of the Morea. Tarifa was the last stronghold which the Moors disputed with the Christians, and is still within three leagues of the empire of Morocco. When the Moors held possession of both the pillars of Hercules,

it was here that they levied contributions for vessels entering the Mediterranean—whence the generic name.

ORIGIN of TENEMENT—The word tenement has undergone a mutation of sense. It originally signified a "holding;" and so many were the houses at one time "held" of superiors, that the term came into frequent use in this signification, and ultimately was applied to houses whether held of a superior or not.

ORIGIN of TINKERS—Tinkers, were originally so called, because the itinerant members of that profession used to give notice of their approach to villages and farmhouses by making a tinkling noise on an old brass kettle. This was a custom worthy of the wisdom of our ancestors, and ought to have been continued, seeing that the fact of the vicinity of tinkers, or tinklers, as the Scotch called them with a nearer approach to the true etymology, is a piece of information very serviceable and necessary in more respects than one.

ORIGIN of TOPAZ—It comes from the Greek *topazion* and has its name according to Pliny from the island Topazium. There were 2 kinds of this stone the one opaque and green, the other of a golden hue hence called by the exact Greeks *chrysolite*. From abounding in these stones, the river Topajos in Brazil has its name.

ORIGIN of "TO TREMBLE LIKE an ASPEN LEAF—The aspen or aspen is a species of the poplar which from the perpetual quiver of its foliage, is designated the trembling poplar. The idea is prevalent among the peasantry of England, that our Saviour's cross was made of this wood, which accounts for the shudder.

ORIGIN of the expression UNDER THE ROSE—There has arisen much petty controversy about the expression, 'Under the rose,' and different origins having been assigned. Some assert that it ought to be spelt 'Under the rows,' for in former days almost all towns were built with the second story projecting over the lower one, a piazza or row as they termed it, which may still be seen at Chester and other old towns, and whilst the elders of the families were sitting at the windows, their sons and daughters were making love 'Under the rows'. The other is more elegant. Cupid, it is said, gave a rose to Harpocrates, The God of Silence; and from this originated the practice that prevailed amongst Northern nations of suspending a rose from

the ceiling over the table, when it was intended that the conversation was to be kept secret.

ORIGIN of VALENTINE'S DAY—14th February; Valentine was a pope or bishop of Rome in the 9th century, who on the 14th of February established an annual custom of the poorer clergy drawing patrons by lots for the commenced year—and these patrons and benefactors were called Valentines. After his death he was canonized as a saint, and his feast-day was kept on that day which was thought to be his birth-day. The custom of sending valentines, seems to have been copied by the laity from the clergy and is of very ancient date in Britain, being almost of 1000 years standing.

ORIGIN of VANDALISM—Among the wretched intrigues at Rome, Aetius was put to death by the nominal emperor Valentinian. He was himself slain by Petronius, who succeeded him, and desired the hand of his widow. She invited the Vandals of Africa to avenge the murder of her husband; and under Genseric they landed at Ostia, and marched to Rome. The new Emperor was murdered in the streets; and again, in 455, the imperial city was plundered. There was little treasure to tempt the barbarians; and thus, perhaps in disappointment they destroyed the works of art, the last relic of the glories of Rome. Hence has arisen the expression Vandalism, as applied to those who are inimical to fine arts.

ORIGIN of WORSTED—so called from its having been 1st manufactured at a small village in England called Worsted; receiving its name in the same way as Blanket.

ORIGIN of all WEIGHTS in ENGLAND—The original of all weights used in England, was a grain of wheat, taken out of the middle of the ear, and well dried, 82 of which were to be considered as a pennyweight. But it was afterwards thought sufficient to divide the same pennyweight into 24 equal parts, still called grains, being the least weight now in use.

ORIGIN of WHIG and TORY—Burnet, who was contemporary with the introduction of these terms, gives the following account of the former :—

“ The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them through the year; and the northern 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, the Whigs. Now in that year, before the news came down of the duke of Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated the people to rise and march to Edinburgh ; and they came up, marching at the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. This was called the Whiggamor's inroad ; and ever after, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called Whigs.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, quotes this passage : yet by placing against the term Whig, the Saxon word *Whag*, synonymous to whey, or sour milk, he seems not to reject another derivation, which has been assigned to it by some writers.

Echard says—"Great animosities were created by these petitioners and abhorers, 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 branded with the title given to the 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."

Tindal, in his introduction to the continuation of Rapin's History, notices the distinction between the principles of the parties, but does not inquire into the etymology of the terms. —Vol. i.

Toland, in his State Anatomy, considers the words as mere terms of reproach, first applied to each party by its enemies, and then adopted by each as a distinction.

The words themselves are but late nicknames, given by each party to the other in King Charles the Second's reign ; Tories in Ireland, and Whigs in Scotland, being what we in England call Highwaymen ; and you, public robbers.

Hume, the historian, says—

"This year, 1680, is remarkable for being the epoch of the well-known epithets Whig and Tory, by which, and sometimes without any material difference, this island has been so long divided. The court party reproached their antagonists with

their affinity to the fanatical conventiclers, who were known by the name of Whigs ; and the country party found a resemblance between the courtiers and the banditti in Ireland, who were known by the name of Tories."—Vol. VIII.

These are the principal writers in which the origin of the terms is noticed.

ORIGIN of YANKEE and YANKEE DOODLE—The first is derived from the manner in which the Indians endeavoured to pronounce the word English, which they rendered *Yenghees*, whence the word *Yankee*. In a curious book on the Round Towers of Ireland, the origin of the term "Yankee Doodle" is traced to the Persian phrase, "*Yanki doonish*," or "Inhabitants of the new world."

OSTIA—Italy ; The Port of Rome, built at the mouth of the Tiber by the Roman king, Ancus Martius. It was called Ostia from *ostium*, a mouth.

OSSIFRAGE—The Scavenger of Egypt ; so called because it eats up all the offal, &c., which otherwise would rot and viti-
tiate the air. The word comes from *frango*, I break, and *ossa bones*. It has powerful muscles in its head wherewith it can break up the bones, &c., lying about, especially in the streets of Grand Cairo, where it is contrary to the law to molest or kill them.

OSTRACISM—See Origin of do.

OSTRICHES—called by the Romans, Sea sparrows, because brought from Africa, and from their stature, sparrow-camels, (*strutho-camelus*).

How THE BUSHMEN OBTAIN OSTRICHES.—A favorite method adopted by the wild bushman for approaching the ostrich and other varieties of game, is to clothe himself in the skin of one of these birds, in which, taking care of the wind, he stalks about the plain, cunningly imitating the gait and motions of the ostrich until within range, when, with a well-directed poisoned arrow from his tiny bow, he can generally seal the fate of any of the ordinary varieties of game. These insignificant looking arrows are about 2 feet 6 inches in length ; they consist of a slender reed, with a sharp bone head, thoroughly poisoned with a composition, of which the principal ingredients are obtained sometimes from a succulent herb, having thick leaves, yielding a poisonous, milky juice, and sometimes from the jaws of snakes.

The bow barely exceeds 3 feet in length, its string is of twisted sinews. When a bushman finds an ostrich's nest, he ensconces himself in it, and there awaits the return of the old birds, by which means he generally secures the pair. It is by means of these little arrows that the majority of the fine plumes are obtained which grace the heads of the fair throughout the civilized world.

OTHO II—A.D. 973 ; Emperor of Germany ; The Bloody ; *Le Sanguinaire* ; *La pale mort des Sarrasins* ; so called from murdering all his nobles in one night at an entertainment to which he had invited them. He defeated the Saracens.

OTHO III—A.D. 983 ; do do The Red ; *Le Roux, Rufus, Le Miracle du monde*, so called on account of his government ; he ascended the throne at 12 years of age.

OUANG—The great Khan of Tartary (Keraïtes) ; called Prester John after he was converted to the Christian faith.

OVATION—A kind of inferior triumph among the Romans, conferred upon those whose victories were not very considerable ; Posthumius was the first honoured with one ; in the Ovation, the general walked on foot in his common habit, and was met by the knights and citizens ; he was not allowed a sceptre, and instead of drums and trumpets, fifes and flutes were played before him. It comes from *ovis*, a sheep.

OVID—(Ovidius Naso) A great Poet of Rome ; The unhappy Love Poet ; He offended Augustus who banished him to the extremity of the Empire ; called Naso, from the size of his nose ; *nasus*, a nose ; hence the Cape called the Naze.

OZOLÆ—Inhabitants of the eastern parts of Ætolia, Greece ; which parts were called Ozolea. They received their name from their bad stench (oze), being clad in the raw hides of wild beasts. They changed their name Ozolæ to Ætolians on account of the above.

P

PALAFox—The Hero of Saragossa (Spain). See his message to the French general at Laconic replies.

PALESTINE—Different Names for it ; Land of Canaan, most ancient, Land of Promise, Land of the Hebrews, Land of Israel, most frequent in the Bible, Land of Judah ; Philista, Palestina,

Holy Land, Land of Milk and Honey. The Holy Land was applied to it from its being the scene of our Saviour's sufferings, and the wars of the Crusades.

PALMYRA—Palmyra is situated in the wilds of Arabia Petraea, about 33 deg. N. lat. and 39 E. long. It is approached through a narrow plain, lined, as it were, with the remains of antiquity; and, opening all at once, the eye is presented with the most striking objects that are to be found in the world. The Temple of the Sun lies in ruins, but the access to it is through a vast number of beautiful Corinthian columns of white marble. Palmyra was called by the ancients *Tadmor in the desert*. The Asiatics think that Palmyra, as well as Balbec, owes its origin to Solomon. See Zenobia.

PALLADIUM—The statue of Pallas; some say it fell from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Troy, and on its preservation depended the safety of that city. This fatality being made known to the Greeks, they contrived to steal it away during the Trojan war, B.C. 1184; but some say that it was only a pretended one which they took, and that Æneas brought the real one to Italy, B.C. 1183, and that it was preserved with great care in the temple of Vesta.

PAMPAS—This Indian term, signifying flats, designates the third great level region of South America, extending about 1,800 miles south from the selvas, and from the Atlantic to the Andes. It consists of treeless plains, which are, in some instances sandy or saline wastes, but mostly beds of alluvium, covered with a strong growth of tall grass, lucerne, thistles, and gaudy flowers, presenting also vast lagoons and swamps.

PARIS—The Capital of France; The Lucifer of Cities; The Centre of Fashion; The Morning Star of Nations; The Luxurious Goddess; Grovelling, Soaring Paris; The Metropolis of Satire and Lamppoon; The Busy Hive of awful Memories; The Potent Arbiter of popular will; The Great Electric centre.

PARIS—son of Priam, King of Troy; Alexander or Defender; from *alexo* and *aner*, because he defended the flocks on Mt. Ida.

PARKER, Richard—A British seaman, A.D., 1797, chief of the mutineers of the *Nore*. On account of his good address and great fluency of speech, he was elected leader, with the title of Admiral Parker. He was executed on board the *Sandwich*, June 30th, 1797.

PARLIAMENT—This word derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies. It is taken from *parler la ment*, which in Norman law-style means to *speake one's mind*.

PARMA—A town in Italy, situated in the midst of a delightful country. The pasturage is so fine that there is produced here the most expensive cheese in the world, *Parmasan*, called after the name of the city.

PASQUINADE—So called from a cobbler of Rome, Pasquin, at whose stall a number of idle fellows used to assemble to listen to the pleasant sallies of the man, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers by. After the death of the cobbler, in the 16th century, the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time used to stick their lampoons; small poems and satirical writings were so called, A.D. 1533.

PATRICK, St.—The Apostle of Ireland. See Shamrock.

PAUL—SAUL—The Apostle of the Gentiles; The Aged. He was called Paulus, Paul, on account of being the last or *least* of the Apostles. Executed by order of Nero at Rome.

PEACOCK—*Avis Junonis*, the Bird of Juno, because sacred to that Goddess. Johnson says the word is from *peak cock*, from the tuft of feathers on its head. Perhaps it comes from the French *beaucoq*, from the lustre of its spangled tail.

PEARLS—Styled the Jewels of the Sea. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at £80,000 sterling. The pearl which is called the *Incomparable*, weighed five pennyweights. That one in the possession of the Emperor of Persia is worth £110,000. The Island of Ceylon is the renowned place for the pearl fisheries. Queen Cleopatra had earrings valued at \$800,000; and she dissolved a pearl worth £10,000 in vinegar for Antony to drink. These jewels, of animal origin, so highly prized for their chaste beauty, are only the rejected or superabundant secretion of a shell-fish, consisting of concentrically disposed layers of animal matter and carbonate of lime. In most instances they are the consequences of the attempts of irritated and uneasy mollusks to make the best of an unavoidable evil; for, rendered uncomfortable, and their peace of mind and ease of body destroyed by some intruding and extraneous substance, a grain of sand perchance, or atom of splintered shell, the creature encloses its

torturing annoyance in a smooth coated sphere of gem-like beauty. Would that we bipeds could treat our troubles so philosophically, and convert our severe cankers into sparkling treasures.

PEEPING TOM of COVENTRY—A. D., 1057. A cobbler, so called, who dared to look through an awl-hole in his door at the lovely lady Godiva, who had to ride naked through the town to save the inhabitants from a very heavy tax about to be imposed by her husband.

PEEP-OF-DAY BOYS—Certain insurgents of Ireland, A.D. 1784, who obtained their name from the visits which they paid at break of day to the houses of their antagonists, for arms, &c.

PEGU—in Eastern India. Pegu, called by the natives Bagoo, now forms a part of the Birman Empire; its capital *Pegu*, was, about 200 years ago, one of the most splendid cities in all Asia. It is justly considered the Golden Chersonese of the ancients, and abounds in mines of the precious metals, and stones, particularly rubies.

The city of Pegu is decorated with that extraordinary edifice, the vast pyramid of *Shomadoo*, on a double terrace, one side of the lower being 1391 feet, of the upper 684. The building is composed of brick and mortar, octagonal at the base, and spiral at the top, without any cavity or aperture. At the summit is a *Tee*, or sacred umbrella, of open iron work gilt, 56 feet in circumference; the height of the whole being 361 feet, and above the inner terrace 331 feet. Tradition assigns its origin to a very remote period.

PEKIN, China—The Northern Court. Peking is situated in a fertile plain. The capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by the Chinese, the second by the Tartars. The city is 18 miles in circumference. It has 9 gates, which are lofty and well arched. The streets are quite straight, most of them 3 miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on each side. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides and whips in their hands, to preserve peace and order. The Emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city: it presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings and magnificent gardens. The inhabitants of Peking are estimated at 2,000,000.

PELOPONESSUS—The Lower part of Greece.

It signifies the *Island of Pelops* (*pelopos nesos*). Its modern name is the Morea, from the Greek word *morea*, or the Latin *morus*, a mulberry tree, which is found there in great abundance ; or, according to others, because the configuration of the land resembles a mulberry tree.

PENINSULA—Land almost an island ; The continents of South America and Africa are peninsulas on a gigantic scale, all tending towards the South. The Peninsulas of Alaska, California and Florida, in North America ; the European Peninsulas of Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece ; the Asiatic Peninsulas of India, Indo China, Corea and Kamschatka, all tend in the same direction.

Another peculiarity in the structure of the Peninsulas is, that they generally terminate boldly, in bluffs, promontories or mountains. Greenland's southern termination is the elevated bluff of Cape Farewell ; South America terminates in high the promontory of Cape Horn ; Africa with the Cape of Good Hope ; India with Cape Comorin, the last of the Ghauts ; Australia, with Van Dieman's Land.

This singular analogy of structure seems to disclose an arrangement, which must have been due to a single cause, which Reinhold Foster conceives to be a great deluge, or cataclysm rushing from the south-west, dashing violently against the continents, grinding away their sides, till its force was spent against their mountain barriers. This hypothesis, however, is regarded as untenable by modern geologists.

PENNY—The Penny is a coin of vast antiquity. Its familiar copper shape, as may be generally known, is a comparatively modern alteration of the silver form in which it was known to our forefathers. The silver penny is derived from the Greek *Drachma* of *Ægina*, which has been traced to a date 600 years antecedent to the Christian era. The *Drachma* was afterwards coined, not only in Greece, but in Sicily, Syria and Persia. The same coin, under the name of *Denarius*, was struck by the high consular families during the Roman Republic, and by the Emperors. From Rome, the *Denarius* was transferred to Saxon England, in 750, being there coined by the Kings of Kent, Mercia, and the other departments of the Heptarchy. Under the name of Penny, and comparatively rudely executed, it was kept

up by the Saxon, Danish and Norman dynasties in succession, and was the chief coin in circulation down to the reign of John. David I. was the first king of Scotland who is known to have issued the penny. In Scotland it continued to be coined till the reign of James IV. In the course of its existence from Roman times to the present, the penny has been gradually reduced much in bulk. In the days of the Republic it weighed from 2 pennyweights 10 grains, to 2 pennyweights 13 grains. In the reign of the Emperor Trajan, it weighed barely 2 pennyweights 2 grains. The later Emperors reduced it nearly one-half; and the earliest Saxon specimens weigh less than a pennyweight. The penny of Edward IV. was 15 grains; that of Henry VIII. 10 grains; and that of William IV. only 7 grains.

PENTECOST—It literally signifies the ordinal number 50th; and is the solemn festival of the Jews, so called because it was celebrated 50 days after the feast of the Passover; Lev. 23. 15. It was also called the feast of Weeks; Exod. 34. 22: because it was kept 7 weeks after the Passover.

PEPIN—of France, A.D. 760; The Short; The Little; *Le Bref*; *Le Petit*; *Major Domus*; Mayor or Master of the Palace of the French Kings.

PERFUME OF FLOWERS—There are extensive flower-farms in the neighbourhood of Nice, Grasse, Montpellier, and Cannes, in France; at Adrianople, Turkey in Europe; at Broussa and Uslak, Turkey in Asia; and at Milcham, in England; all for the perfumery to be extracted from the flowers. One of the large perfumers of Grasse and Paris, employs annually 50,000 pounds of orange flowers, 60,000 pounds of cassia flowers, 54,000 pounds of rose-leaves, 32,000 pounds of jasmine blossoms, 32,000 pounds of violets, 20,000 pounds of tuberose, 18,000 pounds of lilac, besides rosemary, mint, lemon, citron, thyme and odorous plants in large proportion.

PERGAMUS—in Asia Minor; from this town Parchment derives its name. When Ptolemy, king of Egypt would not allow any of the papyrus to be exported, lest Eumenes should make as great a library as that of Alexandria, the king of Pergamus invented parchment as a substitute for it.

PERKIN or PETERKIN WARBECK—The White Rose of England; The old Duchess of Burgundy, who hated Henry, first caused it to be reported, that the Duke of York, second son of

Edward IV. was alive, and set up one Perkin Warbeck, a Jew, to personate him. This young adventurer landed at Cork, and immediately assumed the name of Richard Plantagenet, and was received as such by the people of Ireland. The king of France invited him to Paris, settled a handsome pension upon him, and gave him a guard for his person. A number of English noblemen went over to him, to offer him their services, and share his fortunes as the supposed Duke of York.

PERSECUTIONS—There are ten great persecutions mentioned by Historians of the Christians.

1. The persecution under Nero occurred 31 years after our Lord's ascension. When the Emperor set fire to the city of Rome, he threw the odium of that execrable action on the Christians, and made it the pretext of persecuting them. Accordingly, they were hunted like wild beasts, and torn to pieces by devouring dogs, and in innumerable other ways, were vexed, tortured, and put to death.

2. The persecution which Domitian instituted, took place in the year 95. It is computed that 40,000 persons suffered martyrdom at that time.

3. The persecution which existed in the reign of Trajan, began in the year 100, and was carried on with great violence for several years.

4. The persecution which was permitted by Antoninus, commenced in the year 177. Many indignities, deprivations and sufferings, were inflicted on the Christians in this persecution.

5. The persecution under Severus, began in the year 197.—Great cruelties were committed at this time against the patient followers of Christ.

6. The persecution which Maximinus ordered, began in 235. It was the more severe to the sufferers on account of the indulgence they had enjoyed under the reign of his predecessor, Alexander Severus.

7. The persecution under Decius, began in 250. It was the most dreadful hitherto known. The Christians were in all places driven from their habitations, stripped of their estates, tormented with racks, &c.

8. The date of the persecution under Valerian is 257. Both men and women suffered death, some by scourging, some by the sword, and some by fire.

9. The persecution by Aurelian was in 274. But this was inconsiderable, compared with the others before mentioned.

10. The persecution in which Diocletian was concerned, commenced in 295. This was a terrible persecution. It is related that 17,000 were slain in one month's time. The enemies of Christianity had the presumption to think "that the name and superstition of the Christians" had been effaced from the empire.

PERSIA—Ancient Iran. From this country first came the peach. The sheep of this country are of a superior flavor, and celebrated for the fineness of their fleece and the largeness of their tails, some of which are said to weigh 30 pounds.

PERIANS—Called, on account of their good breeding and general conduct, The French of the East; The Parisians of the East.

PERTHSHIRE—The Garden of Scotland. So called from the fertility of the soil and the richness of its scenery.

PERU—South America. Peru lies on the West coast of South America. It rarely or never rains in this country, and the inhabitants scarcely know what lightning and thunder are. The river Guayaquil abounds with alligators, and the neighboring country swarms almost as much with snakes and vipers, as that round Porto Bello does with toads. The birds are much superior to European for the beauty of their plumage, but their notes are disagreeable. There are several insects like those in Europe, but they are a great deal larger. The earthworms are as long as a man's arm; there are also spiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg.

PERUVIAN BARK—called Jesuits' Bark, or Spaniards' Fever Wood (*cortex Peruvianus*). The tree most valued is that which furnishes the Peruvian bark; it is the size of a cherry tree, principally growing in the provinces of Quito; it bears a long reddish flower, which turns to a pod, but the fruit is not of equal virtue with the bark.

PETALISM—This was a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf of an olive tree, instead of on a shell. From Syracuse it went to other states.

PETER, of Russia—The Great. *Magnus Le Grand*. This vast tract of land is under the government of one monarch, formerly

called Ozar of Muscovy, till Peter the Great assumed the title of Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias. There were 3 countries that had the name of Russia; namely, *Red Russia*, *White Russia*, and *Black Russia*; and hence his Imperial Majesty takes the title of Emperor of all the Russias.

PETER, of Portugal, A. D. 1357—The Severe; The Cruel, *Le Cruel, Crudelis*.

PETER, (Simon)—Cæphas, The Rock; Greatest of the Apostles; The Prince of the Apostles.

PETER'S PENCE—in English History; An annual tribute of a penny, (some say of a shilling) paid by every family in Britain to the Popes. The tribute was abolished at the Reformation, in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

PHASIS—a river in Colchis (Armenia); from this name comes the word pheasant; for when the Argonauts came to the mouth of this river they saw large numbers of birds on its banks, to which they gave the name of pheasant.

PHILADELPHIA—Asia Minor; called by the Turks Allah Sher, The City of God.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S.—City of Quakers; City of Brotherly Love; Finest City in the New World.

PHILIP I.—of France, A.D. 1060; The Fair; *L'Amoureux*; The Wooer.

PHILIP II.— do, 1180; Augustus, from the good deeds of his reign.

PHILIP III.— do, 1270; The Hardy, from his wars against the Saracens.

PHILIP IV.— do, 1285; The Fair, from his feminine complexion.

PHILIP V.— do, 1316; The Long; The Young. *Longus, Le Jeune*. He was a very tall man, and ascended the throne when quite a youth.

PHILIP VI.— do, 1328; Fortunate, *Fortunatus*. Called so ironically, because he was made prisoner by the Black Prince at Poitiers.

PHILIPPI GOLD MINES—The gold mines of Philippi, in the time of Philip of Macedon, produced yearly about 10,000 talents, i. e., £2,880,000 sterling; and mines of copper, lead, iron, and other minerals are abundant; but the indolent and ignorant Turks have neglected this branch of opulence.

PHILIPPICS—This species of satire derived its name from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II., King of the Macedonians. The Philippic of Cicero against Mark Antony, is called by Juvenal, *Divinus* (The Divine).

PHILIPPUS—King of Macedonia; a name given to him from his great love for horses—*phileo, I love, hippos, a horse*.

PHOCION—The Athenian; The Good. *Bonus, Le Bon; Chresos, The Beneficent*, on account of his good and great deeds.

PHOSPHORESCENCE—The phosphorescence of the ocean is manifested by the bright scintillations of its waves and the dark green sparks in the wake of a ship, are also caused by minute organic beings, which are phosphorescent while alive.

PIAST DYNASTY of POLAND—In the year 700, the people gave the command, under the title of Duke, to Cracus, the founder of Cracow. His posterity failing, a peasant, in the year 830, named Piastus, was elected. He lived to the age of 120 years; and his reign was so long and prosperous, that every native Pole who has since been elected King was called a *Piast*. See Kings of Poland.

PICTS and SCOTS—The Picts were so called because they painted themselves a sky-blue colour; *pingo, pinxi, pictum, to paint*; or, according to some others, from a word, *pictich, a plunderer*; and the Scots from *scuite, a wanderer*—both of the Celtic tongue.

