

## Missouri University of Science and Technology Scholars' Mine

Arts, Languages and Philosophy Faculty Research & Creative Works

Arts, Languages and Philosophy

01 Jan 2004

## Origin of the Term 'Hot Dog'

Gerald Leonard Cohen Missouri University of Science and Technology, gcohen@mst.edu

Barry A. Popik

David Shulman

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarsmine.mst.edu/artlan\_phil\_facwork



Part of the English Language and Literature Commons

#### Recommended Citation

Cohen, G. L., Popik, B. A., & Shulman, D. (2004). Origin of the Term 'Hot Dog'. Rolla, Missouri: Gerald Leonard Cohen.

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by Scholars' Mine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Arts, Languages and Philosophy Faculty Research & Creative Works by an authorized administrator of Scholars' Mine. This work is protected by U. S. Copyright Law. Unauthorized use including reproduction for redistribution requires the permission of the copyright holder. For more information, please contact scholarsmine@mst.edu.

### ORIGIN OF THE TERM 'HOT DOG'

**Gerald Leonard Cohen** 

Barry A. Popik

David Shulman

Published by Gerald Cohen University of Missouri-Rolla Rolla, MO 65409

2004

60 copies printed; this is copy \_\_\_\_\_

Copyright © Gerald Cohen, Barry A. Popik, David Shulman

First edition, first printing

### ABOUT THE AUTHORS

David Shulman (1912 - Oct. 30, 2004) was an independent scholar who researched various subjects in lexicography and for the past 30 years was prolific in contributing antedates to the Oxford English Dictionary. He was a fixture at the New York Public Library, which he visited daily for the past 50+ years whenever it was open, and his focus on earliest attestations led him to the correct conclusion that the origin of "hot dog" is to be sought in college slang. He was interviewed by Bob Simon on Sixty Minutes 2 and by Leonard Lopate on Public Broadcasting Radio. Douglas Martin did two profiles on him for the New York Times. During World War II he served in Military Intelligence, 2nd Signal Corps Battalion, working on Japanese codes.

Barry Popik, born 1961, is by training an attorney and by avocation an independent scholar on Americanisms. Probably the leading authority on food terminology, his detailed work on 'hot dog' forms the basis of the current book. He has also made major contributions to the study of The Big Apple, dude, I'm from Missouri, you've got to show me, The Windy City. A prolific contributor to the American Dialect Society's e-mail discussion group, over the past 14 years he has also published about 100 articles in Comments on Etymology and co-authored with Gerald Cohen Studies in Slang, part 6 (Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 1999). He is a contributor to the Oxford English Dictionary, for which he frequently provides antedates, and his website (barrypopik.com) has made a start at sharing his lexical observations with an Internet audience.

Gerald Cohen, born 1941, majored in Russian Civilization at Dartmouth College (1958-1962), received a Diploma in Slavonic Studies from Oxford University (1963), then studied Slavic linguistics at Columbia University (Ph.D. 1971). He is presently Professor of Foreign Languages at the University of Missouri-Rolla, where his research interests have shifted primarily to etymology.

# CONTENTS

Prefacevii
Chapter 1 Previous literature1
Chapter 2 Hot dog information from the college scene  (And see detailed contents at start of chapter 2)
II. Gore 1896: Hot dog 'good, superior' but not yet 'hot sausage'15
III. Babbitt 1900
Chapter 3Non-college material illustrating the 19c. popular belief that dog meat might turn up in sausages
II. Reprinting an 1865 minstrel play <u>The Sausage Makers</u> , first produced in New Orleans110 III. Various sausage pictures from non-college publications116
Chapter 4 Spread of 'hot dog' from college slang135 I. DENNIS R. MEANS: Early <u>hot dog</u> attestations outside a college context in 1898 advertisements in the <u>Hull Beacon</u> , newspaper
of Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts
<ul> <li>III. T. A. Dorgan (TAD) More on the frequent but incorrect story that he invented the term 'hot dog'</li></ul>
Square Garden, not the Polo Grounds of ca. 1900140 B. Quentin Reynolds' 1935 article seems to have largely codified the Harry Stevens/T.A. Dorgan story about the origin of the term 'hot dog'142

Excerpts from Reynolds' 1935 article	
cartoon. And the term was already in existence since 1895145 (for the Dec. 12/Dec. 13, 1906 cartoons see pp. 131-132)	
D. 'Dachshund sausage', the supposed inspiration for the shortened (and easier to spell) 'hot dog,' appeared only	
after the term 'hot dog' arose145	
E. 1941 Sporting News items: Harry Stevens is honored for	
(supposedly) inventing the hot dog; TAD is (incorrectly)	
credited with inventing the term and (correctly) with	
helping to popularize it149	
Ol 1 F Various additional information	
Chapter 5 Various additional information	
I. A more detailed look at some of the previous literature151 a. N.Y. Herald Tribune's pursuit of 'The "Hotdog" Mystery'	
(1931)151	
1. Call for help151	
2. Responses to the above call for help (June 4, 6, 1931)152	
A. Kruhm152	
Henry Wells153	
W.D.K154	
Isidor Lewi154	
W. E. Barnes154	
John W. Steele155	
Harry Shelland155	
F. H. Nies156  Joseph Sagmaster (of Cincinnati)156	
b. 1965 article by the late Peter Tamony157	
II. McCullough's 1957 chapter on the hot dog: It originated in	
Brooklyn, not the Polo-Grounds169	
III. NY Sun, 1906 Coney Island hot dog attestation (isolated)172	
IV. NY Herald Tribune 1931: '(Hot) dog' signs banned by 1913	
Coney Island Chamber of Commerce173	
V. Various items about Coney Island in which hot dog is conspic-	
cuous by its absence; the term was officially avoided there174	
VI. Two 1906 non-Coney-Island examples of the avoidance of	
the term 'hot dog'	
VII. Coney Island, 1912: The barkers shout 'hot dogs'179	
VIII. What did the fans eat at the ballparks?179	

IX. 1927 article in <u>The New York Press</u> : 'Hot dog' was named by
a young reporter for the New York World, Eddie Pidgeon, about
1897, when he covered Coney Island181
X. Indication that at least by 1890 mustard could be applied to
to the frankfurter sausage, I.e., the hot dog existed even if it
was not so named181
XI. Two more examples linking dogs and sausages182
XII. Hot dog 'show-off' and related matters182
1. Some specifics on hot dog 'show-off'182
Popik antedates surfing hot dog (1961 to 1959)183
1954 baseball <u>hot dog</u> 'show off'184
1952: 'Yogi is a hot dog player' probably = 'Yogi is a devotee
of dog racing'188
1959, 1961 baseball <u>hot dog</u> 'show-off' from Tamony
Collection188
2. Compiled attestations of hot dog 'show off'189
3. Hot dog skiing gains in popularity, 1973194
Comments from Peter Tamony on the above-quoted article195
4. Attestations of interjection hot dog195
5. Hot dog/hot dogger 'second rate boxer'; 'second-rate
film'; 'not yet famous golfer'196
a. 1938 <u>hot dogger</u> 'inferior film' from <u>hot dogger</u> 'second-
rate pugilistic contest'so dull everyone goes out and
buys hot dogs and other refreshments while it is on196
b. 1941 hot dog fighter 'Cavanaughwas what is now
called a "hot dog fighter." When he boxed, the customers
ran out to the hot dog stands.'197
c. 1956 Concessionaires: 1) 'Hot dog' fighters cust-
omers leave to get a hot dog; 2) the best 'hot dog' men =
the worst bunch of fighters the division has known in
his time197
d. 1956 More on concessionaires at Madison Square
Garden producing the term 'hot dog' fighter198
e. 1966 and 1968 attestations of hot dog golfer/player199
1966 <u>hot dog player</u> = an unknown player199
1968 'He described himself as a hot dog golfer. He
explained that when a person in the gallery asks
"Who's that?" and the other answers, "Rodriguez,"
the first one says, "Let's go get a hot dog and wait
for Casper, Sanders, Palmer or Nicklaus199

6. Recent brainstorming on hot dog 'show-off'material	
from the American Dialect Society discussion e-mails	200
Compiled 5/19/2004 and 6/6/2004 ads-I messages	
from Sam Clements	200
G. Cohen: Comments on the above quotes and suggestio	ns.201
7. The Spanish food duelos y quebrantos 'sorrows and breakin	gs'
in light of <u>hot dog</u>	203
a. Origin of <u>duelos y quebrantos</u> is unclear: Passage from	
Ford 1908	203
b. But the solution is obvious	203
8. 1916 WWI story involving hot dogs	204
9. 1890 article: in Chicago, hot sausages are called wieners.	
Frankfort sausages, and 'red hots'	
10. A few more cartoons	208
11. Article by Frederick G. Lieb about Harry Stevens in	
The Sporting News 1926	
XIII. References	223
XIV. Index	284

### **PREFACE**

'The sausage seems no less a favorite lunch with the student because, <u>horribile dictu</u>, he calls it <u>dog</u>, <u>doggie</u>, or <u>bow-wow</u>.' -- Babbitt 1900

'The name [hot dog] was suggested, of course, by the folk-belief that <u>wienies</u> were made of dog-meat.'
--- H. L. Mencken (1937: 186)

'It [origin of 'hot dog'] is a mystery that should be solved.' -- NY Herald Tribune, June 2, 1931, p. 24; editorial: 'The "Hot Dog" Mystery'

'There is no mystery about it. Fifty years ago any sausage produced was looked upon with more or less suspicion, and it was commonly said that the sausage makers used dog meat in their products....' -- NY Herald Tribune, June 4, 1931, p. 26; response of John W. Steele

"...the funny sheets use frankfurters as a standing joke in connection with dachshunds, picturing the sausage with the necessary extremities to make it look like one of these elongated hounds."

NY Herald Tribune, June 4, 1931, p. 26; response of Henry Wells. -- (G. Cohen: The connection of dachshunds and hot dogs occurred only after the term 'hot dog' arose)

It is surprising how much research can go into a simple term like <a href="https://hoc.nlm.nd/hoc.">hot.</a>
dog. The late Peter Tamony (d. 1985) collected information on the term for fifty years; his 1965 article was a stimulus to my own research on the subject and is reprinted below. David Shulman and I have independently worked on the subject for several decades, and in the early 1990's, Barry Popik joined the project, producing a stream of very valuable contributions; perhaps three-fourths of the material in this book comes from him.

A series of <u>Comments on Etymology</u> working papers (first one: 1978) presented the results of all this work plus contributions from various other scholars. A mass of material is the result, and more will no doubt turn up. But there comes a time in every project to pause and compile what is available, and at the suggestion of several members of the American Dialect

Society, I am now undertaking that compilation. David Shulman and Barry Popik are included as authors in recognition of their contributions to the study <a href="https://example.com/hot-dog.">hot dog.</a>, but I [Gerald Cohen] accept sole responsibility for any short-comings this project may have.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

My gratitude goes to many scholars both in and out of academe. Eric Hamp (probably the leading historical linguist in the U.S.) and the late Allen Walker Read encouraged me over the years in my research on slang and provided various insights along the way. My graduate-school professors (George Shevelov, Boris Unbegaun, Rado Lencek--Columbia U., NYC) trained me to appreciate detail in scholarly research, and although this training occurred in the field of Slavic linguistics, I am here applying their principles to a single American slang term. If I have fallen short in any respect, the fault is mine alone.

I am grateful too to the American Dialect Society, which deals with all aspects of English--not just dialects--and whose members are both very knowledgeable and helpful. I have received help on <a href="https://hot.org/hot

The numerous journalistic items continuing the Polo Grounds hot dog myth make me grateful to the writers who have recognized its falsity and gotten the story right. They took the time to consult Barry Popik or me or our articles when writing about hot dog (preliminary treatments were already available in Comments on Etymology): Jonathan Lighter (Historical Dictionary of American Slang), the late Irving Allen (The City in Slang), David Barnhart & Allan Metcalf (America in So Many Words), Dave Wilton (website), Michael Quinion (World Wide Words website), Ed Zotti (Wall Street Journal article about Popik), Gersh Kuntzman (several NY Post articles about Popik).

The Western Historical Manuscript Collection (23 Ellis Library, Columbia, MO 65201) houses the Peter Tamony Collection of Americanisms, and its excellent staff has always been helpful over the years. My thanks go to both past and present members; those currently there are: David F. Moore, Associate Director Diane Ayotte, Assistant Director

Kathleen McIntyre Conway, Senior Manuscript Specialist
Jennifer Lukomski, Senior Manuscript Specialist
William T. Stolz, Senior Manuscript Specialist, Head of Reference
Sharon Brock, Manuscript Specialist
Todd M. Gilliom, Manuscript Specialist
John C. Konzal, Manuscript Specialist
Thomas H. Miller, Manuscript Specialist
Patricia L, Walker, Manuscript Specialist
Renae Farris, Oral Historian
Claudia Powell, Document Preservation Specialist
Sue McCubbin, Administrative Assistant
Peter R. McCarthy, Office Support Staff

The staff at my campus' library is also excellent and has been essential for all my research projects, <u>hot dog</u> included. The present staff members are:

INTERLIBRARY LOAN: Annette Howard, Scott Peterson, Mary Haug, Melody Warner

CATALOGING: Maggie Trish, Mary Aycock, Allison Holdaway, Jane Allen

COLLECTIONS: Nena Thomas (also partial Reference), Georgia Hall, Minnie Breuer, Becky Merrell

CIRCULATION: Mary Jo Barbush-Weiss, Jane Driber, Marsha Fuller, June Snell, PJ McGinnis, Jim Morisaki

REFERENCE: Chris Jocius, Sherry Mahnken, Ben Lea, John Seguin

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT: Mary Gabel

My thanks to all of them.

Thanks too to my chairman, Richard Miller, and to our department's hard-working secretary, Sue Kellems. And, of course, deep thanks to my wife Helga for all her support.

Gerald Cohen University of Missouri-Rolla Sept. 15, 2004

#### CHAPTER 1

### PREVIOUS LITERATURE

The earliest treatments of <u>hot dog</u> are the brief remarks in two studies of college slang. Gore 1896's collection of college slang at the University of Michigan presents the first attestation of <u>hot dog</u> (albeit not yet in reference to the sausage): '<u>hot-dog</u>. Good, superior. "He has made some hot-dog drawings for ---." David Shulman spotted this item some years ago and submitted it to OED, where it appears as the earliest attestation of <u>hot dog</u>.

Babbitt 1900 ('College Words and Phrases') shows that <a href="https://hot.org

A 1931 letter-writer to the <u>NY Herald Tribune</u>, John Steele, also knew this key point in the origin of the term <u>hot dog</u>: 'There is no mystery about it. Fifty years ago any sausage produced was looked upon with more or less suspicion, and it was commonly said that the sausage makers used dog meat in their products....' But several other letters were less clear in their understanding of what happened, and the effect was to blur Steele's accurate assessment. In all, seven letter-writers responded to the newspaper's 1931 editorial 'The Hot-Dog Mystery' which included a call for help in determining the origin of the term.

Also, in the 1920s we see the start of the folk-etymology which has persisted to the present day: the story about how concessionaire Harry Stevens invented the hot dog at a Polo Grounds baseball game on a chilly day in April, 1900 or shortly afterwards (the date varies according to the telling); and cartoonist T. A. Dorgan (TAD) invented the term 'hot dog,' presenting it in his cartoon the next day. See the bibliography, under McIntyre 1928.

This Polo Grounds/TAD myth sprang up despite a 1926 interview of Harry Stevens in <u>The Sporting News</u> which concerned the hot dog but made no mention of the Polo Grounds; instead, Stevens said his sale of hot sausages began at the 6-day bike-race at Madison Square Garden (1906). See

below, pp. 141 and 215-222.

Still the Polo Grounds/TAD myth flourished in the 1930's (see, for example, Stevens 1934d--an obituary--in the bibliography). Then, in 1935, Quentin Reynolds' Colliers Magazine article about Harry Stevens appeared, and as hot-dog researcher Bruce Kraig pointed out to me, the widespread acceptance of the Polo Grounds/TAD story is likely due to Reynolds' article; the story is a charming, albeit incorrect, piece of Americana, and served the purposes of the hot sausage industry by concealing the true, unappetizing, origin of hot dog. But myth or no, the story is a hardy perennial in popularizing accounts.

Mencken 1937's hot dog treatment is brief and contains no original research. To his credit, though, Mencken recognized that the term hot dog was suggested by the folk belief that sausages (Mencken speaks only of wienies) were made of dog meat. And while he reports that Harry Stevens gave credit to TAD for originating the term hot dog. Mencken offers no support to this statement of Stevens'.

McCullough 1957 (<u>Good Old Coney Island</u>) presents an entertaining polemic against the Polo Grounds story, suspecting a plot to deprive Coney Island of its rightful honor as the initiator of the term <u>hot dog</u>. By way of hard evidence McCullough sets forth a 1906 attestation of <u>hot dog</u> in a Coney Island setting, followed by the assumption that when earlier attestations are found, they too will come in a Coney Island context. The assumption turns out to be incorrect; McCullough--among others--was unaware of Babbitt's 1900 item on college slang, which showed <u>hot dog</u> well attested there.

At this point (late 1950's) there were no scholarly articles on the term <a href="https://hot.dog">hot.dog</a>. Then came Peter Tamony's 1965 'The Hot Dog: an American Comestible.' Tamony rejects both the Polo Grounds story and McCullough's Coney Island theory, preferring instead the popular belief of dogs turning up in sausages. He was aware of <a href="https://hot.dog">hot.dog</a> and <a href="https://how.wows">how-wows</a> in college slang, organized the first bibliography of <a href="https://hot.dog">hot.dog</a> related items and gave his best judgment as to what lay behind the term.

We now know more than he did, of course, but his only misstep was in attaching importance to the dog-eating tribe, the Igorottes. They were imported from the Philippines and brought to the 1903-04 World's Fair, but despite the attention they attracted for their dog-eating custom, their contribution to <a href="https://docs.no.example.com/https://docs.no.example.co

In 1978 and 1980 Tamony and I co-authored two <u>hot dog</u> items in <u>Comments on Etymology</u>, discussing various aspects of the subject. He presented some additional material to his 1965 article, while I was particularly interested in 19th century material reflecting the belief that dog meat could show up in sausages.

While this was going on, I twice barked up the wrong tree (no pun intended), first by following one of the 1930's <u>Herald Tribune</u> letters-to-the-editor, which led me to believe the term originated in the Polo Grounds about 1888. This in turn led me to do extensive reading of the <u>NY World</u>'s baseball columns, 1888ff., which were all very interesting but without any mention of <u>hot dog</u>. I later switched to Edo McCullough's view that Coney Island must be the starting point of <u>hot dog</u>. While 1880-1890s newspaper accounts were silent about hot dogs at the ballparks, they made clear that hot frankfurters were abundantly present at Coney Island. McCullough must be right; the term must have originated there. The matter was clear, or so I thought.

David Shulman did his best to dissuade me from this view and finally succeeded, although not without difficulty; firmly held beliefs do not die easily. Shulman insisted that close attention should be paid to first attestations of a term, and the first three attestations of hot dog were in college slang, not Coney Island speech. I finally saw the light and then issued a plea for help in seeking out the college-slang material; Barry Popik responded by checking various college humor magazines plus other, often obscure, publications, ferreting out all sorts of information on this and other aspects of hot dog. The Comments on Etymology working papers carried the new material, culminating in Popik's tracing the term hot dog back to Yale of 1894 or 1895—truly a highlight of lexical research.

Meanwhile, lexicographer Leonard Zwilling made a detailed study of T.A. Dorgan's cartoons, resulting in <u>A TAD Lexicon</u>, 1993 (praised in <u>HDAS</u> and frequently cited there). In the course of his TAD research, Zwilling located TAD's first two 'hot dog' cartoons (Dec. 12, 13, 1906), both in the context of a 6-day bike race at Madison Square Garden--NOT the Polo Grounds--and was able to state categorically that TAD's alleged Polo Grounds cartoon of ca. 1900 does not exist. The Polo Grounds story is merely a piece of folk-lore.

In 1998, local historian Dennis Means added an interesting piece to the hot dog puzzle. Massachusetts had not been on hot dog's radar screen, but Means showed that the term was in fact used there well before it caught on

in New York City. His article 'First Attestation of <u>Hot Dog</u> Outside a College Context Came in 1898 Ads in the Hull Beacon Newspaper of Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts' appeared in <u>Comments on Etymology</u>, April 1998. Sam Clements later antedated the non-college cite by one year (1897), but Means' contribution of drawing attention to Nantasket Beach remains valid.

# CHAPTER 2

# HOT DOG INFORMATION FROM THE COLLEGE SCENE

Almost all material here was spotted by Barry Popik, who deserves the main credit for proving the college-slang origin of the term 'hot dog'. David Shulman played the critical role of pointing us in the right direction.

I. David Shulman's 1991 article 'My Research on Hot Dog'	
directed attention away from Coney Island and towards	
11	3
II. Gore 1896: Hot dog 'good, superior' but not yet 'hot sausage'1!	5
III. Babbitt 1900 <sup>16</sup>	)
IV. Yale20	)
a. On the college scene, the hot dog trail leads back to Yale;	
Oct. 19, 1895: 'how they contentedly munched hot dogs'20	1
b. Dog 'sausage' by March 1894: joke in Vogue2	1
c. Dual origin of Kennel in The Kennel Club22	)
d. The Yale material2:	3
1. Feb. 1895The Yale Literary Magazine: 'One dog and one	
coffee' and 'But, above all, <u>let us eschew the Dog Wagon</u> 23	3
2. Jan. 19, 1895 <u>The Yale Record</u> (Doctor easily makes a	
fortune by renting an office directly opposite a night lunch	
wagon, i.e., where sausages were served)24	4
3. March 2, 1895The Yale Record'all hots' in hell2	4
4. March 2, 1895 <u>The Yale Record</u> 'We refer to the proposed	٠
boycotting of the "dog wagon."'; 'We heartily endorse	
The Lit. "Let us eschew the dog wagon."'2	4
THE LIL. Let us eschew the dog magon. Infiliation	•
5. March 30, 1895, The Yale Recordnew eatery, 'The Kennel Club,'	1
was 'started last fall by a few ardent dog fanciers'24	T
6. Oct. 5, 1895The Yale Record: 'But I delight to bite the	c
uog/ Wileit placed hiside a bain minimini	O
7. Oct. 19, 1895The Yale Record, p. 1: 'the Dog Wagon'; 'the	
bacteriological resemblance of the microbe of the "all hot"	,
to that of consumption2	6
8. Oct. 19, 1895The Yale Record, p. 4: 'how they contentedly	_
munched hot dogs'2	6
9. Feb. 1, 1896The Yale Record: "I'm hot stuff," growled the	
dog'2	_
10. Nov. 28, 1896 <u>The Yale Record</u> : 'dog wagon'2	8

11. Dec. 12, 1896The Yale Record: 'A motto for the night-lunch
wagon "Love me, love my dog."'28
12. June 26, 1897 <u>The Yale Record</u> 'The Bull Pup' (a play): 'If you
were my dog, I'd have you cut into small bits and served à la
Kennel Club, with mustard and a roll,'28
\13. Oct. 9, 1897The Yale Recordcartoon: 'Say, Mister, where'd
you get that dog?' 'Oh he comes from a mighty good Kennel.'
'The Kennell Club?"29
14. Oct. 23, 1897The Yale Record(joke: skins on hot dogs are .
the bark)30
15. Nov. 6, 1897The Yale Record'the dogs of the lunch
wagon have boiled over and must be escaping'30
16. Nov. 16, 1897The Yale Record'The Kennel Club At Klondike'
'For food he [the Eskimo] worries not one bit/He has his own
"Dog-wagon".'30
17. Feb. 5, 1898The Yale Record'in future they would "sit
unrestrainedly around the chosen apartments freely indulging
/ in Hygeia and "hot dogs."'30
18. March 5, 1898 <u>The Yale Record</u> 'Dastardly Attempt to Blow
Up the Dog Wagon' 'The authorities have orderedthat the
Co-op. and Majestic keep on hand a full supply of dogs in case
of emergency'31
19. Feb. 19, 1898The Yale Record(ad for The Kennel Club)31
20. May 28, 1898The Yale Record "I love you!" - "Love me,
love my dog," and Dorothy's pearly teeth met the sandwich'31
21. May 28, 1898The Yale Record'A DOG FANCIER The
Kennel Club Habitué'32
22. Feb. 18, 1899The Yale Record(feeble dog-wagon joke)32
23. March 18, 1899The Yale Record 'to find a possible
north-west passage to Elm street. The expedition took a team
of twelve hot dogs, a sledge for driving purposes, Skinned
and ate two dogs32
24. May 27, 1899The Yale Recordcartoon: 'A Dog Wagon' (dog
is wagging his tail)33
25. June 18, 1899 The Yale Record'Yes, Cerberus is a hot dog.' 34
26. Oct. 14, 1899The Yale Record'Billy, Founder of Yale
Kennel Club'34
27. Nov. 25, 1899The Yale Record(pun: dog wagon is cur tailed)34
28. Dec. 16, 1899The Yale Record(auditorium will appear as
a gigantic dog-wagon and thereby attract students throughout
the night34

29. March 31, 1900The Yale Record'The Reckless man is
likened unto a dog in a sausage shop.'34
30. March 31, 1900 <u>The Yale Record</u> "Now paint a little
mustard on my doghe doesn't bite".'34
31. 1900, The Yale Jingle Book: poem: 'Let us sing of the Yale
Kennel Club/Which makes rapid transit of grub/[etc.]'35
32. 1900, The Yale Jingle Book: cartoon: Kennel Club owner says: 'If
it were not for my cat and dog, I think I could not live,' while
dog enters a machine (with a tear in his eye) and sausages
• are coming out32
33. Commemorative Bibliographical Record for a more laudatory
view of William J. Adams (Kennel Club owner)37
34. Oct. 12, 1901 <u>The Yale Record</u> : 'I have within this desk a red
hot dog/Brought from the wheeled wagon of the night'38
35. Oct. 25, 1902 The Yale Record, vol. 31, no. 2, p. 22; title:
'On A Hot Dog': 'And never did I taste its joys serene/Till I
resolved that one Hot Dog I'd try'38
36. March 5, 1904The Yale Record: 'Mary had a little dog,'38
37. Oct. 15, 1904The Yale Record: 'The Autocrat of the Dog-
Wagon'39
38. March 4, 1905The Yale Record(hunting tripdog with
mustard)39
39. May 20, 1905 <u>The Yale Record</u> : essay: 'The Pri∨ate
Dog-Wagon and its Relation to Yale Indigestion'40
40. Oct. 27, 1906The Yale Recordcartoon with 'ALL HOT'40
41. Nov. 10, 1906The Yale Recordcartoon: 'Kith or Kin?'
(Dog looks at sausage)41
42. Oct. 31, 1908The Yale Recordcartoon; seems to imply
that sausage is made at least occasionally of groundhog meat41
43. Oct. 31, 1908The Yale Record"I wish somebody would
take me to this 'hot-Dog Star"' they're talking about."'41
14. April 24, 1909The Yale Record'REMINISCENCES
Yes, those were dog days.'42
45. April 24, 1909, The Yale Record'A Hot Specialty.
Martin and Fred in their Royal roast "The Trained Dogs."42
46. Feb. 26, 1910, <u>The Yale Record</u> Cartoon: 'EATING JOINT,
HUH! GONE TO THE DOGS42
17. May 21, 1910, The Yale RecordCartoon: 'EATING IS WITH HIM A
MERE FORMALITY'; sign: 'BUY A "ROYAL" DOG TO TAKE HOME'43
18. Various pictures43-44

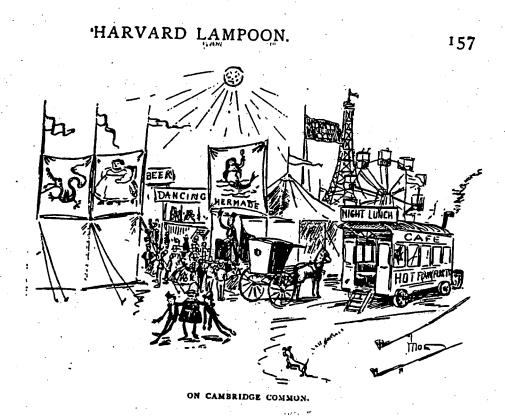
V. University of Michigan (in all three examples, 'hot dog' = spiffily	
UI 62260 16110W /	44
1. Oct. 18, 1894Wrinkle'Two Greeks a "hot dog" freshman	
Sugit	1-45
2. June 19, 1897 <u>Wrinkle</u> '"Brown's a hot dog, isn't he?"	4.0
"Yes, he has so many pants".'	46
3. Feb. 17, 1898Wrinkle'The jesteramong the	4.0
swells/Felicitates the "college dogs".'	46
VI. Cornell	
1. The Widow, Oct. 1, 1896: 'Cheered by a hot dog and a cup of	46
steaming coffee the Senior became loquacious'	•
inter-class boat race and the two Sophomores were discussing	
hot dogs and tie races.'	46
3. <u>The Widow</u> , Dec. 3, 1896:	
"He had a cup of hot coffee in one hand and a dog in the other.	
"He didn't pay for his coffee," he said, at length.	*
"To say nothing of the dog," said John.'46	6-47
4. The Widow, Dec. 19, 1896: ' A couple of wienerswell known	
as skins and hot dogs upon games of chancesided with the	
mustard;'	48
5. <u>The Widow</u> , Sept. 29, 1898:	
'D Stands for dogwagon, where night lunches grow;	
Where hot drinks of coffee and tea always flow'	
'F Is for Frankfurts, those wily old dogs,	4.6
Some made from sheeps and some made from hogs.'	48
6. <u>The Widow</u> , Oct. 13, 1898:	
'Z Is for Zinck's on fair Aurora street,	40
Where you obtain sauerkraut, dogs and pickled pig's feet.'	49
7. The Widow, March 2, 1899: 'Dogwagon Smith strode down	10
the Hill with majestic strides, carefully picking his way.'	49 all
8. The Widow, March 16, 1899: Cartoon (part of which shows a small	ali C
dog eating sausages in a butcher's shop; apparently the humor is	49
'dog eat dog'	<del>.</del> T
9. Ine Widow, Oct. 19, 1699: Just because a Freshman sits at	
the tail and eats Frankfurters, he should not consider himself	50
a wag' 10. <u>The Widow</u> , Dec. 1905: 'A dog-wagon keeper named Lou/	
Of onions and dog made a stou'	50
UI DHIDIS AND DOU HIADE A SLOU	

11. The Widow, Dec. 1905: cartoon: 'Fast Going To The "Dogs".'
(student is heading for the night lunch wagon)50
12. The Widow, Dec. 1905; cartoon: Dog Wagon keeper says:
'Love me, love my dogs'51
13. The Widow, March 1906: 'At the Dog Wagon' 'proprietor
\just went out to get some lunch'51
,
VII. Harvard
1. Harvard Lampoon, Oct. 24, 1894: 'and the hours of the
Night Lunch Wagon51
2. Harvard Lampoon Nov. 12, 1894, p. 26, 'The Night Lunch Wagon;
patronized by diners-out, dilettantes and Professor Scaler.
Location near Co-op. Hours from six to six. No dogs allowed
at large.'52
3. Harvard Lampoon Dec. 18, 1894: 'Rushing the growler Getting
a dog at the night lunch.'52
4. <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> March 12, 1895: 'No student shall keep a dog
in a College room: the eating parlor of the Night Lunch is the
proper place for such bric-a-brac.'52
5. <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> April 13, 1895: 'Foster's Dinners For The
Week.' (No mention of sausages here)52
6. Harvard Lampoon June 26, 1895: Poco, Stinkey Hinker, Cornell,
Night Lunch, Lunch-Pat, Class-Day Punch Act,'
7. Harvard Lampoon Oct. 10, 1895: 'When I was young we used to tie
the can to the dog's tail. Now they seem to put the "dog" right
into the can.'52
8. Harvard Lampoon Nov. 22, 1895: 'No student shall be allowed to
keep dogs in his room, either to be or not to be eaten on the
premises.'52
9. Harvard Lampoon Jan. 31, 1896: 'Really, Cambridge isn't such a
bad place after all, if you will just consider for a moment. The Poco
Endowment Fund, the Night Lunch, Foster's and Sanborn's are all
things to be very thankful for.'52
10. Harvard Lampoon Feb. 24, 1896. A drawing includes the Night
Lunch Wagon, on which is written HOT FRANKFURTS53
11 Harvard Lampoon March 26, 1896. Cartoon depicting the NIGHT
LUNCH sign being stolen53
LUNCH sign being stolen53 12. <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> March 28, 1896: 'Night Lunch '"Papa
wouldnt buy me a bow-wow."'53
13. Harvard Lampoon April 4, 1896. Reference to Night Lunch Wagon
(without specifically mentioning it)53

14. Harvard Lampoon May 15, 1896: N for the Night Lunch, its
dogs and its pork.'54
15. Harvard Lampoon June 12, 1896: cartoon, 'A HOT FRANKFÜRTER,'
i.e., an angry man from Frankfurt54
16. Harvard Lampoon June 27, 1896: 'SPECIMEN EXAMINATION
PAPERS A dog running down a blind alley at the rate of 100
meters a minute encouters a sandbag dropped from a balloon 1000
meters above ground, initial velocity 500 meters a second. Find:
(a) specific gravity of dog one second after impact,
(b) fluctuation next day in market price of Bologna sausages.'54
17. Harvard Lampoon June 27, 1896: 'The Story of the Founding of
Boston:It is reported that they went immediately to a <u>night</u>
lunch wagon'54
18. Harvard Lampoon June 27, 1896: 'Parable of the Night Food
Vender: 'There was a certain man whose name was Foster, who
dwelt in the land of Harvard near unto Radcliffe, where bad language
and nuisances waxed hot. This same man kept a market-place,
where he sold dogs for the mouth and horses for the throat.'54
19. Harvard Lampoon Nov. 25, 1896: "That's bad enough, but I find
Wiener worst,"'55
20. Harvard Lampoon Jan. 15, 1897: 'But now the doughty Harvard
lad/When hopes of cash are far from large/And "dogs and coffee"
must be had/At "Herbie" Foster's makes a charge.'55
21. <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> April 9, 1898: "lbie," observed LAMPYhave
you a firm hold upon the dogs of war?""I have," replied the
bird, as he grasped six of Foster's frankfurters'
22. Harvard Lampoon April 9, 1898, p. 35; 'Dinner'(Menu consist-
ing of various humorous items, one of which is Bow Wow!)55
23. Harvard Lampoon June 18, 1898: '"But I just had a dog for
nothing.'"How's that?" asked LAMPY, tapping the keg
"Had it on a roll," answered the Ibis, grinning from both ears to the
other"You're devouring so many dogs, I fear me you will
become a Foster child," moaned the Moor'
24. Harvard Lampoon Oct. 25, 1898: 'But tell me, people, why is de
Freshman class like a Foster dog in de Charles River at 3 A.M.?'56
25. <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> May 10, 1899: Picture entitled 'A Stunning
Fellow', i.e., a dog-killer57
26. Harvard Lampoon May 8, 1901, p. 12: 'How sad to my soul are
the meals of old Cambridge/When grim indigestion recalls them
to mind!/The frugal hot dog, the éclair in its dotage'57

27. <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> Oct. 31, 1901, pp. 31-32. Cartoon: Herbie Arrives In The Philippines' We see, among other things, a dog being roasted on a spit, with a sign at one side: HOT DOG.'57-60 28. <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> Dec. 15, 1902: 'Lampy produced a sausage and proceeded to encase it in the manuscript of his latest poem.  'What are yo' doing'? inquired the Bête Noir.  "Trying it on the dog," answered the Master of Horse.'  (horse = joke)
pup cried'61
VIII. Stanford U.  1. The Chapparal, March 10, 1905: Cartoon: What's the difference between the hash you get at home and that you get at the Inn?
<ul> <li>IX. U. of California Berkeley</li> <li>1. The Pelican, Dec. 1905: advertisement for 'Bill, The Dog Man'62</li> <li>2. The Blue and Gold (yearbook): Cartoon showing a butcher pushing puppies into one end of a meat grinder, with sausages coming out the other end</li></ul>
X. U.S. Naval Academy1894 yearbook says 'hot' see 'dog' but does not contain 'hot dog'64
XI. West Point Military Academy yearbook, 1900,mentions hot dog64-65
XII. Columbia U.: <u>Columbia Jester</u> , April 15, 1902, p. 208: 'The Dog is a very fine animalcule, so fine you cannot see. He is used for pets and lunch room'
XIII. Princeton  1. The Tiger Feb. 1900: 'They [bootlicking students] are the  warmest Hot Dogs in the pan'

2. The <u>Tiger</u> Dec. 15, 1922: 'The once jocund Hot Dog...departed this life.' .......66



Harvard Lampoon, Feb. 24, 1896, p. 157. The Night Lunch was a train or trolley car converted into an eatery, whose specialty (perhaps only offering) was hot sausages. Note HOT FRANKFURTS on the side of the car. As early as Dec. 18, 1894 the <a href="Harvard Lampoon">Harvard Lampoon</a> had spoken of 'dog' (sausage); p. 59: 'Rushing the growler -- Getting a dog at the night lunch.' But bragging rights for the first specific mention of 'hot dog' still go to Yale (1895).

# DAVID SHULMAN'S 1991 ARTICLE 'MY RESEARCH ON HOT DOG' DIRECTED ATTENTION AWAY FROM CONEY ISLAND AND TOWARDS COLLEGE SLANG

[G. Cohen: Shulman's article first appeared in <u>Com. on Et.</u>, May 1991, vol. 20, no. 8, pp. 14-15. Shulman here vigorously contends that <u>hot dog</u> probably arose in college slang, not Coney Island lingo as McCullough 1957 and I firmly believed. He points to the three earliest attestations of <u>hot dog</u> being in college slang--one from 1896 and two from 1900--and recommends that I look closely at such slang. I followed Shulman's suggestion and soon issued a call for help in this project; it was answered by Barry Popik, whose research provided conclusive evidence that <u>hot dog</u> originated in college slang. Here now is Shulman's item]:

\*\*\*\*

I have personalized the title of this article by calling it <u>my</u> research on <u>hot dog</u>. That means what I have done, and not what any other researcher has done. It also means that I concern myself with primary sources and not with what anyone has written afterwards or with anyone who slavishly cites previous citations, sometimes not even bothering to verify the correctness of the citations. I can also make my investigations personal, because I have spent many years trying to find still earlier documentation for this expression, hot dog.

In a previous article on the origin of jazz (Comments on Etymology, Dec. 1, 1986, pp. 2-6), I discussed the origin of the word itself and not the origin of the music. In the same manner here, I confine myself to the expression only, hot dog (h-o-t d-o-g), spelling it out so it is clearly understood that the question, "When did hot dog first appear?" is the question that I have tried to answer. It does not mean, as it has to other writers, "When did the hot dog first appear?" i.e., the hot dog itself, the frankfurter, the sausage, the hot dog with a roll or bun, the hot dog with mustard, the hot dog with sauerkraut, or substitute designations as red, hot dog, wienie, bow-wow, and so on. Nor does it mean who popularized the hot dog, and neither does it mean, where any of these started, as in Coney Island, a baseball park, the Columbian and St. Louis Expositions, and elsewhere. While I have mentioned and considered all these subsidiary questions, I have not allowed myself to commingle them and to obfuscate the research, as some writers have.

It is here necessary to emphasize and repeat what is well-known about

the Oxford English Dictionary, to which I contribute most of my earliest citations. It is interested in citing the earliest citation in print for all of its entries that its staff can verify. That eliminates hearsay, or what somebody remembers years later. There are only two exceptions that I have found so far, jazz which I disproved [G. Cohen: Shulman disproved the 1909 citation of jazz, leaving 1913, now 1912, as the earliest attestation], and tam (tam o'shanter) which I antedated anyway. With regard to etymologies, the OED may repeat some popular explanations, if they are convincing, or in many cases, it may state that the origin is unknown, after reviewing the evidence. When the origin is known, the earliest documentation may help to establish the validity of an etymology.

As the best source for the earliest dates, the OED2 (the latest edition) cites the 1896 date for <u>hot dog</u>, meaning 'good, superior, adj. One who is skilled or superior,'

[G. Cohen: David Shulman is the one who noticed this 1896 attestation and passed it along to the OED editors] with a quotation from a University of Michigan magazine, Inlander, p. 148. Then, the OED2, under the next definition which concerns us here, "A hot sausage...." cites 1900 from Dialect Notes. Both are American publications, but neither quotation refers to Coney Island in context. As a matter of fact, both quotes have a background of college slang.

The 1900 <u>Dialect Notes</u> (vol. 2, p. 42) quotation merits a closer look than anyone including OED 2 has given it. <u>Hot dog</u> is one of the terms listed with definitions as part of an article by Eugene H. Babbitt, <u>College Words and Phrases</u>. Babbitt was an officer of the American Dialect Society. Prior to publication of this article, the minutes of the meetings of the American Dialect Society were published in previous issues of its journals. These minutes disclosed that Babbitt had prepared a circular of college slang words (but <u>hot dog</u> was not listed and it was probably added by the returns on the circular). The circular was distributed to various colleges throughout the country. The article was the result, and for <u>hot dog</u> as a hot sausage, it was listed as a term used at 18 colleges. My West Point Military Academy citation (see below) is not listed, though the circular included West Point. I conclude that the <u>Dialect Notes</u> citation must have preceded the West Point one for the year 1900.

Since we are dealing with colleges as the context for the 1896 and 1900 citations, it confirms my opinion at present that <u>hot dog</u> did not originate in Coney Island. In the introduction (p. 15) to his article in 1900, Babbitt

mentions that the wagons used by vendors were called <u>dog-wagons</u>, and that they also called the sausage <u>dogs</u>, <u>doggies</u>, and <u>bow-wows</u>.

Another citation I found for the same year, 1900, with the West Point Military Academy as the locale follows:

1900 <u>The Howitzer</u> (West Point) 120 Terms Peculiar to West Point ... Hot Dog - A mess-hall sausage.

The West Point year book, <u>The Howitzer</u>, was issued after Jan. 1, probably before graduation time in June, 1900, as far as I have been able to determine from a close study of its contents. However, the OED2 citation is clearly prior to this one.

I contributed to OED2 the 1896 citation and so it is conjecture that the hot dog was named as a sausage because it tasted "good, superior." This does not seem right to me and I have intensified my search for the appearance in print of hot dog as a sausage before 1896. So far, I have not succeeded.

These are two dates we must work with for now and forget eveything else on hot dog. I have earlier dates than OED2 and Gerald Cohen's article (COE, Feb.-March, 1991) for the other peripheral words and adjuncts of hot dog which I shall save for another article. To offer them now might dilute the emphasis on hot dog itself. Better to stick with the 1896 and 1900 dates. Gerald Cohen has already expended 42 pages on his all-around investigation.'

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*

GORE 1896: HOT DOG 'GOOD, SUPERIOR' BUT NOT YET 'HOT SAUSAGE'

Gore's 1896 item was spotted by David Shulman, who is responsible for the 1896 hot dog quote appearing in OED2. Here now are Gore's items pertinent to hot dog and sausage:

p. 20: <u>hot</u> -- adj., very good, thriving. "We have a hot book store in T--."

Used in such expressions as the following:

- 1. hot dish. Fine, striking. "Look at that new golf sweater! Isn't it hot-dish!"
- 2. <a href="https://doc..good.no..good.
- 3. hot-slop. Same as "hot-dish."
- 4. hot-stuff. Same as "hot dish." "How do you like your new instructor?" He's hot-stuff."
- 5. hot-Willie. -- Showy, fashionable.
- 6. hot Willie dog. -- Same as "hot Willie."
- p. 14: sausage -- n. foolish person, fellow.'

### **BABBITT 1900**

Peter Tamony spotted the Babbitt 1900 attestation of <u>hot dog</u>, and then David Shulman drew attention to it as one being one of the three earliest <u>hot dog</u> attestations, all in college slang.

By way of background information, Babbitt (1900: 15) comments:

'In student slang even the food he eats has humorous denomination. Thus milk is cow-juice, the milk pitcher is the cow, or if it be a small one, a heifer. Eggs are hen-fruit, as often outside of college, though the goose-egg or duck egg is a zero, whether in recitation or in athletic games. The sausage seems no less a favorite lunch with the student because, horribile dictu, he calls it dog, doggie, or bow-wow. From this, no doubt, the lunch wagon which stands at the corner at night gets its student name of dog wagon.'

Babbitt 1900 later presents the results of his survey of various colleges. The main insight from his information is that hot-dog was a standard item in college slang by 1900, prior to its appearance almost anywhere else.

On a secondary note, hot dog 'superior' ca. 1900 was due primarily to the presence of (slang) hot 'tip top, excellent' here. Judging by the combined information of Gore 1896 and Babbitt 1900, any words with hot (or warm) could mean 'superior, excellent' or 'someone who excels': hot dog, hot tamale, hot baby, warm baby (Babbitt 1900), and hot dish, hot dog, hot slop (! : Gore 1896).

And finally, cf. an irreverent insinuation about corned beef in college

slang: red-horse or horse 'corned beef'; at Northwestern University.

Here now is Babbitt's 1900 information. The numbers in parentheses indicate which meaning(s) are attested for the term at the college mentioned.

```
p. 30: bow-wow -- sausage
        Bucknell Univ. (Lewisburg, PA)
        Iowa College (Grinnell, Iowa)
         Tufts
         University of Rochester (Rochester, NY)
        Washington University (St. Louis, MO)
      cow -- (1) milk (2) milk-pitcher
        Amherst College (2)
        Brown Univ. (1)
        Princeton Univ. (2)
        Philips Acad. (Andover, MA) -- (2)
        Tufts (1)
        Worcester Acad. (Worcester, MA) -- (1)
p. 32: dog -- (1) style; good clothes
             (2) sausage
             (3) lunch
      Oberlin College (Oberlin, OH) -- (1)
      Indiana Univ. (Bloomington, IN) -- (3)
      Smith College (Northampton, MA) -- (2)
      Tufts College (2)
      doggie -- a sausage
        Barnard College (NYC)
        Bucknell
        College of the City of New York
        Hotchkiss School (Lakeville, CT)
        Iowa College
        Iowa State Agr. Coll. (Ames, Iowa)
        Lake Forest Univ. (Lake forest, IL)
        University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, MN)
        Princeton
        Philips Acad. (Exeter, NH)
```

Tufts

```
Washington Univ. (St. Louis, MO)
        Weslevan Univ. (Middletown, CT)
p.32: dog-wagon -- night lunch wagon
        Harvard Univ. (Cambridge, MA)
p.42: hot -- (1) tip-top, excellent
            (2) angry
            (3) of good quality; personal and often ironical
        Brown Univ. (1)
        Colgate Univ. (2, 3)
        Cornell Univ. (Ithaca, NY) -- (1)
        Knox College (Galesburg, IL) -- (2)
        Oberlin Coll. (1)
        Univ. of Tennessee (Knoxville, TN) -- (1)
      hot-baby -- (1) one very good in certain things, as "He is a hot baby in
            Greek"
                   (2) one inclined to be fast
        Tufts (2)
        University of Rochester (1)
        Washington Univ. (St. Louis, MO) -- (1, 2)
      hot dog -- (1) one very proficient in certain things
                 (2) a hot sausage
                  (3) a hard student [G. Cohen: i.e., a hard-working student]
                  (4) a conceited person
        Brown Univ. (Providence, RI) -- (1, 2)
        Beloit Coll. (Beloit, WI) -- (1, 2, 3)
        Baker Univ. (Baldwin, KS) -- (1, 3)
        Bucknell Univ. (Lewisburg, PA) -- (1)
        CCNY (New York, NY) -- (1)
        Univ. of Cincinnati (Cincinnati, OH) -- (1)
        Case School of Applied Science (Cleveland, OH) -- (3)
        Centre College (Danville, KY) -- (1, 2, 3)
        Elmira Coll. (Elmira, NY) -- (3)
        Hamilton Coll. (Clinton, NY) -- (2)
        Heidelberg Univ. (Tifflin, OH) -- (1, 3)
        Hotchkiss School (Lakeville, CT) -- (1, 2)
        Indiana Univ. (Bloomington, IN) -- (1, 2)
        lowa State Agr. Coll. (Ames, Iowa) -- (1, 2, 3)
```

```
Lake Forest Univ. (Lake Forest, IL) -- (1, 2)
        University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, MI) -- (4)
        University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, MN) - (1, 2)
        Northwestern Univ. (Evanston, IL) -- (1, 2, 3)
        Oberlin Coll. (Oberlin, OH) -- (1)
      \ Princeton Univ. (Princeton, NJ) -- (1)
        Pennsylvania Coll. (Gettysburg, PA) -- (1.2)
        Rensselaer Polytech. Inst. (Troy, NY) -- (2)
        Smith Coll. (Northampton, MA) -- (2)
        Thiel Coll. (Greenville, PA) -- (1, 3)
        Tufts Coll. (1, 2, 3)
        University of Rochester (Rochester, NY) -- (3)
        Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, NY) -- (1)
        Washingnton Univ. (St. Louis, MO) -- (1, 2)
        Wesleyan Univ. (Middletown, CT)
        Western Reserve Univ. (Cleveland, OH) -- (1, 3)
        Wyoming Sem. (Kingston, PA) -- (1, 2, 3)
p. 42: hot-stuff -- (1) a person of good quality; often ironical
                   (2) a person having merit
        Amherst Coll. (2)
        Columbia Univ. (1)
        Colgate Univ. (1)
        Oberlin Coll. (1)
      hot tamale -- (1) a clever felow
                    (2) one having merit
                    (3) one who excels in anything
                        See hot dog.
        Amherst Coll. (3)
        Brown (1)
        Knox Coll. (Galesburg, IL) -- (2)
        Oberlin Coll. (1)
p. 54: red-horse -- corned beef; also called horse
        Northwestern Univ. (Evanston, IL)
      red-paint -- tomato catsup
```

Rensselaer Polytech. Inst. (Troy, NY)
[G. Cohen: Babbitt uses the abbreviation "Rp," which does not appear on his list of abbreviations. I assume therefore that

"Rp" here is a misprint for "RP," i.e., Rensselaer Polytech. Inst.]

- p. 57: <u>sausage</u> -- (1) a person easily imposed upon (2) an easy-going, inoffensive person Tufts Coll.
- p. 69: <u>warm</u> -- good, clever (= hot). Tufts Coll.

warm -- n. one very good in certain things

warm-baby -- n. one very good in certain things (= hot dog, etc.)
Washington Univ. (St. Louis, Mo.)

Willy -- in expression 'warm Willy,' a person or thing to be entirely approved of...'

Elmira Coll. (Elmira, NY)

[G. Cohen: The item just above (ending in 'to be entirely approved of...') continues in an apparently unrelated vein:

'In phrase "to have the willies," to be nervous or generally out of sorts = "to have the woolies."

As for warm Willy, cf. the anonymous 'A New Vocabulary of Slang Created by the Naval Cadets at Annapolis,' The World (NYC newspaper), Sunday, May 1, 1904, World Magazine (section) p. 6/2-5; col. 2): "Canned Willie" is corned beef.'

\*\*\*\*\*

### 1. YALE

ON THE COLLEGE SCENE, THE <u>HOT DOG</u> TRAIL LEADS BACK TO YALE; OCT. 19, 1895: 'HOW THEY CONTENTEDLY MUNCHED HOT DOGS....'

Barry Popik was the first to spot the 1890s <u>hot dog</u> items concerning Yale. These include mentions of the Kennel Club, an eating establishment of the sort known as a night lunch wagon, and more colloquially, a 'dog wagon.' The Kennel Club was started in the fall of 1894, with its name humorously based on the already humorous 'dog wagon.'

Since 'dog wagon' clearly presupposes the existence of <u>dog</u> 'sausage,' and since the Kennel Club started in the fall of 1894, sausages must have been referred to as 'dogs' at least by that date in Yale. With only one exception (<u>Vogue</u>, March 8, 1894; cited below), that is the earliest date yet determined for <u>dog</u> 'sausage.' And with no exception thus far, it is the earliest date for the existence of a night lunch wagon.

As for <u>hot dog</u> itself, the earliest attestation thus far noticed also turns up in Yale material spotted by Popik:

Oct. 19, 1895, The Yale Record, vol. 24, no. 2, p.4: 'How they contentedly munched hot dogs....'

This is a year before <u>hot dog</u> 'sausage' first appeared elsewhere--in Cornell's humor magazine, <u>The Widow</u>, and fifteen months before it first appeared in <u>The Harvard Lampoon</u>.

The hot dog trail--at least the search for the first attestation of the term--therefore seems to lead back to Yale. And perhaps the first irreverent reference to sausages as 'dogs' arose partially in connection with the Yale mascot being a bull pup.

But the popular belief (true!) that dog meat turned up at least occasionally in sausages goes back at least to the first half of the 19th century, outside the context of college slang.

### DOG 'SAUSAGE' BY MARCH 1894: JOKE IN VOGUE

Popik sent me the following item from <u>Vogue</u>, March 8, 1894, vol. 3, no. 10 (whole no. 65), p. 14:

### **'VERY MUCH RUN DOWN**

DOCTOR (who finds a tramp groaning by the roadside): "What is the matter with you?"

TRAMP (dolefully): "My system is all run down."

DOCTOR: "By what? TRAMP: "By a dog."'

l.e., the tramp felt miserable because of a 'dog' (sausage) he had eaten. This pushes the first indication of dog 'sausage' back some seven

months--from fall, 1894 to March of that year. But the presence of <u>dog</u> 'sausage' in <u>Vogue</u> is not necessarily independent of Yale. The Kennel Club at Yale started in the fall of 1894, but <u>dog</u> 'sausage' was very possibly in use prior to that semester. And the writers for <u>Vogue</u> almost certainly had close ties with the college scene, including Yale.

I therefore suspect that <u>dog</u> 'sausage' arose in Yale and was picked up by a writer for <u>Vogue</u>. The joke in which it appears, as well as the one which immediately follows it, seems more at home in the college humor magazines of the day than in a magazine about fashion. Both the term and the jokes have late 19th century college humor written all over them.

The second Voque joke, incidentally, is:

'SHE (with emotion): "Do you truly care for me just as much as when we were first engaged?"

HE (with conviction): "Yes, lovey, every single bit as much, if not more."

And at the time this conversation took place they had been engaged just one day.'

### DUAL ORIGIN OF KENNEL IN THE KENNEL CLUB

Barry Popik sent me material in a Sept. 10, 1995 letter:

'Dear Jerry,

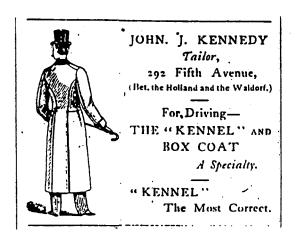
'The "Yale Kennel Club" was taken from the "Kennel"--clothing made by John J. Kennedy, tailor 292 Fifth Avenue (between the Holland and the Waldorf Hotels). Yalies would have worn them. Kennedy advertised frequently in Vogue in late 1893 and early 1894. The Yale Kennel Club started in the fall of 1894. Thus, people both ate and wore "Kennel" material.

'The NYPL annex is closed, and unless pressure is applied, I can't get the 1890s periodicals <u>Clothing Gazette</u>, <u>Clothier and Furnisher</u> and <u>Mercer</u> for nine months until the stacks are relocated....

Very truly yours, Barry Popik'

But Popik did manage to send me several copies of the advertisement that included mention of 'the "kennel." The following advertisement appeared in <u>Vogue</u>, Nov. 16, 1893, vol. 2, no. 21 (whole no. 49), p.? --

Voque, Nov. 16, 1893:



#### THE YALE MATERIAL

1) Feb. 1895--The Yale Literary Magazine, vol. 40, no. 5, p.258; note especially 'One dog and one coffee' (3rd parag. from end) and 'But, above all, let us eschew the Dog Wagon' (last parag.):

### 'EDITOR'S TABLE

'The relation between dog-eating and cannibalism. -- Sumner. 'For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain. -- Harte

'Anthropologists tell us that there is a certain relation, in some stages of civilization, between dog-eating and cannibalism. The great German authority Lippert even advances a theory that the eating of dogs may often lead to cannibalism.

'We are compassed about by wily enemies seeking to be gleeful in our fall, seeking to destroy the manly spirit and the proud name of Yale. It behooves us to be circumspect, to leave no link of our armor unriveted, no weapon blunt or rusting. Constantly we incite the heathen to rage. Only Monday did our meek and unoffensive contemporary, the Daily Nondescript, impudently climb out of its rut to display such a relic of the dead and buried past as the record that in 1644 New Haven Colony sent forth bushels of corn for the relief of the poor at Harvard College.

