Text Modeling for the Humanities and Social Sciences

CS7180: Special Topics in Al David A. Smith



Digital Breadcrumbs





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- Text messaging
- Social media
- Phone records
- Web links
- Web searches
- Smart cards
- License plates



Slide from David Lazer

Digital Detritus

- Tweets
- Emails of government employees
- Supreme Court decisions
- Anti-vax message boards
- Newspaper ads for runaway slaves
- Nineteenth-century novels
- Letters written by seventeenth-century scientists

The Roots of Big Data

- Big Government, Business, Science
- Social change: Living online
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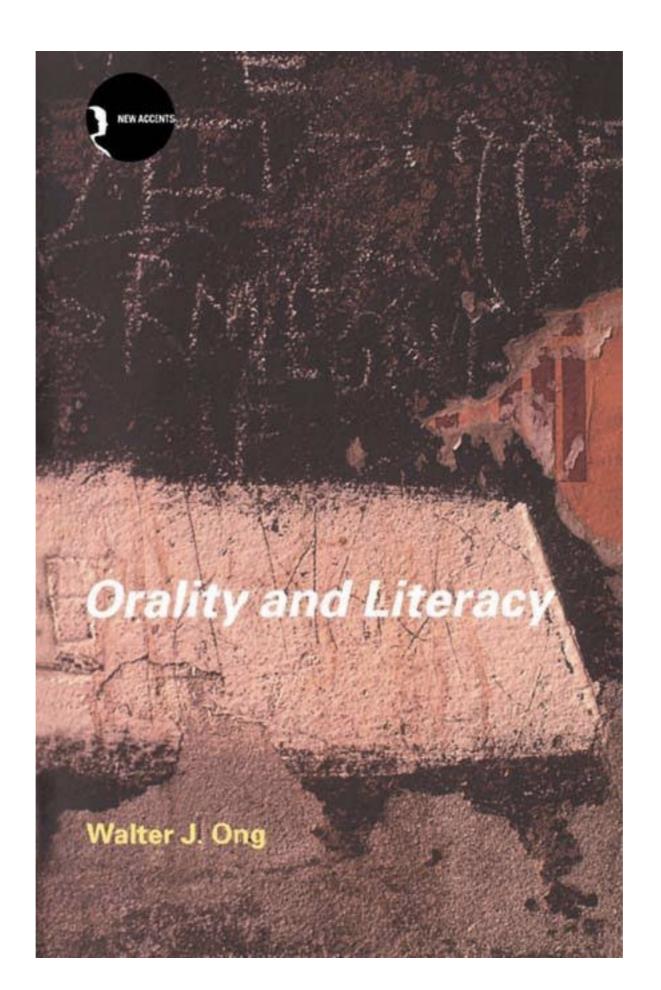


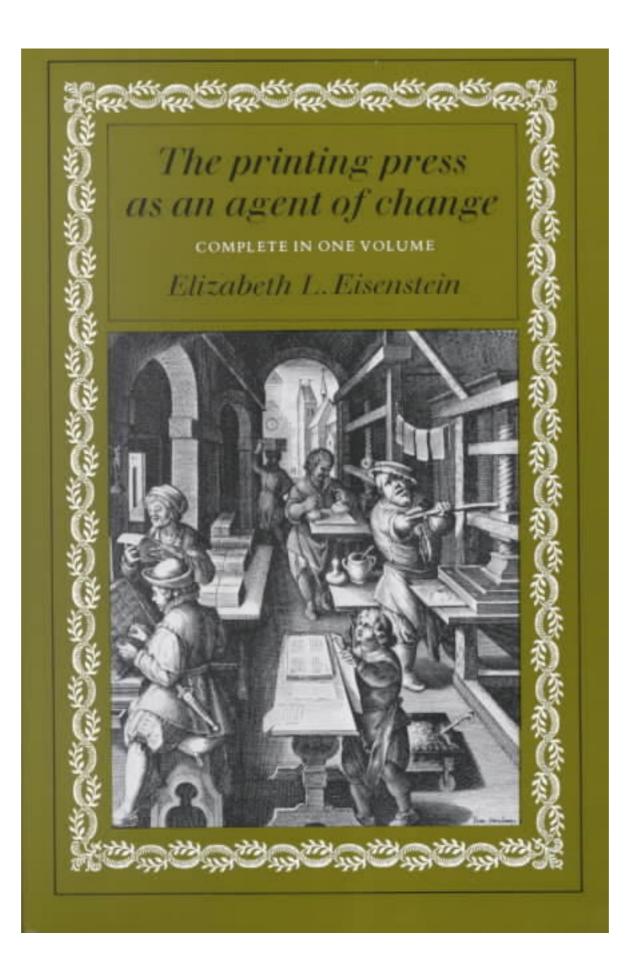


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Socrates: I heard, then, that at Naucratis, in Egypt, was one of the ancient gods of that country ... and the name of the god himself was Theuth. He it was who invented numbers and arithmetic and geometry and astronomy, also draughts and dice, and, most important of all, letters. Now the king of all Egypt at that time was the god Thamus ... To him came Theuth to show his inventions, saying that they ought to be imparted to the other Egyptians. But Thamus asked what use there was in each, and as Theuth enumerated their uses, expressed praise or blame, according as he approved or disapproved. The story goes that Thamus said many things to Theuth in praise or blame of the various arts, which it would take too long to repeat; but when they came to the letters, "This invention, O king," said Theuth, "will make the Egyptians wiser and will improve their memories; for it is an elixir of memory and wisdom that I have discovered." But Thamus replied, "Most ingenious Theuth, one man has the ability to beget arts, but the ability to judge of their usefulness or harmfulness to their users belongs to another; and now you, who are the father of letters, have been led by your affection to ascribe to them a power the opposite of that which they really possess. For this invention will produce forgetfulness in the minds of those who learn to use it, because they will not practice their memory. Their trust in writing, produced by external characters which are no part of themselves, will discourage the use of their own memory within them. You have invented an elixir not of memory, but of reminding; and you offer your pupils the appearance of wisdom, not true wisdom, for they will read many things without instruction and will therefore seem to know many things, when they are for the most part ignorant and hard to get along with, since they are not wise, but only appear wise.

Phaedrus: Socrates, you easily make up stories of Egypt or any country you please.





NATIONS AND NATIONALISM

ERNEST GELLNER



JAMES C. SCOTT

SEEING LIKE A STATE

How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed

rilliant exegesis on nationalism NEW EDITION

nothing but the the history of the at if ever we did rties would be so r the defeat of an he defeated party deserved calamity, var in which we ever likely to continent more when it began, stance of a purely e to have even a for the purpose of ppression, and not retation of some st as independent n. If it be posand America, it is e of doing so. It s what we want. ength is what we etween two great revent, or greatly us, hopeless, and ivil war in characsies of national

good opportunity more a cordial t least if we may the other side of events, unless the accounts from many quarters as to General Schenck's instructions are utterly belied, the new American Ambassador will bring us quite reasonable, though not perhaps wholly admissible demands,—demands which we certainly ought to consider most gravely, and of which we should do well to yield frankly and freely all that we should ourselves feel called upon, in the same circumstances, to press. If we do so, General Schenck's mission may make England safer and stronger than she has ever been since the close of the Civil War in 1865, and will give her a reputation for moderation and candour as well.

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR. Some of the philosophers should turn their attention from the subject of spectroscopic investigations and the invention of electrometers, galvanometers, hygremeters, and so forth, to the far more difficult problem of inventing a mode of measuring the intensity and diffusion of political wishes and convictions. No task at present is more difficult for a Statesman than this. There are, indeed, all sorts of shades of difference between the character of really prevalent and preponderant public opinions, of which no man, however acute, ever forms more than a purely conjectural impression, and of which, nevertheless, any respectably-accurate measure would be a matter of the highest political importance. For instance, there is at times a public opinion on one side of a question which is very widely diffused, but of very slight intensity,-which, in fact, amounts to nothing more than a wish in a particular direction without a will, and still more without any intention of submitting to a considerable sacrifice rather than not carry out the will into action. Again, there is such a thing as

GEORGES LEFEBVRE JOHN ALBERT WHITE

The Great Fear of 1789

Rural Panic in Revolutionary France

But such work is, of course, only a beginning in exploring a territory that to all intents and purposes still lies largely unexplored. So, broadly, the challenge offered by this book to historians and social scientists is one that still has to be taken up. If they do so, they will find it is not enough to rely on the old traditional methods of either history or the social sciences and least of all on the arid abstractions of the 'structuralists' or the antiquated crowd-psychology of Le Bon and his followers, which dismiss rioters without discrimination as 'mobs' and see 'conspiracy' round every corner. Statistical methods certainly have their place; and the muchabused computer may, in such cases, serve as an excellent tool for classifying, correlating, enumerating and bringing order to material which, if voluminous enough, may easily get out of hand. Moreover, the techniques of the geographer may be indispensable for plotting the topography of a complex movement and might, even in the present instance, have helped to answer more convincingly such questions as to why the Great Fear struck some districts and not others. So the historian of similar movements requires such help as he can get from his colleagues in the other social sciences. But, equally, there can be no substitute for the intense industry and patient zeal of the professional historian, which enables him (as Lefebvre does here) to chart in precise detail the course of a movement by noting the days, and even the hours, of its appearance: by such means alone can the old bogey of rampaging 'mobs' and ubiquitous 'conspiracies' be laid to rest, or at least be reduced to proper historical proportions. Let