PIGEON—The School Boy's Friend. There are vast flocks of wild pigeons in America. These flocks are seen about a mile wide and 200 miles long. When they alight the branches bend under them and thousands may be knocked down without difficulty. When they pass over a place, the inhabitants "for a week feed only on pigeons, and talk of nothing but pigeons."—One of their breeding places was found to consist of about 40 square miles of forest!—*Audubon*.

PISTOLIA in Italy—From this place is derived our word pistol having been first manufactured there.

PITT—was the son of Robert Pitt, Esq., of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, and the grandson of that Thomas Pitt, who was Governor of Madras, and subsequently of Jamaica, more generally known as the possessor of the Pitt diamond, at one period esteemed the largest in Europe. He purchased it for £20,400, and sold it to the Regent Orleans of France for £135,000—a tolerably fair profit.

PITTSBURG, U. S.—The Birmingham of the west, on account of its manufactures.

PLACES, Naming—It is a great pity that the custom of naming places (both in the United States and Canada) after old country ones, or celebrated men, should be so often carried out now, even after so much has been said and written on the subject. No sooner is the battle of Alma fought than up spring some half a dozen villages by that name and as soon as Lucknow's siege is finished, up start as many with that title. Why not preserve the noble and harmonious Indian names which have been given to every lake, river, forest and mountain? The following will show the absurdity of calling places by frivolous and childish names.

AMERICAN RIVERS.—While the features of nature in America greatly excel those of Europe in beauty and sublimity, how inferior in taste are the names imposed on places! Rivers in particular have been named in the New World in a most unfortunate manner. Witness Bigmuddy River, and Littlemuddy River, Little Shallow River, Good Woman River, Little Woman River, Blowing Fly Creek, and many others to the same tune. When the western parts of the United States shall have its civilised inhabitants, its cities, its scholars, and its poets, how sweetly will such names sound in American verse!

Ye plains where sweet Bigmuddy rolls along,
And Teapot, one day to be famed in song;
Where swans on Biscuit and on Grandstone glide,
And willows wave upon Good Woman's side;
How shall your happy streams in after time,
Tune the soft lay and fill the sonorous rhyme!
Blest bards, who in your amorous verse will call
On murmuring Pork and gentle Cannon Ball,
Split Rock, and Stick Lodge, and Two Thousand Mile,
White Lime, and Cupboard, and Bad Humoured Isle!
Flow, Little Shallow, flow and be thy stream
Their great example as 'twill be their theme!
Isis with Rum and Onion must not vie,
Cam shall resign the palm to Blowing Fly.
And Thames and Tagus yield to great Big Little Dry.

PLANTAGENET—See Origin of do.

PLAINS—The Northern portion of Europe and Asia is one vast

and almost boundless plain. From the shores of Holland, through Germany, Russia, and Siberia, the traveller may pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of more than 6,000 miles, without encountering an eminence of more than a few hundred feet in height. In Africa, the plain of Sahara is 2,500 miles in length, by 1,000 in breadth.

The plains of the New World form two-thirds of its surface. From the Frozen Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of nearly 2,400 miles, we pass only insignificant heights. From the Illanos of the Orinoco to the banks of the La Plata, we traverse more than 3,000 miles of low plains, with the slight interruption of the more elevated regions of Brazil. These are prolonged even to the pampas of Patagonia, 600 miles further.

PLAGUE, The—London; The plague broke out in London, in the month of October, 1665, and carried off, in one year 90,000 inhabitants. The king was obliged to summon a parliament at Oxford. The next year, on the 3rd of September, another dreadful calamity happened in London: a fire broke out at a baker's shop, near London bridge and spread with such rapidity, for three days and three nights, that 400 streets, containing 13,000 houses, were reduced to ashes.

PLATO—The Athenian Bee; The Divine Plato. His original and proper name was Aristocles. He was called (nicknamed) Plato from the extraordinary breadth of his shoulders, *platos*, broad-made.

It is said that, when this philosopher was an infant, a swarm of bees alighted on his lips, indicating the honeyed sweetness of the eloquence, that afterwards flowed from them. He is called by Panætius, The Most Wise; The Most Sacred; The Homer of Philosophers, and Atticus calls him "*Deus ille noster*;" Cicero adored him.

PLEASANT CLIMATE—The following is the calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year:—June 23, snow melts; July 1, snow gone; July 9, fields quite green; July 17, plants at full growth; July 25, plants in flower; August 2, fruits ripe; August 10, plants shed their seed; August 18, snow, continuing from August 18 to June 23.

PLEDGING—See Origin of do.

PLINY—The Elder, perished in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A.D. 79.

PLINY—The Younger, died A.D. 113 ; see his life in the Classical Dictionary.

PLUTARCH—Philosophus Chæronensis ; from being born in the Chæroneia in Bœotia (Greece). The Old Life Maker, from his works.

POLYNESIAN ISLANDS—The Polynesian Islands are in general fertile and beautiful, and enjoy a temperate climate. The principal productions are the cocoa and bread-fruit trees. When first visited by Europeans, the inhabitants were wholly uncivilized ; but a very remarkable and salutary change has been wrought, especially in the Society and Sandwich Islands, by the introduction of Christianity.

POMPEY ONEUS—A Roman General ; Strabo, because he squinted. He was killed by a flash of lightning, and his body thrown by the infuriated mob into the Tiber.

POMPEY CNEUS—*Magnus ; Le Grand ;* The Great ; Hierosolymarius, from taking Jerusalem.

POMPEY'S PILLAR and CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE—Called by the Egyptians, The Fingers of the Sun. At Alexandria are *Pompey's Pillar* and *Cleopatra's Needle* ; the former is one entire piece of granite marble, 70 feet high, and 25 feet in circumference ; the latter is an obelisk on which mystical characters are inscribed. See Obelisk.

POPES—List of the most famous Popes. Hyginus, who established the form of consecrating churches, and ordained that godfathers and godmothers should stand for children ; he lived in the early ages of the church. Sylvester, in whose popedom was the council of Nice. Gregory the Great, who at the close of the sixth century introduced many new doctrines, processions, &c. Boniface the Fifth, he, at the commencement of the seventh century, made churches sanctuaries for criminals. Sergius, who, from the lowest station, became a pope. Gregory the Seventh, whose power was once excessive ; he excommunicated the emperor of Germany, but afterwards died himself in exile. Adrian the Fourth, whose former name was Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman who ever reached that dignity. Innocent the Third, who appointed auricular confession, and established the Inquisition. Clement the Fifth, who removed the seat of power from Rome to Avignon. Leo the Tenth, noted for granting indulgences ; he was pope when Luther

preached against them. Clement the Seventh, he excommunicated Henry the Eighth. Gregory the Thirteenth, the reformer of the calendar. Sixtus the Fifth, and Clement the Fourteenth, or Ganganelli, both excellent popes.

POPOCATEPETL—in Mexico ; Mountain of Smoke ; a celebrated Volcano in Mexico. The native Americans call it Popocatepetque, i. e. *Smoky Mountain*, from *popoca*, smoke, and *tepeque*, mountain.

POPULATION of the EARTH—The population of the earth is supposed to be about 950,000,000. Of these a third part are Christians, about a sixth Mohammedans, 4 or 5,000,000 Jews, and the remainder Pagans. Of the Christians, about 139,000,000 are Roman Catholics, 62,000,000 are of the Greek Church, and 60 or 70,000,000 are Protestants.

POPULATION of the OCEAN—The mighty ocean teems with life ; every tropical reef is described as bristling with corals ; budding with sponges, and swarming with crustacea, echini, and testacea, while almost every tide-washed rock is carpeted with fuci, and studded coralines, actiniae, and mollusca. There are innumerable forms in the seas of the warmer zones, which have scarcely begun to attract the attention of the naturalists ; and there are parasitic animals without number, 3 or 4 of which are sometimes appropriated to one genus ; as to the Belenæ, for example. Even though we concede, therefore, that the geographical range of marine species is more extensive in general than that of the terrestrial (the temperature of the sea, being more uniform, and the land impeding less the migrations of the oceanic than the ocean those of the terrestrial), yet we think it most probable that the aquatic species far exceed in number the inhabitants of the land. Without insisting on this point we may safely assume, that, exclusive of microscopic beings, there are between 1 and 2,000,000 of species now inhabiting the terraqueous globe ; so that if only one of these were to become extinct annually, and a new one were to be every year called into being, more than 1,000,000 of years would be required to bring about a complete revolution in organ life.

PORTOBELLO—(Scotland) The Brighton of Scotland ; on account of its watering and bathing station.

PORTOBELLO—(South America) The Grave of Europeans ; from its unhealthy atmosphere.

PORTS, CINQUE—They were Dover, Hastings, Sandwich, Romney and Hythe; to these Winchelsea, Rye and Seaford have been added: these havens were once esteemed of consequence; they lie on the east and south coasts of England, and send each two barons to parliament, who at the king's coronation had to support the canopy over his head. They had formerly great privileges, on condition of fitting out ships when ordered by government, for the defense of the coast against France, which were to be employed 40 days together, as often as called upon.

POTATOES—Potatoes were first imported into Europe in the year 1565, by Hawkins, from Santa Fe, in Spanish America; they were planted for the first time in Ireland, by the great Sir Walter Raleigh, who had an estate in that kingdom. The natural history of the potatoe was so little understood, that a total ignorance of what part of the plant was proper food, had nearly ruined any further attention towards its cultivation; for perceiving green apples appearing on the stems, these were first supposed to be the fruit, but upon being boiled, and finding them unpalatable, or rather nauseous, Raleigh was disgusted with his acquisition, nor thought any more of cultivating potatoes. Accident, however, discovered the real fruit, owing to the ground being turned over, through necessity, that very season, and to his surprise a plentiful crop was found underground, which being boiled, proved nourishing to the stomach and grateful to the taste.

POTOSI—South America; The Mines were discovered by the Spaniards, A.D. 1545; They are in a mountain in the form of a sugar loaf, silver is as common there as iron is in Europe. Millions of pounds of silver have been obtained from them.

POTSDAM—on the Havel; called, "The Huge Barrack," from the great number of troops always quartered there.

PRADO, The—Almost every large city has its place of public resort in the open air, for the solace and amusement of the idle and the refined. Paris has its Tuilleries-gardens, London its Hyde and St. James' Park, New York its Broadway, Vienna its Prater, Naples its Chiaja, and Madrid its Prado. The Prado of Madrid is, both to Spaniards and strangers, a source of inexhaustible amusement. As a public walk, it is one of the finest within the walls of any European city, finer in most respects than the Tuilleries. Anciently, it was a field or meadow, as

its name imports, which, like the French word *prairie*, is from the Latin term for a meadow. Charles III. levelled it, planted it with trees, and made it the beautiful walk it now is.

PRÆNESTE—Italy; Virgil calls it *Allum*, the High; and Horace, *Frigidum*, the Cold; on account of its lofty position on the Apennines.

PRINTING—Various cities have claimed the honour of this invention; but it is now generally admitted to be due to Haerlem, a town in Holland. It is attributed to Lawrence Koster, an alderman in that city, in 1440. Amusing himself one day in the neighbouring wood, with cutting the barks of trees into letters that formed the initials of his name, he is said to have laid them on paper, and afterwards observed, that from the sap their form was impressed on the paper. This accident induced him to make further experiments; he next cut his letters in wood, and dipping them in a glutinous liquid, impressed them on paper, which he found an improvement; and soon after, substituting leaden and pewter letters, erected a press in his house; thus laying the foundation of this noble art, which has thus gradually risen to its present excellence. The art, it is said, was stolen from him by his servant, John Faustus, who conveyed it to Mentz, and from the novelty of the discovery, soon acquired the title of doctor and conjurer.

PROTESTANTS—The Emperor Charles V., of Germany, called a diet at Spiers, A.D. 1529, to request aid against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the Church of Rome, 6 Lutheran princes formally and solemnly *protested*; hence the term Protestants was given to followers of Luther, Calvin, and all other sects which separated themselves from the Romish Church.

PRUSIAS—King of Bithynia, B.C. 149; Venator, so called from his love of hunting.

PSAMMETICUS—King of Egypt, B.C. 612; He confined 2 children and fed them with pure milk, the shepherd to whose care they were intrusted, was ordered never to speak to them, but to watch them diligently with articulations. After some time he observed that whenever he entered the place where they were, they repeatedly exclaimed, *Beccos*, and he gave information of this to the monarch; Psammeticus found on making

enquiries that the *beccos* of the children's call was a Phœnician word, signifying *bread*; and from this, concluded that the Language of Phœnicia was the most ancient in the world.

PTOLEMY—Who fled to Macedonia, styled Ceraunus, or the Thunderer; because in war he as it were thundered.

PTOLEMY I., of Egypt—Lagus, from his father's name, Soter or Deliverer; according to Daniel, King of the South. He was called Soter, from assisting the Rhodians against their foes.

PTOLEMY II., do Philadelphus, by antiphrasis, because he slew two of his brothers. He founded the Alexandrine library, and is famous for the Septuagint version of the Bible. Lycophon made a beautiful anagram on his name, viz.,—*Ptolemaïos apo melitos, made of honey*. And on his Queen's name, Arsinoë—*Arsinoë, eras ion, Juno's violet*.

PTOLEMY III., do Evergetes, or, The Benefactor. This name was given to him by the Egyptians, because he restored to them the idols, which had been carried away by Cambyases into Persia.

PTOLEMY IV., do Philopâtor, ironically so called, because he poisoned his father; Tiphon from his debaucheries; Gallus because he appeared in the streets of Alexandria like a bacchanal, and with all the gestures of the Priests of Cybele.

PTOLEMY V., do Epiphânes, The Illustrious; from his undertakings.

PTOLEMY VI., do Philomêter, from hating his mother, Cleopatra.

PTOLEMY VII., do Physcon, from his big belly; also, Kerkêtes, or, The Evil Doer, from his tyranny and oppression. He ordered himself to be called Evergêtes (Benefactor).

PTOLEMY VIII., do Lathyrus, from a wart on his nose; also, Soter, or The Saviour.

PTOLMEY IX., do Auletes, from playing skilfully on the flute.

PUBLIUS—Publicola, or, The People's Friend.

PUBLIUS—The Roman Consul in the Social War; Rutilius, from the fiery redness of his hair—*rutilus, caroty, red*.

PUILLEY—Invented by Achytas of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, B.C., 516.

PUMPS—Invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria, B. C. 224. The air pump was invented by Otto Guerick, in A.D. 1654.

PUNISHMENTS—Some of the ancient punishments were horrible viz.,—1. That which was awarded to Mithridates, the eunuch who murdered Xerxes, B. C., 465. He was enclosed in a box, except his head, hands, and feet, which being confined through apertures left for the purpose, were smeared with honey. In this condition, he was exposed with his face towards the hot sun. The honey attracted the bees, wasps, and other insects which by their stings inflicted excruciating pains, while the maggots produced within the box, from his excrements, ate into his flesh, and even to his very entrails. He was daily fed with nourishing food, to prolong life. Mithridates lived 17 days; and when, during that time, he at any period refused food, his eyes were pricked with small bodkins till he complied.

2. That of Bessus, Governor of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomannus, B. C., 331. Bessus was taken and bound naked, hand and foot, and four trees having been by main force bent down to the ground, and one of the criminal's limbs tied to each of them, the trees, as they were suffered to return to their natural position, flew back with prodigious violence, each carrying with it one of the limbs.

3. A brass-founder of Athens, named Perillo, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris, cast a brazen bull larger than life, and capable of containing a human victim, so contrived that a fire being placed beneath the bull, the unhappy man was burnt to death; Phalaris having admired it, caused the inventor to make the first trial himself.

4. Regulus, the Roman General, had his eyebrows cut off in a dark cellar, and then exposed for some time to the heat of a meridian sun, and afterwards confined in a barrel, the sides of which were everywhere filled with sharp spikes, in which he was rolled down a steep hill into the sea. His wife, to retaliate, confined the Carthaginian prisoners, who were given to her by the Senate, in large presses filled with sharp iron spikes.

5. Ravallac, the fanatical monk, who murdered Henry IV., of France, was punished thus:—He was tied to the rack, a wooden machine in the shape of a St. Andrew's Cross, his right hand, within which was the knife with which he had assassinated the king, was first burned at a slow fire; then the fleshy and most delicate parts of his body were torn with hot pincers and into the gaping wounds melted lead, oil, pitch, and resin

were poured. His body was so robust that he endured this extreme pain, and his strength resisted that of the 4 horses by which his limbs were to be pulled to pieces; the executioner in consequence, cut him into quarters, and the spectators dragged the remains through the streets.

PURPLE—Discovered at Tyre; It is said to have been found by a dog having by chance eaten a shell-fish (*murex* or *purpura*) and upon returning to his master, *Herculus Syrius*, he observed his lips tinged, and proper use was made of the discovery. There was a chamber appropriated to the Roman Queens when confined at Constantinople, covered and lined with purple or porphyry; hence the princes born in that chamber are called *Porphyrogenitus*. See *Michael III*.

PUSZTA—The great plain of the Middle Danube, occupying the interior of former Hungary, locally called *pusztá*, consists of tracts of rich black loam, with districts of deep sand, susceptible of cultivation; but for many miles, not a tree, shrub, stone, or living thing is to be seen, the monotony of the scene being alone varied by the sand-hillocks shifting with the wind.

PUTEOLI—A town in Campania; It was originally called *Dicaearchia*, and afterwards *Puteoli*, from the great number of wells that are in the neighbourhood; from a word signifying a spring or well.

PYRAMIDS—The *Egyptian Pyramids* are generally supposed to have been intended as mausoleums for the kings. They were begun, it is conjectured, about 1204 years before the birth of Christ, by *Cheops* and *Cephrenes*; 4 of these immense structures have attracted particular attention; the two largest are 460 feet in height; and one of them covers 13 English acres of ground, being an exact square of 763 feet. There are 6 or 7 similar structures in the desert, of smaller dimensions.

PYRRHUS, King of Epirus—called *Pyrrhus* from the redness of his hair. He was slain at the siege of Argos, by a woman who threw a piece of a brick from the wall, which struck the King on the head; see his wars with the Romans. We have only another instance of a death of this kind. See *Judges*, chapter IX., verses 2-3-4-5.

PYRRHUS—See *Neoptolemus*.

PYTHAGORAS,—Sophist, then Philosopher; The Samian Sage, because born at Samos. It is said that he discovered the 47th

Proposition of the 1st book of Euclid, and so glad was he at doing so, that he vowed a hetacomb to the gods, which consisted in small oxen made of wax, as the philosopher always was an enemy to the shedding of blood. He died, B.C. 497.

Q

QUAKERS—A sect founded by George Fox, A.D. 2650; they were originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth; but Justice Bennet, of Derby, admonished Fox to change the name to Quakers, for he and his followers should tremble at the word of the Lord; using *thee* and *thou* originated with the founder, who published a book of instructions for teachers, &c.

QUEBEC, (Canada)—The Gibraltar of America; The Rocky City; name derived from the exclamation of the French when they first saw Cape Diamond, viz: "*Quel bec!*" "*What a beak!*" or perhaps from the Indian word signifying a strait (Quebio.) The first derivation is now supposed to be doubtful.

Quebec was built by the French, July 3rd, 1608. The British reduced it and all Canada in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1711 it was besieged by the English without success; but it was taken by them in 1759, after a battle memorable for the death of General Wolfe in the moment of victory; and it was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763.

The following elegant peroration is from the pen of Professor Silliman, who visited Quebec in 1819:—

"Quebec, at least for an American city, is certainly a very peculiar place. A military town, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, most compactly and permanently built—stone its sole material—environed, as to its most important parts, by wall and gates, and defended by numerous heavy cannon, garrisoned by troops having the arms, the costume, the music, the discipline of Europe—foreign in language, features, and origin, from those whom they are sent to defend—founded upon a rock, and in the highest parts overlooking a great extent of country, between three and four hundred miles from the ocean—in the midst of a great continent, and yet displaying fleets of foreign merchantmen in its fine spacious bay, and showing all the bustle of a crowded sea-port—its streets nar-

row, populous, and winding up and down almost mountainous declivities, situated in the latitude of the finest parts of Europe—exhibiting in its environs the beauty of an European capital, and yet in winter smarting with the cold of Siberia—governed by a people of different language and habits from the mass of the population—opposed in religion, and yet leaving that population without taxes, and in the full enjoyment of every privilege, civil and religious. Such are the prominent features which strike a stranger in the city of Quebec.”

THE CITADEL.—On the extreme left, on the highest point of the promontory, is Cape Diamond, whence is displayed the national standard of England. The fortress on Cape Diamond, or Citadel of Quebec, is a formidable combination of powerful works; it has been considered second to a few of the most celebrated fortresses in Europe. It is one of the strongest and most distinguished of those important “military posts” which are alluded to in the following beautiful passage from a speech pronounced by the honorable Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Webster eloquently describes Great Britain as “a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.”

QUEEN ANNE, of England—Good Queen Anne; one of the best of the English sovereigns.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I., a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brew-house, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer, observing a good-looking woman in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and, after a short time, married her, but he died while she was a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skilful lawyer, to arrange her affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this mar-

riage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING.—This coinage is the subject of a fable almost universally believed throughout the empire. It is supposed there never were more struck than three, the die breaking at the third, and consequently that a Queen Anne farthing is, from extreme rarity, the most valuable coin in existence. How this notion should have been impressed at first, and since become so prevalent, is incomprehensible. In reality, there were 7 coinages of farthings in Queen Anne's reign, and the numbers of each were by no means small, though only one was designed for general circulation. Specimens of all these may be seen in the British Museum, and a collector in London possesses from fifteen to twenty of that designed for circulation. On one, dated 1713, there is a figure of Peace in her car, with the inscription—*Pax Missa Per Orbem*—Peace sent throughout the world—no doubt a boast made by her Majesty's unpopular ministry to brazen out the ignominy which they incurred by the settlement of affairs at Utrecht. In consequence of the prevailing belief, it often happened that a poor peasant in some remote part of the country, who chanced to obtain a Queen Anne farthing, set off with it to London, in the hope of making his fortune by selling it. Even from Ireland, journeys of this kind are sometimes undertaken; on one occasion, a man and his wife travelled thence to London with a Queen Anne farthing. It is needless to say that these poor people were invariably disappointed, the ordinary farthing of this sovereign being only worth about seven shillings to a collector.

QUEEN CLEOPATRA—Last of the Ptolemies. The most beautiful woman of her age.

DESCRIPTION FROM SHAKESPEARE OF HER VOYAGE UP THE CYDNUS, TO ATTEND THE SUMMONS OF MARK ANTONY, THE ROMAN TRIUMVIR.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burn'd on the water; the poop was beaten gold:
Purple the sails; and so perfumed, that
The winds were love-sick with them. The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
As amorous of the strokes. For her own person,

It beggar'd all description. She did lie
 In her pavilion (cloth of gold, of tissue)
 O'er picturing that Venus, where we see
 The fancy out-work nature. On each side her
 Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling cupids,
 With divers colored fans, whose wind did seem
 To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.

At the helm

A seeming mermaid steer'd; the silken tackle
 Swell with the touch of those flower soft hands
 That do perform the office. From the barge
 A strange invisible perfume hits the sense
 Of the adjacent wharfs. The city cast
 Her people out upon her; and Antony,
 Enthroned in the market place, did sit
 Whistling to the air, which but for vacancy
 Had gone to gaze on Cleopatra too,
 And left a gap in nature!

QUEEN ELIZABETH, of England—Occidental Star; Good
 Queen Bess; The Virgin Queen; The Handsomest woman of
 her Time; The Protectress of Religion (*Protectrice de la Reli-*
gion); The Red-haired Queen. The following will perhaps
 prove that the last title is a misnomer:—

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HAIR.—In an old folio copy of the "*Ar-*
cadia," preserved at Wilton, have been found two beautiful and
 interesting relics—a lock of Queen Elizabeth's hair, and an
 original poem in the hand of Sir Phillip Sydney. The hair was
 given by the fair hands of the Queen to her young hero. The
 poet repaid the precious gift in the following lines:—

"Her inward worth all outward show transcends,
 Envy her merits with regret commends;
 Like sparkling gems her virtues draw the light,
 And in her conduct she was always bright,
 When she imparts her thoughts her words have force,
 And sense and honor flow in sweet discourse."

The date of this exchange of gifts was 1573, when the Queen
 was 40 and the knight 29. Elizabeth's hair is very fine, soft,
 and silky, with the undulation of water, its color a fair auburn
 or golden brown, without a tinge of red, as her detractors assert,
 but the soft lines are flecked with light, and shine as though

powdered with gold dust. In every country under the sun such hair would be pronounced beautiful.

The following is an extraordinary anagram upon her name—*Elizabetha Regina Angliæ* :—

Angliæ Agna, Hiberiæ Lea.

(The English ewe-lamb, the lioness of Spain.)

Recollecting about the Spanish Armada, shows the peculiarity of this anagram.

QUEEN'S ANCIENT, Most Celebrated—*Dido*, said to be the founder and Queen of Carthage (Virgil makes *Æneas* her lover and cotemporary, though this is certainly an anachronism); *Artemisia*, queen of Caria, and widow of Mausolus, to whose memory she erected a noble monument; *Thalestris*, queen of the Amazons, in the time of Alexander the Great; *Cleopatra*, queen of Egypt; and *Zenobia* queen of Palmyra; *Tomyris*, queen of the Scythians, who slew Cyrus, the Elder, and *Semiramis*, queen of Babylon, who built the celebrated Gardens and Walls.

