2011

Teddy Levine Scrapbook

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Theodore "Teddy" Nathan Levine  
Born 1894, died February 9, 1927

ERIC BLOOM ON GREAT UNCLE TEDDY, AS REMEMBERED FROM HIS NANA BETTY:  
Nana always said that Teddy was a nice boy, a wonderful son and brother, handsome, good in business and was devoted to the family. His death was sudden to the family because he died from a perforated ulcer. He was a much loved older brother. He was in business with Grandpa, Wm. Levine & Son. Pacy gave up law school and Ludy gave up medical school after Teddy died, to join the family business with Grandpa—Wm. Levine & Sons.

Eric's insight: The theme running through this story is devotion to family; this trait was instilled in the 8-siblings and was carried down through their lives and I feel it was passed down through the generations.

SARA LEE BLOOM AND TEMA CUSHNER ON UNCLE TEDDY (AS TOLD TO ERIC BLOOM):  
When Uncle Teddy was ill with his ulcer, the doctor wanted him to eat bacon. The natural grease from the bacon was supposed to help in the healing of the ulcer. Can you believe it! Up until this time Grandma & Grandpa Levine kept a kosher home. They did not let their religious beliefs get in the way of their son's health.

TED ALFOND ON UNCLE TEDDY:  
I do remember stories about Teddy, but they have been covered very well by others.

ERIC BLOOM ON GREAT UNCLE TEDDY: I meant to tell you that Uncle Ludy (1-Day) was not the only brother in World War I. Uncle Teddy, was, also, in The Great War! I have photos which I will bring to the Reunion. I figure he must have been about 23 years old. He must have been stationed some where down south; that's where most basic training took place during World War 1. We would of known, in this family, if he had gone to France! Boy, I would have liked to have known Uncle Teddy; But, I guess, we do know him a little from the remembrances of are Nanas & Uncles. Nana said he was very easy going.
You are hereby notified that Theodore Kernie has failed to secure a rank of 70 during the past week in the following courses: Algebra.

[Signature]

He will be required to attend both sessions daily during the coming week.

NOTE.—Students whose work in any subject is unsatisfactory, are reported to the Principal at the end of each week. If they are reported in only one course, they are reprimanded; but if they are reported in the same course two weeks in succession, or in two courses the same week, they are required to attend both sessions daily in the week following. This both serves as a punishment and ensures some study under the eye of an instructor.

When such attendance is required, no excuse for absence, except because of illness or urgent work at home, will be accepted. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

Failures to do satisfactory work in recitations are usually due to lack of study at home. Parents should see to it that students under their care devote at least forty-five minutes daily to courses in which they have been reported. Other courses require a minimum of thirty minutes for preparation.

Parents are cordially invited to confer with teachers and to visit the school.

ROS COE C. EMERY,
Principal.
Proudly holding their newspapers and carrying their Morning Sentinel route sacks are these youngsters who delivered the daily papers in 1906. Several of the Waterville boys went on to make their mark in life, profiting from the experience gained as newspaper carrier boys. Left to right, front row, Frank Thayer, Simeon Armstrong, Clifford W. York, Edward Poulin, Perley Butler, F. Harold Dubord, Lawrence Jones, Ulmont Wing, Henry O'Connor and Theodore Levine. Back row, left to right, William Wolman, Ernest C. Simpson, and supervisors Allan F. McAlary, Theodore Armstrong and William Smith.
Book and Libraries

Theodore Y. Levine

Due Jan 26, 1916.

1917.
Dear Brother Fred:

It has been really hot to day. We have had this weather several days. But it is awful down east. Everybody at home is feeling fine, enjoying excellent health.

Business is quiet this week, practically nothing doing. Like you were in the slot. August is always noted as a quiet month. Don't worry about home as it is all right. Do you expect to come home on a furlough? I wish you could. Are you making head? George comes Sunday for two weeks. With his present you will be the only one about. Chester left last this year and soon be over and then we all can live in peace. Again Don't worry about folks.

Yours
After Five Days Return to
William Levine
Dry and Fancy Goods
Clothing
Boots and Shoes
17 & 19 Main St., Waterville, ME.

Private Theodore N. Levine
112th Ordinance Depot
Camp Pike
Arkansas.
My dear brother Ted,

Your letter received and we were all happy to know that you are feeling well and that you enjoyed your New Year's holiday. Just a few more days, and you'll be back.

We all wish you a very happy New Year. May it bring you good fortune and success in all your undertakings.

We will write and thank Mrs. B. for her kind and thoughtful letter. It was indeed very nice of them.

Now, in regards to the artillery, we don't know what to do. Perhaps you'll get promoted in the rank and file. The artillery is better there than the artillery. We don't care for senior or more money. If you need more money, we're friend not your. So keep it over, and don't be hasty. Take your time. Perhaps the Captain knows what he is talking about when he tells you to wait a while.
We are all well & doing well; commence to review and college Oct. 5. Think Winter will find all Colby, that is if he goes.

Jack and I are going to stay here over the winter anyway, and if things look better in the Spring we'll return to Boston.

Ann your back in N.Y. next Sunday after being here 11 weeks.

We received your check whenever you

need any money write and we'll send you home.

Fed. I think it is best for you to stay right here in the Beardsley Dept. as your position and Wallace Wolman are better for the holidays.

No more news to write, lots of love to you from all.

Funda

P.S. Hope you won't mind the failling to answer.

Ted dear:-

You know it is very hard to tell what is the best course, but it stands to reason that the advice is better than the tantalizing as that is in the finishing line, outright next to the

confounding.
You read of more affairs being stirred than any things see of course its all false but then our dares not want to take a chance at any thing I don't see why they isn't need affairs for the ordinance think if you stay long enough they will still any way Teddy dear we all will say the best and that what we think about

If there is no hurry is there don't worry about money do you can get all you want when the war is over who are known and it surely is last for a very any way. This read certainly worries how everybody we really don't know what to think. I hope decided that you will think if any and want all well. We wish every thing for you good whenever you take a furlough don't forget to stop off to see. Wishing you a pleasant and Happy New Year Hope see you fast well
Private Theodore N. Levine
112th Ordnance Depot,
Camp Pike
Arkansas
DEAR Sis:—

Time flies. Last year we never dreamed you wouldn't be with us this year but I hope next to God that this year we will all be together and this year at home. I hope you will enjoy yourself at Hot Springs.

Bill Latham left for Virginia already. I didn't see him to speak but he was in the store and Jack spoke to him.

We are anxiously waiting to hear when you will be able to get a furlough for we are so anxious to see you. Ann is going to stay over three or four weeks as she will see you in case you won't be here for a while yet.

Ann is in the store now, it is quiet. They tomorrow Tom will take care of the store. I won't be in of course being holiday.

You won't see any of us for a while. I am...
Dear Brother Ted,

Halliday comes a week from Saturday, so he is sending you $10.00 for a holiday present. Yet this money to the best of your success, everybody at home is feeling fine, enjoying excellent health. George is going home Sunday while Ann and her children will stay over the holiday. We went out fishing yesterday. George, Jack, Henry, F. Kelly and I went at North Pond. We had quite a success. George caught the most fish. Business is fair, considering the time of the year. George is just crazy about fishing and his only wish is he could stay another week but unfortunately for him. Don't worry about the folks as they are O.K. The weather here for the last few days has been wonderful. It must be terrible warm where you are.

No more news to write.

Lester.
Dear Brother Ed,

Recieved your letter to day and was glad to hear that all are well. The folks are falling sick also Ann and her kids, Jack and they went fishing today. They started about 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Toms son went two miles the one that is in the many. He has to go back tomorrow. He had rain for the last two days. How is the weather down there Louis. Rosenthal was down this morning for lunch. Sunday he's looking great. The Mike was. Best Pac.

Frank
Theodore “Teddy” Nathan Levine’s Legacy:

• Tema Kaplan Cushner, niece of Theodore “Teddy” Levine, daughter of Bessie “Betty” Levine Kaplan
• Theodore Alfond, nephew of Theodore “Teddy” Levine
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Grade 9 Notebook, History, dated 1908-1909
Book and Libraries

Theodore Y. Levine

Due Jan 26, 1916.
The Mysteries of Ancient Egypt.