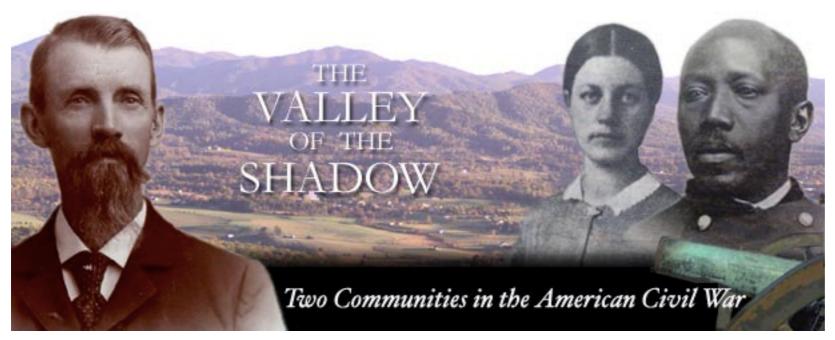
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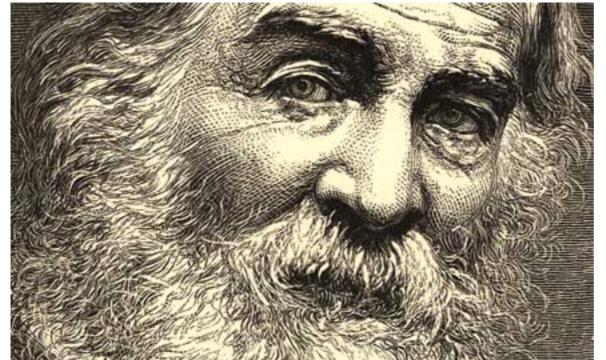




The Return of the Editor

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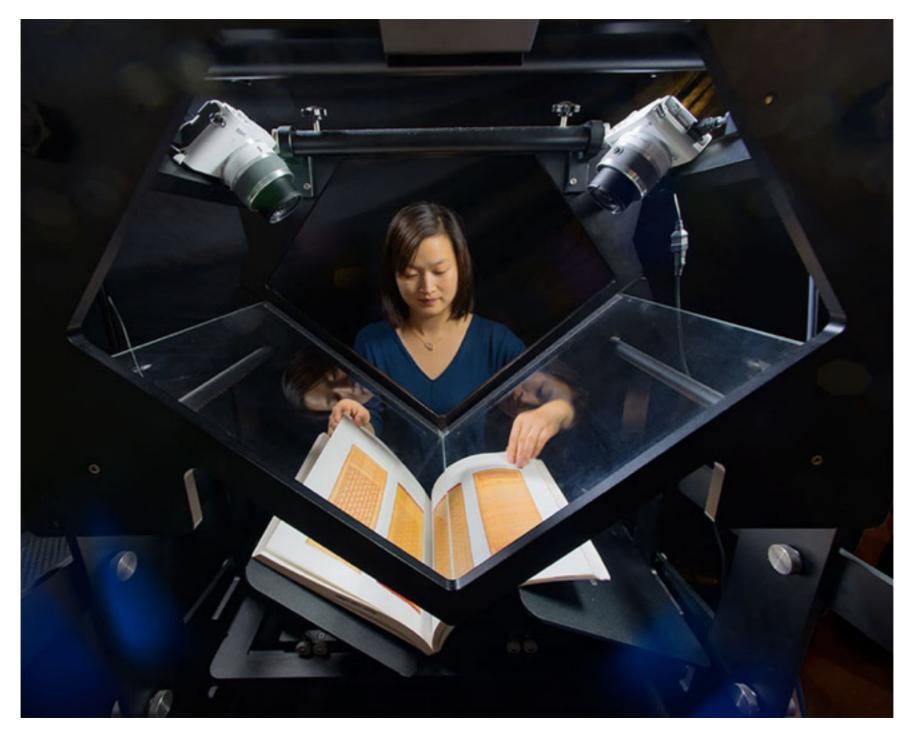
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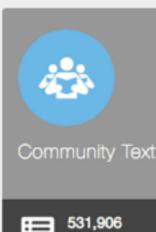
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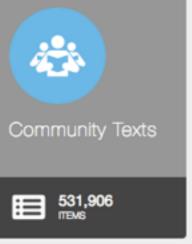




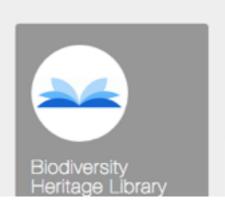


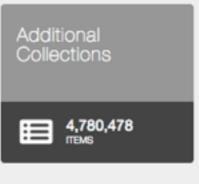
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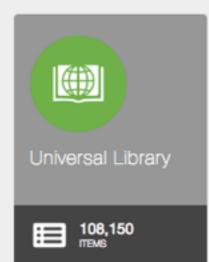












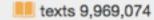
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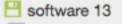
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53

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75

των μ' αποτινύμενοι κακά ρέζετε δυσμενέοντες. τούτους οτρύνοντες έμοι δε κε κερδιον είη υμέας εσθέμεναι κειμήλιά τε πρόβασίν τε εί χ' υμείς γε φάγοιτε, τάχ' άν ποτε και τίσις είη. τόφρα γαρ αν κατα άστυ ποτιπτυσσώμεθα μύθω, χρήματ' απαιτίζοντες, έως κ' από πάντα δοθείη. νῦν δέ μοι ἀπρήχτους ὀδύνας ἐμβάλλετε θυμώ.

"Ως φάτο χωόμενος, ποτί δε σχηπτρον βάλε γαίη, δάκρυ ἀναπρήσας οἶκτος δ' έλε λαὸν ἄπαντα. ένθ' άλλοι μέν πάντες άκην έσαν, ούτε τις έτλη Τηλέμαχον μύθοισιν άμεί ζασθαι χαλεποίσιν 'Αντίνοος δε μιν οίος αμειβόμενος προσέειπε Τηλέμαχ' υψαγόρη, μένος άσχετε, ποιον έειπες,

ημείς Η. ib. φάγειτε] φάγητε V. μεθα Η. ib. Fάστυ. 81. λαθέν. 84. προσέθειπε. . 85. έθειπες.

73. ἀποτινύμενοι] ἀποτιννύμενοι Η. 74. δτρύνοντες] δτρύνοντος V. 76. ὑμεῖς] 77. ποτιπτυσσοίμεθα] προτιπτυσσοί-

έρεζεν*, καὶ τὸ δυσμενέων μετοχή. Πεφασμένεν (f. πεπλασμένψ) δὲ τῷ λόγψ χρήται ούκ άντικρυ εύεργέτην καλών τὸν πατέρα. Q. 74. Τούτους δτρύνωτες] Ούχ ότι ώτρινον αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ φανερὸν έκεϊνοι, τούτο έγκαλεῖ Τηλέμαχος, άλλ' ότι παίδας όντας αὐτῶν τοὺς μνηστήρας ούκ ἐπεῖχον. ούς γάρ τις κωλύειν δυνάμενος, διά το είναι κύριος αὐτῶν, ἐἄ πλημμελείν, ούτος αν είη αντικρυς ό την της άδικίας έξουσίαν αὐτοῖς δεδωκώς. Ε. 75. 'Τμέας] 'Αντικειμένου λύσις. τ γάρ, τούτους ότρύνοντες, βάδιον άπαντήσαι ότι ούκ ότρύνομεν ούδε κοινωνούμεν τῆς εὐωχίας. πολλῷ οὖν φησι αἰρετώτερον ύμας εσθίειν ήπερ τοίς μνηστήρσιν έπιτρέπειν. Q. Οἱ γὰρ μὴ ἐνιστάμενοι τῆ βία των μειρακίων, σχεδον επιτρέπουσι καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ άμαρτήματα προκαλούνται. Q. Pal. Πρόβασιν] Την κτήσιν τῶν τετραπόδων, άφ' ής προβαίνει ή ούσία. τὰ κτήματα καὶ τὴν πρόσοδον. Ε. 77.

ραβάλοιμεν ή άχώριστοι γινοίμεθα φιλαφρανούμενοι και προσπλεκόμενοι. Β. Προσλαλοίμεθα, φιλοφρόνως ἀπαιτοϊμεν, жаракадейнеч, жроопридейнеч. Е. Проτιπτυσσοίμεθα, μετά του ρ. Harl. Δηλοί δε το τοτερνιζείμεθα ή αχώριστα γενοίμεθα. Καὶ έδει μὲν ἡμᾶς ὑπιστίζευν είς αὐτὸ, τὸ δὲ μύθφ τοῖς ἐξῆς ἀποδιδώναι. άλλ' οδδέποτε δ είκοστός χρώνος του ήρωϊκού στιγμήν ἐπιδέχεται". Harl. Q. 79. 'Απρήκτους] Πρός δες οιδέν έστι πράξασθαι. Β. Ε. Q. Νύν δέ έῶντες ἐτέρους φθείρειν ταῦτα ἐμβάλλετέ μοι όδύνας. οὐ γὰρ δυνήσομαι καταπράξαι ἐπὶ τῷ ταῦτα ἀναλαβεῖν. Ε. 81. 'Αναπρήσας] 'Αντί τοῦ ἀνομβρήσας καὶ δακρύων πλήθος προϊείς. Ζηνόδοτος δέ γράψας (γράφων Harl.), δάκρυα θερμά χέων εκλέλικε την μεγαλειότητα (hucusque Porson ex Harl.) τοῦ στίχου. δάκρυ ἀναπρήσας. δαιμωίως ἐαυτῷ έπιμαρτυρεί ὁ ποιητής ότι πρὸς τὸ οἰκτρό-Ποτιπτυσσοίμεθα] Προστερνιζοίμεθα πα- τατον προήκε τον λόγον. Q. 85. Τηημέας αἰσχύνων; έθέλεις δέ κε μώμαν ἀνάλαι. σοι δ' ουτι μνηστηρες 'Αχαιών αίτιοί είσιν, άλλα φίλη μήτηρ, ή τοι περι κερδεα οίδεν ηδη γαρ τρίτον εστίν έτος, τάχα δ' είσι τέταρτον, έξ ου απέμβει θυμόν ένι στήθεσσιν Αχαιών. πάντας μεν ρ' έλπει, και υπίσχεται άνδρι εκάστω, άγγελίας προϊείσα. νόος δε οι άλλα μενοινά. ή δε δόλον τόνδ' άλλον ένι φρεσί μερμήριξε στησαμένη μέγαν ίστον ένι μεγάροισιν. υφαινε, λεπτον και περίμετρον άφαρ δ' ημίν μετέειπε 95 κουροι, εμοί μνηστηρες, επεί θάνε δίος 'Οδυσσεύς, μίμνετ' επειγόμενοι τον εμον γάμον, είσοκε φάρος εχτελέσω, μή μοι μεταμώλια νήματ' όληται,

