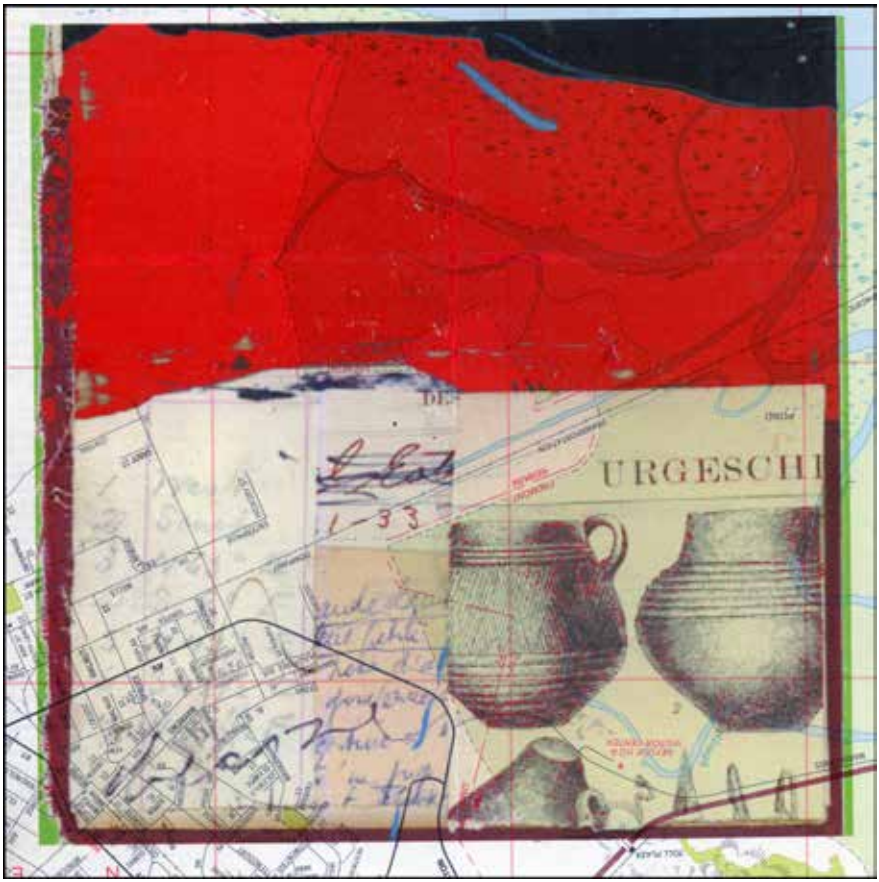
L'Hoxa InternationART

Estado profundo
del arte hoy
N. 109 Julio / July
2025
lhoxa.art

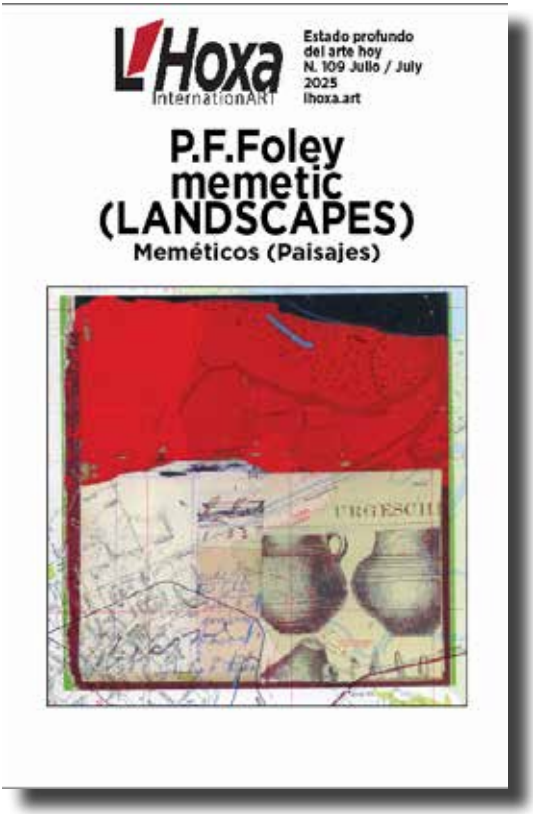
P.F.Foley
memetic
(LANDSCAPES)

Meméticos (Paisajes)



P.F.Foley memetic (LANDSCAPES)

Meméticos (Paisajes)



Cubierta Hoxa 109

Revista L´Hoxa. N. 109
Julio 2025

Editores:
Rolando Castellón / Costa Rica-Nicaragua
Peter Foley / Estados Unidos
Melissa Panages / Estados Unidos
LFQ / Costa Rica
Diseño Gráfico LFQ
Fotograías de la artista

L'Hoxa N.109
July 2025

Editors:
Rolando Castellón / Costa Rica-Nicaragua
Peter Foley / United States
Melissa Panages / United States
LFQ / Costa Rica
Graphic Design LFQ
Photos courtesy of the artist.
Photographs by the artist
Follow us on the web archive: lhoxa.art
All rights reserved

memetic
(LANDSCAPES)

This work develops from a random narrative connected by found materials, discarded maps, forgotten text, marks and graphic fragments. These elements are memetic posts, each carrying encoded elements. Working without predetermined outcomes and the use of randomness as a generative force, it allows these artifacts to rejoin and create unpredictable results.
The found materials embody the ability for memetic transmission. An archaic botanical text carries not just scientific information but the memetic codes of classification and control over nature. A discarded city map embodies civic planning ideologies and social hierarchies as memetic structures. Historical illustrations of pottery or architecture transmit aesthetic values and technological knowledge through memetic replication. When these materials are stripped from their original contexts and allowed to interact randomly, they become active agents of memetic mutation, their embedded information combining and recombining like cultural DNA. The process mirrors how memetic ideas actually spread and evolve. Just as memes replicate imperfectly through transmission, gaining and losing meaning with each iteration, these found materials retain traces of their original memetic content while generating entirely new

interpretations through juxtaposition. A botanical diagram overlaying a street grid doesn't just create visual interest, it creates a new hybrid memetic system where scientific taxonomy meets urban planning, where natural order confronts human organization.

The maps serve as palimpsests, their original purposes subverted and transformed through layering. Streets become veins, borders become suggestions, and the careful order of cartography gives way to something more truthful the chaotic accumulation of memetic memory on landscape. Randomness is essential to this memetic process, allowing authentic cultural mutations to occur rather than forced symbolic combinations.

Blocks of color function as compositional anchors—a red wash, the deep greens—organizing the chaos while simultaneously suggesting the passage of time, the staining of memory, the way memetic experience colors our perception of place. These layered views invite viewers to construct their own narratives, to connect the fragmented memetic transmissions with events in their own lives, continuing the memetic cycle as each viewer brings their own cultural programming to the interpretation.

The work suggests that entropy isn't destruction it is transformation. The constant reshuffling of meaning that occurs when different systems of data collide, overlap, and mutate.

pf

P.F.Foley: Paisajes meméticos

Este trabajo se desarrolla a partir de una narración aleatoria conectada por materiales encontrados, mapas desechados, textos olvidados, marcas y fragmentos gráficos. Estos elementos son publicaciones meméticas, cada una con elementos codificados. Trabajando sin resultados predeterminados y el uso de la aleatoriedad como una fuerza generativa, permite que estos artefactos se vuelvan a unir y creen resultados impredecibles.
Los materiales encontrados encarnan la capacidad de transmisión memética. Un texto botánico arcaico no sólo contiene información científica, sino también los códigos meméticos de clasificación y control sobre la naturaleza. Un mapa de la ciudad descartado encarna las ideologías de planificación cívica y las jerarquías sociales como estructuras meméticas. Las ilustraciones históricas de cerámica o arquitectura transmiten valores estéticos y conocimientos tecnológicos a través de la replicación memética. Cuando estos materiales se despojan de sus contextos originales y se les permite interactuar aleatoriamente, se convierten en agentes activos de mutación memética, su información incrustada se combina y recombina como el ADN cultural.
El proceso refleja cómo las ideas meméticas se propagan y evolucionan realmente. Al igual que los memes

se replican de manera imperfecta a través de la transmisión, ganando y perdiendo significado con cada interacción, estos materiales encontrados conservan rastros de su contenido memético original mientras generan interpretaciones completamente nuevas a través de la yuxtaposición. Un diagrama botánico superpuesto a una cuadrícula de calles no solo crea interés visual, sino que crea un nuevo sistema memético híbrido donde la taxonomía científica se encuentra con la planificación urbana, donde el orden natural se enfrenta a la organización humana.

Los mapas sirven como palimpsestos, sus propósitos originales subvertidos y transformados a través de la estratificación. Las calles se convierten en vetas, las fronteras en sugerencias, y el cuidadoso orden de la cartografía da paso a algo más verídico: la caótica acumulación de memoria memética sobre el paisaje. La aleatoriedad es esencial para este proceso memético, ya que permite que ocurran mutaciones culturales auténticas en lugar de combinaciones simbólicas forzadas.

Los bloques de color funcionan como anclas compositivas —un lavado rojo, los verdes profundos— que organizan el caos al mismo tiempo que sugieren el paso del tiempo,

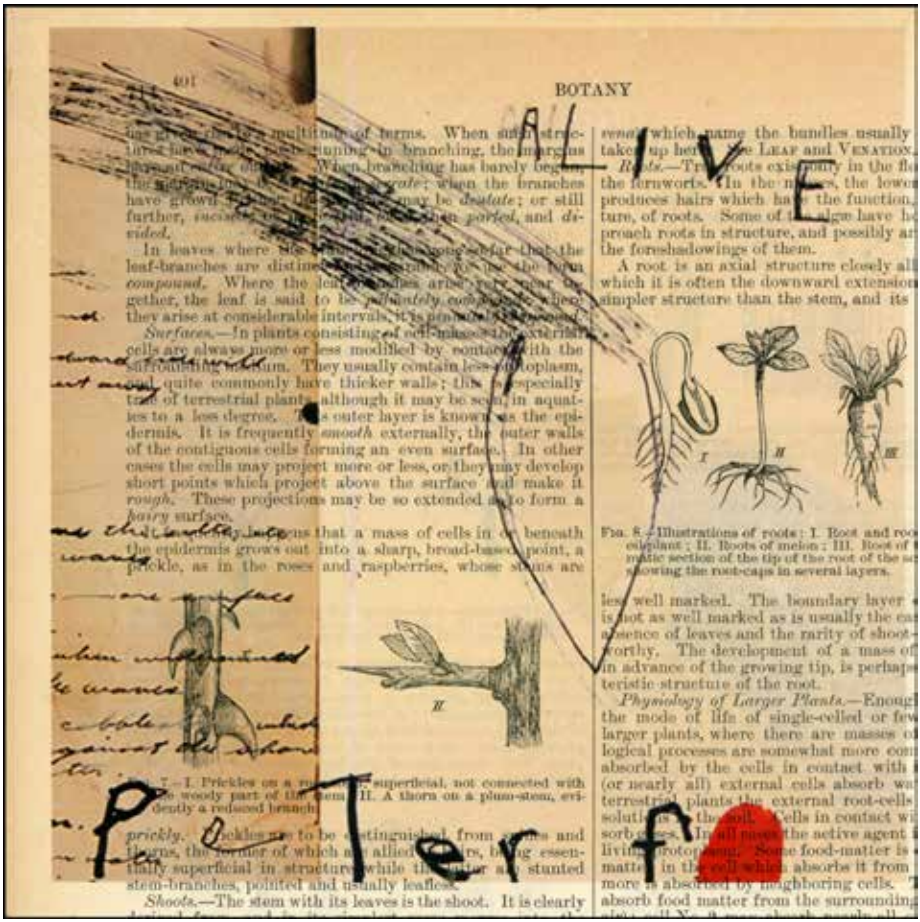
la mancha de la memoria, la forma en que la experiencia memética colorea nuestra percepción del lugar. Estas vistas estratificadas invitan a los espectadores a construir sus propias narrativas, a conectar las transmisiones meméticas fragmentadas con eventos en sus propias vidas, continuando el ciclo memético a medida que cada espectador aporta su propia programación cultural a la interpretación.

El trabajo sugiere que la entropía no es destrucción, es transformación. La constante reorganización del significado que se produce cuando diferentes sistemas de datos chocan, se superponen y mutan.

pf

P.F.Foley memetic (LANDSCAPES)

Meméticos (Paisajes)



401 BOTANY

venation which name the bundles usually take up here. See LEAF and VENATION.

Roots.—The roots exist only in the flo the fernworts. In the n s, the lower produces hairs which ha the function, ture, of roots. Some of t algæ have h proach roots in structure, and possibly ar the foreshadowings of them.

A root is an axial structure closely all which it is often the downward extension simpler structure than the stem, and its

FIG. 8.—Illustrations of roots: I. Roots and roo eldplant; II. Roots of melon; III. Root of matic section of the tip of the root of the sa showing the root-caps in several layers.

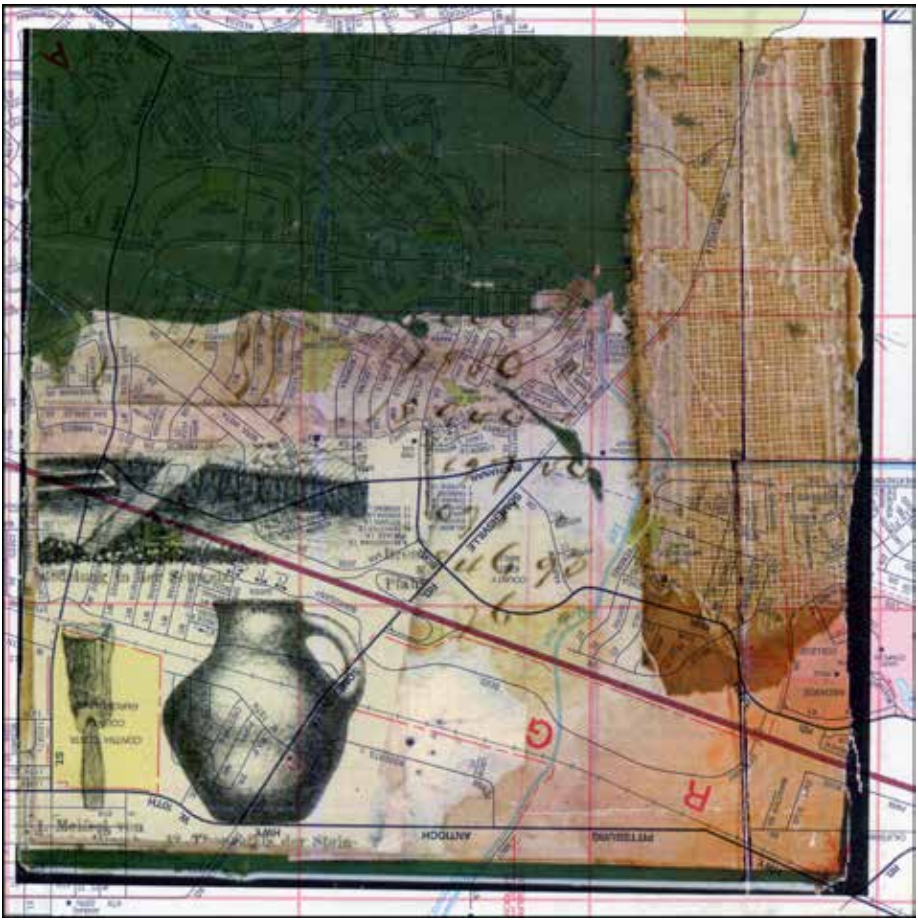
less well marked. The boundary layer is not as well marked as is usually the ca absence of leaves and the rarity of shoot- worthy. The development of a mass of in advance of the growing tip, is perhaps teristic structure of the root.

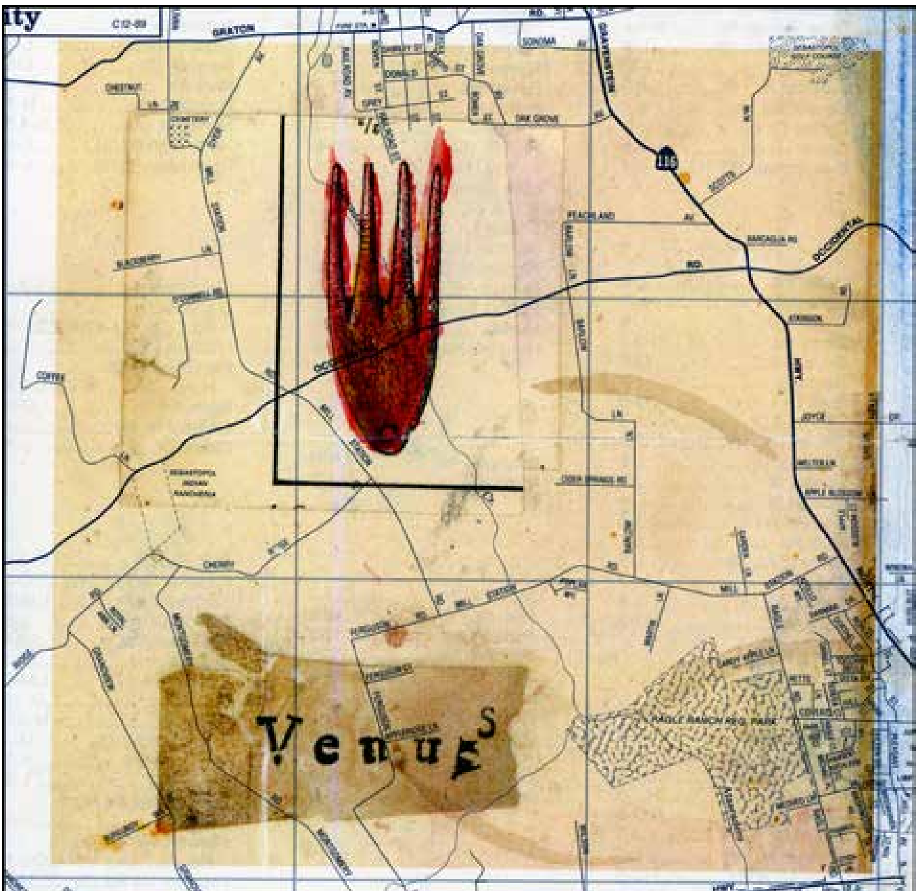
Physiology of Larger Plants.—Enough the mode of life of single-celled or few larger plants, where there are masses o logical processes are somewhat more com absorbed by the cells in contact with (or nearly all) external cells absorb wa terrestrial plants the external root-cells solution in the soil. Cells in contact wi sorb gases. In all cases the active agent i living protoplasm. Some food-matter is matter in the cell which absorbs it from more is absorbed by neighboring cells. T absorb food matter from the surrounding

FIG. 7.—I. Prickles on a r superficial, not connected with the woody part of the stem. II. A thorn on a plum-stem, evidently a reduced branch.