1. The Book of the Dead — Egyptian title of which Ptolemy himself has been translated "coming forth by day, and manifestation day, is a great body of religious conception compiled for use of dead in other world. The spirit. None of these titles gives us the exact meaning so we can't know what it really meant.

2. The texts dealing with welfare of dead and life in unexplained behind the grave are known to have been used already as 4000 B.C.

3. Oldest form of B. of D. is represented in Pyramids with the variation of manifestation which kept body and which prepared it for a future home of the spirit.

4. Many books have been revised a edited long before copies were known, and date back behind 1st King of Egypt Mani.

5. Already as 3300 B.C. professional writers who translated the texts appear to have been puzzled with their contents.

6. A King of the 11th Dynasty (3500 B.C. later) has certain chapters of B. of D. was discovered in reign of Necho.

7. A King of 1st Dynasty, who flourished about 4200 B.C.

8. Then 3400 years ago, it was considered very ancient.

9. We see 4800 B.C. on a bas-relief where it was a religious duty to provide offerings of meat and drink for dead.

10. Text of B. of D. as a whole was not acquired till 3300 B.C. when it was learned to a Pyramid. No walls were carved with writing. We also found in Pyramid of Sety 3300 B.C. enough inscriptions so that the B. of D. was fully formed by the 5th Dynasty.

11. Both used as early as 1st King of 1st Dynasty, and used till 7th century 4th century B.C.
Story of Two Brothers:

Brought into Italy by Mme. Elisabeth d'Obriny called d'Obriny Pappus. Acquired by British Museum in 1857. Manuscript contains 19 pages of 10 lines each.

Parts were torn and filled in. 3600 yrs old. Stamped in 2 places with names of its ancient owner, Sety Nephtah.

Story

1. Anepure and Bitou, the brothers.
2. Bitou went on a quest.
3. Both returned home to find A's wife missing.

B. told him he was going to Vale of Aconia, and would go to magic place his heart on top most bag of acaia, and for A to come look for it after 7 yrs, and when you find it put it in jar of cold water. You will know when to come when a jar of took is given you. A killed his wife B met nine gods who gave him daughter for wife. B told her secret.

5. Pharaoh searched B's wife, and Ph. cut down acaia tree
   A. found heart, and Bitou came to life.
   B. said I will turn to sacred Bull, and Ph. will reward you when you lead me to him.

Pharaoh killed Bull, and from 1 drop of blood 2 trees formed. Pharaoh chopped down trees, and Bitou came to life.

Bitou ruled 20 yrs. She was put to death.

Anepure ruled then.
Egyptian Language and Writing

1. Earliest knowledge of Egyptian language is furnished by ancient inscriptions belonging to the First Dynasty 3100 B.C. Its rise and fall may be traced down through the different writings of temples, monuments, papyri to 14th century A.D.

2. Of the living tongue the tnest idea is given by the letters and business documents.

3. The Egyptian is related to Semitic in certain, but the Egyptian race is not and never was Semitic in type.

4. The Semites conquered a part of Egypt and settled there, and imprinted their language on the people.

5. Under these conditions the language gradually changed. Consonants were mispronounced, some consonants giving place to words and disapplying altogether.

6. Coptic is the latest form, is thus clerical in character. The Egyptian language divides into progressive stages:

I. Old Egyptian

a. Belongs to the Old Kingdom

b. It furnished model of later period

c. Earliest specimens are inscriptions belonging to the 1st Dynasty. Note: There are 4 chief to give us much insight into the language.

d. Historical facts in the language of 1st-6th Dynasty

e. Large collections in Papyrus.
2. Middle and Late Egyptian:
   a. Belonging to the Middle and New Kingdoms, and common speech of people.
   b. Writing of love tales, letters, business documents, and to beginning of New Kingdom.
   c. They are written in hieratic script.
   d. The spelling is very extraordinary, full of false etymologies, omissions, signs, etc.

3. Demotic:
   1. Vulgar dialect of the Late period.
   2. Traced back to 25th Dynasty 900 B.C. and continued in use till 4th century A.D.
   4. It is the latest form, and it is from 4 or 5 varieties.
   5. It is written with letters of Greek alphabet and only.
   6. Both hiero alphabet were added to charactry form.
   D. Demotic, the reason for the ignorance of the writing of the Egyptian systems before this was the fact that the Egyptian systems of writing gives merely the content, deletions of words, never reading the internal vowel changes and often omitting semi-vowels.

The Hieroglyphics:
1. The E. system of writing seems to be purely native origin.
2. Its rise, development, final extinction can all be traced within the Nile Valley, although confounded by
Lyres under 18th Dynasty

3. Again it is held that merchants from Phoenicia and Egypt had evolved from Egyptian hieratic the cursive form of writing the Phoenician alphabet about 1000 B.C.

4. Hieroglyphic Character was
   a. Originally picture writing, but had become complex.
   b. By 4th century knowledge of character died out, and it wasn’t until discovery of Rosetta stone that we could read the writing.

5. Hieroglyphs were two kinds.
   a. One to represent sounds, Phonetic
      Phonetics divides into 2 varieties
      1. Alphabetic
      2. Syllabic
   b. The other to represent ideals and ideographic.
      Divide into
      1. Generic = determinative of a class
      2. Specific = particular object.

5b. The text reads from left to right, left right to left, or in columns.  A commandment begins from side toward which animal faces.

6. 500 Characters were used

7. Hieratic writing was used in the 1st Dynasty

8. The commercial era of 26th Dynasty the Demotic form was used, but the Hieratic was used for copying of religious words, texts, and by the time of the Roman conquest it had disappeared, and only a few could read what remained.

9. Rosetta stone deciphered in 1799.

Rebekah 1602, Young 1518, Champollion 1822 helped to translate.
Books and Libraries

1. Care an outline. Development of printing and Book making. Value as a back ground.
3. Gain home knowledge of fundamentals of library science.
4. Knowledge and how to make use of books.
5. Knowledge we gained in use and service later in life.

Requirements of this course
1. neatness of all work
2. Accuracy
3. Must keep note book
4. Must pass in an article at end of semester

Value of this course
1. In professions when special knowledge is required by research work.
Development of the Art of Writing

The picture is the parent of the alphabet, as says a writer of the history of the history of the alphabet. He might have traced the picture in the great-grandparent of the alphabet, since the steps leading to the adoption of the alphabet crossed long periods of times. Many a race have vanished from the earth when it had taken only the first steps on the road. The stages in the art of writing may be given as follows:

1. Mnemonic
2. Pictorial
3. Ideographic
4. Phonetic

Mnemonic

This is the preliminary stage, as it preceded the actual use of symbols. In the earliest attempt to assist the memory in handing down by word of mouth the tradition of tales of clans, some objects or groups of objects were selected which would naturally suggest the facts to be remembered.

I. E. 1. Claus of a Huge Beast
       2. Mentioned in Bible
       3. Classical literature
The device of knotted cords as a method of
Keeping records have been used, and are even used to-day. It is used to-day by the knot tied in the handkerchief to remind any one of a demand.

1. E. o. the Brainy of the Roman Catholics.

2. The T assays is the highest development of that time, and thus is still people in Peru who can read the ancient records.

3. The Tally stick was a primitive device which was used in England in the department of the Exchequer. The tally was a smooth stick, and it contained in its edges certain notches to indicate pound, shillings, pence. The stick was split in two, and one half was given to the debtor, and the other half placed on file. When time for payment came the debtor presented his half and if they both matched the payment was made.

4. The Wampum Belts used by the Indians of North America show combination of the stage with the Pictorial. The Wampum were beads such that were used for money. From the beads were made belts in different colors and designs, or pictures. These belts were used to keep records such as treaties between different tribes.
This stage succeeded the earliest, and the
earliest picture writing was no more than mere
memory aid. We can follow another line that
instead of using objects itself, a picture of the
object was used. This was much more convenient
as it allowed the records to be moved from place
to place. The next step was to use them for
conveying information to another person. Thus
the start or the road towards a real written
language was made. The use of the picture was
not confined to any one race, or any part
of the world. It developed quite independent of
time and space.

J. E. The documents of the American Indians

3 ideographic

We can see how easily it followed the
pictorial form of using the picture to represent the
object, and it would be an easy matter to
represent a idea suggested by the object.

J. E. The picture of a bow might come
to represent not the weapon itself, but an
enemy, or the kindred idea love, so the picture
of a piece of bread held between the lips
might come to stand for the idea of eating.