86. εθέλεις δέ κε] εθέλως δε καὶ Η. με pro κε V. pro v. l. εθέλως W. 88. Forber. 89. fori férec. 87. 90. 'Ayarfar. QI. µèy 93. μερμήριξε] μερμήριζε Η. μερμήριξε pro v. l. fέλπει. Fεκάστφ. 92. fei. 94. ενὶ μεγάρωσιν] ενὶ μ μεγάρωσιν Η. 95. peréfere. 96. difes. 98. μεταμώλια] μεταμώνια Η. μεταμωνία W.

λέμαχ' εήγιγόρη] Μεγάλη κατηγορία προδιαβάλλων τον λόγον ώς συκοφαντικόν καὶ δεινόν εἰπεῖν ἀποφαίνων (SCT. ἀποφαύει) τον Τηλέμαχον. Q. Μένος άσχετε] 'Ακατάσχετε τῆ δυνάμει' είρωneg deri του άδύνατε. B. E. Q. Vulg. Pal. 88. 'Αλλά φίλη μήτηρ] Τὸ μέν πρώτω έγκλημα, Μητέρι μνηστήρες έπέχραων ούκ έθελούση, έκων παρήκεν ού γὰρ την τοῦτο λῦσαι' ώς νομέμου δὲ γενομίνης μνηστείας, την έξαπατώσαν αὐτὸν (f. αὐτοὺς) αἰτίαν φησὶν είναι. λέληθε δε αὐτῶν ὁμολογῶν τὴν βίαν ἐπεὶ γὰρ (del. vid. γὰρ) τῆς ἐπερθέσεως φανερά η της γυναικός πρόφασις. Q. 89. Τάχα δ είσι] Κυρίως τὸ τάχα. ἔστι γὰρ τοῦ άπεγνωκότος περιγενέσθαι της Πηνελόπης. Το δε είσι προπερισπαστέω σημαίνει γάρ τὸ ἐπελεύσεται, πληρωθήσεται*. Q.

94. Μέγαν Ιστάν ένὶ μεγάρωσιν] Οδ ποιητικώς κόσμου χάριν προσέβριπται τὸ μέγαν, άλλά πρός το πολυχρόνιον της του έργου κατασκευής. Καὶ ὁ ἄφαρ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐξαίφνης. Q.—Vid. et ad 338. 95. Περίμετρον] Μέγαν, περισσόν μέτριν έχωτα. φασί δέ, μη μηστεύεσθαι Ιστου έστῶτος. Vulg. Barnes. y o6. Κούροι Δια το κούροι δνειδίζει αὐτοὺς. שני של פני שמודוש דקש קאוגומי דקש ואין προσήκουσαν μνασθαι. Αλλως. Διονύσιος δ Θράξ ίδία μέν το κούροι, ίδία δέ τὸ, ἐμοὶ μνηστήρες, διαστέλλει. καὶ ή-שווי לב סלדשק לפאבו, זו׳ ז, ש בשום שאחסדהρες. Δημήτριος δε δ Ίξίων μετά την άντωνυμίαν έστιξεν, Ινα, φησί, τὸ ἀπρεπές αὐτῶν ἐνειδίζηται. Q. 97. Míμνετ'] Φησί δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι μνηστεύεσθαι Ιστοῦ ἐστῶτος. Ε. Vid. ad 95. 98.

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[·] Initium scholii sic fortasse scriptum in codice: Ovrwe, lesce. xai-: ut scilicet hac forms commendaretur præ altera, iste. Tum pro reparaises nunc puto legendum esqueuires. BUTTM.

Pro re evier. ser. re recerser. Cf. not. ad a'. 58. BUTTM. " Couf. hanc notam cum regula a Bentleio tradita ad Lucan. I. 231. PORS.

Conf. schol. ad 107. et ad 1.377. BUTTM. 7 Cod. E. distribuit hoc scholium inter 95. et 97. ubi, pro port, itidem videtur scribendum ¢ari. Nam guomen hac verba sapiunt sic fortasse conceptam: 'Irrai Г істыты на интетисови бишто. В UTTM.

Metadata and Structure inside the Book

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[1909

I have preferred a reference in a footnote, and have not included the passages in my final summary.

The two word lists are important as showing, as Gildersleeve 1 points out, that Persius "has enriched his vocabulary from Lucilius's store of drastic [I should perhaps be inclined to substitute popular] words," and that even where there is no question of conscious imitation, the mind of Persius was so suffused with the verses, the diction, the arguments of Lucilius, that they became a part of the texture of his satire.

Finally, I desire to call attention to the cumulative force of an argument, based on the precise testimonia of the ancients, and on the comparative study of the imitations, and vocabularies of Lucilius and Persius. In view of the fragmentary condition of Lucilius, I feel that the mass of evidence becomes all the more striking, and forces us to the conclusion evidently made by the ancients themselves, that Lucilius is a source for Persius second only to Horace in importance.

ADDENDUM

Just as this article goes to press the "Persius Probleme," Wiener Studien, XXXI, 128-135, 233-243, and "Persius und Lucilius," ib. 244-249, of Emil Gaar become accessible to me. I entirely agree to Gaar's argument for the close connection between the prologue and the first satire. Cf. above, pp. 141-142. To my mind the relation between the 8 choliambics and the 14 hexameters in Petronius, § 4, affords material confirmation for this same argument.

I find myself unable to subscribe to Gaar's view of the relation between the tenth book of Lucilius and the prologue. In the first place, Buecheler's article, Rh. Mus. XXXIX, 287, proves rather a connection between the first satire and the tenth book. Moreover, the scanty surviving fragments of Book x in no way suggest the prologue. In the second place, though unquestionably the scholiast on line 2, and the Persius vita, as Gaar convincingly shows, refer to different passages, all the facts of the case are satisfied by the inference (1) that the scholiast was referring to Persius, l. 1; (2) that the sibi primo mox omnibus detrectaturus of the vita refers to the general tone of the first satire. Thus the detrectatio sui would be lines 1-4, followed by the insectatio poetarum et oratorum. At least the scholiast felt this, for he says, l. 1: Semetipsum redarguit, quod ipse relinquit carmina, quae volgus lecturum non sit, quoniam non sint vulgaria, etc.

X. - On the Eclogues of Baptista Mantuanus 1

BY PROFESSOR WILFRED P. MUSTARD JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

In Love's Labour's Lost, IV, 2, 95, the schoolmaster Holofernes quotes the Latin words "Fauste, precor, gelida quando pecus omne sub umbra Ruminat, - and so forth," and then exclaims: "Ah, good old Mantuan! I may speak of thee as the traveller doth of Venice;

> Venetia, Venetia, Chi non ti vede non ti pretia.

Old Mantuan, old Mantuan! who understandeth thee not, loves thee not." Here the modern reader is apt to think of the Eclogues of Virgil; but the reference is to another and much later poet who was likewise a native of Mantua, and likewise the author of ten Latin eclogues. This was Baptista Spagnolo, or, as he was commonly called, Baptista Mantuanus.2

This later Mantuan was born about 1448.3 He was a pupil of Gregorio Tifernate and of Georgius Merula; 4 and he afterwards studied philosophy at Padua. Early in life he entered

¹ Introduction to Persius, pp. xxiii and xxv.

A part of this article, with some additional notes on Mantuan's life and works, will form the introduction to a forthcoming edition of the Ecloques.

² In one of the letters of Isabella d' Este (Aug. 23, 1504) he is called "R.do frate Bap. ta Spagnolo"; see Romanische Forschungen, XXVI, 813. In a proclamation of the Marquis of Mantua (June 25, 1514) he is "R.do mag.ro Bap.ta Spagnolo"; see Giornale storico della letteratura italiana, XXXIV, 57. In the closing novel of Sabadino's Porretane he is "maestro Baptista Spagnolo Mantoano."

In a little poem Vitae suae Epitome, he states that he was born in the reign of Pope Nicholas V -- "istius accepi lucis primordia, quintus | in solio Petri cum Nicolaus erat" - which probably means soon after March 6, 1447, and certainly means not earlier than that date. In the dedicatory epistle prefixed to his Eclogues, Sept. 1, 1498, he calls himself "quinquagenarius."

⁴ He seems to have studied under both of these teachers at Mantua: F. Gabotto, Ancora un letterato del Quattrocento, 1890, pp. 22-23. Gregorio was at Mantua from April 1460 to December 1461.