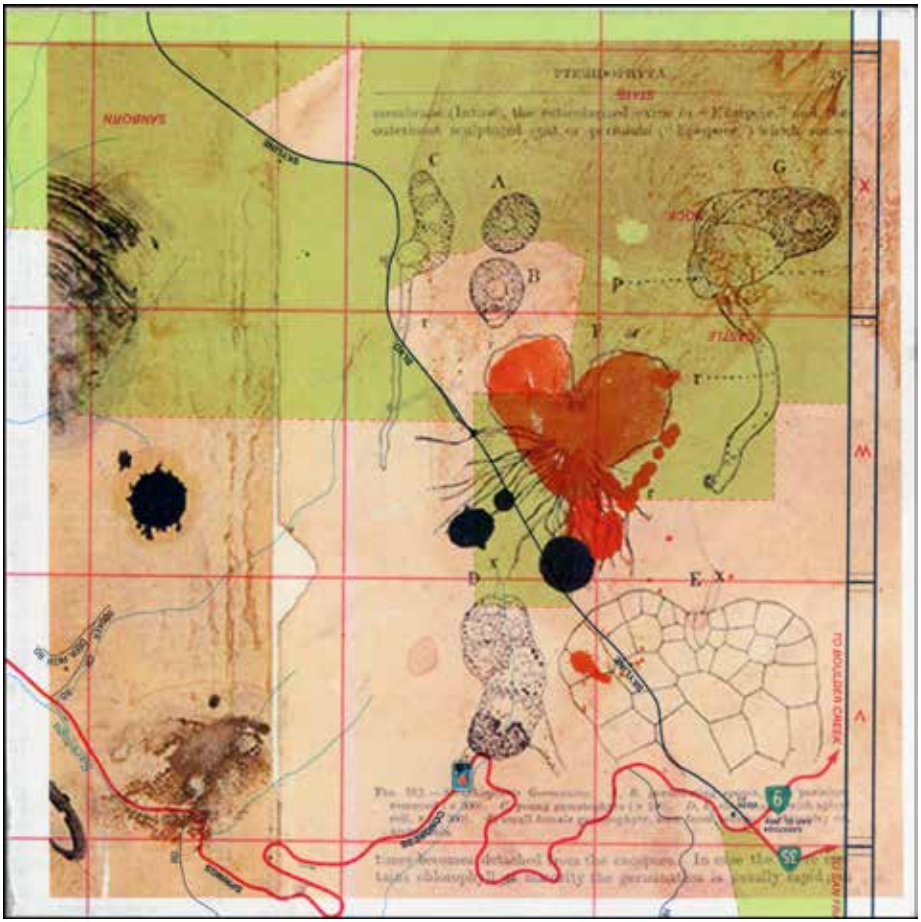
prickly. Prickles are to be distinguished from spines and thorns, the former of which are allied to hairs, being essentially superficial in structure, while the latter are stunted stem-branches, pointed and usually leafless.

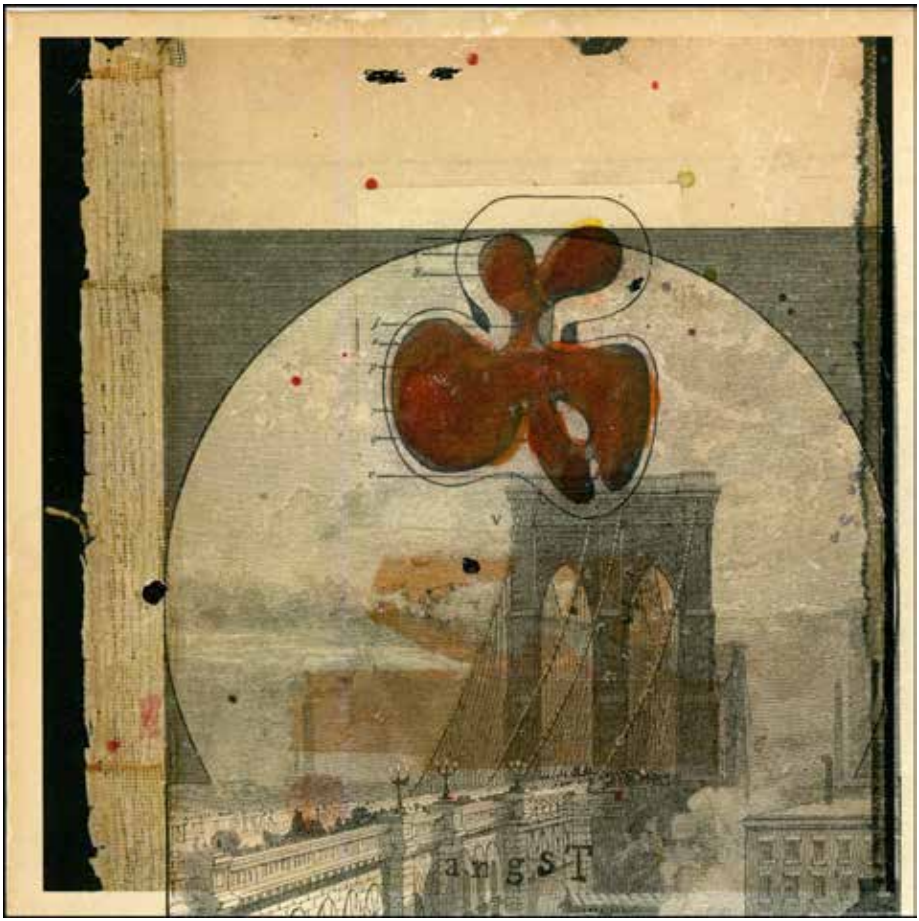
Shoots.—The stem with its leaves is the shoot. It is clearly

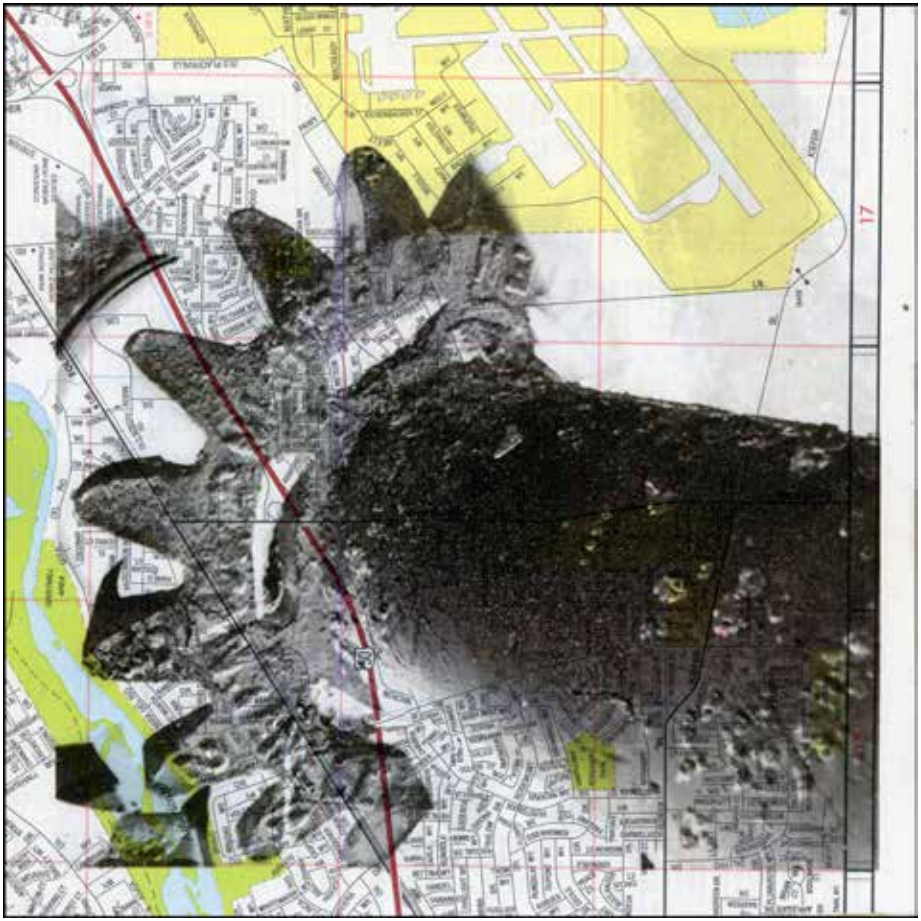


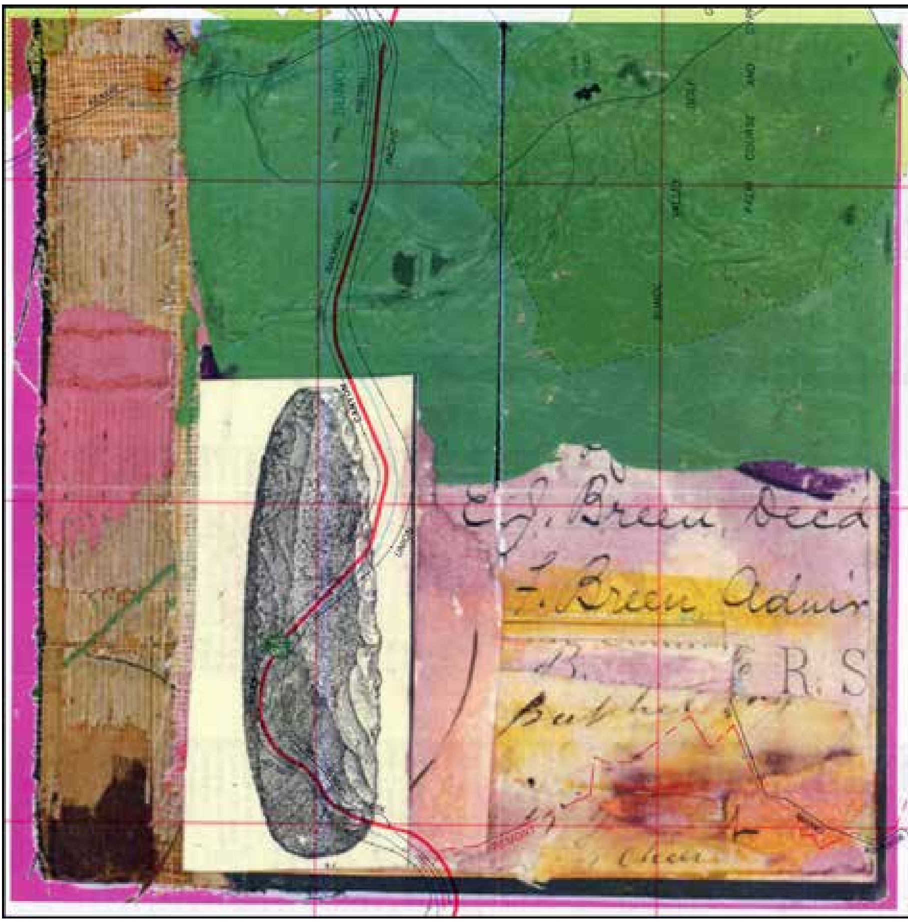

Venus

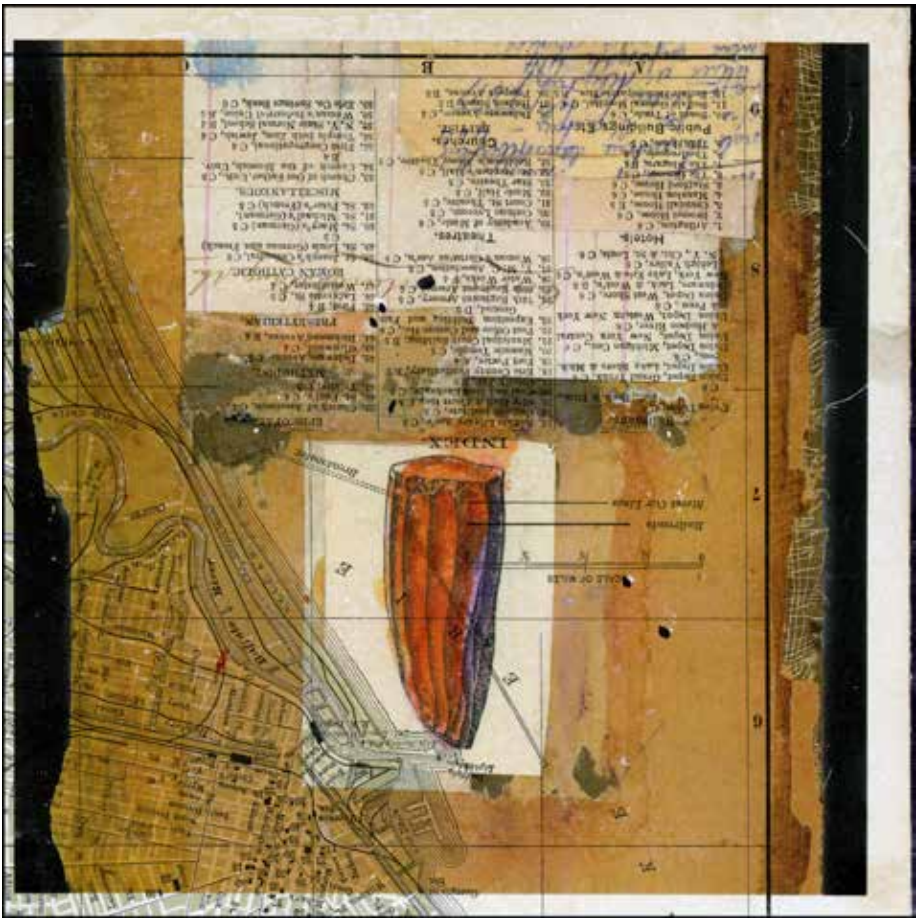
ALPINE
AVENUE
STOCKTON RURAL CEMETERY
STATE ARMORY

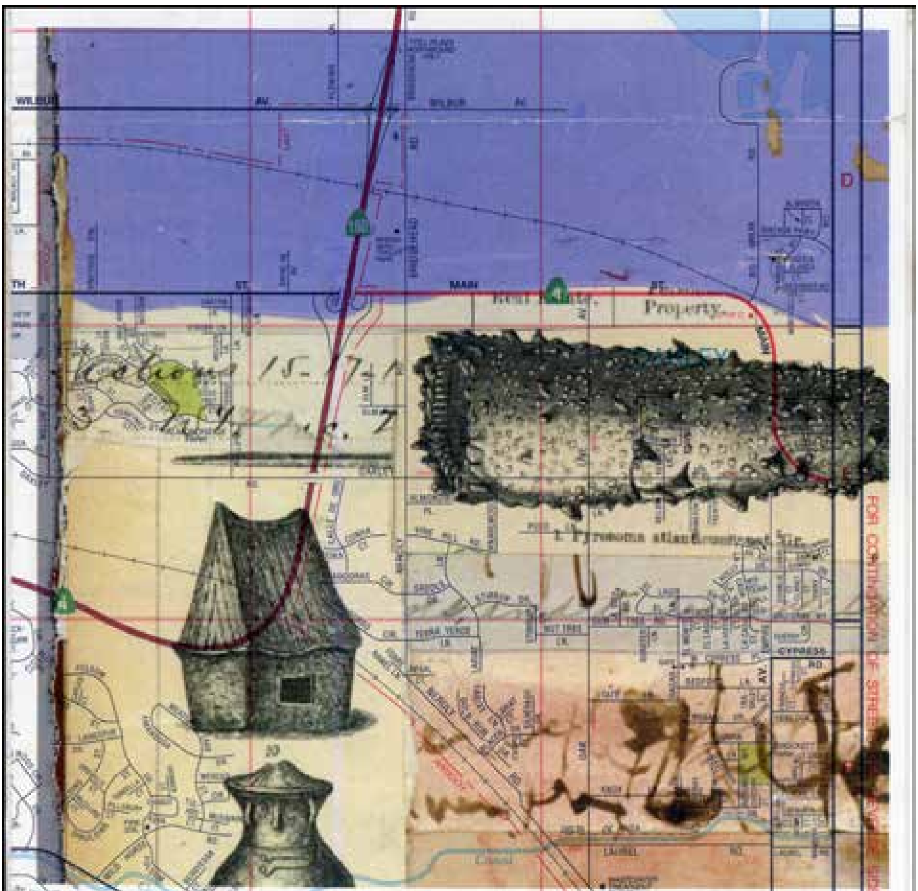


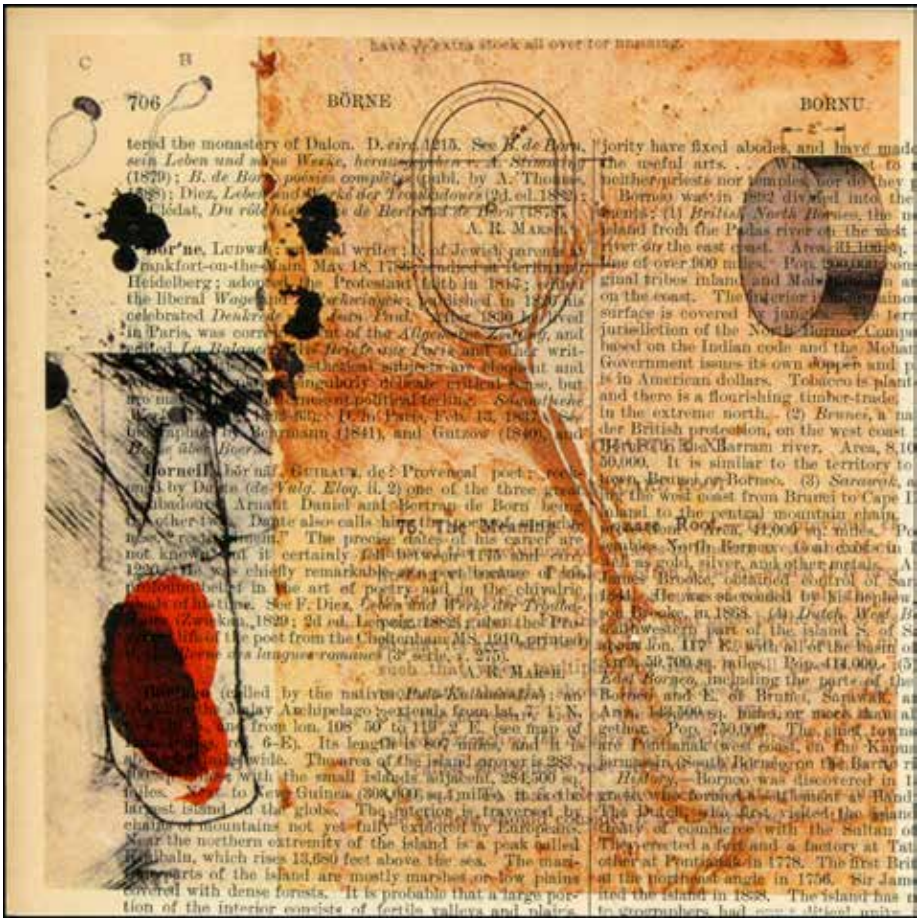

angST


17


E. J. Breen, Decd


INDEX
Hotels.
Theatres.
Public Buildings, Etc.
Churches.
Railroads.
Steamboat Lines.
Street Car Lines.
Buildings.
SCALE OF MILES
Brooklyn
Bay
Hudson River
Bergen Point
Newark Bay
Elizabeth
Bayonne
Jersey City
Hoboken
Weehawken
Fort Lee
Fort Lee Ferry
Edgewater
Cliffside
Ridgefield Park
Ridgefield
Leonia
Fairview
Cliffside Park
Palisades Park
Grantwood
Fairmount
Guttenberg
Weehawken
Hoboken
Jersey City
Bergen
Bergen Point
Bayonne
Kearny
Harrison
Newark
Belleville
Nutley
Bloomfield
Glen Ridge
Montclair
Upper Montclair
Verona
Cedar Grove
Little Falls
Pompton Plains
Pompton Lakes
Wanaque
Ringwood
Hawthorne
Paterson
Passaic
Clifton
Lodi
Rutherford
East Rutherford
Carlstadt
Wallington
Nutley
Bloomfield
Glen Ridge
Montclair
Upper Montclair
Verona
Cedar Grove
Little Falls
Pompton Plains
Pompton Lakes
Wanaque
Ringwood
Hawthorne
Paterson
Passaic
Clifton
Lodi
Rutherford
East Rutherford
Carlstadt
Wallington
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
6
7
8


WILBUR
AV
MAIN
Property
CYPRESS
LAUREL



have a extra stock all over for mending.

706 BÖRNE BORNU

tered the monastery of Dalon. D. *circ.* 1215. See *B. de Born, sein Leben und seine Werke, herausgegeben v. A. Stimming* (1879); *B. de Born, poésies complètes* (publ. by A. Thomas, 1888); Diez, *Leben und Werke der Troubadours* (2d. ed. 1882); [illegible] Chédat, *Du rôle hist[illegible] de Bertrand de Born* (1878).