Among the many races who developed the
Ideographic form were the people of Aztec,
Mayas and of Central America. These last were the most civilized of all native races, and they had also acquired the art of paper making and also of literature. The history of both ends but due to the Spanish Conquest. It was believed by the priests that the evil people died the writing at that time. Some claim that civilization doesn't go back of twelve hundred A.D., and some claim they go back before B.C.

Phonetic:
This may be divided into Sub-Divisions or Stages

A = Verbal
J. E. When the signified stood for the whole sound.

B = Syllabic
J. E. When the sign stood for one syllable which made a advance of the preceding.
The Aztec used it in especially writing names.

f. Syllable:
A name was represented by a knife (th) plus a earthen pot (co) plus the sign for water (atl).

When it had identified that a sign always stood for the same syllable, we knew that
The sign was always the same.

J. E. The Japanese use today a syllable with a character of the forty sound syllables or sounds.

J. E. Short hand is also a phonetic method of writing, but it is not a outgrowth of anything that we know of. When, and we cannot say where, there crossed upon some mind the fact that all words which men utter are signified by a few sounds. What better plan than to select a certain number of signs to denote certain sounds. That was the birth of the alphabet, the greatest triumph of the human mind.

Origin of our English Alphabet. Examples considered have been outside origin of our own alphabet. Mr. Chafee said: "The printed letters a round signs which composed our alphabet are about 2500 years old. Roman type we call them, and rightly so, since from Italy they came. Roman capitals are practically identical with the letters employed at Rome in the 3rd century B.C. These again do not differ very materially from the forms used in the earliest existing specimens of Latin writing which may probably be referred to the end of the 5th century.
B.C. But is our alphabet came from Rome where did they get it. Probably from the Greeks then where did the Greeks get it. Probably from Greek colonies which settled in South Italy before the rise of the Roman Power and the Greek colonies received it from the Phoenicians. The Phoenicians adapted the alphabet from the Egyptian.

Hieratic writing: This is not universally accepted as true. These are facts where the possible sources from which the Phoenicians obtained their alphabet.

9. Egyptians

The Egyptians made use in the course of their long history of three systems.

1. Hieroglyphic was called as just used by Pharaohs. It is the earliest Egyptian form that exists. Largely pictorial in nature.

2. Hieratic = a running hand, developed from hieroglyphic about 3500 B.C.

3. Demotic = of later origin about 900 B.C., and was in popular use for human purposes. All of these were used side by side until the conquest of Romans.

The Egyptians had early invented an alphabet
but didn't use it.

The Phoenicians adopted Canaanite script, syllabic in nature and it is possible the Phoenicians adopted it. Recently it has been contended that Cretans had developed an alphabet and gave it to the Phoenicians. The Phoenicians were a commercial people, came in contact with all culture and knowledge of time. Then they perfected the alphabet.

"The present evidence points to the conclusion that the consistent employment of a small number of signs to denote not words nor syllables but the elementary sounds of a language originated among the Semitic people of Aram Mitz (the Phoenicians were Semites) and then a trading branch of this family, the system of writing was carried to the Greeks and West. Yet why are the English a branch of the Semitic race should have to borrow an alphabet from Rome. They had a alphabet of their own but with the spread of Latin through the Christian Church in early centuries of the Christian era the people, used the Latin letters instead of their own. The Hebrew Alphabet was known as the Runic Alphabet."
Book-making in Egypt.

There are extant copies of Egyptian writings dating back to 3435 B.C. Among them are also called Hermetic books reputed to have been the works of Thoth, Hermes, god of wisdom and literature. Perhaps the most famous of them is the Book of the Dead, dating back to the reign of Khufu about 2500 B.C. A copy of it was placed in the tomb with every effort to serve as a guide book in the world to come. The book was made up of prayers, hymns, and descriptions of life in the after-world to gather with an estimate of the character of the deceased person. Of course, the latter section varied with each copy of book, the makeup of which depended on the wealth of the deceased.

Copies were sold also to the relatives and friends of the dead. They were in hands of the undertakers who was possibly the earliest bookseller in history. The actual making of the book was done by priests since they produced the authorized form of the prayers, hymns, and other matter required.

The Ptaah-Hotep, author of the makims mentioned in text was an official who lived about 3350 B.C. The copy is in the Louvre and was made about 2500 B.C. This indicates that it was still in demand nearly 850 years afterward.
Maxims have been translated into English and are available to any one for the small sum of 40 cents. Other works of Egypt literature which have been preserved include:

"Song of the Harper" 2700 B.C.
"Hymn to Pharaoh" 1400 B.C.
"Hymn to Nile" 1300 B.C.

"Poem of Comedy: U. 2 Equilots of Ramses II 1326. Only existing specimens of epic poetry in Egyptian.

There were many works of fiction:

"Tale of Two Brothers.
"The Doomed Prince.
"The Prowded Princes."
Book-making in Greece.

In Greece the teaching of the priests was largely if not all oral so that the Greeks did not have any sacred scriptures such as formed the first literatures of other nations. The Greek literature was almost wholly secular. The Greek genius had a development in poetry and philosophy which was unequalled elsewhere. We are considering Historic Greece. Traditions tell us that the alphabet was introduced in Greece about 1500 B.C. The beginning of Greek literature date from Homer 700 B.C. but there is no authentic example of Greek writing earlier than about 600 B.C.

The early Greek literature between the 9th and 6th century B.C. was not composed for a reading public, and may not have been written down even by the author. It was transmitted by word of mouth from memory. The development of memory which this required is quite remarkable but not imitable. In later Greece after books became common the school boys were trained to memorize whole books and it is recorded that a certain Greek youth could recite without a break the whole of Iliad and
Odysseus. Such a training of the memory made the multiplication of books unnecessary and probably retarded the development of book-making as a trade.

Another feature which marked the Book-making of Classical Greece was a distinction which they made between published and unpublished work. Published works were those which could be purchased by anyone. Unpublished works were those which authors circulated privately among friends, or amongst those who studied under his direction. The Greek writers wrote for political ends or for the sake of expounding what seemed to them to be important truths.

Putman said the possibility of earning money by means of authorship seemed hardly to have occurred to them, and this freedom from a commercial motive for their work was doubtless an important cause for the high respect accorded in Greece to its authors.

Teachers received pay for instruction but not for their writings. Caesars are on record whose authors bore rewarded by rules, but no share of the receipts from the sale of an author's book seemed to have found its way into his pocket. Herodotus
who devoted his whole life to the production of his history received no compensation, and his book was practically a free gift to his own time, and to posterity! There is no evidence of such a trade in books in Greece prior to the Roman conquest 146 B.C. As later quoted at Alexandria and still later at Rome. The very fact that books seemed to be expensive for long periods Athens was center of such trade as did exist, but we find no mention of book sellers at Athens prior to 5th century B.C. In Greece as later at Rome the early book sellers were scribes who prepared their stocks with their own hands. Later they may have been publishers who employed scribes or slaves in the production of books. At Athens from about 450 B.C. onward the booksellers appear to have a special quarter allotted them in the market place. One hundred years later 330 B.C. we know a very respectable list of books could be purchased in Athens. Another Greek city which at one time engaged in trade in books was Rhodes.

By 250 B.C. the rise of book business at Alexandria robbed Athens of its pre-eminence as a book mart in the Greek world. Some centuries later after conquest of Greek by Romans the book business at Athens
received a new stimulus owing to the demand at Rome for Greek books. Early in the Christian era Athens had a reputation for producing finely executed manuscripts.
Book-making at Alexandria

In the 3rd century B.C. the center of literary activity in the Greek world, and consequently in the whole world, was transferred to Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus which remained for some more than 3 centuries the book-making center of the world. The Ptolemies used 2 methods of doing it about:

1. Founding of Museum
2. High-handed remaking the world for manuscripts.

The museum comprised art gallery, library, university, and various other banquers. They were all kinder royal heads and were very flourishing. The literary activity at Alexandria has no connection with the Egyptian literature or book-making but was purely Greek, and so successful were the Ptolemies in the collection of manuscripts books that they absorbed nearly the whole of available supply of the Greek world that is of original so that scholars were obliged to rend their for copies.