⁵ See the dedication of his Eclogues: "ante religionem, dum in gymnasio Paduano philosophari inciperem." The Catholic Encyclopaedia (1907), 11, 276, says "at Pavia."

I have preferred a reincluded the passag

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The two word lis sleeve 1 points out, the from Lucilius's store

New article and author

to substitute popular] words," and that even where there is no question of conscious imitation, the mind of Persius was so suffused with the verses, the diction, the arguments of Lucilius, that they became a part of the texture of his satire.

Finally, I desire to call attention to the cumulative force of an argument, based on the precise *testimonia* of the ancients, and on the comparative study of the imitations, and vocabularies of Lucilius and Persius. In view of the fragmentary condition of Lucilius, I feel that the mass of evidence becomes all the more striking, and forces us to the conclusion evidently made by the ancients themselves, that Lucilius is a source for Persius second only to Horace in importance.

ADDENDUM

Just as this article goes to press the "Persius Probleme," Wiener Studien, XXXI, 128-135, 233-243, and "Persius und Lucilius," ib. 244-249, of Emil Gaar become accessible to me. I entirely agree to Gaar's argument for the close connection between the prologue and the first satire. Cf. above, pp. 141-142. To my mind the relation between the 8 choliambics and the 14 hexameters in Petronius, § 4, affords material confirmation for this same argument.

I find myself unable to subscribe to Gaar's view of the relation between the tenth book of Lucilius and the prologue. In the first place, Buecheler's article, Rh. Mus. XXXIX, 287, proves rather a connection between the first satire and the tenth book. Moreover, the scanty surviving fragments of Book X in no way suggest the prologue. In the second place, though unquestionably the scholiast on line 2, and the Persius vita, as Gaar convincingly shows, refer to different passages, all the facts of the case are satisfied by the inference (1) that the scholiast was referring to Persius, l. 1; (2) that the sibi primo mox omnibus detrectaturus of the vita refers to the general tone of the first satire. Thus the detrectatio sui would be lines 1-4, followed by the insectatio poetarum et oratorum. At least the scholiast felt this, for he says, l. 1: Semetipsum redarguit, quod ipse relinquit carmina, quae volgus lecturum non sit, quoniam non sint vulgaria, etc.

X .- On the Eclogues of Baptista Mantuanus 1

BY PROFESSOR WILFRED P. MUSTARD JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

In Love's Labour's Lost, IV, 2, 95, the schoolmaster Holofernes quotes the Latin words "Fauste, precor, gelida quando pecus omne sub umbra Ruminat, — and so forth," and then exclaims: "Ah, good old Mantuan! I may speak of thee as the traveller doth of Venice;

> Venetia, Venetia, Chi non ti vede non ti pretia.

Old Mantuan, old Mantuan! who understandeth thee not, loves thee not." Here the modern reader is apt to think of the *Eclogues* of Virgil; but the reference is to another and much later poet who was likewise a native of Mantua, and likewise the author of ten Latin eclogues. This was Baptista Spagnolo, or, as he was commonly called, Baptista Mantuanus.²

This later Mantuan was born about 1448.³ He was a pupil of Gregorio Tifernate and of Georgius Merula; ⁴ and he afterwards studied philosophy at Padua.⁵ Early in life he entered

¹ Introduction to Persius, pp. xxiii and xxv.

A part of this article, with some additional notes on Mantuan's life and works, will form the introduction to a forthcoming edition of the Eclogues.

² In one of the letters of Isabella d' Este (Aug. 23, 1504) he is called "R.do frate Bap. Spagnolo"; see Romanische Forschungen, XXVI, 813. In a proclamation of the Marquis of Mantua (June 25, 1514) he is "R.do mag. Bap. Spagnolo"; see Giornale storico della letteratura italiana, XXXIV, 57. In the closing novel of Sabadino's Porretane he is "maestro Baptista Spagnolo Mantoano."

⁸ In a little poem Vitae suae Epitome, he states that he was born in the reign of Pope Nicholas V—"istius accepi lucis primordia, quintus | in solio Petri cum Nicolaus erat"—which probably means soon after March 6, 1447, and certainly means not earlier than that date. In the dedicatory epistle prefixed to his Eclogues, Sept. 1, 1498, he calls himself "quinquagenarius."

⁴ He seems to have studied under both of these teachers at Mantua: F. Gabotto, Ancora un letterato del Quattrocento, 1890, pp. 22-23. Gregorio was at Mantua from April 1460 to December 1461.

⁵ See the dedication of his Eclogues: "ante religionem, dum in gymnasio Paduano philosophari inciperem." The Catholic Encyclopaedia (1907), 11, 276, says "at Pavia."

I have preferred a reincluded the passag

The two word lis sleeve points out, the two word lis sleeve points out, the New article and author

from Lucilius's store

to substitute popular] words," and that even where there is no question of

suffused wit

Finally, I

150

Quotation (within a quotation), in Latin, from than 1909

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Duke. What would you, Desdemona?

Desdemona. That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence and storm of fortunes
May trumpet to the world: my heart's subdued
Even to the very quality of my lord:

I saw Othello's visage in his mind,
And to his honours and his valiant parts
Did I my soul and fortunes consecrate.
So that, dear lords, if I be left behind,
A moth of peace, and he go to the war,
The rites for which I love him are bereft me,
And I a heavy interim shall support
By his dear absence. Let me go with him.

Othello. Let her have your voices. Vouch with me, heaven, I therefore beg it not, To please the palate of my appetite, Nor to comply with heat—the young affects In me defunct—and proper satisfaction, But to be free and bounteous to her mind: And heaven defend your good souls, that you think I will your serious and great business scant For she is with me. No, when light-wing'd toys Of feather'd Cupid seel with wanton dulness My speculative and offic'd instruments, That my disports corrupt and taint my business, Let housewives make a skillet of my helm, And all indign and base adversities Make head against my estimation! Duke. Be it as you shall privately determine, Either for her stay or going. The affair cries haste, And speed must answer it.

,	, -
I saw Othello's visage in his mind,	286
And to his Honours and his valiant parts,	
Did I my foule and Fortunes confecrate.	
So that (deere Lords)if I be left behind	
A Moth of Peace, and he go to the Warre,	
The Rites for why I loue him, are bereft me:	285
And I a heavie interim shall support	
By his deere absence. Let me go with him.	287

THE MOORE OF VENICE

ACT 1. SC. III.1

280. Othelio's] Othelioes Qq.	Ktly.
283. deere] ney dear Q.	285. for why] Ff, Rowe, Knt, Del.
285. Rites] rights Wurb. Knt. parts	for unlich Qq et cet.

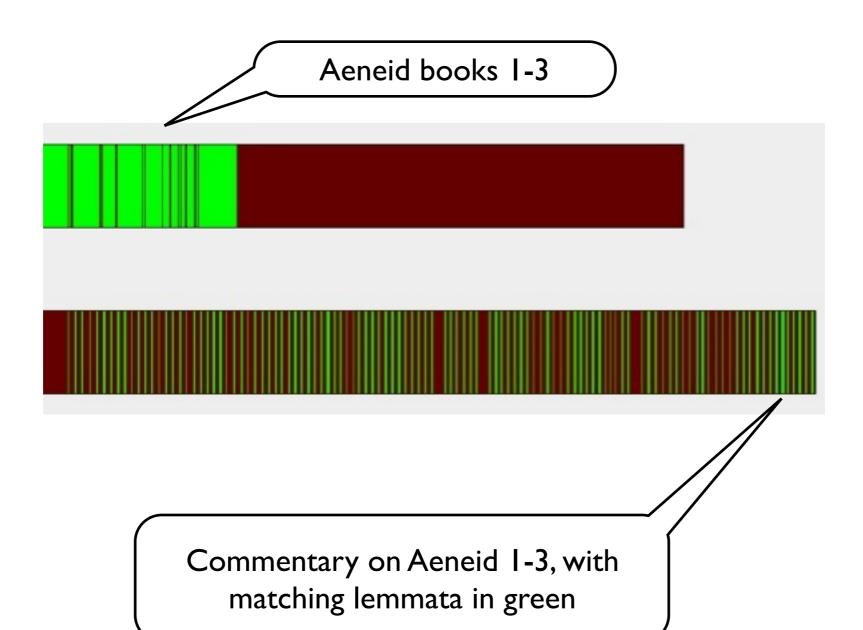
lished centre and home. So that the sense of the passage may be fitly illustrated from the 111th Sown.: 'And almost thence my nature is subdued To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.' [MALONE'S interpretation of 'quality' has been followed by DYCE, SINGER, DRLIUS, and STAUNTON, and unquestionably it is a technical interpretation which 'quality' frequently bears; see a striking instance of it in Ham. II, ii, 333: 'Will they pursue the quality no longer than they can sing?' and B. 411, 'give us a taste of your quality,' but I cannot think that the word has this technical sense here. Desdemona is vindicating her indifference to the storm of fortunes, and, glorying in that as a virtue which others would impute to her as a fault, proclaims that the 'quality' in Othello which might be supposed to be most abhorrent to her, 'even to that very quality' her heart is subdued. What that quality is, the connection of thought shows: "I saw Othello's vivage in his mind;" and as she had fallen in love with his mind, his honours, and his valour, without a taint of passion, so had she fallen in love with the very colour of his face. HENLEY says, that 'quality' means 'the Moorish complexion of Othello and his military profession,' but I do not think that the passage appeared to Henley as it appears to me, for he goes on to say that the 'virtues of Othello had subdued her heart in spite of his visage;' whereas the 'very quality' distinctive of Othello was the colour of his visage, and to that, even to that, Desdemona would trumpet to the world, her heart was subdued .- ED.]