A. R. MAKSH.

Bor'ne, Ludwig, [illegible] writer; b. of Jewish parents at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 18, 1786; educated at Heidelberg; adopted the Protestant faith in 1817; edited the liberal *Wage[illegible]*; published in 1820 his celebrated *Denkrede [illegible] Jean Paul*. After 1830 he lived in Paris, was corre[illegible] of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and edited *La Balance*, *Briefe aus Paris* and other writ[illegible] aesthetical subjects are eloquent and [illegible] singularly delicate critical sense, but [illegible] recent political feeling. *Sämmtliche Werke* [illegible] 1862-64; 10 vs. Paris, Feb. 13, 1837. See biographies by Bormann (1841), and Gutzow (1840), and *B. [illegible] über Boer[illegible]*.

Bornelh, bor'nal, Guiraut, de, Provençal poet; [illegible] by Dante (*de Vulg. Eloq.* ii. 2) one of the three great troubadours, Arnaut Daniel and Bertran de Born being the other two. Dante also calls him "[illegible] rectitudinis." The precise dates of his career are not known, and it certainly fell between 1175 and circ. 1220. He was chiefly remarkable at a time because of his profound belief in the art of poetry and in the chivalric ideals of his time. See F. Diez, *Leben und Werke der Troubadours* (Zwickau, 1829; 2d ed. Leipzig, 1882); also the Provençal life of the poet from the Cheltenham MS. 1910, printed in [illegible] *des langues romanes* (3e série, i. 275).

A. R. MAKSH.

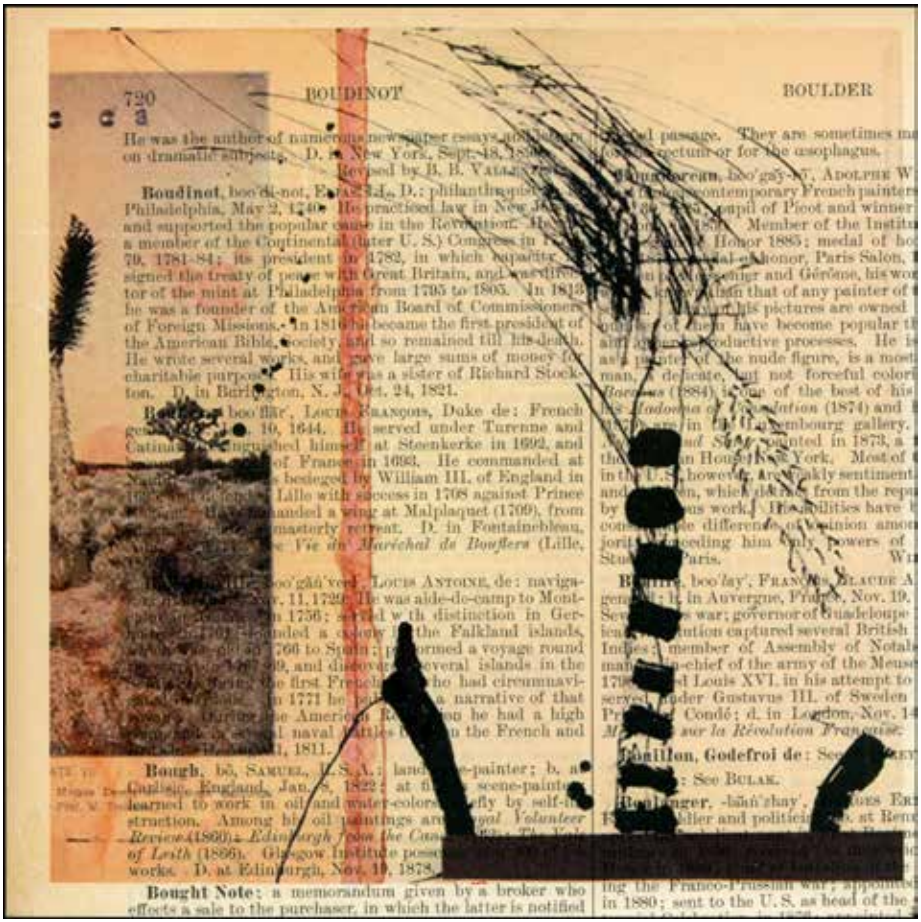
Borneo (called by the natives *Pulo Kalimantan*), an island in the Malay Archipelago, extends from lat. 7° 1' N. to [illegible] and from lon. 108° 50' to 119° 2' E. (see map of [illegible] 6-E). Its length is 800 miles, and it is [illegible] wide. The area of the island proper is 283,[illegible] with the small islands adjacent, 284,500 sq. miles. Next to New Guinea (300,000 sq. miles) it is the largest island on the globe. The interior is traversed by a chain of mountains not yet fully explored by Europeans. Near the northern extremity of the island is a peak called Kinabalu, which rises 13,680 feet above the sea. The maritime parts of the island are mostly marshes or low plains covered with dense forests. It is probable that a large portion of the interior consists of fertile valleys and plains.

76. The Meaning

jority have fixed abodes, and have made the useful arts. . . [illegible] neither priests nor temples, nor do they [illegible]

Borneo was in 1882 divided into the [illegible] (1) *British North Borneo*, the n[illegible] island from the Padas river on the west [illegible] river on the east coast. Area, 31,104 sq. [illegible] line of over 900 miles. Pop. 200,000 con[illegible] gnal tribes inland and Mal[illegible] on the coast. The interior i[illegible] surface is covered by jungle. [illegible] jurisdiction of the North Borneo Compa[illegible] based on the Indian code and the Mohar[illegible] Government issues its own copper and p[illegible] is in American dollars. Tobacco is plant[illegible] and there is a flourishing timber-trade [illegible] in the extreme north. (2) *Brunei*, a na[illegible] der British protection, on the west coast [illegible] Brunei or Barram river. Area, 8,10[illegible] 50,000. It is similar to the territory to [illegible] town, Brunei or Borneo. (3) *Sarawak*, a[illegible] on the west coast from Brunei to Cape I[illegible] inland to the central mountain chain. [illegible] Area, 41,000 sq. miles. Po[illegible] includes North Borneo (to all coasts in [illegible] 1) [illegible] gold, silver, and other metals. A[illegible] James Brooke, obtained control of Sar[illegible] 1841. He was succeeded by his nephew [illegible] Brooke, in 1868. (4) *Dutch West B[illegible]* southwestern part of the island S. of Sa[illegible] lon. 117° E. with all of the basin of [illegible] 50,700 sq. miles. Pop. 414,000. (5) *Dutch Borneo*, including the parts of the [illegible] Borneo and E. of Brunei, Sarawak, a[illegible] Area, 142,500 sq. miles, or more than al[illegible] gether. Pop. 750,000. The chief towns are Pontianak (west coast, on the Kapu[illegible] jermasin (South East coast on the Barito ri[illegible]

History.—Borneo was discovered in 1[illegible] [illegible] who formed a settlement at Band[illegible] The Dutch, who first visited the island [illegible] chiefly of commerce with the Sultan of [illegible] They erected a fort and a factory at Tat[illegible] other at Pontianak in 1778. The first Brit[illegible] at the northeast angle in 1756. Sir Jame[illegible] ited the island in 1828. The island has n[illegible] to geographers had [illegible]



720 BOUDINOT BOULDER

He was the author of numerous newspaper essays and [illegible] on dramatic subjects. D. at New York, Sept. 18, 1[illegible]
Revised by B. B. Vail[illegible]

Boudinot, boo'di-not, Elias, LL.D.: philanthropist; b. at Philadelphia, May 2, 1740. He practiced law in New Jersey and supported the popular cause in the Revolution. He was a member of the Continental (later U. S.) Congress in 1[illegible] 79, 1781-84; its president in 1782, in which capacity he signed the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and was director of the mint at Philadelphia from 1795 to 1805. In 181[illegible] he was a founder of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. In 1816 he became the first president of the American Bible Society, and so remained till his death. He wrote several works, and gave large sums of money for charitable purposes. His wife was a sister of Richard Stockton. D. in Burlington, N. J., Oct. 24, 1821.

Bo[illegible], boo'flär', Louis François, Duke de: French general; b. [illegible] 10, 1644. He served under Turenne and Catinat [illegible] distinguished himself at Steenkerke in 1692, and [illegible] of France in 1693. He commanded at [illegible] besieged by William III. of England in [illegible] Lille with success in 1708 against Prince [illegible] he commanded a wing at Malplaquet (1709), from [illegible] masterly retreat. D. in Fontainebleau, [illegible] *Vie du Maréchal de Boufflers* (Lille, [illegible]

B[illegible], boo'gäh'ved, Louis Antoine, de: navigator; [illegible] Nov. 11, 1729. He was aide-de-camp to Montcalm [illegible] in 1756; served with distinction in Germany [illegible] commanded a colony on the Falkland islands, which [illegible] 1766 to Spain; performed a voyage round the [illegible] 1767-69, and discovered several islands in the [illegible] Seas. The first French [illegible] who had circumnavigated [illegible] in 1771 he published a narrative of that voyage. During the American Revolution he had a high [illegible] several naval battles between the French and [illegible] 1811.

Bough, bō, Samuel, R.S.A.: landscape-painter; b. at Carlisle, England, Jan. 8, 1822; at first a scene-painter; learned to work in oil and water-colors chiefly by self-instruction. Among his oil paintings are [illegible] *Royal Volunteer Review* (1860); *Edinburgh from the Canon[illegible]* [illegible] *of Leith* (1866). Glasgow Institute possesses [illegible] works. D. at Edinburgh, Nov. 19, 1878.

Bought Note: a memorandum given by a broker who effects a sale to the purchaser, in which the latter is notified

[illegible] passage. They are sometimes m[illegible] [illegible] sarcophagus or for the œsophagus.

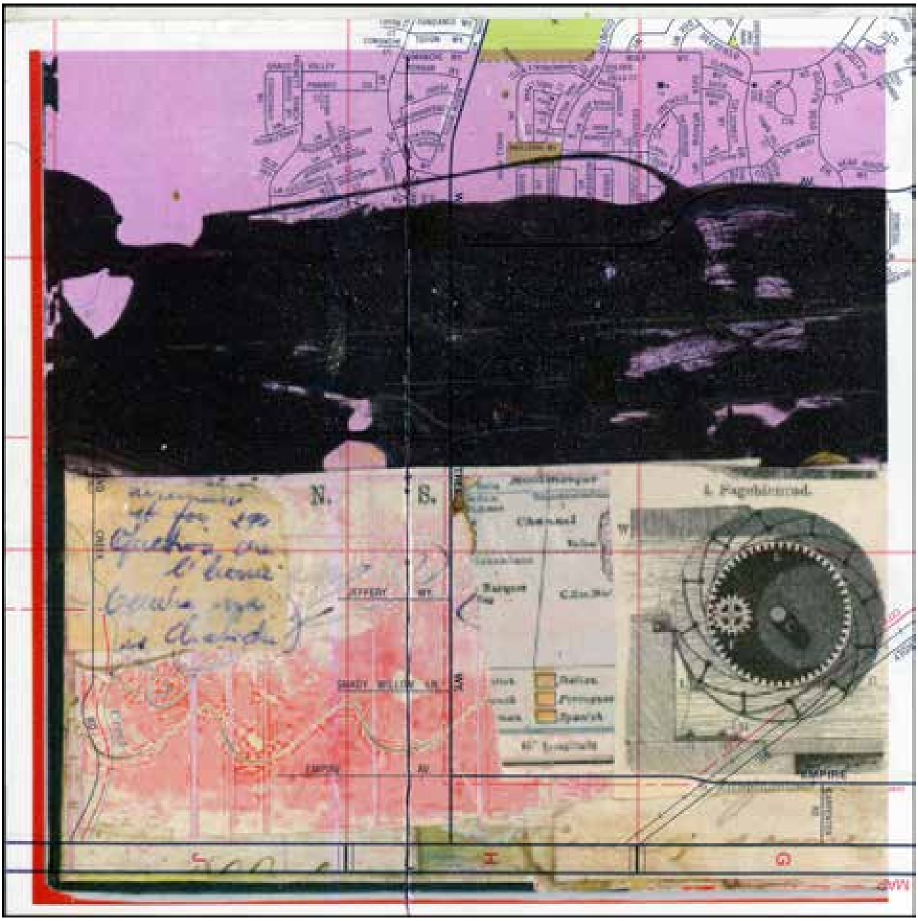
B[illegible], boo'gäs'-[illegible], Adolphe W[illegible] [illegible] contemporary French painter [illegible] pupil of Picot and winner [illegible] Member of the Institu[illegible] Honor 1885; medal of ho[illegible] [illegible] honor, Paris Salon, [illegible] and Gérôme, his wor[illegible] than that of any painter [illegible] his pictures are owned [illegible] have become popular th[illegible] productive processes. He is [illegible] of the nude figure, is a most [illegible] delicate, but not forceful colori[illegible] *Bacchus* (1884), is one of the best of his [illegible] *Madonna of Consolation* (1874) and [illegible] in the Luxembourg gallery. [illegible] *and Sleep* painted in 1873, a [illegible] in Houghton, New York. Most of [illegible] in the U. S., however, are weakly sentiment[illegible] and [illegible], which [illegible] from the repu[illegible] by [illegible] work. His abilities have [illegible] [illegible] the differences of opinion amon[illegible] [illegible] preceding him only powers of [illegible] Paris.

B[illegible], boo'lay', François Claude A[illegible] [illegible] b. in Auvergne, France, Nov. 19, [illegible] war; governor of Guadeloupe [illegible] [illegible] captured several British [illegible] member of Assembly of Notables [illegible] chief of the army of the Meuse [illegible] Louis XVI. in his attempt to [illegible] under Gustavus III. of Sweden [illegible] Condé; d. in London, Nov. 1[illegible] *Mémoires sur la Révolution Française.*

[illegible]aillon, Godefroi de: See [illegible]

[illegible]: See Bulak.

B[illegible]ger, -läh'zhay', [illegible] Eri[illegible] [illegible] and politician [illegible] at Ren[illegible] [illegible] the Franco-Prussian war; appointed [illegible] in 1880; sent to the U. S. as head of the [illegible]



s in Art

ILLUSTRATED

GRAPHS

BOSTON

manufactures of canvas, iron, brass, ropes, hats, leather, etc. Pop. (1890) 14,593.

Boston: the capital of Massachusetts, in Suffolk co. (for location, see map of Massachusetts, ref. 3-I), and the metropolis of New England; situated at the west extremity of Massachusetts Bay, about 450 miles by railroad N. E. of Washington, and 232 miles N. E. of New York. The State-house is in lat. 42° 21′ 27″6 N., lon. 71° 3′ 30″ W. Founded in 1630 by Puritan colonists from England under the lead of John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley.

Original Site.—The site was originally a peninsula, in its extreme length less than 2 miles, its greatest breadth a little more than 1, bounded N. by the Charles river, expanded into a broad estuary, northwest sweep into the deep water of the Harbor, attached to the mainland at Roxbury by a slender neck a mile in length, so low and narrow between high flats that it was often submerged. The water on this isthmus was an inlet of the Charles nearly a mile called the Back Bay, and that on the east an inlet called the South Bay. The peninsula was deeply indented by coves and bordered by salt-marshes, and Boston was irregular, and diversified by hills. Such essentially were the natural features of Boston two hundred years ago, with its narrow, crooked streets, lanes, alleys, and its detached buildings, only four being of stone, of which King's chapel alone remains, and comparatively few of brick, including Faneuil Hall, the Town (now Old State) house, Christ church, and the Old South meeting-house, still preserved as historic landmarks. At the time of the Revolution it was the richest and most populous city in the U. S., yet it contained only 2,000 buildings and less than 20,000 inhabitants.

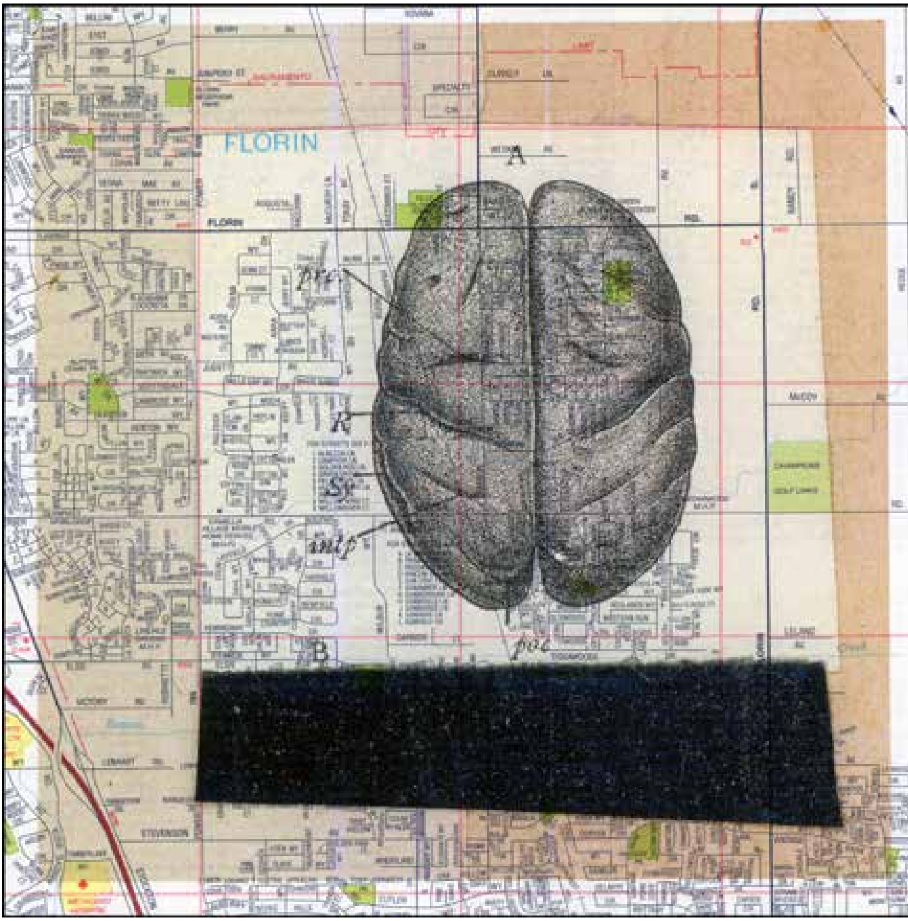
Modern Changes.—Excepting three ancient burying-grounds and a dozen or so old buildings, not a vestige of old Boston as it appeared a century ago remains. The original site has been completely transformed. Every part has been graded, the steep hills having been reduced or wholly removed. The highest remaining eminence, Beacon hill, crowned by the State-house (built in 1795), the loftiest peak of which rises 138 feet, is now but 110 feet high.