The Alexandrian scholars did a great deal of editing, and probably the bulk of literary output was either copies or standard texts in existence or of editorial comment. There were some original work done however.
most famous Alexandrian author Euclid. To the
Alexandrian editors we owe many classical
texts which we possess to-day. Most worthy
books of the Alexandrian scholar was the
Septuagint (Greek version of Old Testament)
We do not know the name of any Alexandrian
publishing firm, but there are many references
to the existence there of great book-producing
concerns, and of great literary activity. Ancient
publishers suitable means of marketing the
works. One fact gave Alexandria great advantage
as book town was that of papyrus was
lentily an Egyptian article of manufacture.
Alexandria maintained its pre-eminence in
the book world for four centuries, but by 100 A.D.
it had to yield its pre-eminence to Rome, and
its importance publishing centre came to an end
in the 7th century when it was conquered
by Saracens.
Book-making at Rome.

While we have no trustworthy information concerning book-making in Rome prior to Augustus' time, it is fair to infer that there was book-making at least a century earlier, and there is mention of book-selling as early as 800 B.C. About 65 B.C., Titus Pomponius Atticus organized the first Roman publishing business on a large scale. He was a banker of large wealth and also a scholar. He conducted his business not so much for profit but because he desired to advance literature. He believed he paid authors a share of the net profits from the sale of their books. Some other Roman publishers seemed to have paid authors a lump sum for the right to issue their books, so it seems that Atticus' methods employed to-day were used then.

Atticus was, as a whole, fair to writers from the sales of their works were unsatisfactory to Roman authors. We know that one author received from his treatise on Grammar 1600 sesterces less than $10000 of our money. On the other hand, Pliny the Elder was offered $40,000 sesterces or nearly $200,000 for his Commentaries. While we know less of the other Roman publishers and their method than we do of Atticus that they existed in large numbers.
of Cicero times onward. We know that there were a large number of professional copyists who copied manuscripts for individuals, and also brought out for authors limited editions for private circulation. There were book shops in the most frequented part of Rome, and Martial tells us that the street Augileum was chiefly occupied by book sellers and fashionable tailors. The book shops were places of resort which were not of clubs where the literary minded met to look over the newest books and exchanged the latest gossips of fashionable circles. Notices of the newest books were stuck up on the door, and displayed inside the shops.
The Medieval and Modern Library

1. The historical beginning of both the medieval and modern libraries is to be found in little cupboards full of service books in the apse of the early Christian churches.

2. When the number of books became great, the cupboard developed into alcoves between arches and apses, a row of cupboards outside the church door, a detached building behind the apse.

3. Later, when books increased, the books were kept in alters, schools, refectories, and special rooms or buildings where they were divided into circulating and reference collections.

4. Then there was distinct collection in clusters, reading desks with one or two books for general reading. This was a sort of a library.

5. There ecclesiastical libraries were not the only one of the middle ages, but of their quantity and permanence called ancestors of our libraries.

A truly typical ecclesiastical library may never have existed, yet cathedrals may have contained at one time or another, nearly every feature.

Writing a monastery.

In visiting some great monastery in time when it was in its height, would be the retreat to a church. You would be met by a porter who would first show you the infirmary where the sick was kept. This building generally stood
outside the church. In the church one was shown
arched climates looking like arched windows where the
books were kept, but now held the sacred vessels. In
the alcoves were kept the source books
In the wealthy grounds the caves were protected by
by glassing and there were private studies or Carrels. These
were built three in each arch containing a desk allotted
dan a few books.

On the way down quadrangle were the tables on which
the books were channeled to them. In the 2nd
climate one side is occupied by library building
Entrance is by a stair car leading from
one quadrangle. From here one could see the
opening to visiting rooms which occupy whole
ground floor of this side of the quadrangle.
The books are composed and copied.

Above is a beautiful lighted court a hall
which is divided into 2 unequal parts, the
larger filled with sleeping decks which changed
books, smaller with desks containing reading room
The school library is in an opposite corner
of the quadrangle and in the north clouter
which was a chest full of books.
The funds of the library were unusual, some
endowed, while others were a income from
parishes. If a book was borrowed to copy
one who borrowed had to return an extra
copy for the use of it.
The books were classified, and they need a catalog which corresponds to ours, and the books were loaned for a period of 2 weeks to 2 years. In closing, I would say to the marks are due our vast knowledge of books and libraries.
### An ABRIDGED DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION for use in very small libraries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>030</td>
<td>Encyclopaedias (general)</td>
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<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>Periodicals (general)</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
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<td>(Hospitals, poor, prisons, etc)</td>
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<td>660</td>
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<td>(Chemistry of manufactures, foods)</td>
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<td>&quot; United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>980</td>
<td>&quot; South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>990</td>
<td>&quot; All other.</td>
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</table>
The making of an American's Library
By Arthur E. Bartwich

Books as Room-mates.
One's library should be made up of books which suit
with the others, and to choose the books he likes best.

In selecting books re-read them, not critically, but for
the joy of it. Having done so, let him ask himself, "Why
do I like this book? Why do I like this book, and so this
reason he will be able to find more books like it, and it
will then be easy to select books by glancing through them.
And even if the books may not prove one to be
re-read, and once it may perhaps lead you
to some other kind of book to be read and tested, and
in this way you will have a new list of books which
you will take to own as to re-read.

It is proper to ask your friend in regard to a book, a
very Binding advice, but you must not get to follow his
advice, but it is a great help to you. It is much better
to select your own books, and in this way you will be
better satisfied.

The public library to-day offers a very large
collection of books. Here is the shelf arrangements
which makes it very easy to find what you are
looking for, whereas was impossible 50 years ago. The
public library may thus perform important
functions in the selection of books for private.
for private ownership, serving as a great storehouse for reference and for testing ideas, like and dislikes. There must, of course, be some place where the book is read and handled for the first time. The librarian can not get much from catalogues. The book itself can never fill all the complete functions of a testing laboratory, but the book itself carries duplicates in far greater numbers than the library.

The real book-enthusiast will make his list wherever he finds his materials follow, at library and store, railway staff and in private collections, advertisements in the daily paper, reviews in the newspapers and magazines. It is better to acquire all the technical literature of books and magazines about books, but one may later use it as a guide.

The lack of today does not treat of "scholarly" questions, but of the leading questions of the day. There are individual libraries to-day which treat of the work in their line of business, and so with many large concerns.

The book-merch should reach all fields before he has his books, because he apt to have all his books on the same question.

Do not buy from agents only after a careful consideration also be sure of "sets" such as Great African Animals. The public library does not discourage the sale of books, but encourage the sale of books.
I.

The Art of Browning.

The intellectual and spiritual man is still like the animals which feed when they are hungry. The book is a guide outside the plan. We may have books but without we were born with that love. Without books one
movies much through not knowing books. The real book
love is the one who likes to house.

There is not such a thing as "no time to read" because you can always find time to read. The best way to enjoy reading is to make a selection of what you want to read, and then re-read it. The books that cause much labor often turn out to be the best books. We
must all select our own books, as what may
interest others may not us.

II.

A Literary Salvation.

The Public Library offers a chance for the book lover to get acquainted with books and to be able to make his choice from books. The library to-day
is distributing literature at all times so that everybody
may be able to know what the leading books are. One
may obtain all the necessary information necessary
by consulting the librarian. There are many
 exhibits of books displayed in the library for
the public.

The booklet of the American Library Association
is becoming very important, as it gives a list of
books which are best to be read.

IV.
The Boy and the Book.

In early times there were no such a thing as books for children. But for children's reading in a recent date. Great care should be taken not to give the children books which to unripe minds not interesting, because they may be fad. Sunday school books have been out judged because of their contents.

The library has helped the school a great deal in the choosing of books. Children's books should not be changing and then charged to a different title. But the best books should be given to children.

Pictures and illustrating should be enjoyed a great deal before letting children read them. The manner in which a child is brought up depends a great deal of the way he will use books.
Autonomy
March 3, 1917
The Sun Continued.

Spectrum Analysis
By aid of the spectroscope
1. Whether a body is solid, liquid, gaseous
2. Temperature
3. Chemical composition
4. Motion in the line of sight or Radial Velocity

The Spectroscope has three different styles
1. Grating
2. Grating: \( CO_2 + Ca(OH)_2 = CaCO_3 + H_2O \)
3. Echelons: \( CaSO_4 \)

1. The oldest and most used is the grating of cement combinations of prism

2. Grating made by Rowland and Michelson

3. Echelons were invented by Michelson

Pieces of glass laid on top each other like steps
Prism is good for faint light and distance reading. The disadvantage is that in different parts of the spectrum it is not made in the same scale. Certain part of the prism is made differently. The red end is more expanded than the violet end.