280. ROFFE (Ghost Belief of Sh., p. 4) finds included in these words 'the all-important facts' that we are all ghosts clad in gross dimensions and muddy vestures of decay; that the ghost, which is truly the man, is in a human form as much as the body is; and that the body is in that form simply because the ghost or soul is so. 'The common expression that we see the mind in the countenance, of course conveys a truth, or rather a part of the truth; but Desdemona's words are fuller, for they give the fact that the mind has a visage of its own.'

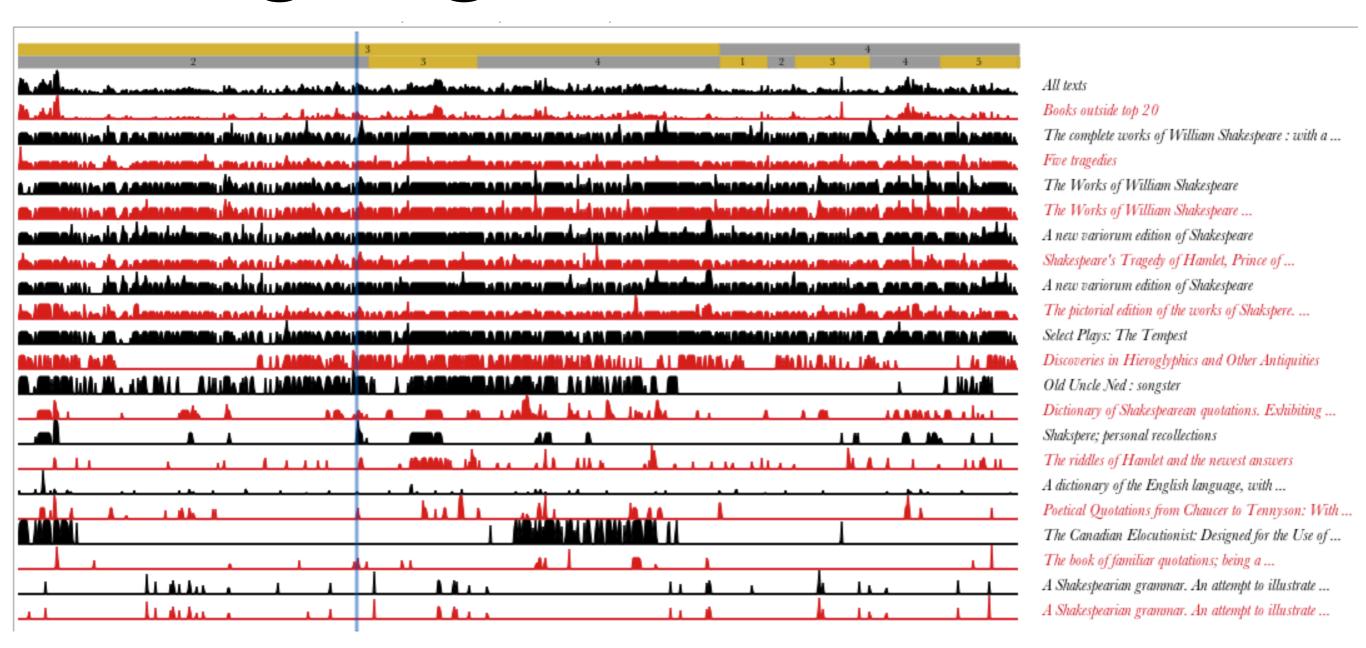
285. Rites] Warburton: Without question Shakespeare wrote right, i. e. the right of sharing his dangers with him. Othello tells the Senate: 'She lov'd me for the dangers I had passed,' and she was now desirous of sharing with him what were to come. Krighttlev (Exp., 299): Is not this, whether we read 'rites' or rights, rather indelicate coming from the lips of Desdemona? Juliet (Rom. & Jul. III, ii, 8) might, to herself, speak of the 'amorous rites,' but for Desdemona to do so before the Senate of Venice! impossible. Would it not, then, be better to read parts? She had just said, that it was 'for his honours and his valiant parts' she loved him,

287. deere] See Watgarr's definition, line 102.

Text & Commentary



Aligning Reference Texts



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Doetry.

THE PURITAN.

BY ALLEN C. SPOONER OF BOSTON.

The old Furines was a referen man, And he talked through his uses and he wase phin ch

Bid he happen to grin, he believed it nain, But should flaten provoke bym to length at a joke.

White cards, done and plays, and all Church-belidays, Were anothe art to: small by the Breil.

All property too did by wrighly nothers His own natural hoir he would not even source

His first might be "Issuel increases ;" His second perchance might be "Buckler and Lance".— And snother, "How Agag in pieces."

With passers of the six, and ghosts feel and fair, He had daily to combat and wrestle-No he space of himself us a "count.

The chard-warden sport, taught the boy who was not, And gave him the stocks and low diet.

They were put un a par with the spheroses. To be pelied with stones till the flesh left shelr bear

Before the old folks had to swort has

Was to inter six daps out of some; be the serveth, in the best of their reggery deed, To work audior to get into heaven,

Fuel westler or felt, they were constant in peaper, But to chrift all the time kept a equist, Their faces were not like a floor,

ction is bith they appeal extrapation; At the met's tail they drugged the pure identity; With devices and june they assuped heretata' ears, And felt they were serving their Makes.

Was the very averse of sugody a And environmental tests, on the elightest protests,

Like a rigor bu'd light in delence of his right,

ush an' old wort of case was the wid Peritan. Should one noty come here and not down to nor close

His visage serves, his messace occurse, Conversation would stop, not a seck would dow pop-

But yet, after oil, since the date of our Full, For most that is solds in mon, That you serviced the wedd ever, 'two hard to discor-

The faith-founded force of his will a

Could not charge him, although they might kill.

ing to either of the classes specified a-[shocking accidents in the neighborhood,] bove, as sometimes venturing to act in- as she was a nice little nurse and a fa- ny. dependently, were regarded at once with mous 'watcher'-this last, no sinecure in suspicion, and with a somewhat unwil- a country village, where the well are of- wedded wife?" ling aspect, from the quiet and original ten worn out in nightly attendance, in course which they adopted; resolutely cases of so little importance, that city following out their plans, and rarely ex- people would not think of requiring such pressing an opinion, as to the doings of service. When Lois's ministrations in their neighbors. Mr. Arnold came to this way were in demand, Frank always the West with some property, although came for her, and so saved her father the he was a hard working farmer; and when necessity of going out in the evening... he was about to put up his log bouse, in- a thing hated by all hard-working farmstead of calling the neighbors together, ers, who usually love to sit dozing in the have a legal marriage, according to our and having a grand frolic, with plenty of chimney corner, when they do not go to obligatory laws. whiskey, at the raising, he quietly hired bed at nightfall. the requisite number of laborers, and had Lois was a good girl, and a pretty girl, his house ready for roofing before any and an only daughter; so it is not wonbody knew the timbers were bewed .- derful that her hand was considered This caused many a frown, and not a quite a speculation, and many a wild fellittle shaking of the head, among the sa- low from some miles' distance had tried ges of the vicinity, who saw nothing but to interest her; but her innocence and pride,'-that unpardonable sin of the delicacy were proof against such equiv-

ing very well. This was a deep offence; Brayton and Frank Gillett.

requisition on similar occasions, planned stratagem; and many a strawberry parhands, and that the grave had been made amored swains were at their on their own ground, and the interment for some means of interesti completed in the presence only of the ject of their emulation, and clergyman and a few relations. her formidable impartiality.

This seemed the climax, and it was It was chance, after all, the long remembered. But the Arnolds went matters to a focus; for Lois on prosperously; showing a kind inter- out with a party of young est at all proper opportunities, and ma- her borse took it into his he king the worthier neighbors like them, way, and Frank Gillet in a whether they would or no. The reserve, brought his own life into pe which had been set down to pride and carried home much injure ill will, came to be considered only odd- not assert that this brought ity; and at the period when the wed-cide in his favor; for we h ding took place, of which we began to that no love worthy of have tell, nobody in the whole town was more on merely accidental causes. popular than the Arnold family. Per- tainly made evident a prefe haps the growing up of a succe, comely before Frank was quite enough daughter in the family was an unrecog- ed to take his place on the nized element of harmony, between the the story was affout that S Arnolds and those about them. A young had decidedly agot the mitte woman who is lovely, both in person and He did not take this very aminbly; character, is irresistible every where .- that would have been quite out of char-She is the light of her father's house, acter for a country beau. Writing poethe ornament of society, and the point try, or contemplating the stars, is not a- a light or two, burning dimly in the If there be a people in this fair counat which the admiration, interest and af- mong the resources of the rejected in a house

woods,-in this way of doing things, ocal courtship. She treated the two Then Mrs. Arnold was ill; and far 'neebor lads' we have mentioned, with from having her room thronged with the a modest confidence, and avoided, with bit!" wise women of the neighborhood, trying native tact, giving preference to either as many fumigations, draughts and 'yarb -perhaps, because she really felt none drinks, as would have sufficed to kill They had grown up together on friendnine well women, Mr. Arnold stayed at ly terms, and as there seemed no partihome from the field, day after day, ap- cular period at which the young men parently for no other purpose than to became lovers, so the fair Lois chose to stand guard at her door, letting nobody ignore the fact; though we shrewdly in besides the doctor and nurse; and suspect she was not blind to what everyconfronting the anxiety of the neighbors, body in the village saw and talked ofby assurances that Mrs. Arnold was do- the keen though subdued rivalry of Sam

and though Mrs. Arnold had recovered, If the two suitors had been Italians, so as to ride out before any body forgot instead of offshoots from the quiet and the sleight sufficiently to call to see her, law-abiding stock of Puritanism, there yet she expressed no surprise or sorrow, were not wanting occasions, in the course but treated her visitors with her usual of their pursuit of the prize, when stilettos might have been drawn and blood After a while the buby died; and then spilled. But a peaceful education led certain persons, who were invariably in them rather to seek to gain the point by among themselves some display of spirit ty, many a sleighing, many a pic nic (or towards peple who had shown so little barbacue, as such things are called at the regard to the customs of the country.- West,) did the young people of the What was their surprise, to hear that the neighborhood enjoy, for which they might family had chosen to perform the last of- have thanked Lois Arnold, whoever may fices for the little one with their own have claimed the honor; for our two en-

fection of those about her naturally con- primitive state of society; and the duel

rainbow hue-then follows the ceremo- took down his dashing sign, and remov-

Do you take this woman to be your

"I do."