QUEENS, British—who have given the greatest proofs of intrepidity. Boadicea, queen of the Iceni; Philippa, wife to Edward the Third; Margaret of Anjou, wife to Henry the Sixth; and Elizabeth, who reigned in her own right.

QUEENS of FRANCE—There are but 13 out of 67 on whose memory there is no dark stain of sorrow. An historian in summing up the statement, says :—"Of the others, 7 were divorced; 2 died by the executioner; 9 died very young; 7 were soon widowed; 3 were cruelly traduced; 3 were exiles; 3 were bad in different degrees of evil; the prisoners and the heart-broken made up the remainder. 20 who were buried at St. Denis since the time of Charlemagne, were denied the rest of the grave. Their remains were dragged from the tomb, exposed to the insults of the revolutionary populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quick lime."

QUINTILIANS—This sect was founded by a lady named Quintilia, in the 2nd century. They regarded her as a prophetess, and made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops.

QUINTIUS LUCIUS—Cincinnatus, or Curly Headed; Serranus, because he was sowing his fields when elected dictator; from *cincinnus*, hair, and *natus* born, and *sero*. The *Æqui*, hemmed

in on all sides, unable either longer to resist or to fly, soon begged for a cessation of arms. Cincinnatus gave them their lives, but obliged them, in token of servitude, to pass under the yoke, which was 2 spears set upward, and another laid across, in the form of a gallows, beneath which the vanquished were to march.

QUOITS—This amusement originated with the Greeks. It was first played at the Olympic Games by the Idæi Dactyli, B.C. 1453. He who threw the *discus* (*quoit*) farthest, and with the greatest dexterity, gained the prize.

R

RACES—Adam and Eve were, as the Scriptures inform us, the first parents of the human race. All the inhabitants of the earth, therefore are originally of the same race or descent. It is true that the inhabitants of some countries differ widely from those of others in color, features, habits, and general appearance; but these differences and peculiarities are the effects of climate, different modes of living, education, and other causes which we cannot enter into here.

The colour of the skin, quality of the hair, form of the features, and shape of the skull, are the traits by which the different races of men are usually distinguished.

The HUMAN FAMILY is usually divided into five branches or varieties as in the following ILLUSTRATION.

1. The *Caucasian* race, with features like ours, includes Europeans, and their descendants, as the Americans, with the Moors of Africa, and the people of Asia, west of the river Oby, the Belur Tag Mountains, and the Ganges. The Caucasians are of all complexions, according to the climate, but *white* is their natural colour.

2. The *Mongolian* race comprises the natives of Asia east of the river Oby, the Belur Tag Mountains, and the Ganges, (except the inhabitants of *Malacca*). The colour of their skin is of a *deep yellow*, their hair lank and black, their eyes small and oblique, and their cheekbones high or prominent. The inhabitants of the *frigid zone* are like the Mongolians, except that they are dwarfish.

3. The *Ethiopian* or African race comprises all the native Africans to the south of the Sahara, and Abyssinia; also the natives of New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, Papua, or New Guinea, and other islands in the Indian Archipelago. Their skin is *black*, their noses large and flat, their hair frizzled and woolly, their lips thick, particularly the upper one, their forehead low and retreating, their eyes black, and their cheek-bones prominent.

4. The *Indian* or American race comprises all the native American tribes, except the *Esquimaux*. They are of a *reddish* or cinnamon colour, their hair is black and lank, their beard thin and scanty, their eyes sunk, and their cheek-bones high.

5. The *Malay* race, found in Malacca, and in some of the Asiatic islands, are of a *brown* or *tawny* colour, with strong, black, curled hair, and broad mouths and noses.

The *Malay* race approximates to the Ethiopian, and the Indian to the Mongolian.

RAIN—Rain falls from the clouds, when the vesicular vapour, of which it is composed, unites into drops. The fall of the drops of rain, after they are formed, is easily accounted for from the attraction of gravity; but the cause of the conversion of vesicular vapour into rain-drops is not better understood, than the cause of the conversion of vapour into vesicles; though it is highly probable, that electricity is an agent in the one case, as well as in the other. If the change be owing to the diminution of this fluid, we have a ready explanation of the well-known fact, that mountainous are the most rainy countries; mountains constituting so many points for drawing off the electric fluid. The supposition is further rendered very probable by the fact, that no rain falls in those regions where thunder is unknown, as in the environs of Lima, and on the coast of Peru. The quantity of rain that falls in different regions of the globe, is very different. It is most abundant within the torrid zone, and decreases in proportion to the distance from the equator.

RAINBOW—A pencil of light on entering a rain-drop undergoes refraction; this pencil or ray consisting of different colors which possesses different degrees of refrangibility, emerges, after being reflected at the back part of the drop decomposed into its primitive colors. Thus, from the action of the aqueous globules

upon the luminous rays, arises the colored bow we see projected on the cloud. The more brightly the sun shines; and copious the rain, the more vivid and distinct are the colors of the bow.

Both solar and lunar rainbows are due to the same cause. The 7 colors of the rainbow. Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, and Red. Their order of refraction through a prism.

RALEIGH CITY, (N. C.)—The City of Oaks, from the large number of oaks in or near the city.

RAPHAEL—The Prince of Painters; Leo X., upon the death of this sublime artist, ordered his body to lie 3 days in state, in the hall of the Vatican, under his picture of the Transfiguration; and when his funeral rites were performed, this celebrated piece preceded his remains.

RECKONING TIME—For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the Roman way of reckoning the days of the month, we may explain that, taking January as an example, the 1st day was called the Kalends, the 5th the Nones, and the 13th the Ides of the month; the days onward from the Kalends being reckoned the 4th from the Nones, the 3rd from the Nones, the 2nd from the Nones, the Day before the Nones; those onward from the Nones being reckoned in the same manner as the 8th from the Ides, the 7th from the Ides, &c.; while, after the Ides, the reckoning was, the 19th from the Kalends of February, the 18th, and so on. Whence this system of anticipation? It is submitted that it originated in the national habits of the Romans, which mainly referred to war, and to festival-keeping and shows. The Kalends, Nones and Ides, were the grand days of the public shows, in which the people were so much interested. Eager for this periodical enjoyment, they had it, of course, much in their minds, and it must have been a general feeling amongst them to long for the arrival of these periods of the month. Hence would arise a habit of counting the days onward to these festivals, as 4 days from the Nones, 3 days from the Nones, and so forth. Every school-boy has a ready illustration of this supposition in his own practice with regard to holidays and vacations. He reckons 5 weeks from Christmas, 4 weeks from Christmas, 3, &c.; and afterwards 5 days from Christmas, 4 days from Christmas, 3 days from Christmas, and finally, the Day before Christmas, equivalent exactly to the *Pridie Nonas*, or *Idus*, or *Kalendas*, of Roman Chronology.

RECKON, TIME—The different manner in which some nations reckon time is as follows :

The Babylonians, Persians, and Syrians, began their day at sun-rising, and counted 24 hours. The ancient Jews, Athenians, and Italians, reckoned from sun-setting. The Egyptians, like the English, began at midnight. Astronomers and seamen begin the day at noon, and reckon 24 hours to the next day at noon ; and according to this method of reckoning, are all the calculations of the sun, moon, and planets, made in an ephemerical almanac, &c.

RECORD, Tho—called Domesday or Doomsday Book. A record made by order of William the Conqueror, which now remains in the Exchequer, and consists of two volumes ; a large folio and a quarto ; the former contains a survey of all the lands in most of the counties of England, and the latter comprehends some counties that were not then surveyed. The "Book of Domesday" was begun by five justices, assigned for that purpose in each county, in the year 1081 and finished in 1086. It was of such authority, that the Conqueror himself submitted, in some cases wherein he was concerned, to be determined by it. Camden calls it the Tax-Book of King William, and it was further called *Magna Rolla*. There is likewise a third Domesday Book made by command of the Conqueror ; and also a fourth being an abridgment of the other books.

RECORDS of DWARFS—Gibson was the dwarf portrait painter. First as to Hudson :—"This little fellow, who, when he entered his teens, was scarcely more than a foot and a half in height, and who did not ultimately grow much over three feet, was in his boyhood protected by the Duke of Buckingham. At a banquet given by the Duke in honour of the Queen, a pie was placed upon the table, the crust of which being raised, the dwarf stepped forth and bowed to Henrietta Maria, to whom he was presented by Buckingham. This mode of presentation was not at all original. It was a common court jest, when a dwarf was in question. Sometimes the hapless little wretch was presented in a gilt cage, as a Milan dwarf was to Francis I. Zeiller, in one of his letters, mentions a dwarf in the household of Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, in the year 1668. At a grand festival in honour of Duke William of Bavaria and the Princess Renata of Lorraine, this dwarf was served up at table,

in a pie. When the crust was raised, he leaped out, attired in panoply of gilt, and grasping a banner in his hand, which he waved as he marched round the table, and made merry compliments to the august and delighted guests. Weber, in his 'Varandertes Russland,' notices a similar custom as prevailing at the Court of Russia, and continuing as late as the beginning of the last century. No more acceptable joke could be got up for the amusement of the Czars by their nobles. A couple of pies, from which a male and female dwarf issued to dance a minuet, procured for the giver of the entertainment the utmost applause from the Sovereign." To this may be added General Tom Thumb of the present century. *Doran's Court Fools.*

REGIONS, The Rainless—The rainless regions of the New World comprise portions of California and Guatemala, the Mexican table-land, and the coast line of Peru; those of the Old World comprehend an immense territory, stretching from Morocco through the Sahara, a part of Egypt, Arabia, Persia, into Beloochistan, with another great zone commencing north of the Hindoo-Koosh and Himalayas, including the table-land of Thibet, the desert of Gobi and a portion of Mongolia. In these tracts there is either no rain at all or only a very small quantity—so seldom occurring as to be quite a phenomenon. The whole bulk of water that falls annually in the shape of rain is calculated at 760,000,000 of tuns!

REINDEER—The milk of the reindeer furnishes the Laplander with cheese, butter and cream; its flesh nourishes him; its skin clothes him; its sinews serve him for thread and cords; its bones give him spoons, mallets, tools of every species; finally, its horns were, before the conversion of the Laplanders to Christianity, offered to idols. There are wealthy families who have herds of from 10 to 1200 reindeer. The average range from 2 to 500 heads.

Reindeer have been known to travel 50 leagues in a single course, with sledges which weigh 250 pounds. There is preserved, at the palace of Dartninghalm, the picture of a reindeer which, in a pressing emergency drew a Swedish officer during 48 hours over a space of 266 leagues, and fell dead on its arrival.

REMARKABLE Fact in French History—In 1830, no sooner had the Dey of Algiers arrived in France as a prisoner of Charles

the Tenth, than the king was dethroned and exiled ; and in 1848, no sooner had the Emir Abd-el-Kader reached the shores of France as the prisoner of Louis Philippe, than the king of the Barricades was dethroned and exiled !

RHODES—The Colossus of Rhodes was a brazen statue of Apollo, one of the wonders of the world. It was the workmanship of Chares, a disciple of Lysippus, who spent 12 years in making it ; and was at length overthrown by an earthquake, B.C. 224, after having stood about 66 years. Its height was 105 feet ; there were few people who could encompass its thumb, which is said to have been a fathom in circumference, and its fingers were larger than most statues. It was hollow, and in its cavities were large stones, employed by the artificer to counterbalance its weight, and render it steady on its pedestal.

On occasion of the damage which the city of Rhodes sustained by the above-mentioned earthquake, the inhabitants sent ambassadors to all the princes and states of Greek origin, in order to solicit assistance for repairing it ; and they obtained large sums, particularly from the kings of Egypt, Macedon, Syria, Pontus, and Bithynia, which amounted to a sum of five times exceeding the damages which they had suffered. But instead of setting up the Colossus again, for which purpose the greatest part of it was given, they pretended that the oracle of Delphi had forbidden it, and converted the money to other uses. Accordingly, the Colossus lay neglected on the ground for the space of 894 years, at the expiration of which period, or about the year of our Lord 653 or 672, Moawyas, the sixth caliph, or emperor of the Saracens, made himself master of Rhodes, and afterwards sold the statue, reduced to fragments, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the metal ; so that, allowing 800 pounds weight for each load, the brass of the Colossus, after the diminution which it had sustained by rust, and probably by theft, amounted to 720,000 pounds weight. The basis that supported it was of a triangular figure ; its extremities were sustained by 60 pillars of marble. There was a winding staircase to go up to the top of it ; where might be discovered Syria, and the ships that went to Egypt, in a great looking-glass that was hung about the neck of the statue.

This enormous statue was not the only one that attracted

attention in the city of Rhodes. Pliny reckons 100 other colossuses, not so large, which rose majestically in its different quarters.

RHE and OLERON—Rhe and Oleron lie N. of the mouth of the Garonne, both fertile. In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England, and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws which are called the laws of Oleron; and are received by all nations in Europe, as the basis of their constitutions.

RICHARD I.—of England, A.D. 1188; Cœur de Lion; The Dauntless, famous in the wars of Palestine; Ransomed for £100,000 See value of Princes.

RICHARD II.—do A.D. 1377; The English Heliogabalus. He introduced the Poll-tax—a tax of 1s. ordered to be paid by every one over 15, occasioned Wat Tyler's rebellion, because the rich paid no more than the poor.

RICHARD III. do A.D. 1483; Crook Back; Crooked Back-ed Tyrant; The English Nero, slain by Henry of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

RICHMOND (Surrey, England)—This town was anciently called *Sheen*, which in the Saxon tongue means *Resplendent*. It was here that Anne, Queen of Richard II., first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle.

RIVERS—Rivers are to be traced to springs, or to the gradual meltings of the ice and snow, which perpetually cover the summits of all the most elevated ranges of mountains upon the globe. The union of various springs, or of these meltings, form rivulets; these last follow the declivity of the ground, and commonly fall, at different stages, into one great channel, called a river, which at last discharges its waters into the sea, or some great inland lake. The declivities along which descend the various streams that flow into one particular river are called its *basin*; a term, therefore, which includes the whole extent of country from which the waters of the river are drawn.

ROBERT FITZWALTER, (England)—Marischal of the Armies of God and of the Holy Church (in the reign of King John).

ROBERT, Duke of Normandy—The Devil, from his cruelty. Father of William the Conqueror.

ROBERT, Grandson of do —Curthosc, from the shortness of his legs.

ROBERT, of Naples—The Good. *Bonus, Le Bon*, from his good qualities.

ROBERT II. do —The Sage. *Sapiens, Le Sage*, from his practical wisdom.

ROBERT II. of Scotland —The Bruce of Bannockburn. Robert Bruce. See *History of Scotland*.

ROB ROY—The Robin Hood of Scotland. Red Rob, (Roy means Red).

RODERICK, of Spain—Last of the Goths. Drowned in attempting to flee from the Moors.

RODRIGRO DIAZ DE VIVAR —Campeador, or the Battler. Cid, or The Chief. Famous in Spanish novels and stories.

ROMAN EMPERORS, Who came against Britain in person.—

JULIUS CÆSAR, who first landed on the Island in the year 55, before the Birth of Christ. **CALIGULA**, in the year of our Lord 16. **CLAUDIUS** in the year 43. **ADRIAN**, in the year 79. **SEVERUS**, in the year 197. **CONSTANTIUS**, arrived in Britain in the year 293, and died at York in the year 296. **CONSTANTINE THE GREAT** was a native of Britain. He was born at Colchester, in Essex. His mother was a British lady named Helena. Constantine visited Britain in the year his father died, but did not reside there.

ROMAN EMPERORS, of 1st Century—Augustus Cæsar, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan.

ROMAN EMPERORS of 2nd Century—Adrian, Antoninus-Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Verus, Commodus, Pertinax, Didius, and Severus.

ROMAN EMPERORS, of 3rd Century—Caracalla and Geta, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Alexander-Severus, Maximinus, Gordian the First, Pupienus, and Balbinus, Gordian the Second, Gordian the Third, Philip the Arabian, and his son Decius, Gallus, Æmilian, Valerius, and Gallienus, Claudius the Second, Aurelian, Tacitus, Probus, Carus, Carinus, and Numerian, Dioclesian, Constantius-Chlorus, and Galerius.

ROMAN EMPERORS, of 4th Century—Constantine the Great, Constantine the Second, Constantius and Constans Julian the Apostate, Jovian, Valentinian the Second, Theodosius the First, Arcadius, Emperor of the East, and Honorius, Emperor of the West. Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, was obliged by Odoacer to resign the imperial dignity, A.D. 476.

ROMAN LEGION and Macedonian Phalanx. The Legion was a body of the Roman army, consisting of 10 companies, placed always in the van, or rear; containing from 2,000 to 6,000 men. During the campaign in which the battle of Cannæ was fought, the Romans for the *first* time raised 8 Legions; the usual levy had been 4. The Phalanx, consisted of a number of men disposed in such close array, that their shields or targets met, above their heads. Their pike, or spears were of such a length, that those of the fifth rank would reach 3 feet beyond the front. The pikes of the 3 last ranks lay over the shoulders of those before them, and served to lock or knit them so firmly together, that they were able to bear a prodigious shock, or advancing in this united manner could break the ranks of the enemy and force their way through very great opposition. The Phalanx of Thebes was called the "Sacred Battalion."

ROME—The Eternal City; The Mistress of the World; Septicollis or Septemcollis, because built on 7 hills; Queen of the World; The Proud Dictatress to the Athenian and Spartan Dames; The Queen of Cities. This City was called after the name of its founder Romulus who founded it, B.C. 753; but some historians say that the name is derived from *rome* the Greek word signifying strength.

ROMULUS—The Founder of Rome; as Romulus was the 1st Governor, so Romulus Augustulus was the last, a remarkable coincidence. After the death of Romulus, he was raised to the rank of a god with the name Quirinus, which signifies a spear (quiris) or from Cures a city of the Sabines. See Acca Laurentia, an dRome.

ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS—Last Emperor of Rome, called Augustulus or Little Augustus in derision; His father, Orestes, a Roman General, who had raised his son to the rank of Emperor, was killed by Odoacer king of the Goths, and Augustulus taken prisoner.

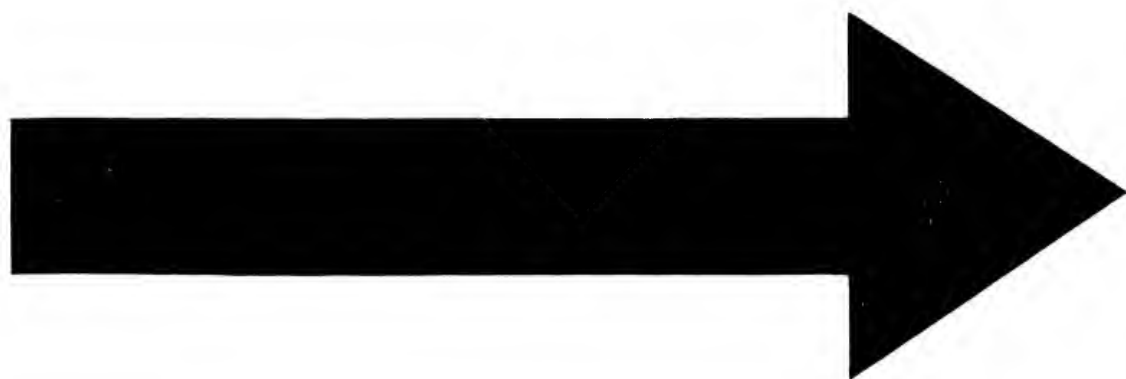
ROUEN, in France—The Manchester of France, on account of its manufactures.

ROUND HEADS—The name given to the soldiers of Cromwell, because they placed a bowl on their heads and cut off the hair which hung underneath the edge.

ROTUNDITY of the **WORLD**—The rotundity or roundness of the earth may be proved by various arguments: 1. The appear-

ance of a ship at sea, either approaching to or from, an observer on the shore. In the former case, the vessel seems to rise out of the water, and in the latter to sink beneath it,—a phenomenon that can only be accounted for by the convexity of the earth's surface. 2. Several navigators, among whom are Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, Anson, Byron, Bougainville, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, have sailed quite round the earth; not indeed in an exact circle, the winding of the shores preventing them from keeping a direct course. 3. Eclipses of the moon, which are caused by the shadow of the earth falling on that planet, demonstrate that the earth is of a globular figure; for this shadow is always circular, no matter what position the earth may be in at the time. 4. All the appearances, of the the heavens, on land and at sea, are the same as they would be were the earth a globe; which proves that it really is such.—Nor are the mountains and valleys on the earth's surface any material objection to its being considered as a round body; since the highest mountains bear a less proportion to the bulk of the earth than the slight protuberances on the skin of an orange bear to that fruit, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of 12 inches diameter. The earth, indeed, is not a perfect sphere, being flattened or compressed at the two poles, so as to form what mathematicians call an *oblate spheroid*. The longest diameter of the earth is to the shortest nearly as 313 to 312, making the circumference of the equator 40 miles greater than that of the meridian, and the equatorial 26 miles greater than the polar diameter. That the other planets, the sun, the moon, and the stars are globular bodies, analogy and observation justify us in believing.

ROYAL TREES in Windsor Forest—It may not be generally known that some of the Queens of England have been in the habit of choosing a fine and thriving oak or beech tree, in Windsor Forest, to which they have given their name, which, with the date of the month and year of the selection, is engraved on a brass-plate, and screwed securely to the tree. Thus in one of the most beautiful and retired parts of the forest, Queen Anne's Oak may be seen; the oak of the consort of George II., Queen Caroline; the oak of Queen Charlotte; the oak of Queen Adelaide; as well as that of her present Majesty. They have all seats around them.



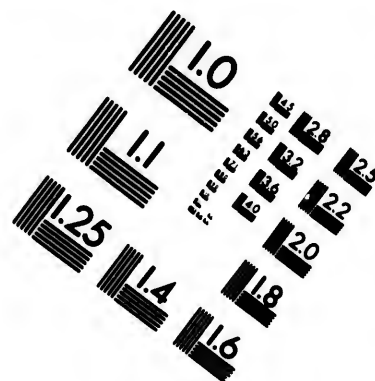
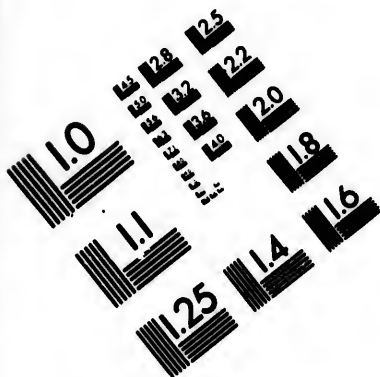
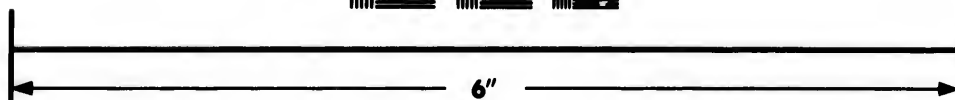
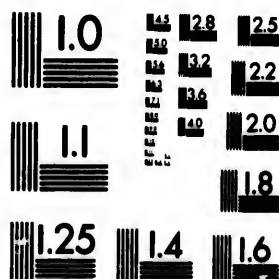


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ROYAL PLATE in Windsor Castle—It is said that the bare plate in Windsor Castle is valued at \$8,500,000. A single gold service of George IV., contains all the utensils requisite to dine 180 guests. There is in this collection a vessel which formerly belonged to Charles XI., of Sweden—another taken from the Spanish Armada, and others again were brought from China, Birmah, and India. There are also 30 dozen gold plates worth \$130 each, besides splendid gold shields, 4 snuff boxes, worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000 apiece.

RUBICON—On arriving at the banks of the River Rubicon, which the Romans had ever been taught to consider the sacred boundary of their domestic empire, Cæsar stopped short, as if impressed with the greatness of his enterprise.

"If I pass the river," said he to one of his generals, "what miseries shall I bring upon my country; and if I stop, I am undone!" Then after a pause, he exclaimed, "Let us go where the Gods and the injustice of our enemies call us." Then with renewed energy he plunged into the river, crying out "The die is cast," and there was for Cæsar no return.

RULERS of VENICE—The Doges. The heir of the last doge of Venice is a perfumer at St. Denis. The keys of Venice, gilt with care, confided to the hereditary keeping of the family, repose beneath a glass shade on the mantel-piece in his back shop. See Venice.

RUNNING FOOTMEN—The running footmen wore caps like our present jockey caps, and their clothing, when running, was very slight. The use of their long poles was, as has been said, to enable them to leap brooks and ditches; but it had also another utility: in the knob at the head they carried a portion of white wine and egg, to reinvigorate themselves when exhausted.—Some of these men would run three score miles a-day. One of the Dukes of Marlborough (prior to 1780) drove a phaeton and-four from London to Windsor against one of them for a wager, and just beat him, but the poor fellow died soon after the feat. About 60 years ago, there was residing at Lyndhurst a very old man, who had been a running footman. It was his boast that he once ran from London to Lyndhurst, about 86 miles, in one day. When roads became improved, and carriages lightened, these expert runners became useless. Aristocratic families, however, were unwilling to entirely give up such an ancient

retainer, and the running footman degenerated into the liveried attendant, with a long cane, following ladies in the parks, and leading a pet lap-dog.