Grating can be made as to give a spectrum of equal distance in all parts. Made with a curved surface. A large percentage of light is lost.

Echelon = Only a small percentage of light is used. / Refraction.

\[ \text{where the light is bent} \]

Refraction = Separation of the color by dispersion.
The rainbow separates the colors. The shorter the wave length, the more rapid the vibration.

Red waves are \( \frac{1}{40,000} \) of a inch in length. "Violet" \( \frac{1}{470,000} \) inch.

Waves die light.

Red light brings heat to us. Violet light is not visible but affects photographic plates.

When all the colors travel together they produce white light.

The law of spectrum analysis. Rayleigh does not agree with the structure of matter.

Rutherford's electron theory. Adams made up of electrons charged to gather.
Electron Henry Mottet

charge

The electrons revolve around very rapidly. The + and - forces have attraction for each other and often produces equilibrium. There is no radiation in this form of the atom.

When the electrons are disturbed and we have vibration or radiation here.

Light Wave = Oscillating wave. The vibration is up and down and travels from one end to the other.

The wave lengths are very minute after.
Wave length of yellow / 50,000

Light travels 186,000 miles.

\[
\frac{46,000 \times 5260 \times 12 \times 50,000}{605,000,000,000,000} \text{ oscillations per second made by one of the electrons per second of yellow light}
\]

March 6, 1917.

Light advances

If vibrations were destroyed the light becomes polarized.

*Wider waves are the same except the wave lengths are much longer.*

*Four Laws of Spectrum Analysis:*

The spectroscope has revealed wonders. It has revealed wonders the ophthalmoscope depends upon the lens.
I. An incandescent (white hot) solid gives a spectrum, produces a bright and continuous spectrum.

II. That a gas gives a discontinuous spectrum that is crossed here, there by bright lines. Discontinuous because there are undetected intervals between them. Reduce the etc to a gas and you examine the substance by a bright line that crosses the spectrum.

[Hand-drawn diagram of a spectrum with bright lines]

III. If you heat the gas alone, they will look darker and appear as black spots. The spectrum of incandescent gas is produced bright, dark line spectrum. Incandescent gas is viewed with a bright line behind it. This gives a continuous bright spectrum, the bright line of incandescent gas.
A new explanation appears as dark line superposed on spectrum this which is seen

Another way of stating it:

Jan. 12 Apple Typhus
Spectrum analysis gives evidence of temperature, the brightest part is the Red, at first from hotter plasma hotter, spectroscope shows variations in temperta.

Inconded molecules coincide to gather heat, prevent the molecule

Wave lengths have vibrations of definite period and radius of light without any definite period.
There are 2 ways in which molecule radiate light

1) Electrons are disturbed and elevate and produce light and they vibrate in definite period of different constant and continuous light spectrum

2) If substance is a gas the collision is infrequently and gives us the light line in certain cases

1, 2 are made for the basis of the 3th Law

Red Book

1. Tertirium gases solid
2. Temperature
3. Chemical elements 1. Each chemical element is capable of producing certain gases, every substance produces own line and are always the same for same element
58 Elements in all
33 found in Sun
A gas under high pressure and a liquid behave like solid.

March 8, 1917,
Sodium spits in the sun. These substances are found in the sun or earth. Some say it erupts in the sun.

Doppler: Lyman Principle
Page 232

Light year 186,000 mi per second 
2146,000 years for some stars to reach us.

1st law of spectrum analysis
600 x 10\(^2\) = more

March 10, 1917
Half light and heat from sun gives life to the earth.
Earth 100,100,000 years.
Light and heat of the sun.

1. The measure of heat received by the earth from the sun.

2. The measure of the heat that is given by the sun.

3. The computation of the earth's temperature.

1. The process of the maintenance of the sun's heat.

Langley was the great men.

It is difficult to measure heat as heat is absorbed by the atmosphere. How much heat actually reaches us.

1.3 H. P. per sq. yd.

1 ton 550 lb. pounds per second.

33000 ft. per minute.
1.5 H.P. amount of... and... to... surface... the amount of... about 2/3 their amount.

\[ \text{Area} = \pi \left( \frac{3960 \times 1760}{2} \right)^2 \times 1.5 \quad = \quad (2.3 \times 10^9) \]

Wind Power was... and... caused from... Water Power... water... and... caused by... Sun... by... Water vapor... coal Power... vegetable matter... pressure... heat...

Four Principles:
1. Indestructible or Conservation of matter.
2. Conservation of energy.

1. Burning wood was destroyed when burned. Heat also... forces... electron... matter... to... become... like... Oxy...gen.

No force... energy can... destroyed that is...
The total amount of energy in the universe is constant. Amount of energy radiated from the sun reduces the amount of energy the sun has.

Type 2.

The sun radiates heat inversely as the square of its radius.

\[
\left(\frac{9.3 \times 10^6}{43,800}\right)^2 \times 4.5 \text{ per square yard.}
\]

\[
\frac{(9.3)^2 \times 10^{12} \times 1.5}{(4.3)^2 \times 10^{16}} = 4.9 \text{ in the equivalent of the mean radiance of heat.}
\]

\[14,600 \times 15 = 70,000 \text{ H.F. per square yard.} \]

0.4 of the sun's heat radiated at the surface of the sun, absent.
March 17, 1917,
20 years for the melting of a mile in the win.
5 miles in 100 years.
250 x 20 = 5,000
50 miles in 1,000 yrs
500 " " 10,000 years.

Lam's paradox.
Here are 2 forces
1. Cohesion = holds particles together.
2. Heat = expands

Some said that a gas that is cooling and non-contracting gets hotter. As long as a substance is not a gas, and radiates heat gets hot, because there is a reaction of attraction. If the sun is in a position of a gas does it contract.

Computation shows that the ain*

Age of the Earth
Determined by 1. Saltiness of Ocean
2. Story of Stratified Rocks
3. Solid remains of
4. Degeneration of Uranium

1. Time required for sun to increase intensity
   from 60, million to a 150, million in
   the average of 100, million (100 x 10^6)

2. 100, million years (100 x 10^6)

3. 110, million year is a short time.

4. Radium, Lead, Helium are constituents of Uranium.

Either the geologist is mistaken or the
astronomist is mistaken if the energy
of 100,000 part of the sun was radium
would furnish enough heat.

Uranium degenerates 3 million times as
slowly as radium.
Eclipses of

Eclipses of Sun
Eclipses of Moon

There cannot be an eclipse of the sun unless there is a new moon.

7 Eclipses in 1917.
There are never more than 5 of the sun. The smallest number is 2, 3 by the greatest number of the eclipses of the moon.

An eclipse cannot last 8 months.

I. Kinds of Eclipses
Total, Partial, Annular

2. Duration of an Eclipse

3. Precurrence of Eclipses—Saturday

4. Number of Eclipses in a calendar year

5. Phenomena attending an Eclipse
Lunar Eclipse at Full Moon only.

Shaded = Partial Eclipse

Total Eclipse

The shaded is the region where the sun is excluded.

2. Duration of an Eclipse

- A Lunar Eclipse

Page 1262 Figure 110

1) \( EF = EO = ED \)

2) \( L : D = n : R - n = L \)

- Radius of Sun = 109.5
- Radius of Earth
- \( D = D \) distance between Sun and Earth
- \( L = \) shadow cone

\[
3) L = \frac{(R-n)}{2D}
\]

\[
4) L = \frac{(R-n)}{2D} = \frac{2}{108.5} = \frac{93000000}{108.5} = 857000
\]
5) \[ R = \frac{109.6}{1.02} \]

\[ R \approx 108.4 \]

6000 miles in the distance where the moon parts the shadow.