Do you take this man to be your wedded husband?'

'I do'-(or a faint murmur, or half perceptible nod.)

'I pronounce you man and wife.' Imagine all this said, or mumbled over, in the shortest possible time, and we

lett before Squire Millard; Lois in a Europe. Famine and pestilence threat-

ny, when the Squire, after a vain effort shall have been completed, but these command his countenance said-

dancer, and having, moreover, a vague ratio with her extended railroads. We fear that he might be torn to pieces in shall have a fair competition with the the frantic demonstrations of surprise which succeeded the first pause—such a pause as casues upon an unusually heavy clap of thunder.

West. Vermont will soon be conscious of her ability to do so. The capability of her soil seems not to be realized yet, but it will soon be known.

after the grand surprise was over, and others in the Union, truly honorable to the aiminbles of the neighborhood had her soil and the industry of her people. joined in the dance with new zeal in conaloof, and whispered in corners, casting \$148 for his labor. now and then a look at the newly married couple that was anything but friend- 737,999, which is 475,851 more than

ed to another part of the state, where, we may hope, the fates treated him more kindly. The Arnolds are considered as having established their independence.

THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE:

BY REV. MR. DUDLEY OF QUEECUE VILLAGE.

THE LOSD BLUE SEES MISSESS OF CO. "-- Po. 115, 19.

OUR CONDITION AS A STATE

Our abundance presents an affecting entrast to the wide-spread destitution So stood Lois Arnold and Frank Gil. which has swept over so great a part of soft silvery looking silk, with a white en again poor Ireland, already staggerrose in her hair, and another in her hand; ing beneath her heavy woes. But "the and Frank, with his fire athletic person, Lord is mindful of vs"; and what is set out in a white waistcoat for the oc. still more a cause of unfeigned gratitude, casion, and his face looking any thing there are, at present, no indications of but pale. Even Lois seemed more in- distress. The purchaser is at our doors clined to laugh than cry, and some young for our surplus, and the demand, at least ladies whispered, 'She don't mind it a for the present, is permanent. True, the local cause of this demand, and the What was the surprise of the compa- high price, may cease when our railroads consumers are opening an easy and I certify that Francis Gillett and Lo- cheap communication to the great maris Arnold were lawfully married a week kets. Boston is already within a few hours of us. She will want all we can After this announcement Squire Mil. spare. Her population is increasing lard made good his retreat, not being a with the same rapidity and in the same

Every body stood aghast, at first as if The last census presents our little ne wrong had been committed; and state in a position, compared with the

sequence of the stir occasioned by the agricultural productions are put down denounces, a few disaffected young men, worth \$43,227,000 annually, giving to Sam Brayton and his friends, still stood each individual the handsome sum of

Massachusetts, with her population of They knew very well that the thing that of our state, has but \$28,909,000

conscience? Who would not inhabit in Congress. be crushed by priestly dominion?

to suffer, that he may enjoy, for a mo-ment, the precious boon? He will en-of "National Gleav," which will qui-

Free are the resting seas; And free, heaven's golden light; But freer than light or air, Or the ever relling era, for the mind, bayed compare

This high gift of heaven is yet ours.

than those our fathers would not wenr. think, preach and pray like FREEMEN? It may enhance our gratitude for what is yet ours, to survey the perils have now much to fear from this kind of which surround us.

by our apparent prosperity. Our prospects as a nation must not be estimated tial and irreconcilable enemies. They by the evidence of our worldly prosper- cannot long exist in one government .-

Cf. work with

Who would not rather die, than be a lin the art and practice of war. A troslave? Who would not rather be an of victorious generals is coming forth to exile, than not be free to worship God claim the Presidential chair, with their according to the dictates of his own trained officers, to represent the people the poles, rather than have the right to loose upon our honest and industrious think and speak wrested from him? — citizens fifty thousand soldiers, whose Who would not sooner go to the stake, morals and habits of civil and religious than have his Bible taken from him, and order have been corrupted by the idle ness and looseness of the camp. What is not the poor fugitive willing not the accumulation of a vast national dure more than a thousand deaths if a et the people, only to enslave and imbare possibility of escape present itself. poverish them? To all these deadful, ruinous evils, we are now exposed. We are entering, headlong, upon the career of the old Nations, whose ruins aboute induce us to beware bow we let loose upon us the spirit of war.

We are also seriously threatened by the

encronchment of the slavery spirit.

The stern spirit of freedom, freedom We stand before the world, a free and of speech, freedom of thought, of the independent people still; each individual press, and the pulpit, has been well al an undisputed sovereign, and all, at high smothered by the usurpations of the same time, willing subjects. But this growing power. We have nursed we are not beyond the reach of danger. it, till it has become a giant, and essays The blessing may not always, nay, may to rafe us. And has it not ruled us, aye, not long, be ours. We may have the form of free institutions, and yet be carry you back but a year or two, and put the question, were we free then?— Could we speak, and print, and petition, like rezerge? Could we read, and

I do not, however, apprehend that we developement of this power. This over-We are in danger from our own in- bearing censorship of thought and speech ernal dissentions. The recklessness of has ceased. It could not be endured party domination is rocking our temple longer. But this great antagonistic principle; this monstrous element of Unluckily the war-spirit has come over war, upon the very name and genius of us like the deadly sirocco, and party in-freedom, is still amongst us. It will trigue, and the genius of Southern op- meet us at every point, and arrest every pression are hastening us on to the tyr- measure, which may be made to save us. The principles of slavery and freedom We are in danger of being deceived cannot coalesce. They are originally,

them from their sleep, and call them These are the elements, which they forth to prayer and action. Probably,

Ryan Cordell & Elizabeth Dillon

on Viral Texts

dropped off, a wagon full at a time, till "We are blessed of the Lord, who made morality. "Here they derived their high cessary that the christian people, the at length all was quiet, and no sign of heaven and earth, and setteth the bounds sense of responsibility, reverence for law, good of our land of all names, should life was left about the premises, except of the nations for them to dwell in."

fection of those about her naturally conprimitive state of society; and the due!

Then began the din. Bells, guns, the Green Mountain State. In sale—
that unanswerable mode of proving the Green Mountain State. In sale—
the guns the secial circle, what the proving the green with the proving the green with the proving the green with t

try, who should be grateful to the

and their secred regard for private rights feel our dangers sufficiently to arouse

Then began the dia. Bells, guns, Disposer of all things, it is the people of wrought into the very fabric of our in-

Agricultural.

From the Seriousi Res.

THE HUSKERS.

BY J. G. WHITTIES.

It was late in mild Outsider, and the long automost rais Had left the remmer harvestfields all green with green again; The first sharp fronts had follow, bearing all the wondhoods gay With the hurs of commer's rainbow or the meadow flowers of Mar-

There's this dry mist that morning the sun rose broad and red, At first a raylous disk of fire, it brightroad as it sped ; Yet, even its assentide glory fell chartened and subdued On the corn-fields and the orthands and softly pictured word,

And all that quirt afternoon, slow slaping to the night, It were with golden shottle the bean with pollow light; Stanting thru' the painted bearbon, it gluided the bill, And beneath it pend and meadow key brighter, greener will

And shooting boys in woodland hazats raught glippers of that

Flock'd by the many tisted insver, and inspired they know not

MingPil the glow of Autums with the ratebian of resent looks.

From spire and incu looked westerly the patient weather.

BuCoven the bigelies up the hills stood motionless as rocks; No sound was in the wood-lands, save the squired's dropping

And the purlow brance among the boughe, for ranking a

The summer grains were harvested, the stable-fields by dry Where June winds relied to light and shade the pale-green

But, still, on gentle I ill-aloper, in valleys fringed with wood. Ungerhered, blenching in the sun, the heavy corn-trop wood.

But lew by Astume's wind and sale, through books that dry and sees.

Unfolded from their ripered charge, shown out the police our Becount the turnip by constaled in many a region field, forced to

And glisteand to the elasting light the pumphis's sphere of

There wrought the busy harveston, and many a crucking

Bure alowly to the long horo-floor its lond of back and grain ; Till, replace in he muse that morn, mank down at her the sun, Ending the day of dreamy light and warmth as it bugue,

And to I as through the western place, on mendur, strong, and peod,

Themes the red radiance of the sky, set all also beyond, Standy after the nexture one bloffs a milder plany about

humorous.

"That last Julep!"

A SHORT TEMPERANCE STORY.

