

KÄLLA:

Ur *The New Atlantis* av Francis Bacon

The Strangers' House is a fair and spacious house, built of brick, of somewhat a bluer colour than our brick; and with handsome windows, some of glass, some of a kind of cambric oiled. He brought us first into a fair parlour above stairs, and then asked us, "What number of persons we were? And how many sick?" We answered, "We were in all, (sick and whole,) one and fifty persons, whereof our sick were seventeen." He desired us to have patience a little, and to stay till he came back to us; which was about an hour after; and then he led us to see the chambers which were provided for us, being in number nineteen: they having cast it (as it seemeth) that four of those chambers, which were better than the rest, might receive four of the principal men of our company; and lodge them alone by themselves; and the other fifteen chambers were to lodge us two and two together. The chambers were handsome and cheerful chambers, and furnished civilly. Then he led us to a long gallery, like a dorture, where he showed us all along the one side (for the other side was but wall and window), seventeen cells, very neat ones, having partitions of cedar wood. Which gallery and cells, being in all forty, many more than we needed, were instituted as an infirmary for sick persons. And he told us withal, that as any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed from his cell, to a chamber; for which purpose there were set forth ten spare chambers, besides the number we spake of before. This done, he brought us back to the parlour, and lifting up his cane a little, (as they do when they give any charge or command) said to us, "Ye are to know, that the custom of the land requireth, that after this day and to-morrow, (which we give you for removing of your people from your ship,) you are to keep within doors for three days. But let it not trouble you, nor do not think yourselves restrained, but rather left to your rest and ease. You shall want nothing, and there are six of our people appointed to attend you, for any business you may have abroad." We gave him thanks, with all affection and respect, and said, "God surely is manifested in this land." We offered him also twenty pistolets; but he smiled, and only said; "What? twice paid!" And so he left us.

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"Lastly, we have circuits or visits of divers principal cities of the kingdom; where, as it cometh to pass, we do publish such new profitable inventions as we think good. And we do also declare natural divinations of diseases, plagues, swarms-of hurtful creatures, scarcity, tempests, earthquakes, great inundations, comets, temperature of the year, and divers other things; and we give counsel thereupon, what the people shall do for the prevention and remedy of them."

And when he had said this, he stood up; and I, as I had been taught, kneeled down, and he laid his right hand upon my head, and said; "God bless thee, my son; and God bless this relation, which I have made. I give thee leave to publish it for the good of other nations; for we here are in God's bosom, a land unknown." And so he left me; having assigned a value of about two thousand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows. For they give great largesses where they come upon all occasions.

[The rest was not perfected.]

Clavicula Salomonis Regis,

which containeth all the Names, Offices, and Orders of all the Spirits that ever he had converse with, with the Seals and Characters to each Spirit and the manner of calling them forth to visible appearance:

In 5 parts, viz.:

(1) The First Part is a Book of Evil Spirits, called Goetia, showing how he bound up those Spirits, and used them in general things, whereby he obtained great fame.

(2) The Second Part is a Book of Spirits, partly Evil and partly Good, which is named Theurgia-Goetia, all Aërial Spirits, etc.

(3) The Third Part is of Spirits governing the Planetary Hours, and what Spirits belong to every degree, of the Signs, and Planets in the Signs. Called the Pauline Art, etc.

(4) The Fourth Part of this Book is called Almadel or Solomon, which containeth those Spirits which govern the Four Altitudes, or the 360 Degrees of the Zodiac.

These two last Orders of Spirits are Good, and to be sought for by Divine seeking, etc., and are called Theurgia.

(5) The Fifth Part is a Book of Orations and Prayers that Wise Solomon used upon the Altar in the Temple. The which is called Ars Nova, which was revealed unto Solomon by that Holy Angel of God called Michael; and he also received many brief Notes written with the Finger of God, which were declared to him by the said Angel with Claps of Thunder; without which Notes King Solomon had never obtained his great knowledge, for by them in a short time he knew all Arts and Sciences both Good and Bad; from these Notes it is called the Notary Art, etc.

Although the worthlessness of Algæ has been proverbial, as in the "alga inutile" of Horace and Virgil's "projecta vilior alga," they are not without importance in botanical economics. A dozen or more species found in the British seas are made use of, raw or prepared in several ways, as food for man. Of these edible Algæ, Dr. Harvey considers the two species of Porphyra, or laver, the most valuable. Berkeley says, "The best way of preparing this vegetable or condiment, which [Pg 4] is extremely wholesome, is to heat it thoroughly with a little strong gravy or broth, adding, before it is served on toast, a small quantity of butter and lemon juice." A species of Nostoc is largely consumed in China as an ingredient in soup. A similar use is made of Enteromorpha intestinalis in Japan. Many species of fish and other animals, turtle included, live upon sea-weed. Fucus vesiculosus is a grateful food for cattle. In Norway, cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs are largely fed upon it, and on our own coasts cattle eagerly browse on that and kindred species at low water. In some northern countries, Fucus serratus sprinkled with meal is used as winter fodder.