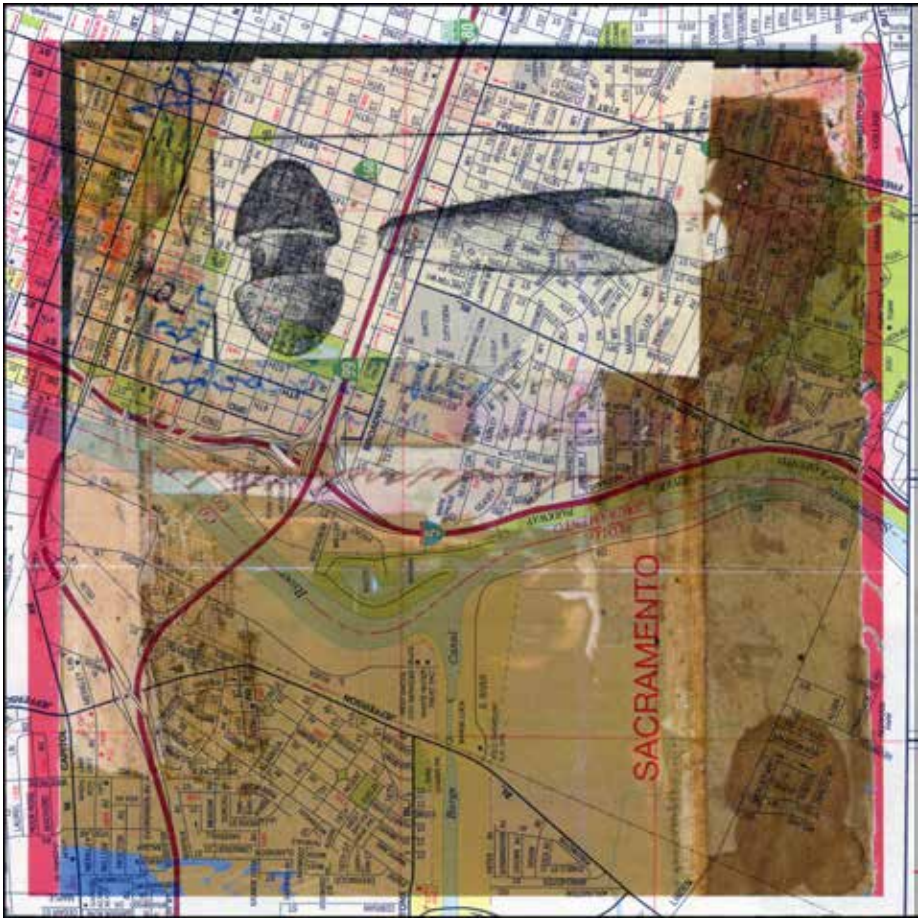
island. The other territorial acquisitio are Roxbury, annexed in 1868; Dorch Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Bright

Streets and Buildings.—The waterco property are spanned by numerous bridge being reached by ferry; that the harbor navy-yard in Charlestown. Washingto a series of grants, bearing different nam from Hancock at Square to and Dorchester

The City Hall.

trict, has always been the main thor Street, from Scollay Square also to Ro portant artery. State Street is the g lantic Avenue, 100 feet wide, extends a water-front at the head of the principa the old streets have been straightene tended at enormous expense; and in p Back B grown up the "New


FLORIN
A
R
B


SACRAMENTO

tains of Bolivia are in the *Cordillera Real* (Eastern Cordillera). The Nevado de Sorata, or Illampu, in that range, is an imposing mass, formerly supposed to be the highest in America, but recent estimates make it under 22,000 feet. The twin peak of Illimani, near it, is almost as high. Eastward from the Eastern Cordillera a great number of branches or spurs spread over the highlands, inclosing valleys which are the finest parts of Bolivia. As the mountains subside eastward a kind of terrace is reached which drops abruptly to the lowlands. This terrace and the outlying Llanos de los Chiquitos in Eastern Bolivia resemble the Brazilian table-land, and probably were once a part of it. The eastern lowlands include a portion of the Gran Chaco (Great Chaco), passing northward into plains which are partly covered with forest; some isolated low mountains are found here, and the region is hardly separated from the great Madeira depression of the north (see PARAGUAY RIVER and MADEIRA), a vast expanse of damp tropical forests and plains which are very imperfectly explored. The forests extend for some distance up the eastern mountain slopes and valleys; but except on this border the highlands of Bolivia are without forest growth.

Climate.—The lowlands are hot, with heavy rains, especially from October to April; there is a marked dry season only in the Paraguayan basin. Above these there is every gradation to the snow-limit, which in Bolivia is at about 15,000 feet. Five zones of climate are commonly distinguished: *Yungas*, the plains and valleys to 5,000 feet; *Puna*, or *Medio Yungas*, 5,000 to 9,000 feet; *Cabezas de Valle*, high valleys, from 9,000 to 11,000 feet; *Puna* and *Puna brava* above, the latter cold and sterile. Some parts of the great elevated basins southward are almost rainless.

Lakes and Rivers.—Titicaca, on the borders of Peru, is the largest lake in South America, and the highest large body of water in the world; it discharges southward by the deep and rapid Desaguadero river, 150 miles long; this flows into the Aullagas lake or swamp, where it is lost. (See TITICACA.) The great rivers are in the lowlands, the Pilcomayo flowing S. E. to the Paraguay, and the Mamoré, Beni, and Madre de Dios northward to the Madeira; the headwaters of the Purús are in the northern forests of Bolivia, but the river has been explored only from the Amazon. The branches of the Madeira offer the most promising outlet for the future commerce of Bolivia.

Geology.—Very imperfectly known. Portions of the Eastern Cordillera and the Titicaca basin contain paleozoic rocks, and there are tertiary beds bordering the Gran Chaco. The Andes range is largely volcanic and several of the peaks

speaking their own language and retai
customs; they are nominally Catholics
portion of the laboring class, besides l
diers. Spanish is spoken in the towns.
La Paz (40,000 inhabitants). Other t
Chuquisaca, the capital (20,000), Cochal
tosi (12,000), Santa Cruz (10,288), Oruro
cipal settlements of the lowland and mise
sions, formed by the Jesuits, and now (18
cadence. Large portions of these tropical
and peopled only by small tribes of
total number of these Indians probab
150,000.

Government, etc.—The executive pow
president, who is now elected for four ye
sists of a Senate and House of Represen
the president, by universal suffrage.
standing army, and the national guard
bodied men. Primary education is free
there are few good schools; four universi
ized. The recognized religion is Ro
other sects are tolerated. The public de
000, and is said to be diminishing.

Railways, etc.—The great want of Bo
means of external communication, by
cent resources can be made availa
natural highways of the northern rivers
bad management or lack of capital, a
through Chili and Peru to the Pacific.
Chilian port of Antofagasta is now (
Oruro, 500 miles of the line being in Bol
tinued to La Paz, thus opening up the g
Another railway runs from La Paz to
many more are projected. Great impro
made in the common roads. The teleg
incomplete, generally following the railw

History.—Probably the oldest civilize
lies existed in the Titicaca basin, but we
vague tradition and by the ruins at Ti
places. (See INCAX ANTIQUITIES.) It ap
broken up about the eighth century; th
Aymarás remained in the Bolivian high
some civilization. They were subdued
century by the Incas of Cuzco. (See
Inca empire had been overturned by Fr
sent his brother Hernando to annex t
(1538), and in 1559 it was formed int
Charcas, or Upper Peru. It was gover

, and in the civil war sided with the Con-
nge the "lost cause," he formed a con-
, Powell, and others. On Apr. 14, 1865,
heater, Washington, and shot President
tting in a private box. Exclaim
he leaped down to the
nted a horse that was
. He concealed hi
here he was discov
rrender, he was sh

BOOTH: actor; b.
appeared on the
, as Campillo, in
became famous in
reach. These and
ted in the U. S., Ju
hard III. His career on
mph—marred, however, by intemp
ity. He died on a Mississippi river steam
and was buried at Baltimore, Md. His
lmes, of Reading, England. His children
as, Rosalie Anne, Edwin Thomas, Annie
ldison, Henry Byron, Mary, Frederick,
n Wilkes. See *The Elder and the Younger*
e American Actor Series.

OUISE: writer and journalist; b. at Yap-
19, 1831; published a *History of the City*
9–67; 2d ed. New York, 1889), and over
French translations, among which are the
rin, Cochin, and Laboulaye on the Amer-
d Henri Martin's abridged *History of*
om its beginning in 1867 until her death
5, 1889, she was editor of *Harper's Bazar*.

; b. in Salem, Washington co., Ind., Dec.
d at Asbury University in 1846; studied
, and was admitted to the bar in 1850;
soon afterward, and engaged in business
turned in 1857 to Terre Haute, and prac-
when he went back to California. In 1863
the California State Senate; in 1871 was
f California, but resigned in Mar., 1874,
Senator. He served from Mar. 9, 1875,
D. in Sacramento, July 14, 1892.

RUSSELL, D. D.: Presbyterian minister; b.
May 16, 1830; graduated at Williams Col-
, Auburn Theological Seminary (1852),

C

resort. This town was separated from Boothbay Feb. 16, 1889. Pop. of Boothbay township (1880) 3,575, including Boothbay Harbor; (1890) 1,718; of Boothbay Harbor (1890) 1,619.
EDITOR OF "REGISTER."

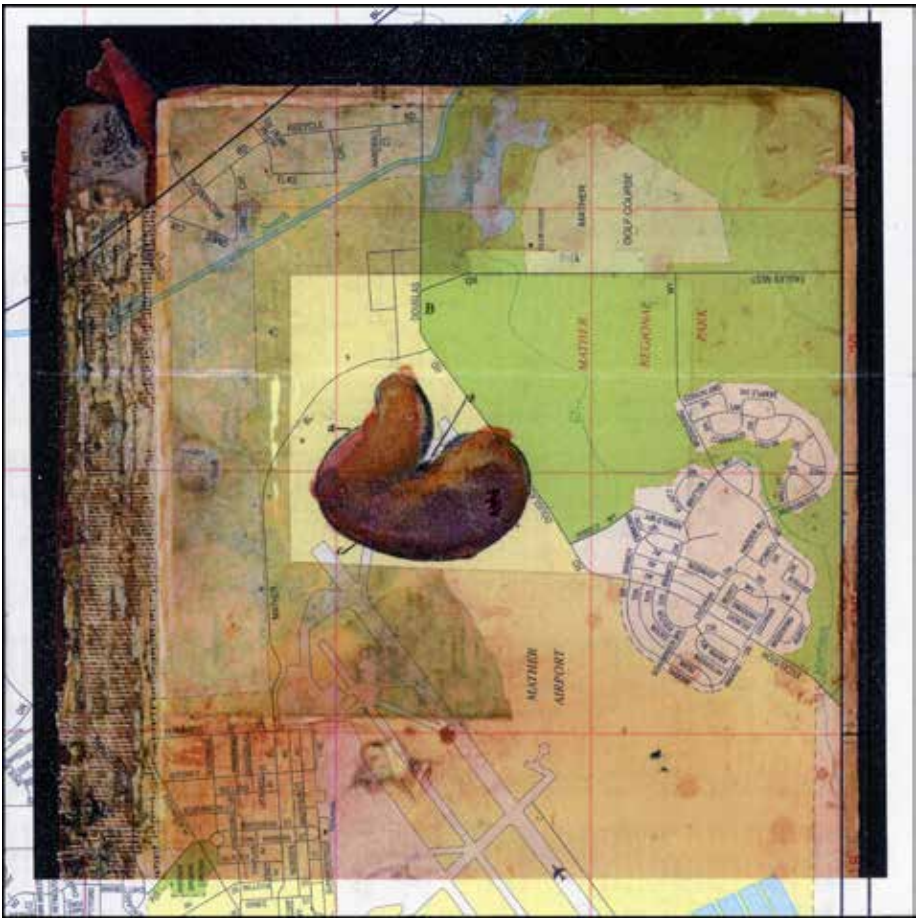
BOOTHIA FELIX: a peninsula or island of North America; of the Arctic Ocean; extends from lat. 69° to 75° N. It is [illegible] by Boothia Gulf. It was discovered by Sir John Ross and named in honor of Sir Felix Booth. It contains the north magnetic pole.

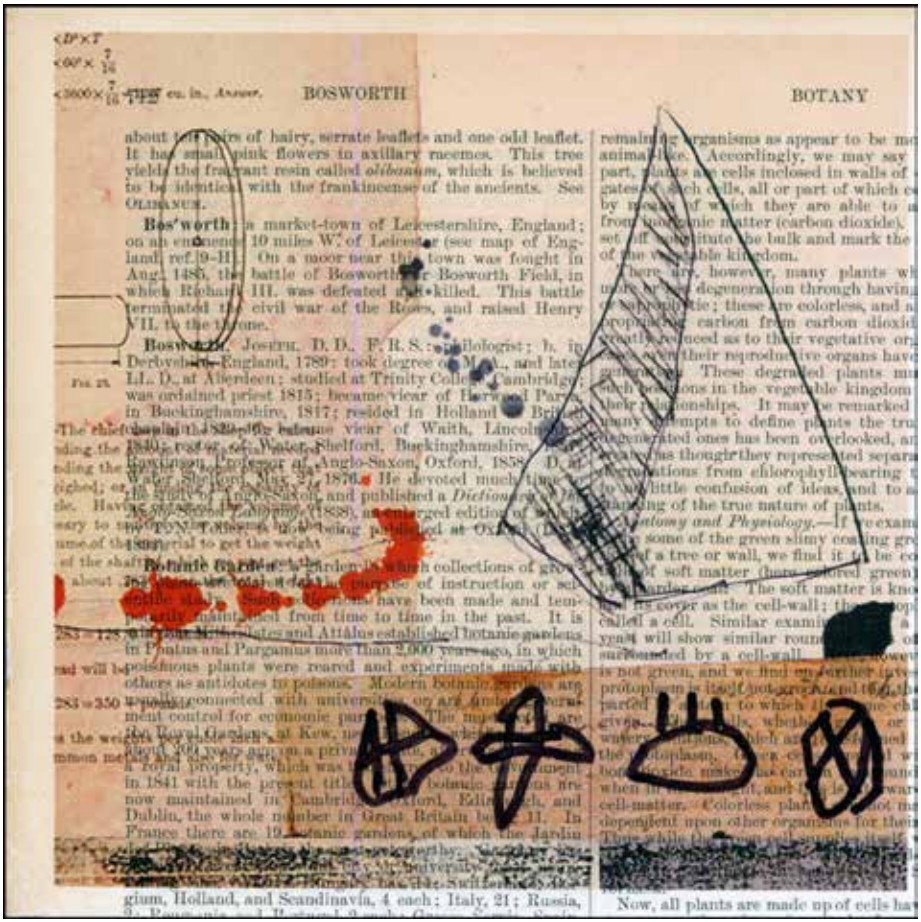
BOOT: [illegible] on the feet, and reaching [illegible] the knees. They were devel- [illegible] stages, and appeared in Eng- [illegible] II. as part of a knight's [illegible] or buskin was sometimes a [illegible] and made with thick soles [illegible] stature of actors. The Roman patricians [illegible] leather shoes, the color of which indicated rank. A senator's shoes were red. In the time of Charles I. a wide-topped boot of Spanish leather came into use, and this in turn was superseded by an elaborately adorned French boot. In the cavalry service this article of apparel became a matter of regulation by the government, and was known as the jack-boot, a high-topped heavy boot worn with spurs. In the eighteenth century a yellow-topped boot was fashionable in Great Britain, and copied thence in France. The Hessian boot followed; was worn over the trousers, and was decorated with a tassel. This gave way to modifications known as the Blücher and the Wellington boots. These forms are giving place to the modern Snow [illegible] *e.g.* for the processes of manufacture).

In Scotland the name *boot* was applied to an instrument of torture in use until late in the seventeenth century. It consisted of a wooden or iron case, was placed on the lower part of the leg, and then tightened by driving in wedges with repeated blows of a mallet, and at times with such force as to crush the bones and muscles. It was employed by the privy council in putting a man to the question, and especially used upon the Covenanters. A milder form of the boot consisted of a wet leather or parchment envelope bound closely on the leg, and then shrunk by drying.

The *boot* of a carriage is a covered receptacle, placed either beside the driver or behind the body of the coach, in which baggage is carried; also a leather apron attached to the dash-board, and used as a protection against stormy weather.

BOOTY [deriv. of *boot*, profit < O. Eng. *bōt*: Germ. *Buße*]:


MATHER
GOLF COURSE
MATHER
REGIONAL
PARK
MATHER
AIRPORT
DOUGLAS
B



BOSWORTH BOTANY

about [illegible] pairs of hairy, serrate leaflets and one odd leaflet. It has small pink flowers in axillary racemes. This tree yields the fragrant resin called *olibanum*, which is believed to be identical with the frankincense of the ancients. See OLIBANUM.

Bos'worth, a market-town of Leicestershire, England; on an eminence 10 miles W. of Leicester (see map of England, ref. 9-H). On a moor near this town was fought in Aug., 1485, the battle of Bosworth or Bosworth Field, in which Richard III. was defeated and killed. This battle terminated the civil war of the Roses, and raised Henry VII. to the throne.

Bosworth, JOSEPH, D. D., F. R. S., philologist; b. in Derbyshire, England, 1789; took degree of M. A., and later LL. D., at Aberdeen; studied at Trinity College, Cambridge; was ordained priest 1815; became vicar of Harwood Parva, in Buckinghamshire, 1817; resided in Holland [illegible] became vicar of Waith, Lincolnshire, [illegible] rector of Water Shelford, Buckinghamshire, [illegible] Rawlinson, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford, 1858. D. at Water Shelford, May 27, 1876. He devoted much time to the study of Anglo-Saxon, and published a *Dictionary* [illegible] Anglo-Saxon and Gothic (1838), an enlarged edition of which [illegible] TON, Oxford, being published at Oxford (1898).

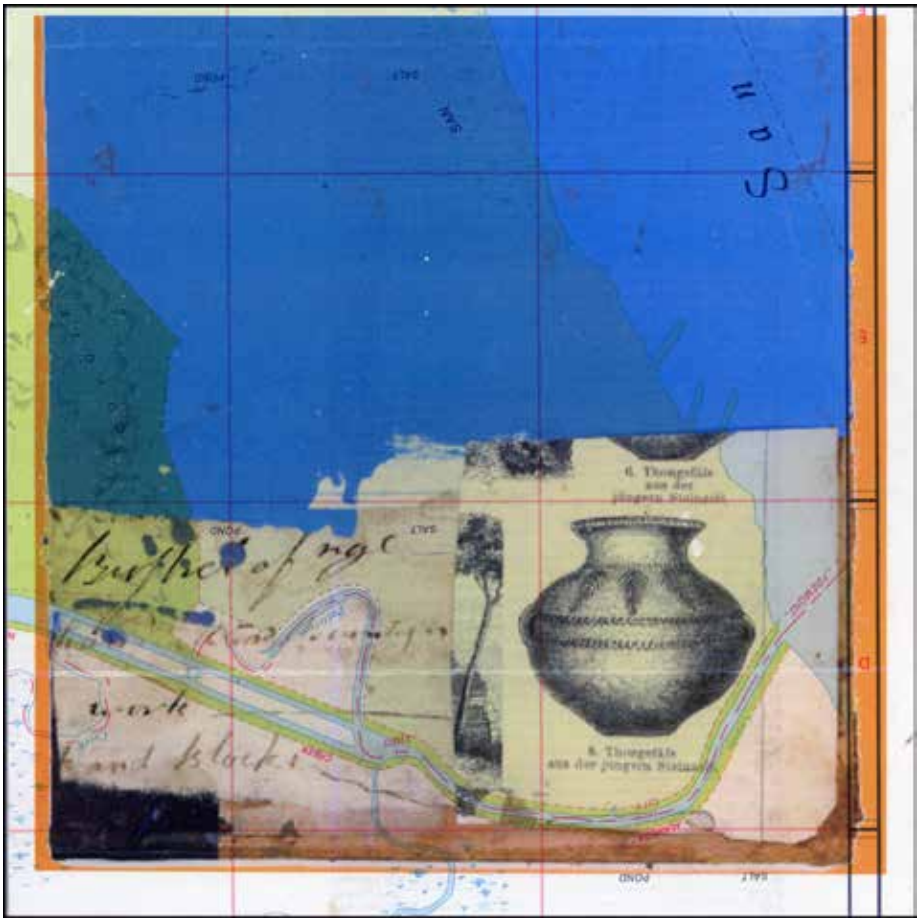
Botanic Garden, a garden in which collections of growing plants are [illegible] purpose of instruction or scientific study. Such collections have been made and temporarily maintained from time to time in the past. It is [illegible] in ancient Mitylene and Attalus established botanic gardens in Pontus and Pergamus more than 2,000 years ago, in which poisonous plants were reared and experiments made with others as antidotes to poisons. Modern botanic gardens are usually connected with universities or are under government control for economic purposes. The most [illegible] are the Royal Gardens, at Kew, near London, [illegible] about 200 years ago, on a private [illegible] a royal property, which was [illegible] to the Government in 1841 with the present title. [illegible] botanic gardens are now maintained in Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the whole number in Great Britain being 11. In France there are 19 botanic gardens, of which the Jardin [illegible] gium, Holland, and Scandinavia, 4 each; Italy, 21; Russia, [illegible]

remaining organisms as appear to be m[illegible] animal like. Accordingly, we may say [illegible] part, plants are cells inclosed in walls of [illegible] gates of such cells, all or part of which c[illegible] by means of which they are able to [illegible] from inorganic matter (carbon dioxide), [illegible] set off constitute the bulk and mark the [illegible] of the vegetable kingdom.