Not many years since, in one of our Mississippi river cities, the landford of a noted hotel, in spite of the good fare served upon his table took an aversion to his food, and, confising himself to the fluid exclusively, deank himself out of existence. He was a jolly specimen of a publican, and had endeared himself, in his latter days, to a couple of young boardees, by frequently inviting them to share in what he called "a comfortable carouse," These little reunions, as we before stated, were brought to a close by the principal suddenly dropping out of the set, and being no longer able to "stand up" to his share of the liquor .-And school girls, my with sater forces broke the mendow | The decensed's wife being absent from the city, his friends comfortably packed him in ice for preservation until her return. The feelings of the hopeful young convivialists were sadly shocked at the idea of sojourning in the same house with the inanimate body of their regretted companion. It was all well enough when he was able to stand the liquor, and drink his share of it, but the thought of his being packed away in such cold quarters made them shiver with a strange apprehensi to dissipat C19 newspapers were an the room their own

perance. At length the wife arrived,

and the publican was consigned to his

long home; but we regret to add that

grew stros

example of

diam'r.

STORRS & LANGDON

RE opening this week from Boston and New-York, and imme A NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS FOR THE WINTER TRADI

10 Hhds. of very cheap SUGAR, with COFFEE, TEA & SPI quantity ;

OILS, PAINTS, FISH, FRUIT, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c. at low 40 chests of that superior Y. H. TEA, at the same low price-pox'r SALT, NAILS, GLASS, by the load or in smaller lots; Housekeeping and Mechanical HARD-WARE, of new patterns;

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA WARE, at city prices; 200 prime North-West BUFFALO ROBES-cheap enough;

40 bales COTTONS, TICKING, DRILLING, WICKING & 5000 yds. rich PRINTS, GINGHAMS & FURNITURES; 2000 yds, of beautiful styles of weested

CLOAK AND DRESS GOODS. OF With TRIMMINGS TO MATCH EXACTLY.

5000 rolls new PAPER HANGINGS.

The above and a multitude of other goods are offered at the lov Montpelier, Nov. 25th, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offices for sale at Juy, Lines County, N

FORGE, for making Bar Iron. Said Funge has three fires, and is capable of turning out two and a fail open of that I too per dup. It is nearly new ; sincsize on the Asserble since throuty miles above Konvettle, and I I-d miles from Juy Upper college. In the vicinity is an in-ordensatile unjury of coal timber, where any quartity of Please call and examine the Goods; but used can be bought for four and a half deligns per bundred,—— see them. We will charge nothing for To any one who wishes to engage to the Iron Business this there who call of the nexts of the above In a year appointment y.

Also, at Jay Upone Village, one SAW MILA, nearly new, rupable of exiting out eighty thousand pieces of familys per

MORE GOO AT THE CHEAP CAS

BLAIR, WILDER & CO. here just and desirable Goods ; having purchased a greeds at america, we make the hold sto sellishe goods to low up they cost a numb few anticks that we have just purchased Pr. super A. A. Marrien Thillets

do : areto Lporene do bilk, bears and people Indiana 200 pm Alpunary black, blue black, bowers goo pe new and desirable Prints;

100 per nich Camelion Street Hiller 2000 pdv, black Hilks from 4s to 87 yes yo pronters hower, people, green, blue Velevers 1989 a Somet Ridges to man Sthouge French Physicis; 125 petiting \$100 Gree Distanced Chap's Suffered CorBrand-factor, Caratemeter and Vehice

20 ro real F B You Serv., with Crackery t Value Cuttery and Burdware of all kinds 11,000 for Sugare, chemp; Nails, Glass

FURS.

200 Moffs of all Kinds, which we will se 25 Bear-setting chesp; a bales Butli-li

SALT.

300 bushele reut Buck Salt, 100 de C'fue Western de, 100 bays Western De Black da.

But we can't step to countrate; and have a stock of \$12,000 which are deal-

SPLENDID BOOKS.

CHEAP FOR CASE BY E. P. WALTON & BOSS. BIBLES & PRAYER BOOKS.

Bildre, English and American, illuminated and picks; with his departure the desire for another Proper Books, New York and Philadelphia editions. "comfortable carouse" began to manifest

all-purpose medium

ANNUALS.

Leaflett of Memory; The Gum of the Sturen; The Opal;

THE RESTING PLACE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,

That round my pathway roar,

Do ye not know some spota

Where mortals weep no more?

Some lone and pleasant dell,

Some valley in the west,

Where free from toil and pain,

The weary soul may rest?

The lond wind dwindled to a whisper low, And sigh'd for pity as it answered "No!"

THE INQUIRY.

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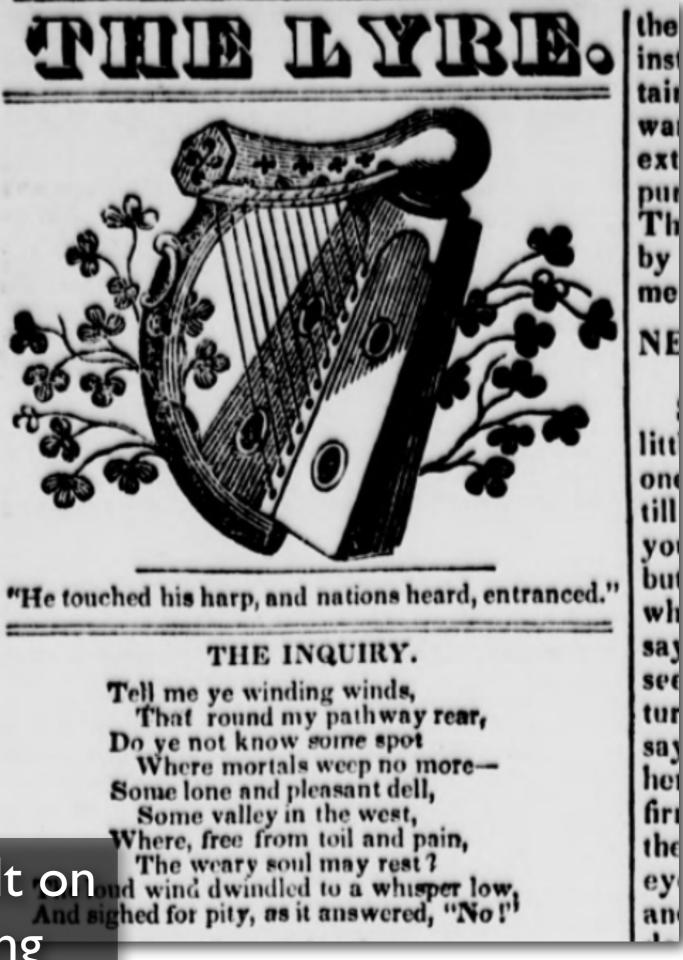
Some valley in the west,

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C19 newspapers were built on systems of textual sharing

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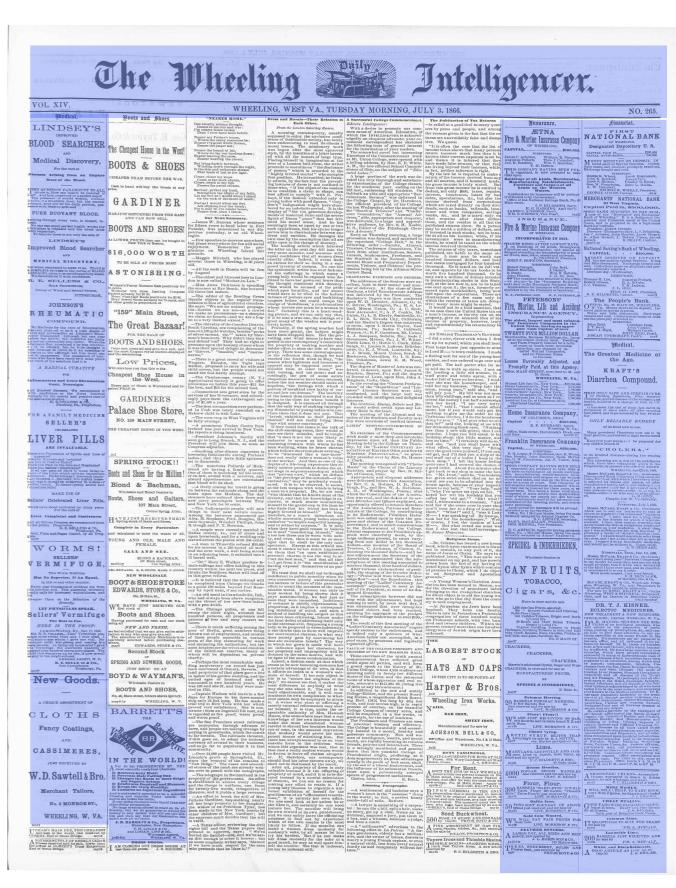
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Where, free
The weary
And sighed for pity





July 2, 1866

July 3, 1866

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT

EINE WISSENSCHAFTLICHE BIOGRAPHIE

IM VEREIN MIT

R. AVÉ-LALLEMANT, J. V. CARUS, A. DOVE, H. W. DOVI J. W. EWALD, A. H. R. GRISEBACH, J. LÖWENBERG, O. PESCHEL, G. H. WIEDEMANN, W. WUNDT

BEARBEITET UND HERAUSGEGEBEN

VO2

KARL BRUHNS,

PROPESSOR UND DIRECTOR DER STERNWARTE IN LEIPZIG.

IN DREI BÄNDEN.

ERSTER BAND.

MIT EINEM PORTRÄT HUMBOLDT'S IM 27. LEBENSJAHRE,



LEIPZIG:

F. A. BROCKHAUS.

1872.