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The next thing is to place the like kinds together in their several trays, writing a label, as before, for each tray, but leaving a blank space at the top for the insertion of the name when ascertained. The commoner sorts may be named from the figures of them given in the text-books (see list at the back of the title page); but failing this, it will be the best plan to seek the help of any friends who have collections, or to take the fossils to some museum, and compare them with the named specimens there exhibited. The label may be laid at the bottom of the tray with the fossils loose on the top of it, each fossil being marked with a number corresponding to one on the label. [Pg 76] Another plan is to fasten the label by one of its edges to the side of the tray; or, if the fossils are small and mounted on a piece of card fitting into the tray, it may be gummed with them to the card.

ausscheiden, aufhören mit einer Arbeit, aufhören zu reden u. s. w., ein sonst im Deutschen in diesem Sinne ungewöhnliches Wort. Man sagt wohl „aus einer Gesellschaft oder einem Verein ausscheiden“, „einen Fall aus der Verhandlung ausscheiden“ u. s. w. „Ausscheiden mit Zeugflicken“, „ausscheiden mit Deckwaschen“, „ausscheiden mit Unterricht“ u. s. w. im Sinne von aufhören ist aus dem Niederdeutschen in die Seemannssprache gekommen, und zwar nicht in dem Sinn, daß etwa ein Einzelner aus der Reihe der Zeugflickenden ausscheiden solle, sondern daß das ganze Zeugflicken ein Ende zu nehmen habe. Doch ist auch hier der Begriff **trennen** der ausschlaggebende: wenn die Leute sich vom Deckwaschen trennen, so bedeutet das eben das Aufhören des Deckwaschens. Vergl. **scheitern**.

[...]

fischen, hat in der Seemannssprache außer dem gewöhnlichen Sinn auch noch den von festmachen, befestigen, unterbringen und zwar den bereits aus dem Wasser geholten (gekatteten) Anker. Der nachmalige Admiral Brommy beschreibt in seinem aus Athen datierten (Dezember 1847) Buche „Die Marine“ den Vorgang des Ankerfischens: „So wie der Ring des Ankers über dem Wasser sich zeigt, haken zwei Bakgasten den Katzblock in denselben ein, das Gangspill wird wiederum gepallt. Schnell wird nun der Läufer der Katztakel angeholt, der Anker mittelst dieser an den Krahnbalken gezogen und durch die Penturleine daselbst befestigt. Der Fischhaken wird über den Schaft des Ankers geworfen und durch die Fischtakel derselbe auf die Seite gebracht, wo er mit der Rüstleine festgemacht wird.“ Wie alles in der Seefahrt, so hat sich auch in diesem Stücke seit 1847 viel geändert; so hat man inzwischen einen Fischdavit erfunden und andere Neuerungen der Technik angebracht; die Bezeichnungen katten und fischen sind aber geblieben.

Fitten. Ehe ein Schiff ins Dock geht muß es — also unter [140] Wasser — gefittet werden, d. h., es muß genau die gegenwärtige Form seines Kiels festgestellt werden, damit darnach die Stapelklötze so aufgebaut werden können, daß nachher im Dock wenn das Wasser sinkt und das Schiff sich auf die Klötze setzt, der Kiel in allen Teilen genau und richtig unterstützt ist, namentlich auch in etwaigen beschädigten Teilen, sei es, daß der Kiel durch die Länge der Zeit von seiner ursprünglichen Form gewichen ist, sei es, daß durch Festkommen eine Havarie entstanden, eine Beschädigung hervorgerufen ist. Diese festzustellen, den Fehler genau graphisch darzustellen dient eine Vorkehrung, eine Art Rahmen, **die Fitte** genannt. Und die Tätigkeit heißt fitten. Es liegt nahe an eine der vielen Bedeutungen des englischen to fit zu denken. Aber keine von ihnen paßt. Desto besser paßt ein noch viel näher liegendes niederdeutsches Zeitwort fitjen, das zunächst tadeln bedeutet, dann aber auch mäkeln, kritisieren, **geflossentlich Mängel aufsuchen**.