'What if that apparently harmless midnight refuge of the hungry, the

Dog Wagon [underlining added], be but a device of the enemy by which we may be inoculated with the disagreeable habit of cannibalism? There is something in the diabolical ingenuity of such a plot that irresistibly suggests the peculiar genius of Harvard's chief football deviser. How well would its dastardly perpetration fall in with his darkly mysterious utterances after the Springfield game, and his undoubted desire to prove, next year, that the Yale team does feed on human flesh! If there be any truth in this suspicion, how must the suave vender of euphemistic Frankfurters [G. Cohen: euphemistic for hot dog, with its unpalatable reference to dog meat turning up in sausages] chuckle within himself at each repeated order for "One dog [underlining added] and one coffee," even as Ulysses and his companions in the belly of the Wooden Horse laughed when they heard the Trojans tearing down the walls.

'Let us be circumspect; let not the Evening Post grow hoarse with reviling and rejoicing; let not the secret monitions of our hearts go unheeded which counsel the commons rebellion against "Irish stew" and "beefsteak pie."

'But, above all, <u>let us eschew the Dog Wagon</u>.' [G. Cohen: i.e., where 'dogs' (sausages) were served]

2) Jan. 19, 1895 -- <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 23, no. 7, p. 73: 'TOO EASY,

DR. JONES: Our friend, Dr. Smith, is making a snug fortune.

DR. BROWN: How?

DR. JONES: He has rented an office directly opposite a night lunch wagon.' [G.

Cohen: i.e., where 'dogs' (sausages) were served)]

3) March 2, 1895 -- The Yale Record, vol. 23, no. 10, p.97:

'ST. PETER (to applicant): Who are you?

SPIRIT: I used to run a night-lunch wagon.

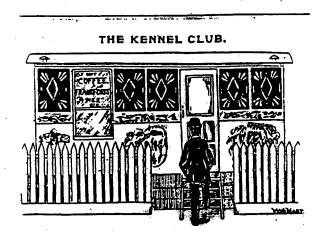
ST. PETER: Take the elevator down. You will find the "all hots" below.'

4) March 2, 1895 -- The Yale Record, vol. 23, no. 10, p. 98; re the Feb. 1895 issue of The Yale Literary Magazine (see above):

"...We refer to the proposed boycotting of the "dog wagon."...
We heartily endorse The Lit. "Let us eschew the dog wagon."

5) March 30, 1895, <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 23, no. 12, p. 119; the item, entitled 'The Kennel Club' is about a new eating establishment for the Yale community. Note 'HOT COFFEE, FRANKFORTS, PIES, ETC.' on the window in

the picture accompanying the article. Why the name 'Kennel Club'? Clearly in reference to the 'dogs' (frankfurters) that were served there. At the time this must have been a daring piece of irreverent humor.



'THE RECORD is pleased to be able to present to its readers to-day, an account of an organization whose existence has not hitherto been noticed by any college publication --not even by the <u>Medical Journal</u>. [G. Cohen: 'not noticed by any college publication' -- clearly The Kennel was a low eating establishment; -- 'not even by the <u>Medical Journal</u>' -- i.e., by a publication which might have been expected to notice the eatery because of the health hazard posed by its sausages]

'We refer to the Kennel Club which was started last fall [B. Popik: So by fall, 1894, Yale students had made the mental connection of dogs and sausages and very possibly already referred to sausages as 'dogs'] by a few ardent dog fanciers [G. Cohen; i.e., ardent sausage lovers], and which has since become a flourishing and popular institution. The club's quarters, situated near the campus, are very attractive and commodious, and are sometimes referred to by the members in a facetious spirit as the Faculty, probably from the fact that the building has wheels.' [G. Cohen: Apparently the humorous reference here is to the faculty moving about on bicycles.]

'It is already in possession of some very fine blooded stock, and a special breed of dachshunds, imported from Germany. Although the membership is limitless, it was not the intention of the founders to make this organization in any sense a rival to the University Club, but rather an intermediate link between the latter and the Commons. The attendance has been very large for the past few months, the most popular hours being from

10 P. M. to 5 A. M. Some envious persons have been heard to express the opinion that the establishment of this club would indicate that we are going to the dogs [underlining added], but this criticism seems to us an unfair one. We extend to the Kennel Club a hearty welcome as an institution which fills a long felt want.'

6) Oct. 5, 1895 -- The Yale Record, vol. 24, no. 1, p. 5:

'ECHOES FROM THE LUNCH WAGON

"Tis dogs' delight to bark and bite,"

Thus does the adage run.

But I delight to bite the dog

When placed inside a bun.'

[B. Popik: So the dog on a bun was <u>not</u> invented at the 1904 World's Fair.]

#### 7) Oct. 19, 1895 -- <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 24, no. 2, p.1: 'FACULTY NOTICES

"...Everyone who has elected Botany is entitled to and may have on application a life-sized chart, showing the location of every blade of grass on the campus; giving also its age, size and historical importance.

'All those who have elected the course in Physiology will meet Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:50 A.M. in <a href="mailto:the-Dog Wagon">the Dog Wagon</a> [underlining added], where Prof. Billy will lecture on the bacteriological resemblance of the microbe of the "all hot" [underlining added] to that of consumption. Experiments along this line will be made by the class itself.'

8) Oct. 19, 1895 -- The Yale Record. vol. 24, no. 2, p. 4: 'YALE DARNS.

'For apologies Seemore Wood

'THE ABDUCTION OF THE NIGHT LUNCH WAGON

'They were lounging lazily in Wyneer and Hylife's room in Vanderbilt, busily engaged in real college life. The room was illuminated only by an occasional flash of undergraduate wit. For in these latter days, when the dear old Brick row is almost decayed, the degenerate undergrad who is compelled to endure the discomforts of palatial apartments, remembers that gas comes high.

'The conversation made its way with painful efforts through a threeply cloud of smoke from the briar wood pipes of intercollegiate fiction and turned to "the gang's" latest adventures. "Tell us how you swiped the <u>dog wagon</u> [underlining added], 'Easy' Wyneer," said "Footless" Page, a handsome young college hero who pinched the chess team Freshman year [G. Cohen: How does one 'pinch' (= swipe) the chess team'?], though being such a winner with the queens. That was a bully stunt.

[G. Cohen: <u>Bully</u> 'fine' was a colloquialism in this era. Cf. Teddy Roosevelt: 'The presidency is a bully pulpit'--later misinterpreted as a pulpit where the president can act as a bully to gain attention for his ideas.]

"It was a good move," "Easy" Wyneer modestly admitted, "but we didn't swipe it, we only changed it out of site."

"Tell us the whole story, you wag!" cried the chorus, laughing anticipatingly, as they threw a lot of beautifully embroidered Yale pillows at him. "Easy," from beneath the pile, cried "down" in his inimitably droll way, and literally convulsed his hearers. They enjoyed "Easy's" jokes, even though you, dear reader, may not. [G. Cohen: The humor, such as it is, is apparently based on a pun: down -- short for 'Sit down" and the noun down (in a pillow).

'We put up the job down at Morey's one night when we had it pretty well up in our hair, and," went on "Easy" Wyneer, "the massive brain of 'Great' Scott gets all the credit for it."

'We ordered up another shower of drinks and he harangued the crowd.

"What we needed was originality," he said, "and to cut loose from the tame traditions of the Harvard and Princeton stories, and their time-worn stunts of teasing the Faculty and bullying the police force. We would abduct the dog wagon [underlining added for 'dog wagon'] in broad night. We were paralyzed for a moment at the boldness of the scheme, but 'Great' Scott soon evolved the magnificent details and we paid for the attendant drinks. They 'trun' [= threw; from 'thrown'] us out of Morey's about twelve and we sauntered over to a livery stable and swiped two stout nags and a harness while the proprietor had his head turned. The only incident of our trip up George street was a small sized scrap with some townies, which resulted in several funerals in the neighborhood next day." Here the humor of the situation tickled the crowd to death and the room resounded with hearty student laughter.

"Easy" called dispassionately for a cigarroot (Alas! We did not have them in my day, dear reader. No such luck) and resumed.

"When we got to the <u>dog wagon</u> [underlining added], 'Great' Scott's course last year in Svengalism stood him in good stead, and while he put 'Bill' in a trance we hitched up the horses and the <u>Kennel Club</u> [underlining added]. was ours. Mounting on the roof we drove in great state down Chapel street, amid frantic cheers from the awakened residents, and drew up at the chapel door itself."

"But didn't the campus cops collar you?" inquired one of the gang,

incredulously.

"Oh, of course," said "Easy," scornfully. "They dashed madly up when they heard the rumpus and asked 'Who it is?' [sic: 'Who it is?']. I responded promptly 'Wyneer Bumty-bumph and his gang,' and they said they'd made a mistake and had read about me in the Yale Darns, and quietly withdrew. You fellows know the rest--how 'Bill' came to, at chapel time, and did a rushing trade with the unfortunates who had missed their breakfast. HOW THEY CONTENTEDLY MUNCHED HOT DOGS DURING THE WHOSE SERVICE [caps. added] and how the Faculty put Simple Simon on our trail."

'But didn't they ever do anything?" put in "Footless" Page.

"Certainly not," said "Easy" Wyneer, "when they heard who it was they had a hearty laugh and said I was an 'incorrigible youngster' and 'boys will be boys,' and that was the end of our famous stunt, the abduction of the dog wagon [underlining added].

"How about Bill, 'Easy'?"

"Oh, he did such a good business we've got free lunch there whenever we want it. / Come on up on me." Nothing loath to accept this generous invitation, the crowd sauntered out, bent on making more history at the dog wagon

- 9) Feb. 1, 1896 -- The Yale Record, vol. 24, no. 8, p. 8; the entire item is: "I'm hot stuff," growled the dog. [G. Cohen: i.e., a hot dog] "That's all right" hissed the coffee-pot, "I've got more tin."' [i.e., money]
- 10) Nov. 28, 1896 -- The Yale Record, vol. 25, no. 5, p. 47; title: 'Overheard at Recitation':
- "...THE GRINDS: "Kant's theory was that--it was absurd for so many men to fall below 3.10 for as--Professor Snortem said, Greek was an essential to--the Ultimate Reality in explaining how--that young Sporter got Phi Beta Kap with--waiting on tables and reading all the --fifteen hundred new books added to the classical--dog wagon [underlining added] on bad nights
- 11) Dec. 12, 1896 -- The Yale Record, vol. 25, no. 6, p. 57; the entire item is: 'A motto for the night-lunch wagon-- "Love me, love my dog."'
- 12) June 26, 1897 -- The Yale Record, no. 16, p. 168; title; "The Bull Pup" (a. play): '...SCENE I.
- "...TED: I wish those fellows would buy something besides dates; I'm getting tired of them. (Catching sight of Swipes, a bull pup) hello, pup, where did you come from? How's the nose? Sore yet? Oh, you needn't get grouchy

about a little thing like being burned by a cigar. I didn't mean to do it, and you can go to blazes. If you were my dog, i'd have you cut into small bits and served à la Kennel Club. with mustard and a roll [underlining added], then you could disagree with people to your heart's content...."



13) Oct. 9, 1897 -- The Yale Record. vol. 26, no. 1, p. 5:

"THE KENNELL CLUB?"



- 14) Oct. 23, 1897 -- The Yale Record, vol. 26, no. 2, p. 16; the entire item is: 'FRANK FORT: Why do they have these skins on the hot dogs? 'ALL HOTSIR: That's the bark.'
- 15) Nov. 6, 1897 -- The Yale Record, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 27: 'A CAMPUS INCIDENT

'Many a night a stranger crossing the Campus might have heard a weird sound, something between the whistle of a chestnut-popper and the agonized scream of a never-ceasing saw (not ice). Starting amid the rustling of much paper it would rise, swell into a terrific shriek, ebb, and die away slowly, like the gurgle in the throat of a drowning man. What was it? Unfortunate the man whose breast is full of pity, if ever this sound should reach his ears. It would melt the heart of a beggar, freeze the cheek of an old-clothes dealer, dry up the swamps of Whichkiss, and delight the soul of a vivesector.

'At the first sound passers-by stopped and whispered. "Hist! Can it be the wheezing of an epileptic horse? No; the dogs of the lunch wagon have boiled over and must be escaping [underlining added]. "Impossible; maybe the soda fountain in Dwight Hall is exploding."

'Great awe seized them all. Then they pondered still more deeply. Then somebody guessed, and then they smiled.

'It was the Daily News producing its next editorial.'

[G. Cohen: For an example of the mild disdain of <u>The Yale Record</u> for the (Yale) <u>Daily News</u>, cf. The following brief item in <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 26, no. 3, Nov. 6, 1897, p. 30:

'PROF (sternly): You shouldn't read newspapers during morning chapel,

CUMSO (innocently): I wasn't sir; I had a copy of The Yale News.']

16) Nov. 16, 1897 -- The Yale Record, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 30:

THE KENNEL CLUB AT KLONDIKE

'The little Esquimaux speeds his way;

His heart is never dreary;

Through starless night and snowy day He's always bright and cheery.

For warmth he has a seal-skin coat; For drink his little flagon; For food he worries not one bit--He has his own "Dog-wagon."

17) Feb. 5, 1898 -- The Yale Record, vol. 26, no. 8, page title 'EDITORIAL':

'These are indeed days of degeneracy. The visible muscles of the Owl inordinately twitched when he learned of the sudden departure in the meetings of his wise and temperate scholars, from the practice of Sophistry to the use of the genial and soothing weed. A somewhat similar smilet o'er came him when his "next entry neighbor" also informed him that his cultured protegées [sic: -ée-] had decided to use no violence in regard to the manner in which they would adjust themselves to their chairs, and that in future they would "sit unrestrainedly" around the chosen apartments freely indulging in Hygeia and "hot dogs" [underlining added]

[G. Cohen: Douglas Wilson responded to my query about the meaning of Hygeia: 'My guess is it's "Hygeia water," i.e., a brand of distilled water; there was such a brand at the time, and a pretty common one, I believe. Maybe bottled water and hot dogs were a students' (humorous) version of wine and beefsteak, or something like that.']

"Bear a wary eye," learned ones. Look to it that ye fall not from your high stand of knowingness to shallow Philosophism and mere Traegerism...."

18) Feb. 19, 1898 -- The Yale Record, vol. 26, no. 9, p. C (sic: C); the page contains classified ads, one of which is:

(large letters) 'The Kennel Club'

(very small letters) 'Is the most popular eating Club at Yale.'

(slightly larger letters) 'Stop At

(large letters) 'Billy's Lunch Wagon'

(very small letters) 'When you are looking for good, wholesome food.

Open day and night.'

# 19) March 5, 1898 -- The Yale Record, vol. 26, no. 10, p. 95: 'TREASON OR ACCIDENT?

(subtitles) 'Dastardly Attempt to Blow Up the Dog Wagon Discovered by the Record Sleuth-hounds Just in Time. --Two Seconds More and the Dog Wagon Would Have Been a Mass of Ruins-- An Infernal Machine Discovered Hidden in an Egg-Sandwich--Supposed to Have Been the Work of a Yellow Kid Fanatic.'

'...The authorities have ordered, as a precautionary step that the Co-op. and Majestic keep on hand a full supply of dogs [underlining added] in case of emergency...The Record will publish...several interesting discussions as to whether the modern bill-of-fare, the dog-wagon [underlining added] is practical, and whether the quickly moving peanut-stand hasn't almost superseded. It.'

20) May 28, 1898 -- <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 26, no. 15, p.146: 'ONE IN THE ROAD. 'She clucked again to the horse. (No she was not an old hen, it was merely a little way she had of egging them on.)

"Over yonder," she began, "by that bee-hive--"

"Let's not talk of poultry," said Gerald, "there's something I want to say to you."

"Spring it," said Dorothy.

"I love you!"

"Love me, love my dog," and Dorothy's pearly teeth met the sandwich. ....'

- 21) May 28, 1898 -- <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 26, no. 15, p. 150; the entire item: 'A DOG FANCIER -- The Kennel Club Habitué'
- 22) Feb. 18, 1899 -- The Yale Record, vol. 27, no. 8, p. 79: 'THE SERIOUS OBSTACLE SURMOUNTED

"Lots of men coming down to Sheff. next year, they say.

"Yes, they have a dog wagon there now, you know."'

(G. Cohen: In response to a query of mine about just what 'Sheff.' is,

OED editor Jesse Sheidlower replied:

'19th century Yale was split into two schools, "Ac." and "Sheff.", or the Academical Department (liberal arts) and the Sheffield Scientific School (scientists and engineers). There's a lot about the rivalries etc. in any Yale history.'

And Laurence Horn (Yale U.) then replied:

"...Yes, Sheff. is definitely Sheffield. One of the older gothic buildings here that's used for both academic (e.g. Psychology) and adminstrative (e.g. Yale College Dean's Office) purposes is universally known as SSS, but is officially Sheffield-Sterling-Strathcona Hall. No dog wagons nearby, but there's a nice Mogul food cart parked right across Prospect Street and the "hot dog lady" (as my son used to call her) has a wagon at the Peabody Museum just three blocks from SSS at the foot of Science Hill, so dog-loving science buffs are still welcome."

23) March 18, 1899 -- The Yale Record, vol. 27, no. 10, p. 104: 'THE LATEST ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

'On March 15th at 9:27 P.M., an expedition started under the able leadership of Prof. Whichkiss to explore the frozen regions of the green and to find if possible a north-west passage to Elm street. The expedition took a team of twelve <a href="https://example.com/hot-dogs">hot dogs</a> [underlining added] a sledge for driving purposes, a pair of rubber boots and a toothpick. A diary received by means of carrier chicken contains the following entries:

'FIRST FLIGHT: Crossed the fence and started over north snow mountain. Toothpick fainted from exhaustion. One of the boots was rubbered.

Signed, WHICHKISS

'SECOND FLIGHT: Food getting scarce. Ate the ham off the hammer. No signs of any inhabitants. How much can a polar bear?

Signed, WHICHKISS

'THIRD FLIGHT: Skinned and <u>ate two dogs</u> [underlining added]. All but two men dead from typhoid and malaria. Other boot was rubbered. Signed, WHICHKISS

'TOP STORY: All the others dead of fever. <u>Trapped a sausage</u>
[underlining added] and found meat delicious. Reminded me of our old horse Dobbin. Both boots and the toothpick succumbed to hunger and were left in the snow. Rescued by a party of shovellers...

Signed, WHICHKISS'

24) May 27, 1899 -- The Yale Record, vol. 27, no. 19, p.144; cartoon



A DOG WAGON.

25) June 18, 1899 -- The Yale Record, vol. 27, no. 15, p. 149:

'QUERIES AND THEIR ANSWERS.

...Kennel Klub--(1) Yes, Cerberus is a hot dog [underlining added].

(2)....'

26) Oct. 14, 1899 - <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 28, no. 1, p. C (sic: C); the page contains classified ads, one of which is printed just below. Popik comments in a written note on the page: 'Compare to "Bill the Dog Man" at Cal-Berkeley. Perhaps this is similar to the <u>Ray's Pizzas</u> in New York."' (Of course the presence of Bill/Billy in both places may be just a coincidence.)

'BILLY, Founder of

Yale Kennel Club

Chapel and Elm Streets,

Has opened his store and lunch wagon at
410 Temple street.

Soda, Ice Cream, Confectionery, Etc.'

- 27) Nov. 25, 1899, <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 28, no. 5, p. 45: 'Fair Visitor: WHY DO YOU CALL THAT LITTLE HOUSE A "DOG-WAGON?" Student; BECAUSE IT'S CUR TAILED, I SUPPOSE.'
- 28) Dec. 16, 1899 -- <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 28, no. 5, p. 45:

  '...Promptly at 9 P.M. the Auditorium will appear as a gigantic dogwagon, and will thus literally be a home and gathering place for Yale men, not only from dawn to dark, but in the long watches of the night at well....'
- 30) March 31, 1900 The Yale Record, vol. 28, no. 11, p.107:

  'THE VOYAGE OF THE DOG WAGON [underlining added]

  'The faculty affectionately recommended Milford. I had been looking through the window--for I always look before I leap. It was an ornamental window picturing Diana in pursuit of an evasive bear--rushing the growler, so

to speak. I hailed the dog wagon [underlining added] and caught it on the fly. "Take me to Milford," I exclaimed to the conductor, who turned on the steam. Lighting a cigarette with an unbuttered baking powder biscuit (which was hardly light enough), I said, "Now paint a little mustard on my dog--he doesn't bite" [underlining added].

31) 1900 -- The Yale Jingle Book. This book contains two items on the same page (number: ?), both clearly in reference to the Yale Kennel Club. Together they remove any doubt that the name of the club alluded to the popular belief that dog meat sometimes turned up in sausages. The first one is:



Let us sing of the Yale Kennel Club,

Which makes rapid transit of grub,

Which would bust up the works

Of the Chinese or Turks

Or twist out the staves in a tub.

This item shows (1) a large K, which stands for Kennel (Club), (2) a dog house, and (3) a string of sausages going from the dog house and winding around the K.

The accompanying lyrics seem to refer to the potent/indigestible/unappetizing nature of the food being eaten:

'Let us sing of the Yale Kennel Club,

Which makes rapid transit of grub,....'

At first glance the second line seems to indicate that The Kennel Club was the original fast-food restaurant. But at second glance the line refers to the food making rapid transit through the eater's digestive tract (diarrhea).

'Which would bust up the works

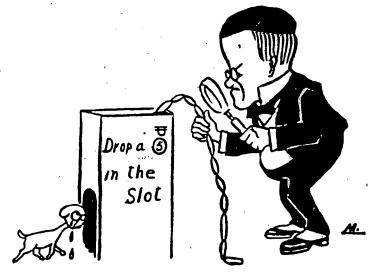
Of the Chinese or Turks,....'

These lines seem to mean that the food is so bad it would destroy the digestive system of even the supposedly hardened Chinese and Turks.

'Or twist out the staves in a tub.'
Apparently a tub is here likened to a stomach or perhaps to the entire thorax and abdomen. (Note the nickname 'Tub'--e.g. 1913 San Francisco Seals catcher 'Tub' Spencer--for someone big and heavyset.) If even a wooden tub would be destroyed by the food at the Kennel Club, one is left to imagine the effect of that food on a Yalie's stomach.

32) 1900 -- The Yale Jingle Book. Here now is the second of the two items referred to in listing #31 just above:

"If it were not for my cat and dog, I think I could not live."



We see here a less than reverent portrayal of the Kennel Club's proprietor, William J. Adams. We see him in the picture examining the sausages to assure their supposed good quality. His dog is shedding tears as he knowingly and reluctantly enters the sausage machine. And Adams acknowledges his debt to cats and dogs for his livelihood by saying: 'If it were not for my cat and dog, I think I could not live.'

- 33) <u>Commemorative Biographical Record.</u> pp. 1396-1397, presents a more laudatoory view of William J. Adams than the above (#32) cartoon. The two pages of the <u>Comm. Biog. Rec.</u> were sent upon request by the New Haven Colony Historical Society (114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, CT 06510), and Popik, Shulman, and I extend our thanks to the Society for its assistance. Here now are excerpts of the two pages:
- a) p.1396: 'WILLIAM J. ADAMS, proprietor of "Yale Dairy Lunch," corner of Chapel and High streets, is one of the most successful restaurant men in New Haven, one whose success in the same length of time in that line stands without an equal in the Elm City. Close and careful attention to the details of his business have been prominent factors in his success, which has given him a most creditable position among the thrifty and reliable business men of his city. Mr. Adams conducted the first lunch wagon in New Haven, being the pioneer in the business [underlining added].

'William J. Adams was born March 9, 1857, in Willimantic, Conn. ...'

b) p.1397: '...William J. Adams was educated in the schools of his native town. When a young man he began business for himself and on his own resources. Success greeted his efforts, and subsequently he took up the business of contracting...and met with success. This business he gave up in order to take up his present line, in which, as in about all his previous undertakings, he has been successful. It was in October, 1894, that Mr. Adams opened the first lunch wagon in New Haven [underlining added]. It stood on Chapel street, where the building of Lewis & Maycock is now located. A lunch wagon was then a decided novelty, and at once became immensely popular. The volume of business done in that small space would have been very acceptable to many merchants with their large storerooms and thousands of dollars worth of stock. Encouraged by his success, Mr. Adams later established three other wagons of the same kind in different parts of the city. When the business became established he profitably disposed of them. ---[G. Cohen: This explains why p. 1396 mentions him being the proprietor of the 'Yale Dairy Lunch' rather than 'The Kennel Club.' The Kennel Club had already been sold, and Adams' new lunch wagon presumably required a new name.]---

Being obliged to surrender his original stand when the Lewis & Maycock building was to be built, he secured the quarters he now occupies, which were tastefully and attractively filled up at considerable expense. --[G. Cohen: Why would the writer mention 'tastefully' here? Perhaps from an awareness that via his 'The Kennel Club' Adams indirectly contributed to the birth of hot dog 'hot sausage'; this was originally a very tasteless reference to the popular belief that dog meat sometimes turned up in sausages. Adams' new lunch wagon was presumably antiseptically cleansed of any possible reference to this belief.]---As a proprietor of this place of business he is but repeating the success of his former venture. By a careful study of his line Mr. Adams has familiarized himself with its every detail, and with his business acumen he is not only able to make his business a popular one with the patrons, but also a profitable one to himself. ...'

34) Oct. 12, 1901 -- The Yale Record, vol. 30, no. 1, p. 7; from a mock classical tragedy, <u>Upagenstos</u>:

'Upagenstos

I have within this desk a red hot dog, Brought from the wheeled wagon of the night, Him will I sick on ye unless ye go.'

Chorus

Once more, by all the gods above take pity.'

35) Oct. 25, 1902 -- The Yale Record, vol. 31, no. 2, p. 22; title: 'On A Hot Dog' [underlining added]

'Much have I traveled with inquiring eye,

And many goodly viands have I seen

Sometimes I've fed upon the festive bean

When time is short, and Chapel draweth nigh.

Oft of one tempting bit, which one could buy

For half a dime, had I been told, in vain.

And never did I taste its joys serene,

Till I resolved that one Hot Dog I'd try. [underlining added]

Then felt I like some haunter of the Bar

When a new tipple bursts upon his gaze,

Or like the RECORD Keeler, when afar

Upon his weary brain, the heavy haze

Is rent in twain and like a star

A drool appears, from out its tangled maze.'

36) March 5, 1904 -- The Yale Record, vol. 32, no. 10, p. 118:

'ANOTHER VERSION.

Mary had a little dog
It played a naughty trick;

Just think--it bit poor Mary so,
The mustard was too thick.'

- 37) Oct. 15, 1904 -- <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 33, no. 1, p.183; an article appears here entitled: 'THE AUTOCRAT OF THE DOG-WAGON."
- 38) March 4, 1905 -- The Yale Record. vol. 33, no. 9; looks like the cover page:



"HUNTING TRIP? How WILL YOU TAKE YOUR DOG?"
"JUST A LITTLE MUSTARD, PLEASE."

## 39) May 20, 1905 -- The Yale Record, vol. 33, no. 14, p.140: 'THE PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

Extract from the Snooze

"The McLaughable prize Essay Competition has been decided in favor of Mr. Wm Grinderout. We misprint his essay in full as follows: "The Private Dog-Wagon and its Relation to Yale Indigestion" [underlining added].

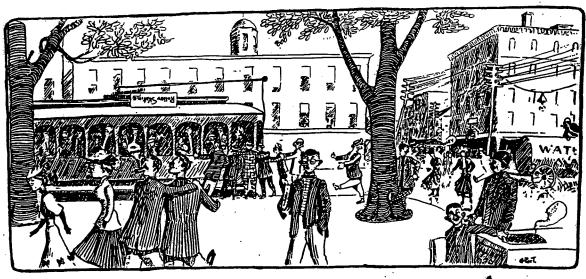
'The menace of private high priced, private dog-wagons cannot be overestimated. Its <u>insidious sandwiches</u> [underlining added] snatch at the very foundations of Yale democracy. "Every dog has its day" they say, but the <u>dog-wagon</u> [underlining added] even at night lures simple students to become slaves of the frying pan. The water-wagon cannot compete with it. A student body once caught in this culinary quicksand must inevitably go to the dogs.

'When the University opens to her sons such a gustorial palace as Commons, why will they persist in masticating elsewhere, why will they not sit contented among the pillars carved in ancient Rome and eat eggs fried in ancient Greece while slaves from Africa's sandy shore pour them out goblets of Buttress Dyke milk?

'Surely their taste is not so perverted that they prefer to sit in a dry goods box whose motto is "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow indigestion cometh." If class spirit can only be properly directed we feel confident that the canine cart will retire into the indefinite obscure and dear old Commons will be filled to overflowing.

'It will then be necessary to collect more money from the Alumni for a new building, and surely this is the chief end of college life!'

40) Oct. 27, 1906, The Yale Record, vol. 35, no. 2, p. 13; note 'ALL HOT' in the lower right hand corner:



As Wie Go.

41) Nov. 10, 1906, The Yale Record, vol. 35, no. 3, p.23:



Kith or Kin?

Anyway, never saw such a thing.

42) Oct. 31, 1908, <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 37, no. 2, p. 18; apparently this cartoon seems to imply that sausage is made at least occasionally of groundhog meat.



43) Oct. 31, 1908, <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 37, no. 2, p. 19: 'TANTALUS

Hungry Heeler in Horace class--"I wish somebody would take me to this 'hot Dog-Star' they're talking about."'

[G. Cohen: My former typist, Mrs. Peggy Pyron, explained to me that the reference here is to Sirius, the Dog Star. During July and August it rises and sets with the sun, thereby supposedly producing the "dog days" of summer. Also, Sirius, located in the constellation Canis Major, is the brightest star in the heavens.']

44) April 24, 1909, <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 37, no. 11, p. 104: 'REMINISCENCES.

Do you remember when you are around? Yes, those were dog days.'

45) April 24, 1909, <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 37, no. 11, p. 108: 'REFINED VAUDEVILLE 10-ACTS-10

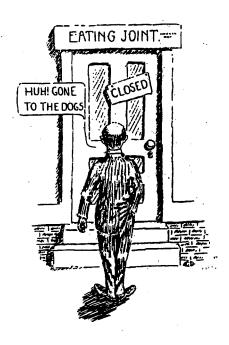
...V

A Hot Specialty.

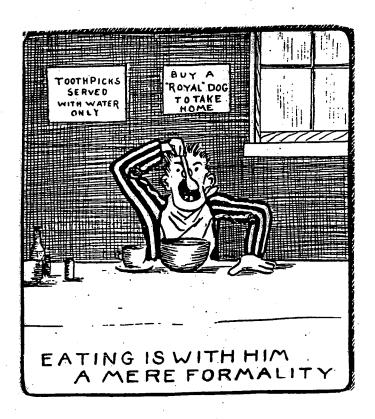
Martin and Fred in their Royal roast "The Trained Dogs."

VI....'

46) Feb. 26, 1910, The Yale Record, vol. 38, no. 9, p. 88:



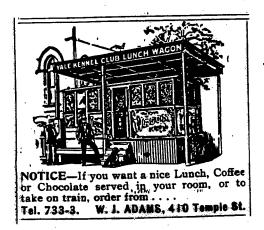
47) May 21, 1910, <u>The Yale Record</u>, vol. 38, no. 14, pp.142-143: 'Daily Chores Of A Simple Student'; the following is one of five drawings of the student on p. 142:



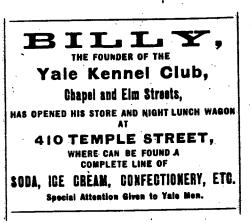
- 48) Various pictures
- 1. NEW HAVEN, Nov. 16, Nov. 16, 1899, p. 4:



# 2. NEW HAVEN, March 10, 1900, p. 4:



3. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 7, 1899, p. 2:

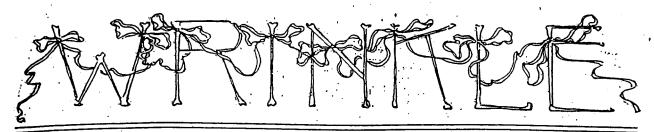


- V. University of Michigan (in all three examples, 'hot dog' = spiffily dressed fellow)
- 1) Wrinkle (U of Michigan), Oct. 1894, vol. 2, no. 1, p.3: drawing of three fashionably dressed young men; underneath:

  'Both

A Suit of Clothes, great wonders wrought, Two Greeks a "hot dog" freshman sought. The Clothes they found, their favor bought. A prize! The foxy rushers thought. Who's caught?'

-----[For drawing, see next page]-----



VOL. II.

OCTOBER 18, 1894.

NO 1



Both.

A Suit of Clothes, great wonders wrought.
Two Greeks a "hot dog" freshman sought.
The Clothes they found, their favor bought.
A prize! The foxy rushers thought.
Who's caught?

- 2) Wrinkle, June 19, 1897, vol. 14, no. 14, no. 7 (This is the entire item): "Brown's a hot dog, isn't he?
  "Yes, he has so many pants."
- 3) Wrinkle. Feb. 17, 1898, vol. 5, no. 5, p. 3: 'WRINKLE'S FAVORITES.

'The jester doffs his cap and bells
And dons his cap and dancing togs.
And point device among the swells.
Felicitates the "college dogs."

VI. Cornell's humor magazine, The Widow

1) The Widow (Cornell) vol. 3, no. 1, Oct. 1, 1896, p. 10; 'Overheard at the Cafe': 'Two/Sophomores were defying dyspepsia with cheese sandwiches and mince pies, while Del, the billiard-parlor-Cascadilla-Pharmacy-corner-grocery-store copy was touching John for his nightly lunch. This prepared, John fussed about his supplies in a drowsy, contented manner, absent-mindedly pouring three glasses of water into the milk-cooler--when the backs of all three happened to be turned to him.

'Suddenly the door slid back and a Senior rushed in, bringing with him a gust of the cold, damp air without. Cheered by a <a href="https://example.com/html/>hot dog [underlining added]">hot dog [underlining added]</a> and a cup of steaming coffee the Senior became loquacious.'

- 2) The Widow (Cornell) vol. 3, no. 4, Nov. 19, 1896, p. 62; 'Overheard at the Cafe': It was the evening after the inter-class boat race and the two Sophomores were discussing hot dogs [underlining added] and tie races. The Junior had nothing to say... Finally the Senior broke the silence and a piece of apple pie by remarking....'
- 3) The Widow (Cornell) vol. 3, no. 5, Dec. 3, 1896, p. 78; 'Overheard at the Cafe': 'All the fellows were out of town, and as a last resort the Senior stepped over to the wagon for a sandwich. There was only one customer there when he entered, a long, lean, lanky man with Mother Hubbard whiskers and a toothless smile. He had a cup of hot coffee in one hand and a dog [underlining added] in the other...

'As for the Senior, he had felt himself completely outclassed. "He didn't pay for his coffee," he said, at length.

"To say nothing of the dog," [underlining added] said John.'



All the fellows were out of town, and as a last resort the Senior stepped over to the wagon for a sandwich. There was only one customer there when he entered, a long, lean, lanky man with Mother Hubbard whiskers and a toothless smile. He had a cup of hot coffee in one hand and a dog in the other.

"Yes," he was saying to John, "the way to get rich is to find some means of obtaining a valuable article from some useless raw material. See the man who gets sugar out of sugar cane and the man who gets coal out of a coal mine. I myself once thought of recruiting an army out of army-worms. But the most paying thing I ever got into was running combination freaks. They drew one salary, had one railroad and hotel bill and were twice the attraction. I had a living skeleton with a rubber skin a bearded lady with an iron jaw and—did you ever see any of my attractions?"

"No, I never did," admitted John, "but I once saw an Albino who weighed four hundred pounds."

"Are you sure she was an Albino?" asked the stranger anxiously.

"Yes. Why?"

"It hardly seems possible to me that one so heavy could be so light."

pulled his whiskers up around his ears and shuffled out. leaving John somewhat dazed

As for the Senior, he had felt himself-completely outclassed.

"He didn't pay for his coffee," he said, at. length.

"To say nothing of the dog," said John.

4

The Widow (Cornell), December 3, 1896, p. 78. --- Note the 'dog' on the fork.

4) The Widow (Cornell) vol. 3, no. 6, Dec. 19, 1896, p. ?: 'At The Boarding House Table':

"Christmas is coming," said the table, "and I'll have to get on my legs

again. With the new year I turn over a new leaf."'

'The different articles of food felt the table beneath them and thought it was a high-roller, no heed was paid to its remarks. The mustard and the butter were holding a heated poker discussion, the latter claiming it was well to stand pat, whether strong or not. The mustard maintained on the other hand, that from the landlady's point of view a full house was the only thing that paid.

'A couple of wieners--well known as skins and <u>hot dogs</u> [underlining added] upon games of chance--sided with the mustard; but the butter, fearing it would be outdone took to abuse.

"I never sausage impertinence! Of all the impudent scoundrels, you two are the wurst."

'At this point the sugar-tongs, displaying a little sand [B. Popik: = courage] ended the argument by pinching the butter and putting it in the salt-cellar.'

- 5) <u>The Widow</u> (Cornell) vol. 5, no. 1, Sept. 29, 1898, p. 5: "Freshman Primer, in Three Easy Lessons: 'LESSON I.
- A Is for Armory, where good freshmen drill, Where we all get excuses, whenever we're ill.
- B Is for "busted," a disease without germ,
  Take care you don't catch it at the end of the term.
- C Stands for "cust," which are made without pain, But if taken too often may lead to a strain.
- D Stands for <u>dogwagon</u> [underlining added], where night lunches grow; Where hot drinks of coffee and tea always flow.
- E Is for engineers, the poor greasy grinds,
  Who work in the shops and have "wheels" in their "minds."
- F Is for Frankfurts, those wily old <u>dogs</u> [underlining added] Some made from sheeps and some made from hogs.
- G Stands for "grog," which freshmen should shun, It consumes a man's brains and most of his "mun." [B. Popik: i.e., money]
- H Stands for Hoy, who is every man's friend, But whose will, which is iron, no effort can bend.
- Is for "interest," which you all should show And when there's a ball game you surely must go.'

- 6) The Widow (Cornell) vol. 5, no. 2, Oct. 13, 1898, p. 21. 'Freshman primer. LESSON III
  - ...Y Is for You, we mean every one,
    We give you fair warning we're after your "mun."
    - Z Is for Zinck's on fair Aurora street, Where you obtain sauerkraut, <u>dogs</u> [underlining added] and pickled pig's feet.'
- 7) The Widow (Cornell) vol. 5, no. 10, March 2, 1899, p. 158; 'Two Miles .

  After' [This is a story.]

  'Dogwagon [underlining added] Smith strode down the Hill with majestic strides, carefully picking his way.'
- 8) The Widow (Cornell) vol. 5, no 11, March 16, 1899, p.174:



GIVING HIM THE COLD SHOULDER.

- 9) The Widow (Cornell) vol. 6, no. 2, Oct. 19, 1899. 'No Indeed':

  'Just because a Freshman sits at the tail [underlining added] and eats
  Frankfurters, he should not consider himself a wag [underlining added].
- 10) 1905 -- The Widow (Cornell), vol. 13, no. 2, Nov. 1905, p. 61:
  'A dog-wagon keeper named Lou
  Of onions and dog made a stou,
  And when this great treat
  Was ready to eat
  All the students around murmured, "Phou!"'
- 11) The Widow (Cornell), vol. 13, no. 4, Dec. 1905, p. 156; cartoon: 'Fast Going To The "Dogs".'



12) The Widow (Cornell), vol. 13, no. 4, Dec. 1905, p. 156:



Dog WAGON KEEPER (Solus):—I ain't got no sympathy with these here people who kick on my grub. It's a case of "Love me, love my dogs" around here.

13) 1906 -- The Widow (Cornell), vol. 13, no. 8, March 1906, p. 324; 'At The Dog Wagon':

'Stood -- "Where's the proprietor?"
Cook-- "He's just went out to get some lunch."'

### VII. Harvard Lampoon

Starting with the fall semester 1894 I read through 7 1/2 years of issues; and my eyes were peeled for anything pertaining to sausages or to the 'night lunch wagon,' nicknamed the 'dog-wagon' by Harvard students (Babbitt 1900: 32)

1) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, Oct. 24, 1894, p. 10, 'Lampy's Guide to Harvard' [Lampy is a jester], right col.: '...Full and explicit directions will be given as to the proper course of action in emergencies; where Freshmen may play billiards; where the West End car-station should be; how to get in and out of buildings and town; and the hours of the <u>Night Lunch Wagon</u> [G. Cohen: my underlining].

- 2) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, Nov. 12, 1894, p. 26, 'Lampy's Guide to Harvard, II': '...As no guide to Cambridge would be complete without a list of the hotels, cafés, etc., which cater to the elite 150, we proceed to describe them somewhat in detail.
  - I. The Night Lunch Wagon; patronized by diners-out, dilettantes and Professor Scaler. Location near Co-op. Hours from six to six. No dogs allowed at large. [G. Cohen: my underlining]'
- 3) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, Dec. 18, 1894, p. 59: 'Rushing the growler -- Getting a dog at the night lunch.' -- (this is the entire item. Also <u>rush the growler</u> was slang for 'send for beer.')
- 4) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, March 12, 1895, p. 122, 'Phakulty Notice': 'For the benefit of those students who have apparently not received those unique announcements of the Phakulty, explaining the "Laws of Etiquette in the Household" or who having received them, have thoughtlessly dropped them down the register, we are requested to publish them in these columns...
  - 4. <u>No student shall keep a dog in a College room: the eating parlor of the Night Lunch is the proper place for such bric-a-brac....' --[G. Cohen: my underlining]</u>
- 5) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, April 13, 1895, p. 11, 'Foster's Dinners For The Week.' -- (No mention of sausages here)
- 6) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, June 26, 1895, p. 137, 'Extracts From recent Examination Papers':
  - "...4. Explain the following terms (leave out one) -- Poco, Stinkey Hinker, Cornell, Night Lunch [G. Cohen: my underlining], Lunch-Pat, Class-Day Punch Act, Yale "Crawl," Float Day, Chop Sin.'
- 7) Harvard Lampoon, Oct. 10, 1895, p. 12:

  'First picknicker -- Won't you have some of my canned sausage.

  Second ditto -- 'No, thank you, the change is too great. When I was young we used to tie the can to the dog's tail. Now they seem to put the "dog" right into the can.'
- 8) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>. Nov. 22, 1895, p. 69, 'House and Yard Rules Revised': '...4. No student shall be allowed to keep dogs in his room, either to be or not to be eaten on the premises.'

9) Harvard Lampoon, Jan. 31, 1896, p. 130 (tongue in cheek):

'...Really, Cambridge isn't such a bad place after all, if you will just consider for a moment. The Poco Endowment Fund, the Night Lunch. [G. Cohen, my underlining], Foster's and Sanborn's are all things to be very thankful for. Then the gymnasium is finished and we have won the chess fight after ten days' hard struggle --it isn't so bad as it might appear on first sight.'

- 10) Harvard Lampoon, Feb. 24, 1896, p. 157. A drawing includes the Night Lunch Wagon, on which is written HOT FRANKFURTS.
- 11) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, March 26, 1896, p. 7. Cartoon depicting the NIGHT LUNCH sign being stolen

12) Harvard Lampoon, March 28, 1896, p. 16, 'Chimes':

'As the University has so increased in numbers since the Midyears, it would seem only fitting that chimes, rendering appropriate tunes, should be placed on some of the most notable buildings. LAMPY offers a few suggestions:

University -- "I want yer, my honey."

Harvard -- "The Liberty Bell."

Fogg Museum -- "I wonder why."

Foster's -- "The New Bully," and "The Whistling Coon."

The Gymn -- 'Only a button."

Grays -- "Blow, ye winds, blow."

Memorial -- "The Colored 400."

Night Lunch -- "Papa wouldnt buy me a bow-wow."'

[G. Cohen: my underlining]

13) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, April 4, 1896, p. 29, 'Scene Harvard Square.' The following two paragraphs clearly refer to the Night Lunch Wagon, which was a converted omnibus (picture, <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, March 25, 1896, p. 7):

'In a car oily with the smell of lamp-stoves a double row of freshmen stood waiting and gripping their ten centses, while a voice at one end inquired at intervals. "Chopped or sliced?" "Mustard?"

[G. Cohen: 'Mustard' must be for frankfurters. 'Chopped or sliced' were evidently onions for hamburgers. The double line of students is indicative of the Night Lunch Wagon's popularity.] 'Presently a voice in an ulster progressed down the aisle repeating patiently, "Fares, please! Fares!" Mechanically the freshies paid and received their change; and it was not until the Yard Policeman had

made good his escape that the innocents realized that they must get their chocolate straight for one night.'

14) Harvard Lampoon, May 15, 1896. p.94, 'Lampy's alphabet':

'A for the Annex, called Radcliffe by man;

B for Boston, where one oft spends a penny;

[etc., etc.]

N for the Night Lunch, its dogs and its pork.'

[G. Cohen: my underlining; this seems to be the <u>Harvard</u> <u>Lampoon</u>'s first clear mention of 'dogs' as sausages.

Also, see item #12 above, March 28, 1896, which includes: 'Night Lunch -- "Papa wouldn't buy me a bow-wow."']

- 15) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, June 12, 1896, p. 155, cartoon, 'A HOT FRANK-FÜRTER,' i.e., an angry man from Frankfurt.
- 16) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, June 27, 1896, p. 189: 'SPECIMEN EXAMINATION PAPERS

...PHYSICS B

- 1. A dog running down a blind alley at the rate of 100 meters a minute encounters a sandbag dropped from a balloon 1000 meters above ground, initial velocity 500 meters a second. Find:
  - (a) specific gravity of dog one second after impact,
  - (b) <u>fluctuation next day in market price of Bologna sausages</u>.' [G. Cohen: my underlining]
- 17) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, June 27, 1896, p. 193, 'The Story of the Founding of Boston':

'Boston was founded in 1625 by the great-great-great-great-grand-father of John L. Sullivan. Elihu Sullivan and his wife Prudence came across from their home in France in a small open boat, built by Watson. They had not been two years on the sea when the food gave out; by means of fishing, however, they succeeded in keeping alive until they reached the shores of Massachusetts. It is reported that they went immediately to a <u>night lunch wagon</u> [G. Cohen: my underlining]. After a hasty meal they went to work....'

18) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, June 27, 1896, p. 194, 'Parable of the Night Food Vender':

'There was a certain man whose name was Foster, who dwelt in the land of Harvard near unto Radcliffe, where bad language and nuisances waxed hot. This same man kept a market-place, where he sold dogs for the mouth

and horses for the throat.

[G. Cohen: my underlining. 'dogs' = sausages. 'Horses for the throat'-this seems to be a weak pun based on 'hoarse throat'].

And behold! There came in unto him many of the first hour who felt in their hearts that they had been long in Cambridge. And at this the goodman waxed wroth for they made light of his wares, and he cried out aloud, "Hit up the door." But these men murmured against him... [etc., etc.]'

19) Harvard Lampoon, Nov. 25, 1896, p. 88:

"...Speaking of foot-ball," began the Jester, putting a check on his delight... "What do you think of rushin' one?"

[G. Cohen: <u>rush one</u> derives from <u>rush the growler</u> 'send someone for beer']

"That's bad enough, but I find Wiener worst,"...'

20) Harvard Lampoon, Jan. 15, 1897, p. 159, 'Then And Now':

'In days of old, the gallant knight
Whø wished his glory to enlarge
Would seek renown in many a fight,
And on the foemen make a charge.

But now the doughty Harvard lad, When hopes of cash are far from large, And "dogs and coffee" must be had --

At "Herbie" Foster's makes a charge.

[G. Cohen: 'dogs and coffee'--provides the second clear example in the <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> of 'dogs' = sausages; see May 15, 1896 for the first one. -- Foster's was an eatery frequented by Harvard students; students who 'make a charge' there are evidently charging something to their account.]

21) Harvard Lampoon, April 9, 1898, p. 28; 'By The Way:

"...lbie," observed LAMPY...have you a firm hold upon the dogs of war?"

"I have," replied the bird, as he grasped six of Foster's frankfurters...

22) Harvard Lampoon, April 9, 1898, p. 35; 'Dinner'

(Menu consisting of various humorous items, one of which is Bow Wow!. Incidentally, some other items on the menu are consomme with noodles, olives, scalloped oysters, broiled salmon with cucumbers, squash, onions,

pickles, boiled rice, and plum pudding, hot, with brandy sauce. But what is 'Halfwater sauce'?)

#### DINNER.

Comesooner, with Poodles.

Oilies.

Sealery.

Escaped Oysters.

Spoiled Someone, with Newcomers.

Roast Ribs of Beast, Dished Gravey. Oiled and Smashed Potatoes. Shampigeons.

Swash. Stringy Beans.

Unions. Boiled Ice.

Tickles. Halfwater Sauce.

Bow Wow!

Bum Pudding, hard, with bran sauce.

Knives.

Forks.

Plates.

Napkins.

IORIAL HALL,

23) Harvard Lampoon, June 18, 1898, p. 148; 'By The Way:

"Where have you remained?" asked the Moor as the feathered biped entered the Sanctum.

"You needn't say remained, I've never mained before," pouted the bird.

"But I just had a dog for nothing."

"How's that?" asked LAMPY, tapping the keg.

"Had it on a roll," answered the Ibis, grinning from both ears to the other.

"You're devouring so many dogs, I fear me you will become a Foster child," moaned the Moor...'

[G. Cohen: 'Foster child'--in reference to Foster's eatery in Cambridge whose menu included frankfurters]

24) Harvard Lampoon, Oct. 25, 1898, p. 8; 'By The Way':

"...Regular bunco game, eh? Murmured the Moor, merrily.

'But tell me, people, why is de Freshman class like a Foster dog in de Charles River at 3 A.M.?

[G. Cohen: Hot frankfurters were sold at Foster's eatery.]

"Don't know. Why is it?" from the Bird and Buffoon.

[G. Cohen: Buffoon = the Jester, i.e., Lampy]

"I'm blamed if I can tell you," snickered the Slave, while LAMPY and the bis violently bit their rubber necks.'

[G. Cohen: Point or joke of this passage: ?]

25) <u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, May 10, 1899, p. 87. Picture entitled 'A Stunning Fellow' portrays a young tough with a club looking through the boards of a fence into a yard. This is a picture of a dog-killer, i.e., someone hired to kill dogs (stray or otherwise) with a club and give the carcasses to unscrupulous sausage makers. But there is no evidence that this practice ever occurred in Cambridge.



A STUNNING FELLOW.

26) Harvard Lampoon, May 8, 1901, p. 12; 'The Beans of Memorial':

'How sad to my soul are the meals of old Cambridge,

When grim indigestion recalls them to mind!

The frugal hot dog, the éclair in its dotage.

[G. Cohen: This is the first attestation of <u>hot dog</u> in the <u>Harvard Lampoon</u> (vs. simply <u>dog</u> (without preceding <u>hot</u>, which occurred already earlier]

The mixed egg-and-milk with sweet nutmeg refin'd

The long-delayed wheat-cakes the dairy maids bring us,

The leaden corn-roll, the hygienic fish-ball,

And all the Dutch koumysses Rammy can sling us

Are naught to the beans of Memorial Hall, --

Those stolid baked beans, those despondent baked beans

Those cheerless baked beans at Memorial Hall!'

[G. Cohen: A second verse follows in a similar vein but with no mention of hot dog.]

27) Oct. 31, 1901, pp. 30-31. Cartoon: 'Herbie Arrives In The Philippines'
The cartoon depicts, among other things, a dog being roasted on a spit,

with a sign at one side: HOT DOG. ----

Herbie is Herbie Foster, who ran an eating place in Cambridge. Why he left for the Philippines is uncelar to me, but he did go. Cf. The Harvard Lampoon, Oct. 14, 1901:

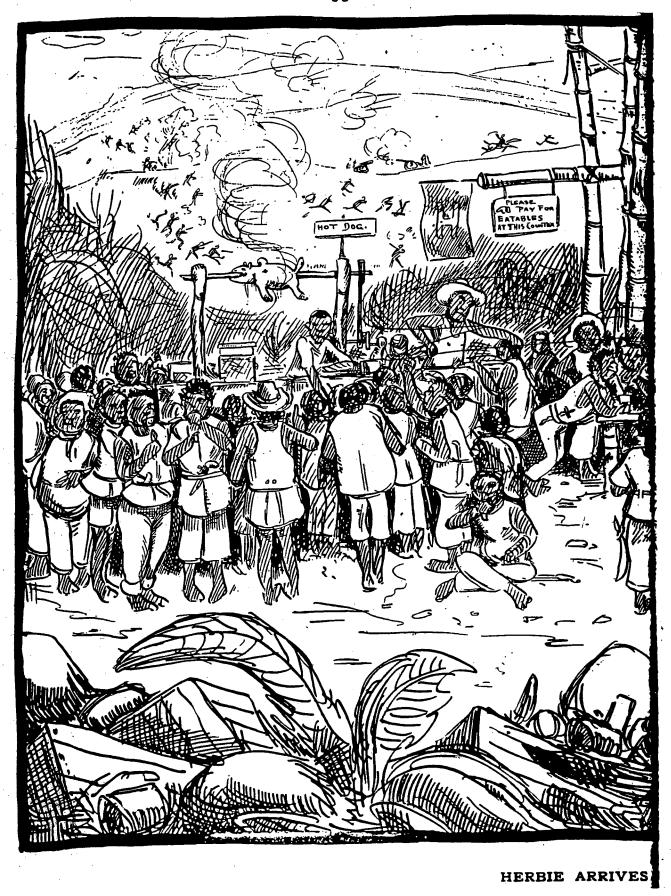
'...Herbie has been called--presumably by the <u>Voice</u>--to a wider sphere of activity than was afforded him in Cambridge. His mission is no less than the civilization of the benighted and happy Filipinos. The savage with an impaired digestion remains to be found. Dyspepsia is the earmark, the distinctive prerogative of civilization. And to the Filipinos, with barbaric ability to surround pabulum and minds untutored in the potent virtues of the egg-and-milk, Herbie will prove almost as effective in the cause of civilization as a thirteen-inch gun.

Cf. also Nov. 13, 1901, p. 47 (<u>Harvard Lampoon</u>), with its poem

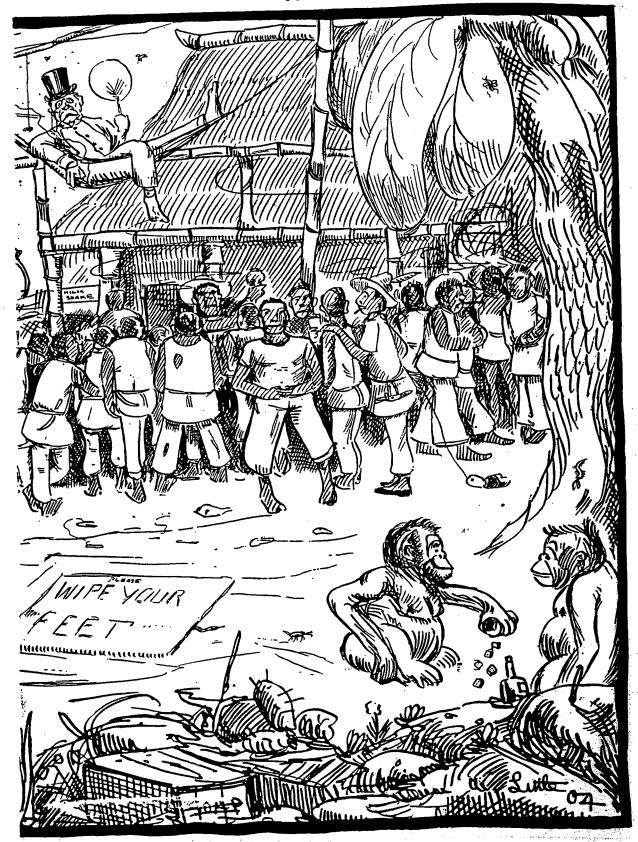
Cf. also Nov. 13, 1901, p. 47 (<u>Harvard Lampoon</u>), with its poem 'Foster's' which makes clear that Foster is no longer in Cambridge; e.g.

'And we'll never sniff again
The smell of Foster's stand?...'

(See the next two pages for a photocopy of the full-spread cartoon.)



Harvard Lampoon. Oct. 31, 1901, p. 30.; left page of a full spread



<u>Harvard Lampoon</u>, Oct. 31, 1901, p. 31; Right page of a full spread entitled 'Herbie Arrives in the Philippines.' A slight part of the picture is lost due to the binding. --- The old man in the hammock must be Herbie Foster.

28) Harvard Lampoon, Dec. 15, 1902, p. 90, 'By The Way':

'The Slave was dining off a bottle of ale and a few roasted chestnuts from the punch-bowl, when Lampy blew in the door with a dynamite bomb and clambered in through the ruins.

'The Sultan of Sulu regarded him darkly. Lampy produced a sausage and proceeded to encase it in the manuscript of his latest poem.

"What are yo' doing'? inquired the Bête Noir [G. Cohen: sic: no <u>-e</u> in <u>Noir</u>].

Trying it on the dog," answered the Master of Horse.'