March 22, 1917

Page 262, No. 110

In triangle E.H.C

\[ \angle HAE = \angle HEN + \angle ECA \]

\[ \angle HEN = \angle HAE - \angle ECA \]

But \( \angle ECA = \angle ECB \)

and in triangle ECB

\[ \angle CEB = \angle ECB + \angle EBC \]

\[ \angle EBC = \angle OEB - \angle EBC - \angle ECA \]

\[ \angle MEN = \angle HAE - (\angle OEB - \angle EBC) \]

\[ \angle MEN = \angle HAE - \angle OEB + \angle EBC \]

\[ O'S = P - Ss + p \]
\[ I = \text{Inclination of moons orbit at Ecliptic} \]

\[ P = \text{Moons parallel} \]
\[ \bar{P} = \text{Suns parallel} \]
\[ S_{m} = \text{Moons semidiameter} \]
\[ S_{s} = \text{Suns semidiameter} \]
\[ R_{s} = \text{semidiameter of shadow cone at distance of moon} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Greatest</th>
<th>Least</th>
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<tr>
<td>( S_{s} )</td>
<td>16' 18&quot;</td>
<td>15' 45&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( S_{m} )</td>
<td>16' 47&quot;</td>
<td>14' 43&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P )</td>
<td>61' 32&quot;</td>
<td>53' 55&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I )</td>
<td>5' 19&quot;</td>
<td>4' 56&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \bar{P} )</td>
<td>8' 95&quot;</td>
<td>8' 15&quot;</td>
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</table>

Averages of the above:

\[ S_{s} = 16' \]
\[ S_{m} = 15' 45" \]
\[ P = 57' 43" \]
Ecliptic Limit

\[ \frac{MS}{NS} = \frac{R_s + MS}{MS} \]

\[ \sin I = \frac{MS}{NS} = \frac{R_s + MS}{MS} \]

The smaller the angle the farther the eclipse can occur. The farther it is nearer.

Spring Term

April 3, 1917. Page 262

MEN = ENA + ECA

But \( \angle ECA = \angle ECB \)

and \( \angle ECB = \angle OEB - \angle EBF \)

\[ \therefore \quad MEN = ENa + EBF - OEB \]
\[ R = \text{radius} \]
\[ E = \text{earth} \]
\[ s = \text{shadow} \]
\[ P = \text{Parallel + Sun} \]
\[ ERs = P + p - Ss \]

\[ \theta = 57'43'' \]
\[ \alpha = 57'32'' \]
\[ 16'2'' \]
\[ 41'50'' \]

\[ 41'50'' + 15'45'' = 57'35'' \]
\[ 57'35'' \times 2 = 115'' \]

The moon barely a distance of 115' from m₁ to m₂.

The whole duration of an eclipse on the average will be 3.576 hours.
The motion of the sun and moon is counter-clockwise.

Elliptic Limit

\[ e = \frac{P - p - S_s}{S_M} \]

\[ S_M = eR_s + S_m \]

\[ S_m = S_m + P + p - S_s \]

\[ \sin I = \frac{S_m}{S_M} \]

\[ S_s = \frac{S_m}{\sin I} \]

To \( S_s = q \) (in 

\[ \log S_s = \log MS - \log \sin I \]

\[ \log MS = \log E + ECA \]

\[ B + ECA = ECB \]

And \( ECB = OEB - ECB - MEN = ENE - OEB + ECB \)
Under 9½ degree a
eclipse can occur.

Under 12½° no eclipse can
occur.

When the sun is passing the moon
node there can be only one
eclipse. Lunar

The reason for 3 lunar eclipses
this year if the sun passes the
node early in the year and then
in June and September come back
to the first node.
A total eclipse occurs at the new moon because the moon is in the direction of the sun. A eclipse cannot occur at every new moon because the ecliptic is not at the same path. In the Sun

M = position of the moon

\[ MN' = EN' + ECA \]

\[ BM \parallel ECA = ECB \]

and \[ ECB = OEB - EBl \]

\[ MN' = EN' + OEB - EBl \]

Solar - \( SRS = P + S_s - p \)

Ecliptic Limit

\[ MS = \text{Solar} + S_m - p \]

\[ MS = S_m + P + S_s - p \]
\[ \sin I = \frac{mS}{nS} \]

\[ nS = \frac{mS}{S \tan I} \]

\[ \log nS = \log mS - \log \tan I \]

Major and Minor Limit of a central eclipse:

\[ mS = sR_s - S_m \]
\[ mS = p + S_s - p - S_m \]
\[ mS = p + S_s - p^2 - S_m \]

Kinds of Mars Eclipses:

I. Partial

II. Central

III. Annular
why no eclipses during calendar year.
"one"
"three"

there may be 2 eclipses of the sun every calendar year. there may be these 5 11 the largest number.
when there are 4 eclipses of the sun they are lunar eclipses.

descending node

\[ 18^\circ 30', 15^\circ 20' \]
\[ 15^\circ 20', 18^\circ 30' \]

june 19

under unfavorable conditions there will be no eclipses.

must be 2 eclipses of the sun because moon
occurs between 1) and 2). in 9 months the sun
will move a degree everyday and will the moon will move
towards the otherr. "the 2 eclipses at a node
we have central eclipses."

if i have dollars

1. There are 2 of the same thing:
   - Solar eclipse
   - Lunar eclipse

April 14, 1917, chap. 12 - Last Year

Page 311 - 391

1. The solar system, only a little point in space.
   a. Sun
   b. Planets
   c. Satellites
   d. Comets
   e. Meteors

The sun is 1,000 times as great as all the rest of them.

Planets - from Greek means wandering.
   The planets move among the stars in the celestial sphere.

The Planets - Names to the ancient: Millions of miles from

1. Mercury - Inner Planets
2. Venus - Inner Planets
3. Earth - Inner Planets
4. Mars - Outerward
5. Jupiter - Outerward
6. Saturn
7. Uranus
8. Neptune - Location impossible to make precise
   Determining distances - becomes approximate class

Planets & Artifacts
Distance of the Planet from the Sun

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\
3 & 6 & 12 & 18 & 24 & 30 & 36 & 42
\end{array} \]

Distance from Earth: Derived from 1.89 14 10

Days
88
225
365
687
1.89
14
10

12
29.5
6.5
165
Diameter

Mercury
3,000 miles

Venus
7,700 miles

Earth
7,920 miles

Mars
4,340 miles

Jupiter
88,400 miles

Saturn
74,000 miles

Uranus
31,000 miles

Neptune
35,000 miles

In four planets are between sun and earth. Each planet move around both the sun at its focus, the sun in an eclipse with the sun at its focus.

Inferior planets

Superior planets

Uranus
Supernova declination cannot be seen from the town.

Supernova planets can be in aphelion and apoaphelion.

May 19, 1977

Supernova declination cannot be seen.

July 27, 1977

The quarter elongation of Venus 4.7°
Method of finding the distance of an inferior planet.

\[ \log 93,000 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 7,968 = 7.1714 \approx 8.6499 \]

Find N/S of the triangle SEV in the known angle.

Method of finding the distance of a superior planet.

Find distance of superior planets.
Superior planets in relation to morning and evening stars:

\[ SE = \frac{73 \text{ min}}{ \sin LSE} = \frac{80}{8} \sin 17^\circ = 69.7^\circ \]
\[ 8^\circ \sin 47^\circ = 7314 \times 93000000 = 67,890,000 \text{ mm} \]

In Mercury \( SE = \frac{SW}{SE} \)

\[ 23^\circ = 3907 \times 93 \text{ mm} = 36270,106 \]

Substitute \( m \) for \( 0 \).

Mercury

Ice Block

-Greatest period
-synchronous
-Elevation 15 \( \frac{18}{2} \)\text{ in}

Best time to see it when has greatest eastern elongation in evening and western elongation in morning.

Sun sets now at 6 by 33 mm.

Watch for Mercury between 7.30 and 8.00 o'clock.

Sun is 2 1/2 times as large as Mercury.
Synodee Period

E ntd. \[ \frac{360^\circ}{365} = \frac{360^\circ}{115^\circ} \]

The difference between them is the angular distance traveled by Mercury.

Law of Kepler

Heptagon: \[ \left( \frac{1}{30} \right)^3 = \left( \frac{1}{185} \right)^2 \]

\[ \frac{1}{27,000} = \frac{1}{27200} \]

\[ \frac{1}{x} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{4} \]

\[ x^3 = 4 \]

\[ x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \]

\[ \left( \frac{E}{1} \right)^3 = \left( \frac{E}{x} \right)^2 \]

\[ \frac{1}{18} \]

\[ X^2 = \frac{1}{18} \]

\[ X = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{18}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = .353 \]
Intensity of light varies inversely as the square of the distance.