There are, however, many plants wh[illegible] under go degeneration through having [illegible] propriating carbon from carbon dioxid[illegible] greatly reduced as to their vegetative or[illegible] even their reproductive organs have [illegible] These degraded plants m[illegible] such positions in the vegetable kingdom [illegible] their relationships. It may be remarked [illegible] many attempts to define plants the tru[illegible] degenerated ones has been overlooked, a[illegible] as thought they represented separa[illegible] aberrations from chlorophyll-bearing [illegible] to a little confusion of ideas, and to a [illegible] of the true nature of plants.

Anatomy and Physiology.—If we exam[illegible] some of the green slimy coating gr[illegible] of a tree or wall, we find it to be co[illegible] of soft matter there colored green [illegible] darker coat. The soft matter is kno[illegible] its cover as the cell-wall; th[illegible] called a cell. Similar exami[illegible] yeast will show similar roun[illegible] surrounded by a cell-wall. [illegible] is not green, and we find on further [illegible] protoplasm is itself not [illegible] parted [illegible] to which [illegible] gives [illegible] cells, which [illegible] water [illegible] the protoplasm, [illegible] cell-matter. Colorless plants [illegible] dependent upon other organisms for their [illegible]

Now, all plants are made up of cells ha[illegible]


6. Thongefäße
aus der
jüngern Steinzeit
8. Thongefäße
aus der jüngern Steinzeit

Blue Ridge: the range of the Appalachians which is nearest to the Atlantic Ocean. It extends in a N. E. and S. W. direction through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. The part of this ridge in Pennsylvania is called the South Mountain. In Virginia it forms the S. E. boundary of the Great Valley, and is remarkable for beautiful scenery. The Peaks of Otter, which are the highest points of this ridge in Virginia, rise about 3,963 feet above the level of the sea. In North Carolina southward the name of Blue Ridge is generally applied to the watershed which divides the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those of the Gulf of Mexico.

Blue River, Africa: See BAHR-EL-AZREK.

Blue River, Col.: See BUNKARA RIVER.

Blue River: of Indiana; rises in Henry County, in the east part of the State, and flows southwestward. After it has united with several streams it receives the name of Driftwood or East Fork of White River.

Bluestocking (in Fr. *bas bleu*): a term applied to literary ladies, and generally with the implication of pedantry. It originated in England in Dr. Johnson's time, when there existed bluestocking clubs, at which literary ladies met to converse with distinguished literati. According to Boswell, they were so called because Mr. Stillingfleet, one of the prominent members, always wore blue hose.

Blue Sulphur Springs: a post-village of Greenbrier co., West Va.; 22 miles W. of the famous White Sulphur Springs. The springs afford a copious supply of valuable saline chalybeate waters, useful in the treatment of many diseases.

Bluethroat, sometimes called **Bluebreast**, or **Blue-throated Rob'in** (*Phœnicura suecica*): a beautiful bird of the family *Sylviidæ*; is common on the continent of Europe as a summer bird of passage, and is supposed to pass the winter in Africa. It resembles a redbreast in form, but is rather larger, and has a brilliant sky-blue plumage on its throat, below which is a black bar. It sings sweetly, and imitates the notes of many other birds. This is one of the birds which the Italians calls BECCAFICO (q. v.).

Blue Vitriol: the sulphate of copper. See COPPER.

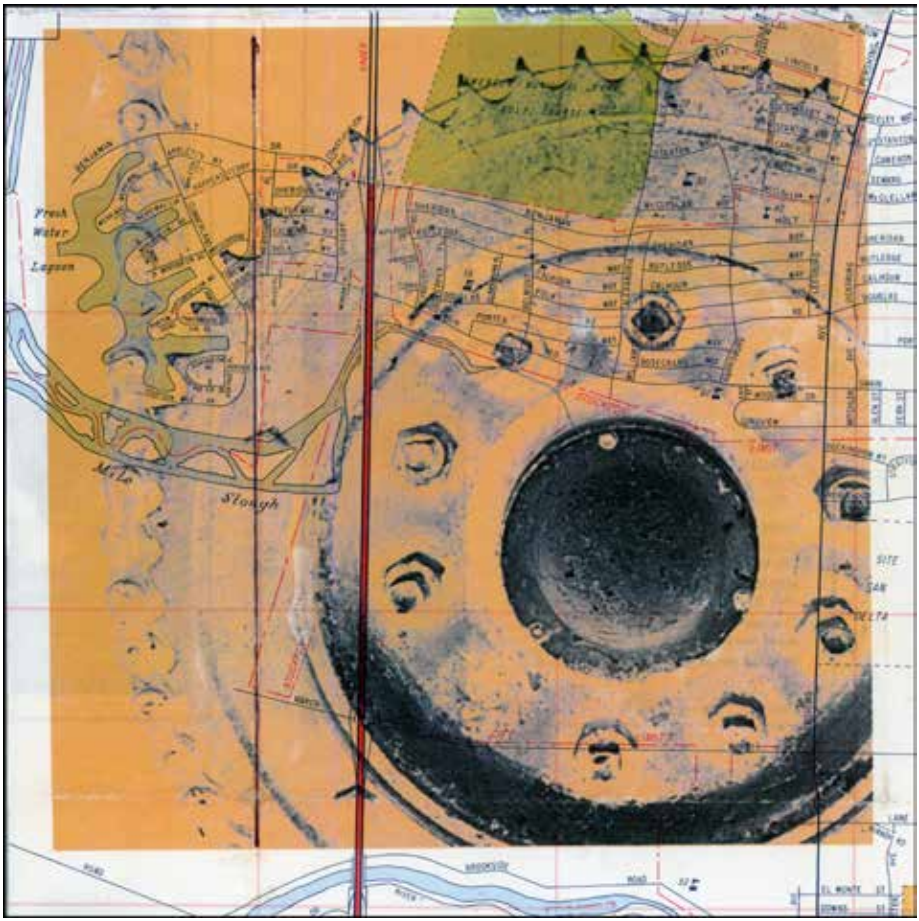
Bluewing-duck, or **Bluewing-teal**: a species of duck (*Anas discors*); an abundant game-bird of America. Vast numbers spend the winter in the marshes near the mouths of the Mississippi, to which they congregate both from the North and the East; the summer migrations of the species

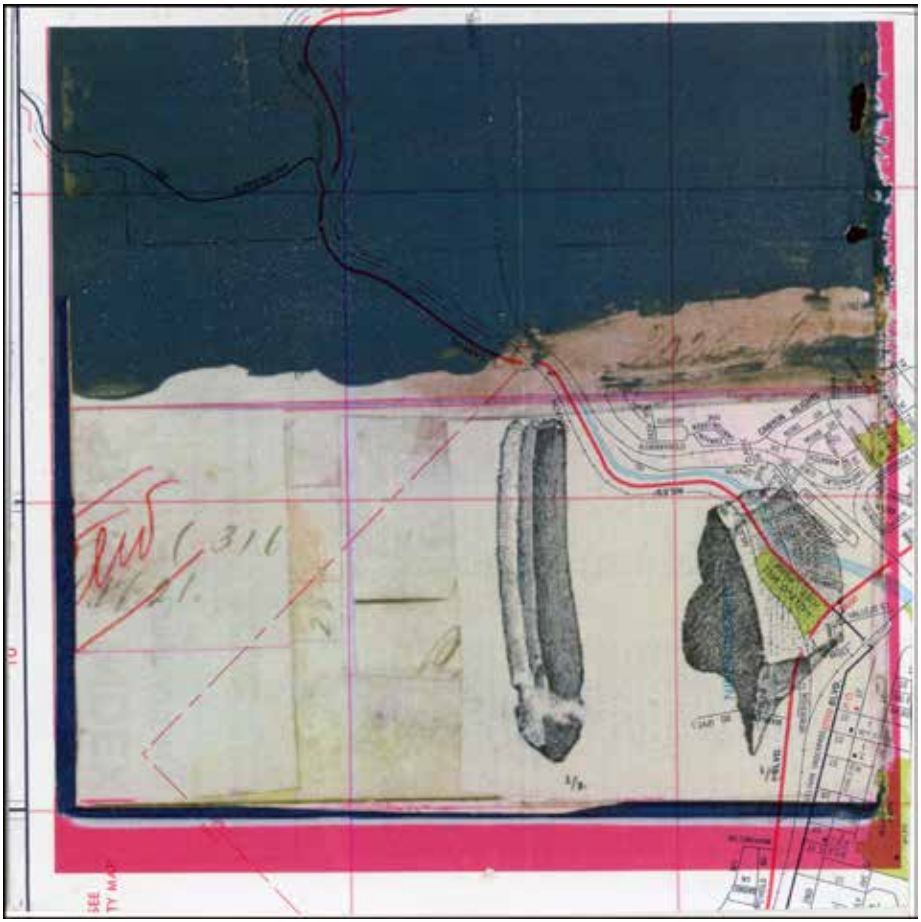
ton has flouring and saw mills and lime-
breeding and poultry-raising farms. Ther
magnesium-limestone formations, and exter
quarries have been developed. The surr
region is populated by one of the largest ex
settlements in the U. S. Pop. (1890) 1,290
1,500. EDIT

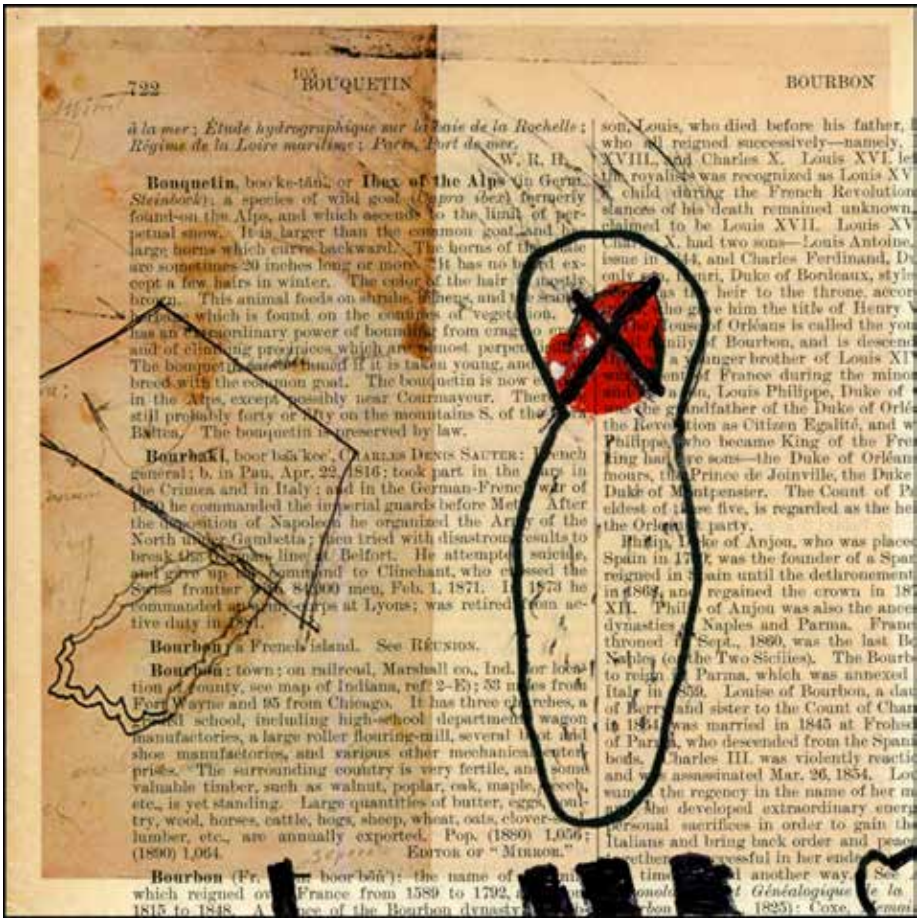
Bluhme, bloo'me, FRIEDRICH: German
in Hamburg, June 29, 1797; d. at Bonn,
studied law at Halle, Göttingen, and Jena,
an extensive tour in Italy, the results of w
his essay, *Die Ordnung der Fragmente in*
bilien, in the *Zeitschrift für geschichtlic*
schaft, vol. iv., in his edition of Gaius,
(Berlin, 1824-37, 4 vols.), etc. He succe
chair of jurisprudence at Halle, Göttinge
publication of *Das Kirchenrecht der Juden un*
1826; 2d ed. 1851); *Grundriss der Pande*
1828; 3d ed. 1843), and *Encyclopädie un*
Deutschland geltende Rechte (Bonn, 184
chief work.

Blum, bloom, ROBERT: democrat and
of poor parents at Cologne, Nov. 10, 18
the Schiller-Verein (Schiller Society) at
and the German Catholic Church at Lei
1848 he was the master-spirit of the Saxon
crats, and a member of the Frankfort par
he was the leader of the Left or moderate
ing been sent by this party to Vienna, he
gents of that city, which was soon capture
army. Blum was arrested and shot at Vi
See Eduard Duller, *R. Blums Leben un*
Franke, *Leben des R. Blum*, 1848.

Blum, ROBERT FREDERICK: figure-pain
nati, O., July, 1857; studied in New Yor
and Spain. Member of the Society of
(1882) and of the American Water-color
National Academy, New York; third-class
position, 1889. He first exhibited in New
well known as a water-color and paste
a talented American illustrator. Aside f
figures and compositions painted in oil,
feature of which is harmonious and deli
painted a number of pictures of Venice a
and Spain. His picture of *Venetian B*
awarded a prize of $2,500 at an exhibiti


Fresh
Water
Lagoon
Mile
Slough





722 BOUQUETIN BOURBON

à la mer; *Étude hydrographique sur la baie de la Rochelle*; *Régime de la Loire maritime*; *Ports, Port de mer*.

W. R. H.

Bouquetin, boo'ke-tăn', or **Ibex of the Alps** (in Germ. *Steinbock*), a species of wild goat (*Capra ibex*) formerly found on the Alps, and which ascends to the limit of perpetual snow. It is larger than the common goat, and has large horns which curve backward. The horns of the male are sometimes 20 inches long or more. It has no hair except a few hairs in winter. The color of the hair is shaggy brown. This animal feeds on shrubs, lichens, and the scant herbage which is found on the confines of vegetation. It has an extraordinary power of bounding from crag to crag and of climbing precipices which are almost perpendicular. The bouquetin is easily tamed if it is taken young, and breeds with the common goat. The bouquetin is now extinct in the Alps, except possibly near Courmayeur. There are still probably forty or fifty on the mountains S. of the Aar, Bettes. The bouquetin is preserved by law.

Bourbaki, boor'bä'kee', CHARLES DENIS SAUTER: French general; b. in Pau, Apr. 22, 1816; took part in the war in the Crimea and in Italy; and in the German-French war of 1870 he commanded the imperial guards before Metz. After the deposition of Napoleon he organized the Army of the North under Gambetta; then tried with disastrous results to break the German line at Belfort. He attempted suicide, and gave up his command to Clinchant, who crossed the Swiss frontier with 84,000 men, Feb. 1, 1871. In 1873 he commanded an army corps at Lyons; was retired from active duty in 1881.

Bourbon, a French island. See RÉUNION.

Bourbon: town; on railroad, Marshall co., Ind. (for location of county, see map of Indiana, ref. 2-E); 53 miles from Fort Wayne and 95 from Chicago. It has three churches, a graded school, including high-school department, wagon manufactories, a large roller flouring-mill, several boot and shoe manufactories, and various other mechanical enterprises. The surrounding country is very fertile, and some valuable timber, such as walnut, poplar, oak, maple, beech, etc., is yet standing. Large quantities of butter, eggs, poultry, wool, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, oats, clover-seed, lumber, etc., are annually exported. Pop. (1880) 1,056; (1890) 1,064.

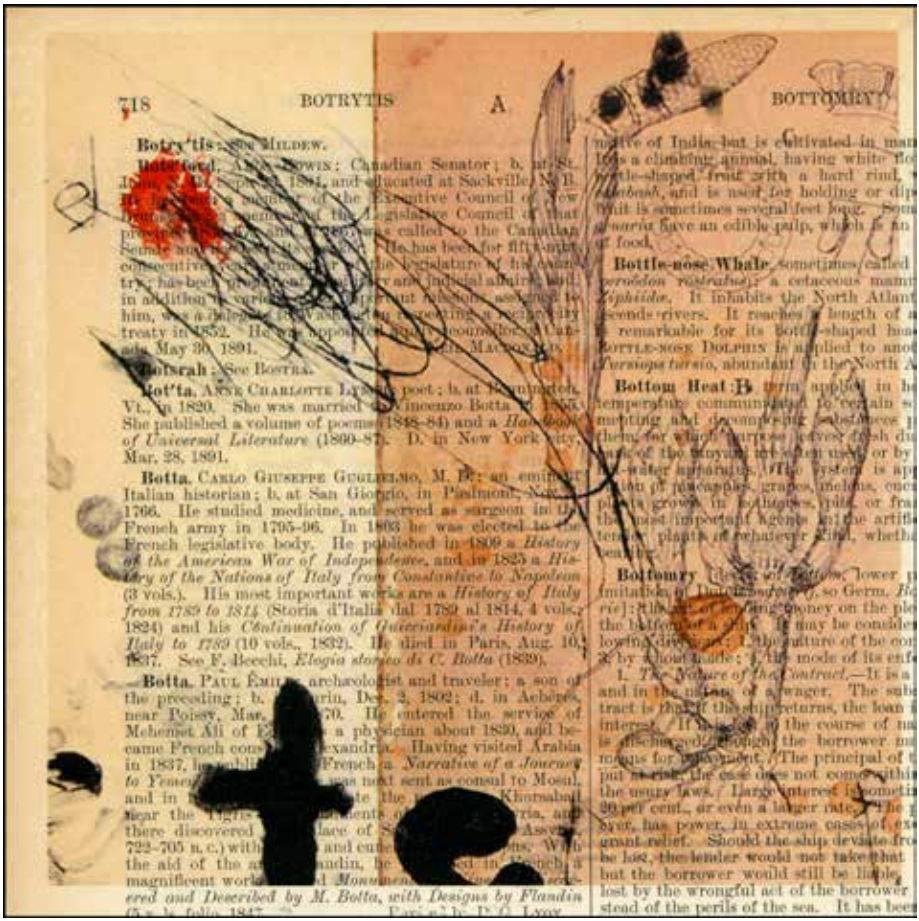
EDITOR OF "MIRROR."

Bourbon (Fr. [illegible] boor'bŏn'): the name of a [illegible] which reigned over France from 1589 to 1792, [illegible] 1815 to 1848. A [illegible]nce of the Bourbon dynasty [illegible]

son, Louis, who died before his father, [illegible] who all reigned successively—namely, [illegible] XVIII., and Charles X. Louis XVI. le[illegible] the royalists was recognized as Louis XV[illegible] a child during the French Revolution[illegible] stances of his death remained unknown, [illegible] claimed to be Louis XVII. Louis XV[illegible] Charles X. had two sons—Louis Antoine, [illegible] issue in [illegible]14, and Charles Ferdinand, Du[illegible] only son, Henri, Duke of Bordeaux, style[illegible] as the heir to the throne, accor[illegible] the gave him the title of Henry V[illegible] Louis of Orléans is called the you[illegible] mily of Bourbon, and is descend[illegible] a younger brother of Louis XI[illegible] ent of France during the minor[illegible] and [illegible] son, Louis Philippe, Duke of [illegible] the grandfather of the Duke of Orlé[illegible] the Revolution as Citizen Egalité, and w[illegible] Philippe, who became King of the Fre[illegible] ing has five sons—the Duke of Orléans [illegible] mours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke [illegible] Duke of Montpensier. The Count of Pa[illegible] eldest of these five, is regarded as the hei[illegible] the Orleans party.