[G. Cohen: Willard Gore, Student Slang, 1896, p. 4, says: 'horse...A joke, especially a broad and humiliating joke.' --- And cf. Harvard Lampoon, Nov. 21, 1902, p. 75: 'QUERY -- is "horsing" a man necessarily trying to make a jackass out of him?'

29) Harvard Lampoon, Oct. 15, 1924, p. 78; title: 'Hot Dog'
'There once was a long German hound
Whose legs were so short that she found
That she needed a skate
To uphold what she ate
And keep it from scraping the ground

She had a young pup by her side
Whom she told, with a motherly pride,
To begin to reduce
While his belt was still loose
And the space neath his tummy was wide.

"No one wants one who is fat,"
She complained with a sign, and at that
A man from the pound
Who'd been snooping around
Made a grab for her right where she sat.

"Obesity," so spake the bum,

"Has a very high value to some,
Cheer up," and he strove,
As he lit the gas stove
To console her, "The wurst's yet to come."

"Hot momma!" the little pup cried,
As he dropped a wet tear by her side

And it sizzled and spat
While it mixed with the fat
In which his poor mother was fried.'

#### VIII. Stanford U.

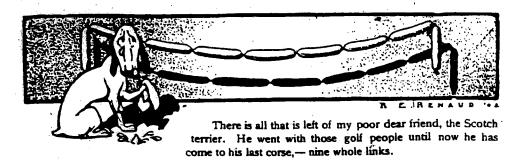
1) The Chapparal (Stanford U.) vol. 6, no. 11, March 10, 1905, p. 143:



What's the difference between the hash you get at home and that you get at the Inn?

One is bona fide and the other is bony fide.

## 2) The Chapparal (Stanford U.), vol. 2, no. 1, Sept. 5, 1900, p.5:



3) The Chapparal (Stanford U.), August 28, 1906, vol. 8, p. 1; title: 'Loss of Appetite':

'WHEN E'ER I eat a doughnut fried In best Chicago lard, I feel quite queer in my inside, And have to swallow hard; I used to think that sausages Were simply out of sight, But since I've read "The Jungle" I Have lost my appetite.

G. F. M.'

IX. University Of California-Berkeley

1) The Pelican (U. of Cal.-Berkeley) Dec. 1905 (several issues), vol. 3, no. 2,

p. 20, advertisement:



2) The Blue and Gold, 1880, vol. 7, p. 92 -- Yearbook:

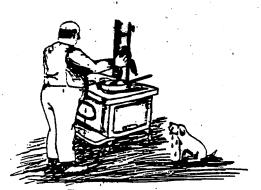
THE BLUE AND GOLD.







## 3) The Pelican (U. of Cal. Berkeley) April 1908, vol. 5, no. 4, p. 11:



Putting on Dog.

IX. U.S. Naval Academy -- 1894 yearbook says 'hot' see' 'dog' but does not contain 'hot dog'

Pp. 66-68 contain 'Vocabulary of Words in Daily Use at the U.S.N. A.' A few items are of interest here:

1) p. 67: 'Salt horse -- Pork served on board ship.'

Evidently, irreverent student thoughts about the food served included not only dog-meat but horse-meat too.

2) p. 67: 'Hot -- See "Dog."'

But there is no entry 'Dog,' only one for 'Doggy' (= swell). This <u>doggy</u> must be connected with <u>put on the dog</u>, 'be very stylish.' Evidently <u>hot</u> and <u>doggy</u> were synonymous in the 1894 Naval Academy slang. For example, one also finds 'Knock -- See <u>biff</u>'; <u>Biff</u> is defined as 'to do a thing well; with no mention made there of <u>knock</u>. i.e., <u>knock</u> is simply synonymous with <u>biff</u>.

Similarly, 'Grease -- See Bootlick,' with the two being synonymous.

I mention all this to set aside the assumption that the writers of the yearbook intended to mention <u>hot dog</u> under <u>dog</u>. If they had wanted to include <u>hot dog</u> in their list they would have presented it as <u>hot dog</u>, not under dog.

So 1895, not 1894, remains the earliest year in which hot dog is attested.

X. West Point ---- The Howitzer, 1900, is the West Point Military Academy yearbook, and hot dog is mentioned. By 1993 this attestation caught the

attention of word researcher David Shulman as one of the three earliest attestations of <u>hot dog</u> (the other two being Gore 1896 and Babbitt 1900), and all three involved college slang. This observation led Shulman to emphasize correctly that the origin of the term <u>hot dog</u> is to be found in college slang rather than Coney Island (or the Polo Grounds).

XI. Columbia University (NYC).

Columbia Jester. The (student humor-magazine), April 1, 1901ff. I had only limited time to read this publication. Vol. 2, April 15, 1902, p. 208: 'THE DOG

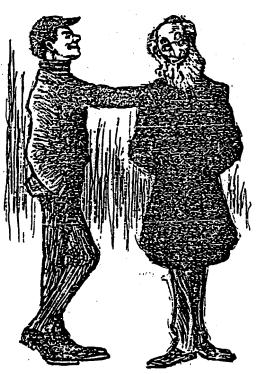
'The Dog is a very fine animalcule, so fine you cannot see. He is used for pets and lunch room...'

--- My thanks to Hollee Haswell (Curator of Columbiana; Low Library)

#### XII. Princeton University

1. The Tiger, Feb. 1900, vol. 10, no. 6, p. 76:

74



The Boot = lick=er

Children, this is the cunning Boot-lick-er, And by no honest means can you deter The awful monster from his evil game To flatter Profs and to corrupt those same.

He whispers praise into the eager ear,
And blows his victims off to ale and
beer.

Making them fancy, as he aptly can, They are the warmest Hot Dogs in the 2. <u>The Tiger</u>, Dec. 15, 1922. Title: 'The Funeral Of A Frankfurter' '(Being the Obituary of One who Died a Dog's Death.)

'Last night two Freshmen--any two--met on Nassau Street. Dialogue.

"What say we eat?"

"Hot Dog."

It was patent to all observers that the expression, known to have been sick and ailing for some time, was positively pitiful in its attempt to carry off the situation. The once jocund Hot Dog, bon mot of clubs, dairy lunches, sub-deb parties, freshwater colleges--author of more havoc than the wolf of wall [sic: lower case w-] Street--had at last given evidence of senility. But who suspected the end to be so near at hand?

'At twelve o'clock, Philadelphia time, Hot Dog departed this life.

'The Freshman repeated the remark he had made--it was the 639,705,401st time the thing had been said--and the strain proved too much for the already wornout epithet.

'When the TIGER reporter managed to gain admittance to the palatial residence of the deceased (which was accomplished by hammering the garbage can/until the lid came off) he found him lying peacefully in bread. There was not a smile on the face of even his staunchest supporters.

'It is rumoured by those who know that H. D. left a good roll behind him.

'Alas, the glory that was Grease! B. N

B. N. B., Jr.'

#### CHAPTER 3

# HOT DOG--NON-COLLEGE MATERIAL ILLUSTRATING THE 19C. POPULAR BELIEF THAT DOG MEAT MIGHT TURN UP IN SAUSAGES

'The Methuen gazette editor "infers" that dog-meat sausages is a new article of food. Bless you[r] soul man--it's as old as <u>your granny</u>.'
---- <u>Boston Times</u>, Sept. 18, 1838, p. 2.

- 1. VARIOUS EARLY JOKES/STORIES/SONGS WITH REFERENCE TO DOG MEAT (SOMETIMES HORSE) SHOWING UP IN SAUSAGES
- 1838 -- New Orleans Daily Picayune, June 6, 1838, (p. ?; the upper left -hand corner gives the title of the newspaper, under which is the date), col. 4: 'There is everything in a name -- A butcher in New York having a lot of "sassenges" on hand which he could not sell on account of their being a little tainted or else came from a neighborhood where dogs were scarce, hit upon the right method to get rid of them. He just called them "Victoria sausages," and they went like wild-fire.'
- 1838 --NY Commercial Advertiser, July 6, 1838 (p. ?; the upper right-hand column gives the title of the newspaper, under which is (Friday Evening, July 6') col. 4:

  'Sausages have fallen in price one half, in New York, since the dog killers have commenced operations.

  'Thus speaks an Eastern editor. We presume he will be here in a day or two, with flocks of his readers, to take advantage of the market.'
- 1838 -- Boston Times, July 14, 1838, p. 2, col. 2:

  'In Saxony they make cheese out of potatoes; in Cincinnati they make combs out of pigs' toenails; in Holland they make clam chowder out of frogs; in New York they make sassengers out of---what?'
- 1838 -- Boston Times, July 25, 1838, p. 2, col. 2; title: 'Wellerisms-Horiginal':
  '..."Vell, if I a[i]nt mad now I soon shall be, as the dog said to the sassenger man just afore he vos a goin to be cut up."...'
- 1838 -- Baltimore Sun, Aug. 4, 1838, p. 1, col. 4: 'The whole number of dogs slaughtered in Philadelphia, within the last

eighteen days, is five hundred and twenty-eight. Sausages are a perfect drug in the market.'

- 1838 -- Boston Times, Sept. 18, 1838, p. 2, col. 1:

  'The Methuen gazette editor "infers" that dog-meat sausages is a 
  \new article of food. Bless you[r] soul man--it's as old as your granny.'
- 1838 -- Boston Times, Sept. 21, 1838, p. 2, col. 1:

  'The Transcript has come out decidedly in favor of horse flesh as an article of food. Commend us to dog meat sassengers!'
- 1839 -- New Orleans Daily Picayune, July 31, 1839, p. 2, col. 4:

  "Sausagising"

  'The dogs in Baltimore are becoming extremely scarce since the new system of "sausagising" has been carried into effect there.'
- 1843 ----Passages from the NYC newspaper <u>The Subterrranean</u>. --The \$\int 0/28/1843\$ article below refers to a Bologna sausage with a piece of bread as 'a spurious dog sandwich,' thereby providing a linguistic prototype of the hot dog. The other articles tell of a scandal in New Jersey, where slaughtered dogs and perhaps also dogs picked up dead on the street were sold for eating purposes to an unsuspecting public.
- 1843 -- <u>Subterranean</u>. June 7, 1845, p. 2, col. 5:

  'If Hoboken were in any other state, and freed from the injurious effects of sword-fish liquors, dog sandwiches, and pilfering Jerseymen, it would be a Paradise.'
- 1843 -- <u>Subterranean</u>, Sept. 16, 1843, p. 76, col. 2; 'Discharge of Thieves and Blackguards':
- "...and their absolute want of character renders them unable to get employment from anybody. The city cannot consistently give them employment again, so that they are shut out even from the business of dog-killing."
- 1843 -- <u>Subterranean</u>, Oct. 28, 1843, p. 125, col. 2:

  'A Bologna sausage or two with a piece of bread would be of advantage to those whose appetite might lead them to partake of a spurious dog sandwich.'
- 1843 -- <u>Subterranean</u>, Nov. 11, 1843, p. 140, col. 4; 'Perils Of Jersey--Attempt to Poison Col. Johnson':

'We have had occasion to warn our readers against the perils of the above God-forsaken state, and never was the necessity of caution exemplified in a stronger manner than by a recent occurrence connected with Col. Johnson's visit to Newark. It appears from all the information we have been able to gather on the above subject, that at a supper got up for the old veteran (doubtless with the deliberate design stated at the head of this article) a number of dog sandwiches were "rung in" and assiduously placed within his reach...'

[G. Cohen: The editor and writer of this piece, Mike Walsh, goes on to say that Col. Johnson was prevented from eating them at the last minute by one of *the boys* -- Walsh's italics]

'The number of dogs sacrificed yearly to this nefarious and disgusting purpose is almost inconceivable, and the worst feature of it is, that in the preparation of these articles no distinction is made between dogs who are slaughtered for the business and those who perish from disease. It is estimated that the head dog killer of this city made \$3000 out of his last summer's contract by selling the carcases of his canine victims to the Jersey sandwich butchers. Nay, to such an extent is this infamous business carried, that there are a regular lot of Jerseymen who hang about the ferries on the other side, to seduce away and capture every dog who goes over in the boats with his master. A gentleman of our acquaintance informs us that he has lost in this way seven valuable animals in his visits to Hoboken during the last season....'

1843 -- <u>Subterranean</u>, November 18, 1843, p. 146, col. 1; 'Mass Meeting Of Dogs On The Jersey Sandwich Question':

(G. Cohen: Walsh reported regularly on mass meetings for one political reason or another and here humorously applies this type of article to the

Jersey dog-sandwich scandal):

'We understand that a great and solemn convention of a large number of the most respectable dogs in the city was held on Wednesday night in an open lot near Forty-second street to devise measures to protect themselves from the illegal system of kidnapping practiced upon them by unauthorized Jerseymen...and also to protect their remains from the degradation of being manufactured by the said Jerseymen into sausages and sandwiches....'

1843 -- Subterranean, November 25, 1843, p. 158, col. 2; title:

'Unparalleled Audacity':

'We have been informed that there is an eating house in the vicinity of Park Row, which has the unparalleled audacity to hand out a sign inscribed

"Jersey Sausages." We should like to know the fellow's name who has the hardihood to thus insult the public. Jersey Sausages! Oh! Eee-rup!'

1843 -- <u>Subterranean</u>, November 25, 1843, p. 158, col. 4; 'Beacon Course -- Caution To New Yorkers':

'A trot is to come off at the Beacon Course, in Jersey, on Monday next. As it is likely to be an interesting one, we hereby earnestly entreat all New Yorkers who may go to see it to beware of the swordfish liquors and dog sandwiches sold at the bars on the course. We would also warn them against taking over a dog with them, for if he ever strikes Jersey, he is gone <u>sure</u>....'

1844 -- Boston Post, Oct. 30, 1844, p. 2, col. 2: 'Dog cheap -- Sausages at six cents a pound.'

1844 -- George Wilkes: Mysteries of the Tombs:

p. 9: '[A] big bull-headed loafer... [Is] allowed to run at large within the premises, to the annoyance and terror of all the respectable boarders ... I feel bound to state that the obnoxious individual is a large bull dog, who was an active disturber of the great canine convention lately held on the Jersey Sandwich question.'

[G. Cohen: This last sentence continues the spoof that Walsh, editor of <u>The Subterranean</u>, started in his article on the Canine Convention concerning dog-sandwiches in New Jersey. Wilkes was an assistant editor of <u>The Subterran-</u>

ean and thus of course familiar with all its articles.]

p. 26: (Wilkes is speaking to a fine collector, arrested for striking a woman holding an infant): 'And, sir, I advise, if you escape, to retire to your native state Jersey, and make war hereafter only on dogs.'

1845 -- Spirit of the Times, April 5, 1845, p. 61, col. 2; 'Break Your Own Tumblers':

'...A great state is Ohio, and great people are the Ohioans. They have the smartest men--the prettyest women--the fattest hogs--the juiciest grapes--the tallest corn--the most golden oat fields--the slckest rats (hence their fine <a href="mailto:sassages">sassages</a>)--the best painters--the most celebrated artists. No state or nation in the world can compete with her.'

1845 -- Subterranean, June 28, 1845, p. 2, col. 3; 'Beware of Sausages':

'An unprincipled scoundrel named Conrad Sweidenmeyer, or some such outlandish name, has long been in the habit of making sausages and Bologna puddings out of dead rats, cats, dogs, and even horses, by which abominable villainy he has realized a considerable fortune. The neighbors having

suspected him for some time, a watch was set on last Wednesday, when he with eight journeymen were caught in the horrible act. The infuriated neighbors burst into his slaughter-house and sausage shop, which is in Pitt street, and after administering two dozen lashes with a rope on the bare hide, to all engaged in the business, among them were two women, they took him out of town with a rope around his neck, and there in the presence of thousands of men, women, and children, they stripped and tarred and feathered him, after which they suffered him to depart. Immediately on his return he packed up all his treasure, and left the city. It is now the universal opinion that the small pox, which has been raging so long and violently in this city, was caused solely by the use of these spurious and deleterious sausages.

'People cannot be too cautious how they even touch sausages--even when made properly and by Christians, there is something disgusting about them; but as they are now made by hoeboys ['Dutchmen'; derogatory term] and out of putrid dogs and rats, they are truly horrifying. The sale of them ought to be interdicted by law.'

1845 -- Subterranean, August 9, 1845, p. 1, col. 5:

'By some extraordinary movement, they have managed to run between this place and Jersey City, a four wheeled thing, yclept a stage, drawn by horses long ago mortgaged to the crows, and Jersey dogs, and perhaps to the Jersey sandwich makers, so that the inhabitants who are wonderfully fond of news, generally catch the news of the day from the driver, except when they can get hold of the "sub," and then there is a general rush to hear if there is anything more about the Sandwich question.'

1845 -- Subterranean, August 30, 1845, p. 2, col. 2; title: 'The Beacon Course':

'I have been informed that the rat-faced swindler who used to sell sword-fish [i.e., sword-fish liquor, i.e., rot-gut] and dog sandwiches on this Jersey hell,

[hell was used frequently in the 19th century for gambling establishments ('gambling hells'); but the preceding preposition was usually 'in,' not 'on.']

until driven off by me, has not, as was generally supposed by his unfortunate creditors, withdrawn in reality from the depraved and depopulating establishment, but has simply made a mock transfer of the place to another swindling loafer, for the double purpose of avoiding castigations, and defrauding his creditors. This being the case, I must again light upon him -- so God help the Beacon Course.'

1845 -- Subterranean, November 15, 1845, p. 2, col. 3:

'You an officer? Well, that is not a bad idea -- you resemble a thief or a dog killer much more forcibly," retorted the gentleman.'

1845 -- <u>ibid</u>. (<u>Subterranean</u>, November 15, 1845, p. 2, col. 3):

'...l can see nothing that denotes authority about you, except that big club, and this is as peculiar to dog-killers and burglars, as it is to policemen.'

1845 -- Subterranean, April 11, 1846, p. 2, col. 3:

"...not so, however, with this valorous vendor of veal cutlets and dog-

1846 -- ibid. (Subterranean, April 11, 1846, p. 2, col. 3):

"...and a chap named Banks, who was formerly an industrious manufacturer of suspicious sausages."

1846 -- Subterranean, July 4, 1846, p. 365, col. 1; 'Dogs Killed':

'The dog killers have reported the sudden deaths of 373 dogs since the 15th of June...'

1846 -- Subterranean, Dec. 5, 1846, p. 2, col. 2:

'...of a little, bloated red-faced beastly looking tub, commonly called Marrowfat, alias Blowfish, who has been engaged during morning hours for the last summer or two in the laudable and highly dignified capacity of lackey to a five point gang of dog killers.'

['five point' refers to the Five Points, in 19th century NYC]

1846 -- Subterranean, Dec. 12, 1846, p. 2, col. 2:

'...all such cases escape even the passing notice which is awarded to a slaughtered dog.'

1846 -- New York Globe, Aug. 22, 1846, p. 2, col. 4:

"Hog or dog! -- that's the question," as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.'

1847 -- Long Island Democrat, June 1, 1847, p. 1, col. 2:

'The following things are said to be useless; To write a history in the sand; to try to make a pig's tail curl when it is too short; or to try to make a Jew eat pork. Fortunately the New York Jews may eat sausages without any danger of tasting the proscribed article.

[G. Cohen: i.e., the sausages are made of dog-meat.]

[continued from 1847 item on preceding page, p. 72]:

'A striking coincidence was observed at Cincinnati last week. As soon as the Mayor of that city issued his orders for the destruction, by the city police, of all dogs found in the streets, 15 barrels of Bologna sausages on one day only were shipped for the London market.'

1848 -- <u>The John Donkey</u>, vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1, 1848, pp. 4-5. 'The Debate On the Dog Tax'

[G. Cohen: Here is a summary of this spoof, to the extent I understand it. --- Calhoun, representing South Carolina, objects to a duty of just 20% for raw dog meat (the South specialized in raw products) vs. 30% for the manufactured product (i.e. sausages; the North was the manufacturing region of the country). Somehow more money would go into Northern coffers, and the South would suffer serious financial setbacks. Webster, representing Massachusetts, replies -- not with telling arguments but with a glorious vision of the world being bound by one unbroken circle of the sausages of Massachusetts.] ----

'In consequence of our extraordinary facilities, we are enabled to present to our readers a graphic report of the controversy in the Senate, between Messrs. CALHOUN and WEBSTER, on the proposed reduction of the duty on dogs. It is another token of our enterprise. Not one of our contemporaries has this debate.

IN SENATE, DECEMBER 24TH, 1847

'The question being on the engrossment of the following amendment to the existing tariff, reported by the special committee, MR. SEVIER, Chairman, which amendment reads as follows:

"From and after the 1st day of April next, there shall be imposed on all dogs imported into the United States, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; and on all manufactures of dogs, with the exception of bark and dogwood buttons, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem. Provided, that no drawback be allowed upon any dogs exported from the country, except the length of their chains."

'MR. CALHOUN rose and said----

'In the whole course of his political experience, he had never risen to address the Senate upon a question of so momentous a character. Representing, as he did, a sovereign state in his confederacy, it was due to that state -- to the confidence that she had reposed in him so long and implicitly, that he should meet the question without hesitation. Other senators--the senator from Massachusetts, for instance -- might have their views on this matter -- he had his views -- every senator had his views -- though he questioned whether those who were blinded by the dust of their crumbling

hypotheses, could have a view at all. But the various spectacles which the senators had presented had enabled him to see through the whole affair. He would not tire the Senate; but it was due to the constitution, to the state he represented, and to himself, that he should speak his opinions explicitly and

forcibly.

'What was proposed to be done in this case? It was proposed to impose a duty of thirty per centum upon all manufactures of dogs, while upon the raw article, there was to be imposed only twenty per centum. Why was this discrimination? It was solely brought up to put money in the pockets of a few oapitalists of the North -- to enrich the manufacturers of sausages [G. Cohen: my underlining] -- to impoverish the state of SOUTH CAROLINA -- and to cast distress and ruin over the slaveholding population. That he loved sausages he would admit. He admired the chequered appearance of those monuments of Yankee ingenuity; but he would not consent to further the interests of their makers at the expense of the rights, the interests, and the feelings of other parts of the confederacy. He loved sausages much; but he loved SOUTH CAROLINA more; and when the two were placed in the scale, his native stated kicked the beam as far as she could send it.

[kicked the beam -- an interesting expression: Origin: ?]

'He could assure the Senate -- and he desired his words to be noted, for they were the index to the feelings of the whole Southern community -- that the links of these sausages were the links of a chain of bondage, which had been preparing for some time for the South. But no matter how cunningly devised the scheme might be, it was destined to fail. He prophesied its failure. It must fail. It would fail. It could fail. It should fail. It ought to fail.

'Senators had spoken most of the denial of drawback. [G. Cohen: meaning of <u>drawback</u> here: ?]. This was all very well for shallow thinkers; but it was not at this late date that SOUTH CAROLINA was to be blinded to the insidious designs of the opposition, by schemes such as these. The dogs of war had been exported from the country and drawback had been allowed --not on the dogs, to be sure, but on the country. He would put it to the Senate whether there had not been a drawback, and a very great one.

'And there was an exception of bark and dogwood buttons. They were to remain at the old duty of forty per centum. Why was this exception made? Simply to benefit MASSACHUSETTS. These were a part of her manufactures; and it is for her benefit alone that the south must be oppressed and plundered. For his own part he had a soul above buttons. He would rather go buttonless for ever -- even at the risk of offending decency -- than to purchase his buttons at the expense of the manufacture of dog, which would be of course included in the imposition, of which he had the disposition to

make an exposition. There was the article of dog cheap. Thirty per centum upon dog cheap. Why dog cheap was nothing; and what would thirty per centum ad valorem upon nothing come to? The thing was an absurdity.

'He would assert to the Senate, that SOUTH CAROLINA had taken her stand. There she would stand at all times and at all seasons. There should be no distinction made between raw dog and dog made up [G. Cohen: my underlining] -- between dogmas and dog-irons -- and to any other disposition SOUTH CAROLINA would never assent. She had taken her position as a sovereign member of this confederacy -- of this family of states -- she demanded her rights -- she asked no more -- she would not submit to less. She only asked that no bill should ever pass the Houses of Congress without her sanction. This was only simple justice to her population, her resources, and her position. Some talk had been had here about baying the moon. He understood that -- it was MASACHUSETTS BAY. Let all this come. [p. 5] He had studied the alternative. -- It was sausages and dog [G. Cohen: my underlining], at different rates of duty, added to consolidation on the other. Onthese matters SOUTH CAROLINA had decided. Her decision was immutable. There she stood; and from this position she was not to be driven by the dogs of official anger, nor allured by the sausages of official favor.

'MR. WEBSTER next obtained the floor, and said -- He had listened with some feelings of sorrow to the remarks of the Senator from SOUTH CAROLINA. If SOUTH CAROLINA had made up her mind, so had MASSACHUSETTS. If the one state had stated her opinion on the state of things, and her statement was to be listened to, so was the statement of the other state. Look for MASSACHUSETTS, and you would find her. There she was with her nutmegs, her clocks, and her sausages -- the tin horn of her pedlars sounded from the SANTEE to the MERRIMAC -- there she was, and there she would remain forever.

'The very name of sausages was stirring up the blood of the patriot. The goddess of war, BOLOGNA, the first inventor of sausages, would descend from her car to animate her followers to deeds of daring. A chain, composed of massive links of savory sausages, would yet encircle the universe, arising with the sun and going westward with him in his journey, till the whole world was bound about with one unbroken circle of the sausages of MASSACHUSETTS.

'It is true that none of us may live to see it. It is true that we may die with a sufficiency of sausages -- but it would come. And when it did come, it would be heralded with bonfires and illuminations, with the barking of dogs and the rumbling of cartwheels. The eagle of our country would wave his mighty wings over a mountain of sausages -- it would be the last thing to linger on the eyes of the American as he was borne away by the steamer,

and the first things to greet him on his return -- and wherever he met with a sausage, it would remind him of the glory and magnificence of his country.'

..

1848 -- The John Donkey, vol. 1, no. 12, March 18, 1848, p. 190; 'Dogs to the Rescue!' -- subtitles: 'Sausages Or Self-Sacrifice!' 'Down With Cold Water!':

'...the whole being handsomely set off with banners in mourning, inverted watering-pots, and broken hydrant-handles -- while a piece of dilapidated hose, like an everlasting link of sausage, was wreathed in gaudy festoons from tree to tree.

'The meeting was called to order by a Spanish poodle from Tenth Street, who nominated the venerable Mr. GROWLER for President, which was carried by acclamation. Upon taking the chair, that worthy citizen made a few remarks which were listened to with the most profound attention. He observed that this was to him an occasion of the keenest interest, and he hoped that the meeting would suspend their waggish propensities while considering the grave matters upon which they had come to deliberate. It was a shootable occasion, in which all dogs were equally interested, of whatever condition -- whether mongrel, puppy, whelp or hound, or cur of low degree. To the latter, the oc-cur-rences of this night would be long remembered. We had a good deal of the muzzling of the press by LOUIS PHILLIPPE and the King of Sardinia. But here, we were obliged ourselves either to wear a muzzle, or else be presented with one which closes our mouths and our earthly career at the same moment. For his own part, Mr. GROWLER had not much to expect or to hope for. In the ordinary course of canine events, he would soon be numbered among the dogs that were -- to say nothing of the dogs of war, whose career had been so ingloriously terminated in Mexcio by Mr. Trist the poisoned sausage man. [G. Cohen: my underlining. The dogs died either in combat (the dogs of war) or ingloriously at the hands of the sausage man.] But, continued the President, I have children -- or, at least, I suppose I have -- as what dog has not? And my feelings may be imagined under these melancholy circumstances.

'A voice here inquired whether hydrophobia was considered as catching. 'The President didn't know -- but he was certain that <u>dog-killers were</u>

so. [G. Cohen: my underlining. The dog killers would catch dogs. Apparently the catching and killing (by a club) usually occurred at the same time.]

'(At this crisis, a sudden squall of rain came on, which sent a cold shudder through the entire assembly, who, gradually followed the example of the weather, and mizzled.) [G. Cohen: mizzle = 'run away, skedaddle']'

1848 -- The John Donkey, vol. 1, no. 14, April 1, 1848, p. 216; title:

'Sausages In The Northern Liberties':

[G. Cohen: This item is presented in The John Donkey as a single paragraph; I

have here divided it into three paragraphs.]

'Philadelphia, as some our readers may be aware, is split up into little municipal governments -- districts, townships, boroughs, etc., each having its little President, and its little congress of little men. One of these minor municipalities, which rejoices in the name of "Northern Liberties," having been troubled with M.D.s of late, has resorted to a novel mode of getting rid of them.

'It first passed an ordinance imposing a tax of from one to five dollars on every dog in the district. It next passed an ordinance directing that every dog should be muzzled. It then finally passed an ordinance that every owner of dogs should pay a fine of five dollars for every dog, and that all dogs found about in spots muzzled or not, should be forthwith killed. [G. Cohen: my underlining; see next paragraph.] So that dogs have a bad time of it in the Northern Liberties, and their owners likewise.

'These ordinances were passed, however, with a view to meet the necessities of the case -- a large proportion of the members of the board being sausage-makers. [G. Cohen: my underlining]. But the worthy members rather overshot the mark, it appears. Every body has to make the most of circumstances. Every man is now his own sausage-maker. The streets every evening present a scene calculated to cheer the hearts of the friends of domestic manufacturers. Hundreds of people may be seen going home at night fall, bearing sausage-fillers and meat-choppers; and the tin-workers and hardware men are delighted.'

1848 -- The John Donkey, vol. 11, no. 16, Oct. 14, 1848, p. 111, bottom left of page; title: "Interesting to Sausage Eaters':

'Among the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, we find the following paragraph:

"Mayor Belsterling reported that two hundred and forty-eight dogs had

been killed and buried since the 1st of August."

The decrease in the price of sausages is at once accounted for; and due praise should be given to the enterprise and energy of American manufacturers. We learn that some of the sausages are to be deposited in the Franklin Institute, at the coming exhibition.'

1849 -- [G. Cohen: Note two puns in the following excerpt from the item below: "...to call me a man that entertained dog-matical opinions, and to repeat that wretched old joke about my sausages being dog cheap."'] ---

Amherstburg Courier, Canada (West), subtitle: Western District Advertiser, August 25, 1849, p. 1, cols. 4-5:

**'THE RIVAL JOKERS** 

OR

# THE SAUSAGE MAKER AND THE SIGN PAINTER

By Paul Creyton

'Mr. Benjamin Sawyer and Mr. Jeremiah Martin were intimate acquaintances and confidential friends. But with both of them practical joking amounted almost to a passion, and the consequence was, they sometimes became the victims of each other.

'Mr. Sawyer was perhaps the worst of the two, but his friend Martin had a spirit of retaliation, and when called upon to pay off his joking acquaintance for the tricks he put upon him, he usually did so with interest.

'Mr. Sawyer was engaged in the lucrative business of <u>sausage-making</u>, while Martin exercised the pleasant vocation of sign-painting. I state these facts that the reader may understand what I am about to relate, without further explanation.

'One day Mr. Sawyer, the sausage-maker, having a rich incident to relate to his friend, the sign-painter, called at the shop of the latter individual on purpose to enjoy the pleasure of telling him the joke, and of laughing at it with him over a glass of porter.

'To the great disappointment of the sausage-maker, the sign-painter was not in his shop. Sawyer looked around, and finding nobody there, began to scratch his head and grin. Had you known Sawyer, you would have seen at once that he was meditating a practical joke.

'Such indeed was the case, for after a moment's hesitation he indulged in a quiet chuckle, and exclaimed:

"I have it! I have it!"

'Going to a desk in one corner of the shop, he wrote the following on a half-sheet of paper:

"OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

"The council of the nation, at Washington, putting great faith in signs, have unanimously resolved to establish a house for the sole purpose of manufacturing that article to order." Being desirous of placing at the head of such an establishment a man who has distinguished himself by making signs that are not over dark, the council have resolved, as one man, to appoint Mr. Jeremiah Martin to fill that important station.

"Mr. Martin is hereby instructed to repair at once to Washington, where he will be forthwith invested with his new office.

"Signed,

BADIAN OMEN,

## Secretary Home Apartment,"

"To Mr. Jeremiah Martin, etc."

'This important document was written with great care, sealed, directed

to Mr. Martin, and left upon his desk.

'Thinking this was hardly joke enough, Mr. Sawyer took a paintbrush in his hand and deliberately made a large cross with it on a newly painted sign. Chuckling with delight at what he had done, the joker hurried from the shop and returned home to his sausage-making establishment. Ten minutes after, in came Mr. Martin, the sign painter, in hot haste.

"Sawyer," said he, "O Ben. Sawyer, this is going a little too far."

"Why, what's the matter?" demanded the sausage man, feigning astonishment.

"You've spoilt the work of two days--you've damaged the splendid new sign I was painting for H. Hill & Co." exclaimed Martin, angrily.

"I spoilt your sign!" echoed the sausage-maker indignantly.

"Yes, I know it was you. And besides, you left an insolent, foolish, silly, nonsensical, boyish unmannerly I-don't-know-what-to-call-it on my desk!"

"Sawyer laughed heartily. "A what?" he asked.

'Martin began to forget his resentment. Indeed, Sawyer's comical man-

ner pleased him so that he even laughed outright.

"Come, come," said he, altering his tone, "It wasn't a bad joke; but own up that it was you. I'll forgive you, positively. Come, now, tell me, honestly-didn't you write that 'Official Announcement?'"

"What makes you think I did?" asked Sawyer. "Was my name to it?"

"No, your name wasn't to anything," replied Martin, "but the new sign of Hill & Co. is a witness that you made your mark."

'The two friends laughed at the joke. Sawyer half confessed himself the perpetrator, and Martin returned to his shop, inwardly resolving never to see his friend again until he could square accounts with him, besides giving him a little harder joke than that of which he had himself been made the victim.

'A week passed, and Mr. Martin sauntered one afternoon into the establishment of his friend, the sausage-maker.

"How are you, Jerry?" said Sawyer, giving him a cordial shake of the hand. "Where have you kept yourself the week past?"

"I've been very busy--been finishing that sign for Hill & Co.," replied

Martin gravely. -- How is business with you?"

"Lor [sic; = Lord], I don't know," answered the sausage-maker, with a forced smile. "My customers have fallen off the last few days at a wonderful rate. I'm afraid I'm going to lose 'em."

"No! What's the matter?"

"Can't tell!"

"Can't you surmise?"

"The truth is," said Sawyer, in a confidential tone, "the folks have got an impression that I make use of--of-of dog's meat!"

"Pshaw!"

"It's a fact!"

"You are romancing," said Martin, holding his sides with laughter.

"Dog's meat! ha! ha! ha! dog's meat! dog-sausages!"'

"You needn't laugh," said Sawyer, not a little nettled. "I tell you it's a fact. Not more than an hour ago I heard a man say, as [he] was going by with another, "I wonder if he is careful to keep the hair out of the meat!" Mind you he said hair, not bristles. His companion said, "I wonder if he scalds the hair off, or skins them in the ordinary way. Dog skins are worth fifty cents a piece!"

"Ha! Ha!" laughed Martin, rubbing his hands, in high glee.

"You don't believe it, I suppose?" pursued the irritated sausage-maker. "This is not all, sir! This very day a boy came and asked me to buy a dog he brought with him. "What do I want of your dog?" said I. "I don't know," said he; "I have been told you wanted to buy a quantity of fat puppies--" "That I did!" [The exclamation mark here is a typographical error for a question mark.] "Yes, sir; are you Sawyer, the sausage-maker?" I kicked the saucy fellow out doors, and had the satisfaction of hearing a gentle--a rascal, I mean--sing out to the boy to take care of himself, or I would make sausages of him and his dog both!"

"Ha! ha! he! he!" laughed the sign-painter, in a convulsion.

"A wag, just before you came in," pursued Sawyer, "had the impudence, within my hearing, to call me a man that entertained dog-matical opinions, and to repeat that wretched old joke about my sausages being dog cheap. Now what does this all mean?"

[G. Cohen: In the next-to-last sentence just above, 'wretched old joke' seems to indicate that the popular belief of dogmeat turning up in sausages was at least several decades old by 1849.]

"It means--ha! ha!--that people think--he! He!--that --haw! haw! --you use dogs!"

"But why should they think so?"

"Your advertisement--"

"But I haven't advertised!"

'Mr. Martin feigned astonishment, and requested the sausage-maker to show him a copy of the "Daily Evening Advertiser."

"It may be a mistake," said the sign-painter, with assumed gravity, "but I think I saw it here yesterday, and to-day--"

"Saw what?"

"Your advertisement, of course."

'After looking over the columns of the newspaper for a moment, Martin put his finger on the following paragraph, which he pointed out to his friend the sausage-maker.

"DOGS! DOGS!! DOGS!!!

"Wanted, a supply of these animals at No. \_\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_ street. For fat old dogs or tender young pupples a liberal price will be paid by the subscriber.

### BENJAMIN SAWYER."

'As the sausage-maker ran his eye over this interesting announcement, his face heightened in color until it was nearly, if not quite, as red as a brick. He bit his lips fiercely and crushed the paper in his hands. In a moment, however, his passion was subdued, and he burst into a hearty laugh.

"Now tell me honestly," said he, "how much did you pay for this adver-

tisement?"

"How much did I pay?"

"Pshaw! Now Martin, don't deny it! I know this is your work!"

"You've no reason to think so," said the sign-painter gravely, "for my name is not to it, and I haven't so much as affixed my mark!"

'The friends laughed heartily over their jokes, and parted on excellent terms. But from that day Mr. Martin was not troubled with <u>official announcements</u> or annoyed by <u>bad signs</u>; and I have good authority for stating that the sausage-maker was never afterwards accused of advertising for dogs.'

- 1851 -- The Carpet-Bag, Boston, May 31, 1851, vol. 1, no. 9, p. 1. Cartoon shows two dogs standing upright, wearing clothes, glasses, hat and looking very serious. One is holding sausage links which both are looking at. The heading says: 'THE LAST RELICS OF A DECEASED FRIEND.' -- Below the title The Carpet-Bag is: 'For The Amusement Of The Reader.'
- 1852 -- The Pick, June 26, 1852, vol. 1, no. 19, p. 4. Cartoon shows a man lying in bed with dogs and at least one cat all around (and on the bed). The heading says: 'THE SAUSAGE-MAKER'S DREAM.'
- 1856 -- Doesticks-Ockside, <u>The History and Records of the Elephant Club</u>
  -- In the passage below the author is impersonating a policeman in a conversation with a drunken vagrant:

p.89 -- (author): 'I shall answer no questions; but you must. Now tell me

what your past profession was.'

(vagrant): 'Dogs'

(author): 'A you a dog-fancier/'

(vagrant): 'Possibly...'

p.91 -- (author): 'I shan't trifle with you any longer. If you don't tell me what you do with the dogs, I shall enter a charge of vagrancy against you.'

(vagrant): 'Vell, I didn't sell them for sassengers.' ...

(vagrant): 'For hevery dog as ve takes to the pound ve gets an 'arf a slum.'

- (author): 'Then it seems you caught your dogs in New Jersey, brought them to the New York dog-pound, and claimed for your philanthropic exertions the reward of a half a dollar, offered by ordinance for every dog caught within the limits of New York?...'
- 1856 -- Yankee Notions, vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1856, p. 259, col. 1: 'Doddles thinks the sages of antiquity are entirely "got down" by modern sau-sages. Mr. D. Doesn't own a dog.' [sic: dash in 'sau-sages'; pun]

1856 -- Yankee Notions, vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1856, p. 359; 'Sausages':

'Apropros of sausage-meat, we lately heard a matter-of-fact elderly gentleman, laying down the law on an important point connected therewith. "Being intimately acquainted," said Mr. Fogy, "with an eminent sausage-maker [G. Cohen: my underlining] in the City of Churches, I once took occasion to ask him if there was any foundation to the popular belief that 'old dog Tray, ever faithful,' sometimes found a premature grave in the commodities of inferior dealers. [G. Cohen: my underlining]

'He utterly denied the possibility of such a thing, and proved it to me at length. "In the first place," he said, "the price of dogs is greatly increased by the new regulations; second, the dog is a very troublesome and tedious animal to skin; thirdly, the meat is white, and easily detected; fourthly--" At this stage of the demonstration, two or three of the company simultaneously expressed their conviction that the eminent sausage-vender's intimate knowledge of the subject was somewhat suspicious, and that we might without uncharitableness suppose that he himself had tried the experiment, at any rate.'

any rate.

1857 -- <u>Yankee Notions</u>, vol. 6, no. 3, March 1857, p. 95; title: 'A Dog Story':

'Mr. E. was the happy owner of a spaniel of the feminine gender, named

Flora, who was the delight of himself and Mrs. E. and all the little E.'s. Great was their joy, when one day Flora became the happy mother of half a dozen images of herself, only more beautiful, if such a thing were possible. But their joy turned to lamentation, when, not long after, the juvenile canines were missing. "Where are they?" cried father and mother and children, but the echo only replied by a mournful "Where?" The mother sobbed, the children wept, and the father cursed the cruel dog law, which it was supposed had caused their death, by the offer of fifty cents reward for every unmuzzled dog found in the streets.

'Weeks passed. Poor Flora still mourned the loss of all her pretty ones, and the eyes of the juvenile E.'s were filled with tears whenever they thought of their loss. The father, one day, thought that he would try and tempt the appetites of his children by some delicacy which might induce

them to forget their loss.

'So he brought from the market a parcel of fresh country sausages.

"Oh what very beautiful sausages!" exclaimed Mrs. E., "Where did you

get them, my love?

"It's genuine country sausages they are, an' no mistake," chimed in Biddy, the cook, into whose charge they were given. "They smell like daisies. I can't bear the city sausages. Nobody knows what they make 'em of. But them are sausages fit for the Queen and all the little princes."

'Biddy soon departed to the kitchen with special directions as to the cooking of the sausages. Not long after, she made her appearance in the

parlor in great perplexity.

"I can't think, ma'am, what's the matter with Flora. She's been whinin' an' cryin' as though her heart would break, ever since the poor puppies--" and here kind Bridget's utterance was interrupted by sobs. "But now she's in the kitchen a jumpin' and friskin' about like she was made with joy."

'Down to the kitchen rushed Mr. E., Mrs. E., the little E.'s and Bridget.

"Why, where's Flora?" cried they all in one breath.

"An' where's the rest of the sausages?" screamed Biddy.

"There was ten of them I'm sure, for I counted 'em on the dresser, jist before Flora came in an' disturbed me with her joy."

'All rushed out to Flora's kennel; and there they saw the poor spaniel in an ecstasy of gladness, fondling and nursing those six missing sausages.'

1859 -- The Comic Monthly, Nov. 1859, vol. 1, no. 9, p.? -- Cartoon titled 'Canine Metamorphoses, No. 3' shows two standing dogs dressed as housewives, one holding a basket and another holding a child (dog), with another child (dog) in tow. The two adult dogs are in conversation, with one saying: "Yes, and they do say that ever since the day that little Ponto went

near the Sausage shop he has not been seen."' --- (G. Cohen: Then in brackets: 'An awful "sinking" sensation seizes the younger branches.' Incidentally, why is "sinking" here put in quotes?)

- 1860 -- Harper's Weekly, June 16, 1860, p. 384. Cartoon shows a man leaning against a building wall and holding a small dog on a leash. Various posters are on the wall, including one which says: 'NOTICE--DOGS 25 CTS.' Underneath the picture is: 'DOG FANCIER: "Ven I looks at that 'ere noble animal, and thinks as how the Mayor only walues [sic: w-] 'im at Twenty-five Cents, blow'd if I hain't a[I]most a mind to sell 'im to a sassige maker!"'
- 1860 -- Yankee Notions, Sept. 1860, vol. 9, no. 9, p. 282. Cartoon shows a dog looking at posted proclamation. Underneath the picture is: 'Dog (after reading proclamation attentively). -- THIS WILL NEVER DO! WE AIN'T WORTH SO MUCH THIS YEAR AS WE WERE LAST, BY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS! SAUSAGE MUST BE AWFUL CHEAP THESE DAYS! Underneath is a parenthetical statement: '(Sighs and runs home to get his muzzle put on.)
- 1861 -- Galaxy, 'Grotesque Songs,' by George Wakeman, pp. 790-796.
- p. 792: 'There are many subjects which are intrinsically humorous in the same manner as the names Hoboken, etc. Instances: the uncertainty as to the ingredients of "sassangers"; the mention of a kind of soap that will wash a drowning person ashore; the fact that you live on the first floor from the top; crinoline;...; all sorts of queer phrases such as "nix cumarouse," "that's what's the matter," "can't stand the press"; the use of high sounding names, as when Lucrezia Evaline loves Rinaldo Scipio Jeems; any reference to hash, coffee and cakes, or fish balls.'
- 1863 -- Vanity Fair, May 2, 1863, p. 41, bottom right; title: 'Going through the Mill':
- "...a sausage-maker at Charleston, lodged a complaint against a sergeant-major for whistling away his sausages, to which the soldier brought a cross charge relating to the loss of a favorite dog..."
  - (G. Cohen: Whistle away 'steal' looks interesting. Is it attested elsewhere? And was the original implication that sausages could be 'whistled away' because they were, at bottom, dogs?)

'Feercely raged the fite; furst one of them [then] the other seamed tu be victorius; but at last the butcher draws a shirt-pin from his bosum, and sinks it in the brest of our herow; and snatching up the dog, embarks for Mackerelville, and hastins tu his sassige manufacktury, leaving our herow welturing in his blud!'

1865 -- minstrel play by Charles White: <u>The Sausage Makers</u>, reprinted below (dog/boy/woman/policeman are thrown into a hopper and promptly come out as links of sausage)

1860's (exact year: ?) -- The New Joe Miller's Jest Book. London: Milnent, p. 364: 'A Quack's Label': 'An enterprising quack has contrived to extract from sausages a powerful tonic, which he says contains the whole strength of the original bark; he calls it the "sulphate of canine."'

1870 -- Punchinello, Oct. 8, 1870, p. 32. Cartoon shows a butcher in his shop looking with great surprise at a posted sign there. The sign says: 'PLEASE DO NOT WHISTLE NEAR SAUSIDGE STAND,' and the butcher is saying: 'HA! I SHOULD LIKE TO CATCH THE DOG THAT PLAYED ME THAT 'ERE TRICK! -- I'D BULLETIN HIM!'

1870's -- Henry De Marsan's <u>New Comic and Sentimental Singer's Journal.</u>

<u>Containing All The Most Popular Songs Of The Day.</u> -- World Cat. lists its date as '1870-1879?':

No. 59, p. 439: 'Chakey, Don't Yer Vant Ter Buy a Cats?'
[G. Cohen: sic: cats, i.e. German Katze 'cat']
A Dutch Comic Song, Written by Jim Campbell and
Sung with Immense Applause by Miles Morris:

Now, I keeps a butcher shop across de vay,
Und I vas makin' Boloney sassages von day,
Ven in comes a loafer man, mit er cats in his hand,
And he chuck 'em on de counter, und he say:
"Chakey, don't yer vant ter buy a cats?
He's bully for mouses and rats,
Make his hide into fiddle-strings und such like udder dings,
Und you can stuff yer Boloney puddens mit his fats."

[G. Cohen: my underlining] CHORUS

Oh! Chakey, shust look at dem cats, I dole yer he's bully for mouses und rats Den I dole him to gone out uf dot blace,

[G. Cohen: = Then I told him to go out of that place.] He makes so mit his hands uf his face, Ven he got in her valk, he speaks mit Irish talk--

SPOKEN: "Phist, dere! Day, Chakey, don't yer vant ter buy a cats?"

Now I goes out and fights him right avay, But he black uf my nose mit mine eye

• [G. Cohen: i.e., he blackens my nose ('bloodied' would make more sense) and gives me a black eye.]

Ven a big policemans come and he beat me like a drum,

Und he speaks mit dat loafer avay.

Now dey tooks me to de shtation house all night:

For, dey dole me dot I makes of dat fight,

But de shudge he let me gone, und he laff like fun,

[G. Cohen: For 'gone' here, cf. German gehen (Er ließ mich gehen.)] Ven dat big policeman dole him 'bout der fight.

Now, de next time I see dot little cats
Vos in my back-yard, on der fence so high,
He vos cryin' mit his mout for his sweetheart to come out,
Und his tail vas stickin' up to der sky.
Den I goes und gits a big Boloney sassage
Shust as hard und as stiff as a stick,
Und I hits him such a crack uf der middle of his back,
By tam, I dinks I makes 'em a leetle sick.

[G. Cohen: 'By tam' -- i.e., By damn]

Oh! Chakey, shust look, [etc.]

1870's -- Henry De Marsan's <u>New Comic And Sentimal Singer's Journal....</u>
No. 37, p. 259, 'Der Deitcher's Dog':
[No songwriter is cited. We are told only that the music is published by Sep Winner & Co.]

Oh! Where, oh! Where ish mine little dog gone?
Oh! where, oh! Where can he be?
His ear's cut short, and his tail cut long:
Oh! Where, oh! where ish he?

Tra, la la, [etc.]

I loves mine lager, 'tish very goot beer
Oh! where, oh! where can he be?
But mit no money I cannot drink here:
Oh! where, oh! where ish he?

Tra, la la, [etc.]

Und sausage is goot: Boloney, of course,
Oh! where, oh! where can he be?

Dev makes 'em mit dog, und dev makes 'em mit horse:

I guess dev makes 'em mit he.

[G. Cohen: my underlining]

Tra, la la, [etc.]

1870's -- Henry De Marsan's New Comic And Sentimental Singer's Journal....
No. 47, p. 339, 'I've Lost My Bow-Wow'; written, composed and sung by George Laybourne:
 'In me see a maiden of sweet forty-two,
 As young as a chicken and tenderer, too,
 But now I am sad and my heart's full of pain:
 For, I've lost a Bow-wow I shan't see again.
 CHORUS

For, I've lost my Bow-wow, who's seen my Bow-wow? Poor little Doggy Bow-wow, bow-wow; I've lost my Bow-wow, who's seen my Bow-wow? Poor little Doggy Bow-wow, Bow-wow, bow-wow!

When I left my home, he was fast to a string, He never would follow without it, poor thing: He'd pull at the string till quite black in the face: But just see: what someone's tied on in his place.

(Here show bunch of turnips at the end of string in place of Dog.)

My poor little fellow so faithful and kind. I see him, methinks, as his tail wagged behind! Without me, I'm certain he'll pine and will die, He makes cood sausage-meat, [G. Cohen: my underlining] You can sell it in Division Shtreet; So, come along mit me, and you will see dat dog.

Chorus: Oh! did in dat dog look sweet

Mit a stumpy tail und only tree feet!

Says I: Ton't you vant to dake a shlog?

Hold on till I get Kneck-nog

And vhen he runs avay, he allows dis vay:

O Kaiser! Ton't you vant to puy a dog?

Kaiser, ton't you vant to puy a dog? He is better dan turkey und a goose, He is petter dan a horse, he like to dake a shnoose.'

ca. 1884 -- (song): 'Keiser, der Yer Vant to buy a Dog', Words and Music by Gus Williams, <u>Delaney's Song Book</u>, No. 13, p. 24 --[G. Cohen: The copyright for this song is not cited, but it must have been about 1884, the date cited for another song on the same page. And cf. a variant of this song just above, 1883]
Ash I dook a lemonade de onderer day, at a blace dat's over

der vay,

Ven a fellar comes in, and called for a glass of gin, den to me he did say:

Keiser, der yer vant to buy <u>a dog? He'll make goot sausage meat.</u>
[G. Cohen: my underlining]

He's ash light ash a fairy, dough not very heary, and he ontly got dree feets.

#### **CHORUS**

Oh, didn't dat dog look sweet,
Mit his stumpy dail and ontly dree veets,
I told him to gone out mit dat dog.
He sait he vould ven he got an egg-nog.
But ash he vent drough de door, he loutly did roar:
"Say, Keiser, der yer vant ter buy a dog?"

I followed him, I gannot tole you vy, and I hit him off his mout und in de eye.

Ven a boliceman made a start und dook de fellar's part, saying for dat I should die.

He didn't dake me home off de door, but to der jail, do you see.

Und mit his leetle club he hit me a rub, mit a vicked rough laugh at me.

Zoon after dat I met him at a ball, und on his nose vas a bile.

He'd de boodle on his arm vich looked like a charm, und its stumpy dail vas vagging all der vile;

I vent unt took mine oats dat very night, und said dat poodle I vould kill,

Ven it come off mine side and laid down und die, und I sent it to der sausage mill.'

[G. Cohen: my underlining]

1887 -- Chicago Tribune, April 9, 1887, p. 16, col. 4. 'Dogs and Cats as Food':

'Not a great while ago a West-Side family were discovered in a destitute condition whose chief sustenance had been the cats and dogs the man of the house could succeed in capturing for slaughter. The family finally went to the almshouse. Probably cats and dogs are oftener eaten by the poor in this country than the public are aware. -- (Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin)'

1888 -- <u>Cincinnati Times-Star.</u> Aug. 22, 1888, p. 5, col. 1; cartoon-- sausage man is putting dogs and cats in a meat grinder.

Sign on wall says 'SAUSAGE DEPT.' The sausage maker is standing behind a meat-grinding contraption, holding one dog or cat by the tail while dropping another one into the hopper on top; sausages emerge on the side as the finished product.

The sausage-maker is saying: 'I haf dhe mosd eenter-r-resting exhibit of all dhis great Cendennnial. My sausage machine addtracts dhe growds of veesitors who love to see and tasde my won-der-r-r-ful sausage. I use noddings bud dhe purest meads. I never use cats and dogs in my sausage making. Beeple dalk aboud dhe sausage makers, and dhe Knoblauch wurst makers, and wiener wurst makers using dhose dings. But I never, never do. I never, ever did. I never, never will. I will let you all see for yourselfs whad goes into dhe hopper.'

1889 -- Philadelphia Press, May 19, 1889, p. 23, col. 4 (entire item): 'The Evansville mascot is dead. Nobody ever "sausage" a cur before. The Courier says: "Red Bittman gave his dog to a weinerwurst manufacturer yesterday morning. Anyone finding check No. 14,362 in a weiner will know it was Red's dog." -- Exchange.' 1889 -- <u>Puck</u>, May 22, 1889, p. 213: Cartoon shows a man sitting before his humble abode, with dogs both inside and outside. A tramp leans over the fence, and we read:

'TRAMP. -- Can I get a bite here? DOG FANCIER. -- Which breed do you prefer?'

- [G. Cohen: The cartoon is titled 'The European Plan,' but I'm not sure why.]
- 1889 -- The NYC newspaper <u>The World</u>, Oct. 19, 1889, p. 4, col. 5; under the heading 'Gossip of the Game':

'A dog in the Mayor's office at Burlington, N.J. recently ate the city charter and ordinances and the Mayor's Bible. That dog could now become almost anything from a sage to a sausage.'

1889 -- National Police Gazette, Dec. 28, 1889, p.6: 'Trotting Sausages.' (subtitles): 'The Prime Country and the Boarding House Brand.' 'The Free Lunch Half Moon.' 'A Newtown, L. I. Man Discovers the Missing Link.' 'Food for Thought and Substance.'

'The spirits of those who depend upon boarding house mistresses for their daily supply of provender received a vehement dump last week when it was announced, via the columns of the daily press, that a Newton, L.I. sausage manufacturer had for some time past been fulfilling the alleged historical idea regarding the origin of the ringlety delicacy by concocting it of other flesh than the orthodox ground pig or hashed cow.

'From time immemorial it has been the habit of the funny boarder to remark "Bow, wow, wow!" or "Meouw!" when he was confronted by the steaming dish of boiled Frankfurter [underlining added], fried fricadella or uncremated selbstgemachter--the POLICE GAZETTE readers will kindly pardon me, for I have just broke a lead pencil, but I'll finish it if it takes a leg [G. Cohen: i.e., no matter the consequences]--or uncremated selbstgemachter-schwartenmagen.

'Whew! But wouldn't that good old German <u>nom de plume</u> for a delectable dish be an excellent <u>coup d'etat</u> to spring on the idiot who's about to pull "McGinty" onto you?

'The before-remarked funny boarder has had dead loads of fun with the inoffensive hashed fruit, but has he been aware of the fact that there was more truth than poetry in his remarks, instead of giving up his thoughts to new witty sayings on the subject he would have mizzled out into the back yard and heaved a sigh that would have included his dyspepsia and other intestinal works, accompanied by his socks.

'But, as De W. Hopper, of Holland and New Jersey says, and the gentle boarding-house keeper from here to somewhere else, and the "player," for I have played--hookey--both in Holland and New Jersey, can bet their bottom dollar that I am with De W. every time:

"\*\*There are things Oh, there are things

'Twere better not to menching."

'When a gentleman, or even a lady, begins to imagine that he or she has enveloped a car-horse, a sooner or a Thomas he or she is liable to be compelled to hurry for the family ash-barrel and think of his or her latter end, as we used to say in the cate-chism. The truer inwardness of this remark will be found below.