Size of an object varies inversely as the distance.

Sun light at Neptune is nearly 700 times as bright as our Jupiter. 900/600,000 = 1.5

Satellites

Mercury: 0

Venus: 0

Earth: 1

Mars: 2 - Phobos

Jupiter: 3 Io, 2 Amalthea, 1 Ganymede: 3.55 x 10^7 in diameter

Saturn: 1 Titan, 2 Dione, 3 Rhea, 4 Mimas, 5 Enceladus, 6 Tethys, 7 Hyperion, 8 Janus

Neptune: 1 Triton

April 25, 1917

The satellites of Mars are very small. Their diameter is only a little more than the radius of the earth.

The rotation period of Mars is determined very accurately which is 24 h. 37' 22.7 sec.
Satellites of Mars are called Phobos and Deimos. Inner one Phobos. Revolution 39 m. Outer one Deimos 30 h. 18 m.

How often does Phobos come to the

ministry?

O landlady = Ceres discovered 1st day of 19th pallas juno, cerita is visible to the

naked eye.

End is 1.3 million miles from the earth, 4 very bright at time.

O landlady - once thought to be planet but not confirmed because

1. It's pretty hard to conceive of force that would explode a planet to 800 pieces or more.
Nuclear Hypothesis
Rings gradually separate into rings into planets

Planetology = planets have been formed by union of fragments

Rings they are they solid
1
2
3

Satellite move from West to East

Neptune is over that Neptune gets elipt from the Sun

May 1917 Jupiter 9.8.3.11

Frequency of its orbit 1.76

Diameter of Jupiter about 30,000 miles, the earth diameter

Only 11 Jupiter

Volume of Jupiter is 1331 times more each
Saturn = 6000 miles

1000 miles = 1

2792 miles

2792 miles = 1

2792 miles = 1

2792 miles = 1

2792 miles = 1

2792 miles = 1

2792 miles = 1

2792 miles = 1
History

Grade 12

Watersville H.S.

Miss Coffin, Teacher
Miss Hutchinson, Substitute
Address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery

Abraham Lincoln

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.
But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. If we had men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the
people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.
Lincoln Administration

Important events leading to Civil War
Decision of states
Lincoln's intention towards the secession states
Advantages of the North
Advantages of the South
Condition preceding the North and South
Nature of Lincoln's address
Capture of Fort Sumter
Attack on Fort Sumter
Effect
Conditions leading up to Civil War
Slavery; its uses and abuses
History of Fort Sumpter; story of its capture
Drafting, drilling, and position of Union Army.
   I. Union plan of War
   II. Battle of Shemencan and Monitor
   III. Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson.
11. Importance of Mississippi
10. Summary of 1st year of War and results.
   Expedition against New Orleans
   Life of Farragut
   Capture of New Orleans
   War in Virginia
   Bragg at Chattanooga
   Siege and surrender of Vicksburg
   Surrender of Port Hudson
   Battle of Antietam
   Grant's life
1. Movements at the South
   1. Secession
      a. State-rights doctrine
      b. Seven states secede
   2. Confederate states formed
   3. The war begun
      a. Capture of Fort Sumter
      b. Four more states join Confederacy
      c. Troops pushed into Virginia

11. Movements of North
   1. Efforts at compromise
   2. Inauguration of Lincoln
   3. War begun
      Effect of attack on Fort Sumter

1. Conditions of war
   1. War about secession
   2. Relation of slavery to war
   3. Advantage of each side
   4. The border states
5. First actions.
   a. The two capitals

11. Bull Run and its effects

111. Campaign for opening Mississippi
   1. Fort Henry
   2. Fort Donelson
   3. Island no 10

1111. Summary of first year of war, April 15, 1861 - April 15, 1862
   1. Expedition against New Orleans, its capture

   a. Helm's advance on Richmond
   b. Peninsula campaign
   c. Second battle of Bull Run
   d. Battle of Antietam

111. President Lincoln Proclamation and Emancipation and its results.
Summary of the second year of war
1. April 15, 1862 to April 1863

Separation of the Union
a. Rights of Secession
b. Theory of the Confederacy

1. Lee's life
2. Peninsula Campaign
3. Battle of Fredericksburg
4. Battle of Pittsburgh Landing
5. Seven Days' Battle
6. Lee's invasion of the North

Battle of Gettysburg
1st Day
2nd Day
Picketts' charge
Capture of Vicksburg
What did Burnside do after his defeat at Fredericksburg
Who was then put in command
In April what did Hooper do.
What did Lee now do.
What effect had these victories
What did Lee hope to do.
How did the two armies happen to meet
What happened the 1st day
What was the loss.
That night what happened.
Describe cemetery Ridge.
Tell about Round Top
Where was Lee's position.
On the second day what happened.
How did the Lee spent second morning
About 1 o'clock what had been done
What did the South now think.
Who was now ordered to advance
What did Lieutenant Cushman do.
What kind of a battle was this, when war?
How were the forts that were left on the Mississippi?
Who was in command of Confederate forces?
What did Grant want to do?
What was the condition of the affairs of the South?
How long did the Battle of Shiloh last?

Exeleeion.

By Henry W. Longfellow

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore, mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device

Exeleeion!

His brow was sad, his eye beneath,
Flashed like a falcon from his sheet,
And like a silver claxon sung.
The accents of that unknown tongue,

Excelsior.

In happy homes he saw the light
Of household fires gleam warm and bright;
Above the spectral glaciers shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,

Excelsior.

"Thy not the Paso!" the old man said;
"Dark" lowers he deeps ever head
A roaring torrent is deep and wide
A loud the clarion voice replied,

Excelsior.

"Oh, stay! the maiden said, and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast!" A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered in a sigh

Excelsior.
Beware the pine tree with a branch!
Beware the aval avalanche!
This was the peasant chant Good Night.
A voice, replied far up the height
Excelsior!

At break of day, as heavenward,
This pious monks of St. Bernard
Utter the oft-repeated prayer,
A voice cried through the starling air
Excelsior.

A traveler, by the faithful hound,
Half buried in the snow was found,
Still grasping in his hand of ice
That farmer with a strange device
Excelsior.

There in the twilight in the cold and gray
Livelier but beautiful, he lay,
and from the sky serene an star,
A voice fell, like a falling star
Excelsior.

"High-water mark monument."
Drafts Riots
Morgan's Raid
Chickamauga
Siege of Chattanooga
Battle of Lookout mountain
Sheridan's Aid
Sherman's life.
Death of Lincoln
Results of 4th year of war.
Condition of North and South.
General results of War.

Life of Lee
Life of Grant
Terms of Peace
Reunion of States
Fourteenth Amendment.

Name and describe the 3 kinds of government in our country.
Legislature - head of each
Execution - life of our present executive
Judicial - judicial how different from others.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Name - life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>Now made up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Maine senators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of residence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Maine representatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial of Supreme Court</td>
<td>salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Senate, Representative</td>
<td>salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President cabinet, name of each member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor of Maine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate and House of representatives</td>
<td>how made up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennebec county - senators and Representatives</td>
<td>how long a term served</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Theodore Roosevelt of New York

William Cobb of Rockland

Two Terms
Senators from Maine:
Eugene Hale – Ellsworth
Euge – Lewiston

Representatives from Maine:
Allen – Alfred
Dwasy – Canton
Gurney – Dover
Burleigh – Augusta

Senators from Kennebec County:
George B. Macomber – Augusta
W. J. Reynolds – Winslow
A. P. Shaw – Clinton

Representatives of Kennebec County:
Charles L. Andrews – Augusta Salary $250 a session
Lewis A. Burleigh – Derbes, 2 terms
Edwin L. Burrell – Gardiner
Arthur Hold – Clinton
H. H. Blake – Winthrop
B. J. Husey – Weobley
B. J. Charles – Rome
W. A. Ford – Dassaberg

States and Battingall from Winnebago
1904

President Cabinet
Theodore Roosevelt of New York President 50,000
Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana 1st P. 12,000
Elihu Root of N. Y. Sec. of State Salary
Geo. B. Cattel of N. Y. Sec. of Treasury of each
Luke E. Wright of Penn Sec. of War
Charles Bonapart of Maryland Atty. General 12,000
Geo. Von H. Meyer of Mass. 2nd General
Victor H. Metcalf of California Sec. of Navy
James R. Garfield of Ohio Sec. of Interior
James Wilson of Iowa Sec. of Agriculture
Oscar Straus of N. Y. Sec. of Com. and labo.
Review carefully Wednesday's lesson.