Philip, Duke of Anjou, who was place[illegible] Spain in 17[illegible], was the founder of a Spa[illegible] reigned in Spain until the dethronement [illegible] in 1868, and regained the crown in 187[illegible] XII. Philip of Anjou was also the ance[illegible] dynasties of Naples and Parma. Franc[illegible] throned in Sept., 1860, was the last Bo[illegible] Naples (or the Two Sicilies). The Bourb[illegible] to reign in Parma, which was annexed [illegible] Italy in 1859. Louise of Bourbon, a dau[illegible] of Berry and sister to the Count of Cham[illegible] in 1844, was married in 1845 at Frohsd[illegible] of Parma, who descended from the Spani[illegible] bons. Charles III. was violently reactio[illegible] and was assassinated Mar. 26, 1854. Lo[illegible] wan[illegible] the regency in the name of her m[illegible] She developed extraordinary energ[illegible] personal sacrifices in order to gain the [illegible] Italians and bring back order and peac[illegible] together successful in her endea[illegible] time [illegible] another way. See [illegible] *Généalogique de la* [illegible] *bon* [illegible] 1825); Coxe, *Memoi*[illegible]

Slough
Broad



718 BOTRYTIS A BOTTOMRY

Botry'tis: see MILDEW.

Botterell, [illegible] BOWIN: Canadian Senator; b. at St. [illegible] 1891, and educated at Sackville [illegible] He [illegible] a member of the Executive Council of New [illegible] member of the Legislative Council of that [illegible] was called to the Canadian Senate [illegible] He has been for fifteen consecutive [illegible] the legislature of his country; has been [illegible] and judicial affairs; and in addition to various [illegible] assigned to him, was a delegate [illegible] concerning a reciprocity treaty in 1852. He was appointed [illegible] Councillor of Canada, May 30, 1891. [illegible] Macdonald.

Botsrah: See BOSTRA.

Bot'ta, ANNE CHARLOTTE LYNCH, poet; b. at Plainfield, Vt., in 1820. She was married to Vincenzo Botta in 1855. She published a volume of poems (1848–84) and a *Handbook of Universal Literature* (1880–87). D. in New York City, Mar. 28, 1891.

Botta, CARLO GIUSEPPE GUGLIELMO, M. D.; an eminent Italian historian; b. at San Giorgio, in Piedmont, Nov. [illegible] 1766. He studied medicine, and served as surgeon in the French army in 1795–96. In 1803 he was elected to the French legislative body. He published in 1809 a *History of the American War of Independence*, and in 1825 a *History of the Nations of Italy from Constantine to Napoleon* (3 vols.). His most important works are a *History of Italy from 1789 to 1814* (Storia d'Italia dal 1789 al 1814, 4 vols., 1824) and his *Continuation of Guicciardini's History of Italy to 1789* (10 vols., 1832). He died in Paris, Aug. 10, 1837. See F. Becchi, *Elogio storico di C. Botta* (1839).

Botta, PAUL ÉMILE, archæologist and traveler; a son of the preceding; b. at Turin, Dec. 2, 1802; d. in Achères, near Poissy, Mar. [illegible] 1870. He entered the service of Mehemet Ali of Egypt, [illegible] a physician about 1830, and became French consul [illegible] Alexandria. Having visited Arabia in 1837, he published [illegible] French a *Narrative of a Journey to Yemen*; [illegible] was next sent as consul to Mosul, and in [illegible] the [illegible] Khorsabad, near the [illegible] remains of [illegible] Nineveh, and there discovered [illegible] palace of Sennacherib [illegible] Assyria, 722–705 B. C.) with [illegible] and cuneiform [illegible] With the aid of the artist Flandin, he [illegible] in publishing a magnificent work [illegible] *Monument de Ninive, découvert et décrit par M. Botta, avec des dessins par Flandin* (5 v. in folio, 1847–50). Paris: Imp. Nat. Lyon.

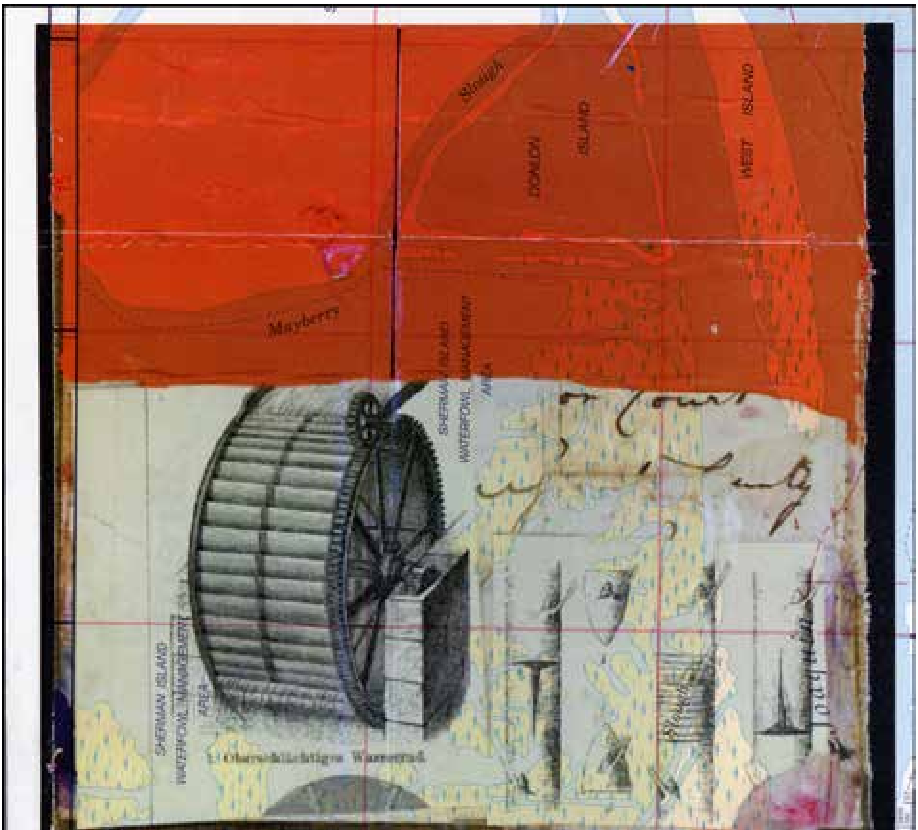
native of India, but is cultivated in many [illegible] It is a climbing annual, having white flowers [illegible] bottle-shaped fruit with a hard rind, [illegible] *calabash*, and is used for holding or dipping [illegible] fruit is sometimes several feet long. Some [illegible] *gourds* have an edible pulp, which is an [illegible] of food.

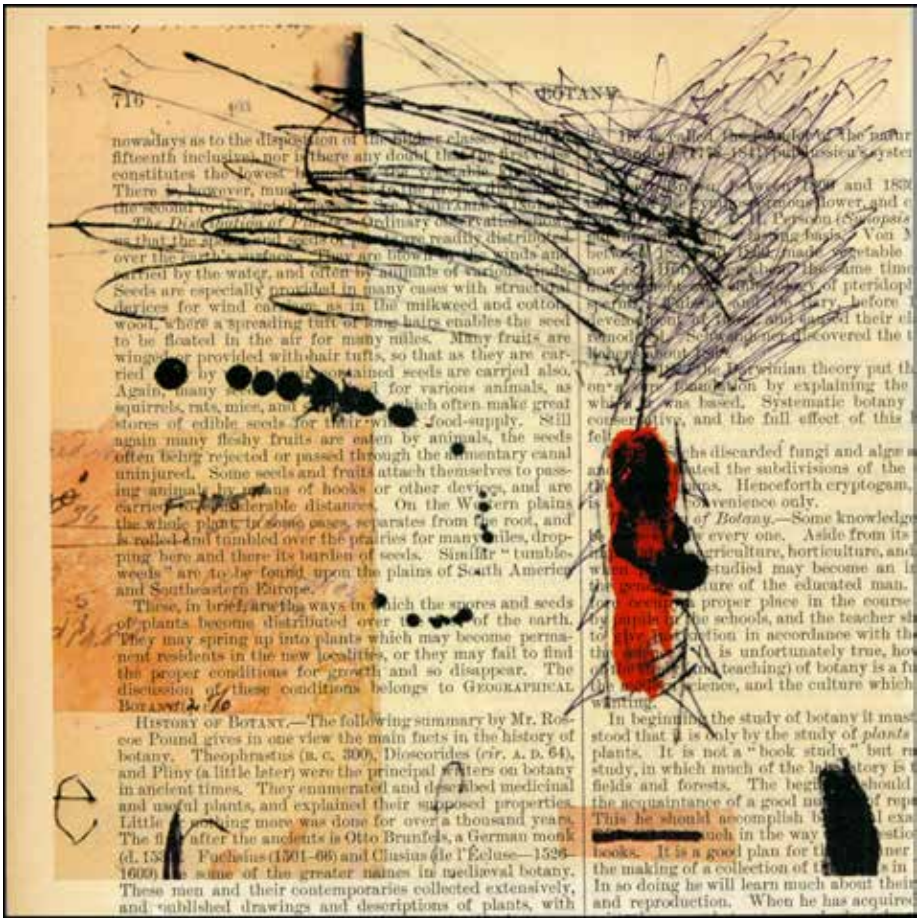
Bottle-nose Whale, sometimes called [illegible] *ziphoides*. It inhabits the North Atlantic [illegible] ascends rivers. It reaches a length of [illegible] remarkable for its bottle-shaped head. [illegible] BOTTLE-NOSE DOLPHIN is applied to another [illegible] *Tursiops tursio*, abundant in the North Atlantic.

Bottom Heat: [illegible] term applied in horticulture to the temperature communicated to certain substances [illegible] decomposing substances [illegible] for which purpose leaves, fresh dung, [illegible] of the tanyard, are often used, or by hot-water apparatus. The system is applied to pineapples, grapes, melons, cucumbers, plants grown in hothouses, pits, or frames, the most important agents in the artificial [illegible] plants of whatever kind, whether [illegible]

Bottomry [illegible] *bottomerie*, lower [illegible] imitation of [illegible] *bottomerie*, so Germ. *Bodmerei*]: the act of borrowing money on the pledge [illegible] the bottom of a ship. It may be considered [illegible] 1. the nature of the contract; 2. by whom made; 3. the mode of its enforcement.

1. *The Nature of the Contract.*—It is a loan and in the nature of a wager. The subject matter is the ship; if the ship returns, the loan is [illegible] interest. If the ship is lost in the course of nature, it is discharged; though the borrower may [illegible] means for payment. The principal of the loan is put at risk, the case does not come within the usury laws. Large interest is sometimes 30 per cent., or even a larger rate. The lender, however, has power, in extreme cases of extortion, to grant relief. Should the ship deviate from [illegible] be lost, the lender would not take that [illegible] but the borrower would still be liable, [illegible] lost by the wrongful act of the borrower instead of the perils of the sea. It has been


Mayberry
Slough
SHERMAN ISLAND
WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT
AREA
WEST ISLAND



716 BOTANY

nowadays as to the disposition of the higher class [illegible] fifteenth inclusive, nor is there any doubt that the [illegible] constitutes the lowest [illegible] There [illegible], however, mu[illegible] the second to [illegible] *The Distribution of Fruits.*—Ordinary observation shows us that the [illegible] seeds of [illegible] are readily distributed over the earth's surface. They are blown by the winds and carried by the water, and often by animals of various kinds. Seeds are especially provided in many cases with structural devices for wind carriage, as in the milkweed and cotton-wood, where a spreading tuft of long hairs enables the seed to be floated in the air for many miles. Many fruits are winged or provided with hair tufts, so that as they are carried [illegible] by [illegible] contained seeds are carried also. Again, many [illegible] for various animals, as squirrels, rats, mice, and [illegible] which often make great stores of edible seeds for their winter food-supply. Still again many fleshy fruits are eaten by animals, the seeds often being rejected or passed through the alimentary canal uninjured. Some seeds and fruits attach themselves to passing animals by means of hooks or other devices, and are carried [illegible] considerable distances. On the Western plains the whole plant, in some cases, separates from the root, and is rolled and tumbled over the prairies for many miles, dropping here and there its burden of seeds. Similar "tumble-weeds" are to be found upon the plains of South America and Southeastern Europe.

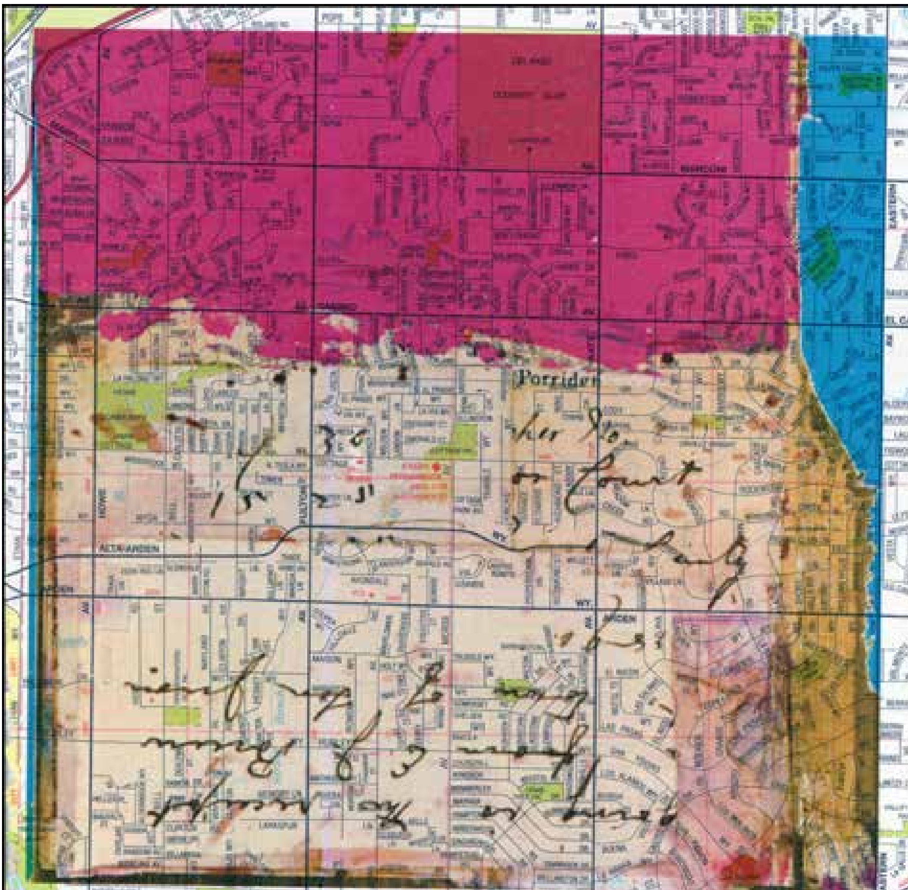
These, in brief, are the ways in which the spores and seeds of plants become distributed over the [illegible] of the earth. They may spring up into plants which may become permanent residents in the new localities, or they may fail to find the proper conditions for growth and so disappear. The discussion of these conditions belongs to GEOGRAPHICAL BOTANY. [illegible]

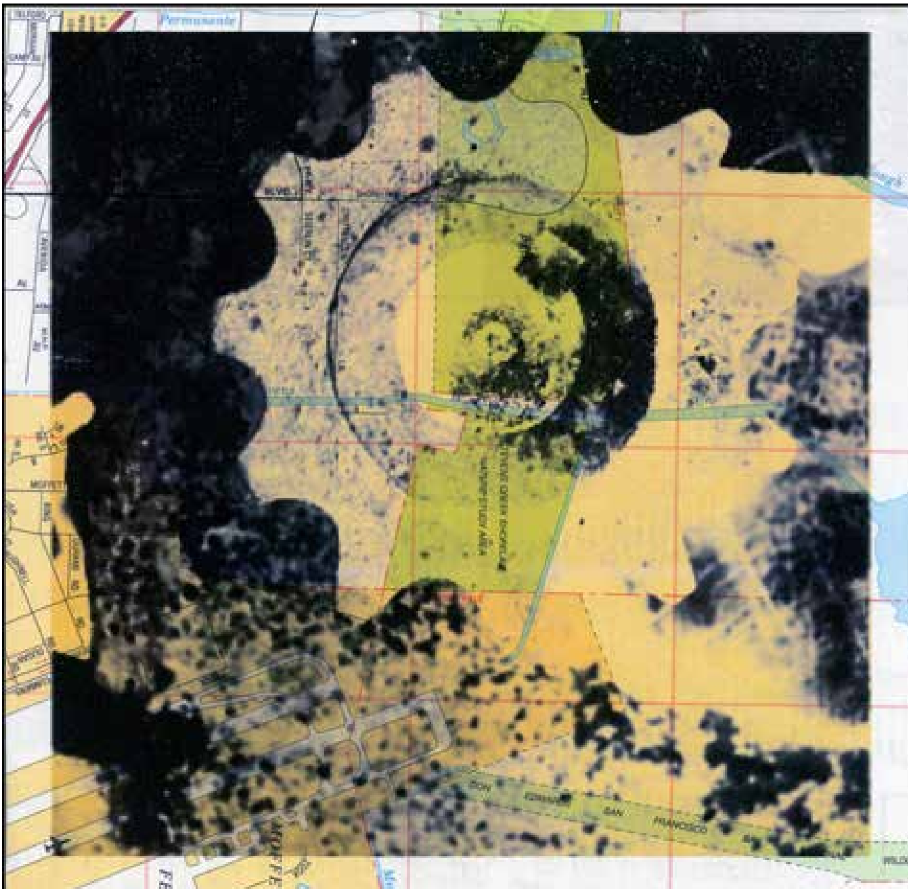
HISTORY OF BOTANY.—The following summary by Mr. Roscoe Pound gives in one view the main facts in the history of botany. Theophrastus (B. C. 300), Dioscorides (*cir.* A. D. 64), and Pliny (a little later) were the principal writers on botany in ancient times. They enumerated and described medicinal and useful plants, and explained their supposed properties. Little [illegible] nothing more was done for over a thousand years. The first after the ancients is Otto Brunfels, a German monk (d. 153[illegible]). Fuchsius (1501–66) and Clusius (de l'Écluse—1526–1609) [illegible] the same of the greater names in mediæval botany. These men and their contemporaries collected extensively, and published drawings and descriptions of plants, with

[illegible] called [illegible] the natur[illegible] 1841) published Linnæus's syste[illegible] [illegible] 1700 and 1830 [illegible] become flower, and [illegible] Persoon (*Synopsis* [illegible] basis. Von [illegible] made vegetable [illegible] the same time [illegible] of pteridop[illegible] [illegible] before [illegible] and [illegible] their cl[illegible] [illegible] discovered the [illegible] [illegible] Darwinian theory put th[illegible] on [illegible] foundation by explaining the [illegible] was based. Systematic botany [illegible] conservative, and the full effect of this [illegible] [illegible] discarded fungi and algæ [illegible] [illegible] the subdivisions of the [illegible] [illegible] Henceforth cryptogam[illegible] [illegible] convenience only.