'To be as brief as possible, the proprietor of the sausage foundry above referred to has been slammed into a donjon keep for dishing up an obsolete car horse into links of mystery. He has admitted his guilt, and the Board of Health is, as we go to press, having a Princeton-Yale melee with him. [etc. etc. etc.]

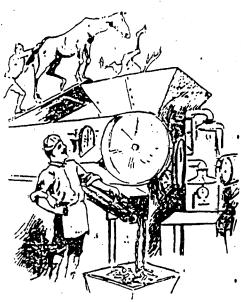
QUEVEDO.'

FOUR CARTOONS ACCOMPANYING THE ABOVE ARTICLE 'TROTTING SAUSAGES'
(National Police Gazette, Dec. 28, 1889)









"IF I DON'T SEE TOU AGAIN, HELEO!"

1889 -- NY Tribune, Dec. 7, 1889, p. 3, col. 4; 'Sausages Made of Horseflesh' -- subtitle: 'A Newtown, L.I. Manufacturer Whose Bolognas Contain No Pork Or Beef':

'The discovery on Thursday that Henry Myer made sausage from horseflesh at his factory in Newtown, L.I., has not only stirred up the people of that place, but has also aroused great interst in this city. Lovers of the bologna are asking themselves if it is not possible that other manufacturers have been doing just like Myers, and there now is consequently a widespread distrust of sausages of all kinds. It is said that there are several manufacturers in New Jersey who make sausage meat of worn out street-car horses.

'The German truck farmers who reported to the Newtown Board of Health that the refuse from Myer's factory was allowed to contaminate a pond at which they watered their stock, knew what use Myers made of the dilapidated steeds that he brought to his factory, but they did not seem to think it extraordinary. Only incidentally, in fact, did they refer to it when lodging their complaint. Dr. Frank Wickham, the Health Officer who discovered horseflesh in Myer's factory, found an old sick, gray horse in the yard, which was to be made into succulent sausages. He thinks that the Board of Health can do nothing to prevent Myer's making his sausages of horseflesh, if he

wishes, although, of course, it can compel him to quit allowing the refuse from his factory to run into the pond. There is no law, Dr. Wickham says, to prohibit the sale of horseflesh as food.

'Myer has not carried on his factory a great while, but it is surprising that his methods of trade were not discovered sooner. He peddled his sausages through various Long Island towns, and even in Brooklyn, it is said.

'Dr. Edward W. Martin, Inspector of Obnoxious Trades, of the Board of Health of this city, said yesterday that he did not think that any horseflesh was sold for food in New York. He said, however, that he knew of no way to prevent the sale of sound horseflesh in this city.'

1889 -- NY Tribune, Dec. 7, 1889, p. 3, col. 4-5; 'Bologna Stuffs Its Sausages With Horse':

'Washington, Dec. 6 -- Consul Dieler, of Florence, incloses to the Department of State extracts from Bologna newspapers on a subject of great interest to the people of the United States because of the large export of Bologna sausages to this country. It is openly charged by these papers that horse meat is extensively used in the manufacture of these products. The subject has aroused much excitement and comment on the part of the press and people of Italy, as the product is one of large consumption in that country, as well as of large exportation. The "Fleramusca," a daily paper printed in Florence, under date of November 5, says: "The police of Bologna seized letters, potal cards, and commerical books of the firms Colombini, Milani and Lazarini, engaged in making sausages and packages of prepared meat. The Prosecutor of the king went to Castolfranco to seize the correspondence, and books of one Greco, a horse butcher. Great excitement is felt by all citizens on account of this deplorable event, which injures the most flourishing industry of Bologna.'

1890 -- <u>Texas Siftings</u>, 1890 (month: ?), p. 9: Cartoon shows a stern-looking woman at the counter of a grocery store examining links of sausage. A sign in the store says: 'FRESH SAUSAGE.' Below the picture is: 'THE SAUSAGE QUESTION'

MRS. POMPOUS--Are you sure, sonny, that there is no trichina in these sausages?

NEW BOY (who is humorous)--Trichiny? Old car hosses don't have no trichiny.'

[G. Cohen: The boy and the owner are both behind the counter. The owner, busy putting items on the shelves, scowls at the boy, while two gentlemen in the store are laughing.]

# (NOTE ON ARTICLES IN THE BROOKLYN EAGLE, 1891ff.

G. Cohen: In the 1980s I visited the Brooklyn Public Library to see whether its hot-dog file contains anything on a Coney Island origin of the term; Coney Island was seemingly the natural habitat of the hot dog, and I believed Edo McCullough's <u>Good Old Coney Island</u>, which said that the term originated there. I later learned it originated in college slang.

I found the <u>Index To The Brooklyn Eagle</u> (1895 to 1902) and had high hopes of discovering reference to an article on hot dogs there, but all I found were a few articles supporting the popular belief of the time that dog meat sometimes turned up in sausages. Recently available data bases have permitted Douglas Wilson and Barry Popik to locate a few brief relevant items, but there is still no direct early mention of 'hot dog.')

1891 -- Brooklyn Eagle, Nov. 6, 1891, p. 6, col. 4; story filed from Chicago,

'A Shelbyville, Ind., special says: "A unique remedy for consumption, which challenges the attention of the medical fraternity and if proven efficacious will rival the famous Dr. Koch's lymph and the notorious elixir of life, is being tested in this city. A young woman of this city who for some time has been suffering from pulmonary affection has begun, under the direction of her medical adviser, a systematic dieting, consisting of dog meat, which is to be her exclusive diet until the efficacy of the remedy shall have been thorroughly tested. A fat healthy Newfoundland pup was butchered and will be served regularly at her meals.'

And on on a related note:

1891 -- Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 11, 1891, p. 1, col. 5:

'Henry Bosse, the manufacturer of horse bologna sausage, was arraigned before Police Justice Howard, in Newtown, yesterday afternoon, charged by Mrs. Mary Barrett, a neighbor, with having in his possession a horse belonging to her valued at \$5. The parties in the suit have been engaged in horse transactions and it turned out that Mrs. Barrett's horse had been killed in order to satisfy the orders for meat which the horse butcher receives. The police justice decided that the case was not one for a police court and accordingly dismissed it.'

1892 -- <u>Judge</u>, 1892? Cartoon shows a stern-looking father walking with his son, who is in tears. They have just passed a hot sausage stand (with sign: 'HOT FRANKFORT SAUSAGE ON ROLLS--10 CENTS'). The child is saying 'PAPA WOULDN'T BUY ME A BOW-WOW.' -- (G. Cohen: These words were a song title,

where they referred to a live canine, but in the cartoon of course they refer to a sausage.)

1892 -- <u>Brooklyn Eagle</u>, July 12, 1892, p. 10, col. 2; title: 'Carcasses Of Dogs In A Butcher's Wagon'; subtitle: 'Explanation of a Suspicious Performance at a Pound':

'It is the custom to drown the dogs collected by the catchers and deposited in the pound at the foot of Bridge street, three days after they have been brought there. A man named Wissel has the contract for removing the carcasses of the drowned dogs to an establishment in the eastern district, where the hides are removed and sold to glove manufacturers, who make fine kid gloves of them, and the bodies are then transformed into grease, which is said to be boiled into scented toilet soaps, "which are free from alkali and do not injure the most delicate complexion."

'Yesterday morning a business man who passes the Bridge street pound on the way to his office was horrified to observe that carcasses of dogs which had been drowned in accordance with the custom of the pound were being loaded into a butcher's wagon. The name of the eastern district butcher was prominently displayed on each side of the covered top. As the business man is fond of bologna sausage, he became sick and faint as he thought of the probable transformation of these bodies into that appetizing article of food. He determined that the butcher should be exposed and notified the EAGLE of his discovery.

'An EAGLE reporter called at the pound this morning just as the genial poundkeeper had provided rooms for thirty-seven new guests, who will probably spend three days with him and then take a final bath in the river. The poundkeeper was asked to explain the suspicious transfer of carcasses to the butcher's wagon. He said that there had been considerable comment in reference to the matter, but there was no ground for the belief that the impression that bologna was sometimes made of dog meat [underlining added] was to be confirmed in this instance, for the wagon had been purchased of [sic] the butcher by Contractor Wissel, and he had not taken the trouble to remove the butcher's name from it before using it in his business.' --- [Note last sentence: 'in this instance' implies that the belief may be justified in other instances.]

1893 -- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, June 4, 1893, p. 5.

'The fresh air gives them an appetite which makes the suspicious sausage sandwich and the mysterious clam chowder taste the choicest dishes that even the wild imagination of Epicurus himself could have conceived. --- (B. Popik: Note: '...the suspicious sausage sandwich.')

1893 -- Judge 1893 (exact date/page: ?). Cartoon shows links of sausages strung across and hanging from hooks. Underneath is: 'A YARD OF PUPPIES.'

1895 -- The Evening Mirror (NYC), Nov. 27, 1895, p. 2:

'VERY SUSPICIOUS -- the following advertsement in the Sun

may excite a little interest in the bosoms of all who like sausages:

"For Sale -- 100 kegs English casing, at 75 Wooster street. Also, a fine Newfoundland dog, both very cheap, not having any use for

them.'

1896 -- <u>Judge</u>, April 4, 1896, p. 2<u>25</u>:

'Miss Breezy (of Chicago) -- "Let me help you to the sausages, my dear. You will find them very nice. They are some of papa's own stuffing.

'Miss Fancy (of Boston, dreamily) -- "Thank you; if you have some without any bark on you may help me."'

1896 -- The World (NYC newspaper), Sept. 20, 1896; reference to dogcatchers and sausages. Here is a 7 Oct. 1988 letter I received from lexicographer Leonard Zwilling:

'Dear Prof. Cohen:

I've just run across something which may be of interest ot you in your work on hot dog. On p. 12 of Stephen Becker's Comic Art in America there is a reproduction of a "Yellow Kid" which ran in The World [NYC newspaper] on Sept. 20, 1896. The scene is captioned: "What They Did to The Dog-Catcher in Hogan's Alley" and shows the Hogan's Alley urchins clubbing a dog catcher. The Yellow Kid is pointing to the dog catcher, and on his night-shirt is written:

SAY!

HE IS DE

MOST POPULAR

**BLOKE WOT EVER** 

HAPPENED

I DON'T TINK!

AN WE AINT DOIN

A TING TER HIM---

**VERY** 

LIKELY HE DON'T KETCH

NO HOGAN'S ALLEY

SAUSAGE TODAY.

Best. Leonard Zwilling' 1896 -- <u>Brooklyn Daily Eagle</u>, Feb. 3, 1896, p. 4, col. 7; 'Dog Meat For the Table'; subtitle: 'Police Capture Two Men And a Bag in Brownsville':

'The millionaires who have controlled the beef business for years have a rival in Brownsville who is starting in a humble way to break the monster beef trust. If the police or the health board do not interfere with his operations he may some day achieve wealth. The diligence of Patrolman Post of the Brownsville police station is responsible for the discovery that there is a slaughter house in this city where, instead of cattle, dogs are killed and prepared for human use. [G. Cohen: my underlining]. The policeman was standing on the corner of Eastern parkway and East New York avenue early yesterday morning when two poorly dressed men passed him. He noticed that they carried a bag between them and thought it suspicious. He called on the men to stop and asked them what the bag contained. One of the men could talk a little English and replied that he had some meat for his Sunday dinner. The patrolman brought the men to the station house, where the bag was emptied. To the surprise of the sergeant it contained the body of a big dog carefully dressed. The skin of the animal was done up in a paper and served to identify the meat, which did not look unlike mutton.

The sergeant directed the doorman to put the dog meat away so that the health department could examine it. In answer to questions the two men, Louis Killen and Gus Ashman, of 788 Hart street, said they had bought it at a butcher shop somewhere in Brownsville. They could not tell exactly what street it was. One of them pleaded to be allowed to keep his purchase and said he was very hungry. Both were locked up for violating a city ordinance in carrying the carcasses of dead animals through the streets without a permit. They were arraigned before Justice Harriman in the Gates avenue police court today and pleaded quilty. They could not tell from whom or where they got the animal but admitted that they intended to eat it. Justice Harriman fined the men \$3 each, which they could not pay."

1896 -- NY Tribune, May 6, 1896, p. 13, col. 3; 'No More Horsemeat Sausage'; subtitle: 'The Man Who Manufactured Them Has Closed His Place And Gone To Europe':

'The manufacture of horsemeat sausages in Brooklyn has ceased, and the man who made a reputation through the preparation of these viands is now sojourning in Europe. Henry Bosse, the manufacturer, has, it is said, grown wealthy through his idea of placing on the market sausages made from horse flesh. When the town of Flatlands became a ward of the city, Bosse was told to appear before the Health Commissioner. He was anxious to continue in business, and told the Commissioner of his desire to build a place where the animals purchased by him could be slaughtered. The Society for

the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was consulted. Several detectives watched the killing of animals at the institution in Flatlands and reported against it. Several raids and arrests followed.

'The society was opposed to the granting of a permit to Bosse allowing him to conduct his slaughter-house within the city limits. Dr. Emery decided to give a hearing in the case, at which both sides of the affair could be

weighed.

'Bosse in the meantime shipped all his meat, and stoutly maintained that not a pound of it was sold in this part of the country. No date had been set for the hearing in the case. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continued its investigations, and, it was alleged, ascertained that some of the animals killed at Flatlands were suffering from glanders. All of them were purchased at a rate of not more that \$2 a head. Recently Bosse took a trip to Germany. It is said that he will not again enter into the manufacture of horsemeat sausage near the Greater New-York.'

1897 -- St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 5, 1897, Sunday comics. Cartoon titled 'A SAD CASE OF DOG EATING DOG' consists of four successive pictures. Picture 1 shows a bulldog on a leash looking angrily at sausages on a butcher's counter. Underneath the picture is written: '1. The butcher's dog recognizes an old enemy.'

Picture 2 shows several links of sausage--arranged roughly in the shape of a dog--descending from the counter towards the bulldog. Underneath the picture is written: '2. And the old enemy recognizes the butcher's dog.' Picture 3 (looks like a spinning buzzsaw) represents two dogs in a vicious fight. Underneath: '3. They have a little fight.'

Picture 4 shows the bulldog's leash and collar lying on the floor, with no bulldog in sight, and standing nearby is the victorious sausage-link-dog. Underneath: '4. And now there ain't any butcher's dog.'

# 1898 -- Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sunday, June 19, 1898, p. 19, col. 7; 'Millenary of The Sausage'

'They have just celebrated in Germany a curious millennium, that of the sausage, which, in effect, dates back to the year 897. It has been asserted that the Greeks in the days of Homer manufactured sausages. But this prehistoric mixture had nothing in common with our modern product. The ancient so-called sausage was composed of the same materials which enter into the make up of the boudin of the French market and the blood pudding of the French Canadian. The ancient sausage was enveloped in the stomachs of goats. It was not until the tenth century that the sausage made of hashed pork became known. It was in, or near, the year 1500 that thanks to the

introduction into Germany of cinnamon and saffron, the sausages of Frankfort and of Strasburg acquired a universal reputation.'

1898 -- From Dennis Means' article (printed in full below):

'Eight years prior to Coney Island's 1906 attestation, the <u>Hull Beacon</u> (at Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts) ran a series of ads for BARTLETT'S HOT DOG FACTORY, July 9 - August 6, 1898:

NO FOOLING!!
Don't Fail to See
BARTLETT'S
-- HOT DOG -FACTORY

The Finest Ice Cream in the World Peanut row, Head Nantasket Pier'

1899 -- St. Louis Star -- April 30, 1899, p. 92, col. 1: 'Dog Meat Inspection': 'Special Cable to St. Louis Star...'

'BERLIN, April 29. -- The Reichstage committee appointed to study the meat inspection bill is decided that dogs intended for human consumption must be submitted to ante-mortem and post-mortem examination. Dog meat is common food in Saxony.'

1899 -- shadow pantomime with dog sausages. -- The late Peter Tamony once sent me two xeroxed pages from The Witmark Amateur Minstrel Guide by Frank Dumont (1899; Philadelphia; pp. 146-147); the shadow pantomime is entitled 'Frolics in the moon,' and here is the relevant portion:

'Clown and Pantaloon enter L., meet C. And shake hands; point to R. And say: "Hello! Somebody's coming." Enter two men R. with a sausage machine, a narrow box about ten feet high, and with a wheel to turn as if grinding. The men place the machine R.C. and Clown speaks to first man, asks nature of business machine. Man says: "It's a sausage machine," and holds up a sign, showing letters "Sausage." Then hands the sign to his partner. Clown asks: "How much for it?" Man shows with fingers that he wants fifteen dollars. Clown and Pantaloon search their pockets and find money; pay it to man, who exits with his partner, R. Clown and Pantaloon, delighted over their purchase, begin to look for "material." Enter a woman L., leading dog by a string. Pantaloon engages her in conversation and Clown sneaks behind her and unties the dog and takes it in his arm. Lady exits R. They put the dog in the machine and Pantaloon "grinds" it. Clown pulls out a link of sausages about six or seven feet long. They are delighted. Clown throws sausages

over the light. A fat man enters L. They are delighted with his size, and motion to each other that he will make a great lot of sausages. They invite fat man to come over and inspect the machine; they coax him to peer into it; then they seize him, and amid much bluster they force him into machine, or rather behind it, where he crouches out of sight. Pantaloon "grinds," but no sausages appear. Clown orders him to grind faster, which he does. Clown peers into end of machine and pulls out two sausages, shows them to Pantaloon and both are disgusted and shove the machine off into R. Fat man creeps off with it....'

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS FROM PETER TAMONY

[G. Cohen]: After reading a preliminary draft of my 1978 <u>Comments on Etymology</u> item on <u>hot-dog</u>. Tamony wrote me:

'After my paper appeared appeared in 1965 an old friend, now in his eighties, told me he saw a film involving butchers grinding dogs to sausages before the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire of 1906 at the Chutes amusement park at Haight Street and Cole. In this film a Chinese collected the dogs for the butchers. On a day he did not deliver any dogs, the butchers put the Chinese in the grinder. Anti-Chinese ethnicity. Of German descent, W. E. Rippe could not bear to eat a hot dog for years.'

1902 -- Seattle Post-Intelligencer, March 2, 1902, p. 41, col. 2. cartoon: 'Ananias Tales'--'Shanghaied in New York; Pet of the Savages.' A white man sits in the shade of a primitive structure, wearing a crown, and a black man is prostrate before him. There are three little huts, one labeled BEER, one ICE CREAM, one SUNDAY SCHOOL. A fourth little picture shows a black man before a meat-grinding contraption labeled SAUSAGE. A puppy (presumably not the first one) has been inserted in one end of the contraption, and sausages are seen emerging from the other end. At the bottom of the cartoon are the words (of the white man): 'THE PEOPLE TREATED ME VERY NICE.'

1903 -- NY Press, Nov. 15, 1903, part 3, p. 5, col. 7. Title: 'The Dog Sellers of New Street:

'New Street,, that narrow little thoroughfare which runs parallel with Broadway from Wall street to Beaver street, and which is situated in the centre of the financial district, is about the last place on earth you would be likely to visit if you desired to buy a dog--that is to say, a real, live dog, and not one of the "all hot" variety. ...'

1904 -- Evening American (Chicago), April 27, 1904, p. ? -- (also in NY Evening Journal and S. F. Examiner); cartoon, title: 'Mr. E. Z. Mark [i.e., cant easy

mark] Loses His Appetite' --

First frame; A well-to-do-looking man is leaving a delicatessen; on the window is written SAUSAGE[S] and HAMS:

'MR. E. Z. -- Ah there is only one place in this town to buy sausages. They charge fearfully high, but the sausages are worth it. The mere fact of carrying them home stirs my appetite.'

Around the corner, a bum is approaching with his dog.

Second frame; the two men meet at the corner; the dog looks emaciated.

'MR. E. Z. -- Goodness me, man, what are you going to do with such a bone-yard mongrel as that?

THE MAN -- Do with it? Why, sell it to that sausage maker. He buys all I can bring him.'

Third frame; Mr. E. Z. hands over his package to the bum. --

'MR. E. Z. -- Er-why-er-my poor man, you look hungry. Wouldn't you like this package of fine sausage? Here, take it. No thanks, no thanks.' Fourth frame; the bum walks happily away, with his dog run happily behind him. --

'THE MAN -- Say, if dat wasn't de easiest lay I ever struck. Come on, Bill [dog's name], we 'uns got grub ter last dis day, sure. Lost his appetite. Ha! Ha!'

1904 -- The Globe And Commercial Advertiser (New York), June 11, 1904, p. 2 S, cols. 1-5: 'A Saturday Night at Coney Island,' subtitle: 'City of Mirth and Frankfurters Holds Out Entrancing Pleasure to New York's Thousands,' by M. Wells.

col. 3: '...Overhearing which, two gay young Lotharios, with hats-a-tilt at the correct sportive angle, inject a remark anent peaches.

"Who's your fren'?" asks Mame, turning to eye the enterprising sparks. "G'long" responds her companion loud enough to be heard by the Don Juans, "dem lobsters?" [G. Cohen: 'G'long' = 'Go along'; lobster 'worthless/contemptible/obnoxious individual'] "Ain't sore, are youse?" apologizes one of the daring ones. For a minute or so, there is a cross-fire of Bedford avenue repartee, which finally ends in Mame and her "friend" accepting an offer of "hot dogs" and beer.'
[G. Cohen: Note, 'hot dog' is here spoken at Coney Island but not by one of the merchants or officials. That usage was evidently still taboo there.]

1906 -- NY Sun, Aug. 12, 1906, sec. 2, p. 2/5-6:

[col. 5] "Oh, any chump can open a set of books," modestly says Skip Dundy, whose ability to turn a shoestring into a few hundred thousand dollars

has made Fred Thompson's dreams of a new Coney Island and a new Hippo-

drome practical.'

[col. 6]: "When I met Fred a few years ago," says Skip, "...One day he got out some sheets of drawing paper and began to design stage settings, limelight and tanks with one hand while he balanced a hot dog sandwich with the other.'

[G. Cohen: If this entrepreneur extraordinaire of Coney Island could utter 'hot dog' in an interview, the earlier taboo the use of this term by Coney Islanders was evidently weakening.]

1906 -- NY Evening Telegram, August 24, 1906, p. 6. Cartoon entitled

'Ventriloquial Vag' has six pictures:

Picture 1 shows a frankfurter-stand at Coney Island, with the sign: 'HOT FRANKUR[TERS] 5 CENTS PER. -- BEST ON THE ISL[AND].' The vendor is saying: 'Here's where you'll get 'em red hot.' A ventriloquist is looking on. Picture 2 shows a customer about to buy a frankfurter, and the ventriloquist is saying: 'HIST, I'LL THROW MY VOICE INTO THE SAUSAGE.' Picture 3: The sausage seems to be saying '[one word illegible] ME, YOU CANNIBAL.' The customer is astounded.

Picture 4: 'The sausage seems to be saying: 'DON'T YOU DARE BITE ME!'

The customer is flabbergasted and drops the sausage.

Picture 5: 'The customer runs away yelling 'ASSISTANCE!', leaving both hat and sausage on the ground. The ventriloquist picks up the sausage while saying: 'PRETTY LITTLE DOGGIE.'

Picture 6: The ventriloquist makes himself comfortable on the ground, leaning back on a barrrel. While eating the sausage he says: 'ONE BEER PLEASE.'

1906 -- NY Evening Telegram, Sept. 12, 1906, p. 5. Cartoon shows a butcher in front of his store. At the top of the cartoon is: 'DELICATESSEN.' Sausages are hanging from a bar, and a big sign next to the butcher says: TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY SALE--CHOICE FRANKFURTERS.' -- Above the picture is the punch-line: 'DOG DAYS'

1906 -- Lexicographer Leonard Zwilling deserves credit for drawing attention to T.A. Dorgan's first two 'hot dog' cartoons; New York Evening Journal:

Dec. 12, 1906 p.18 (last page of newspaper); cartoon about the sixday bike race in Madison Square Garden--the cartoon presents a panoramic view of the crowd and various activites at the Garden. It is a British-type cartoon that is to be read in detail; there are about 80 bubbles with dialogue from fans and other participants.

There is considerable activity in the middle of the arena. One of the

items here is an opening in the ground, leading to an underground area. A man is emerging saying 'Phew,' and rising up from the basement is a mass of steam in which is written HOT DOG.

Also, a careful look at the bottom left of the cartoon reveals a puppy chasing a sausage, and the sausage is saying 'Bow.' I.e., the sausage is a dog.

- Dec. 13, 1906--This cartoon is titled 'Where They Sell Frankfurters Under The Ring--AS TAD Sees It' and introduces the concept of 'hot dog' big time. We see here the hot-dog concession at Madison Square Garden that was hinted at in TAD's cartoon the day before.

  A sign says: 'HOT DOG ON A ROLL--A DIME.' Another sign portrays a sausage, beneath which are 'the words: 'DO YOU LOVE THIS DOG?' Two other signs say: 'BEWARE OF THE DOG.' Various pictures show such things as a cat looking suspiciously at several sausages on the ground, with one of the sausages growling 'R-R' and another sausage saying 'LET'S JUMP HIM.' Also, one of the numerous characters portrayed in the cartoon is concessionaire Harry Stevens.
- 1907 -- (song): 'I've Lost My Little Dog'; Words and Music by Jack Lorimer, copyright: 1907; in: <u>Delaney's Song Book</u>, No. 48, p. 8: 'I don't know what to think about, I don't know what to say, I'm looking for a curly dog, I lost it yesterday:

  Oh! I've been looking ev'rywhere, but cannot find a trace.

  It broke the chain and left me 'cause I kicked it in the face.

  CHORUS

I've lost my little dog. Smiler is its name.

Father says it must be dead, mother says the same:

Ma's got a mincing machine, and to-day she said to me:

Tom, Tom, hurry back home and get sausages for your tea.

Now fancy me at tea time coming home from school at four. And finding mother's sausages, a dozen or a score: All lying on the table with a bark of agony. It makes me think of Smiler and perhaps he thinks of me.'

- 1909 -- F. H. Tillotson, <u>How To Be A Detective</u> contains a glossary of cant terms. One of them (p. 91) is: 'Dog -- Sausage.'
- 1909 -- <u>Boston Herald</u>, Sunday, June 13, 1909. Cartoon titled 'Black and White,' by Hal Coffman. One frame shows a gentleman at a table, holding a knife and ready to eat. Before him on the plate is a hot frankfurter which is

saying BOW. The words below the picture are: "EVERY TIME JOHNNY BULL EATS A FRANKFURTER"

1909 -- Boston Herald, June 16, 1909, p. 9. -- cartoon titled: 'My! My! What a Funny World,' by Hal Coffman. One of the frames shows a sausage in the shape of a question mark saying 'WOOF!' Below the sausage are the words: 'Since hawg meat is so high, the problem "What is a sausage" will be more complicated than ever --'

1911 --- (song): 'Under the Pretzel Bough'; Words by Harry Williams. Music by Egbert Van Alatyne, copyright: 1911. In: <u>Delaney's Song Book</u>, no. 62, p. 15:

'When nights are hot there's a lovely spot That chases away all my sadness:

To think of that place puts a smile on my face That is simply a picture of gladness.

We buy no wine, but the foaming stein Always has a good fellow behind it:

There's Annie Annhauser mit Buddy Budweiser,

And I'm getting lonesome for you.

#### **CHORUS**

Won't you come, come and sit here mit me under the pretzel bough?

Come, come and drink beer mit me under the pretzel bough!

Oh, just come and flirt with me over a stein, gee, ain't it fine!

Simply divine! A frankfurter's barking for you to be mine Under the pretzel bough, bow wow-wow! under the pretzel bough!'

[G. Cohen: my underlining in the last two lines; one more verse follows.]

1911 -- 'Osgar und Adolf' cartoon, by Condo; title: 'Every Little Melody Has Meaning of It's [apostrophe: sic] Own'; <u>The Tacoma Times</u>, Feb. 27, 1911, p.4. (G. Cohen: misspellings below: sic) --First frame, Osgar to Adolf: 'Diss moosik box shoult make you der orders plain, Adolf. For instance ven id plays "Old Black Joe" id means coffee mitoudt cream. [G. Cohen: This explains how joe 'coffee' arose!]. "Bring me a rose" means Limberger cheece--und "Come under my plaidie" means oatmeal porridge.'

Adolf replies: 'So?'

Second frame, music box sings out: 'Hush-a-bye, baby, don't you cry' and 'Daddy buy me a bow-wow'

Adolf says: "I see, "Don'd you cry" means peeled onions and "bow-

wow" means sissage.'

[G. Cohen: Four more frames follow.]

1911 -- 'Osgar und Adolf' cartoon, by Condo; title: 'This Thing of Holding Aloof Can Be Overdone'; <u>The Tacoma Times</u>. March 23, 1911, p. 4. (G. Cohen: misspellings below: sic)--

First frame, Osgar to Adolf: 'Der trouble mit you Adolf--I see id now--iss dot you force yourself too much on der customers. Dunder und Blitzen, dey dond need your society vile dey are eating. Misery dond lofe company. Dond concern yourself so much mit dem. Discouretch dem mit any undue familiaridy.' Second frame, restaurant customer to waiter Adolf: 'How are you today garcon? Don't look so grouchy. Smile and give me a pointer on the menu, will you?

Third frame, Adolf to customer: 'Sir, we haf no pointer, or odder hunting dogs on der menu todoay--only frankfurters, und dose iss no smiling matter. Fourth frame, customer (denoted as 'very pale) to Adolf: 'Waiter, I feel queer; this sausage -- \* \* \* doesn't agree with me -- What would you advise me to do?'

Adolf replies: 'Dot dond concern me, sir. But you might try der Pasteur treatmend.

Fifth (final) frame, Adolf is sitting on the floor with a table smashed over his head. Osgar asks: 'Ach du lieber, vot iss los?

Adolf replies: 'Noddings! I have just discouretched some undue familiaridy.'

1915 -- (song): 'I Didn't Raise My Dog To Be A Sausage', Words and Music by McCarron and Paley, copyright: 1915. In: <u>Delaney's Song Book</u>, no.
71, p. 6:

'Mary Noodle had a poodle and she loved him so.

Mary'd never go out with any beau;

Fellows called, but Mary stalled, it wasn't any use.

At the door she'd always meet them with the same excuse;

I can't go out with you, but this is what I'll do:

**CHORUS** 

I'll let you take my dog out for a ramble,

But you be sure and bring him back to me;

I raised him from a pup, and now that he's grown up,

I know he'd want to chase the chickens when he's free.

Among the fields of clover let him gambol,
Why you can even trust him on a bridge;
But never let him hop into a butcher's shop.
I didn't raise my dog to be a sausage.
[G. Cohen: my underlining.]

Mary Noodle's little poodle swam across the sea.

Landed in Paree, "dog of war" was he;

Gen'ral Lala bought a collar, said: this dog is mine.

And to keep him safe he tied him to the firing line!

Amid the shot and shell a soldier heard him yell:

CHORUS"

l'Il let you take my dog out for a ramble.

But you be sure and bring him back to me;

Steer clear of Bertha Krupp, she'll blow the poor pup up.

[G. Cohen: Bertha Krupp was immortalized in the name of the huge World War I weapon (Big Bertha). Perhaps 'Bertha Krupp' in the song refers to the weapon itself.]

Among the fields of clover let him gambol.

Why you can even trust him on a bridge;

But look out, he is French, don't go in a German trench,

I didn't raise my dog to be a sausage.'

[G. Cohen: my underlining.]

1915 -- San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 20, 1915, p. 6, col. 3; 'Pick Your Hot Dog':

'If you should get the least bit hungry, go to the "Hot Dog Sandwich factory." Here you will find a row of kennels. Select your favorite dog, hand him to an attendant, who will take him to the grinder. Soon you will see a sausage come out and pass through the fat reducer into the heater, and in the booth below you will get your hot dog and a roll....'

1915 -- San Francisco Bulletin, March 10, 1915, p. 9, col. 3-5; 'Chief and Squaw Size 'Um Dog.' (subtitle accompanying a picture):

'Big Injuns at 1010 Ranch With Two Perfectly Good Bow-wows to Make a Feast'; title of article itself: 'Injun Eat Dog? Not If Society Knows It':

'The San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has protested against the killing of dogs in connection with a proposed "feast," which was arranged for next Saturday by the Indians of the 101 Ranch on the Zone.

'Secretary Matthew McCurrie of the society, in an interview with Manager Miller of the show, informed him that the society does not object to the Indians eating dog flesh if they so desire, providing the animals are killed in a humane way, but that it will not permit the killing of the animals and preparation of the bodies to be made a spectacle to be witnessed by children who attend the show. The society registered another objection to the performance on the grounds that inasmuch as the management had advertised for large numbers of dogs, small boys and irresponsible persons would be tempted to gather up the dogs they saw about the streets, regardless of whether they were strays or owned by people who had licensed them, and attempt to sell them for the "feast".

'The action of the society was taken in response to a flood of complaints which reached its offices as soon as advertisements for dogs insert in the local papers appeared. The management of the 101 Ranch show stated that if objections were to be raised to the "feast" by the society, the idea would be abandoned.'

1915 -- <u>San Francisco Chronicle</u>, Sunday, March 15, 1915, p. 28. 'Oh, Rhythmic Din, Not All Can Win.' (subtitle): 'Behold Here Feet--Nay, Many Yards -- of Limericks From Local Bards'

"What is it, my man? asked a hot dog vendor on his way home from his professional duties.

....Of course not, of course not," replied the hot dog vendor,...

'He turned away again and the hot dog vendor, now thoroughly alarmed [at speaking in lyrics]....'

col. 7: To praising the Court of the Universe
I think that we will not be soon averse,
Contented we stand,
A "hot dog" in each hand,
And list while we hear the band tune a verse.
---F. Howard Seely.'

1915 (exact date: ?) -- T.A. Dorgan 'hot dog' cartoon, reproduced in Reynolds 1935 with the statement that it was published in 1915. Labeled 'Indoor Sports,' it says: 'Listening To Two Gay Dogs Kid One Another About Their First Frankfurter At The Six Day Race.' Two gentlemen are talking, each with a hot dog in his hand. The first gentleman says: 'Don't you know, I really think that this plebian fodder is good for one occasionally -- Are they really dogs? The second responds: 'Bless me, I couldn't say--I've never eaten one before--what a strange sort of nourishment it is,' while his hot dog says 'BOW.' On the left is the hot dog vendor with frankfurters on the

griddle and a sign below:

HARRY STEVENS'
TRAINED HOUNDS.
10¢ A COPY

A boy is telling the vendor: 'Say, gimme a hot dog that didn't spend last summer at Coney, will ya?'

To the right of the cartoon are two boys and two adults, each saying something. One says (sings?): 'Oh you can never tell a sissage by its skin.' At the bottom of the cartoon is a cheerful dog, above which are the words: Nobody home but Fido and he's all cut up.'

date? -- THE JOHNNY VORBECK/BERBECK SONG ---drawn to my attention by Dr. Wesley Schlotzhauer, formerly Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Rolla, Missouri, and Mrs. Helga Wulfman, also formerly of Rolla, kindly sent me the text of the song. This version speaks of Johnny Berbeck, but Mrs. Wulfman informed me that the name is usually 'Vorbeck' or 'Verbeck':

There was a little Dutchman
His name was Johnnie Berbeck
He used to deal in sausages
And sauerkraut and speck,
He made the finest sausages
That ever had been seen.
And one day he invented
A sausage-grinding machine.

Oh Mister Johnnie Berbeck
How could you be so mean?
I told you you'd be sorry
For making that machine,
Now neighbors' cats and dogs
Will nevermore be seen,
For they'll be ground to sausages
In your dog-gone machine.

One day a boy came walking
Came walking to his store,
He bought a pound of sausages
And set them on the floor,
The boy he whistled merrily
Till he whistled up a tune,

Then all the little sausages Went dancing round the room.

One day the thing got busted,
The blame thing wouldn't go,
So Johnnie went and crawled inside
To see what made it so,
His wife she had a nightmare
And walking in her sleep,
She gave the crank an awful yank,
And Johnnie he was meat!

# I. REPRINTING AN 1865 MINSTREL PLAY <u>THE SAUSAGE MAKERS</u>. FIRST PRODUCED IN NEW ORLEANS

(Title page) 'THE SAUSAGE MAKERS

A Negro Burlesque Sketch, in Two Scenes

Arranged

By Charles White

Author of

"Magic Penny," "Jolly Millers," "Villikens and Dinah," "The Coopers," "Old Dad's Cabin, [G. Cohen: etc., etc.]

First Performed At Academy of Music, New Orleans, December 1865

New York
The De Witt Publishing House
No. 33 Rose Street

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by ROBERT M. DE WITT, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

[p. 2]

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Academy of Music New Orleans, Dec. 1865

Sam, Pete Venders of Newspapers and Boot-blacks Mr. W	m. Emerson
Mr. R.	. Parker
Mr. HashMr. Bo	ob Hart
Jimmy (a News boy)	ساري مينيا شاري مينيا مينيا مينيا مينيا م
Mrs Small Talk Miss M	1. Hardy
PolicemanMr. Ch	nas. Collins

### Time of Playing -- Twenty Minutes

Scene 1 -- Street in 1st Grooves.

Scene 2 -- Kitchen in 3rd Grooves, with Machine and Hopper.

#### **COSTUMES**

Sam, Pete -- The usual style of negro costume
Mr. Hash -- rather eccentric business style of negro
Jimmy -- Ragged, rough and odd
Mrs. Small Talk -- Any common ordinary style
Policeman -- the usual local make up complete

#### **PROPERTIES**

A Machine similar to an Oven, with rattle inside to make a noise when the Crank is turned; 1 Link of 3 Sausages, 2 long strings of sausages; Wires rigged with strings to pull off each object from the Machine; 2 Black Carpet Bags; Newspapers; Boots and Blacking Boxes; Live Dog; Painted Skeleton of Dog; Hoop Skirt; Paper Bustle; Skeleton Policeman; Bladder Headed Dummy; Machine and Hopper

#### SCENE 1 -- Street in first Grooves

Enter SAM and PETE L.I.E., both with blacking boxes strapped over shoulders.

- SAM. Well, Pete, we're doing a rushing business; I ain't blacked but one pair of boots to-day. De folks ain't got any money to spare for such business now-a-days.
- PETE. What am you growling 'bout? I ain't blacked any at all. I bought twenty-five Telegrams yesterday and got stuck on 'em; and I ain't had a mouthful to eat to-day. I don't know where I'm going to sleep tonight.

- SAM. Oh say, Pete, I know a bully snap, and I think we can make some money.
- PETE. What! Don't hold your breath long if you know where we can do anything, because if I don't get something to eat I'll have to run around the block with my mouth open and get a wind supper.
- SAM. Say, come with me, I think I got a sure thing. Down on de corner of the Bowery and West street there's a butcher moving out and he's left a large sausage machine on de sidewalk. I know how to work it, 'case I was in dat business once, and there's lots of material running around. Bull terriers, sky terriers, Newfoundlands, stove hounds, black and tans, and any quantity of cats.
- PETE. I'm your man. Let's hurry up and catch some stock, so we can go in business and run the machine before the man takes it away.
- SAM. Good enough. Let's go for the shoemaker's dog down on de corner; he weighs 'bout ninety pounds.

  (BOTH EXIT L.)

Enter Mr. HASH R.1.E., with black carpet bag, looking around at the buildings.

MR. HASH. I wonder where that sausage foundry has moved to? I am sure it was about here somewhere; I don't remember the number either.

Enter JIMMY L.1. E., with newspapers

- JIMMY (crying out). Papers, sir! Herald, Tribune, and News.
- HASH. No, sonny. I want to find the sausage foundry; do you know where it is?
- JIMMY. Yes, sir; you'll find it on the corner of Canal and Amity streets.
- HASH. Thank you. I am very much obliged.

  (Both exit R. and L.)

  SCENE 2 -- Kitchen in 3rd Grooves, with Machine and Hopper

  A Rattle inside of Machine to make a noise when the crank is turned;

one link of three [p. 4] Sausages; two long strings of Sausages; Wires rigged to pull off each article with strings from the Machine; painted Skeleton of a Dog, Hoop Skirt, Paper bustle, Skeleton Policeman, Bladder Headed Dummy in L.2.E. Hopper and seat Framework to connect with machine.

SAM and PETE discovered examining the machine and making all sorts of ridiculous remarks.

SAM. Oh, if dem hash hotels in Bleecker street and Eighth street only know'd how cheap we could supply 'em dey would be down here in droves.

PETE. Yes, and if de man what owns de mill was to come along 'bout now we'd be drove away. Sam, you'd better start de foundry; I want to get hold of stock I can sell.

Enter HASH R.1.E.

HASH. Young men, a word with you, if you please. Can you tell me where Schneidergage's sausage foundry is located.

SAM and PETE (come forward -- both). Right here, sir.

PETE. Yes, sir, this is the spot.

SAM. Yes, indeed, and I'm the boss.

HASH. Well, see here, the fact is I keep a second hand hotel. I'm putting people up very cheap at my house, and I think I'll run sausages in on them for a little while. I used to get 'em very fine here some time ago. I want fifty pounds a day, and I want to get fifty hundred weight by half past twelve, sure. If it's any way possible I hope you will accomodate me. Think you can send them down? (Gives his card).

PETE (whispers to SAM). How much does the big dog weigh?

SAM (cautiously). About eighty pounds.

PETE (nudges SAM). Ah, yes, sir; I think we will have them in time for you.

HASH. Good! That's all right. Now, don't fail to send them down in time for I'm getting up a few extras for some Aldermen and Members of Congress, and want to have a big lay out.

SAM (side speech). Well, if they can't lay you out I don't know who can.

PETE. Yes, sir, yes, sir. If you have time to sit down we can give you a negative now.

HASH. Me, me! Sit for a sausage! What do you mean, sir?

SAM. Say Mr. Hotel -- I mean Mr. Hash -- I hope you'll excuse the young man. He used to work in a photograph gallery, and has got sausages and pictures mixed.

HASH laughs heartily, and exits R. Enter JIMMY R.1.E. They both question him in various ways, ad lib., want to know if he has got a /father and mother, etc.

JIMMY. No.

SAM and PETE both engage him, and take him up stage to throw him in the hopper; they finally do throw him in machine; SAM turns the crank; PETE runs to the opposite end and pulls out three links of sausages, which they hold up and laugh.

SAM. Well, well, he's the thinnest boy I ever saw (and hangs the sausages on the machine).

[p. 5] Enter HASH, very angry

HASH. See here! What kind of a way is this to treat a man (pulls out his watch)? Here it is two o'clock and nary a sausage.

PETE and SAM remonstrate with him for a moment, then take him up to show him that the machine is broken down. While conversing with him, ad lib., they seize him and throw him in through the hopper in the same manner as they did the boy. One of them turns the crank as before, then pull[s] out a string of the sausages; after which a pair of boots and his carpet bag work off on the wire frame. Both fall down laughing.

Enter MRS. SMALL TALK, with a dog, R.1.E.

- PETE. Well, madam, what can we do for you to-day. Anything in our line? We have everything now in fine running order, and selling our best sausages for five cents a pound. (SAM steals her dog and throws him in the machine. She supposes her dog is lost.)
- SAM. Say, Pete, turn the crank quick, he'll get cooked too much. (PETE turns crank. SAM pulls out sausages. The skeleton of the dog works off on the wire.)

Enter MRS. SMALL TALK R.1.E., still in search of her dog.

- MRS. SMALL TALK. A young man outside told me that my dog jumped in that box there (pointing); and I believe he did too, for I'm sure I brought him in here with me.
- PETE. Well, that's so, he might; I wasn't looking. (She goes to look in the box; as she gets near it, they both pick her up and throw her in the hopper. One of them turns the crank, the other pulls out sausages the other end; after which a hoop skirt and paper bustle work off on the wire. Both laugh heartily; conversation ad lib.)

Enter POLICEMAN R.1.E. He seizes PETE and SAM; they have a scuffle in the way of some rough and tumble business. All three are clinched, fighting, when POLICEMAN has been forced to the wing of L.2.E. PETE and SAM grab the bladder headed dummy, throw it down C., and jump on the head and burst it; they then pick it up and throw it in the machine, turn the crank quick; when the skeleton of a POLICEMAN appears at the top of the sausage machine. Both get frightened, shout, and run about terrified. Close in.

**FINISH** 

#### STAGE DIRECTIONS

R. means Right of Stage, facing the Audience; L. Left; C. Centre; R.C. Right of Centre; L.C. Left of Centre; D.F. Door in the Flat; or Scene running across the back of the Stage; C.D.F; Centre Door in the Flat; R.D.F. Right

Door in the Flat; L.D.F. Left Door in the Flat; R.D. Right Door; L.D. Left Door; 1.E. First Entrance; 2.E. Second Entrance; U.E. Upper Entrance; 1,2, or 3 G. First, Second, or Third Grooves.

R.

R.C.

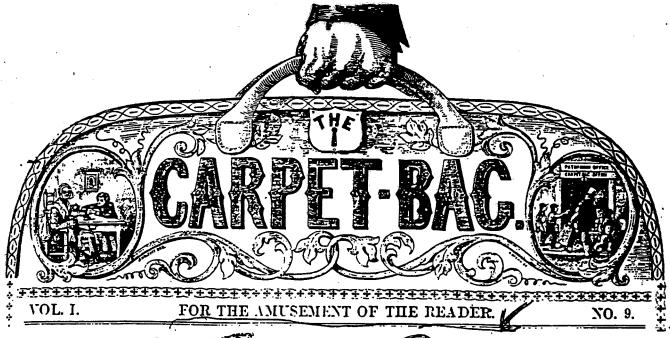
C.

L.C.

L.

\* \* \*

## VARIOUS SAUSAGE PICTURES FROM NON-COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS





The Carpet Bag, Boston, May 31, 1851, vol. 1, no. 9, p. 1: 'THE LAST RELIC OF A DECEASED FRIEND' The Pick, vol. 1, no. 19, June 26, 1852, p. 4.





Punchinello
Oct. 8, 1870
p. 32
Sign says:
Please Do Not
Whistle Near
Sausidge Stand.

Butcher. "Ha! I should like to catch the doo that blayed me that 'ene trick !- . I'd builletin him!"

#### THE COMIC MONTHLY



The Comic Monthly, vol. 1, no. 9, Nov. 1859, p.? -- (picture is a bit unclear): 'Yes, and they do say that ever since the day that little Ponto went near the Sausage Shop he has not been seen.'



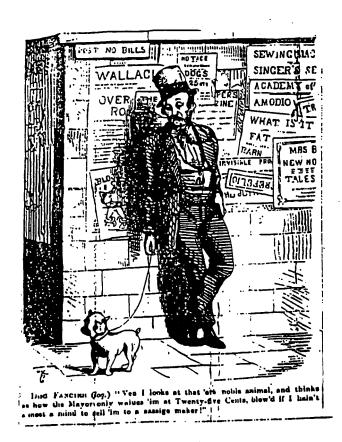
Judge, Oct. 19, 1895, p. 245: 'DOG EAT DOG' (canine is eating a sausage)

Yankee Notions, vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1860, p. 282.



Dog (after reading proclamation attentively).—The will never do! we aim't worth so nuch this trans we were last, by twenty-rive cents! sausage must be awful cheap these dats!

(Sighs and runs home to get his mussle put on.)



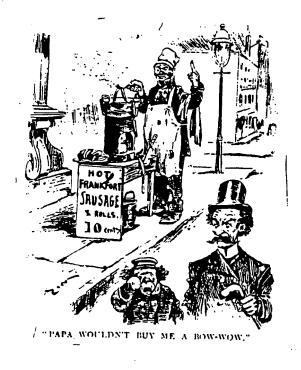
Harper's Weekly, June 16, 1860, p. 384:

'DOG FANCIER: "Ven I looks at that 'er noble animal, and thinks as how the Mayor only walues 'im at Twenty-five Cents, blow'd if I hain't a[I]most a mind to sell 'im to a sassige maker."

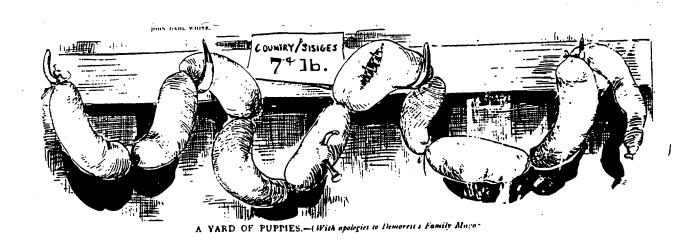


OLYMPIAN SIDE SHOWS.

<u>Life</u> (humor magazine), vol. 27, April 2, 1896, p. 269. The relevant item shows a boy with a dog at a frankfurter stand; the sign there says: GENUINE FRANKFURTER.



Judge, 1892?. 'Papa Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow' is a song title.



Judge, 1893 (exactdate/page: ?): 'A YARD OF PUPPIES'



<u>Life</u>, Feb. 16, 1895 vol. 23, no. 581, p. 109







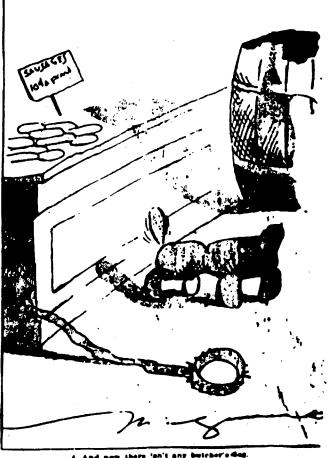
"Mother, dear mother, don't you bear your little Touser calling? I feel that you are near me, though I can't see you, mother."

1884 -- <u>Harper's Weekly</u>, July 26, 1884, p. 479: 'GENUWHINE BOLOGNA SAUSAGE FOR SALE HERE Mother, dear mother, don't you hear your little Touzer calling? I feel that you are near me, though I can't see you, mother."'





3. They have a little fight



St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dec. 5, 1897, Sunday comics.

#### 1888 -- Cartoon in Puck:

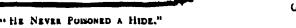
The humor magazine <u>Puck</u>, Feb. 15, 1888, p. 394, contains six drawings under the heading PUCK'S STATUETTES. As a sampling, three are reproduced just below, with my interest primarily on the left one: the man with a club and two dogs.

That is obviously a dog-killer, i.e., someone hired by sausage makers to kill any dogs he came across; the dog-meat then wound up in sausages.

The dog-killers carried out their task by bashing their victims with a club. Hence the quote under the cartoon: 'He Never Poisoned A Hide.'

Incidentally, the middle cartoon 'Gilligan, Of The Country Club,' with the quote 'Let her go, Myopia,' is reminiscent of the late 1880s song 'Let 'Er Go, Gallagher.'







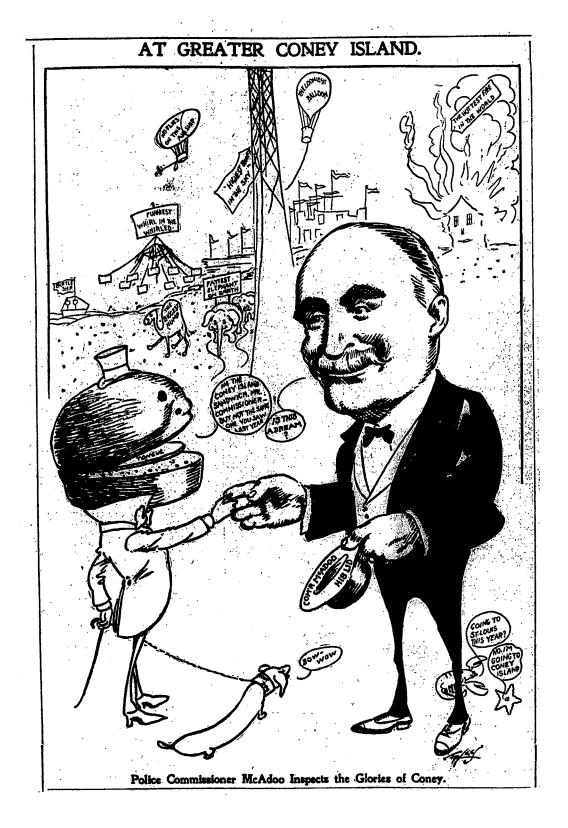
GILLIGAN, OF THE COUNTRY CLUB. "Let her go, Myopia!"



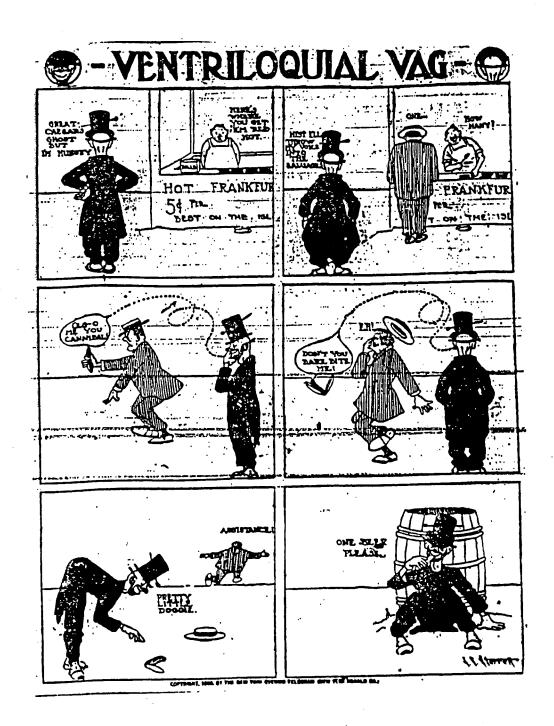
"THE ARSON QUEEN."

# Chicago Tribune, June 23, 1901, comics section

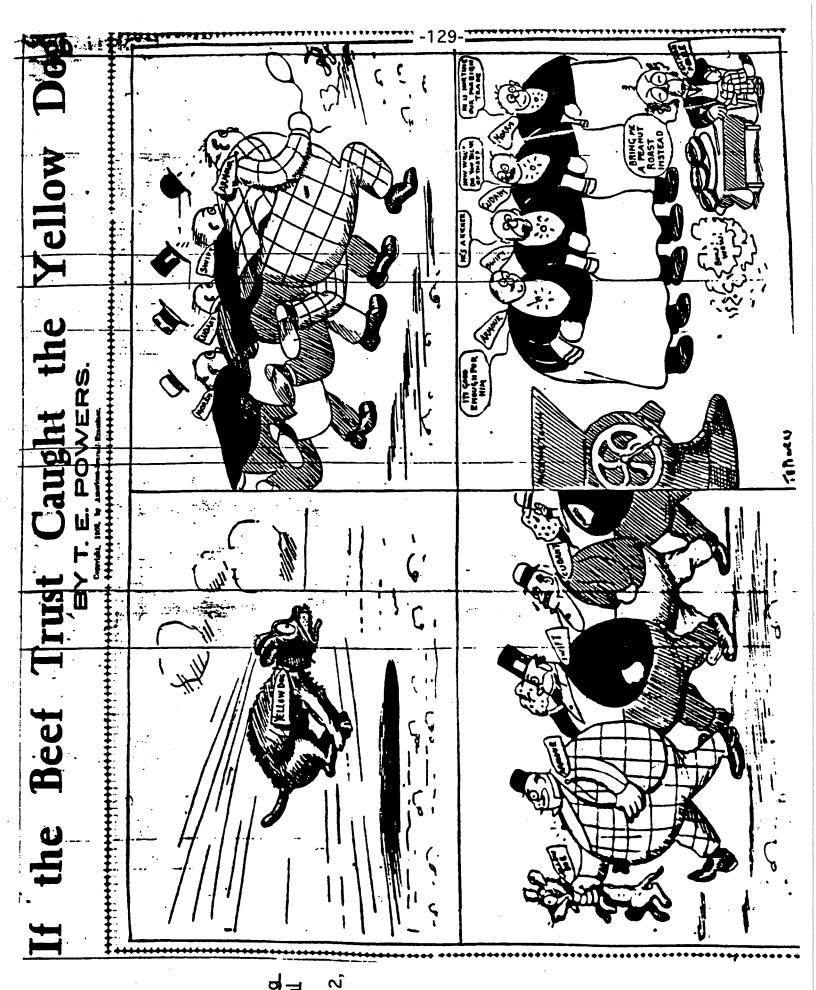




NY Press, Sunday, May 15, 1904, part 3, p. 8; the top of the page says 'IN JOKELAND.' Note that the frankfurter-shaped dog at the bottom saying 'BOW-WOW' has a collar bearing the words 'HOT DOG.'



NY Evening Telegram. August 24, 1906, p. 6---Note (bottom left cartoon): The ventriloquist picking up the frankfurter addresses it as 'PRETTY LITTLE DOGGIE.'



NY.
Evening
Journal
June 12,
1906,



THE SAUSAGE QUESTION.

MRS. Pompous—Are you sure, sonny, that there is no trichina in these sausages? New Boy (who is humorous)—Trichiny? Old car hosses don't have no trichiny.

