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Citation

Jones, Howard Mumford. 1968. Answers to "The ultimate quiz". Harvard Library Bulletin XVI (3), July 1968: 305-308.

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ANSWERS TO "THE ULTIMATE QUIZ"

In its issues for January and April 1967 (XV, 109-112, 223), the HARVARD LIBRARY BULLETIN reprinted from *Vanity Fair*, XXVIII:3 (May 1927), 52, 118, the late Samuel C. Chew's "The Ultimate Horror in Questionnaires." A set of answers also appeared in *Vanity Fair*, XXVIII:5 (July 1927), 74, 98; but it seems possible that, among those readers of the BULLETIN who do not have a file of *Vanity Fair* at hand, there are some who were baffled by at least a few of the questions. Moreover, Professor Howard Mumford Jones, attacking the ultimate horror without benefit of a crib, brought to light information supplementing some of the answers as given in the original set. Consequently it seems desirable to supply a revised set of answers, as follows:

1. Walt Whitman, in "Song of Myself," line 41, declares that the hull and the bug were never worshipped half enough.
2. A *Palmesel* is a carved figure of Christ entering Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, riding an ass. The effigy, adorned with palms, was part of the Palm Sunday procession formerly held in many German towns and villages.
3. Captain Ahab's first mate was named Starbuck.
4. Ezekiel was exiled in Babylon.
5. James I of Scotland wrote *The King's Quair*; Maurice Hewlett wrote *The Queen's Quair*. A quair is a book.
6. The portrait of Marino Faliero was suppressed. Alfieri, Byron, Swinburne, Delavigne and several German writers dramatized his life.
7. The Dombild at Cologne was painted by Stephen Lochner.
8. The Italian painter who worked at Avignon was Simone Martini; his brother-in-law was Lippo Memmi.
9. Samuel Butler, author of *The Way of All Flesh*, wanted a theme of Handel carved on his tombstone. His request was not carried out because he was cremated and his ashes scattered.
10. The Gothic cathedral with the longest nave is Winchester; the one with the highest vaulting is at Beauvais.
11. The error in the statement that "the Burial of the Count Orgáz is in the little town of San Tomé in Spain" is that the painting is in the Church of San Tomé in Toledo, Spain.
12. (a) The Issenheim altarpiece by Mathias Grünewald and the Madonna of the Rose Arbor by Martin Schongauer are in Colmar; (b) Madonna and Two Saints by Giorgione is in Castelfranco; (c) The Last Judgment by Roger van der Weyden is in Beaune; and (d) The Resurrection by Piero della Francesca is in Borgo San Sepolcro.
13. Smithfield, a large area in London near the General Post Office, is a corruption of "Smooth fields."
14. The mandrake was believed to shriek when torn from the earth.
15. The *Völkerschlachtdenkmal* is a monument in Leipzig commemorating

- the defeat of Napoleon by the Allies in 1813 in the so-called Battle of the Nations.
16. The sculptures from the pediments of Aegina were in the Glyptothek in Munich in 1927.
 17. A Midrash is an ancient Jewish commentary on some passage in the Old Testament, an "exposition" (from the Hebrew verb meaning to search out or inquire).
 18. "The Last Sigh of the Moor" is a spot in the Sierra Nevada near Granada where Boabdil turned to look for the last time upon the city whence he had been expelled by Ferdinand and Isabella. Tang-i-Alláhu Akbar is a spot on the hills near Shiraz in Persia from which the view of the city is of such exceeding beauty that Hafiz declared that all who gaze upon it are constrained to cry "Alláhu Akbar!" "God is Great!"
 19. The approximate dates of the Sung Period are 960-1280.
 20. The one who asked to be placed on Sunium's marble steep was the anonymous bard in Byron's *Don Juan* (Canto iii) who sings "The Isles of Greece" to Haidee, Don Juan, and a merry company. Sunium is a headland southeast of Athens, at Cape Colonna. The marble steep refers to the Temple of Poseidon at Sunium.
 21. The masterpiece of an English poet written in Bernesque verse was Byron's *Don Juan*, in manner and form much influenced by Berni and other heroicomic poets of the Italian Renaissance.
 22. The so-called Dance of the Seises is a ritualistic dance, surviving from the Mozarabic rite, which takes place before the high altar of the cathedral of Seville during the Fiesta del Santísimo Corpus. Formerly there were twelve dancers (six boys and six girls, hence the name, "the Six"); now the dance is performed by ten boys.
 23. The student of "Auguries of Innocence" will know who said a robin red-breast in a cage does what to what: William Blake declared it puts all heaven in a rage.
 24. The Donna Lombarda was Rosmunda, Queen of the Lombards, who caused the death of her husband after he forced her to drink from a cup made of the skull of her father, Cunimonde, King of the Gepidi. There are many versions of the story in many literatures. She is the subject of plays by Runcellai, Alfieri, and Swinburne.
 25. The two cities returning the missing panels of "The Adoration of the Lamb," the Van Eyck altarpiece, to Ghent were Berlin and Brussels. Berlin was forced by the Treaty of Versailles to return two panels which had been in Germany for about a century; Brussels returned the two she had in order that the altarpiece, originally painted for the Church of St. Bavon in Ghent, would be complete.
 26. Tours is associated with the following writers: Rabelais, Ronsard, Descartes, Balzac, Gregory of Tours, Alcuin, and, less intimately, Anatole France.
 27. Jane Austen left unfinished *The Watsons*, *Sanditon*, and *Catherine, or the Bower*.