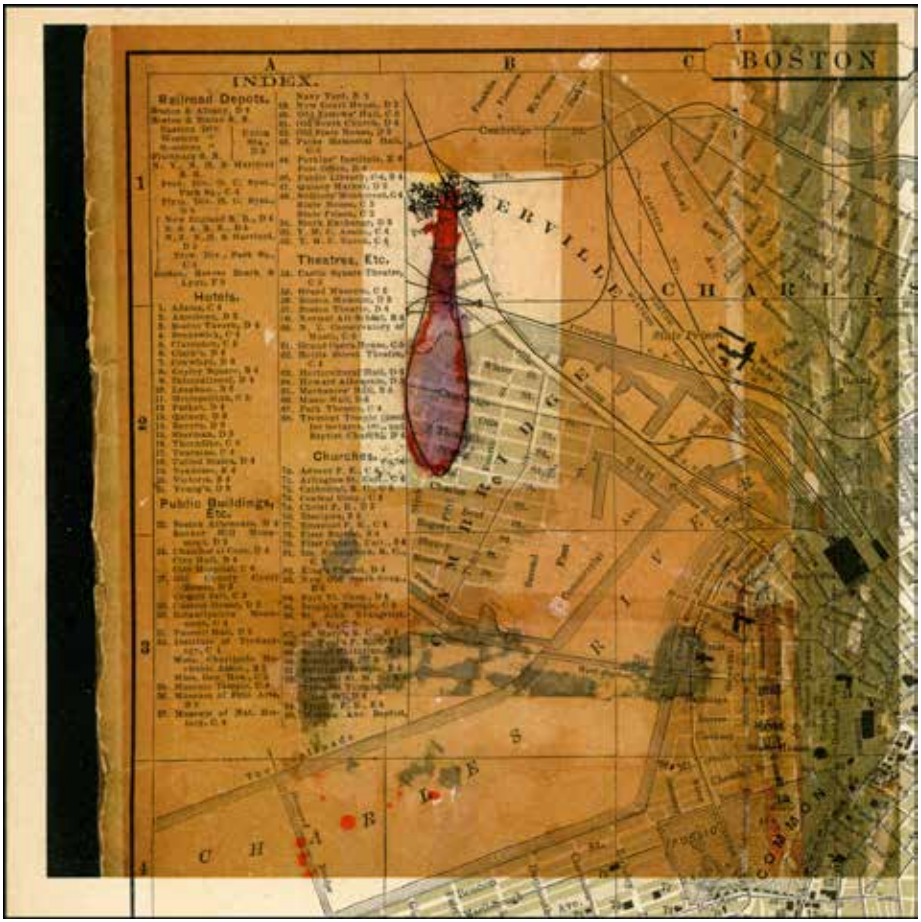
[illegible] *of Botany.*—Some knowledge [illegible] every one. Aside from its [illegible] agriculture, horticulture, and [illegible] studied may become an i[illegible] [illegible] ture of the educated man. [illegible] proper place in the course [illegible] the schools, and the teacher sh[illegible] [illegible] is unfortunately true, how[illegible] [illegible] and teaching) of botany is a fi[illegible] [illegible] science, and the culture which [illegible]

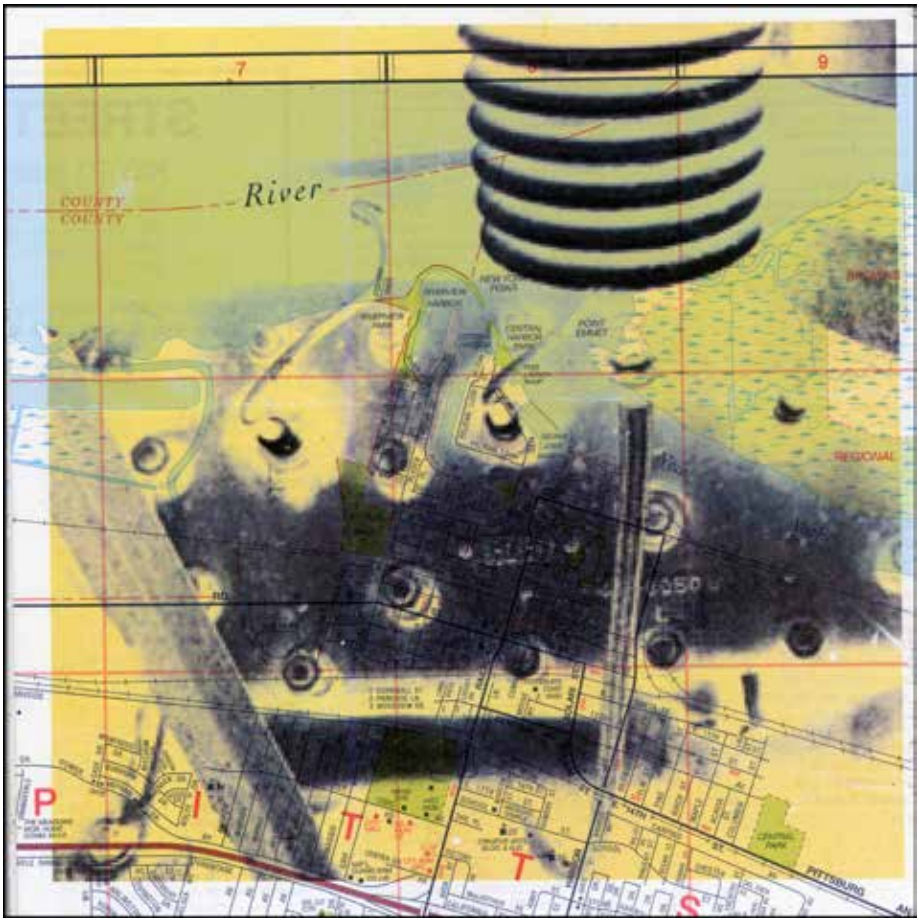
In beginning the study of botany it must [illegible] stood that it is only by the study of *plants* [illegible] plants. It is not a "book study," but r[illegible] study, in which much of the history is [illegible] fields and forests. The begi[illegible] should [illegible] the acquaintance of a good n[illegible] of repr[illegible] This he should accomplish b[illegible] exa[illegible] [illegible] much in the way [illegible] [illegible] books. It is a good plan for t[illegible] [illegible] the making of a collection of t[illegible] in [illegible] In so doing he will learn much about their [illegible] and reproduction. When he has acquired

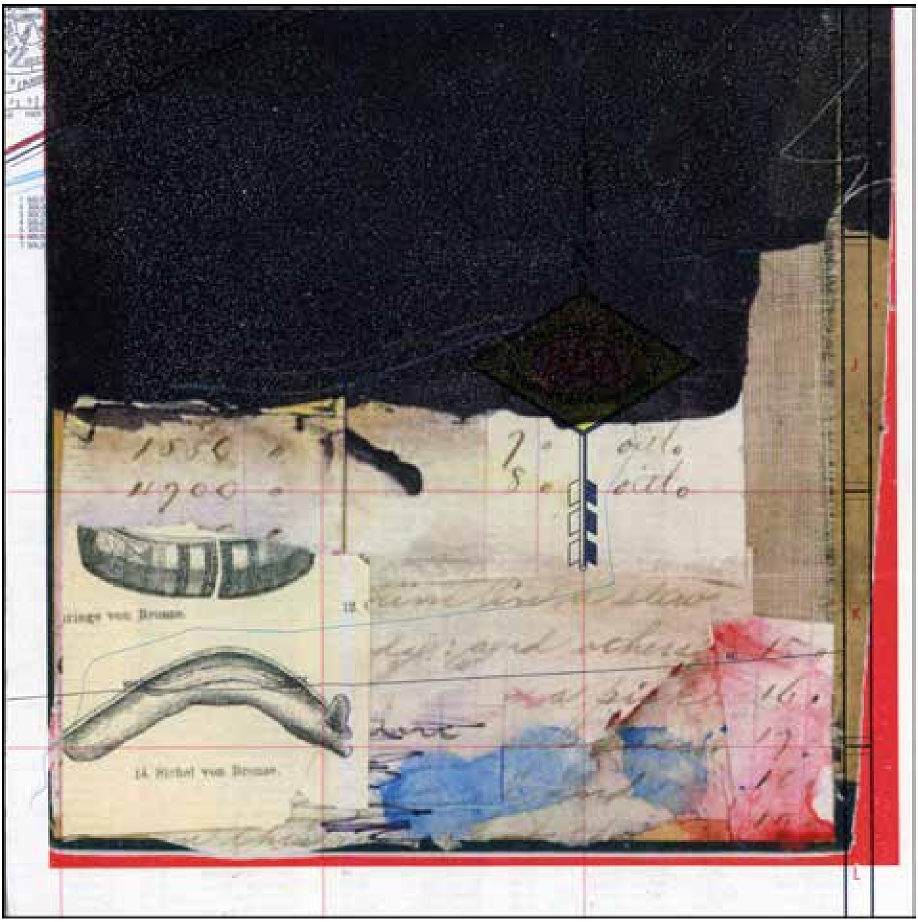


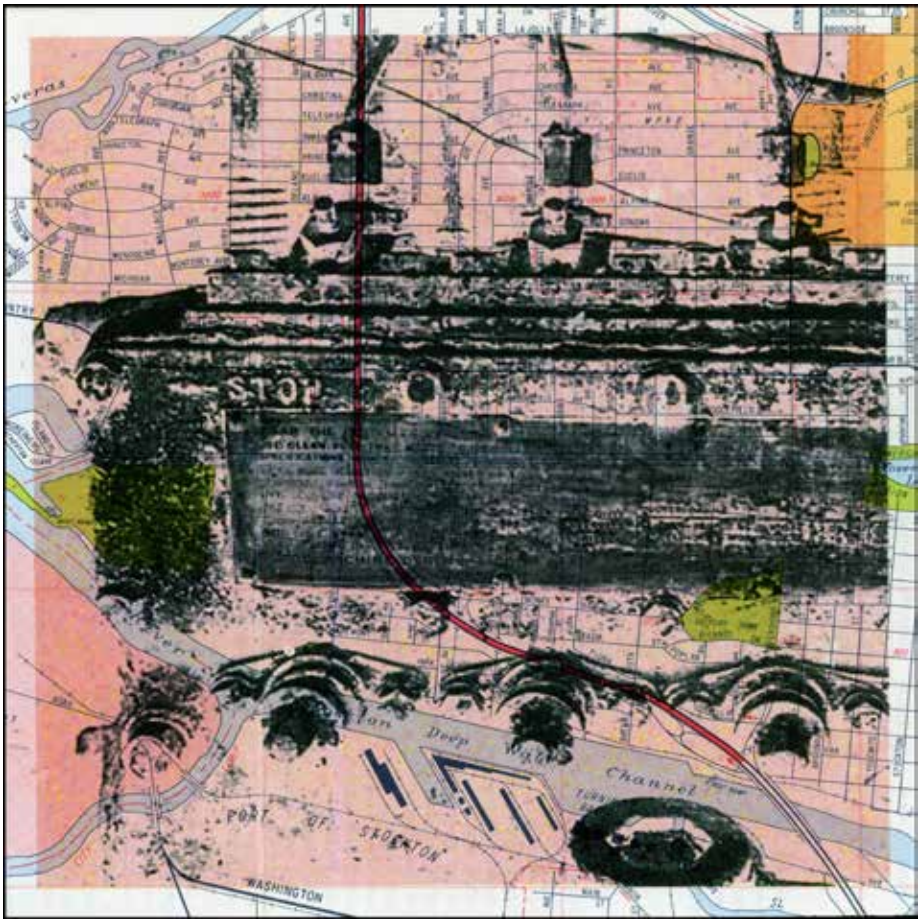


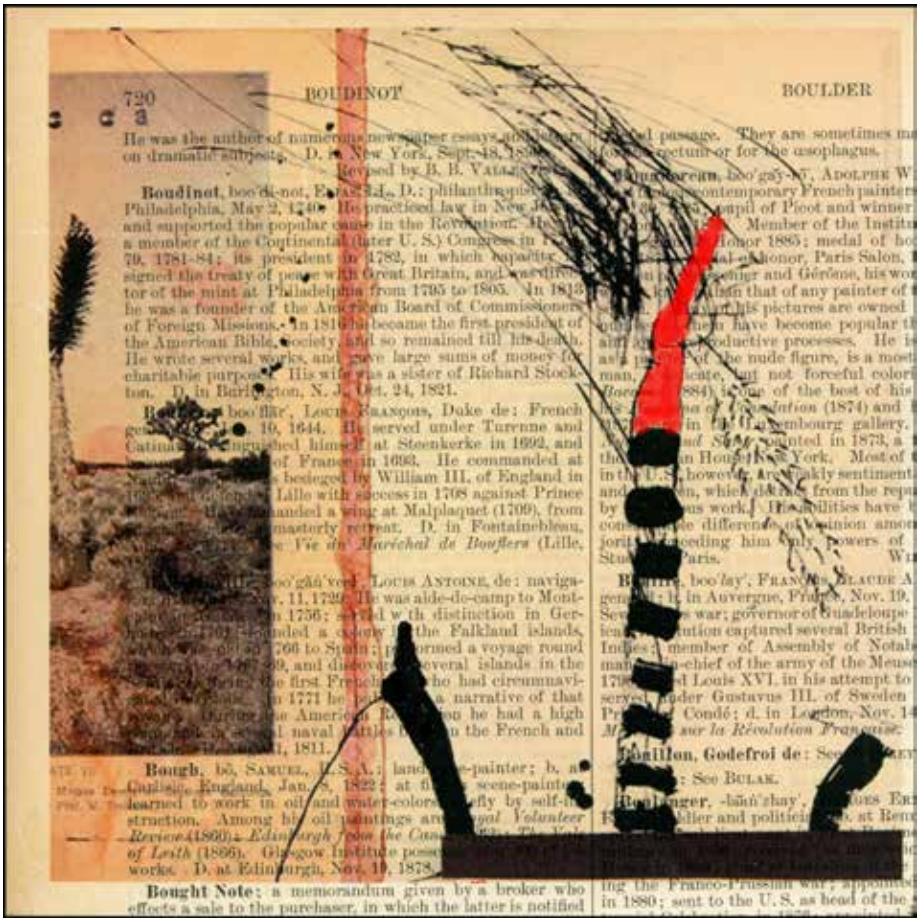
Permanente
SAN
FRANCISCO


BOSTON
INDEX.
Railroad Depots.
Hotels.
Theatres, Etc.
Churches.
Public Buildings, Etc.


7
9
River
COUNTY
COUNTY
REGIONAL
PITTSBURG
P
I
T
T
S




Deep
Channel
PORT OF STOCKTON
WASHINGTON



720 BOUDINOT BOULDER

He was the author of numerous newspaper essays on dramatic subjects. D. in New York, Sept. 18, 18

Revised by B. B. Vatal

Boudinot, boo'di-not, Elias, L.L.D.: philanthropist; Philadelphia, May 2, 1740. He practiced law in New Jersey and supported the popular cause in the Revolution. He was a member of the Continental (later U. S.) Congress in 1 79, 1781-84; its president in 1782, in which capacity signed the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and was director of the mint at Philadelphia from 1795 to 1805. In 1812 he was a founder of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. In 1816 he became the first president of the American Bible Society, and so remained till his death. He wrote several works, and gave large sums of money for charitable purposes. His wife was a sister of Richard Stockton. D. in Burlington, N. J., Oct. 24, 1821.

Bou, boo'flär', Louis François, Duke de: French ge 10, 1644. He served under Turenne and Catinat distinguished himself at Steenkerke in 1692, and of France in 1693. He commanded at s besieged by William III. of England in Lille with success in 1708 against Prince manded a wing at Malplaquet (1709), from masterly retreat. D. in Fontainebleau, *Vie du Maréchal de Boufflers* (Lille,

boo'gäñ'vell, Louis Antoine, de: naviga- 11, 1729. He was aide-de-camp to Mont- 1756; served with distinction in Ger- ded a colony to the Falkland islands, 766 to Spain; performed a voyage round 69, and discover several islands in the first French he had circumnavi- 1771 he published a narrative of that Revolutionary American R on he had a high naval battles between the French and 1811.

Bough, bō, Samuel, U.S.A.: landscape-painter; b. at Cockbiece, England, Jan. 8, 1822; at fi scene-painter; learned to work in oil and water-colors fly by self-in struction. Among his oil paintings are *Royal Volunteer Review* (1860); *Edinburgh from the Cas* *of Leith* (1866). Glasgow Institute poss works. D. at Edinburgh, Nov. 19, 1878.

Bought Note: a memorandum given by a broker who effects a sale to the purchaser, in which the latter is notified

pel passage. They are sometimes m rectum or for the œsophagus.

Bouguereau, boo'gay-rō', Adolphe W contemporary French painter pupil of Picot and winner Member of the Institu Honor 1885; medal of ho al of Honor, Paris Salon, ing and Gérôme, his wor than that of any painter of his pictures are owned them have become popular productive processes. He is of the nude figure, is a most cate, but not forceful colori *Bacc* 884) is one of the best of his *ion* (1874) and in the Luxembourg gallery. *and Sleep* painted in 1873, a in Houghton, New York. Most of in the U. S., however, are weakly sentiment and men, which distinc from the repu by us work. His abilities have c the difference of opinion amon jorit ceding him only powers of Stu Paris. Wi

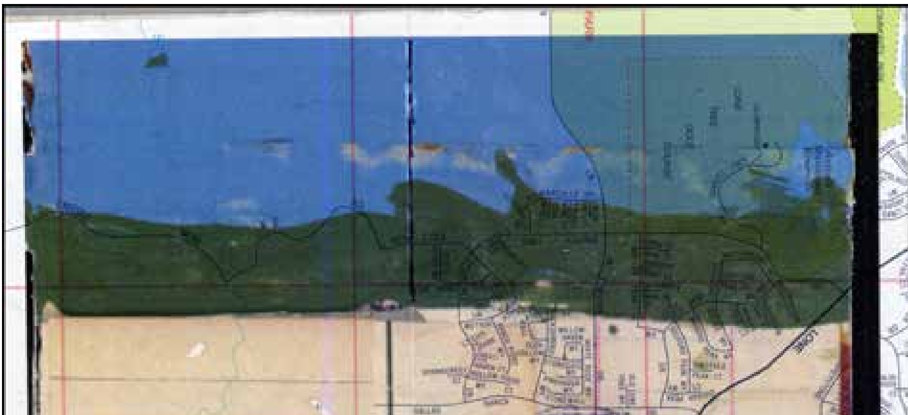
Bo, boo'lay', Francois Claude A gen in Auvergne, France, Nov. 19, Sev war; governor of Guadeloupe ien tion captured several British Indies; member of Assembly of Notab man in-chief of the army of the Meuse 178 d Louis XVI. in his attempt to serve under Gustavus III. of Sweden Pr Condé; d. in London, Nov. 14 *M sur la Révolution Française.*