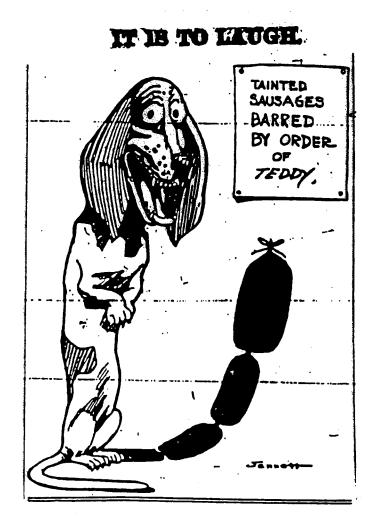
Texas Siftings, 1890, (month: ?), p. 9:

'MRS POMPOUS--Are you sure, sonny, that there is no trichina in these sausages?

NEW BOY (who is humorous)--Trichiny? Old car horses don't have no trichiny.'



NY Evening Telegram, Sept. 12, 1906, p. 5: 'THE DOG DAYS'

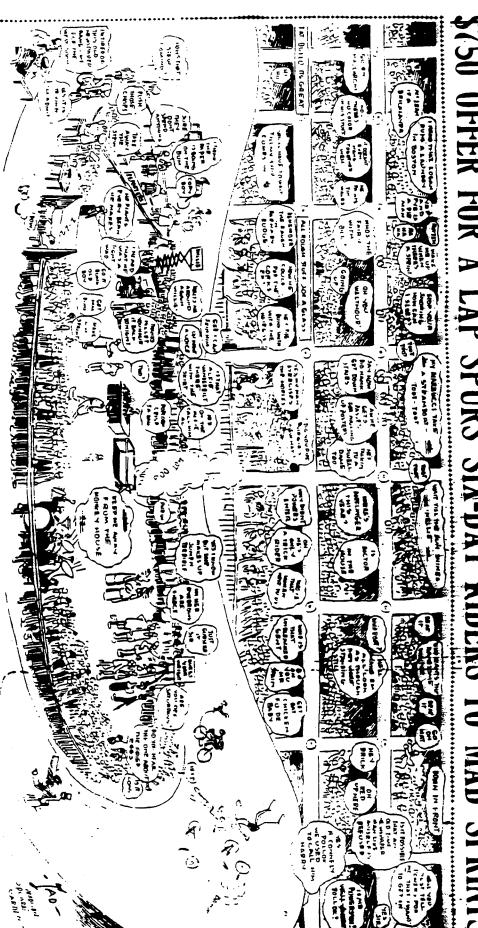


NY Evening Telegram, June 5, 1906, p. 2

\* \* \* \*

On the next two pages I have reproduced TAD's (T.A. Dorgan's) Dec. 12 and Dec. 13, 1906 cartoons, in which HOT DOG appears. These are his first two HOT DOG cartoons. His frequently alleged Polo Grounds cartoon, in which he allegedly coined the term HOT DOG, never existed. --- Thanks for the spotting of these two cartoons and to the information that the Polo Grounds cartoon never existed go to lexicographer Leonard Zwilling (of <u>Dictionary of American Regional English</u>), who read through all of TAD's cartoons.





Georget of French Team, "Shakes" the Rest, and Threatens of the Withdraw When Judges Refuse to Allow the Lap He Gamed -- Macfarland Was Off the Track Because of Broken Co.L.

BLOWS WITH SHOWS WITH

THE

BROOKLYN OFFERS SMINE \$12,000 FOR 3 CUBS NU

(Dec. 13, 1906)

WHERE THEY SELL FRANKFURTERS

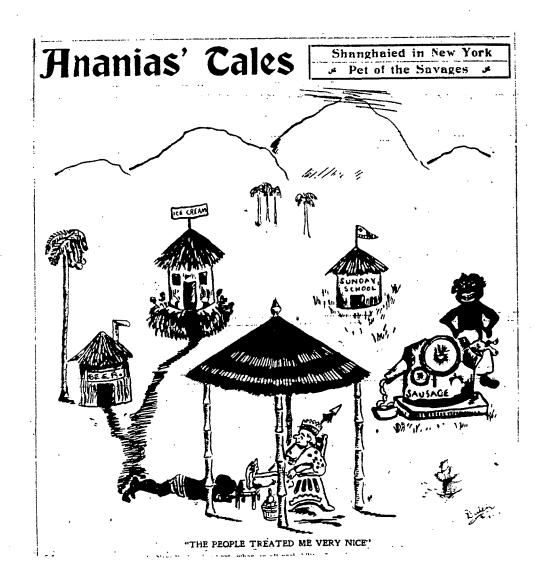
EVENING JOURN

NG PAGE Mrs. Walthour

325,000 OFFERED FOR BIG FIGH

RPHY LOST FIGH

ULLIAM AGAIN HEAD OF LEAGUE



<u>Seattle Post-Intelligencer</u>, March 2, 1902, p.41, col. 2. Notice the man on the right pushing a dog into one end of a sausage-machine, with sausages coming out the other end. A story accompanies the drawing.



"I had dhe mosd eenter-r-resting exhibit of all dhis great. Cendennial. My sausage machine addracts dhe growds of vessitors who love to see and tasde my won-der-r-ful sausage. I use nodings bud dhe purest meads. I never use caus and dogs in my sausage making. Beeple dalk aboud dhe sausage makers, and dhe Knoblauch wurst makers, and wiener wurst makers using dhose dings. But I never, never do. I never, never did. I never, never will, I will let you all see for yourselis whad goes into dhe hopper."

<u>Cincinnati Times-Star.</u> August 22, 1888, p. 5, col. 1. Notice dogs going into the hopper and sausage coming out as the finished product.

### CHAPTER 4 -- SPREAD OF 'HOT DOG' FROM COLLEGE SLANG

1. EARLY <u>HOT DOG</u> ATTESTATIONS OUTSIDE A COLLEGE CONTEXT IN 1898 ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE <u>HULL BEACON</u>, NEWSPAPER OF NANTASKET BEACH, MASSACHUSETTS

Dennis R. Means
5 Vautrinot Avenue
Hull, Massachusetts 02045

[ed., G. Cohen: Dennis Means first presented this article in <u>Comments on Etymology</u>, vol. 27, #7, April 1998. At that time we both believed that the 1898 <u>hot dog</u> advertisements provided the earliest attestations of the term outside a college context. The recent availability of data bases has permitted Sam Clements to antedate this by one year (1897; <u>Daily Argus</u>, Middletown, NY). But the material presented by Means is still valuable, both for its evidence of the spread of <u>hot dog</u> beyond a college context (1898 is early for this) and for the hitherto unnoticed role of Nantasket Beach in this spread. -- Mr. Means is a local historian with a special interest in E. A. Bartlett. This article of his is copyrighted by him. --- ©]

\* \* \*

As word researcher Barry Popik has pointed out, the origin of hot dog is found in Yale slang of 1895. The term then spread to other colleges, but heretofore 1906 was the earliest date for which hot dog had been spotted outside the context of college slang. That attestation was in an article about Coney Island, which had been squeamish about accepting the irreverent, uncouth new term to refer to its beloved succulent frankfurters.

Nantasket Beach, however, had no such hangups. Eight years prior to Coney Island's 1906 attestation, the <u>Hull Beacon</u> ran a series of ads for BARTLETT'S HOT DOG FACTORY, July 9 - August 6, 1898:

'NO FOOLING!!/Don't Fail to See/BARTLETT'S/-- HOT DOG --/FACTORY/ The Finest Ice Cream in the World/Peanut row/Head Nantasket Pier'

NANTASKET BEACH AS A CENTER OF INNOVATION, 1880-1900; POSSIBLE ROLE IN SPREADING <u>HOT DOG</u> VIA THE SOLDIERS THERE

It's easy to recognize Nantasket Beach as a national test market,

1880-1900. You've got the first night baseball game being played under an electric light display here in 1880. The first railroad electrification occurs at the beach, in 1895. There's a movie theatre showing the "Black Diamond Express," and outside the theatre an impromptu sand sculpture exhibition in July 1897, while three motion pictures were produced in Hull, May 1899 -with Billy Bitzer, cameraman. The telephone, electricity, water and sewerage, celebrities, Boston's power politicos, you name it, and Nantasket Beach had it all and early on, along with a fleet of steamboats and railroad and trolley carts to get you there quickly, unless you preferred to cycle there yourself -- as thousands might on a given summer's day in the 1890s. Edrick A. Bartlett was selling Coca Cola in Hull before, I suspect the majority of Georgians had ever heard of the drink. When national marketing was in its infancy, seaside resorts like Nantasket Beach were veritable rendezvous for new ideas, styles, products, and fads of all types. It's really not surprising to find Nantasket in the hot dog fray; what would be really shocking is if the term "hot dog" had not surfaced at Nantasket while it was till novel.

1898, moreover, was a very special year at Nantasket Beach, when soldiers returning from that "splendid little war" in Cuba were as plentiful as clams. Perhaps it was the soliders, more than the wiseacres in college, who gave real impetus to the widening acceptance of the term "hot dog" across the land -- after dropping by Bartlett's stand.

Of course, Bartlett might well have picked up hot dog from the college scene, either through his clerks who might have been students or directly from customers. Certainly Harvard students and faculty alike frequented Nantasket Beach, which was then Boston's premier watering hole for society liberals and the nouveau riche during the summer season. Irish and Italian Catholics flocked to Nantasket, not Nahant or Manchester-by-the-Sea, or Hingham or Chohasset for that matter - where they weren't welcome, anyway--and the Irish and Italians were the new kids on the block. The brahmins, however, were jealous and fearful of the Italians and Irish, particularly those who had made a few bucks and were enjoying themselves, and drove their rising elite -- including the Kennedys, from town. Nantasket's prominence as a center of innovation and new things, however, ground quickly to a halt when the Metropolitan Park Commission took over with its chains of political correctness in 1899 and leveled the beach.

Edrick A. Bartlett did something very personal and entrepreneurial -- as well as outlandish for his times -- when he promoted hot dogs beside his own name. A sign in Bartlett's store dating sometime between 1895-1898

shows his early interest in selling frankfurters, although he did not yet refer publicly to them as "hot dogs." The sign says: "Bartlett's/New Quick Lunch/Frankforts."

But by 1898 "hot dog" was appearing in Bartlett's <u>Hull Beacon</u> ads. True, his untimely death on June 4, 1899, at the age of 45, prevented him from promoting the "Bartlett Hot Dog" beyond the 1898 season. And the Metropolitan Park Commission put an end to a roaring beachfront by 1900. And yet, a local Nantasket historian may be forgiven for wondering what if? If Bartlett had lived longer, and if the Metropolitan Park Commission had not rained on Nantasket Beach's parade, might Nantasket rather than Coney Island already be acknowledged nationally as the home of the hot dog?

[See next page for photocopy of page from the Hull Beacon, July 9, 1898, with 'Bartlett's Hot Dog Factory']

# HULL BEACON

Issued Every Saturday Morning

DAVID PORTER MATHEWS.

Editor and Wanager.

· Immerparated.

Cabbellers and Proprietors

of Main Office-17-4 Quincy Exchange.

TERMS: | \$2,00 per annum.

Advertising Rates Furnished up

Application.

the Paper at Local Post Of

CORRESPONDENTS

J. N. MALLORY, J. K. GANNETT, JR. WM. H. MORRIS.

payer payer

D. J. BATES, E. L. MATHEWS. Little

All Items of News must be accompanied by the signature of the correspondents, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

OUR MOTTO

News for Readers;

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

Brnzil	lier-ton.	

			_		_	_	linyside
<del></del>	(1)	a il	: Fu	عدد نا	1	Ti ic.	Baysi
Dar !-	!		!				Wavela
			Į	1	E	Ę	
	ž.		Ιŝ	2	ži	ě	Wave
Mo E		lı ma	h m	h to	1.00		Kenber
h m_							2000000
1 4 11	7.2	1.27	5-11	4.7	2.26	2.33	Kenb
2 4.11	7.24	2.2	9,51	1.43	3.05	4.31	to Surf:
a 4.12			10.	10.44	1,13	4	
4 4.13	7.24		11.2	12.15	6 04	6.21	են Հեն
5 4.14	:.=4	9.11	11.73	1314	6.5	7.15	know w
4.14	: :: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	الله ا	1.27	2,417	1.40	2.5	
7 4.15		10.07	220	2.52		9,114	called.
	:==	10 31	:.14	3.44	155.4	310,40	Some
10 4.1	1.33	10,51	4.10	4.42	10.27	11.00	
11 13:	7.21	11.=:3 •	5,00	. : :	11 30		side do
13 4.15	1.21 -	11.30	4.11	وتنتينه	11,17	12.17	of the le
13 4 19	7.29 B	men	7.14	7.33	1.07	1.14	
11 4.20			14	243	2,61	2.01	Those
15, 4.21	7.19	1.11	\$1,180	9.12	3 42	3,47	the Way
16, 4.21	1.15	2.10	**************************************	10,76	4.24	1.2	
17	7.15	;;,eni	11,12	11.11	h 172	5,10	cases, t
18 4.27	7.17 7.16	7,41	11.11	11.	3,37	÷.43	that -ta
104.23	7.15			12 10	6.12	4.19	ported:
20 4.5	7.15	22.3	0.2	12.51	6.47	6,57	•
23	7.14	- 51	1.00	1.25	7.0:	7.37	were su
23 4.2	7.13	21.75	1.4	2.10	*,181		for it.
24. 4.2	7.12		2.27	2.55	5.47	9.0	
25 4.33		10,14	ज्यात ∙	0.42	9.25	10,01	To ma
25, 4,31	7.10	ho 57	4.55	1.4	10.15	10.50	mer res
		11.15	1. 19	5.34 6.34		12 12	
28 1,55		2****	6.01 7.05	7. 4	1 16	- 1.15	adopted
30 4.2		1,15	1.10		2,4	2.15	nation.
20		2.2	5.15	9,34		5.19	12411 11111.
31 15	7 194						



are are in the air and such news would be welcomed with thankgiting. Net we fear that Spain is not Jet ready to severe to the demands of our mourest point. government and no peace can come until she is ready to submit.

The war is progressing with great credit tioniarly to day as y. The Fourth was cel-shrated with more than the usual feeling this year. Foreign nations are being taught a large summet of respect for our ships, guiss, and gunners.

# HULL-NANTASKET.

Warren Warren, A. I.; Mr. and Mr. J. A. (System) on the man appearance in Waternan, Miss. Grace Waterman, Edition, also put in an appearance in Charlotte Waterman, Miltord. — small detachments, scattering, as did FAIRHAVEN HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. James II. Lannan. George P. Lannau, Thomas G. Creed. South Boston: William Sullivan, Nat II. Taylor, tax collector of Boston; Ted Daily, D. P. Hannigan, S. A. Welch, S. Others still sought the protection of Smith, J. Henley, H. Wellson, B. Nan-the verandas listening to the new band sen, Boston; W. H. Aleer, Januaica at the Nantasket auditorium. Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, Medford; Mr. Harrington, Port-mouth the average . N. II.

Where is Baysids?
If any of our readers are familiar enough with the topography of Nantasket beach to define the real boundaries of Bayside we will be truly grate-

Is it on the ocean side of the beach or, the bay side?

It is claimed that the electric car station located between Allerton and Waveland was given the name of Bayside as an accommodation to the resi dents living mid-way the beach on the bay side of the pinins, then so-called, The Rev. Alfred W. Arundel D. D. because it was the negrest point to that rector of Trinity church. Pittsburg, Pa locality on the rail-road, and that the idents on the ocean side have appro-

er hand, some of the re-i-On the o dents on the ean side maintain that SUN, MOON AND TIDES, therefore, the state of the point toward Allerton tation is Bayside.

One residen defines the control toward allerton tation is Bayside.

One residen defines the respective localities.

illerton: from Allerton depot to Bayside station.

Bayside: from Bayside station to Waveland station.

Waveland: from Waveland station to Kenberma station.

Kenberma: from Kenberma station to Surfaide station.

If this is correct we should like know what the bay side of the beach called.

some of the residents of the side do not take kindly to the efining of the localities quoted.

Those living in close kimity to the Waveland station obj t. in some cases, to being considered; that station. A few we residents of ported a family as resi were summarily called ng there, and : to an account for it.

In making up the directory of sum-uper residents at these points we have adopted the following bethod of design

OCEANSII

Allerton and Bayside Antions. Bayside and Waveland Stations. Waveland and Kenberma Stations. Kenberma and Surfside Stajon.

BAYSIDE.

Allerton to atrect leading to Bay Station.

From Street leading to Bayside Station to Street leading to the Waveland Station.

WINDERMERE. To residences on Allerton Hill.

This arrangement will be found of great assistance to tourists in search of their friends. They may easily judge at which station to get off as the

## ATLANTIC CLUB.

FROM NEWTON.

George P. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. ; to the United States and its army and pat-to-the United States and its army and pat-icularly folice party. The Fourth was cell. David W. Wells, H. D. Corey, Fred-Convenient for Boston Familieserick H. Clark, Miss Buswell, Miss Carrie Bu-well.

> FROM NEWYONVILLE. R. C. Brigham, Ernest Brandt, Mr.

Last Sunday at Nantasket.

The intense heat Sunday drove about 30,000 to the beach via steamboats and electric cars. A large number of bis L. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. (cyclists, in more or less wilted coneverybody else, in every along the shore in search of shade and refreshments.

freshments.
Many shot the chutes in order to CHAS. raise a breeze, while others less venturesome plunged into the breakers

In some places the thermoneter stord as high as (00). (0) degrees was about

'I have used Champerlain's Cough Rem-"I have used Channerlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and alwaywith good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children whill it aspecially effective." For sale by J. E. Connell, Weymouth.
L. T. Brown, South Weymouth.
George M. Hoyt, East Weymouth.
Joe, St. John, Cohasset.
D. J. Bates & Co., North Scituate.

#### Church of St. John The Evangelist, BINGBAM.

The Rev. Alfred W. Arundel D. D. will officiate in July and August.

Holy Communion first Sunday in the

Morning service, 10.50. Evening service,

NANTASKET BEACH,

JOHN D. COYLE & CO., Prop POOL ROOM CONNECTED. BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

FOOLING!!

Don't Fail To See

Bartlett's Hot Dog Factory.

THE FINEST ICE CREAM IN the WORLD.

Peanut Row, Head Nantasket Pler.

Gustave Von Garmissen, sy Teacher of Violin and Piamo

Will take pupils at summer rates during this season.

Music Fernished for All Occasion

Pacific House, Nantasket Beach, Surfside P.O.

Coolest Place on the Coast.

HULL, MASS.

Geod Table. Music by Hamilton Orchestra t. t. BROWLS, Masserr.

Real Mo

Equita

The abo for evi**de**s the detec the persoi wilfully an to any o burned in

Holl, Mass.,

()ffers

tage- at K

Hί

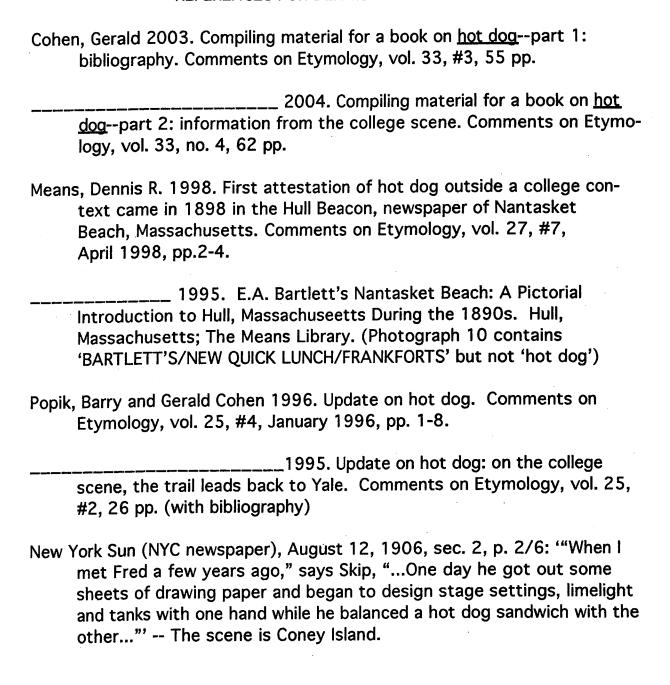
First C Situated me SERBUB 148: water and el-

SOLC

TO Stear

Lare to Nes Leaves meth so asenue, at " a.

#### REFERENCES FOR DENNIS MEANS' ARTICLE



# SAM CLEMENTS ANTEDATES FIRST NON-COLLEGE ATTESTATION OF 'HOT DOG' BY ONE YEAR (1898 TO 1897)

Independent scholar Sam Clements, in an Oct. 24, 2003 ads-I message, presented an 1897 'hot dog' attestation outside a college context, thereby antedating by one year the 1898 Nantasket Beach attestations cited by Dennis Means (q.v., article reprinted just above). Clements' message says:

'Ancestry [i.e., Ancestry.com] strikes again. Barry [Popik], of course, has dibs on the origin of "hot dog" from college slang in 1895. But I found a non-college (I think) cite from the Middletown (NY) <u>Daily Argus</u>, May 27, 1897, page (not readable), col. 4:

"Jakey" Newmark, proprietor of the portable lunch business which has been a familiar landmark on East Main street the past year or so, received all sorts of consolation, Tuesday night, from the bicycle boys who frequent his place. "Jakey" says he didn't pay the \$100 license imposed by the Common Council because he was advised not to do so by an official high in authority at that time. "Jakey's" opponents are restaurant men, who claim that men frequent the "hot dog wagon" who formerly patronized them, and a consequent falling off in their business has resulted. That "Jakey" should pay a good-sized license if allowed to use the highway is the sense of most Middletowners."

Note that the term here may have been pejorative, used by the restaurant men who were clearly antagonistic to the 'hot dog wagon.' There is no indication here that the owner, Jakey Newmark referred to his sausages as 'hot dogs' or to his stand as a 'hot dog wagon.'

So 1898 at Nantasket Beach (Hull, Massachusetts) remains the first non-college attestation of 'hot dog' as a term the vendors would use to describe their hot sausages. See Dennis Means' article above.

T.A. DORGAN (TAD)-- MORE ON THE FREQUENT BUT INCORRECT STORY THAT HE INVENTED THE TERM 'HOT DOG

1. 1926 INTERVIEW (<u>THE SPORTING NEWS</u>): HARRY STEVENS CREDITS HIT SON WITH SUGGESTING THE SALE OF HOT FRANKFURTERS, AND THIS SALE WAS AT THE 1906 SIX-DAY BIKE-RACE AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NOT THE POLO GROUNDS OF CA. 1900

Paul Dickson's 1999 <u>The New Dickson Baseball Dictionary</u> is especially important for mention of Harry Stevens' interview in <u>The Sporting News</u>

(For the date of that interview see below, p. 215). Stevens cites the six-day bike-race (1906) as the event for which he started selling hot sausages and we already know that that's when T.A. Dorgan produced his first 'hot dog' cartoons. Also, Stevens in the interview credits his son Frank (and this is really a naming coincidence) with suggesting the sale of hot frankfurters at the bike-race. Note Reynolds 1935:

'He [Harry Stevens] had an idea that was going to make him five million dollars within the next few years--though he didn't know it at the time. His son Frank had bobbed up with it only a few days before, but then he hadn't thought much of it. Now was a good time to try it out.'

Reynolds 1935 incorrectly has this sale occurring at the Polo Grounds, but the information that Stevens' son Frank suggested the sale of hot frankfurters jibes with Stevens' 1926 remarks.

Here now are excerpts from Dickson 1999:

p. 262: 'hot dog ...ETYMOLOGY/1ST USE. 1906. Reportedly hot dogs were introduced to baseball in 1901 at the Polo Grounds, home of the New York Giants. It seems, according to an oft-told version, that concessionaire Harry Stevens was having a difficult time selling ice-cream and soda in April and so he decided to offer small wursts, which were commonly known as "dachshund" sausages. He had them loaded into tanks and sent his vendors out into the stands chanting: "They're red hot! Get your red hots here!"

'But an interview conducted by Fred Lieb with Stevens (<u>The Sporting News</u>, Nov. 11, 1918 [G. Cohen: No; Nov. 18, 1926]) carried this version: "I have been given credit for introducing the hot dog in America. Well, I don't deserve it. In fact, at first I couldn't see the idea. It was my son, Frank, who first got the idea, and wanted to try it on one of the early six-day bicycle crowds at Madison Square Garden. 'Pop, we can sell those people frankfurters and they'll welcome them for a change' Frank told me. At the time we had been selling mostly beer and sandwiches, and I told Frank that the bike fans preferred ham and cheese. He insisted that we try it out for a few days, and at last I consented. His insistence has all America eating hot dogs."

'Research conducted by Peter Tamony suggests that they were first called "hot dogs" in print and in a humorous context by sports cartoonist T. A. "Tad" Dorgan in 1915 [G. Cohen: Tamony was unaware of TAD's two 1906 'hot dog' cartoons]. According to Tamony, the earliest appearance in

print was in an article in the New York Sun (Aug. 12, 1906) about Coney Island, where they were called "hot dog sandwiches."

QUENTIN REYNOLDS' 1935 ARTICLE SEEMS TO HAVE LARGELY CODIFIED THE HARRY STEVENS/TAD STORY ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM 'HOT DOG'

The article is: Quentin Reynolds, 'Peanut Vender,' <u>Collier's Magazine</u>, Oct. 19, 1935, pp. 17, 69-70. It was drawn to my attention by Bruce Kraig, who first pointed out its significance (e-mail message he sent, April 18, 2001, or shortly before, to Allan Metcalf:

'I suspect that the TAD story was made the "official" myth in a story by Quentin Reynolds in <u>Collier's Magazine</u>. 1935. It is the whole tale [G. Cohen: except for the part about TAD being unable to spell 'dachshund'], nicely embellished, and stylistically looks like the source for the rest.'

The article's mention of Harry Stevens' three sons continuing to run his business suggests that Reynolds must have gotten much of his 'hot dog' story from those sons. They were no doubt in full publicity-mode and still likely grieving the loss of their father (1934). Reynolds' article was a great tribute to Stevens, and the sons evidently pulled out all the stops in describing Stevens' accomplishments--including the inaccurate portrayal of him as the inventor of the hot dog.

To the sons' credit however, they did not include the greatest piece of nonsense in the story, viz. that cartoonist T. A. Dorgan (TAD) could not spell dachshund and therefore called the sausages 'hot dogs.' (Dorgan was an excellent sports writer as well as a cartoonist and no doubt had ready access to a dictionary.) The portrayal of Dorgan as unable to spell 'dachshund' was added in later acounts.

### **EXCERPTS FROM REYNOLDS' 1935 ARTICLE**

Here now is Reynolds' 'hot dog' story [p. 17]--excellent creative writing, less than excellent history:

'Harry Stevens stood there in the back of the grandstand and looked very, very unhappy. Usually a crowd of fifty thousand fans at a ball game was reason enough to make Harry beam, but today the crowd brought no smile to the Stevens face, because of the weather. It was so cold that the

Giant infielders going through their pre-game practice were trying vainly to get the numbness out of their hands and the crowd sat huddled miserably with coat collars turned up.

'The game really should have been called off, but baseball magnates hate to disappoint a crowd of fifty thousand--especially when those fifty thousand have already laid their dough on the line and bought tickets. At that time Harry Stevens was a purveyor of score-cards, ice cream and soda pop. The crowd had bought the score-cards all right, but who would buy ice cream and ice-cold soda on a day like this? Harry had stocked up heavily with ice cream, anticipating a warm day, and ice cream doesn't keep forever.

'Harry Stevens stood there for a moment thinking very, very fast and when he got down to thinking fast he could think very fast indeed. He was a salesman. Here was a crowd. Somehow the two had to get together. Then...[G. Cohen: These three dots are present in the article.]

"Hey, you," Stevens called to one of his men. "Get the boys up here. Hurry up. I've got an idea."

'He had an idea that was going to make him five million dollars within the next few years--though he didn't know it at the time. His son Frank had bobbed up with it only a few days before, but then he hadn't thought much of it. Now was a good time to try it out.

'The Birth of the Hot Dog

"Send around to all the butchers in the neighborhood," Stevens barked at his assistant. "Buy up all of those German sausages you can, those long dachshund sausages--what do they call 'em, frankfurters? [B. Popik: The term 'dachshund sausage' arose after TAD's 1906 'hot dog' cartoons, not before.] Then hustle around to the bakers in the neighborhood and buy up all the rolls you can find. These people want something hot. We'll give them something hot. And get some mustard. Yes, mustard--and hurry up."

"The boss has gone nuts," his men grumbled, but they hustled out to the butchers and they came back with yards of the "dachshund" sausages Stevens had ordered.

'They had a small kitchen under the stands and under Harry's direction they heated the frankfurters and then Harry himself smeared them with mustard (later the mustard became optional) and stuck them between the sliced halves of the rolls.

"Take 'em out and sell 'em," Harry barked to his astonished men.
"Call out that they're 'red-hot.' Remember that, 'red-hot'. Those people are freezing. They "want something hot."

"Red-hot," the boys called as they went up and down the aisles. "Get a red-hot dachshund sausage in a roll. Dachshund sandwiches... red-hot..." [G. Cohen: The two sets of three dots here appear in the article.]

'The crowd bought them through curiosity at first--then with enthusiasm. The incomparable Tad, greatest of newspaper sports cartoonists and phrase-maker extraordinary, was sitting in the press box watching the game. Always on the alert for something new, he watched the crowd devouring the new delicacy.

"Dachshund--that means dog. Why not call them hot dogs?" Tad mused, and not long after, in a cartoon, he imortalized the frankfurter which Stevens had naturalized, under the name of "hot dog." The implication that stray mongrel dogs sneaking optimistically into butcher shops to wangle a bit of free beef came out in the form of frankfurters, or "hot dogs," did not detract from the tremendous popularity of the German-born tidbit. This was in the early part of the century and ever since then hot dogs have been an integral adjunct of ball games, race tracks, six-day bike events and fights. That cold day which had begun so dolefully really made the Stevens' fortune and helped considerably in making Harry M. Stevens, Incorporated, the largest firm of outdoor caterers in the world.

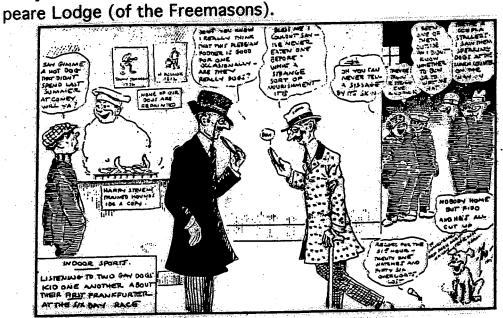
'Harry Stevens died about two years ago. A personality while he lived, he is on his way to becoming a legend...

'His three sons now run the business he founded...

[p.70]: 'Two years ago, Stevens, having lived a full life, died. But he left an impressive monument. He left a business which is just as successful today as it was when he died. And his sons, Hal and Joe and Frank (and Frank's son, Harry, second) will tell you that they head the most successful catering concern in the world because they run it exactly as their father ran it...'

(G. Cohen: Reynolds' article is accompanied by a cartoon (p. 17) --not the Polo Grounds cartoon, because that one never existed.

The article says: 'This Tad cartoon, published in 1915, celebrated the advent of the hot dog.' The nearly illegible words over the dog in the lower right hand corner say: 'To Shakespeare's Best Press Agent Harry Stevens from TAD.' The reference is probably to the Shakes-



TAD'S SUPPOSED POLO GROUNDS CARTOON INTRODUCING 'HOT DOG' WAS IN FACT HIS DEC. 12, 1906 MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CARTOON. AND THE TERM WAS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE SINCE 1895

Leonard Zwilling correctly pointed out to me that TAD's alleged Polo Grounds cartoon introducing 'hot dog' never existed. And David Shulman clarified that TAD could not have coined <a href="https://documents.com/hot-dog">hot dog</a> in his cartoons because the term existed already in college slang.

But a cartoon did exist portraying frankfurters as living dogs, containing the words HOT DOG, and including Harry Stevens himself (unflattering). No doubt many people seeing HOT DOG for the first time in that cartoon assumed TAD invented it. And TAD no doubt helped popularize the term.

So, once again: TAD's famous 'hot dog' cartoon arose not in connection with a chilly, invigorating day at the Polo Grounds, but with the foul-smelling, smoke-filled Madison Square Garden and its morally dubious 6-day bike race. For TAD's two 1906 'hot dog' cartoons, see above, pp. 131-132

'DACHSHUND SAUSAGE', THE SUPPOSED INSPIRATION FOR THE SHORTENED (AND EASIER TO SPELL) 'HOT DOG', APPEARED ONLY AFTER THE TERM 'HOT DOG' AROSE

Barry Popik has debunked the notion that the term 'hot dog' (originated 1894 or 1895) was inspired by the shape of dachshunds. In a Sept. 22, 2003 ads-I message entitled "Dachshund Sausage" on Ancestry Newspapers' Popik wrote:

'For the benefit of anyone doing a "hot dog" book, I just thought that I'd check the words "dachshund/dachshunds" and "sausage/sausages" on the Ancestry.com newspapers. A recent New York Times Magazine article said that "hot dog" came from "dachshund." (This is post- Jayson Blair accuracy, too.)

'Just how many hits are there in the 19th century? Or even before TAD's death in 1929? And is 'hot dog' often or rarely [answer: rarely] connected with the shape of the dachshund as opposed to the two terms appearing without connection in a given article? Lets check:

Ames Daily Tribune (Ames, Iowa), 3 hits, 1954 first hit Appleton Post Crescent (Appleton, Wisconsin), 9 hits,1958 Atchison Daily Globe (Atchison, Kansas) 3 hits, 1950 Atlanta Constitution (Atlanta, Georgia), 1 hit, 1915 Bennington Evening Banner (Bennington, Vermont), 1 hit, 1956 Berkshire County Eagle (Pittsfield, Massachusetts), 1 hit, 1950 Berkshire Eagle (Pittsfield, Massachusetts), 1 hit, 1946 Berkshire Evening Eagle (Pittsfield, Massachusetts), 13 hits, 1946 Bradford Era (Bradford, Pennsylvania) 1 hit, 1951 Bridgeport Post (Bridgeport, Connecticut), 4 hits, 1955 Bridgeport Sunday Post (Bridgeport, Connecticut), 4 hits, 1956 Bridgeport Telegram (Bridgeport, Connecticut), 17 hits, 1951 Caribou County Sun (Soda Springs, Idaho), 1 hit, 1966 Charleston Daily Mail (Charleston, West Virginia), 27 hits, 1938 Chilicothe Constitution Tribune (Chilicothe, Missouri), 2 hits, 1964 Chronicle Telegram (Elyria, Ohio), 79 hits, 1933 Chronicle Telegram (Elyria, Ohio), 25 hits, 1933 Coshocton Tribune (Coshocton, Ohio), 26 hits, 1967 Coshocton Tribune (Coshocton, Ohio) 5 hits, 1952 Decatur Review (Decatur, Illinois), 1 hit, 1927 Deming Headlight (Deming, New Mexico), 8 hits, 1973 Dixon Evening Telegraph (Dixon, Illinois), 7 hits, 1947 East Liverpool Review (East Liverpool, Ohio), 1 hit, 1951 Edwardsville Intelligencer (Edwardsville, Illinois), 165 hits, 1951 Evening Telegram (Elyria, Ohio), 1 hit, 1909 Fort Wayne News (Fort Wayne, Indiana), 3 hits, 1900, 1909, 1915

Wichita Daily Times (Whichita Falls, Texas), 1 hit, 1965 Zanesville Signal (Zanesville, Ohio), 5 hits, 1939

CONTINUING THE ABOVE ITEM: ABOVE EXAMPLES IN WHICH 'DACHSHUND' AND 'SAUSAGE' APPEAR IN DIFFERENT LINES OR DIFFERENT STORIES

19 February 1893, MORNING WORLD HERALD (Omaha, Nebraska), pg. 6, col. 1: Mr. Belmont's Kennels--"The More I See of Men. the Better I Like Dogs. (...) ...memory of vanished glory and [illegible]-eight in sausage. ----('Dachshund' is on another line of the story--B. Popik)

12 May 1893, MARION DAILY STAR (Marion, Ohio\_, p. 2?:

('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in different stories--B. Popik)

29 June 1900, FORT WAYNE NEWS (Fort Wayne, Indiana), p. 7:

('Dachshund' and 'sausage are in different stories--B. Popik)

2 December 1909, FORT WAYNE NEWS (Fort Wayne, Indiana),

p. 12: ('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in different stories--B. Popik)

8 December 1915, FORT WAYNE NEWS (Fort Wayne, Indiana),

p. 13: ('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in different stories--B. Popik)

7 July 1907, WASHINGTON POST, p. 4, col. 6:

('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in the same article, but different lines. They are not connected--B. Popik)

19 July 1913, WASHINGTON POST, p. 3:

('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in different stories--B. Popik)

16 March 1915, WASHINGTON POST, p. 8, col. 5:

('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in the same article, but different lines. They are not connected--B. Popik)

9 July 1908, NEW OXFORD ITEM (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania), p. 7?, col. 2: Who cares now for a silky King Charles or a stately wolfhound? The craze is all for your slouching bull-pup or wiry fox-terrier or alien Dachshund, shaped like a sausage and sold by the yard.--Saturday Review.

23 December 1909, EVENING TELEGRAM (Elyria, Ohio), p. 5?: ('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in different stories--B. Popik)

5 November 1913, MARION DAILY STAR (Marion, Ohio), pg. 5, col. 2: ('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in the same article, but on different lines. They are not connected--B. Popik)

2 January 1915, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, p. 10:

('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in different stories--B. Popik)

14 November 1923, SHEBOYGAN PRESS (Sheboygan, Wisconsin), p. 15: ('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in different stories--B. Popik)

2 November 1925, MORNING NEWS REVIEW (Florence, South Carolina), pg. 16?: ('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in different stories-B. Popik)

29 September 1927, DECATUR REVIEW (Decatur, Illinois), pg. 7: ('Dachshund' and 'sausage' are in diffferent stories--B. Popik)

\*\*\*

### Popik continues:

'Ancestry.com has now digitized about 13 million pages. Most of it is probably pre-copyright, or before 1930. That's every hit for 'dachshund' and 'sausage.' Bottom line: The mental connection of 'dachshund' and 'sausage' came only AFTER the term "hot dog" arose. The term arose based on the popular belief that dog meat turned up in sausages at least occasionally, NOT from the idea that the sausage looks like a dachshund.'

1941 <u>SPORTING NEWS</u> ITEMS: HARRY STEVENS IS HONORED FOR (SUPPOSEDLY) INVENTING THE HOT DOG; TAD IS (INCORRECTLY) CREDITED WITH INVENTING TERM AND (CORRECTLY) WITH HELPING TO POPULARIZE IT

An April 10, 1997 ads-I message by Barry Popik says:

'...On 14 January 1941, at the Commodore Hotel in New York City (now the Grand Hyatt at Grand Central Station), there was a baseball dinner to honor the memory of Harry Stevens and "the Golden Jubilee of the hot dog as a baseball comestible." This can be found in a short note in <a href="The Sporting News">The Sporting News</a>, 16 January 1941, pg. 8, col. 7, "Hot Stuff for Hot Doggers." These other articles followed:

# 23 January 1941, The Sporting News, p. 4, col. 1 (editorials):

'PUTTING ON THE DOG FOR THE HOT DOG

'At the dinner given by the baseball writers of New York to the four Stevens brothers, leaders in major league food purveying, the Golden Jubilee of the Hot Dog as a diamond comestible was celebrated with fitting ceremony. ...

'It was 50 years ago that Harry Stevens recognized the importance of the frankfurter as a baseball "appetizer." For years the wienie labored under the handicap of being under suspicion. It was said that when a hunk of meat was stuffed into a jacket, it was pretty far gone.

'Stevens was having a lot of success with the frankfurter at the Polo Grounds, when Tad--T. A. Dorgan, great sports cartoonist of the Journal,

now dead--fastened the moniker of hot dog on the article of food Harry blazed up. ...

[A photo and story about the dinner can be found on p. 8 of the article.]

13 February 1941, The Sporting News, p. 4, col. 5, 'THREE AND ONE: Looking them over with J. G. Spink.'

'Feeding the Fans in Stevens Family-Style

"... "I never will forget how dad got sore when Tad--T. A. Dorgan, sports cartoonist of the Journal--first called the frankfurter the Hot Dog.

[G. Cohen: This last phrase is ambiguous: it might refer to the first time TAD used 'hot dog' in one of his cartoons; or it might be intended to mean that TAD invented the term.]

Father thought this moniker would give the public ideas about the contents

of the dog-skin, and kill the sales.

[G. Cohen: This last sentence has the ring of truth; cf. the avoidance for of the term 'hot dog' for at least six years at Coney Island.] But Tad made the hot dog a baseball fixture. He not only publicized it with the picturesque name, but used the dogs in his cartoons. You may recollect how he had the frankfurters making wisecracks to each other." ...'

#### CHAPTER 5

### VARIOUS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

# A MORE DETAILED LOOK AT SOME OF THE PREVIOUS LITERATURE

# 1. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE'S PURSUIT OF 'THE "HOTDOG" MYSTERY'

#### **CALL FOR HELP**

In 1931 the <u>N.Y. Herald Tribune</u> made an effort to uncover the origin of hot dog. Presented now are the initial call for information and the responding letters to the editor:

a. June 2, 1931, p. 24, col. 2. (title: 'The "Hot Dog" Mystery'):

'That erudite traveler W. O. McGehan, reported from Frankfurt-am-Main that they really made frankfurters in Frankfurt and we're proud of it. "Nobody knows," he said, "the circumstances under which this sausage first was introduced into the United States," where, under the name of "hot dog," it has attained its greatest fame.

'Nobody knows? Of course somebody knows, and we hereby appeal for information. We have searched the memories of the more scholarly and aged members of this newspaper's staff and the shelves of the New York Public Library for verification in vain, but we wish to cast doubt upon the theory that Frankfurt is the home of the "hot dog."

'Opinion is unanimous that the frankfurter was known in this country as a "wienie" before it became familiar either as "frankfurter" or "hot dog." Opinion is equally unanimous that "wienie" is short for "wienerwurst," which is German for "Vienna sausage." Long before there was the flexible pink concoction was universally known as "wienie"; perhaps war-time patriotism helped kill the Teutonic titles. Alva Johnston assures us that in 1913 the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution forbidding the use of the derogatory term "dog" for the pork and beef products which gentlemen called "wieners" or "sausages" and that Charlie wrote an appealing piece in the old "World" urging the chamber to relent. This would seem to indicate that the term was new then.

'How Vienna came to cede its rights to Frankfurt is a complete mystery. Beverly Smith recalls vaguely reading somewhere that a Frankfurt

butcher popularized his sausage in Vienna, which would account for both names, but the most arduous research fails to confirm the theory. Indeed, we are completely stumped to discover that the classic on the subject, Friedrich Eppner's "Die Wurstfabrikation," the sixth enlarged and improved edition of which appeared in Leipzig in 1905, makes no mention of the Vienna sausage whatever. Dr. Eppner offers two recipes for "Frankfurter Würstchen," and prescribes for the concoction of Berliner Knoblauchwurst...[G. Cohen: etc., etc., etc.] and Zerbster Zungenwurst, as well as for Bologna, Paris, Polish and Russian sausage, but not a word about Vienna!

'Nor do the scholarly compilers of dictionaries of slang assist us. Tucker's "American English," Clapin's "Dictionary of Americanisms," Mencken's "American Language" and Krapp's "The English Language in America" are all dumb upon the phrase "hot dog." Only Mr. Mencken mentions "wienies," and he merely cites "frankfurters" and "wienerwurst," or "wieny," as brought to America by the "later" German immigrants, without specification of date. Basil Hargrave's "Origin and Meaning of Popular Phrases and Nouns" (London, 1925) cites "dog" or "hot dog" as "a name given to "Frankfurt sausage" in a list of of Words Used in the Great War," but fails to cite an American origin. The presumptive Yankeeism of the phrase might be impugned by the fact that when, in 1926, an English firm sought to enjoin competitors from using the term "hot dog," evidence was introduced that the term had been common in England since 1913. On the other hand, the defendants pointed out that the Charlie Chaplin film "Hot Dogs" was presented in England without change of title as evidence that Englishmen as well as Yankees understood the term, thus apparently accepting it as American.

'We appeal to our readers. It is a mystery that should be solved, and on the whole we think the readers of the Herald Tribune are better equipped to plumb the mystery than any young college whippersnapper who might try to wrap a Ph. D. thesis about his researches.'

RESPONSES TO THE ABOVE CALL FOR HELP

RESPONSES PRINTED ON JUNE 4, 1931, p. 26/5-6

The responses are preceded by the title 'The "Hot Dog" Mystery' and the subtitle: 'Readers Give Their Views on the Genealogy of a Sausage.'

a. RESPONSE OF A. KRUHM (Frankfurt steals Vienna's thunder; Vienna sausage is smaller than frankfuter; incorrect guess that 'hot dog' arose in Texas)

'It was truly refreshing in these days of worries and wondering about economic conditions to find you inquisitive about the history of "hot dogs," alias "frankfurter" alias "Wiener Würstl."

'As far back as 1890 the term "Wiener Würstl" reigned supreme throughout Germany. This particular type of little sausage originated in Vienna, and I am writing to a professor of economics in one of the Vienna schools to look up and see what one can find on the subject.

'Frankfurt stole Vienna's thunder, and during my first visit to Coney Island in 1902, the delicate little Vienna sausages had already become very much sturdier and incidentally, tougher "frankfurters." The original Vienna sausage was no thicker than the small finger of the average grown-up human being. Perhaps five inches was their normal length, and they could be eaten skin and all without the slightest discomfort. Two of the frankfurters in Coney Island in 1902 were quite enough to make a youngster sick. The quality has deterioted all round.

'When it comes to the term "hot dog," I firmly believe the term originated in Texas [G. Cohen: No]. Travelling throughout the middle West, starting around Columbus, Ohio, and extending out to Kansas City, and through the Southwest, you find the term "Texas hot dog" displayed prominently on the roadway signs adjoining food stands.'

b. RESPONSE OF HENRY WELLS (In Vienna, frankfurters are served in pairs; comics portray sausages as dachshunds.)

'I am no Ph.D., but and H.D.C., i.e., "hot dog" consumer of ancient standing. Besides, I happened to be born in Vienna.

'Nobody in Vienna asks for "wienerwurst," or if he does, he gets something entirely different from "hot dogs." The latter always comes in pairs, and are asked for under the title of "ein Paar Frankfurter," usually with Kren: I.e., horseradish. Hence I believe the name frankfurter must be the etymologically correct one. The term "wienie" also is not a Continental nomenclature, but the funny sheets use frankfurters as a standing joke in connection with dachshunds, picturing the sausage with the necessary extremities to make it look like one of these elongated hounds.'

# c. RESPONSE OF W.D.K. (FULL NAME: ?)

(G. Cohen: About 1891 the writer ate a hot dog at Asbury Park, which he remembers because he got sick from it. But while he might have eaten a hot dog there, he does not specify that the sausage was referred to by that term then. In any case, there is no evidence that the term existed at that time.)

'About forty years ago the writer met up with his first and last "hot dog." It was at Asbury Park on a red hot August Saturday afternoon. We were to play an Asbury Park baseball team at the athletic field on Deal Lake. A dispenser of sausage and roll was crying his wares, and the boys must needs try some. After forty years the memory of that one and only roll and sausage lingers sharply and distinctly. I pitched no horsehide that summer day.

'Asbury Park, at least, can lay claim to the existence of the "hot dog"

forty years ago.'

## d. RESPONSE OF ISIDOR LEWI

(start of WWI -- Frankfurters in Frankfurt were called Wiener-Wuerstel)

'Where the parents of the "hot dog" -- Fräulein Wiener and Herr Frankfurter -- received their respective names and which of the two assumed the name of the other when they were made one by the aid of the Wuerstel-Macher, I do not know. But I do know that there is a doubt on the question, at the birthplace of one of the progenitors.

'When Germany was in the throes of mobilization in the first days of the World War, I was one of the multitude of Americans marooned in Frankfurt. I volunteered to assist in the office of Consul General Harris, where the deputy, Ernest Linwood Ives, now of the American Legation at Copenhagen, was the only assistant.

'One day, when the crowd of Americans seeking passports and information as to where letters of credit on England might be honored had dwindled, Harris and I went to a nearby restaurant, where I ordered "Frankfurter-Wuerste." The waiter corrected my order, saying that I evidently wanted "wiener-wuerstel"....'

e. RESPONSE OF W. E. BARNES (Hot dogs were sold at the 'El' as early as 1900)

'The term "hot dog" for the frankfurter was used as far back as 1900, and one could find, during the night, men selling them at the stairs of certain "El" stations on both the East and West sides of the town. [G. Cohen: There is thus far no contemporary evidence that sausages sold at the 'El' stations as early as 1900 were termed 'hot dogs.']

'For five cents one could buy a roll and "hot dogs" with "rags and paint" (sauerkraut and mustard), which, on a cold winter's night at about 1 A. M. was mighty good eating; and if the "hot dog" vendor was on the right corner, one could step inside and have a six ounce glass of 4:10 brew for one more nickel, making a total of one dime spent, which produced a sense of great contentment.'

f. RESPONSE OF JOHN W. STEELE (Sausages, it was believed, often contained dog-meat.)

'There is no mystery about it. Fifty years ago any sausage produced was looked upon with more or less suspicion, and it was commonly said that the sausage makers used dog meat in their products, and any kind of sausage was a "dog." [G. Cohen: Steele is remarkably accurate here, although the direct reference to sausages as 'dogs' or 'hot dogs' does not predate college-slang of the mid-1890s.]

'When the smoked sausage became popular, the name was simply applied and gradually became the name of that particular kind of sausage as distinguished from bologna and the various worsts.'

g. RESPONSE OF HARRY SHELLAND ('Hot dog' originated in the ballparks ca. 1888)

'The term "hot dog" originated in the ball parks about 1888. The fans got the idea from pictures in "Puck" and "Judge," [which showed] dogs ejected from grinding apparatus in the form of frankfurters. Whenever I go to the Polo Grounds, I think of my barefooted days, the old Polo Grounds, the great New York team with pitcher Tim Keefe, catcher Buck Ewing, John M. Ward at short, big Roger Connor at first, Danny Richardson at second, Whitney at third, O'Rourke in left, Slattery center, and Tiernan right.

"I sold lozenges -- remember the roll of pink and white tablets -- spent my profits for "hot dogs" and saw many ball games free. Don't talk to me of one-eye gate crashers and others of the present day fraternity. It's a lost art.'

[G. Cohen: Shelland is incorrect when he says that the term 'hot dog' orginated in the ball parks about 1888. There is no evidence that hot frankfurters were served at the Polo Grounds then or that the term 'hot dog' (hot sausage in a roll) existed anywhere. But Shelland's seemingly clear memory led me to look for 'hot dog' in the baseball columns of <a href="The World">The World</a> (NYC), a major undertaking which turned up no <a href="hot dog">hot dog</a> but much other interesting information.]

h. RESPONSE BY F. H. NIES, PRINTED ON JUNE 6, 1931, p. 10/7 ('Hot dog' name conferred at Coney Island)

The following letter was sent to the <u>Herald-Tribune</u> by F. H. Nies, President. New York Stewards and Caterers' Association. The letter appears under the title: "Hot Dogs" in the '60's' with the subtitle: 'Germans of Old New York Called Frankfurters Hundewurst.'

'You ask for information from a reliable source regarding the origin of the name of "hot dogs," as applied to the smoked Frankfurt sausage. They were well known before 1868 in the German quarters of old New York, where these sausages were made in the numerous wurstgeschäftchen, large and small. They were called by the Germans hundewurst, or hündchen, meaning "little dogs." A larger, longer bologna was called pferdewurst, or horse bologna. At first they were used in family meals and restaurants. Later, in that decade, when the hot corn season ended in the fall, an enterprising German Civil War veteran, a member of Franz Sigel Post, G.A.R., thought out the kettle with three compartments, heated by charcoal underneath. With this kettle and a basket he stationed himself at the corner of the Bowery and Grand Street, appearing every night at about 1 o'clock. The sausage was heated in the center kettle, which was filled with hot water to heat the frankfurters. In the other two kettles on either side were the kraut and rolls, the same long milk rolls which are used today, only they tasted better.

'The name "hot dogs" in English was conferred on them at Coney Island [G. Cohen: No], where, heated on hot griddles, they were sold on the beach. The Bowery at that period was covered on its east curb from Houston to Grand Street with stands which sold smoked eels and smoked sturgeon... Rich and poor alike patronized and ate at these stands and enjoyed the foods they sold. The name "wieners" came from the Mid-West.'

i. RESPONSE BY JOSEPH SAGMASTER (OF CINCINNATI), JUNE 10, 1931

The following letter by Joseph Sagmaster (Cincinnati, Ohio) appears

under the title "Wienie" and Frankfurter'--note his last-paragraph reference to the term 'hot dog' as an 'atrocious Yankeeism':

'In an editorial on "The 'Hot Dog' Mystery," you state, "Opinion is unanimous that the frankfurter was known in this country as a 'wienie' before it became familiar either as 'frankfurter' or as 'hot dog.'"

'Unanimous perhaps in New York but not in this still largely German city. Butchers and housewives here still distinguish between the "wienie" or more properly "wienerwurst," and the frankfurter. The wiener is less spicy, slimmer and more elongated than its portly cousin, though the two are of one color. I can distinctly recall accompanying my mother to the butcher's years before the war in quest of both wieners and frankfurters.

'It has always been assumed here that wieners were a Viennese concoction, while frankfurters came from Frankfurt, though, of course, both names may have been the inspiration of some native sausagemaker. The atrocious Yankeeism "hot dog" is here applied to the frankfurter, never to the wienie.'

# 2. 1965 ARTICLE BY THE LATE PETER TAMONY

Tamony's article on 'hot dog' appears in his privately published Americanisms: Content and Continuum, item #10--very limited edition--afterwards reprinted in Cohen (1991: 13-22); Tamony gives 1965 as the date of his hot dog article. It represents the first scholarly attempt to treat the origin of hot dog, highlighting the popular belief that dog meat could turn up in sausages, compiling a preliminary bibliography, and correctly refusing to credit either the Polo Grounds story (involving TAD) or the Coney Island derivation (by McCullough). He was aware of the college students' humorous connection of sausage with dog-meat (e.g., song: 'Oh where, oh where is my little dog gone?'). He was aware of TAD's 1915 cartoon, although the (re)discovery of TAD's two earliest ones--Dec. 12-13, 1906--was later made by DARE lexicographer Leonard Zwilling.

Also, Tamony erred in attributing a key role to the dog-eating Igorotte tribe, brought from the Philippines and present at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903-1904. The dog-eating Igorottes attracted attention, but we now know that the term <a href="https://docs.no.in/https://doc

Most of my own research on hot dog was stimulated by reading

Tamony's article; I am indebted to him for sending me a copy and for answering several basic questions in my early research on the term.

'THE HOT DOG: AN AMERICAN COMESTIBLE (Via London, Frankfurt-am-Main, Wien, and the Philippine Islands)

Peter Tamony 2846 - 24th Street San Francisco, California 94110

'As America's chief contribution to the al fresco cuisine of the Western world, the <a href="https://hot.org/no.com/hot.org/no

[G. Cohen: Barry Popik has shown that <u>dachshund sausage</u> did not precede <u>hot dog</u> and therefore could not have inspired it. See above, pp. 146-149]

'TAD (Thomas Aloysius Dorgan) was a San Franciscan, born in 1877. As the son of a new-dealer he sketched and lettered complaints and compliments to The [San Francisco] Bulletin: in 1899 he was rendering portraits, general subjects, and an occasional decorative banner-heading for the sports page. In 1902 he was illustrating a daily feature, and by 1904 was in New York working for William Randolph Hearst. About 1909 TAD started a comic strip, "Silk Hat Harry's Divorce Suit," a burlesque of the activities of Harry K. Thaw, who had murdered Stanford White at Madison Square Garden Roof in 1906, one of the sensational cases in American crime, and of the rush of Americans to the divorce courts. In this strip the characters were anthropomorphic dogs: Silk Hat Harry, the sport; Judge Rumhuaser, termed Rummy for short; Reno Ruth, et cetera. Such picturizations were traditional, dogs smoking pipes while playing poker being popular on postal cards in the 1890's. A small bear, from Jimmy Swinnerton's "Little Bears," the first

modern comic strip (1892), still appears at the masthead of the <u>San Francisco Examiner</u>, where it symbolizes the weather outlook, handspringing or drooping, as the prediction may be. This grizzly is thus the delineations of the American male in "Indoor Sports" and "Outdoor Sports." On TAD's death this series was changed as to characters but continued in spirit by Jimmy Hatlo in "They'll Do It Every Time," which is currently appearing, since the passing of Hatlo, under the aegis of King Features' Tommy Thompson. TAD grew up in the strong sporting atmosphere of San Francisco, and his drawings and writings, through syndication in the Hearst newspapers, were one of the chief vehicles in the distribution of American English, which began to flourish in the days of the Forty Niners, and from the free and easy West was returned back to the country in later years.