There is a remarkable instance of running in the History of Greece. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier ran from the field to Athens, and arriving there covered with wounds and dust could just exclaim, "Rejoice my countrymen! The victory is ours," when he fell dead.

RUSSIAN MODE of EXECUTION—The Knout; As the description of this barbarous mode of punishment is difficult to be met with, I transcribe it at full length. "The criminal is conducted, half naked to the place chosen for this kind of execution; all that he has on is a pair of simple linen drawers round his extremities; his hands are bound together, with the palms laid flat against one another; the cords are breaking his wrists, but no one pays the slightest attention to that. He is laid flat upon his breast, on a frame inclined diagonally, and at the extremities of which are fixed iron rings; his hands are fastened to one end of the frame, and his feet to the other; he is then stretched in such a manner that he cannot make a single movement, just as an eel's skin is stretched to dry. The act of stretching the victim causes the bones to crack, and dislocates them—what does that matter? In a little time his bones will crack and be dislocated in a very different manner.

At a distance of 25 paces stands another man; it is the public executioner. He is dressed in black velvet trousers stuffed into his boots, and a colored cotton shirt buttoning at the side. His sleeves are tucked up so that nothing may thwart or embarrass him in his movements. With both hands he grasps the instrument of punishment—a knout. This knout consists of a thong of thick leather, cut in a triangular form—4 or 5 yards long, and an inch wide, tapering off at one end, broad at the other, then a small end is fastened to a little wooden handle, about 2 feet long.

The signal is given; no one ever takes the trouble to read the sentence. The executioner advances a few steps, with his body bent, holding the knout in both hands, while the long thong drags upon the ground between his legs. On coming to be about 3 or 4 paces from the prisoner he raises by a vigorous movement, the knout towards the top of his head, and then instantly

draws it down with rapidity towards his knees. The long thong flies through the air, and descending on the body of the victim twines round it, like a hoop of iron. In spite of his state of tension, the poor wretch bounds as if he were submitted to the powerful grasp of galvanism. The executioner retraces his steps, and repeats the operation as many times as there are blows to be given.

When the thong envelopes the body with its edges, the flesh and muscles are literally cut into strips as if with a razor, but when it falls flat, then the bones crack; the flesh in that case is not cut, but cracked and ground, and the blood spurts out in all directions, the sufferer becomes green and blue, like a body in a state of decomposition. He is now removed to the hospital, where every care is taken of him, and is afterwards sent to Siberia, where he disappears for "ever in the bowels of the earth."

S

SACRED—This term was first added to the title of Majesty when James I. ascended the English throne, A.D. 1603.

SADDLES—In the earlier stages of Roman history we do not read of saddles. They were used in England, A.D. 600; Queen Anne, wife of Richard II. introduced the use of side-saddles.

SAFETY LAMPS—Sir Humphrey Davy introduced them, A.D. 1815, and improved them 1817. It must be mentioned, however, that the father of all safety lamps is John Ald Clanny, of Sunderland, although generally attributed to Davy.

SAHARA, or GREAT DESERT—Africa. The most striking natural feature of Africa consists in the immense deserts which pervade many parts of its surface, and may be said to comprise nearly one-half of its entire extent so far as yet known. Of these the chief is that called by eminence *Sahara*, or *the Desert*, stretching from the shores of the Atlantic, with few interruptions, to the confines of Egypt; a space of about 2000 miles, by a breadth of 800. This ocean of sand defies every exertion of human power or industry; but it is interspersed with various islands (*oases*) of different sizes, of which Fezzan is the chief that has yet been explored.

ST. ANDREW—He suffered martyrdom by crucifixion, at Patræ, Nov. 30th, A.D. 69. The titular Saint of Scotland; As his cross (an X) was blended with St. Georges (†) all English flags have the two; St. George's stands for the sign of Addition and St. Andrew's for that of Multiplication. This saint was bound on the cross with thongs, that his death might be the more dreadful and prolonged.

ST. GEORGE—The titular saint of England. He was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian and being a man of great courage, was a favourite with the emperor, but St. George complaining to him of his severities towards the Christians he was beheaded, April 23rd, A.D. 290.

ST. CYPRIAN—Brightest Ornament of the African Church, a celebrated Churchman born at Carthage.

ST. FRANCISCO—The Golden Gate, Capital of California, which is called the Golden State. Queen and Capital of the Pacific.

ST. HELENA—*St. Helena* (the residence of *Napoleon Bonaparte* during the last six years of his life) is about 30 miles in circumference, and, at a distance, has the appearance of a rock or castle rising out of the ocean, being only accessible at one particular spot, where *Jamestown* is erected, in a valley at the bottom of a bay, between two steep and dreary mountains. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, on St. Helena's day. Afterwards the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English. It has some high mountains, particularly one, called *Diana's Peak*, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half-vitrified stone. The chief inconvenience to which the place is subject is want of rain; however, it is far from barren, the interior valleys and little hills being covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, surrounded by enclosures of stones, and filled with a fine breed of small cattle, and with English sheep: goats and poultry are plentiful. The rats here are very numerous, and destructive to the grain. The inhabitants, about 5000, including 500 soldiers and 600 blacks, are supplied with corn and manufactures by the East India ships in return for refreshments.

ST. LAWRENCE—The St. Lawrence is remarkable for its great

width, being between 3 and 4 miles across at Montreal. Its length, from the source of the River Lewis, the longest tributary of Lake Superior, to Anticosti, is about 2,000 miles; but from the lower extremity of Lake Ontario it is but 700 miles. It is navigable for ships of the line as far as Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons burden to Montreal.

It has been computed that the basin of the St. Lawrence, of course including the lakes, contains "more than the half of all the fresh water on this planet."

St. SOPHIA, Church of—Constantinople; 6 of its pillars are of green jasper from the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and 8 of porphyry from the temple of the Sun, at Rome; There is a remarkable Anagram as an inscription on this mosque, which is read both ways like the one on Napoleon (which see)

"Népon anomemata me monan ospin".

SALADIN, or **SALAHEDDIN**—an Egyptian Sultan, and highly celebrated warrior, was born 1133; died, 1192. He was engaged with the Christian powers in the Crusades, and defended himself against their united forces, but was at length defeated by them in his attempt to take Jerusalem, with considerable loss; he renewed his exertions, obtained a signal victory over the Crusaders, and his troops entered Jerusalem, and Acre, in triumph.

Saladin died at Damascus soon after, and, before he expired, ordered his winding-sheet to be carried as a standard through every street of the city, while a crier proclaimed with a loud voice, "This is all that remains to the mighty Saladin, the conqueror of the East." By his last will he ordered charities to be distributed to the poor, without distinction of Jew, Turk or Mahometan.

SALE, Sir Robert—slain in the Affghan war; called Fighting Bob, from his heroic defense of the town of Jellalabad:

SALIQUE, or **SALIO LAW**—A law which excluded Females from the throne; this act was instituted by Pharamond, King of the French, A.D. 424.

SALTNESS of the **OCEAN**—Various theories have been advanced to account for the saltness of the ocean. Some assert the existence of vast beds of salt at its bottom. Others have supposed that the sea may have originally received all its saline particles from those existing on the surface of the earth, which were dis-

solved and carried down to the ocean by the action of the rivers. The most probable solution of the matter is, that it is an essential and absolute quality impressed upon it from the creation of the world by the Great Author of nature.

SAMOTHRACE—*Insula Sacra* (The Sacred Isle). This Isle afforded an asylum to all criminals, and hence the name.

SAMOURAH, The—or Blow-pipe and arrows of Guiana ; When a native of Macoushia goes in quest of feathered game or other birds, he seldom carries his bows and arrows. It is the blow-pipe he then uses. This extraordinary tube of death is perhaps one of the greatest natural curiosities of Guiana. It is not found in the country of the Macoushi. Those Indians tell you that it grows to the south west of them, in the wilds which extend betwixt them and the Rio Negro. The reed must grow to an amazing length, as the part the Indians use is from 10 to 11 feet long, and no tapering can be perceived in it, one end being as thick as the other. It is of a bright yellow colour, perfectly smooth both inside and out. It grows hollow ; nor is there the least appearance of a knot or joint throughout the whole extent. The natives call it Ourah. This, of itself, is too slender to answer the end of a blow-pipe ; but there is a species of Palma, larger and stronger, and common in Guiana, and this the Indians make use of as a case, in which they put the Ourah. It is brown, susceptible of a fine polish, and appears as if it had joints 5 or 6 inches from each other. It is called Samourah, and the pulp inside is easily extracted, by steeping it for a few days in water.

Thus the Ourah and Samourah, one within the other, form the blow-pipe of Guiana. The end which is applied to the mouth is tied round with a small silk grass cord, to prevent its splitting ; and the other end, which is apt to strike against the ground, is secured by the seed of the *Aguero* fruit, cut horizontally through the middle, with a hole made in the end, through which is put the extremity of the blow-pipe. It is fastened on with string on the outside, and the inside is filled up with wild bees' wax.

The arrow is from 9 to 10 inches long. It is made out of the leaf of a species of palm-tree, called *Coucourite*, hard and brittle, and pointed as sharp as a needle. About an inch of the pointed end is poisoned. The other end is burnt, to make it

still harder, and wild cotton is put round it for about an inch and a half. It requires considerable practice to put on this cotton well. It must just be large enough to fit the hollow of the tube, and taper off to nothing downwards. They tie it on with a thread of the silk grass, to prevent its slipping off the arrow.
Waterton's Wanderings in South America.

SAPOR—A.D. 238. Doulacnaf, or Protector of the Nation. This was a celebrated King of Persia, who took Valerianus, the Roman Emperor, prisoner, and after keeping him for some years, ordered him, after his death, to be skinned; and his skin stuffed with straw, was for ages in one of the Royal Cities of Persia. See also Manes and Valerian.

SAPPHO—Called by Horace, *Æolia puella* (The Æolian Maid). Odes, 9th Book—4th. Her tender passions were so violent that some have represented her attachment with 3 of her female companions, Telesiphe, Atthis, and Megara as criminal, and hence her name of Tribas. She is also called The Tenth Muse.
La Dixieme Muse.

SARDANAPALUS, Sarac—The Last King of Nineveh. He is said to have caused a vast pile of wood to be collected under his palace, and to have heaped upon it all his gold, silver, and jewels, while he, his wives, children, and courtiers, remained upon the roof and perished in the flames. The riches thus destroyed, according to the Athenæus, amounted to the enormous sum of *a thousand myriads of talents of gold, and ten times as many talents of silver !!!* about £1,400,000,000 sterling.

SARDINIA—The greatest island of the Mediterranean. It was originally called Sandaliotis or Ichnussa, from its fancied resemblance to a human foot (ichnos), and it received the name of Sardinia from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who settled there. It was one of the granaries of Rome.

SAVANNAHS, or PRAIRIES, BARRENS and PINE BARRENS—The Central part of North America, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, may be called a continuous plain, estimated to contain 2,430,000 square miles. In the southern part of this tract, on both sides of the Mississippi, but principally on the west, the prairies occur, apparently boundless plains, of which three kinds are noticed: 1. Bushy prairies, where there are springs, grass, small shrubs, grape vines, and an infinite variety of flowers. 2. Dry prairies, the most common, having neither

wood nor water, and no vegetation but grass, weeds, and flowers—called also rolling prairies, from their wavy surface. 3. Moist and well-watered prairies, abounding in pools without issue, left by the floodings of the rainy season, producing tall, rank grass.

The barrens, near the Alleghanies and Rocky Mountains, resemble the prairies in being grassy and treeless, but are more elevated and dry.

The pine barrens, situated on the south-west of the United States, and also in the interior, are monotonous tracts of sand covered with gigantic pine trees.

SAW—This instrument was invented by Dædalus, according to Pliny; by Talus, according to Apollodorus. Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then made one of iron.

SCARBOROUGH, (England)—Scarborough is famous for its *Spa*, and also for sea-bathing. There are two mineral springs; the one is a simple carbonated chalybeate like Tunbridge, the other is purgative, and contains sulphates of soda and of lime with oxide of iron.

SCELERATUS VIOUS—This was the name of that street in Rome where Tullia ordered her postillion to drive her chariot over the dead body of the King, her father (Servius).

SCÉPTRE—The first who assumed this ensign of royalty was Tarquin the Elder, or Priscus, B.C. 468. The French Sceptre of their first race of Kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481.

SCÍPIO—A family of Rome; so called from one of its members conducting his blind father through the streets of Rome (*scipio*, a stick). The following are some of the gens:

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS, surnamed Africanus; **LUCIUS CORNELIUS**, surnamed Asiaticus; **PUBLIUS ÆMILIANUS**, called Africanus the Younger, and Numantinus, from his conquests in Spain.

SCOTLAND—Land of the Thistle. The Roman arms were first carried into Scotland by Agricola, A.D. 80; and in the works of Tacitus, the inhabitants of the northern part of Britain are for the first time distinguished from the southern by the special application of Caledonii, a name said to be derived from a Cymraic word signifying *woodlands, forests*, or perhaps rather a *mountainous country*; for the ancients often blended the ideas of forest and mountain. Bede, the father of English history,

who flourished in the beginning of the eighth century, denominates the country *Provincia Pictorum*, the province or region of the Picti. The Saxon writers, and among them King Alfred, called the people *Peohts*, and the country *Peohtland*. These distinctions continued till the 11th century, when the name of Scotia was taken from Ireland, and applied to modern Scotland.

SCYTHIA—Scythia, now Tartary, was in the time of the Romans divided into *Scythia intra Imaum*, or Scythia west of Imaus; and *Scythia extra Imaum*, or Scythia east of Imaus. When the Monguls established a kingdom in these northern regions, they called their new residence *Sibir* or *Siberia*; and the name of the city passed to the Mongul principality. When the Russians began the conquest of the country, being ignorant of its extent, the name of this western province was gradually diffused over half of Asia.

SEA, The.—The bottom of the Sea appears to have inequalities similar to those on the surface of the continents; the depth of the water is therefore extremely various. There are vast spaces where no bottom has been found; but this does not prove that the sea is bottomless, because the line is able to reach but to a comparatively small depth. If we were to found our opinion upon analogy, we might conclude that the greatest depth of the ocean is, at least, equal to the height of the loftiest mountains, that is, between 30,000 and 40,000 feet. Along the coast, its depth has always been found proportioned to the height of the shore. When the coast is high and mountainous, the sea that washes it is deep; but when the coast is low, the water is shallow. If we reckon its average depth at two miles, the ocean will contain 296,000,000 of cubical miles of water. We shall have a more specific idea of this enormous mass of water, if we consider that it is sufficient to cover the whole globe to the height of more than 8,000 feet; and if this water was reduced to one spherical mass, it would form a globe of more than 800 miles in diameter.

THE SEA AT GREAT DEPTHS.—Popular ideas with regard to the sinking of bodies in the sea, have heretofore been vague; for the reason, perhaps, that the laws which govern this descent and which are derived from the well-known laws of fluids, have never been fully defined in their application to the depths of the ocean. Some imagine that ships which founder at sea sink

to a certain depth, and there float about until broken to pieces, or thrown on some bank beneath the sea; and, indeed, a certain writer in England has published a book sustaining this absurd notion. Others, again, believe that the buoyant force of the water at great depths is enormous, and due to the whole pressure of the column of water above, and that all bodies which are lighter than water at the surface, will, if sunk to the bottom and detached from the sinker, shoot upwards with a great velocity; or, in other words, that the density of the water increases directly with the depth. These views are erroneous. It is true the pressure increases with the depth, to the amount of 15 pounds upon every square inch, for every 34 feet in depth; but the density is not thereby sensibly increased from the surface of the bottom. At the depth of 3,000 fathoms, for instance, the pressure upon a square inch is nearly 8,000 pounds, but the column of 18,000 feet of water is only shortened about 60 feet; the density is thus but slightly increased; but the effect of this enormous pressure upon compressible bodies, as air, wood, &c., is to condense them into a smaller bulk, by which they may be rendered heavier than water, and will sink of their own weight. A piece of wood cannot float at the bottom of the sea, but a very slight extraneous force will bring it to the surface.—*Silliman's Journal*.

COPPER AND SILVER IN THE SEA.—M. Piasse, a French chemist, has lately made experiments which induce him to believe that the blue color of the sea in some parts of the globe, the Mediterranean, &c., is to be ascribed to a combination of copper and ammonia; the green colour of other seas to a chloric compound of copper. M. Piasse had suspended a bag to the sides of a steamer sailing between Marseilles and Corsica, which contained iron nails and chips. On opening the bag after several voyages, it was found that the iron was covered by a layer of precipitated copper. Messrs. Durocher and Malagati, on substituting granulated copper for the iron of the former experiment, have found a noticeable quantity of silver in salt water. M. Tuld, in America, repeated the experiment, and arrived at the conclusion that the ocean contained, at least, 2,000,000 of tons of silver.—*Illustrated Inventor*.

SEA-SERPENT—The Sea-Serpent has been pronounced by our highest zoological authority to be nothing more than an antarctic

seal that had drifted out to sea, and has been seen wandering in warmer latitudes, where it did not know its way. Another and the true account is that it consisted of an enormous piece of sea-weed which floating on the surface of the ocean gave rise to the name.

SEDAN CHAIRS—so called from Sedan on the Meuse, in France; First seen in England, A.D. 1581; came into general use A.D. 1649.

SELEUCUS I.—of Syria, Nicator, Nicanor or Victorious; according to the prophet Daniel; King of the North. He began the line of Kings called the *Seleucidae*.

SELEUCUS II.—of Syria, Callinicus, from his very unfortunate reign; Pagon from his long beard. He was styled Callinicus by Antiphrasis, *kallinikos*, splendidly victorious.

SECEULUS III.—of Syria, Ceraunus, ironically, the Thunderer, from his cowardice in battle, from *keraunos*, thunder.

SELEUCUS IV.—of Syria, Philopater, or according to Josephus, Soter, the Deliverer, called Philopater from his love to his father and family.

SELEUCUS—a Prince of Syria, Cybiosactes or Scullion, from his meanness and avarice.

SELLING HAIR in FRANCE—The Breton peasants have particularly fine hair, and generally in great abundance; their beautiful tresses they are perfectly willing to sell; and it is no uncommon sight to see several girls sheared one after the other like sheep, and many others standing ready for the shears, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists. Every successive crop of hair is tied up into a whisp by itself, and thrown into a large basket, placed by the side of the operator. The highest value given by these abominable hair-merchants for a fine crop of hair is *twenty sous*, but the more frequent consideration is a gaudy but trim-perry cotton handkerchief, worth about *sixteen sous*.

SELVAS, (Forests)—The plains of the Amazon form the Second division of the South American low-lands. They are estimated to comprise upwards of 2 000,000 of square miles, of which nearly one-half is woodland, the rest being occupied by clear grassy spaces, lagoons, and marsh lands.

SENECA—The Roman Philosopher; The Tutor of Nero; He was ordered to die by his pupil, and chose the method of cutting

open his veins and allowing himself to be suffocated with the hot steam of his bath.

SERES—An ancient nation of Asia, between the Ganges and the Eastern Ocean; Silk was brought from their country to Rome, and on that account it received the name of *Sericum*, and a garment or dress of silk was called *serica vestis*. See Silk.

SERINGAPATAM—(Hindustan,) once the capital of the kingdom of Mysore, is situated on an island of the river Cavery: it is a beautiful spot, containing elegant buildings, squares, groves, and gardens. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects in the place. In 1792, Lord Cornwallis compelled Tippoo, sovereign of Mysore to cede about one third of his dominions to the East India Company; and in 1799, this tyrant lost his life and his kingdom, which was conquered by Marquis Wellesley.

SESOSTRIS—King of Egypt; called King of Kings, or So. In every country which he conquered he raised pillars with this inscription, "*Sesostris, King of Kings, has conquered this territory by his arms.*" He reigned 44 years over a vast territory, and at last destroyed himself.

SESSA—The Inventor of Chess. An Indian, named Sessa, having invented the game of Chess, shewed it to his king, who, being highly pleased with it, bid him ask what he would for the reward of his ingenuity; Sessa, with great modesty, asked that for the first little square of the chess board he might have one grain of wheat given him, for the second two, and so on doubling continually according to the number of squares on the board, which were 64; the king, who intended him a noble reward, was displeased that he asked, what he thought such a trifle; but Sessa declaring he would be contented with it, it was ordered to be given him; the king was astonished when he found that this would raise so vast a quantity, that the whole world could not produce it.

SEVEN—Every reader of history, sacred as well as profane, must have been struck with the peculiarity of the circumstances connected with the number 7. This number, above all others seems to have been, even in the earliest ages of the world as well as in later times, of very significant interest; hence in Scripture alone, we find it occurring in almost every one of the historical books. In the year A.D. 1502, there was printed at Leipsic, a

work, entitled "*Heptalogium Virgilii Salzburgensis*," in honour of the number 7. It consisted of 7 parts, each part subdivided into 7 chapters.

The following is a list of the principal examples found in the history of the world in all ages :—

God made all things in 6 days and rested on the 7th; hence 7 days in a week. The 7 clean beasts which Noah took into the ark. Jacob bowed himself 7 times before Esau; a great mark of respect. Pharaoh's dreams: 1st, 7 fat and 7 lean kine; 2nd, 7 good and 7 blasted ears of corn; then 7 years of famine. The 7 daughters of Jethro, priest of Midian. The 7 days of eating unleavened bread. The Candlestick with 7 branches for the Tabernacle. In the 7th month there was the feast of trumpets. The 7th year, a release for the poor, and 7 times 7, the year of Jubilee. The 7 altars and 7 oxen and 7 rams of Balaam. Jericho was besieged 7 days; 7 priests with 7 rams' horns, 7 times went round the city, and on the 7th day went round 7 times, when the walls fell. Solomon's temple was 7 years in building. The Shunamite's son sneezed 7 times and then opened his eyes. The servant of Elisha 7 times went to the top of Carmel to see the signs of approaching rain. Naaman had to bathe 7 times in the Jordan. The 7 sons of Job slain in one day. The furnace was heated 7 times hotter than usual for the 3 men mentioned in Daniel. Christ fed his followers with 7 loaves, and took up 7 baskets full. Mary Magdalene had cast out of her 7 devils. We read of 7 times forgiving one's brother, and also 70 times 7. 7 deacons were chosen in the Acts of the Apostles. The 7 churches of Asia, 7 angels of these churches, also 7 stars and 7 golden candlesticks. The Book sealed with 7 sea's. The beast with 7 heads rising out of the sea, and the 7 mountains and 7 kings of Revelations. The 7 angels with the 7 last plagues, and the 7 golden vials. Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachel, and 7 for Leah. Noah had 7 days warning of the flood; the ark touched the ground on the 7th month; and in 7 days a dove was sent, and again in 7 days after. Nebuchadnezzar was 7 years going in and out with the cattle.—See this article. The young of animals were to remain with the dam 7 days, and at the close of the 7th were to be taken away. Laban pursued Jacob 7 days and 7 nights,—and Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to

Abimelech as a memorial. A priest's son had to wear his father's robes 7 days. Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob. Enoch was 7th from Adam, and Christ 77th in a direct line. Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross; He remained 7 hours on the cross; He appeared 7 times; after 7 times 7 days sent the Holy Ghost. In the Lord's Prayer are 7 petitions contained in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of mere grammatical connection. 7 bullocks and 7 rams were offered as an atonement for wickedness. In the 7th year of his reign, Ahasuerus feasted 7 days, and on the 7th ordered his chamberlains to find a queen, who was allowed 7 maidens to attend her. Miriam was cleansed of her leprosy by being shut up 7 days.

The Buddhists have 7 principal gods who rule the 7 days of the week. The Buddhists, the most numerous of the Indian natives, who still count 150 millions of people, divide their weeks in the following way:—thus they say, *Hiru*, the sun rules Sunday; *Kandā*, the Moon, Monday; *Angaharu*, Mars, Tuesday; *Budahu*, Mercury, Wednesday, *Braspati*, Jupiter, Thursday; *Sicura*, Venus, Friday; and *Henaharu*, Saturn, Saturday.