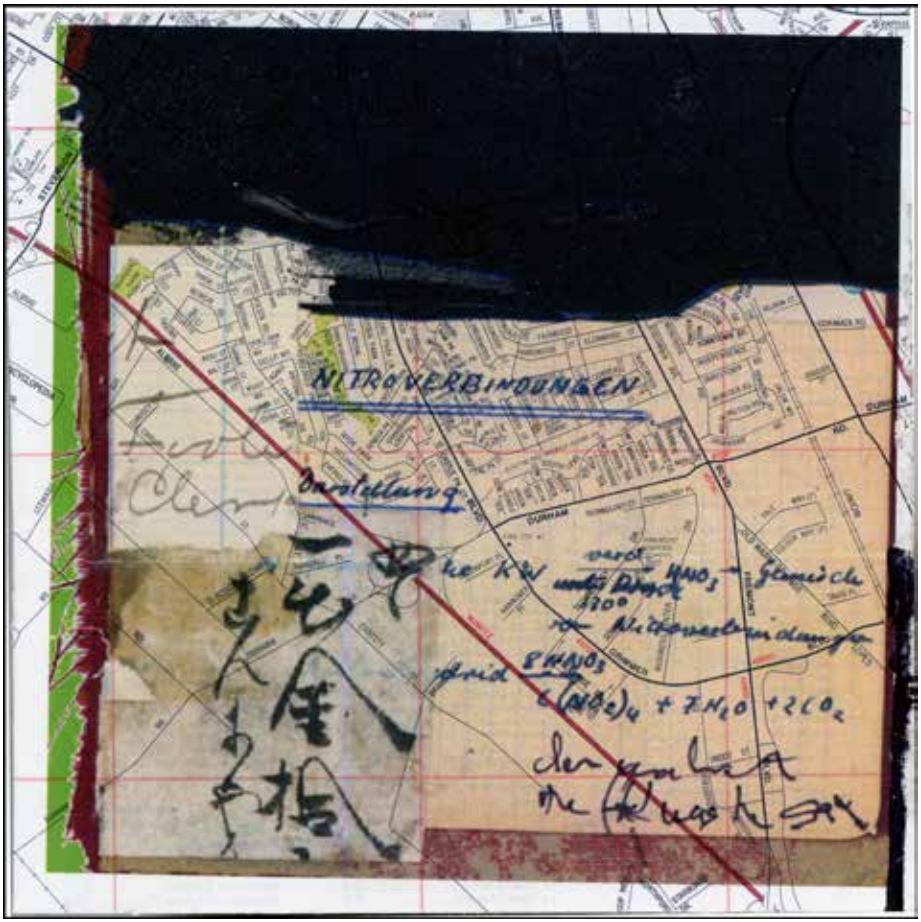
Boullen, Godefroi de: See

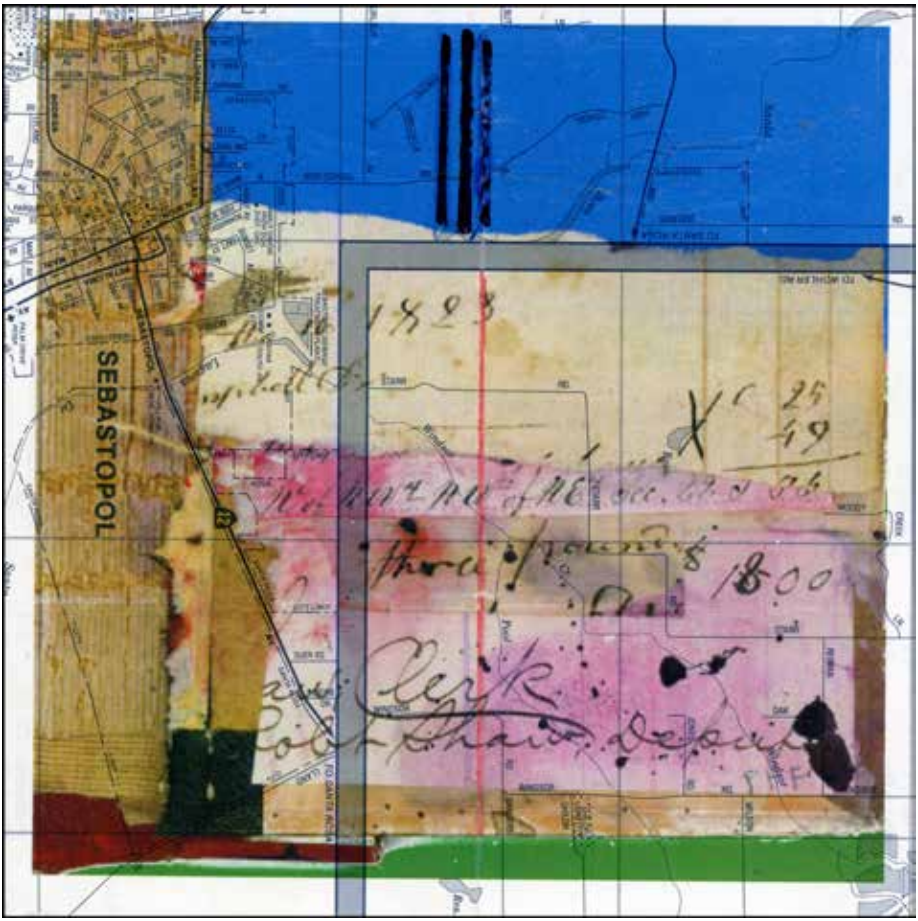
: See Bulak.

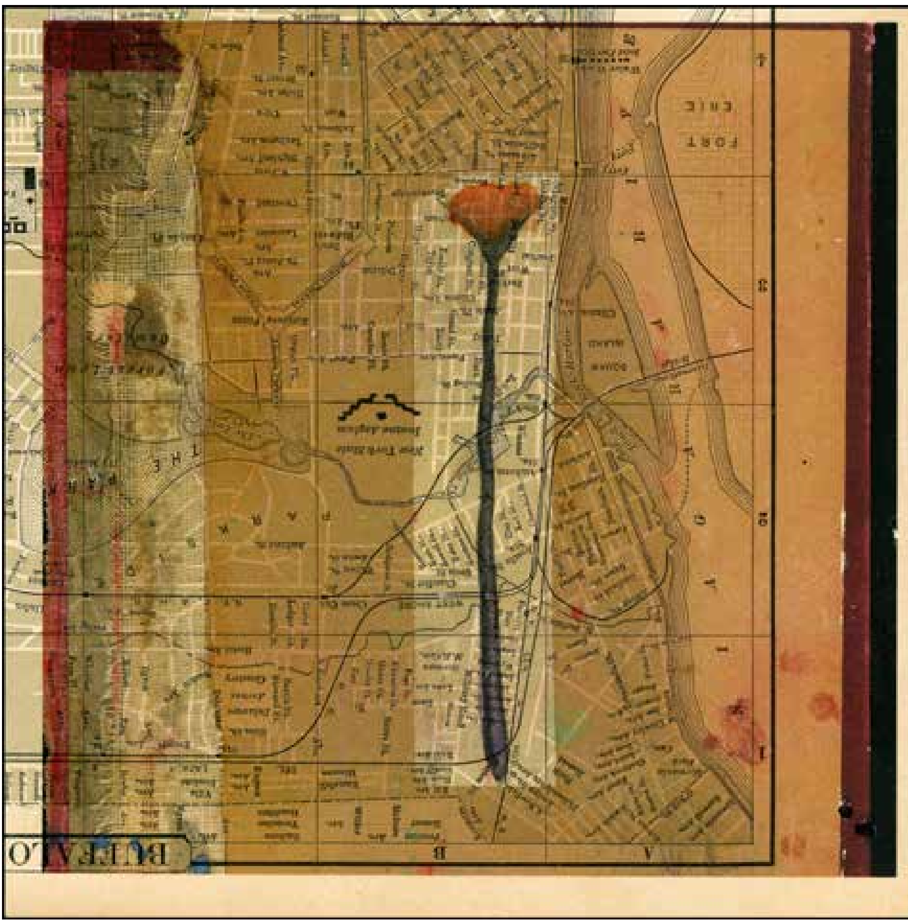
Bo, -bäñ'shay', Jules Er 1 ller and politici at Rem

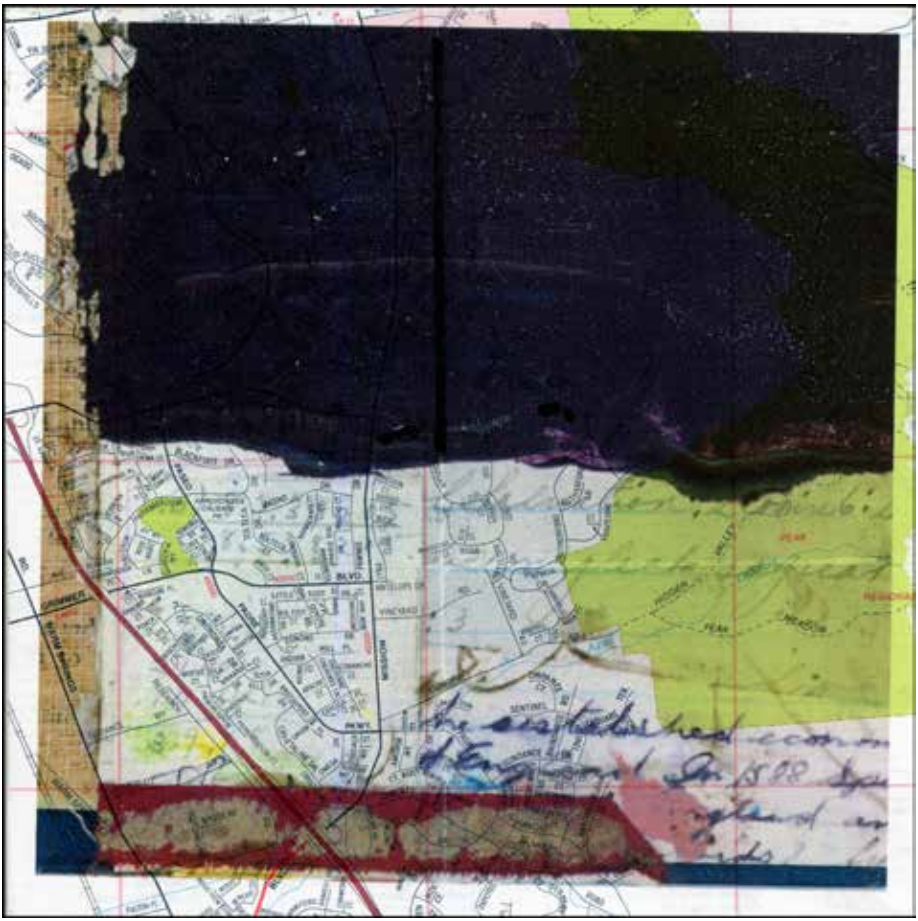
ing the Franco-Prussian war; appointed in 1880; sent to the U. S. as head of the

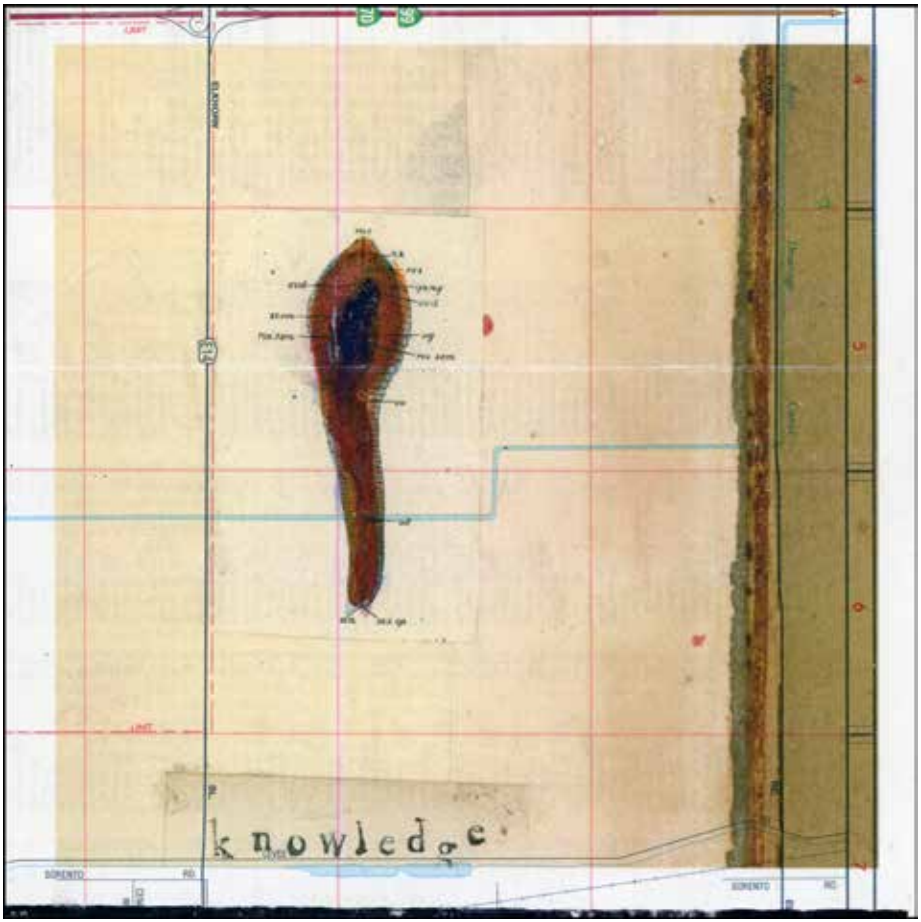

ARCHAEOLOGY
DEER VALLEY
RD.

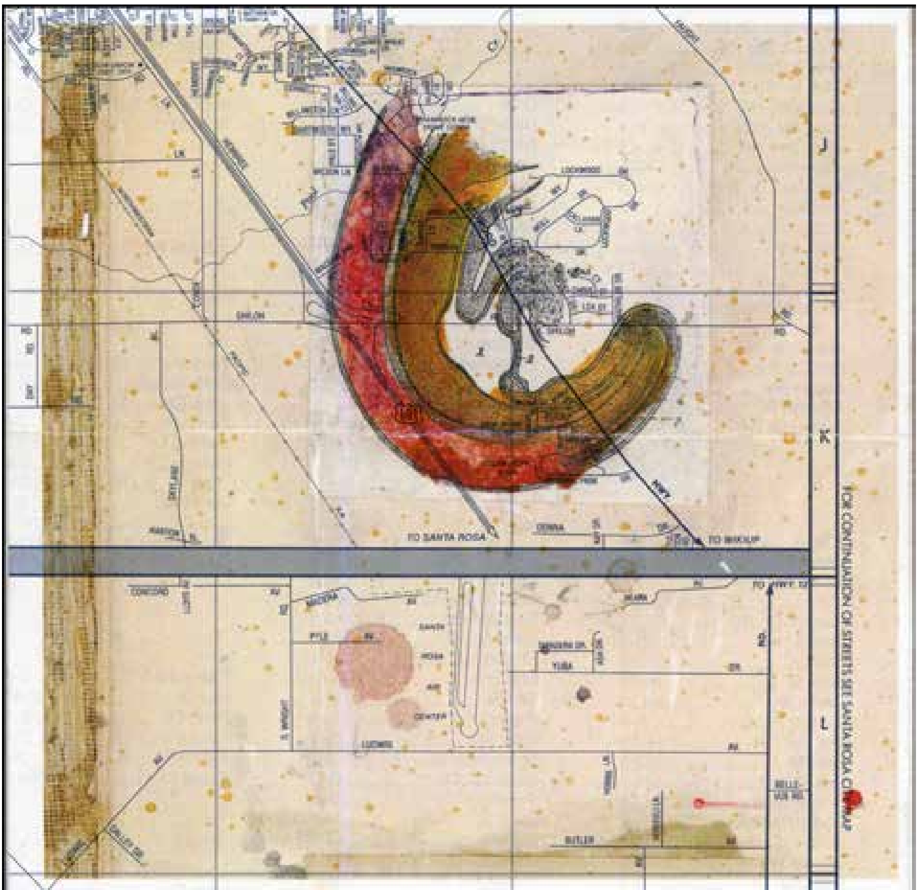

NITROVERBINDUNGEN
Darstellung
DURHAM

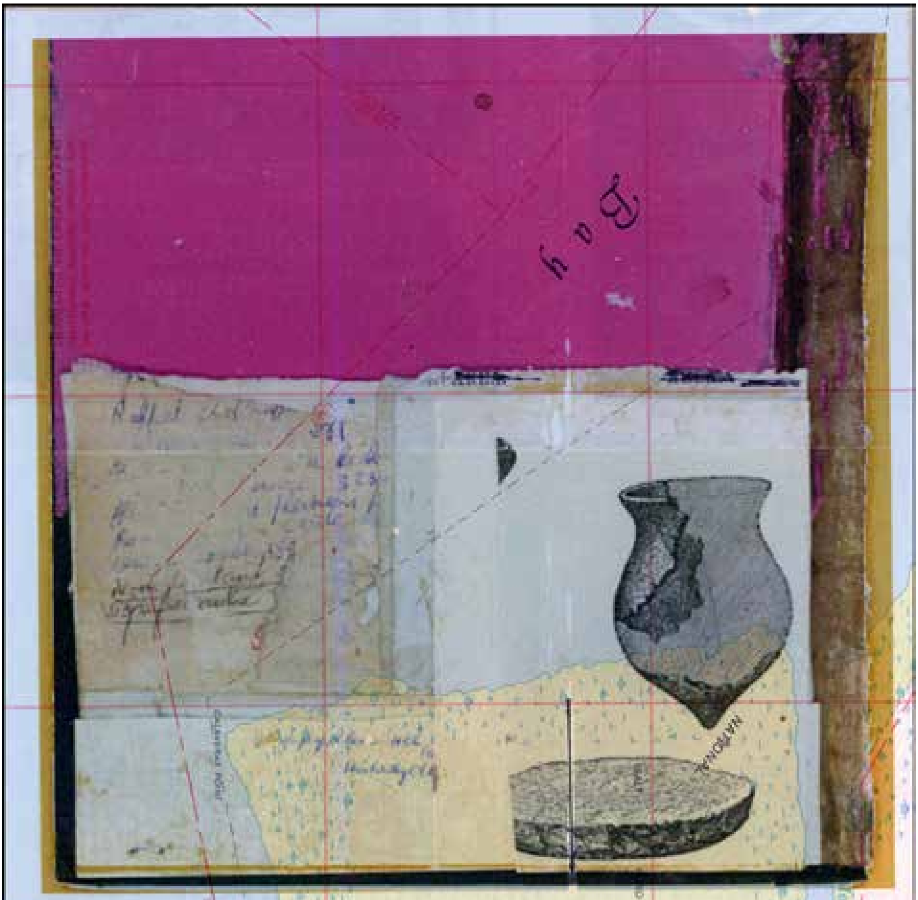

SEBASTOPOL
TO SANTA ROSA

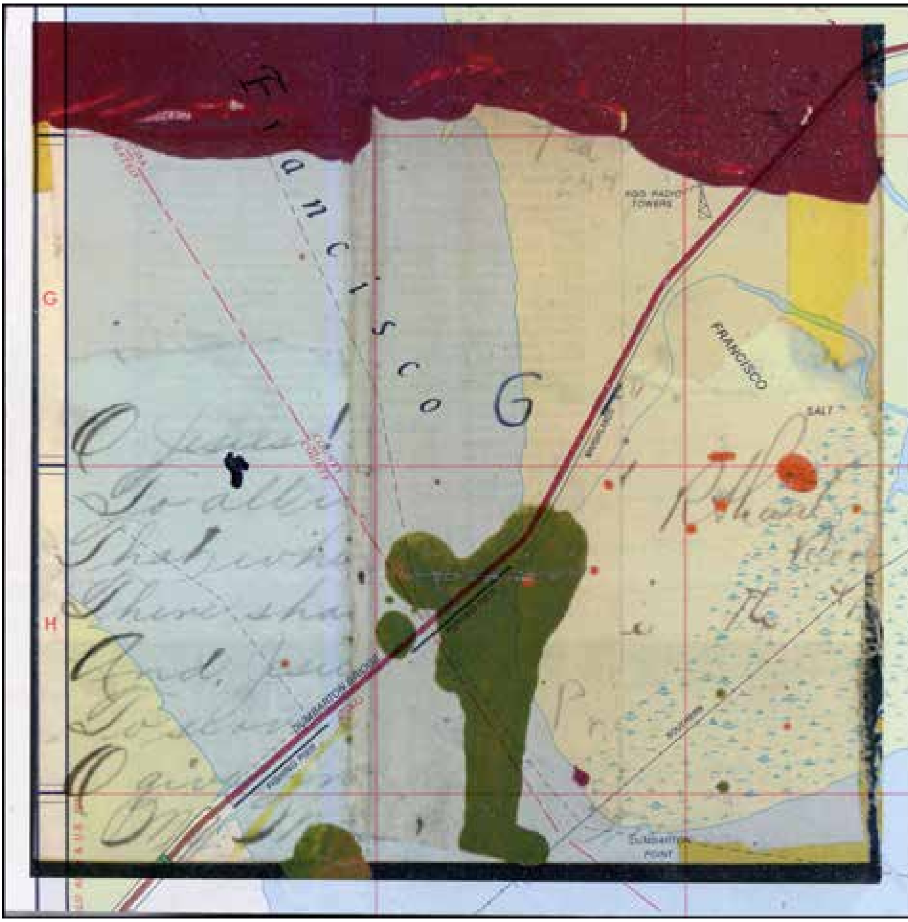





knowledge


J
K
L
TO SANTA ROSA
CONCORD
PYLE
SANTA
ROSA
AVE
CENTER
YUBA
BUTLER





ancisco
G
G
H
FRANCISCO

MUSEO de POBRE & TRABAJADOR

M

colectivo de arte