'Several years ago the late Tom McNamara, who worked with TAD in San Francisco, and continued their friendship while working on newspapers in New York, told me how he thought TAD got his idea for his usage of hot dog.

[G. Cohen: This sentence in Tamony's original manuscript is uncelar due to an oversight in typing, and while clearing up this minor bit of uncertainty for me, Tamony passed along some additional information on Tom McNamara (letter 4/15/78): 'What I had in mind here is that McNamara was more than a casual acquaintance—he was a colleague.. McNamara left San Francisco to work on Denver newspapers.

'One of the best-paid comic-graphics (in motion) of the 1920's, McNamara is a footnote in one or two places, forgotten by all but old-timers in San Francisco and Hollywood...'---(See also Tamony's bibliography, "McNamara.")'

After the Spanish-American War, Igorottes, a Malay tribe of the Philippine Islands, were brought to this country for exhibition. Their first stop was San Francisco, where they were on display for some time at Central Park, a private ground, at 8th and Market Streets. Being dog-eaters the Igorottes had provided a supply of food. After a short while their supply of dogs was exhausted. The promoters of the exhibition tried to get the Igorottes to barbecue beef, pork, lamb, et cetera, but none of these flavors matched dog in the mouths of the Malays. As Native Sons in the then heavily-populated neighborhood of the park began increasingly to miss their pets, complaints were made to the police, and the matter became one of newspaper interest. Tom McNamara remembers visiting the Igorottes with TAD.

'In the early 1890's Dean C. Worcester, a professor of zoology, made a trip to the Philippines. In 1899, just after the Spanish-American War, he got

out a book on the islands, and, as Americans who had been out East were few, this launched a career as an expert and statesman. President McKinley sent Worcester out with the Schurman Commission in 1899, and with the Taft Commission in 1900; he eventually became Philippine Commissioner and Secretary of the Interior. It was traditional at World Fairs to have "villages" of natives come from far parts of the globe, and, as the St. Louis Exposition of 1903-1904 was being prepared and set up it was decided to have tribes from the Philippines presented there. This project was heartily endorsed by Mr. Worcester. As America tore into the Manifest Destiny, special interests tore into their protective vests. The Taft Commission went to the islands to determine the capacity of Filipinos for self-government. Worcester is accused of kodaking naked Igorottes early, and of circulating such views as representative of the native non-christian tribes. Such a maneuver had the effect of setting generalization, suggesting prima facie that Filipinos were not ready to govern themselves. In addition, the pictures stirred foreign mission zeal in the U.S.A. --zeal to carry to Christ sixty different tribes with sixty different languages. Such "tribal people" constituted little over five percent of the population--Catholic and civilized Filipinos living in the lowlands being the remainder--but the attention focused on them by Worcester overcolored the Philippine question.

'In time, specimens of Igorottes, Tagalos, Viscayans, and Negritos were sent to St. Louis. The Tagalos, et cetera, being unsensational, were not money-makers. That Igorottes ranged unclothed had been trumpeted throughout the U.S.A. In the course of press discussion of the propriety of exhibition, minorities of one, bible-belters and mission-fielders from all over hurried to meet Cousin Louie at St. Louis, and make a personal determination of the Igorotte as a source of moral affront. As the Igorotte roasted and toasted his morning dog, morbidity multiplied.

'William A. Brady, the theatrical entrepreneur and manager of James J. Corbett, the pugilist and actor, in his The Fighting Man (1916, p. 213) writes, "...the Philippines exhibit where hundreds of American men and women used to assemble each day to watch the natives burn a dog alive and eat it. Almost immediately, however, the government put a stop to the practice." This statement does not jibe with newspaper accounts, as the feasts of the Igorottes, which were said to be ritualistic in nature, continued at least well into the second month of the fair. An article in the St. Louis Republic of May 16, 1904, describes the ceremony of the dog-feast, and in its last paragraph indicates that there was no particular anxiety as yet about threats made by the St. Louis Humane Society to ban the burnings. For one thing, the Village

was outside city limits. As late as August 8th Igorottes were referred to as "dog eaters" in the St. Louis press.

'Some may recall that muckrakers had begun to rake about 1902, and were so characterized by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906, the year in which he signed the Pure Food and Drug Act, a statute that made the shipment of adulterated foods and drugs in interstate commerce illegal. Muckraking writers and journalists garrisoned mass media on several important fronts in their battle. Upton Sinclair's story of the Chicago stockyards, The Jungle, is the most famed and readily-remembered example of their work. In the milieu of the muckraker and the Igorotte, stomaching of hot dogs and sausage sagged, as it took hardy others than Germans to envelope such wursts. About 1915-1918 the dog began to creep back into public favor. Around this time portable aluminum cookers were hung on the fronts of vendors, and in ballparks dogs were served hot. After explosions due to faulty regulation of the alcohol burner, the stoves were form-fitted up and around the torso, with compartments for erl, soft buns, mustard, kraut, coins, et cetera. It was at this time that hot dog began to appear in TAD's cartoons, and from this era he was credited with naming the face-stuffer he helped ameliorate.

[G. Cohen: No, not 1915-1918. Leonard Zwilling has spotted two TAD cartoons with <u>hot dog</u> from 1906, <u>NY Evening Journal</u>, Dec. 12, 13; see above, pp. 131-132.]

'The sausage has long been suspect in English-speaking countries, such doubt dating perhaps from the urbanization of the English countryside. In the 19th century sausages were termed mysteries, bags of mysteries, chambers of horrors, dogs, dog's meat, and Sharps-Alley blood worms. According to Mayhew, the itinerant trade in meat pies was one of the most ancient street callings of London. Published in 1851, and re-issued in 1861, Henry Mayhew's London Labour and London Poor devotes fifty-four pages to "Of the Street Sellers of Eatables and Drinkables" (vol. 1, pp. 158-212), detailing his experiences of twenty years. On the hot food side he writes extensively of the vending of pea soup, hot eels, hot green peas, fried fish, baked potatoes, coffee, hot elder wine (four months in winter), hot cross buns, and the beef and mutton pies of the pieman. In full-page Mayhew pictures "The London Coffee Stall," set on a two-wheeled cart, with cylinder-tanks and spouts un-chromed, but sturdily bound. His "Baked-Potato Man" sold his popular fare from a steaming compartmentalized metal tank on legs, not unlike that bellied by hot dog vendors in ball-parks. A pie-man complains: "People, when I go into house, often begin crying, "'Mee-yow,' or 'Bow-wow!' at me; but

there's nothing of that kind now. Meat, you see, is so cheap." Most-meticulous Mayhew writes the quantity of meat in each pie was about half an ounce rethe modicum continued by American canners—and that in 1851 there were not more than twenty hot-piemen left in London. In the preceding decade penny pie-shops had begun to take over the trade. Thus "tossing the pieman," a heads-or-tails double-or-nothing contest of street-boy gourmands versus piemen was added to the list of antiquities of the English people.

"A lithograph owned by the Whitney Museum of American Art is headed "Horse Sassengers!" At its bottom is the legend, A FREE LUNCH, partly across the sketches of a horse's head from which issues "neigh, e! E!"; a dog barking, "Bow! Wow! Wow"; and a cat with arched back rendering "Me Yow." The heading appears to be an unmerited allusion to the progeny of Imp. Messenger (1770-1808), the Founding Father of American Trotting, as grotesques of sausage are generally spelled sassidge. Sketched is a table bearing a big bowl of largish sassengers from which fifteen patrons have helped themselves, after buying a glass of beer. In raiment the men ranged from an unshod bummer to one frock-coated who is doubled over the arm of another, "pizened." A satisfied eater proclaims, "Oh you musn't mind a stray hair or a worm of two. Them's what makes the sassenger so RICH, these are the kind of sassengers we like...STRONG."

'Before 1867 Yale men warbled, "Oh, where, oh where is my little dog gone? Oh where, oh where can he be?" By 1876 two more verses were lyricized, one being, "Bologna sausage is very good, And many of them I see; Oh where, oh where is my little dog gone? I guess they make 'em of he!"

[G. Cohen: Bibliographical information concerning this song is given in Tamony's bibliography at the end of his article. He also (April 15, 1978) sent me the following information:

'Several years I ran across:

1864 Det Deitcher's Dog--better known as: Where, O Where Has My Little Dog Gone? Words, music, Sep(timus) Winner and Co., copyright 1864. (Of course, Sept. Winner didn't compose the music. The tune is the German folk song "Zu Lauterbach hab' i mein Strumpf verlor'n." [translation: "In Lauterbach I lost my sock."] VARIETY Music Cavalcade, 1620-1950. Compiled by Julius Mattfeld. New York: Prentice Hall, 1952, p. 117.]

In the 1880 <u>Blue and Gold</u> of the University of California, a drawing portrays a butcher stuffing dogs into a small machine, the produce of which is smaller sausages. -- [G. Cohen: See above, p. 63.]

'It is from such contexts that usage developed, recorded by E. H. Babbitt in 1900: dog, "sausage," doggie, "sausage," and hot dog, "a hot sausage" ("College Words and Phrases," Dialect Notes, vol. 2). Here, the Dog-wagon at Harvard is defined as "Night lunch wagon." In the early 1900's, Billy, the Dog Man, serviced students at Berkeley with frankfurters and rolls. Off campus, probably by way of Coney Island, George Ade (1902) writes of a "Hot Sausage Booth," and Windy Bill (1907) of the hot frankfurter booth at Niagara Falls.

'Pejorative words for food have long appeared in vocabularies of males assembled in groups such as students and soldiers. It is thus no surprise that Chauncy McGovern in <u>Sarjint Larry an' Friends</u> (1906: Manila) lists and defines <u>bow-wow</u> and <u>dog</u> as "Vienna sausage" and corned beef hash as "Mystery." In Frankfurt small sausages were termed <u>Wien</u>; this turns up in the American colloquialism as <u>weiner</u> and <u>weenie</u>.

[G. Cohen: In German, <u>Wien</u> means simply 'Vienna,' and Germans of Frankfurt would not likely have used this shortened form to designate the sausage.]

Vienna, of course, is historic for bakery goods, so it is probable from there came the long soft roll that encompasses the frankfurter, the <u>hot-dog</u>, and the <u>weenie</u>.

'Newspaper morgue material usually records that the frankfurter and roll was combined on a cold day at the Polo Grounds in New York, was vended by Harry Stevens, who came here from England in the 1880's, and whose name is currently borne by a sports catering firm; or, that the combination was made by Anton Ludwig Feuchtwanger (or Chris Von der Ahe) at St. Louis about 1884: and, that the combination was denominated by TAD.

'This heritage and hearsay is questioned successfully by Edo McCullough in Good Old Coney Island. McCullough, a scion of Coney Island amusementeers, "reconstructs" Charles Feltman's hot-sausage-wagon enterprise of 1867, which was extended by foddering gemütlich Germans to a complex of endless dining rooms set amid beer gardens, amusement rides, and the varied entertainments that made Coney Island. Over the decades Feltman's fired up hot-sausage stands and kitchens to serve eight thousand at one time, and filled two million funners yearly in the 1910's. From an 1881 Harper's Weekly McCullough reprints a drawing of a Fresh (?Hot?) Sausage booth a moveable six-foot square frame structure with raised sides above its counters for shade, billowing smoke, and states that in 1886 an ancestor-real estate dealer advertised [that] there were for rent on Coney Island

upwards of a dozen locations for sausage stands.

'But nowhere in the scrapbooks of his family or in his research does McCullough find a pre-1900 usage of the phrase hot dog. His earliest example is from a New York Sun, August, 12, 1906, Sunday feature story of Coney Island, describing how Fred Thompson co-owner of Luna Park, "began to design stage settings with one hand, while he balanced a hot dog sandwich with the other." Six years before, as has been noted, there was a dog wagon at Harvard, and across the country at Berkeley, a dog man heated sausages, called hot dogs. a collegiate colloquialism.

'Nor does McCullough account for the banning of the term <a href="https://hot.org/learning.com/hot.org/">hot dog</a> at Coney Island in 1913, a sanction favored and forwarded by dog fanciers, who love to put on the dog. [G. Cohen: The last two clauses here are a weak attempt at humor; forgiveness is in order.] He does report and endorse an apoplectic panegyric by a State Senator of the 1940's, who rang off resoundingly, "Coney Island is the Hot Dog...the Hot Dog is Coney Island!" This strain was evoked by a New York statehouse simile, "as old and wrinkled as a warmed-over Coney Island frankfurter." Technically, I suppose, the frank does not become a <a href="https://hot.org/">hot dog until rolled relished, and imbibed.

'As has been noted, activities of muckrakers, Pure Food crusaders, and Igorottes engendered a decline in the consumption of wursts in the early 1900's to a level parallel with the undercarriage of the dachshund. Employment of the term <a href="https://docs.ncb/html/>hot dog">hot dog</a> in humorous context and drawing by TAD from 1915 on

[G. Cohen: No. As mentioned above, Leonard Zwilling noticed two TAD hot-dog cartoons from Dec. 12-13, 1906, NY Evening Journal] raised the frankfurter and roll in public esteem, especially among the hasty young. It is from this amelioration that TAD is credited with naming the hot dog, decades after the phrase resounded from ivy to hall in academe. The hot dog reached heights in the three decades after 1915. For the past three it has been threatened by hamburger and pizza. Here also are curious examples of namings: there is no ham in hamburger (Ow!), and of the essence of pizza, Pisa is not. --[G. Cohen: Weak attempt at humor here; again, forgiveness is in order.]

#### **'EPILOGUE**

1963 San Francisco Chronicle, Sunday, May 26, 1963, "The Season's Most Argued About Film" -- Life. Starts Wednesday.

1963 Ibid., October 18. This World (section), p. 8-9. heading: "Mr. Sargent Shriver (head of the Peace Corps) Needs Me... I had one secret dread, one secret reservation. "Dear God," I prayed, "don't let them send me to a country where I have to eat dogs." ...I waited a month ...and another...and another...and finally one morning in front of the empty mail-box I made another pact and prayed again, "Well, O.K. then God, just don't let them send me to a country where I have to eat RAW dog."

#### NOTES

Frank G. Menke, The Encyclopedia of Sports. 1953: New Dachshund

York, A.S. Barnes and Company. "Concessions," p. 654.

TAD, Silk Hat Harry's Divorce Suit. 1912: Chicago, M.A. TAD

Donohue and Col. Hardboard: sixty strips and decorations.

Circa 1915: New York, National Specials Col. Hardboard: TAD, <u>Indoor</u> sixty panels

IV, 6, 420 (August, 1929) "Tad Dorgan is Dead," W.L. <u>American</u> Werner, State College, Penna.

San Francisco, LXXXIII, 21, 5. "TAD," Peter Tamony. (May News Letter 26, 1939)

> 19, 4, 95-96 (September 30, 1963). "His Comic Comments Seared Sports," Ron Goulart. The germinal influence of TAD on American colloquialism has not been noted. Included in the "List of Ten Masters of American Jargon" by Wilifred J. Funk in the New York Times, January 3, 1934 (p. 17), TAD could have been at the top; others, "also ran."

Words generally have multiple sources, [G. Cohen: This is a controversial statement; some words do have multiple sources, but to say that this is 'generally' true is unwarranted. Indeed, Tamony himself seemed to aim for the one correct etymology of the terms/expressions he researched.]

and for this reason it is hazardous to ascribe the origin of

**Sports** 

Speech

and Wasp

Sports | Illustrated a word to one incident, one man et cetera. Many have been ascribed to TAD. As with hot dog, such ascriptions rarely pan out. The contribution of TAD, and others such as Damon Runyon, was in style, in way of looking, in swinging stimulation which changed the stream.

[G. Cohen: 'in swinging stimulation which changed the stream': sic; phrased a bit awkwardly]
In the wake of NID, 34d (1961), TAD's work calls for a Ph.D. thesis out of one of the California colleges now burgeoning.

McNamara

Tom McNamara syndicated "Us Boys" from 1910 into the 1920's. His characters were Eaglebeak Spruder, self-admitted "champeen" and all-around everything, Shrimp Flynn, Skinny Shaner, Van, a rich kid, and Emily. Hollywood's "Our Gang" comedies began to skid after a filming or two: McNamara was called to rescue this juvenile series, and carried on the Hal Roach studios for years as a director.

The American classic, reality-defying statement, to end all fishermen's stories, "The son-of-a-butch who caught that fish is a gol-darned liar" is attributed to McNamara. His aversion to a particular finner hanging in the Friars Club is detailed in Gene Fowler's <u>Skyline</u>, Chapter 12 (1961: New York, Viking).

Worcester

James H. Blount, <u>The American Occupation of the Philippines</u>, 1912: New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898-1912. Chapter XXIII. "Non-Christian" -- Worcester. 571-586.

Blount held judicial office in the Philippines, and was upstaged by Worcester at their first meeting. Blount blasts Worcester ("I have never talked to any American in the Philippines who had a good word for him": 572), and avers that W. set up a "non-Christian tribe industry" (xvii) for the benefit of American-evangelical Protestants, by which device our people were led to believe Igorottes, Negritos, et cetera, were valid examples of Filipino people. By Blount, Worcester appears to be Early Ugly American. Not Earliest Ugly, however: an Igorotte couple was exhibited

in Barcelona while the Filipinos were seeking representation in the Spanish Cortes.

W. Cameron Forbes, <u>The Philippine Islands</u>. 1928: Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Chapter XIV. "Tribal Peoples." vol. 1, 586-620.

A result of the 1903-1904 St. Louis business was the passage of laws by the Philippine Legislature in 1908 and 1914 prohibiting exhibition of tribal peoples. Worcester approved the 1908 action in 1910 (footnotes, p. 612).

St. Louis newspapers

For information from St. Louis newspapers I am indebted to Mrs. Lovelle H. Felt of the staff of the Missouri Historical Society.

Portable Stoves The San Francisco Chronicle, April 18, 1936, p. 23/2-3. Will Connolly, columnist, on introduction in S.F. in 1916.

TAD

San Francisco Call and Post, December 14, 1915, p. 12.

Indoor Sports. Listening to two gay dogs kid one another about their first frankfurter at the six-day bike races. "Don't you know -- I really think this plebian fodder is good for one occasionally -- are they really DOGS?" Sign on stand, under stove and tray of frankfurters:

Harry Stevens TRAINED HOUNDS 10¢ a COPY "Say--gimme a HOT DOG that didn't spend last summer at Coney will ya?"

Sign: None of our DOGS are repainted.

19th Century names

Farmer and Henley, <u>Slang and Its Analogues</u> (1896), sv. Mystery

Barrère-Leland, <u>Dictionary of Slang</u>, <u>Jargon and Cant</u> (1890), sv. Mystery. Seven-line verse, "Sassidges, Oh!" Horncastle.

G. W. Matsell, <u>Vocabulum. or. the Rogue's Lexicon</u> (1859: N.Y.) <u>Dogs-paste</u>. Sausage meat; mincemeat.

Mayhew

Mayhew's London, Selections ... Edited by Peter Quennel.

London: Spring Books, n.d. (but about 1960)

The illustrations cited in Mayhew 1861 are here, back-to-back, pp. 69-70. Otherwise, Mayhew is synopsitized, which

is the worst form of ization.

Whitney

William Murrell, A History of American Graphic Humor.

1933: New York, Whitney Museum of American Art. Vol. 1

(1747-1865), 162.

Messenger

John Harvey, The American Trotter. 1947: New York,

Coward-McCann, Inc. Chapter 3. Messenger -- The Founding

Father. 28-43

Yale

Carmina Yalensia (1867) ...F.V.D. Garretson. "Warble,"

58-59.

Carmina Collegensia: American Colleges. Edited by

H.R. Waite. 1876: Boston, Oliver Ditson and Col.

"My Little Dog," Four verses; interchanged. Pt. Third, 46-47 (of three paginations in this book). This version generally appears in "Best College Songs," et cetera, after

this date.

1900's Berkeley Recall of Irving C. Ackerman of San Francisco. While a student at Stanford, 1902-1906, Mr. Ackerman, dean of the entertainment world in most of its branches on the Pacific Coast, including film making and exhibiting, visited friends at the University of California. He was taken to eat

off "Billy, the Dog Man."

Geo. Ade

George Ade, More Fables in Slang (1902), 9.

Windy Bill

Windy Bill, An American Hobo in Europe (1907), 120.

McCullough

Edo McCullough, Good Old Coney Island. A Sentimental Journey Into the Past. 1957: New York, Charles Scribner's

Sons. "Illustrious" (chapter on the hot dog), 233-249.

Banning hot dog

Robert L. Morgan, Why We Say... 1953: New York, Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., 73.'

[end of Tamony's article]

\*\*\*\*\*

3. McCULLOUGH'S 1957 CHAPTER ON THE HOT DOG: IT ORIGINATED IN BROOKLYN, NOT THE POLO-GROUNDS

Presented now is the relevant material from McCullough (1957: 234-242; he does not cite sources). I have abbreviated the beginning of his passage on Feltman, the gist of which is that the pie-man Feltman was forced to invent a new type of food because his customers wanted to purchase more than just pies.

'There was in 1867 a youth who drove a pie-wagon over the rutted country lanes south of Brooklyn... This pieman conceived an epochal idea [i.e., the hot dog]... The pieman, and let us all bow oour heads in reverence to him for a moment, was Charles Feltman. The wheelwright [who constructed the stove for the hot dogs] is known to history only as Donovan; his first name has been lost, somewhere along the dusty corridors of time...

'The name ['hot dog'], of course, came later. But the prodigy itself made its first appearance in 1867...

'The succulent sausage was on its way. By 1871 Feltman had subleased a tiny plot of ground on one of the huge Coney Island shore lots: in his first season he counted precisely 3,684 patrons, every one of them, after tasting, a true believer in, nay, an apostle for the hot dog. In the next eight years Feltman was to desert his subleased shanty, lease his own shore lot, build the first in an expanding series of restaurants and beer gardens, and average eighty thousand patrons a year, always in part thanks to the hot dog; by 1886 a real estate dealer would advertize that there were available on Coney more than a dozen choice locations for sausage stands. The hot dog had arrived.

'And now, as is the case with every notable success, there was set in operation an old, old process. When a man contrives a better mouse-trap or composes a livelier song or discovers a bigger continent or flies to a farther star, there will inevitably be those who, on the one hand, sniff and maintain it was wrong, dangerous, and probably subversive to have gotten there at all.

'The hot dog's first opposition sprang up on Coney itself. The jealous whispers went about: THESE SAUSAGES ARE MADE OF DOG-MEAT [G. Cohen: my caps.]. John Y. McKane, making a great show of self-righteousness, protested "Nobody knows what is inside these sausages." He plastered an excise tax of \$200 on every sausage stand, a bountiful source of income, for there were even more sausage stands on Coney, by 1887, than there were houses of prostitution, and almost as many as there were saloons.

'The scurrilous rumors spread. Politicians in Brooklyn made a great noise, alleging that they had found a rendering plant making sausages for the Coney Island trade out of dead horses, conjuring up a fictitious malefactor they called Jack the Skinner who, they claimed, was paid five dollars for every scrofulous old nag he delivered, if only he would personally dispose of the hide and the hoofs.

'Humorists poked barbs into the hot dog. Both <u>Judge</u> and <u>Puck</u> printed cartoons showing butchers feeding puppies into the hopper of a machine and grinding sausages out of the other end. Playgrounds competing with Coney delightedly took up the slander. In Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, New Jersey, as early as 1890 one of the amusement attractions was a device into the maw of which live poodles were tossed and, after a hideous clashing of gears, out of the end of which emerged a long string of sausages. But the noble hot dog perservered in its popularity...

'Since the hot dog's traducers were successively confounded, it remained only for the coattail riders and the bandwagon jumpers to materialize, each pretending that it was he who had invented the hot dog, each striving scurvily to wrest from Coney its greatest glory. The first of these claim jumpers was a man named Anton Feuchtwanger, who is variously credited with having operated a concession at the Chicago Columbia Exposition of 1893 and the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. According to the canard, Feuchtwanger peddled white cotton gloves along with his hot frankfurters so that his customers might hold them to nibble in comfort; he switched, it is alleged, from gloves to rolls because so many of his clients insisted on grabbing off the gloves as souvenirs. It is a pawky tale, but if there is any truth in it, it proves only that Chicago lags a quarter-century behind New York in latching onto a good idea, and what news is there in that?

'The same myth-mongers would have it that Harry Stevens, founder of the catering firm, introduced the frankfurter-in-roll to the East around the turn of the century, during a baseball game at the Polo Grounds. This fabrication would be laughable if, at its core, it were not possible to sniff out a sinister plot to permit the New York Giants, rather than the Brooklyn Dodgers, to bask in reflected glory. Quite probably Stevens did vend enrolled frankfurters at the Polo Grounds around 1900; but they had tickled the palates of Dodger fans at Washington Park as far back as 1888.

'Finally, there is the matter of the pungent name, hot dog. Not enough that rascals had impugned the ambrosial innards of the dog, not enough that johnny-come-latelies had tried to snatch credit for the invention of the illustrious tidbit; now auslanders cloaking themsleves with spurious scholarship, undertook to stake a claim to having coined the name. Tad Dorgan, a New York sports cartoonist, is said to have been present at the Polo Grounds on the chilly day when Harry Stevens first served frankfurters in rolls; because, so runs the story, he did not know how to spell "dachshund," he came with "hot dog." Dorgan is one of those who had the knack of coining slang phrases; he is credited, correctly or not, with "Yes, we have no bananas,"

[G. Cohen: Incidentally, this construction is clearly taken from immigrant Slavic speech. It is found at least in Russian. A Russian, if asked, 'You don't have any bananas, do you?' will not respond 'No, I have no bananas,' but 'Yes, I have no bananas.' The 'yes' here says in effect: 'Yes, you are right in assuming I may have no bananas.'] "Dumb Dora," "cake-eater," "dumbbell," and "Twenty-three skidoo." But very definitely he did not originate "hot dog." Within a year of the time Feltman had first put frankfurter inside the roll, those living in the German quarter of old New York were buying them regularly from a man who cooked them in a three-compartment kettle at a stand on the corner of Grand Street and the Bowery; thereabout they were affectionately known as <a href="https://hundschen.">hundschen.</a>, that is little dogs, and already they were being spoken of as hot

dogs at Coney Island.'

[G. Cohen: Maybe the customers used the term, but there is no evidence that vendors had hot dogs on their signs. The term seems to have been assiduously avoided by official Coney Island, evidently because even a hint of dogmeat might hurt hot-sausage sales.]

[McCullough now presents a footnote:]

'Etymologists pay scant attention to somebody's say-so about the first use of a word or phrase. They pinpoint its first occurrence in print as the only trustworthy indication of its provenance. The respected <u>Dictionary of Americanisms</u> [by Mitford Mathews] is generally regarded as the most authoritative text available. According to this source, the first reference in

print to the hot dog appared in a Saturday Evening Post story, published in April, 1909. Dorgan's syndicators, King Features, can find no Dorgan cartoon which includes the magic phrase earlier than 1915. But there is at least one example earlier than either of these: the New York Sun, on Sunday, August, 12, 1906, ran a feature article on Coney Island in which the reporter described how Fred Thompson, co-owner of Luna Park, "began to design stage settings with one hand, while he balanced a hot dog sandwich with the other." Undoubtedly a diligent researcher will be able to turn up still earlier references in print to the hot dog, but it is a good bet that when they are found they will be in a Coney Island context."

[G. Cohen: No. They are traceable to college slang. Peter Tamony spotted the Babbitt 1900 attestation and David Shulman found the Gore 1896 one, neither of which are connected with Coney Island. Leonard Zwilling (TAD's two Dec. 1906 'hot dog' cartoons), Dennis Means (1898 attestations at Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts), and Sam Clements (1897 attestation in Middletown, NY) also spotted antedates to 1906, and again, none are in a Coney Island context.]

## NY SUN, 1906 CONEY ISLAND HOT DOG ATTESTATION (ISOLATED)

McCullough's above-quoted treatment presents just a brief hot dog quote from the Sun. Here is an expansion of the quote with a few other items of interest (August 12, 1906, sec. 2, p. 2/5):

- col. 2: 'Two Yale freshmen work in Bostock's and say they are having the summer of their lives. A Harvard student got a job helping people out of the boats on the Manhattan torrents....' (G. Cohen: The presence of college students working summers at
  - Coney Island should have provided a direct link for hot dog to pass from college slang to Coney Island slang. Should have, but didn't.)
- col. 5: 'Somewhere on the esplanade along which Jane Rogers parades her troops you will see a sallow young man, hands in pockets, and usually wearing a yachting cap. His careless pose is a correct imitation of a man in the throes of not working. But he works.
  - "Oh, any chump can open a set of books," modestly says Skip Dundy, whose ability to turn a shoestring into a few hundred thousand dollars has made Fred Thompson's dreams of a new Coney Island and a new Hippodrome practical.

'When pressed for details of the things the two young men have accomplished, he straightaway shifts the glory to his partner's shoulders.

[col. 6] "When I met Fred a few years ago," says Skip,... "One day he got out some sheets of drawing paper and began to design stage settings, limelight and tanks with one hand while he balanced a HOT DOG SAND-WICH [G. Cohen: my caps.] with the other...."

(G. Cohen: If Skip Dundy, entrepreneur extraordinaire of Coney Island could utter hot dog in a newspaper interview, one might have expected other Coney Islanders to accept it too. They evidently did not, and so Dundy's hot dog quote must be an indication of his independent spirit rather than evidence of the term's gaining general acceptance at Coney Island.)

# NY HERALD TRIBUNE 1931: '(HOT) DOG' SIGNS BANNED BY 1913 CONEY ISLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The June 2, 1931 NYHT 'hot dog' editorial gives us the earliest thus-far-located mention of the term '(hot) dog' being officially banned at Coney Island:

"...Alva Johnson assures us that in 1913 the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution forbidding the use of the derogatory term "dog" for the pork and beef products which gentlemen called "wieners" or "sausages" and that Charlie [last name: ?] wrote an appealing piece in the old "World" urging the chamber to relent. This would seem to indicate that the term was new then."

H. L. Mencken, <u>The American Language</u>, 1937, p. 186 credits the NYHT item quote just above and says:

'The name ['hot dog'] was suggested, of course by the folk-belief that wienies were made of dog-meat. In 1913 the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution forbidding the use of <a href="https://hot-dog.no.ni/">hot-dog</a> signs at Coney Island.'

Thus far I have not been able to locate a contemporary 1913 account of the banning resolution or Charlie's letter to the 'World' urging the chamber to relent. Perhaps another researcher can fill in these two gaps. Still, I think I can reconstruct the 'hot dog' thinking of the 1913 Coney Island Chamber of Commerce:

From 1895-ca. 1913 the hot-sausage vendors at Coney Island did not need a formal resolution to tell them to keep 'hot dog' off their signs. They simply knew to do so. Evidence: Not a single cartoon of the Coney Island hot sausage vendors of that time-period contains the word 'hot dog.' But starting in 1906 the term was gaining at least some degree of popularity (cf. TAD's 'hot dog' cartoons), and this must have been what triggered the Chamber of Commerce's action. The hot sausage industry there was simply too important to permit any weakening through the irreverent term 'hot dog.' I strongly suspect that one or two vendors might have been thinking of putting 'hot dog' on their sign as a way of being 'hip' and thereby increasing sales. If the 'hot-dog'-on-a-sign-taboo were still in full force, there would have been no need for a Chamber of Commerce resolution. *Somebody* must have been thinking of transgressing, and this is what must have led to the resolution.

VARIOUS ITEMS ABOUT CONEY ISLAND IN WHICH <u>HOT DOG</u> IS CONSPICUOUS BY ITS ABSENCE; THE TERM WAS OFFICIALLY AVOIDED THERE

- 1) World, June 11, 1888, p. 3/1: 'Thousands at Old Coney':

  'Coney Island opened in fine style yesterday. ...Up to 3 o'clock the sheltered merry-go-rounds and hot-sausage men and variety managers alone were happy, and the roller-coasters, photographers and other caterers to whom sunshine is a necessity sulked in their corners.
  - "...The hot-sausage brigade has been recruited until it exceeds its strength of any previous year...."
- 2) World, June 18, 1888, p. 3/4: 'On Coney Island's Sands'
  'Not an innovation was found; the rank odor of cooking sausage filled the air, and the loud voices of lusty lunged vendors agitated it.'
- 3) World, July 15, 1888, p. 1/1: 'Bill Nye at Coney Island'
  '...I entered the popcorn and hot-sausage jungle, which lies to the north.'
- 4) World, June 17, 1889, p. 2/3: 'A Glorious Day for Coney '...There was the pop-corn man in white cap and apron; the hot bologna sausage man the photograph fiends.'
- 5) World, April 21, 1895, p. 36/7-8; 'This Season at Coney Island':

9) World, April 18, 1898, p. 5/4-6: 'Legions Went to Coney Island for The Trip Cost One Nickel.'

A picture accompanies this article and contains the words:

#### HOT

#### **FRANKFURTERS**

- 10) World, June 5, 1898 (Sunday), p. 19/2-5; 'Coney Island's New Danger -the Boomerang, And Mrs. Baker's Long Encounter With It.'
  'In the wilds of Coney Island, that lair of strange and fearsome things,
  recent explorers have found new and awful experiences. Those who
  have looked upon the frankfurter when it is red and survived,....'
- 11) World, May 17, 1903, Sunday, the Metropolitan Section, p. 1/1-6; 'Hot for Coney, New York's Big Playground By the Sea.' (col. 4; sample of the barker's patter):

"They're hot! They're hot! They're pipin hot! Fresh fat frankfurters especially imported. The original breakfast, supper and dinner food. A Vienna roll, a dash of mustard, a chrysanthemum of sauerkraut and a certificate of good character goes with each and every one."

- [G. Cohen: my underlining. These words acknowledge indirectly the popular belief that at least some sausages contained dog meat.]
- 12) World, May 8, 1905, p. 3/3: 'Took the Lid Off Old Coney Island':

  '...By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Island was in full swing, and if
  yesterday is any indication of the conditions that are to prevail, it will
  be an old-time Coney Island with the "plug pulled out."
  - "...There wasn't a single feature of a successful Coney Island opening missing. The "all hot" man did just as thriving a business as the man who sold ice cream sandwiches....'
    - [G. Cohen: the "all hot" man' must be the frankfurter man, who evidently shouted '(Frankfurters), all hot!']
- 13) World, May 14, 1905, Sec. E, p. 9 (whole page on Coney Island). Col. 1: 'Yesterday and to-day Coney Island opened for the season' '...Stay yourselves with chowder, comfort yourselves with frankfurters.'
  - (G. Cohen: Cf. the Song of Solomon (2: 5), in which the bride says: 'Stay me with flagons [i.e., vessels for liquid, e.g. wine], comfort me with apples, for I am faint with love.'
  - (col. 6): 'Down on the Bowery [G. Cohen, i.e., the Bowery at Coney

Island] a nervous old gentleman, partaking of frankfurters, appeared to us. He was extremely angry. He said that no sooner had he started to consume the frankfurter than a ballyhooer, or barker, nearby pointed at him with his cane and shouted: "He eats them alive! He bites their heads off!:"...'

- (G. Cohen: The frankfurter is here likened to a dachshund.)
- 14) <u>Brooklyn Daily Times</u>, May 15, 1905, p. 2, col. 1. Title: 'Coney Opens Despite Unfavorable Weather': '...Frankfurters, popcorn, candy and peanuts sold plentifully and brought small fortunes to their sellers.'
- 15) Munsey's Magazine, Aug. 1905, vol. 33, no. 5, pp. 557-566. Lindsay Denison: 'The biggest playground in the world.' Page 565 contains the heading 'The Island's Sights And Sounds,' under which is:

'There is a constant braying of bands on the main throughfare and its branches. The frankfurter kitchen, the miniature barbecue for the manufacture of beef sandwiches, the mechanical taffy-pullers, the swishing pop-corn roasters,...'

16) NY Daily Tribune, Sunday, April 16, 1911, p. 8. Title:

'If You Really Can't Believe Winter Has Faded, Run Down to Coney Island.' A cartoon accompanies the article, one of whose items is a hot-dog stand. The sign above the stand says RED HOTS, but the cartoonist's words under the picture say: '--BUT THE HOT DOG FANCIERS DID A HEAVY BUSINESS.' So the merchants avoided 'hot dog,' but the cartoonist could use the term on his own.

The same divergence appears in the accompanying article by F. S. Tisdale:

"...But at the intervals along the street the voice of the hot dog merchant was heard as he sung the praises of his wares.

"They're hot--red hot! Right this way, only fi' cent. Right this way! Get 'em hot--red hot!"

'And it might be added that, thanks to the aforementioned [chilly] weather, the hot dog fanciers stood their customers in line, and it was a hard day on their cash register.'

----Note: the hot dog merchants shouting to attract customers avoided the term 'hot dog' and concentrated instead on 'red hot,.' But the writer (F. S. Tisdale) had no such compunctions against 'hot dog' and twice referred to 'hot dog vendors.'

17) 1911 -- NY Herald, Sunday, April 30, 1911, second section, p. 5/1-4;

title: 'Save Up All Your Nickels and Hang [on] to That Dime, Laughing, Joyous Coney Opens in Three Weeks Time.' The article begins with a reference to hot sausages:

"They're all hot!"

A bit later (still col. 1): 'Brass bands will be as plentiful as frankfurters, and for the benefit of those persons who like to perform on the German delicacy it can be stated positively that every unemployed frankfurter in the country is headed toward the Isle of Joy.'

Also (col. 3): "College barkers," young men who are working their way through some knowledge plant by way of Coney Island, will be another interesting innovation at Luna Park. Two or three rah-rah persons asked for permission to keep their yell in practice during the summer and they were engaged almost instantly. The news spread about, and soon Mr. Thompson was deluged with requests for positions from students in this vicinity. He says that Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Princeton and several young business colleges will have representatives extolling the virtues of his various attractions."

[G. Cohen: <u>Hot dog</u> was a standard term in college slang already in the late 1890's, and the college students at Coney Island in 1911 likely added to the term's use there. Also, the article is accompanied by a cartoon, one of whose items is two frankfurters shaking hands and saying: 'Well, we do come back.' Next to the frankfurters are the words 'THE RED HOTS ARE GATHER-ING FOR THE SEASON.'

18) NY Tribune, Sunday June 2, 1912, part, 2, p. 7. Large picture titled 'The Mirth Of Coney. One of the characters in the picture is a young boy holding a frankfurter in a roll, and next to him one can see ALL HO (his sleeve blocks the last letter), i.e. ALL HOT.

## TWO 1906 NON-CONEY-ISLAND EXAMPLES OF THE AVOIDANCE OF THE TERM 'HOT DOG'

Here are two more instances in which <u>hot dog</u> could have been used but wasn't; instead there is the traditional cry of 'Frankfurters! All hot' or 'Red-hots':

1) World (NYC newspaper), Sept. 2, 1906 (Sunday), p. 1 of Comics Section; title of comic strip: 'Father -- He Tries the Electric Skates!' by Gene Carr. There are nine frames. 'Father Gets To Be The First To Try A New Invention -- Electric Skates.' The skates make him lose all control, and in frame #5 he knocks over an organ grinder (and monkey) and is about to barrel into a frankfurter vendor (franks are on rolls). The vendor has his

back to father, doesn't see him coming, and is shouting:
FRANKFUTERS! ALL HOT!
The vendor, incidentally, is bowled over in frame #6.

2) World, Dec. 16, 1906 (Sunday), p. 2/1 (re: the 6-day bike-race in Madison Square Garden, which led to TAD's writing HOT DOG in his Dec. 12, 13, 1906 cartoons in the NY Evening Journal); title: 'Thousands Fight to See Ending of Race.' ... [ed., G. Cohen: Just at this paragraph a blob-like form extrudes on the microfilm (ink? page cut away?)] ...to avoid the rush many bought admission tickets at prices ranging from \_\_\_\_ to \$5 and then got near enough to [?hear] only the noise of the excitement-[?filled] spectators who broke into [?shouts/applause] every time a rider showed ambition enough to kick out faster than his [?opponents] and get a few yards ahead.

'[The] crowd was one of the biggest [?ever] drawn to the Garden. From pit [?to] roof humanity formed the back [grou]nd on all sides and choked the [?dar]k inclosure with craning thousands. Hundreds were forced back down the narrow stairs leading from the base[men]t. There in the hands of chance \_\_\_\_and "red hot" vendors, visitors got [an o]dor in their clothes which is now [fon]dly known as "the six-day smell."

[G. Cohen: No doubt the vendors shouted "Get your red hots." Also, the six-day race was criticized in the NY Evening Journal, last page, col. 4, title: 'Leading Men Denounce 6-Day Race.']

## CONEY ISLAND, 1912: THE BARKERS SHOUT 'HOT DOGS'

The Coney Island taboo against the term 'hot dogs' was broken at least temporarily in 1912, when the barkers shouted out 'Hot dogs!' -- NY Tribune. June 3, 1912, p. 12, col. 3: 'Coney Island Plunged Into Stygian Gloom. (subtitles): 'When Revelry Is at Its Height 60,000 Electric Lights Beam No More; Gas Lamps To the Rescue; Resort Absolutely Dark for 12 Minutes...' The article says:

'Just when the fun was at its maddest whirl; when girls were giggling in the mazes of the scenic rides; when "barkers" were shouting their "hot dogs" with brazen throats...the lights went out.'

#### WHAT DID THE FANS EAT AT THE BALLPARKS?

Answer: Peanuts, sandwiches, pies, ice-cream, lemonade, but not hot sausages, at least not in the 1800's.

Twenty years ago I followed the lead of 1931 NY Herald Tribune

letter-writer, Harry Shelland, who said that he ate hot dogs at the Polo Grounds about 1888. I started reading through the baseball columns of the NYC newspaper The World in an effort to see if and when mention is made of the fans eating that food. I read the columns in 1887-1889, and part of several years of the 1890s without finding evidence of the fans at the Polo Grounds eating sausages of any kind, while sausage-eating was considered an integral part of the Coney Island scene.

This in turn led me to agree with Edo McCullough that the term <u>hot dog</u> must have arisen at Coney Island--a belief I held to firmly until David Shulman correctly insisted that I should look instead at college slang.

Here is some of the relevant material I found:

- 1) Peanuts were sold at the Polo Grounds; the following quote pertains to the old Polo Grounds, i.e., in Staten Island: World, May 25, 1889, p. 11/1: '...Even the meek and lowly goat, whose job it is to haul the peanut wagon up and down the board walk....'
- 2) World, May 8, 1897, p. 10/2-5; cartoon: 'A Few of the Things Seen at Eastern Park Yesterday' [i.e., ballpark of the Brooklyn Bridegrooms, aka Brooklyn Trolley Dodgers]. One item of the cartoon shows three food vendors, and underneath are the words:

'PEANUTS, SANDWICHES, PIES, SODA WATER'

(in smaller letters)): 'Chewing Gum, or --- most anything' Considering the importance of hot sausages at Coney Island, one might expect their presence at open-air sporting events in Brooklyn too. Instead, hot sausages are conspicuous by their absence.

3) World, April 8, 1898, p. 10/204; picture: 'Opening of the Baseball Season at the Polo Grounds' -- One of the items in the picture shows fans huddling in their seats in the chilly weather. At top: 'Rather Chilly On The Bleachers.' Sign on outfield fence:

ICE CREAM AND LEMONADE FOR SALE INSIDE

Again, hot sausages (or for that matter, hot anything) are conspicuous by their absence.

4) Seattle Post-Intelligencer, April 23, 1911, (sports page), cartoon titled

'Here We Are Again!' includes separate pictures of three vendors at the ball park. One says: 'CANDY, CIGARETTES, POPCORN AN' CHEWIN T'BACCER.' A second says; 'PEANUTS!' The third says: SODA WATER -- SASS --'

1927 ARTICLE IN <u>THE NEW YORK PRESS</u>: 'HOT DOG' WAS NAMED BY A YOUNG REPORTER FOR THE <u>NEW YORK WORLD</u>, EDDIE PIDGEON, ABOUT 1897, WHEN HE COVERED CONEY ISLAND

From The New York Press, Feb. 10, 1927, p. 2/1-2; 'The Man on Main Street,' by P. J. N.:

"...The old "Hot Dog," that succulent sausage of sidewalk commerce that first became popular as the chief indulgence of the proletariat tourist at Coney Island years ago, came within an inch of a downfall in London the other day, when one firm of Englishmen haled another group to court to prevent their using the term "Hot Dog Limited." Evidence was adduced to prove that "Hot Dogs" had been the pet name for the juicy wurst in England since 1913 and that the contaminated British soldiers had consumed miles upon miles of them in emulation of their American brothers at arms, and Charlie Chaplin's film entitled "Hot Dogs" had been shown without change of title. But the erudite Chancery court told "Hot Dog Limited" to go on selling.

'Did you ever wonder where the name "Hot Dog" as applied to the deliciously tempting and appetizing sausage which helped to make the fame and fortune of Coney Island, the daily Summer playground of millions, came from? WELL, IT ORIGINATED IN THE FERTILE BRAIN OF EDDIE PIDGEON, WHEN THAT STILL YOUNG REPORTER AND HANDSOME VETERAN WAS A REPORTER REGULARLY ASSIGNED TO COVER THAT THEN SANDY SLOUGH, GOVERNED BY JOHN Y. MCKANE SOME THIRTY-ODD YEARS AGO, FOR THE NEW YORK WORLD. [G. Cohen: my caps.] Ask any of the Old Timers who loved, like the writer, to visit Eddie down by the sea on a sunny Sunday and through his courtesy enjoy a "day off" while working, in which the spicy Hot [cont., p. 6] Dog and softshell crabs played a not unimportant role. Eddie Pidgeon is still in the game, cavorting about that Broadway to which he in later years transferred his labors and affections and where he has made more history....'

INDICATION THAT AT LEAST BY 1890 MUSTARD COULD BE APPLIED TO THE FRANKFURTER SAUSAGE, I.E., THE HOT DOG EXISTED EVEN IF IT WAS NOT SO NAMED

Here is one more bit of evidence--if such should be needed--that the hot dog was in existence well before Harry Stevens allegedly invented it

ca. 1900. A June 4, 1890 (p.3/1) <u>World</u> article implies that mustard could be applied to the Frankfurter sausage. Which in turn implies that the eater held the sausage in a roll; i.e., the hot dog existed, even if it was not yet so named. The relevant quote is in reference to an umpire:

'Mr. Gunning's eye is of a pale porcelain blue. Yesterday, though, through the force of some occult circumstance, it took on the hue of a Frankfurter sausage, and for nine long innings he saw things through a yellow glass darkly.'

#### TWO MORE EXAMPLES LINKING DOGS AND SAUSAGES

These two items belong with the material in chapter 3, pp. 67ff. I noticed them after chapter 3 was typed in final form.

- 1) (NY) World, March 21, 1897 (Sunday), p. 5 of comics section.

  Cartoon with title: 'He thought the Sausages were Badly Made and That
  They Had Changed Back Into Dogs.'
- 2) World, May 16, 1897 (Sunday), p. 7 of comics section, bottom right.

  Cartoon with title: 'Familiar Term No. 13.' The cartoon shows a butcher hanging sausages outside his shop. The accompanying text says: 'He had a hang-dog look.'

#### HOT DOG 'SHOW-OFF' AND RELATED MATTERS

The origin of hot dog/hot dogger 'show-off in sports' is not yet entirely clear. It was no doubt influenced by the hot dog surfers, ca. 1959ff., but the hot dog surfboard is not shaped like a sausage, so the hot dogs (surfers) would not derive their name from the board. More likely: once the term 'hot dog' (surfers) arose, the term was transferred to the small surfing board used by those surfers. The term hot dog (surf)board is first attested in 1963, while hotdogging is attested from 1959 (without the showing off) and 1961 (with the showing off).

Meanwhile, <u>HDAS</u> presents <u>hot dog</u>, adj., meaning #2: 'flashy; flamboyant; ostentatious; given to showing off one's abilities,' although only two of its examples precede the 1959/1961 first attestations of <u>hot dog</u> in a surfing context:

1923 -- Amer. Leg. Wkly. (March 23) 11: 'This one I knew to be a hot-dawg admiral too. He could be counted upon on each and every occasion to outadmiral any other admiral in the Navy.'

1923 -- Ornitz <u>Haunch. Paunch & Jowl</u> 74: 'He was dressed in what Sam called hot-dog clothes.'

The later examples:

1966 -- New Yorker (Dec. 31) 28: 'He's a hot-dog surfer.'

1966 Reynolds & McClure <u>Freewheelin' Frank</u> 124: 'All the fine women of this hotdog street.'

1969 Bouton Ball Four 146: 'Oh, that hot dog son of a bitch." Sure he's a flashy umpire and sure he does a lot of showboating.'

1972 Wambaugh Blue Knight 121: 'Why don't you...let these young coppers... do the hotdog police work?'

1990 <u>Car & Driver</u> (Oct. 167): 'His flying fingers [on a camera] will struggle to stay with the hot-dog drivers.'

This hot dog 'flamboyant, ostentatious' may derive from 1890s college slang hot dog 'spiffily dressed fellow,' reflected directly in the 1923 quote (from Ornitz: Haunch, Paunch & Jowl: 74) above: 'He was dressed in what Sam called hot-dog clothes.' The semantic development would be: 'spiffily dressed' to 'ostentatiously dressed' to 'ostentatious (in general)' and would underly all the attestations of 'show-off' in skiing, baseball, etc. A slight problem is that Bloomfield's 1959 hotdogging (first attestation of surfing hot dog; given below) involves only a simple zig-zag maneuver rather than showing off too. In any case, there seems to be no doubt that the hot-dog surfers are responsible for the term being popularized big-time. Credit for first suggesting a direct semantic link to the late 1890's goes to Douglas Wilson (May 29, 2004 ads-I message).

### 1. SOME SPECIFICS ON HOT DOG 'SHOW-OFF'

### a. POPIK ANTEDATES SURFING HOT DOG (1961 TO 1959)

In an April 19, 2001 ads-I message, Popik antedated <u>HDAS</u>'s Sept. 1961 first attestation of 'hot dog' in a surfing context, pointing to John Bloomfield (<u>Know-How In The Surf</u>, 1959), p. 68:

"Hot-dogging". This means to "zig-zag" the board from one side to the other. It is simple to carry out and can be done by changing the rider's balance from one side to the other. The rider must move towards the tail of the board to carry this out.'

In the same e-mail message, Popik quoted from Desmond Muirhead's 1962 <u>Surfing in Hawaii: A Personal Memoir</u>. The surfer here is not merely zigzagging but doing so in a showy, ostentatious manner:

p. 82--'Most hot-doggers, these days, are not merely content to zigzag from side to side with their arms outstretched in a straight line. They also want to do head dips, nose walking, toes over's, whip-turns, head stands, hand stands, riding backward, tandem surfing, <u>Quasimodos</u>, <u>Mysteriosos</u>, <u>El Spontaneos</u> and other improvisations of the fertile minds of the top exponents of hot-doggery.

p. 95 (photo caption): 'Famed Aussie hot-dogger, Midget Farrelly, at Pupukea...'

Also, for easy access, here is OED2's treatment of <u>hot dog</u> (surfboard): *Surfing slang*. A particular kind of surboard, somewhat smaller than a 'gun'...

1963 Observer 13 Oct. 15/6: 'He always owns two boards at any one time, one "hot dog" board and a "big gun" (which is a foot or so longer) for riding really big waves.'

1965 FARRELLY & McGREGOR This Surfing Life vi. 59: 'I haven't a gun board myself. For the Australian surf that I call big...the board I use is just a long hot-dog board.'

1966 New Yorker (Dec. 31) 28: 'He's a hot-dog surfer and he used to be real wigged on Zen.'

1967 <u>Surfabout</u> III.VII 38/1: 'Joey Hamasaki is an excellent surfer and she could possibly beat Joyce in small hot-dog surf.'

1970 <u>Surf</u> (N.Z.) 44/2: 'While in Hawaii I had two boards. They were an 8 ft 9 in "hot dog" and a 9 ft 6 in tracker type gun.'

#### b. 1954 BASEBALL HOT DOG 'SHOW OFF'

Ads-I member James A. Landau wrote, May 20, 2004:

'A man named Dick Friendlich, back in the 1950's and maybe earlier, wrote a series of sports novels... If I remember correctly, "hot dog" (= show off) was a term he liked to use, so he might provide an antedating to your 1959 citation [from Peter Tamony].' --- My thanks to James Landau for this message. WorldCat shows three books of Friendlich's which concern baseball and are published before 1961:

Baron of the Bullpen (Philadelphia: Westminster), c. 1954.

<u>Clear-Up Hitter</u> (Eau Claire, Wis.: E.M. Hale), 1956 Lead-Off Man (Philadelphia: Westminster): 1959

Landau suggested I also look at Relief Pitcher (1964)

I checked two of the four items listed just above, and sure enough, <u>hot</u> <u>dog</u> 'showoff' turns up in both (1954 -- one attestation; 1964 -- six

attestations). First, in <u>Baron of the Bullpen</u> (1954) a fictitious major league team, the Generals, is holding spring-training in California; the veteran team is playing the San Francisco Seals (this team really did exist) and the Yannigans (second-string team) is playing a college team (fictitious Stannard, presumably a play on 'Stanford'). Grumpy veteran Hack Francis, twenty-five pounds overweight, was assigned to the Yannigans. The book's attestation of 'hot dog' comes at the very end of the excerpt below:

[p. 18]: '...Jim [Baron] steadied himself, digging his toeplate into the loose dirt around the mound. Tony [the catcher] was correct in asking for a waste pitch, a bad one the batter might reach for. That was good percentage with a two-and-nothing count. But Jim suddenly craved the personal satisfaction of striking out Hack Francis on three straight pitches, if he could. His arm was as limber as a whip and he felt that his control was perfect.

'He pitched--a blazing fast ball on the inside corner, shoulder high. Francis stepped in and forward and was suddenly forced to jerk back from the plate to avoid being hit. But the umpire had seen the pitch correctly.

"Stra-a-ake three," he bellowed, whipping off his [p. 19] mask. The Generals slugger dropped his bat and glared at him angrily for a second, then turned and shot a menacing look at Jim's direction. Jim did not see it, for he was walking toward the Stannard dugout flushed with a sense of triumph, with the whooping cheers of his teammates sounding in his ears.

'Francis, with an expression of disgust and wrath on his broad features, jogged slowly down the foul line toward right field. Buddy Streeter [Generals pitching coach] flagged him down near first base. "What'd he throw you?" he asked noncommittally.

"Nothing," Francis snarled. "Straight as a string, except the fresh punk threw the last one at my head. I should flung the bat at him for that--the college hot dog!"

This is the earliest example I thus far have of baseball <u>hot dog</u>, which here contemptuously expresses the notion 'show-off.' Not only was a rookie trying to strike out a major league veteran on three straight pitches, but his last pitch was thrown high and inside (albeit within the strike zone); the batter perceived it as thrown at his head, and his contempt for the young pitcher was encapsulated in the term 'hot dog.'

In 1964 (Relief Pitcher), the main character is outfielder (then relief pitcher) Pete Conroy, who for most of the book is upset at showboating,

grandstanding Dixie Fleming (outfielder), who once injured Conroy unnecessarily while in full showboating mode (they crashed while chasing a fly ball that was clearly Conroy's). Fleming showed no contrition and later told Conroy that Conroy was to blame for the crash. Also, Fleming was nicknamed The Actor, and Conroy with great bitterness refers to him several times as a 'hot dog':

#### 1) p. 35: "FLEMING HAS PERFECT DAY: HORNETS WIN."

'Pete Conroy, scowling, laid down the Winston *Register* and concentrated on the scrambled eggs the waitress had put before him. The Actor had hit all around the circuit--single, double, triple, and home run--and was undoubtedly the most widely discussed player in the league at that moment.

'The big hot dog, Pete thought acidly, and his expression was so sour that the waitress, passing by his table, stopped, concerned.

"Are the eggs all right, Mr. Conroy?"

"Pardon?" Pete was wrenched from his thoughts. "Oh, yes, everything's fine."

2) pp. 93-94: "They used to call him [Dixie Fleming] The Actor when I was with the club," Pete said with studied casualness. "He was good, all right, but some of the fellows thought he knew it a little too [p.94] much. Is he still that way?"

"Is he? Shipstein snorted and Elwood lauged delightedly.

"Richie's [i.e., Shipstein] a little sensitive about Dixie," the catcher [Elwood] explained with a broad grin." Last time we played the Hornets--well, you tell it Ritchie. That is, if you want to."

'The pitcher glared at Elwood. "Thanks, pal," he said sarcastically, then shook his head in unhappy reminiscence. "He hit a curve off me--a real good curve, too--and it went into the seats. What does the big HOT DOG [G. Cohen: my caps.] do? He *slides* into home plate."