LIFE

OF

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

COMPTLE

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH

BY

J. LÖWENBERG, ROBERT AVE-LALLEMANT, AND ALFRED DOVE.

EDITED BY

PROFESSOR KARL BRUHNS,

DIRECTOR OF THE OBSERVATORY AT LEIPZIG.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY

JANE AND CAROLINE LASSELL,

TRANSLATORS OF SCHELLEN'S 'SPECTRUM ANALYSIS,'

VOLUME I.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HUMBOLDT AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-SEVEN.

TONDON.

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO. 1873.

All rights reserved.

sn82015486/1870-08-18/ed-1 (1870-08-18)
White Cloud Kansas chief. (White Cloud, Kan.) 1857-1872

0.86

goats i"

"Mother wants to know if you won't lend her your preserving-kettle, 'cause she wants to uo up somo npple-sarsc." "I would with pleasure, my boy. but the truth is, the last timo we lent it to your mother sns preserved it so envetunll v that we haven't seen it since." "Well, vou needn't be earsv about your old kettle. Guess it was full of holes when we borrowed it. and mother wouldn't have troubled you again, only we see'd you bring home a new one."

Jinks

sn85033699/1875-03-24/ed-1 (1875-03-24)

0.72

Nashville union and American. (Nashville, Tenn.) 1868-1875

balance

was ze&fiQ

"Mother wants to know if you won't please to lend her your preserving kettle cause as bow sba wants to preservef'
"Wewonld with pleasure, boy, but the fict is, the last time we lent it to your mother she preserved it so effectually that we have never seen It since." "Well, you needn't be so sassy about your old kettle, mother wouldn't have troubled you again, only we seed you have a new one."

FEDERAL

0.87

sn84026965/1875-04-01/ed-1 (1875-04-01)

The Anderson intelligencer. (Anderson Court House, S.C.) 1860-1914

care."

? "Mother wants to know if you won't please to lend her your preserving kettle? 'cause aa how she wants to preserve?" "We would with pleasure, boy, but the fact is, the last time we lent it to your mothershe preserv? ed it so effectually that we have never seen it since." "Well you needn't be so saisy about your old kettle, mother wouldn't have troubled you agin, only we seed you have a new one." ? A bashful young man

0.84

Q.87

sn85034248/1875-04-03/ed-1 (1875-04-03) The Donaldsonville chief. (Donaldsonville, La.) 1871-current

Motther wants to know if you won't please to lend her your preserving kettle--'cau'se as how she wants to preserve \$" "We wonld with pleastire, boy, but the fact is, the-last tinme we lent it to your teethier she preserved it so effectually ihat we ha.r never seen it since." "Well, yeou. nmeedn't be-m o sain y about your old kettle, mother wi audn't have trombled yon agin, only we seed you have a, new onie. Helore

sn84026909/1875-04-21/ed-1 (1875-04-21) The Newberry herald. (Newberry, S.C.) 1865-1884

and

Can

left her in peace.

"Mother wants to know if you won't please to lend her your preserving kettle-'cause as how she wants to preserve?"

-We would with pleasure, bo,

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hr2194-111-ih 58110 (2009-04-30) International Atomic Energy Agency has repeatedly called attention to Iran's unlawful nuclear activities, and, as a result, the United Nations Security Council has adopted a range of sanctions designed to encourage the Government of Iran to cease those activities and comply with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (commonly known as the "Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty"). 0.71 0.98 s1391-111-es_13631 (2009-07-23) International Atomic Energy Agency has repeatedly called attention to the illicit nuclear activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and, as a result, the United Nations Security Council has adopted a range of sanctions designed to

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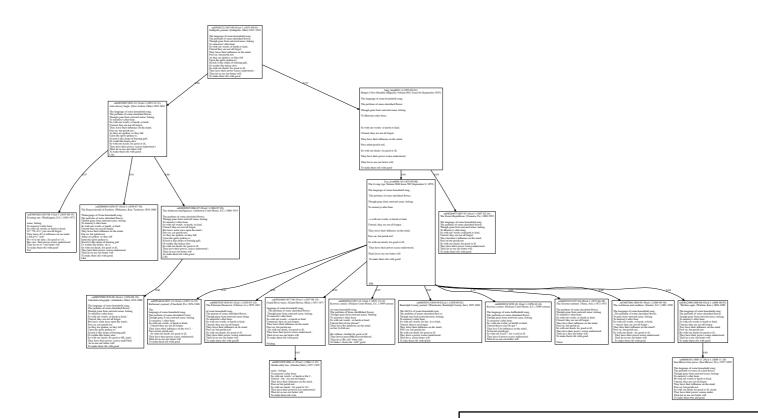
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sn83035487/1853-12-31/ed-1 (1853-12-31) Anti-slavery bugle. (New-Lisbon, Ohio) 1845-1861

The language of some household song, The perfume of some cherished flower, Though gone from outward sense, belong To memory's after hour. So with our words, or harsh, or kind, Uttered, they ate not all forgot, They leave their Influence on the mind, Post on, but perish not; As they are spoken, so they fall Upon the spirit spoken to, Scorch it like drops of burning gall, Or sooth like honey-dew. So with our dcods, for good or ill, They have thoir power, scarce understood i Then let us use our better will To make them rife with good: . Like

harp_harp0011-4 (1855-09-01)

Harper's New Monthly Magazine Volume 0011 Issue 64 (September 1855)

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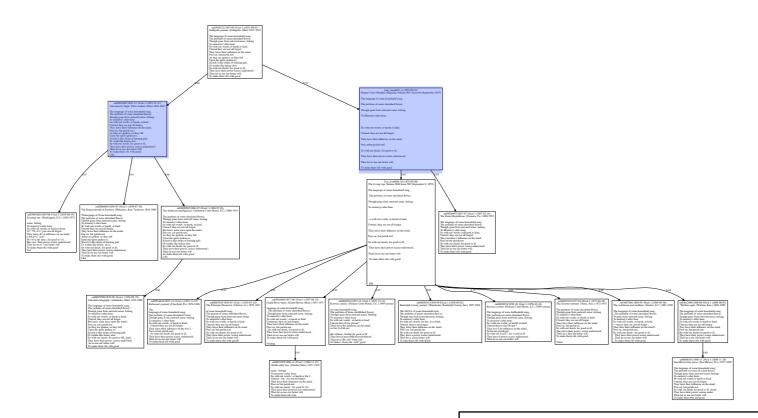
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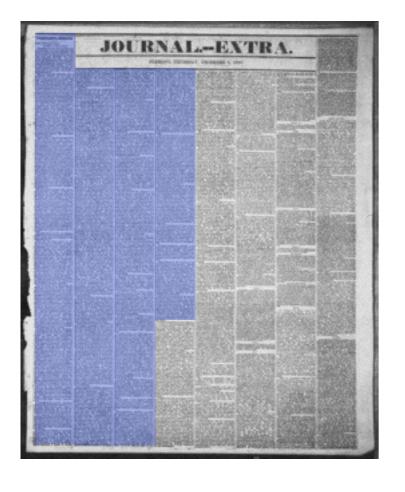
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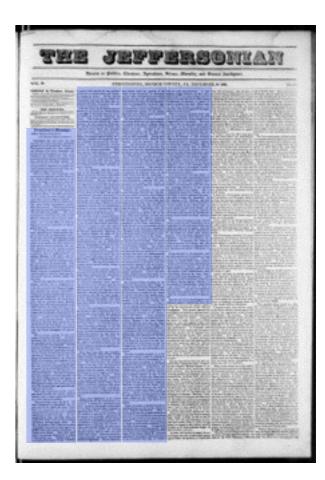
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Class Logistics

- In each class, we will read and discuss ~2 papers.
- One student will be responsible for leading discussion of each paper,
 - including background on methods used, and
 - suggestions for extending the work.
- Before class, all students should post on Piazza short paper summaries and discussion questions.

Projects

- Students will complete course projects and papers
- Papers intended to be a (part of a) new publication
- Possible coauthorship with clearly assigned credit
- Topics include: new models, applying models to new datasets, replicating state-of-the-art models

Projects

- Discuss initial project ideas on October 5
- Present project outline on November 9
- Final papers due December 5
- Final presentations on December 7
- Etymology is not destiny (sorry, early Plato), but a seminar is a seedbed

Grades

- Final project paper: 80%
- Participation and presentations: 20%
- Collaborative projects must specify a collaboration plan and assignment of credit

Discussion

- Research background?
- Humanities and social sciences experience?
- Interesting problems?
- Interesting data?

- Representing text: Tokenization
- Word vectors and distributed representations
- Text categorization
- Language models and topic models
- Dynamic models and temporal change
- Entity and relation extraction

- Plot and character
- Dialogue and argumentation
- Language and power relations
- Geographical and social variation
- Genre
- Information cascades

- Document analysis and recognition
- Speech analysis and recognition
- Community structure and communication
- Framing and rhetoric
- Laws and treaties
- Criminology

- Censorship
- Economic history
- Stylometry
- Citation analysis
- Collaborative editing

Next Class

- Justin Grimmer and Brandon M. Stewart. Text as data: The promise and pitfalls of automatic content analysis methods for political texts. *Political Analysis*, 21:267–297, 2013.
- Lara Putnam. The transnational and the text-searchable: Digitized sources and the shadows they cast. *American Historical Review*, 121(2):377–402, 2016.
- Ted Underwood. Theorizing research practices we forgot to theorize twenty years ago. *Representations*, 127:64–72, 2014.