28. The Cycle of Mme. de Sabatier refers to poems inspired by (sometimes addressed to) Mme. de Sabatier, scattered through Baudelaire's *Les Fleurs du Mal*.
29. (a) Soames refers either to Soames Forsyte in Galsworthy's *The Forsyte Saga* or to Enoch Soames, the minor poet in Max Beerholm's *Seven Men*. (b) Peter Quint is the red-haired ghost in Henry James's *The Turn of the Screw*. (c) Eloa is the female angel, the chief figure in Alfred de Vigny's poem, *Eloa*. (d) Doctor Hornbook is a satiric portrait of one John Wilson in Robert Burns's "Death and Doctor Hornbook." (e) Bosola is the villain in Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi*.
30. The relationship of Fanny Imlay, Mary Shelley, and Jane Clairmont was as follows: Fanny was the daughter of William Godwin's first wife by Captain Gilbert Imlay, to whom she was not married; Mary was the daughter of Godwin and his first wife; and Jane was the daughter of Godwin's second wife by her first husband.
31. The fish is a symbol of Christ because the letters in the Greek word for fish are the initials of the Greek words meaning Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour. The fish is an attribute of Tobias because, on the advice of the Archangel Raphael, he burned the organs of a fish in the bridal chamber of his wife Sarah, thereby driving away the demon Asmodeus, who was in love with her. (The Book of Tobit in the Apocrypha).
32. The Seven Acts of Mercy for the laity are: Feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, attend the sick, visit captives, offer hospitality to strangers, and bury the dead. For the clergy: Instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, admonish sinners, bear wrongs with patience, forgive offences, comfort the afflicted, pray for the living and the dead.
33. Alcofribas Nasier was the pseudonym of Francois Rabelais, the fifth book of whose *Gargantua* is by many scholars thought to be spurious.
34. The Moabite Stone, in the Louvre, is a monument dedicated to the god Kemosh by Mesha of Moab to record his victory over the Israelites in the days of Ahab.
35. Antigone was not literally "put to death," for she hanged herself in the vault in which she had been buried alive by order of Creon. She had performed burial rites for her brother Polynices in defiance of Creon's command.
36. Prick-song is written vocal music, sung from notes written or "pricked," as distinct from that sung from memory or by ear. A rebeck is an early form of fiddle, with three strings. A sackbut is an obsolete form of bass trumpet, with a slide for altering the pitch like that of a trombone.
37. The Second Annunciation, a rather rare motif in Christian art, is the appearance of the Archangel Gabriel to the Blessed Virgin Mary near the end of her life, to tell her she is to be taken to heaven.
38. (a) "The garden like a lady fair was cut" by Giles Fletcher, "Christ's Victory and Triumph," Part II, stanza 42, is better known to us from the fact that it is the motto of Poe's "The Landscape Garden." (b) Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, Act I, Scene ii, says, "J'aime mieux ma mie, au gué!"

- (c) "Cut is the branch that might have grown full straight," is from the epilogue of *Dr. Faustus* by Christopher Marlowe. (d) "Ibant Obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram," is from Virgil's *Aeneid*, VI, 268. (e) Victor Hugo's *L'Expiation*, Part II (Les Chatiments), opens with the line "Waterloo! Waterloo! Waterloo! morne plaine!" (f) "O patria mia, vedo le murae gli archi . . . /Ma la gloria non vedo" is the beginning of Leopardi's *All' Italia*. (g) "Schön war ich auch, und das war mein Verderben" is line 4434 in Goethe's *Faust*, Part I.
39. The name of Dr. Johnson's cat was Hodge; Byron's dog was Boatswain, and the dog Hardy had in 1927 was called Wessex.
 40. Readers of the BULLETIN will be able to think of a good many more than four descriptions of the plague in literature, among them Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*; Boccaccio, Prologue to the *Decameron*; Dekker's *The Wonderful Year*; the diaries of Pepys and Evelyn; Defoe's *Journal of the Plague Year*; Manzoni's *I Promessi Sposi*.
 41. "B.V." were initials used by James Thomson, author of *The City of Dreadful Night*. The "B" stood for Bysshe, Shelley's middle name, since Thomson greatly admired that poet, and "V" stood for Vanolis, an anagram of Novalis (Friedrich von Hardenberg), whom he also admired.
 42. Virgil is numbered among the Prophets because in the Fourth Eclogue he speaks of the birth of a child who is to usher in an age of peace, two themes easily misinterpreted by Christian apologists as prophesying the coming of Christ, on the analogy of certain passages in Isaiah.
 43. The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was championed by John Duns Scotus.
 44. A number of persons seem to have sat by the crater of Etna: Plato, according to legend; the Emperor Hadrian, probably; Emily Lowe, author of *Unprotected Females in Sicily, Calabria, and on the Top of Mount Etna* (London, 1859); and Edward Lear's Old person of Gractna in *Nonsense Book*. Empedocles threw himself into the crater.
 45. The Puits de Moïse were designed by Claus Sluter.
 46. The *Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry* is in Chantilly. The *Heures de Turin* was destroyed by fire.
 47. The following cities were associated with the following authors or artists: (a) Rouen — Flaubert and Maupassant, (b) Olney — William Cowper, (c) Nuremberg — Dürer and Hans Sachs, (d) Chambéry — Jean Jacques Rousseau, (e) Arquà — Petrarch, (f) Grasmere — Wordsworth and De Quincey, (g) Giverny — Monet, (h) Brescia — Moretto, (i) Lausanne — Madame de Stael, Gibbon. (j) Fiesole — Fra Angelico, W. S. Landor.
 48. Ruskin considered Venice and Chamonix his "two homes on earth."
 49. Three painters in the Breugel family were Peter Breugel the Elder, known as "Breugel le Drôle"; Peter Breugel the Younger, known as "Breugel de l'Enfer"; and Jan Breugel, known as "Breugel de Velours."
 50. Haydn composed 104 symphonies.

(To be concluded)