'Elwood was still grinning. "I thought I'd have to go out and hang onto Ritchie to keep him from following Fleming into the dugout. Was he steaming!"

"I sure was," Shipstein admitted, but added, with grim satisfaction, "I knocked him down the next time. Those yokels in the stands went berserk. He's got a neat trick of hitting the dirt on any close pitch, particularly at home, where they think he's the greatest thing since Disneyland. He didn't have to do any acting on the one I threw that time, I'll guarantee you."

3) p. 104: 'Tex White, Willie Gaines, Joe Troyer, and other Hornets stopped to give brief greetings to Pete, whose gaze kept wandering as he sought

Dixie Fleming.

'He spotted him at last, wandering around the outfield. A long fungo fly was hit to center and as a Hornet set himself under it, Fleming suddenly flitted in front of him, grabbed the ball in a graceful sweep of his gloved hand, and in the same motion flipped it to the surprised fielder.

'The same HOT DOG [G. Cohen: my caps.], only more of it, Pete

thought. The Hornets must be used to him by now, though.'

4) pp. 111-112 (Dixie Fleming is at bat): "Watch this guy," [catcher] Elwood said. "He's full of tricks. Dave will play on the grass and Freddie will cover

the bag, O.K.? If he does bunt, don't get in his way."

'Pete nodded assent, eyes glinting at the possibility of a [p.112] challenge. So the HOT DOG [G. Cohen: my caps.] might try to draw him into the base path, as Pete himself had done to Griswold after the Vernon City rookie had thrown at his head? That was the only construction he could put on Elwood's words, and it suited Pete's mood just fine.

'So he wants a little body contact? He thought grimly. We'll see how it

comes out this time.'

5) p. 122: 'Pete felt the old bitterness rising in him once more. "And what right has he [Dixie Fleming] to be sore?" he asked angrily. "He wasn't hurt two years ago; I was, and it cost me my job."

"It was an accident, though, wasn't it?" Ace inquired, frowning. "You

don't think he deliberately ran you down?"

"No, not deliberately." Pete's voice quivered with wrath. "Just stupidly, because of the grandstanding HOT DOG [G. Cohen: my caps.] he is and always will be. He had the gall to say it was really my own fault. He didn't even seem sorry about it!"

"How did the play go, exactly?" Elwood asked persuasively. Pete had

no difficulty recalling it.

"Well, the center fielder does call the shots when more than one man has a chance for the ball," the catcher [Ace Elwood, after hearing Pete's story] pointed out. "He has the best view of the field."

"Of course! But he [Dixie Fleming] didn't call me off, as a matter of fact, I signaled I had it and I heard Tex White yell that it was mine. Dixie didn't pay any attention; he was too busy trying to show what a great outfielder he was."'

6) pp. 136-137: (Relief pitcher Pete Conroy has come to cover the plate as Dixie Fleming runs home. Fleming has the throw beaten and can slide to avoid hitting Conroy but chooses to come in standing in order to strike Conroy who was arriving at just that instant. After the collision:

'When he [Conroy] realized what had happened, he jumped to his feet, his face livid. Dixie Fleming was trotting to the Hornets' [p. 137] bench and Pete's immediate impulse was to follow him.

'But Ace Elwood had anticipated his moved. He interposed his padded frame between the fuming pitcher and the visitors' dugout.

"Easy does it, lad," he said softly, but with firmness.

"Easy! Pete exploded. "I'm not going to let that bum knock me around like a tenpin!"

"You all right, Pete?" It was [manager] Buzz Meredith's voice, and

Pete spun around to face him, eyes blazing.

"Sure, I'm all right! All I want is a crack at that big HOT DOG!" [G. Cohen: my caps.]

# 1952: 'YOGI IS A HOT DOG PLAYER' PROBABLY = 'YOGI IS A DEVOTEE OF DOG RACING'

Barry Popik spotted the following item (<u>Newport Daily News</u>; Newport, Rhode Island, Tuesday, November 18, 1952, p. 12, col. 1: "The Sportlight" by Grantland Rice:

'The first time I met Yogi was at the dog track at St. Pete one cold night around 1947. I was with Stan Musial, Howie Pollet and Red Munger. We all had on overcoats. Yogi didn't. I asked him how he was doing. "I've lost my \$4," he said. "Nothing left."

'We split a number or two and Yogi drew one that netted him

107. He was all for putting it on the next race.

'Yogi is A HOT DOG PLAYER (G. Cohen: my caps.) This next spring I have promised to spring him loose from Casey Stengel for a day at Sunshine Park. You like to be with Yogi. He is a completely natural human being, minus any restrictions. I had promised to come to his wedding in St. Louis. ...'

The meaning of 'hot dog player' here is probably a 'devotee of dog racing.' i.e., Yogi is not a 'hot-dog (show-off) player' but a 'hot (enthusiastic) dog-player.' Neither 'show-off' nor possibly 'second-rate athlete' (as in boxing) would make sense here. Still, the pun 'Yogi is a hot dog player' (= enthusiastic dog-player) presupposes the existence of baseball hot dog player 'show-off/grandstanding player.'

The first attestations of <u>hot dog</u> in surfing are from 1961, but Peter Tamony sent me a baseball attestation from 1959 (plus one from 1961). For the quotes, see the compiled list below.

### 2. COMPILED ATTESTATIONS OF HOT DOG 'SHOW OFF'

In any case, <u>HDAS</u> says of <u>hot dog</u> (verb): 'Esp. [in] Surfing, Skiing, & Skateboarding: to display one's skills ostentatiously; show off. Hence <u>hot dogger</u>, n.'

Here now are attestations compiled primarily from OED2 and HDAS, plus two from Peter Tamony, several from Dick Friendlich's baseball novels, and a variety (1978-79) from Patti Dreifuss, then a press agent at Madison Square Garden; her examples were first presented in <u>Comments on Etymology</u>, Jan. 1, 1980, pp. 13-14).

[1946 Werris et al. <u>If I'm Lucky</u> (film): There'll be some hotdoggin', leapfroggin', cotton candy and pink lemonade.]

(G. Cohen: <u>HDAS</u> comments: 'The sense in 1946 quot. is app. "Eating hot dogs".')]

1954 Dick Friendlich, <u>Baron of the Bullpen</u>: "Nothing," Francis snarled. "Straight as a string, except the fresh punk threw the last one at my head. I should a flung the bat at him for that-the college hot dog!"' --- (G. Cohen: The meaning 'show-off' here is uncertain; the meaning 'second-rate player' is also possible.)

1959 'SHOW BOAT or HOT DOG. In the old days this fellow was known as a county fair player, in short, an exhibitionist who plays to the grandstand deliberately.' (in Handy Guide to 'Fieldese.' Frank Gibbons. Cleveland Press. <u>Baseball Digest</u>, (pocket size), May 1959, p. 80.

--- [G. Cohen: Tamony sent me this item from his files about 25 years ago, plus the one below from 1961.]

1959 John Bloomfield, Know-How In The Surf p. 68:

"Hot-dogging". This means to "zig-zag" the board from one side to the other. It is simple to carry out and can be done by changing the rider's balance from one side to the other. The rider must move towards the tail of the board to carry this out.'

[G. Cohen: I include this example--spotted by Popik--because it is the first attestation of hot-dog in a surfing context. But the zig-zagging referred to here is a simple maneuver and seems to involve no showing off. See 1962 (Bloomfield) below, where the show-off stunts are added to the zig-zagging.

1961 'Clowns are tolerated in baseball. The hot dogs who make easy plays appear difficult are despised.' (San Francisco News-Call Bulletin, Feb. 14, 1961, p. 44/4; article by Jimmy Cannon: '...Di Mag Could Put Yanks on "Key"'). -- (from Peter Tamony's files)

1961 <u>Life</u> (Sept. 1) 48: 'Almost every wave carries a "hot dogger" doing tricks or sometimes even dressed in outlandish garb.'

1962 T. MASTERS, <u>Surfing Made Easy</u>, p. 64: '<u>Hot dogging</u>, performance surfing fast turns, quick movements, etc.'

1962 Desmond Muirhead, <u>Surfing in Hawaii</u>: A <u>Personal Memoir</u>, p. 82--'Most hot-doggers, these days, are not merely content to zig-zag from side to side with their arms outstretched in a straight line. They also want to do head dips, nose walking, toes overs, whip-turns, head stands, hand stands, riding backward, tandem surfing, <u>Ouasimodos</u>, <u>Mysteriosos</u>, <u>El Spontaneos</u> and other improvisations of the fertile minds of the top exponents of hot-doggery.

p. 95 (photo caption): 'Famed Aussie hot-dogger, Midget Farrelly,

at Pupukea...'
1963 <u>Time</u> (Aug. 9) 49: "Hot-dogging" is either class--A surfing or show-off stuff.'

1963 Pix (Austral.) 28 Sept. 63: 'Looking good on a little wave is hard. If you can hot dog on two foot waves you are "king".'

1963 Observer 13, Oct. 15/4: 'From all these movements...has developed the modern style of surfing known as "hot dogging": a spectacular, virtuouso style which concentrates on fast slides acrss the face of the waves, rapid turns, cut-backs, flick-offs and a repertoire of classic riding stances which have evolved in much the same way as the classic passes of the Spanish bullfight.'

1964 Look (June 30) 55: Hot dogger: surfer skilled at stunts.

1964 'Today, a "hot dog" is a player who shows off, i.e., a showboat.'
(Baseball Digest, June, 1964, p. 88/1; 'Here's How to Interpret
Modern Baseballese,' by Tim Horgan --- Boston Traveler.)---from
Peter Tamony's files.

1964 [For the full quotes, see above: the six items from Dick Friend-lich, Relief Pitcher]--

p. 35: "The big hot dog, Pete thought acidly."

p.94: 'What does the big hot dog do [after hitting a home run]? He slides into home plate!"'

p. 104: 'The same hot dog, only more of it, Pete thought.

- p. 112: 'So the hot dog might try to draw him into the base path,...'
- p. 122: Just stupidly, because of the grandstanding hot dog he is and will always be.'
- p.137: 'All I want is a crack at that big hot dog!"'
- Los Angeles Times, July 19, 1964. p. H1: 'Southland Surfers---Chairmen of the Board', by Ellen Shulte: 'When a Wahine Hotdogger Hangs 10 over the board as she comes Sliding in on a big Set--man, that's living. (...) Co-ordination and balance play major roles on the general technique for fancy surfing known as HotDogging. Specific maneuvers include Hanging Five or Hanging 10 (locking the back end of the board in a wave and walking forward until the loss of one or both feet extend over the leading edge), and Spinning (turning the body rapidly in a series of complete circles while riding a wave).'-- (from Barry Popik)
- 1965 S. J. Baker <u>Austral. Lang.</u> (ed. 2) 254: <u>Hot dogging</u>, turning quickly back and forth across the face of a wave; <u>hot dog board</u>, a surfboard used for this practice.'
- 1965 Los Angeles Times, April 14, 1965, p. B2: 'Sand Comber trunks for the hot dogging surfer...': 'In the soup, wiped out, or hanging ten...ride the giant waves in Sand Comber's "Pipe-line" surf trunks.' -- (from Barry Popik)
- 1966 <u>Surfabout</u> III. VII. 39: There were plenty of hot-doggers--or trick riders as we called them then--in Hawaii when I was surfing there during the 1920's.
- 1966 Atlantic Monthly Mar 131: 'We had this one [basketball] player, Alston Mackintosh, ...who could hit nine out of ten from the foul line with his back to the basket. He was a real hot dog.'
- 1967 W. Murray <u>Sweet ride</u> 48: I mean, the surf, it's different there. It's big. You can't do any hotdogging.
- 1968 'Kirk & Hanle <u>Surfer's Handbk</u>. 140: <u>Hot dog. hotdogger.</u>

  <u>hotdogging</u>: great and showy performer or performance; an
  expert surfer who does tricks on the board and takes calculated chances; also, a stunter or show-off.
- 1968-1970 <u>Current Slang</u> (Univ. S. Dakota) III-IV. 71. <u>Hot dog</u>, one who shows off by squealing his tires and gunning his motor as he drives around among his friends. A crowd pleaser who is actually obnoxious.
- 1969 (Oct.) Ski, p. 35 ad: PARK CITY ZIP TRIP. ...Runs for cowards.

  Runs for Hot Dogs. ... UTAH! Hooray for Utah's Zip Trips! Send for your free stuff--including the information packed Ski Utah

Fact Book. -- (quote from Barry Popik)

1969 (Nov.) <u>Ski</u>, p. 1 ad: <u>Don't forget the Hot Dogs</u>. Remember how cold and wet and uncomfortable you were the last time out? Don't forget to pack plenty of new Hot Dog sockliners, gloveliners and underwear. ... -- (quote from Barry Popik)

1972 Five Boroughs (Nov.) 16: It is good for beginners [in skiing] to practice downhill racing and intermediates to develop their

hotdogging virtuosities.

1972 (San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 30, 1972, p. 67/5-6. A Hot Dog Contest, entry fee, \$5.00, was advertised for Bear Valley, California, Dec. 3, 1972---[G. Cohen: This comment appears in a 1979 letter Peter Tamony sent me.]

1973 <u>Urban Life & Culture</u>, vol. 2, p. 149: "Hot dogging," a surfing style characterized by sharp turns, "walking," "nose riding," and

other radical maneuvers.'

1973 Internat. Herald Tribune 9 Feb. 13/1: "Hot dog" or acrobatic, skiing has become a fast-growing sport in the United States."

1973 <u>Times</u> 23 Feb. (Canada Suppl.) p. vii/8: 'The local "hot dogs," mostly teenagers who probably learnt to ski almost as soon as they could stand up, skate over mounds of hard-packed snow 4 feet high like springers over hurdles.'

1973 San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle, Sec. C, April 15, 1973.

'Ban Hot Dog Ski Sport?'

'While attempting a double back flip, the 21-year-old hot-dogger landed on his head. Doctors treating Magrino told the press that they believe he will be paralyzed permanently from the waist down. ...

'Closer to home, Sergio Faccio fell short of a double somersault in a hotdog contest at Ski Incline.' -- (from Peter Tamony; full article is reprinted just below this list of attestations.)

1973 <u>Time</u> (Canad. ed.) 16 July 51/1: Cedeno pulls off so many flashy plays in the field that some National League players accuse him of being a 'hot dog'--baseballese for show-off.

1973 Globe & Mail (Toronto) 1 Sept. 35/1: This year...it was generally agreed that McQuay must change his hotdog antics or go.

1973 San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle, Oct. 14, 1973,
Date Book, p. 17/1-3: 'For Skiers This is the Year of Acrobatic
Antics Called Hot Dog.' (Long article) -- (from Peter Tamony)

1974 <u>Ibid</u>. 20 Feb. 34/5: Dan Genge...admits that it was those same little hills that made him what he is--one of Ontario's coolest hot-dog skiers.

- 1974 <u>Ibid.</u> 34/8: There has to be something of the mountain climber in the hot-dog skier. They must do something harder, tougher, higher each year.
- 1974 Hockey News (Montreal) 22 Feb. 35/1: Critics label him a 'hot dog' and a 'show-off' and several unprintable things.
- 1978 <u>Time</u>, Feb. 13, 1978, p. 79/1: ...but the Celtics...have been playing the kind of playground, hot dog basketball that plagues so many clubs in the N.B. A. ...' -- (sent by Patti Dreifuss)
- 1978 The Feb. 13, 1978 <u>Time</u> article presents the following pun under a picture of several basketball players): 'Can the hot dogs learn to cut the mustard?' -- (sent by Patti Dreifuss)
- 1978 <u>Time</u>, Aug. 7, 1978, p. 71/2 -- (in reference to Reggie Jackson): 'Steinbrenner is pals with Jackson, the Nathan's of baseball's hot dog, and has defended him in past rows.' -- (from Patti Dreifuss)
- 1978 NY Times, July 26, 1978, Sec. B, p. 5, by Red Smith; Martin =
  NY Yankees manager Billy Martin: 'That multimillion-dollar hot dog
  [Reggie Jackson] was never meant to co-exist with the emotional
  Martin... '-- (sent by Patti Dreifuss)
- 1978 NY News, Feb. 3, 1978, p. 31; by Dick Young. "I did call him up when we got him, and I said his hot-dog way of doing things isn't the way we win on the Dodgers. We play it right." -- (from Patti Dreifuss)
- 1978 Washington Post, Sept. 10, 1978, Sec. D, p. 16/1: '[Boxer Sugar Ray] Leonard showed his customary showmanship, or hot-dogging, depending on taste, in his nationally televised fight. He wiggled his hips, gave his imitation of a bolo punch, and generally clowned whenever the action slowed and the small-ish crowd of 4,000 became restless.' -- (from P. Dreifuss)
- 1978 People, April 10, 1978: '...Senator Ted...Kennedy [has] been spotted in Aspen schussing along behind hot dog skier Suzy (Chapstick) Chaffee, 31...' -- (from Patti Dreifuss) 1978 NY News, Jan. 3, 1978, p. 55; by Dick Young) 'Touch down. That is what they did long before the hot-dog spike. A man carried the ball into the end zone and touched it down to the ground. Touch Down. Six Points. Why do we get so complicated when the guys who invented the game made it so simple, so sensible?' -- (from Patti Dreifuss)
- 1978 NY Daily News, Dec. 11, 1978; p. ?; (headline, apparently on sports page): 'No Hot Dog, Ilie Cops Frankfurt Cup' -- (re: Ilie Nastase, tennis star; from Patti Dreifuss)
- 1979 NY Post, Jan. 22, 1979, p. ?; appears in Larry Schwartz's

column 'The Bowl Runneth Over--With Hype' -- presented in the TV section.) 'Stram employs the same kind of candor. When Dallas' Tony Dorsett scored a TD and theb stuck the ball in Pittsburgh's Ron Johnson's nose, Stram said, "That's a hot-dog play." He should have been penalized 15 yards for it."' --- (from Patti Dreifuss)

1979 (From a 1/25/79 letter to me from Patti Dreifuss: '...a new restaurant opened here at the [Madison Square] Garden--called Charley O's at the Garden. Its walls are covered with photographs under which appear captions--all related to the sports world. Most of the photos are action shots or famous faces. Some photos, however, are of inanimate objects. One, in particular, should interest you. It is a huge photograph of a jar of Gulden's mustard. Under it, the caption reads:

"'There isn't enough mustard in the world to cover Reggie Jackson.' Darold Knowles (relief pitcher)" The quote, of course, refers to the consensus that Reggie Jackson is a "hot dog."'

1986 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1986, sec. E, p. 5; ""Hot Dog" Henderson Does Things His Way":
'Ricky Henderson is baseball's badboy of the basepaths--arguably the best all-around player in the game, certainly one of the most exciting. A hot dog? Maybe A loner? Undoubtedly. Disliked and misundersood by teammates? Qute often. ...'

1991 Reebok ad (Fox-TV): I may hot-dog. But this is no bull.

## 3. HOT DOG SKIING GAINS IN POPULARITY, 1973

The 1973 date for the growing popularity of hot dog skiing is supported by the following article from Tamony's files:

'BAN HOT DOG SKI SPORT?'

San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle, Sec. C, April 15, 1973.

'Hot dog skiing gained such overwhelming acceptance by the skiing public this season that it outdrew such events as the World Cup and Proracing.

'However, this emerging sport has turned out to be such a destruction derby for fragile human bones that many experts feels some of its more spectacular stunts may be either curtailed or eliminated next season.

'Scott Magrino was injured seriously while competing in the Rocky Mountain Freestyle Contest in Vail, Colorado, last month.

'While attempting a double back flip, the 21-year-old HOT-DOGGER [G. Cohen: my caps.] landed on his head. Doctors treating Magrino told the press that they believe he will be paralyzed permanently from the waist down. ...

'Closer to home, Sergio Faccio fell short of a double somersault in a

HOTDOG [G. Cohen: my caps.] contest at Ski Incline.

'The skin patrol rushed to his aid as Sergio crashed on his back and went into convulsions. He suffered a severely sprained neck and back, bruised his hip, and ran a tooth through his lip.

'Sun Valley halted the aerial acrobatic portion of the National Free style Championships last month because too many competitors were battering their bodies against the snow in a series of unsuccessful stunts.

'Talking about injuries, the Tahoe Forest Hospital in Truckee is offering a special to skiers who break their limbs between Mondays and Fridays.

'This friendly neighborhood hospital provides its patients with a free choice of colored casts--from parallel pink to mogul maroon. ...'

## COMMENTS FROM PETER TAMONY ON THE ABOVE-QUOTED ARTICLE

The above-quoted article was sent to me by Peter Tamony in 1979, together with the following remarks (first presented in <u>Comments on Etymology</u>, Jan. 1, 1980 (p.12):

'The first organized freestyle skiing contest was held at Aspen, Colorado, in March 1971 (San Francisco Examiner, April 5, 1971, p. 49). ---

'A Hot Dog Contest, entry fee, \$5.00, was advertised for Bear Valley, California, Dec. 3, 1972 (San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 30, 1972, p. 67/5-6.

'San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle, Oct. 14, 1973, Date Book, p. 17/1-3: 'For Skiers This is the Year of Acrobatic Antics Called Hot Dog.' (Long article)

'During the years 1972-1976 the Professional Freestyle Association was organized, and the International Freestyle Skiers Association became "defunct.."

'Currently, competition proliferates, ignoring the alarms in the news-story [above].'

4. ATTESTATIONS OF INTERJECTION HOT DOG

Just in case someone might wish to seek the origin of <u>hot dog</u> 'show off' in the interjection, here is what <u>HDAS</u> presents:

hot dog interj. (Used to express pleasure, surprise, approval, etc.). 1906 DN vol. 3, p.141: *Hot dog, interj. phr.* Bravo! 1921 Carter *A Marine, Sir!* 48: *Hot* dog!

- 1921. Variety (Sept. 30) 17: When he told how good looking his gal was, the little member drew a big laugh by snapping out "hot dog."
- 1921 in Kimball & Balcolm Sissle & Blake 105: Hot dog, my soul, goin-a-knock 'em cold.
- 1924. Marks Plastic Age 26: Ray! Ray! Atta girl! Hot dog!
- 1928. Treadwell Machinal 497: Hot dog! Why ain't it?
- 1943. Schrank Cabin in Sky (film): Very good, sir. And hot dog!
- 1979 Kunstler Wampanaki Tales 108: "Hot doggies!" Bobby cried.
  - 5. HOT DOG/HOT DOGGER 'SECOND RATE BOXER'; 'SECOND-RATE FILM'; 'NOT YET FAMOUS GOLFER'

The boxing terms <u>hot dogger/hot dog fighter</u> are apparently not yet listed in the dictionaries, but the combined research of Barry Popik, the late Peter Tamony, and James Landau clarifies the existence of those terms and how they arose (preliminary matches were dull and spectators left for hot dogs and other refreshments; the term was coined by the concessionaires at Madison Square Garden).

The occasional presence of the term in golf (<u>hot dog golfer</u> = 'unknown golfer') almost certainly derives from boxing, albeit with a semantic change: In boxing the term designates a second-rate boxer, who, by implication, is not famous; the hot dog golfer by contrast, is simply not (yet) famous.

Also, a 1938 article clarifies that <u>hot dog</u> 'inferior movie' derives from pugilistic <u>hot dog</u> 'second-rate fighter.' Interestingly, <u>hot dog</u> was developing into an all-purpose pejorative term, although since at least 1906 it existed as an interjection of approval (<u>Hot dog!</u>)

Here now is various pertinent material.

a. 1938 <u>HOT DOGGER</u> 'INFERIOR FILM' FROM <u>HOT DOGGER</u> 'SECOND-RATE PUGILISTIC CONTEST'--SO DULL EVERYONE GOES OUT AND BUYS HOT DOGS AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS WHILE IT IS ON

From Peter Tamony's extensive files comes the following article: 'When the attendants are polite to the point of obsequiousness and ask you where you would like to sit and insist on escorting you down the aisle, you might as well go up the street. The chances are nobody is in the house and the picture is what the pugilistic fraternity would call a HOT-DOGGER [G. Cohen: my caps.].

'At nearly all pugilistic presentations there is generally a preliminary bout so dull that EVERYBODY GOES OUT AND BUYS HOT DOGS AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS WHILE IT IS ON [G. Cohen: my caps.]. A dull bout is a pain in the neck to the pugilistic cash customers, but it is a blessing to the concessions fellow. Maybe the picture houses might profit if they put in hot dog stands to accommodate the out-go from the HOT DOGGER [G. Cohen: my caps.] pictures.'

b. 1941 <u>HOT DOG FIGHTER</u> -- 'CAVANAUGH...WAS WHAT IS NOW CALLED A "HOT DOG FIGHTER." WHEN HE BOXED, THE CUSTOMERS RAN OUT TO THE HOT DOG STANDS.'

Ads-I message, May 20, 2004, from Barry Popik, upon checking Proquest Historical Newspapers:

'D.C. Ring Body Seeks "Angel" For Salary Bill'

by Al Hailey. <u>The Washington Post</u> (1877-1954). Washington, D.C.: June 9, 1941. pp. 16, 18, col. 7:

'Now the boxing records of these three pet referees of the "Brown" members of the New York Commission would make interesting reading. None of them could fight a lick. I know, for I managed Donovan. Fullum was only a four-rounder, and just one of the "stink-aroos" at that. CAVANAUGH, WHO FOUGHT UNDER THE NAME OF BILLY GLOVER, WAS WHAT IS NOW CALLED A "HOT DOG FIGHTER." WHEN HE BOXED, THE CUSTOMERS RAN OUT TO THE "HOT DOG STANDS." [G. Cohen: my caps.]. Of Donovan, as a fighter, the less said the better. You, in Washington, saw "Little Arthur" work!'

c. 1956 -- CONCESSIONAIRES: 1) '<u>HOT DOG' FIGHTERS</u> --CUSTOMERS LEAVE TO GET A HOT DOG; 2) THE BEST <u>'HOT DOG' MEN</u> = 'THE WORST BUNCH OF FIGHTERS THE DIVISION HAS KNOWN IN HIS TIME.'

Barry Popik, ads-I message, May 20, 2004, from www.newspaperarchive.com -- ('hot dog fighters')

<u>Chronicle Telegram</u> - 6/5/1956

Elyria, Ohio Tuesday, June 05, 1956, p. 17, col. 1:

'<u>The Sports Grill Hot Dog Sellers Love Current Pugs</u>

By PAT ROBINSON

'NEW YORK--(INS)--Fight promoters and fight fans may not be very high on the current crop of heavyweights, but the fellows who sell hot dogs love 'em.

'THE SELLERS CALL 'EM "HOT DOG" FIGHTERS BECAUSE THEIR BOUTS ARE OFTEN SO DULL THAT THE CUSTOMERS DON'T MIND TAKING TIME OUT TO

BUY A "HOT DOG" AND DRINK, SERENELY CONFIDENT THEY WON'T MISS ANY-THING WORTHWHILE IN THE RING.

'THE FACT THAT A FELLOW MAY BE FIGHTING IN THE MAIN EVENT DOES-N'T NECESSARILY TAKE HIM OUT OF THE "HOT DOG" CLASS. [G. Cohen: my caps.]. Willie (the Clutch) Stribling always rated highly among the sellers and Willie was a main eventer.

'Even a champion like light heavyweight Bob Olin couldn't escape the odium of being called a "hot dog" performer. [G. Cohen: I'm not sure why fans would leave for refreshments when a highly talented boxer is in the ring. Maybe the writer meant that even the talented Olin occasionally had an offnight.]

'And now that Rocky Marciano has forsaken the ring, the hot dog sellers love all the contenders for his vacated throne.

'One of the veteran concessionaires, who has been selling frankfurters and soft drinks in the lobby of Madison Square Garden since it was built 30 years ago, CALLS THE CURRENT CROP OF HEAVIES THE BEST "HOT DOG" MEN HE'S EVER SEEN. THAT MEANS HE CONSIDERS THEM THE WORST BUNCH OF FIGHTERS THE DIVISION HAS KNOWN IN HIS TIME. [G. Cohen: my caps.]

[Also, same article in Mansfield News Journal - 6/6/1956]

# d. 1956 --- MORE ON CONCESSIONAIRES AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PRODUCING THE TERM 'HOT DOG' FIGHTER

Barry Popik, ads-I message: From www.newspaperarchive.com:

<u>Lima News</u> - 7/25/1956

Lima, Ohio Wednesday, July 25, 1956,

Pg. 23, col. 2:

'Getting back to the hot dog, we've been told that it was the late and famous cartoonist *Tad Dorgan* who first named the frankfurter a hot dog, [B. Popik: No.] AND IT WAS THE DOG AND DRINK SALESMEN AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WHO FIRST REFERRED TO A DULL AND TIRESOME PUGILIST AS A "HOT DOG FIGHTER." [G. Cohen: my caps.]

'This was, say, some 25 years ago...After watching a round or two of a preliminary fight A FAN WOULD GO OUT INTO THE LOBBY TO STRETCH HIS LEGS, AND HAVE A BOTTLE OF BEER AND HOT DOG TO KILL TIME UNTIL THE MAIN EVENT STARTED... [G. Cohen: my underlining]

'Seems like lots of other fans had the same idea, too.

"Sure," explains the counter man. "That's because so-and-so is on. HE'S A HOT DOG FIGHTER. ANY TIME HE'S IN A FIGHT, THE FANS COME OUT HERE AND WE DO A BIG BUSINESS... [G. Cohen: my caps.] He may be a bum to

the customers, but he's a great guy for us and we don't have to watch him either."

### e. 1966 AND 1968 ATTESTATIONS OF HOT DOG GOLFER/PLAYER

The two golfing attestations of <u>hot dog</u> come after the 1961 appearance of <u>hot dog</u> in surfing slang and might therefore have been influenced by it. But the 1966 quote seems to refer merely to an unknown player rather than a show-off of some sort; perhaps this 1966 quote derives from boxing <u>hot-dog(ger)</u>—unheralded fighters in bouts prior to the main events and often second-rate. The 1966 quote seems to highlight the unheralded quality of the hot dog golfer; he is not (yet) famous.

'Hot dog player' in the quotes below does not refer to a show off but rather to an unknown player--evidently deriving from 'hot dog' boxers, unheralded fighters in the bouts prior to the main events.

# 1966--- HOT DOG PLAYER = AN UNKNOWN PLAYER From www.newspaperarchive.com:

Walla Walla Union Bulletin - 11/25/1966

Walla Walla, Washington Friday, November 25, 1966, p. 13, col. 7:

'Ken Still Hot Dog Player

'LAFAYETTE, La. (AP)--"I'm still doing pretty good for a hot dog player," cracked Ken Still, one of the unknowns of the PGA national tour."

1968 -- '...HE DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A HOT DOG GOLFER. HE EXPLAINED THAT WHEN A PERSON IN THE GALLERY ASKS "WHO'S THAT?" AND THE OTHER ANSWERS, "RODRIGUEZ," THE FIRST ONE SAYS, "LET'S GO GET A HOT DOG AND WAIT FOR CASPER, SANDERS, PALMER OR NICKLAUS."

Twenty years ago Peter Tamony sent me an early attestation of <u>hot</u> dog in golfing (<u>San Francisco Chronicle</u>, Oct. 31, 1968, p. 58/1-2; Sports Editor, Art Rosenbaum: "Pink Power" Hits Lucky"):

'Bing Crosby played straight man to Juan (Chi Chi) Rodriguez yesterday and spent the day picking up a lot of laughs. Also his golf ball.

'Bing, just back from Mexico, wasn't on his game. Rodriguez, the Clown

Prince of golf, was.

'Chi Chi's game is to smash the ball on a low line until it seems to disappear. He intersperses his marvelous coil-uncoil action with a comedy patter that tickles the crowd and sometimes annoys his fellow pros...Before the 1966 U.S. Open at the Olympic club, Rodriguez brought his transistor radio

and had it tuned to the Giant's baseball game. As he explained to the crowd,

"I have many good friends in baseball."

"...Jack Nicklaus says Chi Chi can psych a golfer with those marvelous drives. Chi Chi will say, "Jack, how can the ball stay together when you hit so hard and so hard?" [G. Cohen: sic; printer's error for 'so low and so hard']. Then he will smash a low liner over firm ground and watch it bounce past Nicklaus' ball, saying nothing.

'When Chi Chi won the Lucky Tournament here in 1964, he described himself as a HOT DOG GOLFER [G. Cohen: my caps.]. He explained that when a person in the gallery asks "Who's that?" and the other answers, "Rodriguez," the first one says, "Let's go get a hot dog and wait for Casper,

Sanders, Palmer or Nicklaus."

'HOT DOG [G. Cohen: my caps.] or not, he can pack Pink Power into a golf shot.'

6. RECENT BRAINSTORMING ON <u>HOT DOG</u> 'SHOW-OFF'--MATERIAL FROM THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY DISCUSSION E-MAILS

Douglas Wilson (May 29, 2004 ads-I message) mentions the following material on 'hotdogging', located in Newspaperarchive:

- a) Nevada State Journal (Reno NV), 21 June 1939: p. 4, col. 5 ["Washington Merry-Go-Round" column, Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen]:

  'When the President returned from hot-dogging with royalty, he looked at his desk, frowned at the "stacks of work" confronting him.'
- b) <u>Chronicle Telegram</u> (Elyria OH), 26 July 1935: p. 10, col. 2 ["The National Whirligig" column]; section title: "SNOOTY":

"Nowadays the New Dealers are stepping out. Most publicized hotdogging is their weekending at the exclusive Jefferson Island Club in Chesapeake Bay."

Wilson adds in regard to the quote just above: 'I take "hot-dogging" to mean "swanking it" -- more or less "showing off."' This is surely correct; cf. <u>HDAS</u>'s meaning #2 for <u>hot-dog</u>, adj.: 'Flashy; flamboyant; ostentatious; given to showing off one's abilities.'

COMPILED 5/29/2004 and 6/6/2004 ADS-L MESSAGES FROM SAM CLEMENTS

'Just to add to Doug's posts..... [G. Cohen: dots are present in the original message]:

'I propose that he's correct, it (<u>hot-dogging</u>) is merely a continuation of the term that existed many years before. And I further propose that it was resurrected to apply to Felix Frankfurter and his protegés.

'There are fascinating cites from Newspaperarchive.

1934 -- Monessen (PA) Daily Independent, April 11, 1934, p. 4/4: syndicated column 'The National Whirligig':

'If all the stories around town are true, Dr. Wirt got himself all hot and

bothered over the theories of a much newer group.

'This is the band of proteges that Dr. Felix Frankfurter planted in a score of periscope positions in the New deal. Most of them are in federal legal divisions. They answer to the name either of Young Liberals or Hot Dogs. They have pulled quite an oar in a more or less unobtrusive way. In many respects they're carrying on for the Brain Trust but they weren't in the first draft.'

(Sam Clements): 'I think they were being called "hot dogs" because of being given responsibilities at a young age that in other times would have been given to older hands.'

- 1937-- <u>Ironwood (MI) Daily Globe.</u> June 12, 1937, p. 3/1; syndicated column 'The National Whirligig': 'EXPERT--Another man frequently assailed as a "Roosevelt brain truster" or a "Frankfurter hot-dogger" is Mordecai Ezekiel, chief economic adviser of the department of agriculture.'
- 1939--Ironwood (MI) Daily Globe. Jan. 14, 1939, p.1/1; syndicated column 'The National Whirligig: News Behind the News': "SHREWD--Felix Frankfurter has become almost a myth to the American people, and like most fictitious characters he doesn't fit the popular conception of himself at all. He is not the pompous, professorial, radical being he had been painted by enemies, not the saint of the cloisters his worshipers make him out to be. ... You had to look twice--sometimes three times--before you could believe that here was the sire of the brain trust, the 'hot dogger' whose name has provoked such wrath in anti-New Deal circles."
- 'I think the 1950s? sports metaphor was only a continuation of Felix "hot dog" Frankfurter. His high profile perhaps brought the old term into use again.'
  - G. COHEN: COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE QUOTES AND SUGGESTIONS

First, my thanks to Douglas Wilson and Sam Clements for sharing the new information and their thoughts about it. Here now are a few preliminary thoughts in response:

- 1) One of the earlier meanings of <a href="https://hot-dogging.com/hot-dogging">hot-dogging</a> was simply 'eating hot dogs.' although the term seems to carry the implication of something special. But this use of the term evidently never became standard.
  - a) The first example is in <u>HDAS</u>, which appears with the comment: 'The sense in 1946 quot. is apparently "Eating hot dogs".': 1946 Werris et al. If I'm Lucky (film): "There'll be some hotdoggin', leapfroggin', cotton candy and pink lemonade."

    Note the rhyme: <a href="hotdoggin">hotdoggin</a>, <a href="leapfroggin">leapfroggin</a>'--whoever is speaking these lines in the film is in an exuberant mood, which would justify speaking the little-used <a href="hotdoggin">hotdoggin</a>.
  - b) The second example appears in the the June 21, 1939 example cited above by Wilson: ('When the President returned from hot-dogging with royalty, he looked at his desk, frowned at the "stacks of work" confronting him'). On June 11, 1939, President and Mrs. Roosevelt had entertained King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at their estate at Hyde Park, New York and served the royal guests Nathan's hot dogs.
- 2) The 1937 quote would fit the sense of a general put-down of s.o/s.th. as second-rate. Also, the connecting of the already existing "hot dog(ger)" (s.o./sth. inferior) with the Supreme-Court judge named (Felix) Frankfurter was no doubt too tempting to pass up.
- 3) The 1939 quote says: '...You had to look twice--sometimes three times --before you could believe that here was the sire of the brain trust, the "hot dogger" whose name has provoked such wrath in anti-New Deal circles.'). I believe that in calling Frankfurter a "hot dogger whose name has provoked such wrath in anti-New Deal circles," the writer is likening the judge to the incompetent boxers whose performance would evoke cries of "Throw the bum out." The focus here is not on Frankfurter the 'sire (of the brain trust)'--which would suggest pomposity and hence 'show-off') but Frankfurter the incompetent/the second-rate/the bum.

\* \* \*

# 7. THE SPANISH FOOD <u>DUELOS Y OUEBRANTOS</u> 'SORROWS AND BREAKINGS' IN LIGHT OF <u>HOT DOG</u>

a. ORIGIN OF <u>DUELOS Y OUEBRANTOS</u> IS UNCLEAR: PASSAGE FROM FORD 1908 (reprinted from <u>Comments on Etymology</u>, Feb. 1991)

The distinguished scholar of Spanish literature, J. Ford, presents the following observations on <u>duelos y quebrantos</u> in his 1908 work, p. 98:

'Duelos y quebrantos. A puzzling expression. Ormsby in his translation (Fitzmaurice-Kelly ed., p.19) gives this note: a puzzle even to the majority of Spanish readers, were it not for Pellicer's explanation. Pellicer was an eighteenth-century commentator on the Don Quixote. "In the cattle-feeding districts of Spain the carcasses of animals that came to an untimely end were converted into salt meat, and the offal, scraps and parts unfit for that purpose were sold cheap under the name of duelos y quebrantos -- 'sorrows and losses,' literally 'breakings.' On Saturday, which in Castile was kept as a fast-day in commemoration of the battle of Navas de Tolosa [won from the Moors by Alfonso VIII in 1212], the Castilians...held themselves justified in eating the head, neck, feet, kidneys, and all parts of the animal, in short, included in the term 'menudo'; and 'duelos y quebrantos' apparently came under the same denomination, and served as a kind of fast-day fare for the poorer classes. Any rendering of such a phrase must necessarily be unsatisfactory, and in adopting 'scraps' I have...merely gone on the principle of choosing the least of evils."

'But Pellicer's' conjecture remains only a conjecture. What particular appropriateness is there in the term <u>duelos y quebrantos</u> as applied to such food? Pellicer said: "This food was called <u>duelos y quebrantos</u> with reference to the regret and sorrow which were caused, as is natural, in the owners by the diminution of their live stock [since he assumed that the dish was made from the flesh of animals that had met an accidental death], and the breaking of the bones." Cortejon, in his edition, vol. 1, p. 50, discusses the matter anew and finds Pellicer's explanation far from certain. In a play of Lope de Vega's (<u>Las bizarrias de Belisa</u>, I, 9) two characters are said to breakfast on rashers of bacon (<u>torreznos</u>) and <u>duelos y quebrantos</u>.'

### b. BUT THE SOLUTION IS OBVIOUS

With the thought of the unappetizing sausages made from dogs-particularly from those which died of natural causes--firmly in mind, the origin of <u>duelos y quebrantos</u> becomes quite clear: 'sorrows and breakings' refers to a whopping stomach ache. We deal not only with cattle which met an untimely death (perhaps occasionally through disease), but with the least edible parts of the animal. Perhaps a good meal could occasionally be had from such an animal, but it seems just as likely that a severe upset stomach would result.

## 8. 1916 WWI STORY INVOLVING HOT DOGS

From <u>The Tacoma Ledger</u>, Sunday, March 26, 1915, magazine section, 4th page (unnumbered); title: 'How Sweeny, of the Foreign Legion, Got His "Hot Dogs" from the Enemy':

LIEUT. CHARLES SWEENY, of the French foreign Legion, returned recently to New York to recover from a wound received during the French offensive in Champagne, last September. Sweeny is an American, a graduate of West Point, and the son of a former president of the federal Smelting and refining Co., of Spokane, Wash. The following story, of a most unusual "Dutch treat," was told by Lieut. Sweeny to Private Casey, a New York artist, also fighting in the Foreign Legion. ...

By Private John Joseph Casey of the Foreign Legion. ...

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Feb. 28

'You have read of the cordial exchanges of tobacco and tidbits between the men of the North and the South, who were facing each other as deadly foes in the rifle pits during the Civil war. These exchanges (the amicable ones, of course) were quaint and peculiar enough between those avowed enemies, even though both were of the same blood and spoke the same tongue. But the one which now interests us took place during the present war, between Lieut. Charlie Sweeny of the French Foreign Legion, and the Germans in the adjacent trenches; by which exchange the Germans got nothing, and Sweeny got a feast of "HOT DOGS!" [G. Cohen: my caps.]

'Sweeny, you may infer from his name, is not a Frenchman, even though he happens to be in the army service of France. I am also in the same service and my name is Casey. We are both Americans. Sweeny is a West Point graduate, and a native of Spokane, Wash. After his graduation from West Point he married a Belgian girl and settled down in Paris. His wife and two small children are living in that vicinity at the present time.

'When the war broke out Sweeny enlisted in the French Foreign Legion.

He was promoted for gallantry in action; and last September, after leading us into the Boche [G. Cohen: derogatory term for 'Germans'] lines during the Champagne offensive, he was decorated with the Legion of Honor. Lieut. Sweeny is the first American in fifty years who has held a commission in the French army.

'But how Sweeny won his 'HOT DOGS" [G. Cohen: my caps.] is a different story. One day when we were in the front trenches Sweeny handed me a cigarette. It looked like a Turkish cigarette and I duly remarked it.

"No, said he, and he indicated a large tin box filled with the same sort, which he had with him, "these are a present from our friends, the enemy. They were given to me by the Germans."

"Must have been sent over to you inside a 'Jack Johnson' shell," said I.

"I can see you don't believe me," Sweeny replied, "but it's a fact. They came in a hamper, together with two bottles of real Munich beer, an assortment of Westphalian ham, cheese, honey, sandwiches of roast veal and white bread, a few slabs of K bread, some pipe tobacco, and some--what do you think?--HOT DOGS! [G. Cohen: my caps.]. As sure as you're born, Casey, and if you'll believe me, I went for those frankfurters first! Oh, how many nights I have sat out here and thought how good one of the HOT DOGS [G. Cohen: my caps.], with a big gob of mustard on it would be! But I never thought I'd ever taste any in the trenches. Yet only just now I have demolished four of them."

'Here was the way of it, as Sweeny told it to me:

"I started out about midnight with a patrol to have a look at a new German bayou between two fortlets beyond our lines. I strung my men out so as to give warning of any German patrol, and then led them past our sentries and the barbed wire. I was some distance ahead of my men, and had got well within the German lines without seeing or hearing anything of the Germans.

"Now this was not the first time that I had ever penetrated that far into the German lines, but it was the first time on such a mission that I had not had to dodge a German patrol; and very often their bullets. These things ran in my head continually and made me think that I had fallen into a very neat trap which the Germans had laid for me. I expected to see them rise from anywhere any minute, and hear the banging of their guns and the

whistling of their bullets (if I was lucky enough to hear them, that is), and I began to wish myself well out of my predicament and back again in the comparative safety of our trench.

"This made me more cautious than ever, and presently I began to retreat. As I did so a round German helmet bobbed up out of a ravine not a dozen yards away. An instant later, at the other end of the ravine, another appeared. I squirmed away like a snake and got behind the only shelter in sight, a little scrubby tree about three yards away.

"As I lay there quaking, wondering why the Germans did not shoot--for they must have seen me--I happened to look up, and there, hanging to a branch of thre tree, was a fat, clean looking basket. I reached up the limb on which it hung being only a few feet from the ground, and lifted the basket down.

"Then in a flash the explanation of the puzzle was clear to me. The Germans had left that basket there and meant me to have it.

"With the basket on my arm I got up, bowed low to the round hats, and walked back to our trench without ever being fired on.

"Inside the basket was the assortment I have described to you. There was also a note something after this wise:

'We have been in front of you for over a year, and it is not against our comrades, the French, that we are fighting, but against our enemy, the English. Let us join forces against our common enemy. We are not starving, as you may well see from the little present we send you herewith.'

"Here was something that set me thinking pretty hard. I had escaped death or capture by a miracle so far as I could see, and all in order that I might enjoy a hearty meal at the expense of the Germans.

"I set the basket down in the trench, and fell to with a will; and I give you my word, Casey, of all the good things I have eaten. I never enjoyed anything more than I did that Dutch treat--especially the frankfurters.

"They took me back to the States immediately--HOT DOGS [G. Cohen: my caps.], the brightness of the sea, the yawping of barkers, crowds passing, the noise of thousands of shuffling feet, not the sort of shuffling

we hear now, Casey, when a bugle call or the heavy sound of guns seems the chief attraction. It was a great shame I couldn't save you one.

"The meaning of all this was a puzzle to me until I found out that our boys had left a bundle of American and English newspapers in the spot where I had found the basket, with the paragraphs plainly marked in which it was said the Germans were starving. And the basket was the Germans' reply.

"Now you know how I came to get my HOT DOGS." [G. Cohen: my caps.]

\* \* \*

## 9. 1890 ARTICLE: IN CHICAGO, HOT SAUSAGES ARE CALLED WIENERS, FRANKFORT SAUSAGES AND 'RED HOTS'

The Salem Daily News (Salem, Ohio), Jan. 19, 1890, p. 4(?), col. 1: 'Chicago's Night Cooks' --- subtitles: 'Queer Characters Who Furnish Food for Street Prowlers ---- 'Peripatetic Restaurants Which do a Good Business from Ten P.M. Until Dawn--A Pretty Fair Lunch for Five Cents--Walking Cafes.

'Acting on facts given him, a Chicago News reporter selected Detective Morgan Thoms of the Harrison street station, and at eleven o'clock started out to explore this paradise of itinerant cooks and restaurants on wheels. At the hour when the West and North sides were silent in sleep the levee was a lively scene. The usual throng of painted women, white and black, alleged sporting men, with barber-pole pants, bill-poster shirt-fronts, and dance-house neckties, were to be seen.

"There comes one of the cafes," said Thomas.

'Around the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue appeared a swarthy little man. He carried a small folding table beneath one arm, and in the other hand he held what looked like a hotel consomme boiler. It was made of copper and it shone like a full moon. He cried in sing-song voice: "Hash and wieners, gut wurst."

"This class is the most common," said the detective. "See, he sells hash, bread and Frankfort sausage, red hot."

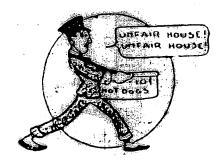
"Vill de shentlemens haf some red hots und brod?" asked the cook, as he placed his copper kettle on the curb. In a twinkling the table was set up. His wares were good. Hot, home-made hash, with good bread and butter, made excellent sandwiches for a hungry [p]ounder or policeman. The redhots were generally cut in two longitudinally and smothered in mustard. The merchant willingly told how he made his living.

"You see, frents, I sleeps me in de day-time, 'cause de beeblers what vants mine stock dey be sleepin, too. Mine woman, she cooks de has efery afternoon und I cook de red-hots vile I [?c]arries dem. Lots of fellows make money mit dis business. See, in dis cart I keeps de hash, and here are do red-hots. In dis box I carries the brod und mustard. I shust valk me round und de peoples what is hungry dey buys. Dey be de beopoles vhat only vork aroun' nights. Some be tieves, some gamblers, some policemen, und udder ting. Oh, yes, I make more money [?a]Is vorkin' in a restaurant."

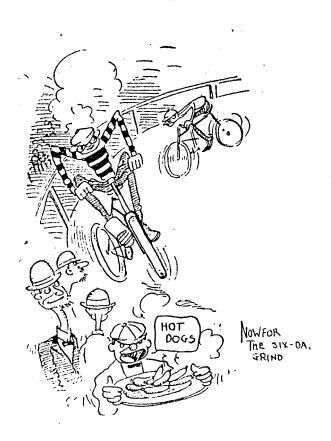
"He is only a sample," said the detective, as the gay fellow picked up his paraphernalia and departed shouting his wird sing-song cry. ...'

\* \* \* \*

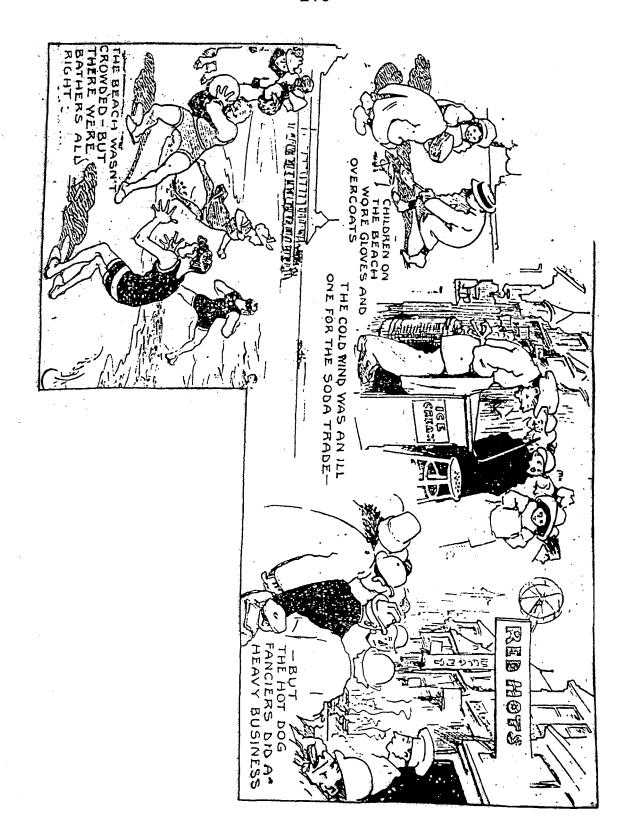
Here now are a few more cartoons:



San Francisco Chronicle Magazine, May 16, 1915, p. 8. The cartoon reproduced just above is excerpted from a larger item titled 'Eating Your Way Through The Food Products Palace...'

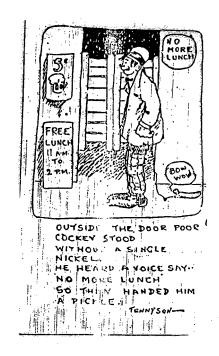


<u>The Philadelphia Inquirer</u>, Dec. 6, 1909, p. 10. Cartoon titled: 'Review of Sporting Happenings in Pen and Ink by Charles Bell.' The portion of the cartoon reproduced above refers to the six-day race at Madison Square Garden (NYC), Dec. 1906.



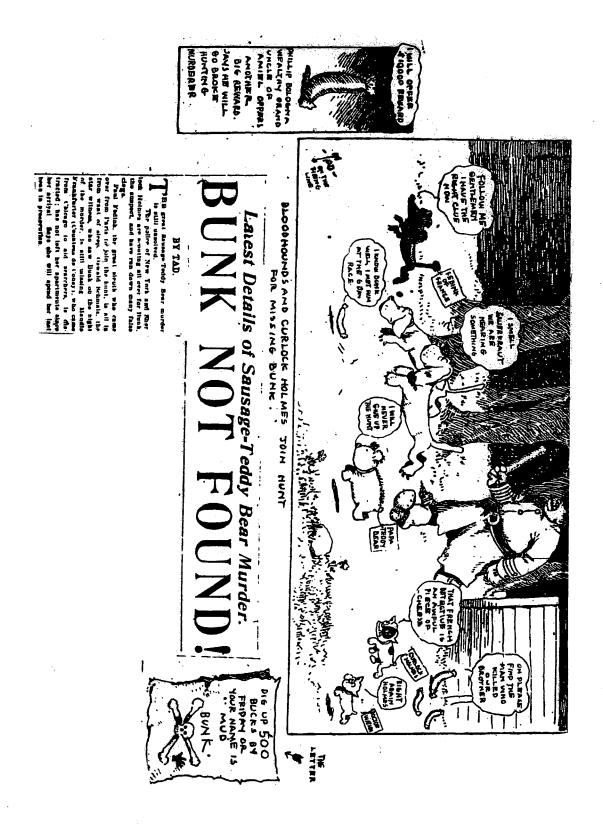
New-York Daily Tribune, Sunday, April 16, 1911, p. 8. Article (illustrated by the cartoon) is titled 'If You Really Can't Believe Winter Has Faded, Run Down to Coney Island.' A portion of that cartoon is presented just above.

San Francisco Chronicle. Dec. 9, 1909, p. 8. Portion of cartoon is reproduced here. Notice the sausage saying: 'bow-wow.' (Hot sausages were often given as a free lunch.) The accompanying poem is: **OUTSIDE THE DOOR POOR COCKEY STOOD** WITHOUT A SINGLE NICKEL HE HEARD A VOICE SAY NO MORE LUNCH SO THEY HANDED HIM A PICKLE. **TENNYSON** 



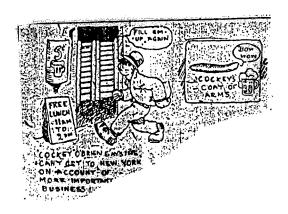


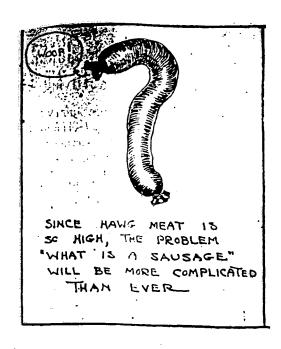
St.-Louis Post-Dispatch, Sunday, Dec. 5, 1909, p. 1. Portion of cartoon is reproduced here.



New York Evening Journal, Jan. 22, 1907, p. 10. TAD cartoon (partially reproduced here) accompanies the article 'BUNK NOT FOUND!'

San Francisco Chronicle.
Dec. 2, 1909, p. 8.
Portion of cartoon reproduced here says:
'Cockey O'Brien says he can't get to New York on account of more important business.'
Note the sausage on his coat of arms saying 'BOW WOW.'





The Boston Herald, June 16, 1909, p. 9. Cartoon: 'My, What A Funny World--by Hal Coffman. Sausage is saying 'WOOF!' and the text says: 'SINCE HAWG MEAT IS SO HIGH, THE PROBLEM "WHAT IS A SAUSAGE" WILL BE MORE COMPLICATED THAN EVER.' This is just one of several frames of the cartoon.

<u>Seattle Daily Times</u>, July 8, 1909, p. 7, col. 2: 'Igorotttes Do Not Pine For Pants.' A cartoon accompanies this article. Notice the dog for dinner.



THE DICTATOR OF IGORROTE FASHIONS.

## ARTICLE BY FREDERICK G. LIEB ABOUT HARRY STEVENS IN THE SPORTING NEWS 1926

[G. Cohen: <u>The New Dickson Baseball Dictionary</u> (by Paul Dickson) quotes from an early interview with concessionaire Harry Stevens, who sold hot dogs at the 1906 six-day bike-race at Madison Square Garden.

But Dickson mistakenly gives Nov. 11, 1918 as the date of the published interview (no issue was published on that date). Dickson's assistant, Skip McAfee, kindly checked this for me and promptly clarified that the correct date is Nov. 18, 1926. Many thanks.

This interview provides convincing evidence (if such were needed) that the Polo Ground/TAD story is a fiction. The 1926 interview turns out to have been overlooked until Dickson and his assistant spotted it, and it also turns out that the print is sometimes unclear. With numerous photocopies at various degrees of darkness I was able to obtain copies from which I could decipher the less readable portions.

For the ready access of anyone interested I will now reproduce the entire article, minus only its accompanying picture of Harry Stevens, which turns out very grainy on the copies.]