THE 7 WONDERS OF THE WORLD:—1. The *colossus* at *Rhodes*, a statue of the *sun*, 70 cubits high, placed across the mouth of the harbour; a man could not grasp its thumb with both his arms; Its legs were stretched out to such a distance, that a large ship under sail might easily pass into the port between them; its construction occupied twelve years, and cost 300 talents. (A *Rhodian* talent is worth £322, 18s.) It stood fifty years, and at last was thrown down by an earthquake.—2. The temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* was a work of the greatest magnitude: 220 years were spent in finishing it. It was supported by 127 pillars, raised by as many kings, and each 60 feet high. Of these columns, 37 were engraved. The image of the goddess was made of *ebony*.—3. The *Mausoleum* or sepulchre of *Mausolus*, king of *Caria*, built by his queen, *Artemisia*, of the purest marble; and yet the workmanship of it was much more valuable than the materials. It was, from North to South, 63 feet long, almost 41½ feet in compass, and 25 cubits (that is about 35 feet) high, surrounded by 36 columns, beautiful in the highest degree.—4. An Ivory statue of *Jupiter*, in the temple of the city *Olympia*, carved with the great-

est art by Phidias, and of a prodigious size.—5. The walls of *Babylon* (the metropolis of *Chaldea*), erected by queen *Semiramis*. Their circumference was 60 miles, their height 200 feet, and their breadth 50 feet (*Plin. lib. 6. c. 26.*); so that 6 chariots abreast might conveniently pass upon them.—6. The *Pyramids of Egypt*; 3 of which, remarkable for their height, still remain. The first has a square basis 763 feet each way, and is 460 feet high; it is constructed of great stones, the least of which is 30 feet in length: 360,000 men were employed in building it for the space of 20 years. The other 2 pyramids, which are somewhat smaller, attract the admiration of all spectators. In these pyramids, it is reported, the bodies of the kings of *Egypt* lie interred.—7. The royal palace of *Cyrus*, king of the Medes, made by *Menon*, with no less prodigality than art; for he cemented the stones with gold.

THE 7 WISE MEN OF GREECE, viz:—Thales, Solon, Chilo (a Lacedemonian), Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, Periander; Anacharsis (the Scythian) has also been classed among the sages, and he appears to merit the distinction, being called the eighth wise man. *Octavus Sapientum.*

THE 7 HILLS OF ROME—hence Rome called *Septicollis* and *Septemcollis*, viz: Aventine, Capitoline, Esquiline, Janiculum, Palatine, Quirinal and Viminal.

THE 7 KINGS OF ROME, viz:—Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Priscus Tarquinius, Servius Tullius, Lucius Tarquinius Superbus.

The 7 Kingdoms of the Saxons: the Heptarchy—The Saxon Heptarchy contained the following Kingdoms: Kent, Northumberland, East Anglia, Mercia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex. See Octarch.

THE 7 SLEEPERS OF THE EASTERN CHURCH—The story of the 7 Sleepers is one of the most romantic of the legends of the Christian Church. It is as follows:—When the Emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, 7 noble youths of Ephesus concealed themselves in a spacious cavern, on the side of an adjacent mountain, where they were doomed to perish by the tyrant, who gave orders that the entrance should be firmly secured by a pile of stones. They immediately fell into a deep slumber, which was most miraculously prolonged, without injuring the powers of life, during a period of 187 years. At the

end of the time, the slaves of Adolus, to whom the inheritance of the mountain had descended, removed the stones, to supply materials for some rustic edifice. The light of the sun darted into the cavern, and the 7 *Sleepers* were permitted to awake. Soon after rising from their sleep, which they thought had lasted only a few hours, they were pressed by the calls of hunger, and resolved that Jamblicus, one of their number, should secretly return to the city, to purchase bread for the use of himself and his companions. The youth, if we may still employ that appellation, could no longer recognise the once familiar aspect of his native country; and his surprise was increased by the appearance of a large cross, triumphantly erected over the principal gate of Ephesus. His singular dress and obsolete language confounded the baker, to whom he offered an ancient medal of Decius, as the current coin of the empire; and Jamblicus, on the suspicion of a secret treasure, was dragged before the judge. Their mutual inquiries produced the amazing discovery, that 2 centuries were almost elapsed since Jamblicus and his friends had escaped from the rage of a pagan tyrant. The Bishop of Ephesus, the clergy, the magistrates, the people, and, it is said, the Emperor Theodosius himself, hastened to visit the cavern of the 7 *Sleepers*, who related their story, bestowed their benediction, and at the same instant peaceably expired!

There were 7 Slavonian planets, the *Sun*, *Moon*, *Tuisce*, *Woden*, *Thor*, *Frea*, and *Seater*. These have given the names to our 7 days of the week. The 7 primary metals. The 7 satellites of the planet Saturn. The heat and light of Mercury 7 times greater than the heat and light of our earth. The 7 heavens and 7 hells of Mahometans. The 7th heaven being the best and the 7th hell the most terrible. The shield of Ajaz was septemplex (sevenfold.) Marius was 7 times consul. The 7th son, especially 7th son of a 7th son, held peculiarly sacred among the American Indians. The 7 ports of England, originally 5 (the Cinque Ports.) The 7 gates of Thebes; hence called Heptapylos. See this article. The 7 Ionian Islands, under the protection of England. In 1730, 7 Cherokee chiefs arrived in England, and were introduced to the king, at whose feet they laid their crown and regalia, and, by an authentic deed, acknowledged themselves and their countrymen subjects of his

dominions. They were quite astonished at the riches and magnificence of the British court : they compared the king and the queen to the *sun and moon*, the princes and princesses to the *stars*, and themselves to *nothing*. They entered solemnly into a treaty of friendship and commerce, and, after receiving valuable presents, were conveyed back safely to their own country, which borders on the province of South Carolina. Inoculation 1st practiced in England on 7 condemned criminals by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, A.D. 1718. 7 mountains rise behind the town of Bergen, Norway, and a line of battlements to defend it are placed on the same. 7 Cities claim the honour of having given a birthplace to Homer, viz. Smyrna, Salamis, Chios, Colophon, Rhodes, Argos and Athens. St. Patrick's memorable banishment of the reptiles and demons for 7 years, 7 months, 7 days. Man was assumed to grow by 7 ; after the 1st 7 months the 1st teeth come ; After the 1st 7 years they fall out ; After the 2nd 7 years puberty arrives ; After the 3rd 7 years manhood comes, when 3 times 7 arrives, man is of age. During the 3rd 7 years we increase in length and during the 4th 7 years we grow no more ; during the 5th 7 years man is perfected in vigour ; during the 6th 7 years he retains his powers unabated and becomes grave and wise, or never ; in the 7th period of 7 years prudence is perfected and during the period expressed by 7 times 7 years man is most complete or has his apogee and begins to decline ; When we come to 8 times 7 years, he is in his first *climacteric* ; At 9 times 7 years or 63 he is in his grand climacteric or year of danger ; and at 10 times 7 years, or 3 score and 10 he has reached the point pronounced by the Royal Prophet as the natural period of human life.

NOTE.—It was originally intended to have added an appendix to the Cyclopædia, but the publishers found that the work would have been too bulky and upon consideration it was determined to insert the SEVENS, THREES AND LAST WORDS, in the Dictionary at their proper places, leaving out all those examples which have been interspersed throughout the work. It is to be hoped that this arrangement may prove satisfactory.

SHAKESPEARE—Bard of Avon ; Poet of Nature ; Fancy's Child ; Honey Tongued Shakespeare. Born, A.D. 1564 ; died, A.D. 1616. There is a remarkable anagram from the letters of his name, viz. *William Shakespeare. We all make his praise.*

SHAMROCK—The emblem of Ireland. It was introduced by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, A.D. 432. When he could not make the Irish understand him by words he showed them a stem of the clover or trefoil, thereby exhibiting an ocular demonstration of the possibility of trinity in unity and unity in trinity. The trefoil was denominated *shamrock* in contradistinction of Peter the *true rock*, as represented by the Church of Rome.

SHEFFIELD, (England)—The City of Outlery, from the immense quantities made there.

SHORE, Jane—The Mistress of Edward IV. ; Richard III. ordered her to be tried for witchcraft. After her death it is said her body was cast out, hence the name of that part of London ; *Shoreditch*.

SHORT SKETCH of CHINA—China is the most populous and ancient empire in the world ; it is 1,390 miles long, and 1,030 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Peking, with 2,000,000 inhabitants ; next Nankin and Canton, 1,000,000 each ; China produces tea, 50,000,000 pounds of which are annually exported from Canton. Silk, cotton, rice, gold and silver, and all the necessaries of life, are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, \$200,000,000 ; army, 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. They have no knowledge of Christianity or of the Bible. The Chinese inculcate the morality of Confucius their great philosopher, who was born 550 B.C. The great wall and canal of China are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to \$36,000,000 or \$40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents called Hong merchants. Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or factories below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784 ; now the annual average of the United States ships visiting Canton is 32. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor varies from \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to \$50,000,000 annually for several years past, much

of which was paid in specie, and found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters. See Water Population of China.

SHREWSBURY, (England)—The City or Hill of Alders, from the great number growing in and about the town.

SHUSAN, or **SUSA**—*The City of Lilies*, Susa lies West of Ispahan: this is supposed to be the ancient Susa, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace.

SIBERIAN Coal-districts—In Siberia, West of the upper part of the Yenisei, there are coal-districts which have been burning for more than a century, and which are supposed to have been set on fire by lightning.

SICARII—An Historian thus describes the state of Jerusalem when besieged by Titus and the Romans. "Jerusalem swarmed with assassins called Sicarii, so called from the short sword or poniard (*Sica*) which they wore concealed under their cloak; and while the streets, and even the temple itself, were polluted with murders, the rural districts were overrun by those powerful troops of banditti, who were ready to sell their services to the highest bidder."

SIDON—The Daughter of Tyre. A celebrated city of old. Glass is said to have been discovered by some merchants, who were driven by stress of weather on the coasts of Syria. They had lighted a fire on the shore with a plant called kali; and the sand, mixing with the ashes, was vitrified by the heat. This furnished the merchants with the hint for the making of glass, which was first regularly manufactured at Sidon, in Syria.

SIERRA LEONE—The White Man's Grave, from its unhealthy climate.

SIGEBERT III.—King of the Saxons, England, A.D. 655; The Good, *Bonus*, *Le Bon*. This king founded the University of Cambridge.

SIGNATURE of the CROSS—The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make, instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross; and this practice having been formerly followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance; anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for amongst the Saxons the mark of the cross is an

attestation of the good faith of the person signing, and was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In these times if a man could write or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus* or *clerk* was synonymous with penman; and the laity, and the people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal; alike by those who could and could not write; it was the symbol of an oath, from its holy associations, and, generally, *the mark*.

SILK—Wrought silk was first brought from Persia to Greece, B.C.

325. During the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, a law was passed at Rome forbidding men wearing silk, which was then considered fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore silk, A.D. 220. Charlemagne sent Offa, King of Mercia, a present of 2 silken vests, A.D. 780. It was manufactured first in England, A.D. 1604. When James VI., of Scotland, was about to be crowned as James I. of England, he was obliged to borrow from one of his friends a pair of silk stockings.

SILK-WEAVING—Silk-weaving was introduced into England by refugee French Huguenots, who made for themselves the colony of Spitalfields in London. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, engaged in weaving, are the descendants of the French refugees, who were compelled to leave France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, being no longer allowed, in their native country, to celebrate their worship as Protestants. This influx of skilful artists gave the first impulse to the silk trade. It was through the persecution of the Flemish by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Alva, that our woollen manufacture was very much improved and increased; these Flemish settled in Norfolk. How amply have we been rewarded for the asylum afforded to the persecuted.

SIMEON, or SIMON—Stylites, from staying 30 years on the top of a pillar, and was almost always seen by the passers by in some attitude of devotion.

SINAI, Mount—On Mount Sinai the Lord delivered the Ten Commandments to the Hebrew prophet. On this mount are many chapels and cells, possessed by the Greek and Latin monks,

who pretend to show the very spot where every miracle or transaction recorded in Scripture happened.

SINGAPORE—The Paradise of India; The Home of Plenty; The Abode of Health, from the salubrity of the climate.

SIRIUS, or The **DOG STAR**—This star is supposed nearest our earth, but at the enormous distance of 200,000,000,000,000 of miles—See description of the stars at *The Stars*.

DOG DAYS.—The period between the 24th July and the 24th August; so called because the dog-star (Sirius) during this period rises with the sun; and the heat, which is usually most oppressive at this season, was formerly ascribed to the conjunction of this star with the solar luminary.

SLOTH, The—Sometimes called ironically, *Swift Peter*, from the uncommon slowness of its motion.

SMELTING FURNACES in Negro Land—About 4½ miles from our starting point (in Central Africa), we passed, on the right of the path, some peculiarly constructed smelting-furnaces, about six feet high and a foot and a-half in diameter at the base. The proceeding is very simple and unsophisticated. On the ironstone is placed a large quantity of wood-ashes, till the metal begins to melt, and is then, by means of 3 channels at the bottom of the furnace, received in a basin.—*Dr. Barth's Central Africa*.

SMYRNA (Asia Minor)—The Lovely; The Crown of Ionia; The Ornament of Asia.

SNORRO—*Snorro*, who, in the thirteenth century, wrote the "*Edda Isländica*," or a history of Icelandic philosophy, is styled the *Herodotus of the North*.

SNOW—Snow is simply the visible vapor of which the clouds are composed, frozen. A quantity of very minute crystals of ice having been formed, they are enlarged by the condensation and freezing of vapor, and merging together, constitute flakes, which increase in size during the period of their descent. When the quantity of moisture separated from the atmosphere is not great, flakes are not formed, but the crystals remain detached, float in the air, and give rise to what is called the "frost smoke" in high latitudes. Snow falls to the ground when the temperature of the atmosphere down to the earth's surface is sufficiently cool; but if the lower strata of air are too warm, it melts in traversing them, and then we have rain below while it snows

above. Hence snow is never seen at the level of the sea within the tropics, and it becomes more abundant with the decrease of temperature towards the poles.

SOCRATES—The greatest philosopher of antiquity.

Socrates, the greatest of Athenian philosophers, was condemned to die by drinking poison. He expired in the evening, after having conversed with his friends about immortality, and while contemplating the gorgeous magnificence of a Grecian sunset.

The Delphic Oracle had before declared him the Wisest of Mankind; and, after his decease, great honours were paid him; a statue was erected to his memory (the work of Lysippus), and at length Socrates was worshipped as a demi-god.

SODOR—A small village in the Island of Iona, or Icolmkill, called by Dr. Johnson, "*The Luminary of the Caledonian Regions.*" Hence the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the only English Bishop who has not a seat in the House of Lords.

SOFI, or **SOPHI**—The title of the sovereign of Persia, meaning *wise*. It is said to have taken its rise from a young shepherd named Sophi, who "attained" the Crown, A.D. 1370; but some affirm that it is not a superadded name like the Pharaohs of Egypt, or the Cæsars of Rome, but the name of the family, or rather the religion of Ali, for the descendants of Fatima and Ali took the name, A.D. 632.

SOLDIERS of the 2nd Crusade under Simon de Montford; *L'hôte de notre Seigneur*; (The Host of our Lord.)

SOLEYMAN I.—Emperor of the Turks; The Magnificent. *Le Magnifique*.

The Turkish sovereign is styled the *sultan*, the *grand signior*, *Grand Turk*, or *emperor of the Turks*: he assumes the titles of God upon earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the sun and moon, the Disposer of crowns, &c. The Turks are also called Othmans or Ottomans, from their leader Othman; and the court of Constantinople is sometimes called the Ottoman or Sublime Porte. See Constantinople.

SPAIN—which formerly included Portugal, was known to the ancients by the names of *Hispania* and *Iberia*. From its westerly situation, it obtained also the name of *Hesperia*.

SPRINGS—The rains and melted snows are partly drained from the surface of high grounds into rills and streams, or returned

again to the atmosphere by evaporation, or are devoted to the purposes of animal and vegetable life. But a large portion is received into the soil by minute absorption, or percolates through cracks and fissures in the rocks, pursuing a downward course, till arrested by clays and impenetrable strata, where the water accumulates, and is forced by hydrostatic pressure to find its way to the surface, occasioning the phenomena of natural springs.

Some springs are perennial or constant, discharging a great volume of water, and show no diminution during seasons of drought; others are intermittent, depending upon the character of the season. Reciprocating springs, or those which ebb and flow, are rare. The celebrated ebbing and flowing Well of the Peak, and the far-famed Pool of Siloam, are instances.

The temperature of spring water varies from that of ice-water to the boiling point.

Springs of fresh water sometimes issue from the bed of the ocean. A powerful jet of this kind occurs in the Gulf of Spezia, a branch of the Gulf of Genoa. In the bay of Xagua, on the south-east coast of Cuba, similar springs gush up with such force as to endanger small canoes, while vessels sometimes take in water from them; and the *lamertine*, or fresh water *cetacea*, abound in the vicinity. There are other instances.

SPECTACLE, Singular—A singular spectacle is occasionally exhibited in the narrow strait between Messina and Reggio. A variety of images, men, houses, cattle, rocks, and trees are seen, pictured on the surface of the water, and in the air immediately over it. Multiplied images of the same object occur, or two images, one in a natural and the other in an inverted position; and they have been observed to be fringed with red, green, blue, and other prismatic colors.

This exhibition is called by the Sicilians *fata morgana*, a title of uncertain derivation, but supposed to refer to a vulgar presumption of the spectacle being called into existence by fairy art or an enchanter's wand.

SPURIUS TARQUINIUS—of Roman History, called Tricipitinus on account of his very large head, (*tres, three, caput, head*), he was also called Spurius from his having been illegitimate.

STANDARDS—The Ensign of Constantine the Great. While meditating one evening in his tent upon the dangers which

surrounded him, and praying for divine guidance and protection amidst them, there is said to have appeared over against him in the heavens a pillar of light, in the form of a cross, bearing the inscription, "By this overcome." *In hoc signo vinces*. Those who were attached to paganism looked upon this as a most inauspicious omen; but it made a different impression on the mind of the emperor. He caused a royal standard to be made, like the appearance he had seen in the heavens.

THE GREAT STANDARD OF FRANCE, called *Auriflamme* or, *Ori-flamme*, a holy and golden banner, of St. Denis, which hung suspended over his tomb; Louis the Fat, first took it to battle. At the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415; it is said to have appeared for the last time.

THE ENSIGN OF THE DANES, &c., IN ENGLISH HISTORY; This was called, The Raven, which the pirates believed to have magic power, it having been woven, as they said, in one afternoon, by the 3 daughters of their great chief Ragnor Lordbrok, and that it would announce victory by appearing like a live raven flying, and defeat by hanging down and dropping. It was captured by Alfred the Great. See Maccabees.

STANI-LAUS, Augustus—The Last King of Poland. After several successions, the last sovereign, Stanislaus Augustus III. was elected in 1764. This prince, while a private nobleman, resided some time in London, and was a member of the Royal Society. His name deserves to be immortalized for his general exertions for the welfare and liberty of his subjects in 1791, when a revolution took place to remove those barriers which had before kept the nobility and citizens at too great a distance from each other. The king and nobles patriotically stood forth, and new formed the constitution in a manner that did them honour, taking the yoke of slavery from the people. But the barbarous policy of the neighbouring empires crushed the attempt. Stanislaus was deposed in 1795, and Poland dismembered by the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia.

STARS, The—The fixed stars shine with a twinkling appearance; the planets shine with a steady light. The number of fixed stars seen at any one time, by the naked eye, does not exceed 2,000; but, by the telescope, we discover countless myriads. Sirius, or the dog-star (supposed until very lately to be the

nearest to us of the fixed stars, from its being apparently the largest), cannot be less than 200,000,000,000 miles, that is, 200 billions of miles from the earth; a distance so immensely great, that light cannot pass through it in less than 30 years; a body moving in a straight line from the earth to it, at the rate of eight miles every minute, would require nearly 50,000,000 of years to reach it. Philosophers have supposed some of the stars to be so inconceivably remote, that the first beam of light which they emitted at the moment of their creation, though travelling at the rate of 192,000 miles in a second, has not yet reached the limits of our system; while others, which have been destroyed for many ages, will continue to shine in the heavens till the last ray which they emitted has reached our earth. Within the last few years, however, two stars have been ascertained to be within measurable distance. One of these, 61, Cygni, a small star in the northern hemisphere, was determined by Bessel, the German astronomer, to be 62,481,500,000,000 miles distant; the other, a Centauri, a large double star in the southern hemisphere, was proved, by the late Professor Henderson, of Edinburgh, to be at a distance of 21,479,500 000,000 miles, and to be three-fourths of the weight of the sun: whence it may be inferred that Sirius is not less than ten times larger; and our sun has therefore its superiors as well as its inferiors in size amongst the stars.

STEPPE—The Russian term *steppe*, implies dry, parched. The word is but partially applicable to the district it denotes. The Steppes have no uniform character. Some are richly cultivated, others consist of barren sands; some are studded with low saline plants, others with luxurious plants, intermingled with woods and pasture lands.

STOCKHOLM—The Venice of the North. The Swedes are proud of Stockholm, and justly so. No European capital, except Constantinople, can boast of such picturesque beauty of position, and none whatever affords so great a range of shifting, yet ever lovely aspects. Travellers are fond of calling it, in the initiative nomenclature of common-place, "The Venice of the North;" but it is not that swan of the Adriatic, singing her death song in the purple sunset, but a northern eagle, nested on the islands and rocky shores of the pale green Malar Lake.

STUART, Sir John—Hero of the Plains of Malda, from his bravery during that battle.

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STUART LINE of KINGS—(The most unfortunate in history.)

Some of its vicissitudes are—James I., King of Scotland, was assassinated; James II. was killed by the splinter of a cannon which burst near him at the siege of Roxburgh; James III. was killed in battle, while endeavoring to crush a rebellion of his subjects; James IV. fell at the battle of Flodden-field; James V. died of grief for the loss of a fine army; Mary, Queen of Scotland, was beheaded; Charles I., King of England and Scotland, shared the same fate; Charles II. wandered many years as an exile; James II., of England and Scotland, was compelled to abdicate the throne; the two pretenders, son and grandson of James II., after experiencing innumerable hardships in their fruitless attempts to recover the crown, were proclaimed as traitors, and a price of 40,000 pounds set upon their heads.

The following are anagrams upon certain individuals of this line :—

1. Charles James Stuart.

"Claims Arthur's Seat."—(A hill at Edinburgh, which renders this very remarkable.)

2. James Stuart.

"A Just Master."

3. *Maria Stewarda Scotorum Regina.*

"*Trusa vi Regnis, morte amara cado.*"

"Thrust by force from my kingdom, I fall by a bitter death."

4. *Maria Stevarta.*

"*Veritas Armata.*"

"Armed Truth."

SUMPTER, General—American War; called the Game Cock of the Catawba, from his great bravery, &c.

SUNRISE—In the eastern horizon at sunrise, and in the western at sunset, the color of the sky is usually red or yellow. This is owing to the solar beams having a greater portion of the atmosphere to traverse in order to reach us, most of the blue rays are lost by absorption and reflection in their passage, while the red and yellow, which have the greater momentum (variously modified by reflected and peculiar atmospheric conditions) are reflected. The golden, rosy, purple and fiery hues of the clouds and sky, are caused by the presence of aqueous and vesicular vapor in the air in different stages of condensation.

SUPERIOR LAKE, and the other Great Lakes—Lake Superior is called *The Mother of Lakes*. The latest measurements of the fresh-water seas of America are—the greatest length of Lake Superior is 400 miles ; the greatest breadth is 160 miles ; depth 900 feet ; elevation above the sea, 596 feet ; area, 32,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan, 320 miles ; its greatest breadth, 108 miles ; mean depth, 1,000 feet ; elevation, 578 feet ; area, 22,400 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 240 miles ; greatest breadth, 160 miles ; mean depth, 1,000 feet ; elevation, 578 feet ; area, 19,200 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 240 miles ; its greatest breadth, 80 miles ; mean depth, 84 feet ; elevation, 565 feet ; area, 9,600 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles ; its greatest breadth, 65 miles ; mean depth, 500 feet ; elevation, 332 feet ; area, 6,300 square miles. The greatest length of Lake St. Clair is 20 miles ; greatest breadth, 18 miles ; mean depth, 20 feet ; elevation, 570 feet ; area, 280 square miles. The total length of all six is 1,400 miles, covering an area altogether 80,780 square miles.

Lieut. Maury, in lecturing recently on the meteorology of the Lakes, spoke of the vast work of evaporation going on in the great chain of lakes of the North American Continent. He estimated that by the process of evaporation, the lakes were relieved of 5 or 6 times the quantity of water that passes over the Falls of Niagara. Imagine half a dozen Falls of Niagara boiled, so as to pass away into the air, and you have a condensation of lake evaporation.

SUWARROW—The most merciless and savage warrior of modern times. He is memorable for the massacre of Ismael, Dec. 22nd, 1790, when 30,000 men were put to the sword, and 6,000 women and children butchered in cold blood.

SWEDEN—Sweden, as well as Norway, was by the ancients called Scandinavia—Sweden, in the native language *Suitheod*, and more recently *Sweireke*, is said by northern antiquaries to imply *a country whose woods have been burnt or destroyed*. The name seems as ancient as the time of Tacitus, A.D. 98 : after describing the *Suiones*, who lived in Islands of the sea, the historian passes to the *Sitones*, who dwelt in the southern provinces of Sweden. The appellation *Sweden* must have been derived either from *Sictuna*, the old name of the chief town of the

Sitones, as appears from *Adam of Bremen*, or from *Suitheod*, the native term, softened however by the enunciation.

SWIFTESS OF BIRDS—A German paper, speaking of the swiftness of various birds, says, "A vulture can fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour. Observations made on the coast of Labrador convinced Major Cartwright that wild geese could travel at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The common crow can fly 25 miles, and swallows, according to Spallangain, 92 miles an hour. It is said that a falcon was discovered at Malta 24 hours after the departure of Henry IV. from Fontainebleau. If true, this bird must have flown for 24 hours at the rate of 57 miles an hour, not allowing him to rest a moment the whole time."

