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The leap year poem

Morag - This is a wonderful and useful rhyme that everyone should know, but giving its author's name as Mother Goose is wrong. It must be Anonymous. There is no evidence that the 'Goose Mother' of nursery rhymes and stories refers to a real person, and so much that it does not. The term Mother Goose ('ma mere l'oeie') was used in France in 1650, and is clearly not new. For the rhyme above, it was printed in 1577, as an English translation of an existing Latin poem, may or may not be older than a similar French poem of the 13th century, and it will be intended as a memo for adults, not for children. OK, I'm not an expert, but Iona and Peter Opie are, and I have the 'Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes', which I recommend to all poetry lovers. on March 2, 2012 9:03 AM x edit 29. February 2012 um 15:20 - A leap year poem to remember it by: Thirty days hath September, April, June and November; All the rest have thirty m per February Save, she alone Hath eight days and some leap year Til points give her one more day. Seiten, die von der Seite mit Gefällt mir markiert wurdenMehr ansehen297 gefällt dasSchokoladengeschäft169 gefällt dasMarksville Credit has served the community for over 10 years, and we strive to provide ... 522 gefällt dasThe Primo Agency is an independent local insurance agency. We were lucky enough to open a ... Independent advisor Network152 gefällt dasJune has been an independent life insurance agent since 1999 working with the most highly rated industries... 248 gefällt dasR&R Insurance Group of Quakertown, PA is committed to helping you find affordable insurance policies... Thirty days hath September, or Thirty days there September,[1] is a traditional verse memo used to remember the number of days in the months of the Julian and Gregory calendars. It arises as an oral tradition and exists in many variations. It is currently at the earliest ate in English, but has been and remains popular throughout Europe. Full: Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November, All the rest have thirty m31. But February of twenty-eight, Leap Year, which comes once in four, For February another day. History More information: Roman calendar and reforms Julian and Gregory The anomm of the length of the months originated from the Roman calendar, which was applied throughout Europe and then worldwide. The original lunar months of Rome will vary from 29 to 30 days, depending on observations of the periods of the moon. [2] The reforms noted for Romulus and Numa established a year of fixed twelve months. Perhaps under pythagorean influence in southern Italy, Rome considers the odd numbers more fortunate and sets the length of the new months to and 31 days, in addition to February last year and the month of continuous Mercedonius. [2] [2] The system and political manipulation of intercalation caused it to slide heavily out of the link with the solar year.[3] which is known to include 1/4 of 1461 days (rather than 1460 days) at the time of Meton in the 5th century BC. Instead of adopting a new system such as the Egyptian calendar, which has 12 months of 30 days each and one set, the annual intercalary month of 5 days, Caesar aims to reform his 46 BC to maintain as much continuity as possible with the old calendar. [4] Eventually, Mercedonius was eliminated, four months and 31 days were currently maintained, February was unchanged from leap years, and ten additional days needed during the year were added to the 29-day months to make them 30 or 31 days long. [5] During the Renaissance, the anolysm of the outcome system inspired Latin verses to remember the order of the long and short months. The first known form of publication[6] appeared in a 1488 edition of the Latin verses of Anianus.[7] Junius Aprilis September et ipse November Dant triginta dies reliquis supadditur unus De quorum numero Februarius excipiatur. [7] In June, April, September and November for thirty days, the rest of the day, the number of Februarys was excluded. In 2011, Welsh author Roger Bryan discovered an old English form of the poem[8] written at the bottom of a day page of saints for February in a Latin manuscript in the Harleian manuscript of the English Library. He is 1425 years ±20 years. [11] Thirti dayes hath Novembir in April and September. Xxviijs is but oon And alle the xxx remenaunt and j [10] Thirty days have November, April, June, and September. Of the 28 are but one and all 30 and 1 remnants. The English version was first published[6][12] appearing in Richard Grafton's Abridgment of the Chronicles of England in 1562[13] as A Rule to Know How Many Dayes Euery Moneth in the Yere Hath.[14] Thirty days hath November, April, June and Sept. February hath xxviiij alone, and all the rest have xxxi. [14] Thirty days are november, April, June and September. February has 28 alone, and all the rest have 31. September and November have identical rhythms and rhymes and are therefore poetically interchangeable. [1] The first versions tended to favor November and late 1891, it was given as the more common form of rhymes in some parts of the United States. [15] It is less common now and the September variants also have a long history. A manuscript of the verse from about 1555[16] runs: Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November; All the rest have 31 days, except February, February has 28 clear days and 29 days in each leap year. [17] Another English version from before 1574 was found in a manuscript of the Mostyn papers held at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth. [8] Variants appear throughout Europe. Europe, typical Italian form is:[18] Trenta giorni ha novembre con aprile, giugno e settembre. Di ventotto ce n'è uno. Tutti gli altri ne han trentuno. [18] Thirty days are November, April, June and September. With 28 there but one. All the rest had 31. [18] Legacy Different forms of poems are often considered a doggerel nursery rhyme. [14] In the 1601 academic film Return from Parnassus, Sir Raderic's over-appreciative of its poetry[19] was a work of his own low cultural and educational level. [20] However, it also received praise. It is called one of the most common and repetitive verses in the English language[10] and is probably the only 16th-century poem that most ordinary citizens know by heart. [14] Groucho Marx declared My Favorite Poem as the poem that begins "Thirty Days hath September...", because it really means something. [10] On the other hand, the vainness of such a related memo was mocked, as in the early 20th-century parody Thirty Days there was September / But all the rest I can not remember. [21] It continues to be taught in schools when children study calendars.[1] although others use knuckle memorizing instead. Thirty days hath September also occasionally paro parody or reference in the wider culture, such as the 1960 Burmese-Shaved Jingle Thirty Days/Hath September/April/June and/Speed Offenders. [22] See also Roman calendar, Julian and Gregory Day & Month Knuckle mnemonic References ^ a 5 c How Old is 'Thirty Days Has September...'. Blog, Dictionary.com, January 18, 2012. ^ a 5 Mommsen (1894), Vol. I, Ch. xiv. Mommsen (1894), Vol. V, Ch. xi. Rüpke (2011), page 112. Rüpke (2011), page 113. ^ a 5 c Ballew, Pat (September 1, 2015). 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(1997), Days of the Month Poem, Leap Year Day, Honor Society of Leap Year Day Babies: 91 English variations of poems Taken from Thirty days have September, April, June and November. All the rest have 31 days, except February, February has 28 clear days and 29 days in each leap year. Year.

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