Fridays

Life of W. T. Sherman
Battle of Five Forks
The Tent affair
Paper money.
Civil War

Cause
Began with what - when
General effect of fall of Fort Punter
First battle
Next important battle
How did the first year close
Early in second year what happened
What did Lee now do
Lincoln now announced what - effects
How did the second year close
How did the third year open
Name one great Union defeat
Describe briefly Battle of Gettysburg
Who was now placed at the head of the U. S. Army
What man accomplished much in the fourth year of war - how
Where did Lee surrender
General results of war
3rd Period

Nov. 30, 1905

Great President - Time of service
His life - President's talk
Grand Review - What did the war settle
Proclamation of Pardon - Contest between Congress and President

continued on next page
Alabama claims c
Treaty of Washington
Problems in the South
Anti-Chinese movement
Prohibition party at this time
National labor reform party
Rise of the Labor Republicans
Life of Horace Greeley

Jan. 4, 1908

1. Weather Bureau
2. Great Fire
3. New ComERGE act
4. Business Panic of 1873
5. Electric Light; Telephone
6. Invention of Phonograph
7. Treaty at Washington
8. Geneva Treaty
9. Indian Wars

10. Summary

Legislative department of Government.
Importance of this department.
Name of this department.
Composed of what.
Place of meeting.
House of Representatives.
Made up of what.
Representatives, how and when chosen.
Power and work of each representative.
Describe the Speaker of the House, and tell his work.
Senate—how made up.
How chosen and their term of office.
President of the Senate. Describe his work.
Decisions of Congress when and when held.

The great power of Congress

How laws are passed

Collections of taxes

Name six things with which Congress has to do.
Presidents Cabinet
Jan 26, 1908
Sec.of State Root New York
Treyasury Cortelyn
War Wright Penn
Attorney General Bonaparte Md
Sec. of War Newbery Mich
Sec. of Interior Garfield Ohio
Sec. of Agriculture Wilson Iowa
Commander, Sub. Straws New York
Salaries of each 12,000

President - Name - Time and length of term - Life - Wok, salary, power, qualifications. Cabinet is how made up. Name of members, salary, power of each work obliged to do.
Winter in Sir Longfellow

Down swept the chill wind from the mt. peak
From the snow 5,000 summers old
On open void, and hill top that
It had gathered all the cold
And lifted it like shot, on the wandering cheek.
It carried a shrine everywhere
From the unleashed boughs and pattering snow,
The little brook heard it and built a roof
Beneath which he would hide from winter's might
All night, by the white star frosty gleams.
He groomed his archers and matched his teams,
Slender and clear before his crystal spear.
As the lashes of light that sipnk the stars,
To pulstion every summer delight.
In his halls and chambers set of night.
Sometimes, his tinkling water sleep,
Iown through a forest lean, frost swept
Long sapless eyes of steel stem trees.
Bending to counterfeit a tassel;
Sometimes the roof, no fretwork knew
But silver leaves, that downeward grew.
Sometimes it was carved in sharp relief
With quaint arabesques of iced-firm leafs.
Sometimes it was simply smooth and clear.
For the gladness of heaven to shine through plaster.
He had caught the white譬如's top
And hang them thickly with diamond drop
That crystal the beams of moon and sun
And made a star of every one.
Now mortal breathed, most rarest sense.
Could match this winter palace defect.
Twas as if every image that mirror lay
In his depths were in the summer day.
Each like fleeting shadow of earth and sky,
Till the happy motion should be lost
Had been minked in fairy painted
By the elfine builders of the frost.
Crossing the Bar

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no mourning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full of sound and sleep.
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

To the wide sea out on bound of land.

Place
The flood may bear me far.
I hope to see my pilot to sea
When I have crossed the bar
Alfred Tennyson
The Chambered Nautilus

This is the ship of pearl, which poets feign,

Nails the unshadowed main,

The venturesome bark that slings

On the sweet summer wind its purple wave

Gulps enchanted, when the moon rises

An earl reeds lie bare

Where the cold sea-meadows meet to run their

streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;

Wreathed is the ship of pearl!

And every chambered cell

When its slim dreaming life was wont to stroll

As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell

Before thee lies revealed,

To情景 ceiling sent, its numinous crypt

unsealed!
Years after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil,
Still, as the spire grew,
He left the past years dwelling forth no more,
Stole with soft steps its slumber arching through,
Built up its idle doon,
Stretched in his last found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly mercy brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea.
Cast from her lap, failorn,
From thy dead lips a cleaner note is born
Than unto Juton blew from withered hand,
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that rings.
As the night saw itself eat into the dawn, I knew they were always there. I wondered if they were truly as wild as they seemed. Each day, they seemed to grow more and more, until they were almost as tall as me. I knew I had to do something, but I didn't know what.
Reading
Shenandoah Ride.

Up from the South at late of day,
Bringing from Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder tore
Like a herald in haste at the chimney door,
The terrible grumble, and rumble and roar,
Yelling the battle was on and nigh,
And shendon twenty miles away.

And
May 9, 1909

Life of Hayes
Zilah Bill
Railroad strikes
Resumption of specie payment
Deepening of Mississippi
Garfield elected President
His assassination
May 4, 1909

Civil Service Act
Anti-Polygamy Bill
Flooding of Mississippi
Suspension Bridge
Cheap Postage
Alien Labor Act
New Orleans Exposition
The New South
Progress made by New Orleans
Prosperity, Education in South
Summary
Life of Cleveland
His election

Progress made in Civil Service Reform
Delicately Labor Question as in Boston
And what is it so rare as a day in June
Then, if ever, come perfect days
Then Heaven tries to earth if it be in time
And over it softly enamor our days.

Whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur no softest sound.
Every clod feels a strain of might from down
An instinct within it that reaches out
And groping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to as soul in grass and flowers
The flush of life may well screen
Thrilling back over hills and valley
The cowslips startles in meadow green
The buttercup catches the sun in its glory
And there's never a leaf nor a blade to me
To become happy creatures' palace
May 7, 1919

The little nest sits at his don in the sun
A tilt like a blossom among the leaves
And lets his illuminated being oversee
With the elining of summer he receives
His mate feels the egg beneath
And the heart in her dumb beast
Flutter and jings
He signs to the wide world and she
to the her nest
In the nice land of nature what
song is the best

Now is the high tide of the year
And whatever of left hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a supply
Into every salt inlet creek a lay
Not the least is as full that a deep
overfills if
We are happy now because God wills
No matter how bare the past may have been
His enough for us now the leaves are green
We sit in the warm shades well
Now the nap deepens up and the bumblebees
We may shut our eyes but we cannot
Help knowing
That this and clear grass is growing
The breeze comes whispering in other
That dandelions are blooming near
That many has sprouted & beans are flowing
That the river is lower than the sky
The rooftop is plastering by foreboding
And if the breeze kept the good news back
We could guess it all by your help
And have now clear both Chanticleer
Warmed with the near wine of the year
Tells all in his bustling crowing

Joy comes, girl, goes we know not how
Everything is happy now
Every thing is upward flowing
This as easy now for the hunter to true
As for grass to begin a sieve to the blue

New, the natural way of living.

Who knows what on the clouds hath fled

In the unscared heaven the face now

And the eyes forgot the tears they bear.

And heart forgets forgets its sorrow and ache

And the sulphurous breath of passion

+ woe

his deep might, the silence price a mott

As the sulphurous wits of passion

and woe

10/0
Miss Leonord

Spelling

Children

me

ten

twelve

Twenty

little

thin

out

you

fat

gut

sir

That

book

banana

hat

ink

pink

what
Watermelon
May 16, 1959
North Grammar School
Grade A
conceive

captivate

humane

disciple

alcoholic

metallic

rezunja

lumenum

clematis

lavender

survive

poetry

poeity

espy

ordinary

specimen

ordered

devoted

especial

devoutly
THEODORE

NATHAN

LEVINE