SYBARIS, City of—The inhabitants were famed for their luxurious and effeminate lives. Their weakness was betrayed in this manner. They decreed marks of distinction to such as excelled in giving magnificent entertainments: they removed from their city those citizens and artisans whose work was noisy; and even the cocks were expelled, lest their shrill cries should disturb the peaceful slumbers of the inhabitants. From this circumstance, any lazy and effeminate person is called a *Sybarite*.

SYCOPHANT—*Parasite* and *Sycophant* are terms descriptive severally of characters of a very contemptible kind. *Parasite* is compounded of the Greek words *para*, near, and *sitos*, corn; and Potter, in his "Antiquities of Greece," presents the following account of the way in which the compound term acquired its present signification. After telling us that the name of *parasiti* at first denoted simply those persons who held the honorable office of collector of the corn allotted for public sacrifices, "the public storehouse, he continues, where they kept the grain was called *parasition*. Diodorus, the Sinopesian, says, that, in every village of the Athenians, they maintained at the public charge, certain *parasiti*, or grain-collectors, in honor of Hercules; but afterwards, to ease the commonwealth of this burden, the magistrates obliged some of the wealthier of the inhabitants to take them to their tables, and entertain them at their own cost; whence this word seems in later ages to have signified a *trencherman*, a *flatterer*, or one that for the sake of a dinner, conforms himself to every man's humour." This is a very rational account of the way in which gentlemen who looked after the corn of the gods came to have their designation of *parasites*,

changed in meaning, so as to signify toad-eaters, as we call gentlemen of the parasitical order now-a-days. The mode, however, in which the word *sycophant* acquired its odious meaning, is much more simple and clear. But we defy our unclassical readers to guess from its etymology how *sycophant* came to bear the sense of a flattering tale-bearer. It is compounded of two words, *sukon*, a fig, and *phaino*, to show. From this pair of roots, one might expect *sycophant* to have meant a *grocer*, for he is your true fig-exhibitor. Nevertheless, mark how simple and appropriate the origin of the present signification is. It was forbidden by law to export figs from Athens. Man, however, has always been a smuggling animal, and as the Athenians did not like the restrictive enactment in question, they were apt now and then to try and evade it in a quiet way. But wherever smugglers are, there will be found *informers* also, and accordingly the poor fig exporters were sometimes caught. The only revenge they could take was to fix on these informers the title of *sycophants*, or *fig-showers*, in a contemptuous sense, and by and by the word was applied to denote all contemptible tale-bearers and flatterers whatever.

SYLLA, or SULLA—A great Roman General ; *Felix vel Fortunatus*. He was a noble Roman of the family of the Scipios ; in his youth he had been addicted to all vices ; he first served in the quaestorship under Marius. Sallust doubted whether his valor or fortune were superior, whereby he gained the surname of Felix. He died of the lousey disease, or *morbis pedicularis*.

SYLLA'S PROSCRIPTIO, or PROSCRIPTION—He published a list of those who were proscribed, offering a reward of two talents for the head of each. In consequence of this, 5000 persons of distinction perished, among whom were 40 senators, and 1600 knights.

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TABLE—of Inhabitants of different Zones. Those who live under the same meridian and parallel of latitude, but on opposite sides of the equator, are called relatively to one another *Antiaci*, from *anti*, *opposite to* ; and *oikeo*, *to dwell*. Those who live on the same side of the equator, and under the same parallel of latitude, but differ 180° in longitude, are called *Periaci*, from

peri, about ; and *oikeo*, to dwell. The inhabitants of places under the same parallel of latitude, but on opposite sides of the equator, and differing in longitude 180° , are called the *Antipodes* of each other, from *anti*, opposite to ; and *podos*, the foot. The inhabitants of the different zones are also distinguished according to the projection of their shadows. Thus, the inhabitants of the torrid zone are called *Amphiscii*, from *amphi*, around, and *skia*, a shadow ; because their shadow is projected sometimes towards the North and sometimes towards the South ; or *Ascii*, from *a*, without, and *skia*, because they sometimes have no shadow. The inhabitants of the temperate zones are called *Heteroscii*, from *heteros*, different, and *skia*, because their shadows are always projected in opposite directions, or towards the poles. And the inhabitants of the frigid zones are named *Periscii*, from *peri*, about, and *skia*, because, during their longest day, their shadows describe a circle round them.

TARTARY—*Eastern and Western Tartary* now frequently receive the name of *Central Asia*. The term *Tartary* has long been a common but vague designation for the whole region ; though it might more properly be called *Mongolia*, from the name of the most numerous race ; or the western part might be styled *Turkestan*, the central *Mongolia*, and the eastern *Mantchooria*.

TAPESTRY—This kind of weaving was borrowed from the Saracens, and hence the first workers were called in France, *Sarazinois*. Wm. Sheldon first brought it to England.

TARQUINIUS—King of Rome ; Priscus or the Ancient, from his age.

TARQUINIUS—Last King of Rome ; called *Superbus*, The Proud, from his haughty disposition.

TE DEUM—A solemn hymn of the Romish and Greek Churches, beginning with the words *Te Deum laudamus*, *We praise Thee, O God*. It is generally supposed to have been the composition of St. Augustin, A.D. 390. It is sung as a national thanksgiving for a victory, a bounteous harvest, or the removal of some signal evil.

TEETOTALLER—An artisan of Preston, Lancashire, England, named Richard Turner, in addressing temperance meetings, made constant use of this word, for want of one to express how great a drunkard he had once been, and how great an abstainer

he then was. He used to exclaim "I am now a *Teetotaller*." This is the origin of the word.

TELEGRAPHS—One of the greatest wonders of the age is the telegraph. A message can be sent from New York to Boston *in an instant of time*, which once took a week of travel. The first telegraph wires were posted between Washington and Baltimore, in 1847, and the first message sent over them was, "What hath God wrought!" As this message was suggested by a young lady of Hartford, the governor of Connecticut claimed it for his State, and engraven in letters of gold, it may be seen in the rooms of the Historical Society of that State.

TELL, Wm.—The Wallace of Switzerland. He was born at Altorf, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, and died, 1354. He was the great deliverer of his country from Austrian oppression. See Morgarten.

TERRA-DEL-FUEGO—The Land of Fire, on account of the number of volcanoes or the red colour of the coast.

The island of **TERRA-DEL-FUEGO** is separated from Patagonia by the straits of Magellen. The aspect of the country is dreary, and the climate is as cold as that of Lapland, though the latitude is only that of the North of England.

TENURES, Curious—A farm at Broadhouse, in Langsett, in the parish of Peniston, and county of York, pays yearly to Godfrey Bosville, Esq., 'a snow-ball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas.'

William de Albermarle holds the manor of Loston, 'by the service of finding, for our lord the king, two arrows, and one loaf of oat bread, when he should hunt in the forest of Dartmoor.'

Solomon Attefield held land at Repland and Atterton, in the county of Kent, upon condition, 'that as often as our lord the king would cross the sea, the said Solomon and his heirs ought to go along with him, to hold his head on the sea, if it was needful.'

John Compes had the manor of Finchfield given him by Edward III., for the service of 'turning the spit at his coronation.'

Geoffrey Frumbrand held 60 acres of land in Wingfield, in the county of Suffolk, by the service of paying yearly to our lord the king two white doves. John de Roches holds the manor of

Winterslew, in Wiltshire, by the service that when the king should abide at Clarendon, he should go into the butlery of the king's palace there, and draw, out of whatever vessel he chose, as much wine as should be needful for making a pitcher of claret which he should make at the king's expense, and that he should serve the king with a cup, and should have the vessel whence he took the wine, with all the wine then in it, together with the cup whence the king should drink the claret.

The town of Yarmouth is, by charter, bound to send the sheriffs of Norwich 100 herrings, which are to be baked in 20 pies or patties, and delivered to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, who is to convey them to the king.

At the coronation of James II. the lord of the manor of Heyden, in Essex, claimed to hold the basin and ewer to the king by virtue of one moiety, and the towel by virtue of the other moiety of the manor, whenever the king washed before dinner; but the claim was allowed only as to the towel. We also find that a certain man held his manor of the king "on condition that he should find litter for the king's bed, viz., in summer, grass or herbs and 3 grey geese; and in winter, straw and 3 eels, thrice in the year if the king should come thrice in the year to Aylesbury where the manor was." These are only a few of the remarkable tenures of which we read in the History of Great Britain.

THEBES, in Greece—Heptapylos, from its 7 gates. It was built by Cadmus, the son of Agenor, hence the citadel was called the Cadmea. It was the capital of Boeotia, in Greece, and although the inhabitants gave rise to the words *Theban pig*, to express a man of uncommon stupidity and inattention, yet it produced some great men, as Pindar, Epaminondas, and Pelopidas.

THEBES, in Egypt—Diospolis, or City of Jupiter; Hecatompylos from its 100 Gates.

It was built by Busiris king of Egypt, and called Heliopolis, or The City of the Sun; and from each of its 100 gates, upon an emergency, could pour 20,000 fighting men, and 200 chariots. It was ruined by Cambyzes, king of Persia.

THEMISTOCLES—A celebrated Athenian. Themistocles, an Athenian General, famed for his valor and address: he gained the signal victory at Salamis; but, being afterwards banished by his ungrateful countrymen, he sought refuge at the court of

Xerxes, king of Persia ; and soon after, to avoid bearing arms against the Athenians, poisoned himself. The following is recorded after the victory of Salamis :

The commanders declared who had distinguished themselves most, and best deserved the prize of victory, (a laurel crown,) by writing their names upon a slip of paper : after this battle of Salamis, each general adjudged the first prize to himself, the second to Themistocles, thus tacitly giving him a decided preference to all.

THEODOSIUS—A. D., 390 ; Sometimes called the last Roman Emperor, on account of his sons, Arcadius and Honorius, dividing it into East and West at the death of their father. He is also called *Magnus*, The Great, *Le Grand* ; also Augustus, and the Invincible.

THEODOSIUS—Roman Emperor of the East, A. D. 445. The Younger, to be distinguished from his grandfather, Theodosius Magnus.

THEOPHILUS—Bishop of Antioch, 2nd century, was the first who used the word Trinity, to express the 3 persons in the God-head.

THERMOPYLÆ—The Key of Greece, from its natural position, Leonidas with 300 Spartans, engaged the Persians under the conduct of Xerxes, with 10,000 men ; Leonidas and his brave fellow-soldiers were all killed, except one man, who fled back to Sparta, where he was treated with deserved contempt, till he made amends for his cowardice at the battle of Platæa. See Aristodemus.

THIBET, or TIBET—The Switzerland of Asia, on account of its mountains and high altitude. In Thibet exist the most extraordinary religion and government in the world. Some healthy peasant is purchased when young, who is privately tutored for the purpose ; he resides in a pagoda upon the mountain Putuli, where he sits in a cross-legged posture, without speaking or moving otherwise than by lifting his hand in approbation of some favourite worshipper ; and the neighbouring people flock in numbers with rich presents to pay their adorations. He is called the Grand Lama, or Dalay Lama, and they pretend that he is always young and immortal. When he begins to grow old, they privately dispatch him, and set up another in his stead. In this country the eldest brother marries a wife, and all the

others have her. The name of *Tibet*, which is probably Hindoo or Persian, is, in the country itself and in Bengal, pronounced *Tibbet* or *Tibt*. But the native appellation is *Pue* or *Pue Koa-chin*, said to signify *the snowy region of the north*.

THOMAS—The Apostle. He was called *Didymus*, from being a twin, *didumos*, *double*.

THOMAS A. BECKET—St. Thomas of Canterbury; assassinated in the reign of Henry II., 1170.

THOMSON, George—The Eloquent Anti-Slavery Advocate; When requested to stand as an M. P., so that he would more effectually advocate the cause of slavery; one of his friends made this anagram on his name.

George Thompson; O go; the Negro's M. P!!!

This is a most remarkable anagram.

THREE—Odd numbers seem to have been much regarded by the ancients, particularly the number 3, as "having a beginning, a middle and an end." The adoption of this number probably arose from the Trinity. The following are among the principal times in which it is used in history.

If the eyes were sore they were washed 3 times. The priests in sacrifices sprinkled 3 times. In the Salian dance they beat the ground 3 times. In execrations they spat 3 times on the ground. Jupiter's thunderbolt had 3 forks. Neptune's trident had 3 prongs. Cerberus, Pluto's dog, had 3 heads. The Pythian priestess sat on a tripod with 3 legs. There were 3 Fates in Mythology and 3 Graces.

The Graces, to whose influence all that could please in nature or art was ascribed, were 3 in number; namely, *Thalia*, *Aglais* and *Euphrosyno*. They are represented as the companions of Mercury, Venus, and the Muses.

The Fates were 3 in number; namely, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*. To them was intrusted the management of the fatal thread of life. *Clotho* draws the thread of life between her fingers, *Lachesis* turns the wheel, and *Atrapos* cuts the spun thread with her scissors.

There were 3 Furies in do. and 3 Cyclops. The Furies, called also *Enmenides* and *Diræ*, were also 3 in number; namely, *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megara*. To *Alecto* was consigned the duty of punishing the crimes of ambition and lust; to *Megara*, that of envy; to *Tisiphone*, that of hatred and anger. They are

represented with snakes instead of hair, and brandishing in one hand whips and iron chains, in the other torches and a smoking flame.

The Cyclops were, Arges, Brontes and Steropes. There were 3 times 3 Muses; 3 Harpies.

The Muses were 9 in number. They were all considered as the Goddesses of poetry and the fine arts in general, though each had a particular province. Their names and particular provinces were as follows :—

Clio, the Goddess of history; Euterpe, the Goddess of music; Thalia, the Goddess of comedy and gayety; Melpomene, the Goddess of tragedy and epic poetry; Terpsichore, the Goddess of dancing; Erato, the Goddess of elegiac and amorous poetry; Polyhymnia, the Goddess of memory, rhetoric, and oratory; Urania, the Goddess of astronomy; and Calliope, the Goddess of heroic poetry.

The Muses were sometimes called Pierides, Citherides, Heli-coniades, and Parnassides. They are frequently represented as dancing around their God Apollo.

The Harpies were monsters, with the faces of women and the body of birds, human arms and feet, with long claws, like the talons of carnivorous birds. Their habits were represented as filthy to the extreme. They were Calæno, Ællo, and Ocypete.

There were 3 several capacities to the sun, as Sol, Apollo, Liber. And to the Moon also 3, as Hecate, Diana and Luna. The Sabines prayed 3 times a day, and Daniel prayed 3 times a day. In Macbeth, we have 3 witches, and they danced 9 times, or 3 times 3. The Romans drew out their soldiers in 3 lines of battle. (*triplex acies*). The 3, who were crucified on Mount Calvary. The 3 crosses of Calvary. The great sheet 3 times let down and 3 times taken up in Peter's vision at Joppa. The 3 sons of Noah; Shem, Ham and Japhet. Noah 3 times sending forth the dove. The 3 young men cast into the furnace in Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-Nego.

The twice 3 virtues of the Chinese; their twice 3 laudable actions, and their twice 3 essential points of knowledge. 1. The 6 virtues, viz., prudence, piety, wisdom, equity, fidelity, concord. 2. The 6 laudable actions, namely, obedience to parents, love to brothers, harmony with relations, affection for neighbors, sincerity with friends, and mercy with regard to the

poor and unhappy. 3. The 6 essential points of knowledge, that of religious rites, music, archery, horsemanship, writing, and accounts. The 3 times 3 books which the woman brought for sale to Rome and offered to Tarquin; then the twice 3; lastly, the 3. The 3 parts of every insect—head, corslet, and body; and the 3 parts of every tree—pith, wood, and bark. A 3 decker, and 3 banks of oars, and 3 oared galley, invented by the Corinthians and called triremes, B.C. 786. The cock crew 3 times when Peter remembered he had denied Jesus 3 times. The devil 3 times tempted our Saviour in the wilderness, and thrice was foiled. In the capitol of Rome were 3 temples—to Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, hence Jupiter (being centre) was called "*Media qui sedet æde Deus*." There were twice in Roman history a Triumvirate, or 3 men holding supreme rule, 1st. Julius Caesar, Pompey the Great, and Crassus, Dives; 2nd. Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus. The 3 warriors or mighty men of David—Adino, Eleazer, and Shammah. Balaam 3 times blessing, instead of 3 times cursing Israel, when required by Balak. David's punishment for numbering Israel, 3 years of famine; 3 months' dangerous warfare; or 3 days' pestilence. He chose 3 days' pestilence. As Jonah was 3 days and 3 nights in the whale's belly, so the Son of Man was 3 days and 3 nights in the heart of the earth. The ancient British priests were divided into 3 classes—Druids, Bards, Ubates, or inferior priests. 3 of the ships of Æneas dashed on hidden rocks, and 3 dashed on sandbanks. The 3 celebrated promontories of Sicily, which from its 3 sides was called Trinacria and Triquetra. The doors of the temple of Janus were only 3 times shut in 8 centuries—in the days of Numa, at the end of the Punic war, and at the birth of our Saviour. The 3 Horatii and the 3 Curatii of Roman History. The 3 Hesperides of Mythology, Egle, Arethusa, and Hyperethusa. The Jordan was 3 times miraculously divided—by Joshua, Elijah, and Elisha, and Elisha alone. The 3 examples of wonderful friendship—David and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias, and Orestes and Pylades. The 3 ensigns of Mercury's office—Caduceus, Petasus and Talaria. The 3 divisions of History—Ancient, Middle, and Modern. The 3 borders on the shield of Achilles. Hector 3 times fled round the walls of Troy. 3 Angels appeared to Abraham, to inform him of the destruction of the cities of the plain. 3 days of the chief butler,

and 3 baskets of the chief baker, which they saw in the dream, interpreted by Joseph. 3 temples stood one after the other on Mount Moriah, at Jerusalem. Solomon's, Ezra's, and Herod's.

THE 3 JUDGES OF TARTARUS—The Judges of the souls of the dead were 3 in number, named Minos, Æacus, and Rhadamanthus. The place of punishment of the wicked was called Tartarus, or the Infernal Regions. The abode of the good was called the Elysian Fields. 3 rivers—Acheron, Styx, and Cocytus,—were to be crossed by the dead before the final judgment, and no one could cross these rivers until his body was buried. The souls of the unburied were doomed to wander on the banks for a period of a hundred years.

Alfred usually divided his own time into 3 equal parts ; 1 he allotted to sleep, diet, and exercise ; another to business ; and a 3rd to study and devotion. The ancient Britons, according to Cæsar's account of them, were divided into 3 classes of people, answering to our nobility, clergy and commonalty. The Gorgons were 3 in number ; namely, Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno. They are represented as having scales on their bodies, brazen hands, golden wings, tusks like boars, and snakes for hair. Paul says, thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck. Richard III. made a truce of 3 years, 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days, and 3 hours, with Saladin, the emperor of the Saracens ; and one of the conditions was, that the pilgrims should be allowed their pilgrimages unmolested. Homer wrote 3 works, viz : The Iliad, the Odyssey and the *Batrachomyomachia*, or the Battle of the Frogs and Mice. Geryon was a celebrated monster represented by the poets having 3 bodies, and 3 heads. Cæsar writes that C. Valerius Proculus was bound by Ariostus, king of the Germans, with 3 chains, and 3 lots were cast to see how he should be put to death. The Centaur Chiron educated 3 great heroes of antiquity, viz., Hercules, Achilles and Æsculapius.

The 3 words spoken by every Roman soldier when he took the *Sacramentum* or military oath, "Idem in me." The same to me, because one man said the oath aloud, and all passing him repeated the above 3 words. In the city of Rome all who had 3 children were excluded from all troublesome offices. The Roman foot soldiers (*pedites*) were divided into 3 kinds, viz., the *Hastati*, from *hasta* a spear ; the *Principes*, better soldiers

than the former, and the Triarii or soldiers of the 3rd line (veterans) ; they are also called Pilani from *pilum*, a javelin. The 3 words by which the Lictors of Rome cleared the streets for the passage of the Consul, viz., "*cedite, Consul venit*" or "*dote viam Consuli* ;" give room, the Consul comes, or make way for the Consul. We read of 3 sieges of Quebec, viz. 1st, that of Sir David Kerkt, A.D. 1629 ; 2nd that of Wolfe, A.D. 1759 ; and 3rd that of the Americans under General Arnold, A.D. 1775. In the History of Canada, we read that Sebastian Cabot made 3 voyages to the New World, and that *three* of the ships of Giovanni Verrazani were obliged to return to France on account of being damaged by a great storm. Jacques Cartier entered the St. Lawrence with 3 ships, and erected at Gaspé Bay a cross 30 feet high, with a shield bearing the 3 *fleur de lys* of France. We also read in the History of this Province, that Cartier on a subsequent voyage, laid up 3 ships at Cap Rouge, and sent the other 2 back to France. Chauvin made 3 voyages to the country of New France, (*La Nouvelle France*) Canada, and during the 3rd he died. The 3 great tribes of Indians when Cartier arrived, viz., The Algonquins, The Hurons and the Iroquois, or Five Nations. The twice 3 nations or tribes who came from New York State to Canada at the Revolution, viz., Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras. The Company of 100 Associates, agreed to furnish implements, lodging, food, &c., for 3 years to all their servants, and 3 priests for each of their settlements. The fierce Oneidas and Mohawks killed 3 officers, one of whom, De Chasy was nephew to the viceroy. Half way between Montreal and Quebec lies the city of *Three Rivers*, from standing on the banks of 3 streams. Canada was invaded at 3 different points, A.D. 1759. (See History of Canada). There are 3 component parts in the manufacture of gunpowder, viz., nitre, sulphur and charcoal. In every 100 parts of powder, there are 76 charcoal, 15 nitre, and 9 sulphur. When nitre was scarce in the British Islands, A.D. 1626 ; the inhabitants of London, Westminster, and a number of other places, were commanded by royal proclamation to keep all their *urine* throughout the year, for making saltpetre. 3 times has the Eddystone Light house been destroyed by fire and tempest ; 1st during the dreadful tempest of November 27th, 1703 ; 2nd in 1755, destroyed by fire, and

3rd in 1770, which was also partially burned, and the present one has continued uninjured since, A.D. 1774.

The 3 men whose burial places were never known, viz., Moses, Attila, and Alaric. Attila was buried in a wide plain, in a coffin enclosed in one of gold, another of silver, and a third of iron. With his body was interred an immense amount of booty, and that the spot might be forever unknown, all those who had assisted at the burial were deprived of life. The Goths acted nearly in a similar manner on the death of Alaric in 410. They turned aside a small river in Calabria, and buried him in a grave formed in the midst of the channel. After restoring the stream to its course, they put to death all those who had been concerned in the formation of so singular a place of sepulture. There are 3 daughters of the Great Sheridan Family, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, well known on this side of the Atlantic through her poverty and her misfortunes! Lady Blackwood, and Lady Seymour, who was the Queen of beauty at the famous Eglinton Tournament. These 3 beautiful Sheridan sisters used to be called "The Three Graces of England." Gaul was divided into 3 parts—"Omnis Gallia divisa est in tres partes." The inhabitants were Belgæ, Aquitani and Celtæ. Spain was also anciently divided into 3 parts, viz., Hispania Tarraconensis, Hispania Batica, and Hispania Lusitania. The Goths 3 times captured Rome, A. D. 408, A. D. 409, and A. D. 410, and the Cherusci, A. D. 10, captured 3 legions in the Saltus Tentoburgiensis. Hippomenes threw 3 golden apples before Atalanta to try and outstrip her in the race. The 3 great divisions in the life of Moses—40 years in the Egyptian Court; 40 years a wanderer and an exile in Arabia, and 40 years leader of the Jews. During the year 1818, 3 great systems of education claimed public attention in England. First, that of mutual instruction, propagated by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, and hence called the Lancastrian method of instruction. 2nd. The interrogative or intellectual system of questions without answers; and 3rd. That of Mr. Pestalozzi, by oral questions.

There were 3 principal modes or measures among the ancients, viz,—The Lydian, the Phrygian, and the Dorian. The Lydian was the most doleful; the Phrygian the most sprightly, and the Dorian the most grave and majestic. The 3 gods to whom Agamemnon was likened by Homer in the 2nd Iliad, viz.,

Jove, Mars and Neptune. Homer says, he, (Agamemnon) in his eyes and countenance resembled Jove, the Thunderer; was like Mars in girth, and had the port of Neptune. In the Museum of Cincinnati (Queen of the West) there is a remarkable curiosity in the shape of a cup made of clay, with 3 faces on the sides of it, each presenting the regular features of a man, and beautifully delineated. This cup goes by the name of the "ΤΡΙΥΝΑ ΟΥΡ," for some antiquarians imagine that the makers had an allusion in its manufacture to the Trinity of the Godhead. The Three in One. The Turks have 3 sorts of wives, viz., legitimate ones which they actually marry; wives in Kebin, which they may hire for any set time and are at liberty to leave them again, and slaves which they buy like any other commodity. A beetle was an instrument used for beating or pounding. It was a heavy and clumsy-looking article; sometimes so large that it required 3 men to manage it, as appears by the term three-man beetle, found in Shakespeare. In ancient times we read of the old Greek proverb, "*Tria Kappa Kakista*," beware of the 3 k's, i. e., Kappadocia, Kilicia and Krete, now all spelled by C. The Rhine, from Switzerland, upon entering Holland, divides into 3 branches—the Waal, Leck, and old Rhine; The Rio-de-la-Plata, or the River of Silver, is composed chiefly of 3 great rivers, the Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay. Dinner-tables among the Romans were three-sided, and the guests congregated in threes. 3 handfuls of sand cast over a dead body had, with the Romans, all the virtues of a funeral. The 3 divisions in the life of a Roman Vestal Virgin, viz., the Vestal Virgins were bound to the ministry for 30 years; for the first 10 they were employed in learning the sacred rites, for the next 10 in performing them, and for the last 10 in instructing the younger virgins.

THUMB-SCREW—One of the torturing instruments of the Spanish Inquisition. The Rev. Mr. Carstairs was the last who suffered by it before the *privy council of England* to make him reveal secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted; after the Revolution in 1668, the thumb-screw was given to him as a present by the council; Wm. III. desired to see it, and expressed a wish to try it on, bidding the doctor turn the screw; but at the 3rd turn he cried out "*Hold! Hold! Doctor; another turn would make me confess anything.*"

THUNDER and LIGHTNING—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other, as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every second.

The color of lightning is variously white, orange, and blue. Its hue appears to depend on its intensity, and height in the atmosphere.

There is a class of interesting and harmless meteorological phenomena due to the communication of electricity in a strong degree. It becomes visible in the form of pale colored flames, quivering on the extremities of bodies which are non-conductors, as the points of spears and other military weapons, the manes and tails of horses, the topmasts and yard-arms of ships, called Mariners' Lights, or St. Elmo's Fire. In showers of rain and snow, the drops have been observed to be luminous, owing to a strong charge of electricity in the air.

TIDES—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes place every 6 hours. The tides are occasioned by the united action, exercised by the moon and sun, upon the earth and its waters. The tide movement of the ocean is indicated by a great marginal wave or swell which rises and falls generally twice every day on all coasts of the globe, except on those of the Mediterranean Sea where it is sometimes not perceptible. The height to which successive tides rise differs exceedingly in different quarters of the globe, and is everywhere; variable. In the open ocean they attain only a few feet; but in confined seas, as in the Bay of Fundy, they sometimes rise 60 or 70 feet. The greatest rise is called the *spring-tide* and the least the *neap-tide*.

TIGRIS—This river is so called from a Persian word signifying an arrow, to denote the swiftness of the waters; the natives call it *Nahar-as-salem*; *The River of Peace or Prosperity*.

TIME—In consequence of the difference of time, a traveller in going round the world to the east will *lose a day*, if he count by his watch.

If he could go eastward to Batavia, or half round the globe in a week, at that season of the year when the Sun rises at 6 o'clock, he would find it Sunday morning there when it should be Saturday evening by his account.

If he should leave on Monday morning, and travel over 90 degrees of longitude in a day, without altering his watch, the sun would rise on Tuesday morning, 2 hours earlier than in Canada, or at 4 o'clock by his watch; on Wednesday morning, 4 hours earlier, or at 2 o'clock; and on Thursday morning, at 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, by his account, it would rise for Friday morning; at 8 o'clock on Friday evening for Saturday; and on reaching Batavia, he would find it sunrise on Sunday, when by his account it should be 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

If another traveller should go round westward at the same time, he would gain 2 hours every day, and he would find it sunrise on Sunday, when it should be sunset on Sunday.

There would then be a day's difference between the two travellers. If each should go on round the globe, one would gain 24 hours, and the other would lose 24 hours, and when they met there would be 2 days' difference in their reckoning, if they did not correct their watches.

In this way voyagers find the longitude, by seeing what the difference is between the time of noon where they are, and the watch which they carry from home without altering, which is called a *chronometer*. If noon is at 11 o'clock by their watch, they know that they have sailed 15 degrees east; if it is at 1 o'clock, that they have sailed 15 degrees west.

TIMON of Athens—Misanthropus, or the Manhater; so called, because having spent a large estate on his friends, who afterwards deserted him, he utterly disliked the whole species.

TIMUR BEG, or **TAMARLANE**—Called *Timur Lenk*, or *Lame Timur*. *Timur Lenk* is commonly corrupted into *Tamarlane*. *Timur* signifies iron. This great warrior made a pyramid of human skulls before Damascus, in which the enormous number of 75,000 was employed. He also took the celebrated Bajazet prisoner.

TINTS of the OCEAN—The waters of the Globe exhibit various hues, which depend upon a variety of circumstances.

The ocean absorbs all the prismatic colors, except that of

ultramarine, which is reflected in every direction. This is the true color, in general, when seen apart from atmospheric influence, modified by the depth; but every gleam of sunshine, passing cloud, winds, shoals and sand-banks, affects its tints.

Particular parts of the ocean show peculiar colors—the sea is white in the Gulf of Guinea, and black amid the Maldive Islands. Various purple, red, and rose-colored waters occur in the eastern parts of the Mediterranean, in the Vermilion Sea off California, in the Red Sea, and in tracts along the coast of Chili, Brazil, and Australia. Green water appears in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, and also in connection with the deepest blue in the Arctic ocean.

These appearances are permanent, and so distinct, that ships have been seen partly in blue and partly in green water at the same time.

These tints are occasioned by differently colored *animalcules*, which occur in countless myriads, furnishing sustenance to many of the larger inhabitants.

TITUS—The Roman Emperor; Called, from his goodness, The Delight of Mankind.

TOBACCO—*Nicotiana Tabacum*; so called, from the Island of Tobago, or from Tobacco, a province of Yucatan, or according to others, from Tobasco, in the Gulf of Florida; called also the "Virginian Weed." It is on this plant the following charade is made:

A Cross and a Circle, and 2 Semicircles with straight line to meet,

An Isosceles triangle standing on feet,

2 Semicircles and a Circle complete.

TOKAY, or TOOKAY—Is a place famous for its wine, which for strength and flavor is preferred to all the other wines of Hungary.

TOMYRIS, or THOMYRIS—A queen of Scythia, against whom Cyrus is said to have led an army; whom she took prisoner, cut off his head, and throw it into a vessel of blood, saying, Thou didst thirst after blood, take thy fill of it—" *satia te sanguine quem sitisti.*"

TORNADO—This is a sudden and vehement gust of wind from all points of the compass, and frequent on the coast of Guinea. A tornado seems to partake much of the nature of a whirlwind,

or perhaps of a waterspout, but is more violent in its effects. It commences very suddenly: several clouds being previously drawn together, a spout of wind proceeding from them, strikes the ground in a round spot of a few rods or perches in diameter, and proceeds thus half-a-mile or a mile. The proneness of its descent makes it rebound from the earth, throwing such things as are moveable before it, sideways, or in a lateral direction from it. A vapor, mist, or rain, descends with it, by which the path of it is marked with wet.

TRAJAN—Roman Emperor; *Optimus*, The Best, from his many good qualities. Trajan is distinguished as the greatest and the best emperor of Rome. The veneration in which he was held by the Romans, may be known by their manner of blessing future emperors. They always wished for them the fortune of Augustus and the goodness of Trajan.

TREVES—The Most Ancient of German Cities; The Mother of German Cities.

TRIUMPH—On the day appointed, the general, crowned with laurels, pronounced an oration to the soldiers and surrounding multitude, relating his military achievements; then the march began with a long procession, in which were carried inscriptions, containing the names of the nations, provinces, or cities, he had conquered; the priests assisted, leading the beasts used for sacrifice. The conqueror, in an ivory car richly ornamented, closed the procession. He was surrounded by his friends and relations, bearing branches of laurel; the procession stopped at the Capitol, where they sacrificed to Jupiter, and deposited part of the spoils. The lustre of the Roman conquests was often tarnished by their inhumanity to the conquered; their prisoners, if of high rank, were only reserved to suffer superior mortifications; the captive monarchs and generals were bound in chains, their heads closely shaven (a mark of peculiar degradation), and they were thus presented a sad spectacle to the gazing multitude.

TROPICS—So called from the Greek verb *trepo*, I turn; because the sun recedes from the equator till it is distant $23^{\circ} 28'$, and then turns back and approaches it again.

TUN—A large wine cask. There is a tun at Heidelburgh, that held 800 hogsheads, and was generally full of the best Rhenish wine. The French emptied and knocked it to pieces, in A.D.

1688, but a new one was fabricated; the custom of giving entertainments on its platform has died away, and it now remains mouldering in a damp vault, quite empty.

TURKEY—As European Turkey constitutes a modern sovereignty, the greater part of which was formed in the fifteenth century, upon the ruins of Constantinople and of the Byzantine empire, there is no ancient appellation for its whole extent. It embraces many ancient kingdoms and states, which now afford only a melancholy remembrance of classical names and events. The name *Turks* or *Turkomans* signifies *wanderers*; hence the modern appellation *Turkey* is applied to the country occupied by these tribes both in Europe and Asia.

TURKISH WOMEN of the **SULTAN**—called "The Lights of the World." Lola Montez says:—Through the politeness of Sir Stratford Canning, English Ambassador at Constantinople, who gave me a letter to a Greek lady residing in the Sultan's harem, I was kindly permitted to visit, as frequently as I pleased, the inside of that institution, and look upon what they call in Turkey "The Lights of the World." These "lights of the world" consisted of some 500 bodies of unwieldy fatness.

TYRE—The Sister of Sidon. After it was taken by Alexander the Great, he put all the inhabitants to the sword, except 2,000 whom he reserved for crucifixion, and he actually had crosses erected along the sea-shore, where this barbarous sentence was rigidly executed. Tyre was an ancient and famous city of Phœnicia, built by Agenor on an island about 6 furlongs from the sea. This was the mother of many famous cities, as Carthage, Utica, Cadiz, &c.

U

UMBRIA—A country of Italia; so called, either from *imbrius*, on account of the frequent showers supposed to fall there, or from the shadow (*umbra*) of the Apennines which hung over it.

UNIFORM, MILITARY—This was first used in France by Louis XIV., in A. D. 1668. It was shortly afterwards adopted by England.

UNION of **SCOTLAND** and **ENGLAND**—The Crowns of these 2 countries were united under James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, March 26th, 1603.

UNION of IRELAND—Proposed and rejected by the Irish Parliament, A.D. 1799, and finally accomplished, A.D. 1800.

UNITARIANS—This order began in A.D. 1550. The Unitarians believe in and worship One only self-existent God, in opposition to those who, besides the Father, worship his Son Jesus Christ.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA—Originally 13 States, now increased to 33.

The sign for dollars (\$), said to be made from the initials of these words (U.S.), written one above another.—See Origin of Stars and Stripes.

UNXIA—A surname of Juno, derived from *ungere*, to anoint; because it was usual among the Romans for the bride to anoint the threshold of her husband's house, and from this necessary ceremony wives were called *Unxores*, and afterwards *Uxores*, from the Goddess Unxia, who presided over them—see Calus.

UPPER LAKES of America—Called, The New Mediterranean.

URIM and THUMMIM—Light and Perfection. It is conjectured to have been some means of inducing an answer from God upon extraordinary occasions. The high priest was the officiating minister, and whenever the ceremony was performed, he dressed in all his richest pontificals, and wore the most costly ornaments. It was never used for a private person or occasion, but only for the King, the President of the Sanhedrin, and General of the army, &c., and always upon something relating to the common welfare of the Church or State.—*Ashe*.

V

VALENTIA—The Garden of Spain, from its fertility.

VALERIAN—The Roman Emperor; Sapor's Foot-stool, from allowing that king to place one foot on his back whilst mounting his horse.

In endeavoring to repel an incursion of the Persians, he was taken prisoner, by Sapor, their king; by whom, during a captivity of 7 years, he was treated with the utmost cruelty.

We are told that in chains, and clothed in the imperial purple, he was exposed to the gaze of the multitude, a constant spectacle of fallen greatness; and that whenever the Persian monarch mounted on horseback, he placed his foot on the neck of the Roman Emperor. When Valerian at last sunk under the weight of grief and shame, it is said that his skin, stuffed with

straw, and formed into the shape of a human being, was preserved for ages in one of the most celebrated temples of Persia.

VALUE of PRINCES—£400,000 was the price paid to the Scots for delivering up to the English, Charles I.

2. Margaret of Anjou was ransomed for £12,500.

3. £1,000 offered by Parliament for the head of Charles II.

4. £30,000 for that of the Pretender.

5. Richard I. was ransomed for the large sum of £100,000 or 150,000 marks; he had before been sold by the Duke Leopold of Austria, to the Emperor Henry IV., for £60,000.

6. King John, of France, was redeemed by his subjects for the enormous sum of 4,000,000 crowns.

VALUE of FEASTS in the Olden Times—William the Conqueror, after he was peaceably settled on the throne of England, sent agents into different countries, to collect the most rare dishes for his table; by which means, says John of Salisbury, this island, which is naturally productive of plenty and variety of provisions, was overflowed with everything that could inflame a luxurious appetite. The same writer informs us that he was present at an entertainment which lasted from 3 p.m. to midnight, at which delicacies were served up, which had been brought from Constantinople, Babylon, Alexandria, Palestine, Tripoli, Syria, and Phœnicia. These delicacies were doubtless very expensive. Thomas Becket (says his historian, Fitz-Stephen) gave £5, equivalent to £75 at present, for one dish of eels.

The coronation feast of Edward III. cost £2835 18s. 2d., equivalent to about £40,000 of our money. At the installation of Ralph, Abbot of St. Augustine, Canterbury, A.D. 1309, 6000 guests were entertained with a dinner consisting of 3000 dishes, which cost £287 5s., equal in value to £4,300 in our times. "It would require a long treatise (says Matthew Paris) to describe the astonishing splendor, magnificence, and festivity, with which the nuptials of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and Cyncia, daughter of Raymond, Earl of Provence, were celebrated at London, A. D. 1243. To give the reader some idea of it, in a few words, above 30,000 dishes were served up at the marriage dinner."

VANCOUVER'S ISLE—Gibraltar of the Fucca Straits, from its natural advantages.

VATICAN, The—The word "Vatican" is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings containing 7,000 rooms on one of the 7 hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length, and about 1,000 in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero.—It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the 6th century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year, 1060, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., king of Aragon. In 1605, Clement V., at the instigation of the king of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for many years. It is now the repository of multitudinous treasures of art.

Vatican comes from *vates*, a prophet, because it was here that Romtena Aubgurs foretold future events. The "Thunders of the Vatican." This term was first used by Voltaire, the great French poet, A.D. 1747.

VELOCITY and MAGNITUDE of the PLANETS—Astronomy presents some astonishing facts. The velocity of the planets is wonderful. A ship seldom goes more than 12 miles an hour—a race horse 20 to 30 miles—a bird, say 50—and the most violent storm blows but 80 or 100 miles—even a cannon ball only moves at the rate of 480 to 800 miles an hour—but these immense bodies move 30, 100, and even 200 times faster than the swiftest cannon ball. The velocity of Mercury is 105,000 miles an hour, or 200 times swifter; and we who live on the earth, pass every minute over a space of 1000 miles!

The magnitude of the planets is astonishing to our weak minds. From the top of some mountains we may see 40 miles in every direction, or 5000 square miles. But the surface of the whole earth is 200,000,000 square miles, or equal to 40,000 such landscapes. Were we to see one such landscape every hour, for 12 hours each day, it would take more than 9 years to see the whole surface of the earth in this slight way. If we should attempt to cross every square mile, travelling 30 miles a day, it would take 18,000 years.

VELOCITY of WINDS—A gentle breeze moves about 4 miles an hour; a common brisk wind about 15 miles; a high wind 30; a

storm 60 ; a violent hurricane 100 miles an hour.

VELOCITY of a FALLING BODY—The velocity of the falling body is always the effect of the moving force, and is, *ceteris paribus*, proportional to the force of gravitation. A body falling freely, acquires at the end of one second a velocity of 30 feet. The same body, if falling on the moon, would acquire in one second only a velocity of 30-360ths of a foot = 1 inch, because, in the moon, the intensity of gravitation (the pressure acting on the body, the moving power) is 360 times smaller.

VELOCITIES COMPARATIVE—According to Dr. Bradley, an undulation of light reaches the earth from the sun (a distance of 191,434 miles, or 1,010,771,520 feet) in one second of time. The motion of sound is found to be 1142 feet in the same period. The velocity of lightning is equal to 23 English miles in a second ; and that of a hurricane, which tears up trees and carries buildings before it, is 100 miles in an hour. According to the computation of Cepede, the great northern whale swims at the rate of 33 feet in a second, at which rate he might go round the globe, in the direction of the equator, in 564 hours, or 47 days ; while man is so inferior in the velocity of his movements, that to traverse a space equal to the circumference of the globe, would cost him 3 hours of hard walking, every day for 7 years.

VENICE—Queen of the Adriatic ; Swan of the Adriatic ; The Fairy City. Venice is built on above 100 islands, in a lagoon, before the mouth of the river Brenta. Numerous canals and bridges, the latter ascended by steps ; the Rialto, a marble bridge over the Grand Canal ; streets only 3 or 4 feet wide, paved with slabs ; little communication by walking, none by riding, almost entirely by boats called gondolas ; St. Mark's square, 550 feet by 230 feet, being the largest open place in the city, in which a great part of the inhabitants are crowded together in the evening ; St. Mark's church, the Ducal palace, and the buildings generally, are a mixture of eastern and gothic architecture. A lagoon is shallow salt water almost land-locked. A chain of islands running North and South, some of which are connected by artificial moles, protects this lagoon from the storms of the open Adriatic. Venice was built in 452, by the inhabitants of Aquileia, and other towns, which places had been destroyed by Attila, the King of the Huns. It was a most tyrannic republic, the nominal head, called the Doge, having no real power ; whose

principle of judicial action was, that it was "better that 9 innocent should be punished, than that one guilty should escape." A strange custom was the annual marriage of the Adriatic Sea by the Doge, who went in the state vessel called the Buc-centaur, and espoused the sea by dropping a ring into it.

VIA APPIA—The Queen of (Roman) Ways; *Regina Viarum*; Remains of this road which extended from Rome to Capua and thence to Brundisium are to be seen at the present day. Its length was 350 miles.

VILLAIN and RASOAL—2 words of totally different import now to what they originally had. They signified, retainer, or follower. In the 1st edition of the English Bible occurs the following. "I Paul a rascal of Jesus Christ."

VOLCANO—The term volcano is derived from Vulcan, the name which the Romans gave to their imaginary god of fire, and is applied to those mountains which send forth, from their summits or sides, flame, smoke, ashes, and streams, of melted matter called lava. Upon ascending to the top of a mountain of this kind, there is found to be an immense and deep hollow, which is denominated the crater or cup. From most of the volcanoes which are not extinct, there is a smoke more or less frequently arising; but the eruptions, which are discharges of stones, ashes, lava, &c., accompanied with lofty columns of fire, violent explosions, and concussions of the earth, happen at irregular and sometimes very long intervals. It seems to be a very general rule that the greater the mass and the elevation of the mountain, the less frequent and more tremendous are the eruptions.

The volcanoes of the New World are higher and more terrific than those of the Old. They are found at intervals in the great western chain from Terra del Fuego, to Alaska, and beyond that in the Aleutian Islands. There are 16 in the Chilian Andes, 6 in the Bolivian, 18 in the Columbian, 38 in the Mts. of Guatemala, 6 in the Mts. of Mexico, 4 on Alaska, 32 on the Aleutian Islands, and some between Mexico and Alaska. Active volcanoes exist also in the West Indian islands of St. Vincent, Guadaloupe, and St. Kitts. Next to Java, the most powerful volcanic agency in the world seems to be in Mexico and in the Aleutian Islands.

The volcanoes of the New World do not generally eject lava,

but only scoria and ashes. This probably arises from their great height, which causes the lava to become partially solid before it can reach the mouth of the crater.

ÆTNA.—Mount *Ætna* or *Gibello*, the fabled forge of *Vulcan*, in which the *Cyclops* made thunderbolts, rises 10,870 feet above the sea. The first eruption mentioned is that noticed by *Diodorus Siculus*; the second, recorded by *Thucydides*, happened 734 years B. C.; one, which began in 1664, lasted 14 years; and that of 1693, which was accompanied by an earthquake, overturned the town of *Catania* (though 10 miles distant from the mountain), and buried no less than 18,000 persons in its ruins.

HECLA.—The volcanoes of Iceland may be classed amongst the grandest features of Nature. Of these, Mount *Hecla* is the most remarkable, being situated in the southern part of the island, about 20 miles from the sea, above which it rises to the height of about 5000 feet. The summit is covered with snow, except in some spots where the internal heat predominates. The craters are numerous, but the eruptions rare.

JORULLO.—One of the active volcanoes of Mexico, *Jorullo*, was formed in one night, in 1759. It is 1,700 feet above the plain it stands on, which, previous to the eruption, was cultivated, being covered with sugar and indigo plantations.

KIRAUUA.—One of the most awful and sublime volcanoes is that of *Kirauua* in one of the Sandwich Islands. It was seen in a state of high activity in 1834 by Mr. Douglas. He describes it as a deep sunken pit, occupying 5 square miles, covered with masses of lava which had been in a state of recent fusion. In the midst of these were two lakes of liquid lava; in both there was a vast cauldron in furious ebullition, occasionally spouting to the height of from 20 to 70 feet, whence streams of lava, hurrying along in fiery waves, were finally precipitated down an ignited arch, where the force of the lava was partly arrested by the escape of gases, which threw back huge blocks, and literally spun them into threads of glass, which were carried off by the wind like the refuse of a flax-mill. He says the noise could hardly be described, that all the steam engines in the world would be a whisper to it.

STROMBOLI.—consists of one large mountain, on which is a volcano, rising, in a conical form, to the height of 3000 feet. It

burns without ceasing ; and for ages past has been looked upon as the great *lighthouse* of the Mediterranean.

VESUVIUS.—Vesuvius is a famous burning mountain or volcano, about 8 miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Its first eruption on record, which was accompanied by an earthquake, happened in the year 79, and proved fatal to *Pliny* the naturalist. Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to *Rome*, but also beyond the Mediterranean into *Africa*, and even to *Egypt*. Birds were suffocated in the air, and fell down upon the ground ; and fishes perished in the neighbouring waters, which were made hot and infected by it. The lava, ashes, and other matter ejected from the crater overwhelmed *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*. These cities, after remaining buried 16 centuries, were at length discovered, the former in 1713, Pompeii about 40 years later, many of the houses being in a state of good preservation.

VOLTAIRE—A celebrated Frenchman. Infidelity's Mightiest Champion ; The Scourge of Religion—see his Life for particulars.

VORTIGERN, King of Britain—Pendragon, or Head King. Egbert was the last Pendragon. He united the Saxon Heptarchy, and became King of all England.

VULGAR ERRORS or BELIEFS—That leases are made for 999 years because a lease for 1000 would create a freehold. That deeds executed on a Sunday are void. That in order to disinherit an heir-at-law it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will, for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property. That a funeral passing over any place makes it a public highway. That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death. That a man marrying a woman who is in debt, if he takes her from the hands of the priest clothed in a single under garment, will not be liable for her engagements. That those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish. That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may. That the husband has power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market with a halter round her neck. That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution. That if a criminal has been hanged and revives, he cannot afterwards be executed. That a ring made from the hinge of a coffin will cure the cramp, and that a halter wherewith a cri-

minal has been hanged, if tied round the head, will cure the headache:—tight round the neck, it is an infallible cure!

WALES, PRINCE of—The 1st Prince of Wales was Edward II., who having been born at Caernarvon Castle, on the 25th April, 1284, was called Caernarvon. Immediately after his birth, his father presented him to the Welsh Barons as their future sovereign, and exclaimed, "*Eich Dyn*;" literally in English, "This is your man;" but signifying "This is your King."—See *Mottoes*.

WALES, Princess of—The only lady who ever received this title was Mary, commonly styled Bloody Mary. When her father saw that he had 2 daughters, he enacted that Mary, the elder of the two, should be called as above; but when a son, Edward VI., was born, the epithet was dropped.

WALL of CHINA—Was built 2100 years ago, to protect China from the invasions of the Tartars. It is 1500 miles long, 25 feet high, and 24 broad. This work, which is deservedly esteemed among the grandest labors of art, is conducted over the summits of high mountains, some of which rise to the height of 5225 feet, across the deepest vales, over broad rivers by means of arches, and in many places is doubled or trebled, to command important passes; while at the distance of every hundred yards is a tower or massive bastion; some of the towers, which are square, are 48 feet high and above 50 wide.

WARS of YORK and LANCASTER HOUSES—These wars arose out of a contest for the throne, between the two houses of York and Lancaster. It was termed the War of the Roses, from the badge of the York party being a white, and that of the Lancaster a red rose. It arose in complicated disputes about the succession among the descendants of Edward III. The feud thus arising was not concluded until Henry VII. asserted the ascendancy of the Lancaster party on the field of Bosworth, and united the two by marriage with a daughter of the York party.

King Richard at Bosworth was killed, and the Crown conferred upon the earl of Richmond, and an end put to the wars between the two houses of York and Lancaster, begun upon the intrusion of king Henry IV., and continued till the death of king Richard III. There were fought 12 pitched battles, and 2 kings, 1 prince, 10 dukes, 2 marquesses, 24 earls, 27 lords, 2 viscounts, 1 lord prior, 1 judge, 139 knights, 441 esquires, and 84,998 private soldiers were slain; which being added to the

638 of superior quality, there appears to have been killed in the quarrels between the two roses, 85,625.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE—Father of his Country, *Pater Patriæ* ; Father of the People ; Sage of Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON CITY—City of Magnificent Distances ; so called because the Government buildings are placed at long intervals from each other.

WAT—of English History ; called Tyler or Tiler, because his occupation was that of a tile maker. See History of England for particulars of Wat's rebellion.

WATER-SPOUTS—These singular phenomena, so frequently observed on the ocean, result when two winds of different temperature meet. The winds condense the vapor and give it a whirling motion, so that it descends tapering towards the sea below, and causes the surface of the water to ascend in a pointed spiral form till it joins that from above, assuming the appearance of an upright and an inverted cone, being thinner in the centre than either above or below.

When a water-spout has a progressive motion, the upper and under part must move in the same direction, and with equal velocity, otherwise it breaks, which frequently happens, when a noise is heard, resembling the falling of a cataract. The following is a general description :

Under a dense cloud the sea becomes agitated with violent commotions, the waves dash rapidly towards the centre of the agitated waters, on arriving at which, they rise whirling round in a spiral direction towards the clouds. This conical ascending column is met by another descending column, which moves towards the water and joins it. In many instances the lower column is from 18 to 30 rods in diameter near the base. Each column, however, diminishes towards the centre, where they often unite, their diameters being no more than 4 or 5 feet. If a ball is discharged from a gun or cannon into the centre, it causes the water-spout to break, and its progressive motion is arrested. Lightning is frequently seen to issue from the centre and sides of the water-spout, particularly when it breaks, but no thunder is heard.

WATERFALL—The highest waterfall in the world is in the Sandwich Islands, and is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high. The stream on which the fall occurs runs among the peaks of one of

the highest mountains—so high that the water never actually touches the bottom—so great is the distance that the water is converted into mist, and ascends to the clouds again.

WATERFALL, INDIAN—Among the cliffs of the Eastern Ghauts, about midway between Bombay and Cape Comorin, rises the river Shirawati, which falls into the Arabian sea. The bed of the river is one-fourth of a mile in direct breadth; but the edge of the fall is elliptical, with a sweep of half a mile. This body of water rushes at first, for 300 feet, over a slope at an angle of 45° , in a sheet of white foam, and is then precipitated to the depth of 850 more, into a black abyss, with a thundering noise. It has therefore the depth of 1,150 feet! In the rainy season the river appears to be about 30 feet deep at the fall; in the dry season it is lower, and is divided into 3 cascades of varied beauty and astonishing grandeur. Join our fall of Genesee to that of the St. Lawrence, and then treble the two united, and we have the distance of the Shirawati cataract. While we allow to Niagara a vast superiority in bulk, yet in respect to distance of descent, it is but a mountain rill compared with its Indian rival. *Rochester Democrat.*

WATER POPULATION of CHINA—Sir John Bowring thus speaks of the water population:—The enormous river population of China, who live only in boats, who are born and educated, who marry, rear their families, and die—who, in a word, begin and end their existence on the water, and never have or dream of any other shelter than the roof, and who seldom tread except on the deck or boards of their *sampans*—shows to what an extent the land is crowded, and how inadequate it is to maintain the cumberers of the soil. In the city of Canton alone it is estimated that 300,000 persons dwell upon the surface of the river; the boats, sometimes 20 or 30 deep, cover some miles, and have their wants supplied by ambulatory salesmen, who wend their way through every accessible passage.

WATTS, Dr. Isaac—A celebrated English Divine, called from his beautiful hymns, The Poet of the Sanctuary.

WAVES—Waves arise from the action of the winds, in contact with the surface of the ocean. Their height or magnitude is in proportion to the intensity and duration of the force exerted. The common saying of waves running mountains high is a popular exaggeration. Forty feet is considered the extreme

height of waves, or 20 feet above and below the general level of the ocean. At a comparatively small depth the ocean is tranquil when furious tempests are agitating its surface. The effect of the strongest gale probably does not extend 200 feet below the surface.

WAY of clearing the BACK WOODS—Sir Francis Head, in a work published (Oct. 1846), says, that some of the Back Woods of North America are being cleared in the following way : "The mosquitoes torment the bisons and other wild animals to such an intolerable degree that they run with eagerness into any smoke they can reach, having learned that their little tormentors will not follow them there. The Indians then, instead of hunting for game, set fire to the forests. This brings the animals about them, and they are shot at comparatively little trouble to the Indians. This is eventually favourable to the white agriculturist, but it is destructive of the poor Indian ; at least as long as he continues a mere hunter."

WE—The common language of kings is *we*, which plural style was begun by King John, A.D. 1199. The German and French monarchs first used the *we*, A.D. 1200. Public writers in newspapers use the same, to signify that what they write proceeds from a plurality of pens.

WEALTH of the ANCIENTS—Cæsus possessed in landed property a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large amount of money, slaves and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum. He used to say that a citizen who had not a sufficient sum to support an army or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. The Philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberias, at his death, left £29,624,000, which Caligula spent in 12 months. Vespasian, on ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000 000. The debts of Milo amounted to £800,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,995,000. He had purchased the friendship of Curio for £500, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,000,000 ; he owed this sum on the ides of March, and it was paid by the kalends of April ; he squandered £147,000,000. Applus squandered in debauchery, £500,000 ; and finding, on the examination of the state of his affairs, that he had only £80,000, poisoned himself because he

considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Caesar gave Satulla, the mother of Brutus a pearl of the value of £10,000. Cleopatra, at an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in vinegar a pearl worth £8,000 and he swallowed it.

WEBSTER, Noah—The celebrated Lexicographer of America; called from his work, *The Great Expounder*—see Dr. Johnson.

WEIGHTS, MOVING GREAT—The pedestal of Peter the Great's statue, weighing 1,200 tons, was easily transported to St. Petersburg by division and distribution of the motive power. A similar method was employed nearly 4,000 years ago in moving those gigantic masses which astonish the tourist in Egypt. The weight of the monolithic temple of Latrna, which, according to Herodotus, was carried from Elephantine to Buto in the Delta, is computed at from 5,000 to 6,000 tons. This may appear somewhat apocryphal, but every Nile voyager knows the vast sitting statue of Rameses II. in the Memnonium at Thebes, a single block of close-grained syenite, upwards of 60 feet high, and weighing more than 887 tons, which was brought, about B. C. 1850, from the granite quarries of Assouan, a distance of nearly 130 miles, and must have been moved across a considerable interval (making every allowance for the inundation) between the quarry and the river, and again from the river over alluvial soil to the Temple.

A painting in a tomb near the village of Dayr-e-Nakl, discovered by Irby and Maugles, shows how it was done. The painting represents a sitting figure about 24 feet high, fixed on a wooden sledge, with skate-shaped wooden runners, and dragged by 4 rows of men (43 in each) pulling at ropes attached to the front of the sledge, apparently along a plank road. At the feet of the statue a figure leans over and pours from a vase abundance of grease on the ways, and on its knees stands another beating time with his hands to make them all pull together.—This tomb is of the date of Osirtasen II., about 1650 B. C. The distribution of force is still better illustrated in the columns at Fateerch, described by Sir G. Wilkinson, 60 feet long and 8 feet in diameter, with a sort of trunnions worked in the stone along the greater part of their length, to each of which would be fastened its separate rope.

With simple manual force well distributed, and upon wood sliding over wood, well lubricated—in preference to rollers,

which also they understood—this people, sometimes called barbarous, succeeded in moving weights over distances which might even embarrass our "age of inventions."

WELLESLEY, Arthur, Duke of Wellington—The anagram from his name is remarkable :

Arthur Wellesley.

" *Truly he'll see war.*"

WHEN EASTER COMES—It will be interesting to learn that Easter, which was on the 24th of April this year, last fell on that day in 1791, and will not fall on that date again till 2011. Since the introduction of the Gregorian Almanac, this has been the case in the years 1639, 1707, and 1791. The period in which Easter can fall, reaches from the 22nd of March (earliest date) to the 25th of April, (latest date) leaving 35 different days for the celebration of this festival. In this century Easter will fall only once (1886) on the latest date, the 25th of April.

WESLEY, John—A celebrated English Divine. The Founder of the Methodists.—*See Methodists.*

WHIRLPOOLS—Scylla and Charybdis. A rock and gulf which form the straits of Messina: the poetical fiction recorded of them is, that Scylla was formerly a beautiful woman, changed by the envy of the enchantress Circe into a monster; Scylla, in despair, threw herself into the sea, and was turned into a rock. Charybdis was said to be a ravenous woman, changed by Jupiter into a gulf beneath the rock.

Spallanzani has explained the wonders of Scylla and Charybdis; the former being a lofty rock on the Calabrian shore, with some caverns at the bottom, which, by the agitation of the waves, emit sounds resembling the barking of dogs. The only danger is when the current and winds are in opposition, so that vessels are impelled towards the rock. Charybdis is not a whirlpool or involving vortex, but a spot where the waves are greatly agitated by pointed rocks, and the depth does not exceed 500 feet.

The Malström is a remarkable whirlpool off the shore of Nordland, which engulfs boats and even ships; nay, the struggles of the whale have not always saved him from the danger: the bottom is full of craggy spires, and the noise truly tremendous.

Here is a description of the Malström from a recent authority.

Mr. Crowe says:—"When I crossed it, I observed the fishermen in their small boats in the midst of the Malström, with their long sea-lines overboard, quietly following their daily labors, which will be rather at variance with other reports concerning it. The inhabitants of the Lafodens, who call it simply by the name of the Ström, know very little, and think still less, about it." There is, however, a whirlpool of great danger on the coast of that country, called *Salten Fiord* or *Salten Strom*.

The third whirlpool is a small one, on the west side of Scotland, between the islands of Scarba and Jura, called *Coryvrechan*. It is caused by a conical rock rising abruptly from the bottom, where the depth is 600 feet, and reaching to within 90 feet of the surface of the water. When the tide sets in, with a fresh breeze in an opposite direction, the eddying waters rise in short, heavy waves, which are very dangerous.

WHIRLWINDS—Whirlwinds sometimes arise from winds blowing among lofty and precipitous mountains, the form of which influences their direction, and occasions gusts to descend with a spiral or whirling motion. They are frequently, however, caused by two winds meeting each other at an angle, and then turning upon a centre. When winds thus encounter one another, any cloud which happens to be between them is of course condensed, and turned rapidly round; and all substances sufficiently light are carried up into the air by the whirling motion which ensues. The action of a whirlwind at sea, occasions the curious phenomenon called a water-spout; which see.

The following account of the WHIRLWINDS OF EGYPT, is from Belzoni's Narrative:—"A strong wind which arose this day leads me to mention some particulars of the phenomena that often happen in Egypt. The first I shall notice is the whirlwinds, which occur all the year round, but especially at the time of the kamseen wind, which begins in April, and lasts fifty days. Hence the name of *kamseen*, which in Arabic signifies fifty. It generally blows from the south-west, and lasts four, five, or six days without varying, so very strong that it raises the sand to a great height, forming a general cloud, so thick that it is impossible to keep the eyes open, if not under cover. It is troublesome, even to the Arabs; it forces the sand into the houses through every cranny, and fills everything with it. The whole is like a chaos. Often a quantity of sand and small

stones gradually ascends to a great height, and forms a column of 80 or 70 feet in diameter, and so thick, that were it steady on one spot, it would appear a solid mass. This not only revolves within its own circumference, but runs in a circular direction over a great space of ground, sometimes maintaining itself in motion for half an hour, and wherever it falls it accumulates a small hill of sand. God help the poor traveller who is caught under it!"

WICKLIFFE—Morning Star of the Reformation; The Evangelical Doctor; His followers were called Wickliffites, Lollards, or Gospellers. See Followers of Wickliffe.

WILLIAM—Son of Rollo, Conqueror of Normandy, *Longus Epée* or Long Sword from the great length of the weapon which he wore.

WILLIAM I.—of England, A.D. 1066; The Conqueror; The Bastard, called by the first title from conquering Harold and the English at the battle of Hastings, and by the second from being an illegitimate son of Robert the Devil of Normandy, *Gulielmus Normanus, Vulgo Conquisitor*. He caused a general survey of the lands to be made; in his reign began the first wars with France; the Norman laws and language were introduced; many forts built. He reigned with arbitrary sway, and instituted the curfew bell. See Law, &c.

WILLIAM II.—of England, A.D. 1087; Rufus, so called from his red hair, *rufus*, red, (same as Phyrus.)

William Rufus, was cruel and irreligious. He invaded Normandy, his brother's dukedom; engaged in the crusades; and was killed by an arrow, in the New Forest, Hampshire, from the bow of Sir Walter Tywel who inadvertently shot the king whilst aiming at a stag.

WILLIAM III.—of England, Prince of Orange, married Mary, daughter of James II. and thus received the crown.

WILLIAM IV.—of England, The Pacificator; from his readiness in preventing national wars. During his reign no foreign war was carried on and no subject was executed for high treason, nor was there any rebellion.

CAUSE OF RARITY OF WILLIAM IV.'S COPPER COINAGE.—When the copper coins of the last reign appeared, a slight tinge in the colour of the metal excited the suspicions of those accustomed to examine such things that it contained gold, which proved

to be the fact ; hence their real value was greater than that for which they passed current, and they were speedily collected and melted down by manufacturers, principally, I believe, as an alloy to gold, whereby every particle of that metal which they contained was turned to account. I have been told that various Birmingham establishments had agents in different parts of the country, appointed to collect this coinage. *Notes and Queries.*

WOLFIUS—The Inventor of the Anemometer, or instrument to measure the strength and velocity of the wind, from *anemos*, wind, and *metron*, a measure.

WOLSEY, Thomas—The Boy Bachelor ; graduated at 14 years. It is on him that the celebrated example of alliteration is made, viz :—

“ Begot By Butchers, But By Bishops Bred,
How High His Honour Holds His Haughty Head !

WORSTED—A village of Norfolkshire, in England, where the yarn was first spun which bears its name ; obtained its name A.D. 1340. See Origin of Worsted.

WORDS of the GREAT—Their last sentence or word, as far as is known :—*Adams, J. O.*—It is the last of earth. *Adams*—Independence for ever. *Anna Boleyn*—It is small, very small (clasping her neck.) *Addison*—I have sent for you Lord Warwick to see how a Christian can die. *Arnold of Winkelreid*—See this article. *Antony Mark*—Though I fall, my fate is not ignominious, a Roman myself, I at last by a Roman am overcome. *Augustus Caesar*—Have I not played the farce of life well ? *Bozaris* (Marco)—To die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain. *Burns, Robt.*—See this article. *Byron*—I must sleep now ; others say his last words were, my daughter, Greece. *Charles I., of England*—Remember. *Charles II. do.* Don't let poor Nelly starve ; (viz. Nelly Gwynne his mistress.) *Charles 9th, of France*—What shall I do ? I am lost for ever, I know it ! referring to St. Bartholemew's massacre. *Cranmer*—Lord, receive my spirit. *Cromwell*—Then I am safe. *De Stal*—I have loved God, my father, liberty. *Donne*—Thy will be done. *Elizabeth, of England*—all my possessions for a moment of time. *Epanimondas*—Satis vixi, invictus enim morior. *Edward VI., of England*—Lord take my spirit. *Franklin, Benj.*—A dying man can do nothing easy. *Frederick V.*—There is not a drop of blood on my hands. *George IV., of Eng-*

land—And is this death? *Goethe*—The artery ceases to beat. *Gregory VII.*, *Hildebrand*—I have loved righteousness and hated iniquity, therefore do I die in exile. *Grotius*—Be serious. *Haydn*—God preserve the Emperor. *Hannibal*—Let us now relieve the Romans of their fears, by closing the existence of a feeble old man. *Hedley Vicars*—Cover my face. *Henry VIII.*, of England—Monks, monks, monks. *Hooper*—Lord receive my spirit. *Humbolt*—How grand these rays! they seem to beckon earth to Heaven. *Jefferson*—I resign my soul to God, my daughter to my country. *Josephine*—I can say with truth that the 1st wife of Napoleon never caused a tear to flow. *Jugurtha*—Oh, Hercules! how cold your bath is! *Johnson, Dr.*—I am now about to die. *Julian*, the Apostate—Vicisti Gallilæe. *Julius Caesar*—See this article. *Mahomet*—O God pardon my sins; yes, I come among my fellow citizens on high. *Mary Queen of Scots*—Into Thy hands I commit my Spirit. *Mirabeau*—Let me die to the sound of delicious music. *Napoleon Bonaparte*—Tête de l'armée. *Nelson Heratio*—See this article. *Nero*, Roman Emperor—What an artist is lost! *Pericles*, of Athens—I never caused any one citizen to mourn on my account. *Scott, Sir Walter*—I feel as if I were myself again. *Tasso*—In tuas manus Domine. *Vespasian*, Roman Emperor—An Emperor should die standing. *Washington*—It is well.

X, Y & Z.

XENOPHON—The Attic Muse. A famous historian, philosopher, and warrior, who commanded the 10,000 Greeks, in their celebrated retreat to their own country, after the battle of Cunaxa.

XERES, (Je'-rez)—A flourishing city of Andalusia, Spain, near the Guadalete, with an extensive trade in the well-known wine called sherry; name taken from Xeres.

YANG-TSE-KIANG—Lieutenant Habersham, in his letters from China, asserts that the Mississippi river, which we call the "Father of Waters," is not to be compared to the Yang-tse-Kiang river, to which he applies the name of the "Mother of Waters." In proof of this, he compares the width and volume of the two streams. The Mississippi, opposite New Orleans, is not quite 600 yards wide, with a mean depth of 100 feet, and a

mean velocity of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. Thus a body of water $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 600 yards wide, and 100 feet thick, is driven into the Gulf of Mexico every hour. A little more than 100 miles from the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang (The Son of the Sea) is located the city of Kiang-Yin. The river here is 1,000 yards wide, has an average depth of 99 feet, and a mean velocity of 2 miles per hour. Thus we have, he remarks, a body of water 2 miles long, 1,900 yards wide, and 99 feet thick, hourly urged into the bosom of the Yellow Sea. Compare this volume with the first, and it will be found to be almost double.

YEAR of CHRIST'S BIRTH—Christ was born 479 years after the building of Rome; 4004 years after the creation of the world; and in the 4th year of the 193rd Olympiad.

ZEALAND, NEW—First called *Staten Island*, was found by Captain Cook to consist of two large islands, divided by a strait called *Cook's Strait*. One of these islands is rather barren and mountainous, and thinly inhabited: but the other is much more fertile, and of better appearance. The flax plant is found here growing to the height of several feet, and yields very strong lint for cordage.

European fruits, grain and plants, it is thought would flourish here in the utmost luxuriance. From the vegetables found here, it is supposed that the winters are milder than those of England; and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm; so that it is imagined, if this country were settled with people from Europe, they might, by moderate industry, be soon supplied, not only with the necessaries but with the luxuries of life, in great abundance. These isles lie the nearest of any to the *Antipodes of London*.

Here are forests of vast extent, filled with very large timber trees. The inhabitants of New Zealand are stout and robust, and equal in stature to the largest Europeans; their colour, in general, is brown, sometimes not deeper than that of a Spaniard. Both sexes have good features. Their dress is very uncouth. Their weapons are lances, darts, and a kind of battle-axe; and they have generally shown themselves very hostile to the Europeans who have visited them.

ZENGIS KHAN—The Most Great. Sometimes spelled with a G.

A famous chief of the East. His name was Temugin. He is also called, *The Supreme Monarch*. Zengis means greatest or supreme.

ZENOBIÀ—Queen of the East; Star of the East; Empress of the East.

After Aurelian had quelled an irruption of the Alemanni, and subdued several usurpers that had arisen in Gaul, he turned his arms against Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. This remarkable woman claimed descent from the Macedonian kings of Egypt; and while she equalled her ancestor Cleopatra in beauty and grace, she far surpassed her in virtue and valor. Her understanding was strengthened and adorned by study. She was not ignorant of the Latin tongue, and possessed in equal proportions the Greek, Syrian, and Egyptian languages.

Description of Aurelian's Triumph. This triumph was the most magnificent that was ever enjoyed by a Roman conqueror. Hundreds of the most curious animals, from all parts, opened the procession. The wealth of Asia, the arms and ensigns of many conquered nations, and the magnificent plate and wardrobe of the Queen of the East, were displayed. But the most interesting object in the whole procession was Zenobia herself, as bound with a golden chain, and so covered with costly jewels as almost to faint beneath their weight, she preceded on foot the chariot in which she had hoped to enter Rome. Aurelian afterwards built her a palace at Tibur, and allowed her sufficient to support her in almost regal splendor. Her daughters married among the nobles of Rome.

The Modern Queen of Palmyra was Lady Esther Stanhope; the following is a description of her journey, &c., to the ancient Tadmor (Palmyra). She landed at Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), and at this place took up her residence for a time, with a view of learning the Arab language, and of taking other steps preparatory to the commencement of exploring journeys into the most inaccessible parts of Arabia, of Mesopotamia, and of the desert. While prosecuting these initiatory measures, Lady Esther entered into free and frequent intercourse with all who were calculated to give her either counsel or aid in the execution of her enterprise. After being thoroughly familiarised with the language, costume, manners and usages of the country, she organised a numerous caravan, and loaded a great number of camels with rich presents destined for the Arab chiefs and their tribes. With this caravan she visited all parts of Syria, and sojourned, at various times, at Jerusalem,

Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Balbec, and Palmyra. The French poet and traveller, Lamartine (to whose account of Lady Esther, drawn up from a personal visit, I am indebted on the present occasion), relates that "at Palmyra, the numerous tribes of wandering Arabs who had facilitated her approach to that city's ruins, assembled round her tent, to the number of 40 or 50,000, and, charmed with her beauty, her grace, and her splendour, proclaimed her **QUEEN OF PALMYRA**, and delivered firmans (missives or credentials) into her hands, by which it was agreed that every European to whom she might deign to grant a protection, should be allowed to visit in perfect security the desert and ruins of Balbec and Palmyra, provided he pledged himself to the payment of 1000 piastres as a tribute.

ZENITH and NADIR—The *Zenith* is the uppermost pole of the horizon, an imaginary point in the heavens, directly over our head. On the artificial *Globe*, it is the most elevated point on its surface, in which the eye of the spectator can be placed.

The *Nadir* is the lowest pole of the horizon; that is, an imaginary point directly under the feet, and consequently diametrically opposite to the zenith.

ZODIAC, The, or The ECLIPTIC—Represents that path in the heavens which the sun seems to describe by the earth's annually revolving round it. It is divided into 12 equal parts, called signs, and each sign contains 30° , corresponding to the 12 months of the year, and the days of the months.

It is called the ecliptic, because the eclipses must necessarily happen in this line, where the sun always is.

The names and characters of the 12 signs, with the time of the sun's entrance into them, are as follows:

Aries, or the Ram; March 20th.

Taurus, the Bull; April 20th.

Gemini, the Twins; May 21st.

Cancer, the Crab; June 21st.

Leo, the Lion; July 23rd.

Virgo, the Virgin; August 23rd.

Libra, the Balance; September 23rd.

Scorpio, the Scorpion; October 23rd.

Sagittarius, the Archer; November 22nd.

Capricornus, the Goat; December 22nd.

Aquarius, the Waterman; January 20th.

Pisces, the Fishes; February 19th.

ZOILUS—A grammarian of Amphipolis, called Homeromastix, or Homer's Scourge, because he wrote against Homer; he also carped at the writings of Plato, and other approved authors; whence it came to pass that Zoilus was commonly used for any snarling critic. He is also called, The Snarling Grammarian.

ZOPYRUS—A nobleman of Persia, who, when Darius had long besieged Babylon in vain, maimed himself by cutting off his nose and ears, and fled to the Babylonians: they being moved with pity, and taking him to bear a deadly hatred to the king, made him their general; and he, taking a convenient time, delivered the city to his master, who gratefully said, *He would rather have Zopyrus whole, than take 20 Babylons.*

NOTE.

The Compiler begs leave to state, that he has strictly adhered to the Spelling of proper names, as they were found in the works from which he has selected his information, and that the seeming discrepancy of having one name spelled twice with a little difference in the same work, rests entirely on this ground. Notwithstanding a great amount of labour, he begs the kind indulgence of Subscribers and the Public to a few typographical errors which have crept in, such as the transposition or inversion of a letter, which will be found in a few instances throughout the work.

ERRATA :

Page 15,	for Anaxogoras	read Anaxagoras.
" 59,	" Nonacrius	" Nonacris.
" 67,	" Peter	" Pater.
" 111,	" Stations	" Station.
" 112,	" New Yokk	" New York.
" 135,	" 1007	" 1604.
" 146,	" States	" State.
" 151,	" Strutho	" Struthio.
" 156,	" Peloponessus	" Peloponnesus.
" 163,	" Lllanos	" Llanos.
" 208,	" Perrenial	" Perennial.

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