\* \* \* \* \*

From The Sporting News, Nov. 18, 1926, p. 2, cols. 2-5, continued on p. 6, cols. 3-5:

(title): 'Turning "By-Products" of Baseball Into Millions' (subtitle): 'How Poor Young Man Made Score Cards and Peanuts Pay 'Dividends'

'One day in the Summer of 1885, a young English immigrant who had a job as puddler in the steel mills at Niles, Ohio, came home in a spirit of dejection. A strike had closed the mills, and he was out of a job, with three little mouths to feed. He had to get a job--any kind of a job--and get it immediately. Looking over the want ads in a local newspaper the young Englishman saw an advertisement by a company who wanted agents to peddle books, but it was necessary to send two dollars to get a prospectus. He pondered quite a while whether to risk such an amount from the scanty sum he had in his pocket, but he finally took the chance. They sent him a stack of books on "Irish Orators."

'It is doubtful if the virtues of "Irish Orators ever were extolled as

they were that Summer in the country around Niles, Ohio. In the course of his book peddling, the young mill-hand, who had become a book agent by virtue of the necessity created through the strike in the steel mills, went to Columbus, Ohio. He had a letter of introduction from Governor Foraker to C. D. Firestone, then head of the Columbia Buggy Works, who gave him permission to sell the "Life of General Logan" in his shops.

'While peddling his books in Columbus he stopped at a small hotel, where he met two men connected with the Columbus Baseball Club, and his business instinct, always uppermost even at that age, he made them a proposition to take charge of their score-card privilege, but they wanted five hundred dollars for the concession. The young book agent had never had five hundred dollars at one time, but he made a counter proposition to solicit for the score-card payment to be made to the Columbia Baseball Club. Two days later he turned over checks amounting to seven hundred dollars to the ball club, and promptly quit being a book agent and became a concessionaire at the Columbus Baseball Park.

'Thus, through the agency of a strike in the steel mills at Niles, Ohio, and the chance meeting with the two baseball club owners at Columbus, was started the baseball and business career of Harry Stevens, now a multimillionaire and the first man to see the business opportunities presented in the control of refreshment concessions at sporting events.

'Stevens had no army of score-card vendors in those early years. He sold his score-cards personally, with all insistence and persuasive eloquence with which he sold his "Irish Orators" and the "Life of General Logan," and he peddled his peanuts with a basket hooked over his own arm. But from that humble start he has built up a fortune of several millions, his prophetic vision seeing opportunities that were not visible to the eyes of other men. Always has he been content to let others take the financial risk of promoting sporting events, while he stepped to and took charge of the concessions to feed the throngs that were attracted to attend these events. He has dealt only with the by-products of sport, but those by-products, humble as they are, have paid him better than the events themselves have paid the promoter. As a result, he has amassed a fortune from an off-shoot of sport that the early promoters of sporting events considered a worthless bother.

"Few fans had been educated to the score-card habit up to the time I started in the business in Ohio," said Stevens. Score-cards had been gotten up carelessly, and had been merely printed slips with the names of the

players. Often they were incorrect, no attention being paid to changes in the batting order. I made it a business to find out just how the teams batted and gave fans a card on which they could keep score. It was a selling campaign. I had to convince them that a game could not be really enjoyed without a score-card. I made it a point to know the people who came regularly and spoke to othem by name. I introduced selling methods which never had been thought of in connection with the selling of score-cards."

'From his early start in Columbus in 1887, Stevens soon branched out, and took in the parks at Toledo and Milwaukee. In 1892, he got into Pittsburg, then a second division town without much of a following.

'But it was his start into the major league world, and led to his invasion of the East.

"I well remember those early Pittsburg days," said Harry, going back over a span of nearly 35 tears. "I can shut my eyes, [p. 2, col. 4] and see old Connie Mack catching for the Pirates. He was even leaner than he is now, and seemed to be all elbows and knees. He was quite a favorite out in Pittsburg, and later became the Pirate manager. I introduced all my early methods of Columbus in Pittsburg, and if everybody didn't buy a score-card it wasn't because they didn't hear its virtues. By this time I had acquired a little capital, and in Pittsburg I landed all the concessions, but that didn't mean what it does today."

'Walter E. Frew, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, has said of Harry Stevens: "That man has more dynamic energy than any human being I ever met on this globe." That energy took Stevens to Boston and Washington while he retained his concessions in Pittsburg. In Washington, dressed in a red coat, he would introduce the different Senators, Congressmen and officials as they came in.

"Senator Foraker will have a score-card, of course," or "This way to your box, Congressman McKinley," would be favorite lines. In Boston, Harry also introduced the batteries and the umpire before the game. As official announcer in Boston, he fixed the name of (Duke) on the late catcher, Charles (Duke) Farrell. Farrell came from Marlborough, outside of Boston, and when Harry announced him, he referred to him as "Farrell, the Duke of Marlborough." To the end of his days, the famous catcher remained Duke Farrell.

'However, the big objective of Stevens' catering career was New York. His business sense told him that the great metropolis was the real place to get a foothold and that among New York's teeming millions there were many thousands of prospective customers.

"The late John Montgomery Ward, one of the loveliest characters ever connected with American sport, started my New York bee buzzing," commented Harry." "Before that I was sort of afraid of tackling the big town. The Giants were playing at Pittsburg in 1893, when Johnny Ward, then manager of the New York team, became interested in my unique method of peddling score-cards around the grandstand. He said to me, "A fellow with your energy ought to come up to New York."

"I nailed Ward again as he was leaving the park to get into the New York bus, and asked whether he meant it about me coming to New York. 'You bet I did,' was his reply."

"That little chat meant nothing to Ward, but I nursed his words all through the following Winter. Armed with a letter from William W. Kern, the president of the Pittsburg Club, to Mr. Van Cott, president of the Giants, I started for the National League's Spring meeting in 1894. Kern's letter was most complimentary; it told of the many score-cards I had sold, my unique methods and the manner in which my customers had been pleased.

'There were no bands out welcoming me to New York, and my heart frequently was in my mouth. Entering the famous Fifth Avenue Hotel, I fell into luck. Ward and Van Cott were talking in the lobby when I walked into the hotel. I introduced [p. 2, col. 5] myself to Ward, who apparently had forgotten me, but I told him I was the score-card man of Pittsburg and reminded him of his promise to give me a chance in New York.

'Turning to Van Cott, Johnny remarked, "I guess I did make him some kind of a promise, Eddie. Why not give him a chance?"

"Mr. Van Cott gave me my chance, and I guess the world, or at least the fans know the rest of my story. At first I only had the score-card privileges in New York, but soon had all the concessons. As my capital gradually increased, I branched out into other fields, and took over the concession at race tracks, major and minor league parks, Madison Square Garden, indoor and out-door shows and expositions. Today I have the biggest catering business in the world, and from my little office here, we reach the ball parks,

race tracks and sport palaces all over the country.

'In my early years in New York, the Polo Grounds was no gold mine. I had come to New York, but the going often was very hard. They were hard years for the Giants and lean years for the ball club meant lean years for the score-card man. Shortly after I came to New York, Andrew Freedman took over the Giants and for years the Giants were tail-enders. Managers changed by the month, and baseball interest was at low ebb. Often I could count the crowd without any difficulty. I sold the score-cards myself because no vend-or I ever had had could sell as many as I could.

"Then McGraw came to the Giants in mid-season of 1902. We, the Giants, had been tenth in a 12-club league in 1899, last in 1900, seventh in 1901, and again were last in 1902. McGraw's arrival changed all that. By 1903 he had the Giants second and he won in 1904 and 1905. You know the rest. In his long career in New York, he has been in the second division only once. You can imagine what effect this had on my business. Where the crowds formerly were measured in hundreds, they now came by the thousands. New Yorkers had been hungry for winning ball, and McGraw gave it to them . Those fans bought many score-cards, and ate millions of peanuts, and the money which I made in New York was put into new ventures.

"My boys gave me my start in life. It was to feed them during that strike in Niles that I first started to sell books and discovered that I could sell things. They gave me the incentive, and since I got started they have been my right and left bowers. I have been given credit for introducing the hot dog to America. Well, I don't deserve it. In fact, at first I couldn't see the idea. It was my son Frank, who first got the idea, and wanted to try it on one of the early six-day bicycle crowds at Madison Square Garden.

"'Pop, we can sell those people frankfurters, and they'll welcome them for a change.' Frank told me. At the time we had been selling mostly beer and sandwiches, and I told Frank that the bike fans preferred ham and cheese. He insisted that we try it out for a few days, and at last I consented. His insistence has all America eating hot dogs."

'All of the Stevens boys are employed in the organization. Frank is adjutant general, a director in numerous enterprises and one of the Board of Trustees of the Polyclinic Hospital in New York. Harold, the oldest boy is overseer of the race track concessions. Billy is the head of his father's activities ouside of the catering field. He is president of the Dollar Bank of

Niles, Ohio and treasurer of the Stevens Metal Product Co., and the Atlas China Co., other Stevens enterprises. Joe, the youngest and former Yale baseball star, is in charge of supplies at the Polo Grounds, Yankee Stadium, and other ball parks. If Frank is the father's right hand man, then Joe is his left arm.

'Another great source of pride to the former English puddler are his autographed photographs, which adorn the walls of his private den in his Fifth Avenue suite of offices. All of the photographs bear personal signatures and words of the warmest personal friendship and regard for the King of Caterers. There are members of the nobility and boxing promoters, priests and politicians, multi-millionaires and young sporting writers, movie stars and authors, racing men and soldiers, medical men and ball players, baseball club owners and foreign ministers; bank presidents and prize fighters. And they all are glad to be listed among the friends of Harry Stevens.

'The catering game has changed with [p. 6, col. 3] the appetites of the fans. Prohibition has made one big change, as the stiffest drink that now can be procured at Stevens' bar at the Polo Grounds is one-half percent beer. Perhaps Harry Stevens has his full share in changing the national appetite.

"Frank, my boy, and I laugh sometimes at the way the appetites of the crowds have changed," said Harry, going back 25 years ago. "When I first got the concessions in New York, no one ever had heard of ice cream cones or hot dogs. Soft drinks were considered effeminate. We used to sell beer through the bleachers. We had big-handled glasses and sometimes a thirsty fan would empty three or four of them.

"Then we used to sell pies and hard-boiled eggs. The latter were very popular and we sold lots of them. We also used to get rid of a lot of pies. I remember DeWolf Hopper was especially fond of cocoanut pies. He would eat several of them during the course of a game. Digby Bell was another pieeater, and he also liked his hard-boiled eggs. Of course, we also sold peanuts, but in nothing like the tremendous quantities that we sell today. What soft stuff we sold was sold in the glass. The vendor would go out with a tray of glasses full of ginger ale or sarsaparilla, just as another would leave with a tray of beer.

'Fans in different cities have different tastes. In New York and Boston, our patrons are confirmed peanut eaters. In the Middle West they

go in more for pop corn.

"When the Juarez race track was running, we had to do a certain amount of experimenting to see what our customers liked. The solution was hamburger sandwiches. They became very popular.

"In Havana we sell lots of hot dogs. [p. 6, col. 4] Of course, many Americans, particularly New Yorkers, go down there for the Havana racing season.

'In a business such as is run by Harry Stevens, thousands of dollars worth of goods must be given away in the course of a season. Usually the Salvation Army is the beneficiary. Stevens must gamble on the weather and futures in sport. Several years ago, the Yankees and Browns were running neck and neck in August. Ruth was at the height of his career and enormous crowds packed the Yankee Stadium for all week-games. All the reserved seats for the Saturday and Sunday games of the series between the champions and the contenders were sold out. Stevens had tons of ice-cream, hot dogs and other perishable merchandise ready for the week-end crowds. Rain wiped out both games. Some of the stuff kept, but the ice cream doesn't keep in August. The Salvation Army was able to give an ice cream feast.

'Weather plays queer pranks. Sometimes there is a 30 to 40 degree change in temperature overnight. What looked like a big ice cream and cold drink day will turn into a frankfurter and hot coffee day.

'Building up the peanut business has been full of adventure. Stevens had the concessions in Madison Square Garden for thirty years, when Tex Rickard took over the business himself two years ago. There were interesting times when the six-day "bike" races were Old Home Week for all the gunmen and guerillas of New York, and Madison Square Garden was a pistol range. Once there was a drive on the Stevens safe, but it was thwarted by a gun in the hands of Frank, a big game hunter with years of experience in the bush and a young man who pulls a mean trigger. Then there was the escapade [p. 6, col. 5] in Juarez, when one of Stevens' attendants infuriated a Mexican bandit by his refusal to accept a \$50 Mexican bill of doubtful value. There was a flourishing of six shooters and threats to shoot up the place. Hal Stevens, Harry's oldest boy, straightened out the tangle by telling the Mexican that the cashier did not have much money in his drawer, and then gave the Mexican change in his own money.

'Stevens concessions from "the Hudson to the Rio Grande" include the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium in New Boston, Swayne Field in Toldeo, the Rochester, N.Y. ball park, the Coliseum in Chicago, the International polo matches at Westbury, L. I., the Velodrome in New York, Grand Central Palace in New York with the automobile motor boat, flower, poultry, moving picture and other shows; and the race tracks at Saratoga Springs, Belmont Park, Empire City in Yonkers, Bowie Md., Laurel, Md., Havre de Grace, Md., Miami, Havana and Juarez.

'America, great land of opportunity, is full of men of affluence and position whose rise to success makes Horatio Alger's heroes of fiction pale in contrast. But there are few of our great American captains of finance who have had careers as dramatic and studded with as many interesting incidents as that of Harry Stevens,' who parlayed a bag of peanuts into a fortune of seven figures.'

## REFERENCES

- Abramson, Martin 1977. In search of the superlative hot dog. TWA Ambassador, Sept. 1977, pp. 32-34, 36, 38. (Much of the article is reproduced in Comments on Etymology, Jan. 1, 1980, p. 6.). The article tells about the mating of frankfurter and roll as the handiwork of Charles Feltman, 1867; and how 'Feltman's pie wagon graduated to a classy Feltman's Restaurant, which eventually employed another young immigrant from Europe named Nathan Handwerker.' I.e., the traditional story. As for the origin of the term <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/journal.org/">https://doi.org/10.1007/journal.org/</a>
- Ade, George 1902 More Fables in Slang. p. 9. -- mentioned in Tamony 1965.

ads-I = American Dialect Society, Internet discussion group (ads-I@listserv.uga.edu)

- Allen, Irving Lewis 1995. The City in Slang: New York Life and Popular Speech. NY: Oxford U Pr.; paperback edition. Allen incorporated the latest research to date as it appeared in <u>Comments on Etymology</u>.
- American Regional Cuisine: A Coast-To-Coast Celebration Of The Nation's Culinary Diversity--With 250 Recipes. The Art Institutes, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2002. -- Avoids the 'hot dog' myth, i.e., the Polo Grounds/cartoonist TAD story.
- Amherstburg Courier, Canada (West), (subtitle: Western District Advertiser), August 25, 1849, p. 1, cols. 4-5. -- See below: Creyton, Paul.
- Anonymous 1904. A new vocabulary of slang created by the naval cadets at Annapolis.' The World (NYC newspaper), Sunday, May 1, 1904, World Magazine (section), p. 6, cols. 2-5; col. 2: "Canned Willie" is corned beef.'
- Atlantic Constitution -- See below: Meade, James W. 1913.
- Bagg, Lyman Hotchkiss 1871. Four years at Yale (by a graduate of '69). New Haven: Chatfield. -- No mention of sausages yet. Food terms in the glossary (pp. 42-49) are <u>smear</u>, <u>grub</u>, <u>hash</u>.
- Bar & Buffet 1906--In a Jan. 24 2001 message to the American Dialect Society, Barry Popik wrote:
  - 'I must confess--I discovered this by accident. It's published in Cincinnati, 1906-1909, and the LOC call number is TX950.A5. It's under neither BOOKS nor JOURNALS. It's not in OCLC WorldCat at all! ... June 1906, BAR & BUFFET, p. 11, col. 4:

"A LITTLE WIENER HISTORY

"The little sausage known as 'Frankfurter' and 'Wiener' was offered for sale for the first time in 1805, and the centennial was observed in Vienna by the butcher's guild. The inventor of the sausage was Johann Lahner, who named it for his birthplace, Frankfurt. The business founded 100 years ago by a poor man has yielded a fortune in its various heads. It has always remained in the same family, and is now conducted in Vienna by Franz Lahner, a grand nephew of the original Frankfurter sausage man."

August/September 1907, BAR & BUFFET, p. 19, col. 1:

"Dog-Sausage No Joke---Seven Thousand Canines Devoured in Germany Last Year.

"The old joke about eating "hot dog" is no joke in Germany any more." Barmash, Isadore 1970. Holders of stock Grill Nathan's. NY Times, Aug. 21,

1970, pp. 45/5, 49/4: 'Life was simple, money wasn't so tight and taxes didn't take as big a bite in 1916 when Nathan Handwerker opened his first food stand in Coney Island and underpriced his competition 50 per cent by offering a 5-cent hot dog. ...'

Barnhart, David K. and Allan Metcalf 1997. America In So Many Words. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin. p.192: hot dog, with an Oct. 5, 1895 poem from the humor magazine The Yale Record mentioning 'dogs' (= sausages). -- Credit for spotting this poem goes to Barry Popik; see Com. on Et., vol. 25, #2, Nov. 1995, p.6.

The Baseball Encyclopedia (no authors or editors are cited) 1969. New York:

Macmillan.

- Becker, Stephen 1959. Comic Art in America: A Social History of the Funnies, the Political Cartoons, Magazine Humor, Sporting Cartoons, and Animated Cartoons. NY: Simon and Schuster. -- p. 12: reproduction of a 'Yellow Kid' cartoon which ran in The World (NYC newspaper) on Sept. 20, 1896. The scene is captioned: 'What They Did to The Dog-Catcher.'
- Bloomfield, John (D.P.E.) 1959. Know-How In The Surf. Sydney: Angus and Robertson. -- Bloomfield identifies himself as a former Australian Surfing representative. Barry Popik mentioned this item in an April 19, 2001 ads-I message, commenting: HDAS has Sept. 1961 as the first 'hot dog' in a surfing context. From Bloomfield 1959: p. 62: 'The "pig" board, which is from 8 to 10 feet long with a slight

turn-up at the nose and a wide back.'

p. 68: "Hot-dogging". This means to "zig-zag" the board from one side to the other. It is simple to carry out and can be done by changing the rider's balance from one side to the other. The rider must move towards the tail of the board to carry this out.'

Blue and Gold (U. of California)

Bradley, Hugh 1934. The end of a saga; (subtitle): Death of Harry Stevens removes rare figure from world of sports. New York Post, May 5, 1934, p. 15, cols. 1-2. -- Of interest only for referring to Stevens as a 'hot-dog king'; the article's second heading says: 'Hot-Dog King Saw Four Giant Regimes.'

Brallier, Jess M. 1993. The Hot Dog Cookbook: The Wiener Work the World Awaited. Old Saybrook, CT: The Globe Pequot Press. -- The treatment here is just awful (p.5): 'The term hot dog was coined in 1906 at a football game (although some hot dog historians insist it was a baseball game) at New York's Polo Grounds. Sold from a tank that kept them heated, their vendors called out, "Get your red hot dachshund dogs!"

'Inspired by the phrase, sports cartoonist Tad Dorgan went back to his office and began sketching a cartoon based on the notion of a real dachshund in a bun, covered with mustard. But up against deadline and realizing he couldn't spell "dachshund," Dorgan--as is typical of any of the New York-based media sort--settled for "hot dog."...'

Brooklyn Citizen (newspaper) 1939. -- The July 5, 1939 issue, p. 3, contains a picture showing four Brits (three women, one man) around a receptacle labeled HOT DOGS. All are either eating or holding sausages, although there are no rolls or mustard in sight. Above the picture is the heading: IN ENGLAND IT'S HOT DOGS--AND TEA! Below the picture is: 'London society has decided that if hot dogs are good enough for King George and Queen Elizabeth, they are also acceptable for England's bluebloods. Here is the result of the Britons' reaction to the Hyde Park hot dog picnic for royalty. The scene: an exhibition of royal and historic treasures at the former home of the King and Queen in London. Tea and hot dogs! No sign of rolls and mustard?'

Brooklyn Daily Eagle. An index to this newspaper permits easy locating of the articles on Coney Island, but the articles seem to be short and lacking-mention of frankfurters. However, recently available data bases have permitted Douglas Wilson and Barry Popik to locate a few brief relevant items; q.v., below.

Brooklyn Times.

Brown, Colonel L. 1927. Market-basket wisdom: The story of the sausage. Good Housekeeping, vol. 84, March 1927, pp. 79, 214. -- p. 214: 'Most of the important fresh styles are too well known to require extended comment. Frankfurt style sausages, familiar everywhere as "hot dogs," are probably the most popular of them all.'

Brown, Henry Collins 1928. In the golden nineties. Hastings-on-Hudson: Valentine's Manual, Inc. (drawn to my attention by the late Irving Allen,

U. of Ct.), p. 384:

'Coincidental with the rise of spaghetti was that of another alien esculent, the "hot dog." This was known to the early German residents under the traditional title of "Wiener-wurst." I believe it began its great vogue at Coney Island where it gradually converted the addicts of the entirely native clam chowder to its charms...'

Carter, Sylvia 1968. 'St. Looie can't cut the mustard with Coney Island.' New York Daily News, Dec. 6, 1968, p. ?:

'Coney Islanders yesterday put St. Louis, Mo. officials--who claim their city was the site of the hot dog's origin on the griddle.

'If it's not from Coney Island, it's not a hot dog, they pontificated. The St. Louis claim was flaunted in a recent national restaurant publication [G. Cohen: which one?]. And Coney Island's promoters groaned, winced, whimpered and yelped at the insult. But they didn't give in. "There is absolutely no question the hot dog--meaning a frankfurter in a roll or bun--was invented says Fred Moran, board chairman of the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce, by Charles Feltman in Coney Island back in 1867. [G. Cohen: See George Thompson's 2003 item below.] "That was a full 16 years before A.G. Feuchtwanger began to sell hot dogs in St. Louis, if indeed he sold them at all," Moran said. "That claim is a 14-karat fraud.

In fact, everything about the hot dog's fame is New York through-and-through.

Nathan's--a name nearly synonymous with hot dog--agrees wholeheartedly that Charlie started it all.

Said a representative: 'There's no question but that Charles Feltman sold the first hot dog. It was an easy hot sandwich. Nathan Handwerker, who began Nathan's in 1916, had worked for Feltman around 1912." [G. Cohen: Feltman died in 1910.]

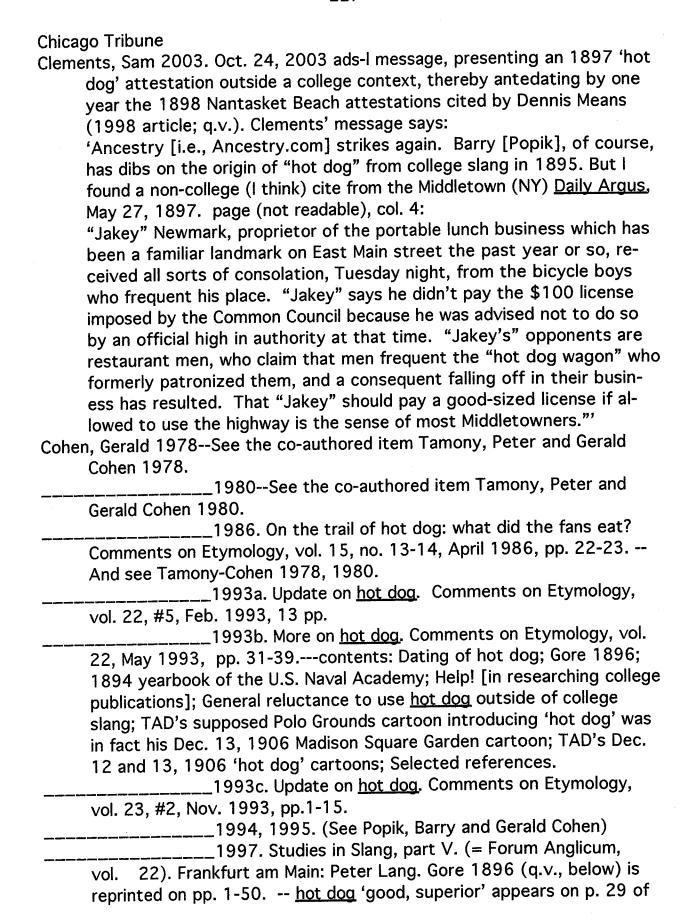
'Handwerker, now 76, decided Feltman's hot dogs were overpriced at 10 cents each and--starting his business with a \$300 savings account --began to sell them for 5 cents. His chain sells over 8 million hot dogs a year.

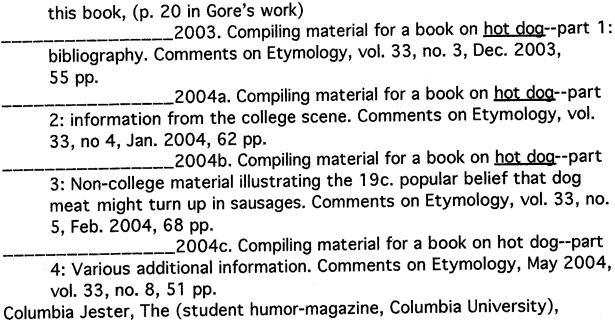
"If anyone thinks of a hot dog he certainly thinks of Coney Island, not St. Louis," a Coney partisan says with a slight sneer.

Even the name of "hot dog" to replace frankfurter originated at the Polo Grounds. Tad Dorgan, the cartoonist of the early 1900s who also coined "twenty-three skidoo" and "yes, we have no bananas," made it up because the weiner's [sic: -ei-] shape reminded him of a dachshund.'

Cassell's Dictionary of Slang. -- See Green, Jonathon.

Chapparal, The (Stanford U. student humor magazine).





Columbia Jester, The (student humor-magazine, Columbia University),
April 1, 1901ff.

Com. on Et. = Comments on Etymology

Comments on Etymology -- a series of working papers, 1971ff., edited by Gerald Cohen, University of Missouri-Rolla.

Cooke, Bob 1977. The day the hot dog was born. Modern Maturity (publication of the American Association of Retired Persons), June/July (single issue), 1977, pp. 17-18.

Cox, Christopher 1998. Hull's Famous Link. (subtitle) Frank entrepreneur says Mass. seaside town is birthplace of the hot dog. Boston Herald, June 20, 1998, p. 31:

'Dennis R. Means is not exactly a voice crying in the wilderness, merely a vendor on an empty lot in a seaside town that has seen better days.

'But a fellow can dream, and Means holds a vision wider than the curving expanse of nearby Nantasket Beach: Hull, Birthplace of the Hot Dog.

'Not Coney Island. Not the Polo Grounds. Means believes the honor, thanks to the unsung efforts of long-forgotten entrepreneur Edrick A. Bartlett (1854-99) should go to Hull.

"I'm here to help establish the beachhead for Bartlett having the first brand-name hot dog," said Means. A former editor at the National Archives, Means is spending the summer on Water Street inside a steaming hot-dog trailer decorated with historic photos of Hull and flyers for his self-published book about Bartlett.

'Exactly 100 years ago, said Means, these hallowed sands brought forth the first commercial use of the term "hot dog." The news could

give New York a severe case of gas.

'Scoffs Means: "Coney Island, there's no record of them using the term 'hot dog' until 1906."

'It's like that in the dog-eat-dog world of etymology.

'According to Gerald Cohen, a professor at the University of Missouri-Rolla and a fount of frankfurter knowledge, the term "hot dog" first appeared at Yale University in 1895. [G. Cohen: Barry Popik made this discovery]. It held two meanings: a sharply dressed man and, more pejoratively, a sausage of questionable content.

'A few years later, Nantasket Beach made its historic contribution to American slang. While researching a book about Bartlett, who ran a souvenir shop/cafe/tintype studio where the carousel now stands, Means stumbled across the following display ad in the July 9, 1898, issue of the Hull Beacon; "NO FOOLING! Don't Fail to See Bartlett's Hot Dog Factory."

'So what if the discovery wasn't like a winning scratch ticket. It was still a landmark moment in Wiener World: the moment of crossover, the first general attestation of the term "hot dog."

'Unfortunately, Bartlett died the following June, just two days after the Metropolitan Park Commission took Nantasket Beach by eminent domain and began clearing away businesses. And etymologists were left to ponder, What if?

"If Bartlett had lived longer, maybe Nantasket Beach would claim the glory to being home of the hot dog and Coney Island would be only a footnote," said Cohen [G. Cohen: actually said by Means].

'Means formally made his hot-dog assertion in the April [1998] issue of Cohen's academic journal, Comments on Etymology.

"I like to rewrite history, to be a dispeller of myth," said Means. ...'

Cralle, Trevor 1991. The Surfinary: A Dictionary of Surfing Terms and Surfspeak. Berkeley, California: Ten Speed Press: pp.54-55: 'hot dog n. 1) Applied to a fancy and tricky style of surfing and also to the board design best suited to that style. 2) A wide and heavy board. ...3) v. To show a great deal of ability in the surf, usually demonstrated by taking fancy turns, walking the nose, and taking chances. 4) hot-dogger n. A surfer who is skilled in, and devoted to, fancy and tricky riding ...; one who exhibits tricky footwork and generally a snappy style of board riding.'

p. 106: 'sausage board n. A special shape of surfboard rounded at both ends. ...'

Creyton, Paul 1849. The rival jokers or the sausage maker and the sign painter. Amherstburg Courier (Canada, West), subtitle: Western

District Advertiser. August 25, 1849, p. 1, cols. 4-5.

DARE - Dictionary of American Regional English --editor in chief: Frederic Cassidy, and upon his death, Joan Houston Hall. 1985ff. 4 volumes have thus far appeared. Belknap Pr. of Harvard U. Pr.

Davidson, Alan 1999. The Oxford Companion To Food. NY: Oxford U Pr. -under <u>frankfurter</u>: 'A frankfurter (or, sometimes, a wienie or other
type of sausage) served hot in a finger-shaped bread roll is known as a
hot dog. The connection between hot dogs and dogs, the animals, is at
one or two removes. The name is thought to stem from newspaper
cartoons of around 1900 by T.A. Dorgan, which portrayed talking
frankfurters; these were also known as "dachshund sausages" because of their shape.'

Davis, Mac 1966. Baseball's Unforgettables. Bantam Pathfinder Editions. (Referred to in article below by Brad Lefton). Davis writes, pp.48-50: [title]: 'HOT DOG CHRIS

'The frankfurter is almost synonymous with the baseball game. Wherever the game is played, the "sausage on bun" can be found. The "hot dog" was introduced to the sports world by a major league club owner named Chris Von der Ahe. A colorful, bizarre and eccentric man, Chris Von der Ahe had been an obscure German saloon-keeper in St. Louis when, some years before the end of the nineteenth century, he suddenly and surprisingly found himself to be the new owner of the St. Louis Browns. He knew nothing of baseball, nevertheless he lost no time in making his baseball club the most talked-about team in the major leagues...

[p.50] 'In 1893 he startled the St. Louis baseball fans with another astonishing novelty. He had a local baker cook up for him a new type of white flour roll, with a sausage inside. It was a juicy concoction of a quick meal which Chris Von der Ahe planned to sell for ten cents at the ball games. His novel invention of a frankfurter on a white roll not only caused a furor of delight in the St. Louis ball park, but quickly, its poplarity spread to wherever big-league baseball was played. Eventually, the "hot dog" became an institution in the sports world. ...'

Denison, Lindsay 1905. The biggest playground in the world. Munsey's Magazine, Aug. 1905, pp. 557-566. -- p. 565, discussing the sights and sounds of Coney Island, mentions 'the frankfurter kitchen' but nothing about 'hot dogs' (a taboo term at Coney Island at that time).

Dialect Notes -- See Babbitt, Eugene H. 1900.

Dickson, Paul 1999. The New Dickson Baseball Dictionary. NY: Harcourt.

This is especially important for mention of Harry Stevens' interview in The Sporting News (The correct date is Nov. 18, 1926, not Nov. 11,

1918). Stevens cites the six-day bike-race (1906) as the event for which he started selling hot sausages and we already know that's when T.A. Dorgan produced his first 'hot dog' cartoons.

Here now are non-sausage excerpts from Dickson 1999:

p. 261: hot dog -- 1. A player who calls attention to himself with theatrics or plays to the crowd and/or the TV camera; a player who grandstands or "exaggerates his place in the mortal scheme of things" (Jim Brosnan, The Long Season, 1960. Defenders of hot dog players have puckishly suggested the term came from the fact that these guys play the game "with relish". Syn. Mr. Mustard; mustard man. ...' (p. 262) hot dogging -- Playing the game in the manner of a hot dog. When asked about his antics on the mound by Richard Justice (Washington Post, July 23, 1986), Dennis "Oil Can" Boyd replied: "That ain't hot doggin'. That's the way we pitch back home." Sometimes spelled "hot-dogging"; "hotdogging." ETYMOLOGY: The term is used in other sports and activities and may first have been applied to acrobatic skiing. John Ciardi (Second Browser's Dictionary, 1983) defined the term as "a recently popular form of suicide on skis"; he added that it was "perhaps so called by association with festive exuberance; perhaps because the skier is likely enough to end up as dog meat.'

Doesticks, Q. K. Philander (= Mortimer Neal Thomson) and Knight Russ Ockside (= Edward Fitch Underhill), 1856. The History and Records of

the Elephant Club. NY: Livermore.

Dohan, Mary Helen 1975. Our own words. Baltimore, Maryland: Penguin (first published by A. Knopf, NY, 1974; p. 265: hot dog)

Dumont, Frank 1899. Witmark Amateur Minstrel Guide. Philadelphia. Pp. 146-147: shadow pantomime entitled 'Frolics in the Moon' involves dog sausages.

Feltman, Charles, notice of his death produces historical reminiscences. 1910. Death of Coney pioneer recalls early history. (subtitle): Charles Feltman had prominent part in bringing fame to resort. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Sept. 25, 1910, page: ? -- (in Brooklyn Historical Society, microfiche clipping file, vol. 3, p. 80). The print becomes very faded just when food is briefly discussed:

'On the beach were a number of [one word illegible] where chowder and light refreshments were served...'

Remarkably, no mention is made of frankfurters or sausages.

Feltman, Charles (Jr.) obituary, 1949a. Charles Feltman, Restaurateur, 78; (subtitle) Former owner of noted Coney Island eating place dies... --- NY Times, Aug. 23, 1949, p. 23, col. 3:

'Mr. Feltman's father established the restaurant in 1871, and was

credited with having introduced the "hot dog" to the country after conceiving the idea of serving a frankfurter in an elongated roll, sandwich style. When the elder Feltman died in 1910, his [two] sons took over the operation of the restaurant and continued as its proprietors until their retirement three years ago.'

, 1949b. C. L. Feltman Dies; Ex-Coney Restaurateur; subtitle: Father started restaurant bearing Family Name in in 1869; It was sold in 1946. NY Herald Tribune, Aug. 23, 1949, p. 20, col. 6: '...The restaurant was established in 1869 by Mr. Feltman's father, Charles Feltman, as a small seaside eating place. At that time Coney Island was a remote spot, a visit to which was an all-day expedition. As the resort developed, the restaurant grew with it. There was a racetrack near by, Brighton Beach was fashionable resort and Long Island Rail Road trains brought larger numbers each year.'

Flexner, Stuart Berg 1976. I Hear American Talking. NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold. -- pp. 188-189: hot dog.

Ford, J. D. M. 1908. Selections from Don Quixote. Lexington, Massachusetts: Heath.

Fox, Richard Kyle 1880. Slang Dictionary of New York, London, and Paris. NY: National Police Gazette. --The late Irving Allen (U of Ct.) drew my attention to the item dog's paste 'sausage; mince meat.'

Friendlich, Dick 1954. Baron of the Bullpen. Philadelphia: Westminster.

-- p. 19: "...that college hot dog!" (in reference to a college pitcher)
\_\_\_\_\_\_1964. Relief Pitcher. Philadelphia: Westminster. Pp. 35, 94,
104, 112, 122, 137: hot dog (showoff).

Frischmann, Ignatz--obituary notices about him, 1904, sent by Barry Popik to the American Dialect Society, Aug. 15, 2003:

7 March 1904, Brooklyn Citizen, pg. 3, col. 2:

'Ignatz Frischmann.

'Ignatz Frischmann, the pioneer baker of Coney Island, died at his home No. 182 Prospect Park West on Saturday, in his 54th year. He was the man who invented the roll that made the frankfurter and the seaside Bowery famous. He was a veteran Volunteer fireman and a trustee of the Hebrew Church Society of Coney Island. He is survived

by a widow and one son....'
7 March 1904, <u>Brooklyn Daily Times</u>, pg. 2, col. 4: 'Ignatz Frischman.

'Ignatz Frischman, the pioneer baker of Coney Island, died at his home, 182 Prospect Park West, last Saturday. He was the inventor of the toothsome frankfurter sandwich that has helped to make Coney Island the most famous seaside resort on the Atlantic coast. Frischman was born in 1850, and launched his first business venture on the Bowery, Coney Island, many years ago. The island at that time was not famous for its foodstuffs, but when Frischman opened his modest little bakery and started the manufacture of a certain oblong roll that the frankfurter men needed in their business, "Coney" sprang into the limelight. Frankfurter stands were built in every nook and corner of the island, and Baker Frischman did a land office business. Visitors to Coney Island did not feel as though they had "done" the resort thoroughly without devouring a hot "frankfurter and." Mr. Frischman was a member of Shakespeare Lodge, F. and A. M., a trustee of the Hebrew Church Society and a member of the Volunteer Fire Department. He will be buried in Washington Cemetery tomorrow.'

---- Preceding the two above obituaries, Popik wrote in his ads-I message. 'I couldn't find a BROOKLYN EAGLE obituary, but here are two other Brooklyn papers. It's Frischmann in one newspaper and Frischman (1 -n) in the other. The National Hot Dog & Sausage Council and Coney Island might want to do something next year, the 100th anniversary of his death.'

Funk, Charles Earle 1972. Heavens to Betsy. NY: Warner Paperback Library edition; first printing as a paperback; but copyright: 1955.

Futterman, Ellen 1987. Hot dog! (subtitle): It's the wurst kind of love affair. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Oct. 8, 1987, Section F, pp. 1/cols. 3-6, 6/cols. 3-6.

Ginzburg, Ralph 1952. 'The million dollar hot-dog stand. Park East, Aug. 1952, pp. 22(?)-26:

'...When Nathan first opened that stand, he was able to run it singled-handed and was satisfied just to keep up the rent. Now the stand supports a quarter-million dollar payroll annually. Although thirty-five men can run the stand when Coney Island becomes deserted after Labor Day, it takes one hundred men to keep it open during the summer. Six men working full time do nothing but break frankfurter links, while two more are employed to feed rolls to a roll-cutting machine...

'Visitors to Nathan's are surprised to discover that Nathan Handwerker, who probably has done more than any other many to popularize America's favorite food, is not a native American.

'Nathan, now stocky and graying, was born fifty-seven years ago in Poland. At eighteen, he decided to leave his thirteen brothers and sisters and [come] to the United States... He apprenticed himself to a shoemaker for a year, then bought the cheapest ticket to America-\$25 passage on a converted freighter...

After landing, Nathan immediately got a job as a busboy in a downtown restaurant, where he stayed four and a half years, skyrocketing to manager of the place a few months after starting. One Sunday, while promenading through Coney Island, he noticed a help-wanted sign outside Feltman's Coney Island's most popular hot-dog purveyor at the turn of the century and the place where the hot dog was introduced to America by Charles Feltman in 1871.

'Ten minutes later, Nathan rolled up his sleeves and started cutting frankfurter rolls. That marked the beginning of Nathan's lifetime association with the hot dog. ...

Ironically, it was by eating 3,000 of Feltman's hot dogs that Nathan was able to open his own stand. Old Mr. Feltman, Nathan's benevolent boss, used to give his employees frankfurters to take home. Nathan realized that he could augment his weekly bank depost by making frankfurters a daily meat dish, and he was soon eating hot dogs seven times a week. After six months he got so he couldn't look another hot dog in the face. But by then his bank balance had grown to \$300, enough to rent the first floor of a Victorian mansion...and open his own stand...

'Nathan opened his stand with a big cannon blast: he slashed the price to 5 cents and put root beer on the house--an unheard-of price for frankfurters, which heretofore had been considered a delicacy. But when the blast went off, it sounded more like the pop of a champagne cork. The wealthier people who habitually buggied out to Coney Island continued to dine at Feltman's and all that Nathan and his 5-cent frankfurters got was a supercilious scoff from the blue-bloods riding by.

'In 1918, when the stand had been open for two years and it looked as though it might not last much longer, along came the boardwalk, and with it came the crowds that snatched Nathan from the jaws of bank-ruptcy.

'As fate would have it, Nathan's stand was located directly between the boardwalk and the new subway terminal. No one could come from the city without noticing that flashy sign with its pointing finger which read, "Follow the Crowd to Nathan's."

'At first, people were wary of Nathan's franks because of the 5-cent

price. In order to convince them that he wasn't using inferior meats, Nathan recruited all of Coney Island's derelicts and gave them frankfurters free, just to gather a crowd. But the shoddy appearance of the bums drove away more customers than it attracted. Then he threw in a free pickle with each frankfurter, but that didn't help. One midsummer morning, when Nathan was beginning to wonder if the crowds would ever respond to cut-rate frankfurter, he hit on an idea that not only had all of Brooklyn's respectable doctors at this throat, but also established him as "the man who brought the hot dog to the people." 'Nathan enlisted ten of the Island's most dignified-looking bums, bathed them and dressed them in interns' uniforms complete with stethoscopes, that he borrowed from a freind in the theatrical costume business. Then, just before the hordes started pouring out of the subway, Nathan gathered the starving bums around his stand and plied them with hot dogs. Overhead hung a big sign that read: "If doctors eat our hot dogs, you know they're good'." From then on, Nathan was assured a permanent place under the hot-dog sun....'

Gore, Willard C. 1895-1896. Student slang in the Inlander (U. Of Michigan), Nov. 1895 -- pp. 58-67; Dec. 1895 -- pp. 110-116; Jan. 1896 -- pp. 145-153. --- Apparently the only library with the 1895-1896 issues of The Inlander is the Newberry Library (60 Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610; 312-943-9090). My thanks to Victor Lieberman, Reference Librarian, Newberry Library, for his help on this in 1993. The publication is in too poor condition to permit xeroxing, but microfilm and copyflo of the pages are possible. Obtaining them those ways may not be necessary, however. Gore published his work as a unit, with a few retouchings, as Gore 1896.

vol. 2). Edited by Fred Newman Scott, Asst. Prof. Of Rhetoric in the University of Michigan. Call number at NY Public Library: RNM. In too poor condition to permit photocopying; reprinted (with index added) in Comments on Etymology, April 1993 and then in Cohen 1997. p.20: 'hot-dog. Good, superior. "He has made some hot-dog drawings for ---."

Graulich, David 1999. The Hot Dog Companion. NY: Lebhar-Friedman. Graulich contacted me [G. Cohen] for information about hot dog, and the work that Popik, Shulman, Dennis Means and I have done is therefore reflected in his treatment.

p. 39: 'That brings us to the origins of the phrase "hot dog." First, the story as it is widely told:

'Thomas Aloysius "Tad" Dorgan was a young sportswriter and

cartoonist for the New York Evening Journal. who had come to New York from San Francisco. One cold day in 1901 (or 1902 or 1906) Dorgan was at the Polo Grounds, home field of baseeball's New York Giants. Dorgan was doodling on his sketch pad and was stumped for a topic for that day's cartoon. He heard food vendors calling out, "Get your red hots! They're red hot!" Dorgan sketched the picture of a dachshund inside a roll and started writing a caption. He couldn't remember how to spell "dachshund," so he wrote the words "hot dog."

[p. 40] 'It's a great story, resplendent with ingenuity and resonating with the tight bonds between baseball and hot dogs. The only problem, according to one expert, is that it isn't true.

"The Dorgan story is an absolute myth," says Gerald Cohen, a language professor at the University of Missouri-Rolla, and a researcher of American and British slang. "The idea that Dorgan, a writer, didn't know how to spell dachshund or was too lazy to consult a dictionary strains credulity. Furthermore, the cartoon itself doesn't exist. The newspaper files from those years have been thoroughly searched [G. Cohen: More precisely, researcher Leonard Zwilling examined all of Dorgan's cartoons], and it hasn't surfaced. I'll pay \$200 to anyone who can produce the Dorgan hot-dog cartoon from the Polo Grounds." [G. Cohen: More precisely I said I'll pay \$200 to the first person who can produce that cartoon.]

'Cohen says that Dorgan didn't arrive in New York from San Francisco until 1903. There is a Dorgan hot-dog cartoon that appeared on December 12, 1906, but it had to do with an indoor bicycle-racing marathon, not a baseball game.

'So where did "hot dog" come from? Cohen [G. Cohen: actually Popik deserves the credit] traces the usage to Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, around the year 1898 [G. Cohen: Make that 1895]. He cites his own etymological research along with that of David Shulman, a consultant to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and Barry A. Popik, a New York City judge who is also a word-origin sleuth. According to Cohen's theory, students ate at a food cart near campus that they dubbed "the dog cart." [G. Cohen: Make that "the dog wagon," so named because "dogs" aka "hot dogs" were sold there].

'In Professor [p.41] Cohen's words the students "combined keen wit with very bad taste" and joked that sausages sold at the cart contained dog meat. That led to references that those who ate at the cart were members of a "kennel club," and that those going for lunch were about to eat some "hot dog." [G. Cohen: The reference to the food as "dogs" or "hot dogs" almost certainly preceded the

appearance of the term "dog wagon."]

"It was a standard joke in America during the 19th century that sausages contained dog meat," Professor Cohen says. "There has always been a trend toward irreverent humor in American culture." The Yale Humor [G. Cohen: No. It was The Yale Record. Graulich misread the heading in the Jan. 1996 Com. on Et. 'hot dog' update (p.3): 'Material From The Yale Humor Magazine, The Yale Record'] magazine of March 5, 1904, had this bit of poetry:

'Mary had a little dog, It played a naughty trick; Just think--it bit poor Mary so, The mustard was too thick.

'Another blow to the Dorgan legend comes from Dennis R. Means, a local historian in Hull, Massachusetts. Means discovered an issue of <u>The Hull Beacon</u>, July 3, 1898, with an advertisement for a business on the Nantasket Pier, a beachfront resort:

NO FOOLING!

Don't Fail To See

Bartlett's Hot Dog factory
The Finest Ice Cream in the World

**Peanut Row** 

Head Nantasket Pier

'Means points out that in the summer of 1898 young American soldiers were returning from Cuba and the brief Spanish-American War. In high spirits and with their military wages in hand, they flocked to beach resorts, such as Nantasket. "Perhaps it was the soldiers, more than the wiseacres in college, who gave the real impetus to the widening acceptance of the term *hot dog* across the land."

'Meat vendors of the era were horrified by the jocular canine references to their products and embraced the Dorgan legend as a more palatable and folksy alternative.

[p.42] 'Professor Cohen credits a sports stadium vendor named Harry Mozely Stevens with popularizing the term "hot dog," [G. Cohen: More precisely: Stevens helped popularize the Dorgan story. The popularization of the term itself was already well underway, thanks to college students, the people at Nantasket, and Dorgan's 1906 Madison Square Garden cartoons] first at the Polo Grounds, then in other baseball stadiums, and later throughout a network of sports and entertainment venues, such as Madison Square Garden, where Harry M. Stevens, Inc. dominated the concession industry. ...[p.43] As he expanded to major-league cities, Stevens added soda, peanuts and popcorn to his

lines [of programs and scorecards] and in 1893 snagged a contract to be the official concessionaire at the Polo Grounds. According to Professor Cohen, Stevens popularized the Dorgan association with "hot dog" because it was a harmless story that didn't hurt anyone and diverted negative connotations away from frankfurters. [G. Cohen: More precisely, when Stevens was asked about the Dorgan story, he would not deny it, thereby giving the impression of supporting its validity.] Stevens died in 1934, and his highly successful company later became part of Aramark, a Philadelphia-based institutional foodservice company. ...'

Green, Archie 1983. Etymology of Americanisms: A checklist of Peter Tamony's articles. Maledicta: The International Journal of Verbal Aggression 7: 14-20.

Green, Jonathon 1998. Cassell's Dictionary of Slang. London: Cassell. Later reprinted.

Hall, Benjamin Homer 1856. Collection of college words and customs. Cambridge: Bartlett. -- Nothing on sausages. p. 294 quotes in reference to a black man who sold pies and cakes at Harvard under the Liberty tree: 'Where Lenox his pies 'neath its shelter hath vended.'

The sausage vendor had apparently not yet made his appearance at Harvard.

Hamilton Spectator 2004. Food Tip of the Day, by Sara Perks.

'Food facts and fun stuff---The hot dog was given its name by a cartoonist, says Douglas B. Smith in his book Ever Wonder Why? The story starts with a Frankfurt butcher who named the long frankurter sausage a "dachshund sausage" after his dog. Then in the U.S., in 1871, German butcher Charles Feltman opened a stand in Coney Island, selling dachshund sausages.

'In 1901, New York Times cartoonist T.A. Dargan noticed one sausage vendor used buns to handle the hot sausages after he burnt his fingers, and Dargan decided to illustrate the incident. He wasn't sure of the spelling of dachshund and simply called it "hot dog."

----(B. Popik: The name is Dorgan, not Dargan. The New York Times does not run cartoons. 'Dachshund sausage' arose after 'hot dog,' not before. And Dorgan was not yet in NYC when 'hot dog' arose in college slang (Yale) 1894 or 1895.)

Hamp, Eric 1991. 3/23/91 letter on hot dog. Comments on Etymology, vol. 20, #8, May 1991, p. 16.

Handwerker, Nathan obituary, 1974. Handwerker of Nathan's Famous dies; (subtitle): Turned His Coney Island Hot Dogs Into Food Sought Worldwide. NY Times, March 25, 1974, p. 34, cols. 1-3. See also NY

Times, Aug. 3, 1966, much of whose information on Handwerker is duplicated in the obituary. The obituary does clarify that Handwerker waited until 1921 to use 'Hot Dogs' in the name of his business:

'In 1921, when the late Sophie tucker, singing at Carey Walsh's Cafe in Coney Island, made a hit with the song "Nathan, Nathan, Why You Waitin'?" Nathan named his hitherto nameless stand, "Nathan's Hot Dogs."

See also Ginzburg 1952.

Harvard Lampoon -- (Harvard student-humor magazine)

HDAS = Lighter, Jonathan, Historical Dictionary of American Slang, vol. 1 (A-G) 1994, vol. 2 (H-O) 1997. Random House. Publication will be continued by Oxford U. Pr.

Hindley, Charles 1871. Curiosities of Street Literature. London: Reeves.

p. 127 (poem): 'What Shall We Do For Meat!'; excerpts:

'The butchers now, of hear! Oh dear! Declare no meat they can sell, ...

'Bullock's head will be two shillings a pound,

And if I'm not mistaken,

We shall have to pay a half-a-crown

For a slice of rusty bacon.

I wonder what they do put in

The faggots and the sausages? --

Cold donkeys' dung, says Biddy Flinn

Candle ends and rotten cabbages.'

Inlander, The -- University of Michigan magazine. -- See above: Gore, Willard C. 1895-1896.

Howitzer, The 1900. --This is the West Point Military Academy yearbook, and hot dog is mentioned. By 1993 this attestation caught the attention of word researcher David Shulman as one of the three earliest attestations of hot dog (the other two being Gore 1896 and Babbitt 1900), and all three involved college slang. This observation led Shulman to emphasize correctly that the origin of the term hot dog is to be found in college slang rather than Coney Island (or the Polo Grounds).

Icon --On July 21, 1998 Barry Popik wrote to ads-I: '...I picked up a magazine called ICON, and they had a story on the hot dog in the August 1998 issue, and on page 56 [is written]:

"The key innovation came at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, where vendor Antoine Feuchtwanger was searching for a way to keep his dogs from making his customers' hands hot and greasy. He tried lending them gloves, but people kept walking away with them. He finally settled on a long, split bun.'

'AAAAH!!! I knew what was coming on page 57:

"'They're red hot! Get your dachshund sandwiches while they're red hot!' New York Journal sports cartoonist Tad Dorgan heard the shout, and depicted the frank as an actual dachshund in his strip. Fortunately, he couldn't spell dachshund, so he called the dish a hot dog."

AAAAH!!!

'This has got to stop. Three years ago I spent a whole day mailing hundreds of wonderful pages to the National Hot Dog & Sausage Council. The info was on the back cover of Allan Metcalf's book! It's in <a href="https://rec.ncb.nlm

Independent on Sunday (London newspaper), June 13, 2004, section:
Final Edition; FEATURES; pp. 24-26. 'Food & Drink Special: Take It Away,
SAM; Ever Wondered Who We Have To Thank For The Sugary, Fattening':

'...Certainly, sausages were not invented at the [1904 St. Louis World's Fair] and frankfurters were probably brought to St Louis years before by German immigrants. But it was here that, tucked in a bun, they got a following - and a name. Rumour raged that the Filipino tribesmen in the village exhibit favoured canine cuisine and, even though their government purportedly supplied dozens of dogs for them to eat, local pets were said to be vanishing to satisfy the hunger of the savages. Seeing the publicity potential in this, savvy vendors dubbed their sausage and bun combos "hot dogs."

[B. Popik: So the INDEPENDENT does no fact-checking whatsoever, not even in the OED?]

'There was another reason, Corbett explains, that frankfurters were so hot at the time. "At the time, these sausages were a food that even the most strait-laced grandmother saw as healthy and nutritious,' she says. ...' [G. Cohen: This comment overlooks the 19th century popular belief that dog meat sometimes turned up in sausages.]

Irvine, Alexander F., 1863-1941, Chapter 14: My Fight in New Haven, in: From the Bottom Up; The Life Story of Alexander Irvine. New York, NY: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910, pp. 304. ---- This item contains mention of 'hot dog' in New Haven in the 1890's, but it is not clear whether the writer actually heard or used the term then or merely introduced 'hot dog' from his later familiarity with it. I.e., there is no doubt he ate a hot sausage then, but there is doubt as to whether he heard or said 'hot dog' at that time. In any case, what is interesting is that as late as 1910 the writer found it necessary to clarify what 'hot dog' means. Apparently the term was still unfamiliar to many Americans.

The passage from Alexander Irvine was drawn to the attention of

the American Dialect Society by Barry Popik (Aug. 21, 2003 ads-I message). He first commented: 'The North American Immigrant Letters, Diaries and Oral Histories database is available at NYU. (It took took some searching to find it; BOBCAT has been redesigned and the link is incorrect.)...The following is of possible interest for the word "hot dog" at Yale in the 1890s [G. Cohen: at the bottom of this excerpt); I now omit most of the passage]:

'It was while I was enjoying the "blessings" of poverty in Springfield that I was called to New Haven to confer with the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association about their department of religious work. I had been in New Haven before. In 1892 I addressed the students of Yale University on the subject of city mission work and, as a result of that address, had been invited to make some investigations and outline a plan for city mission work for the students. I spent ten days in the slum region there, making a report and recommendations. On these the students began the work anew. I was asked at that time to attach myself to the university as leader and instructor in city missions, but work in New York seemed more important to me.

'I rode my bicycle from Springfield to New Haven for that interview. When it was over I found myself [p. 186] on the street with a wheel [G. Cohen: = a \$1 coin] and sixty cents. I bought a "hot dog" -- a sausage in a bread roll -- ate it on the street and then looked around for a lodging....'

Irwin, Wallace 1907. Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy ('Hashimura Togo'). 1907, 1908 by P. F. Collier & Son; 1909 by Doubleday, Page & Company (mentioned in an ads-I message sent by Barry Popik, April 19, 2001). p. 95:

'Best nourishment may be obtained for 5 cents by ordering 3 sausages from Frankfurt Germany with slice of toast.

'Yesterday I go as customary to this. As customary I say, "Give me the same, those 3 sausages from Frankfurter."

'And Mr. Swartz, turning to cookeryman, cry with voice: "Hot-dog!"

'Therefore I must not eat them food because it is cannibalism. If Mr. Swartz is not speaking Slank [G. Cohen: sic] talk, then he should be sent to prison for Pure Food Laws.'

Jacobs, Jay 1995. The Eaten Word: The Language Food, The food in our Language. NY: Birch Lane Press.

p.190: hot dog -- 'The term was coined in 1906, when a popular cartoonist of the day. T.A. Dorgan (Tad) depicted the then newly popular sandwich as a sweaty dachshund on a split bun. Curiously, the

Viennese traditionally have termed the sausage *Frankfurter*, while the burghers of frankfort am Main, place credit or blame they they deem it due, call the same sausage *Wienerwurst*. ...'

Jackson, Donald Dale 1999. Hot dogs are us. Smithsonian, vol. 30, #3, June 1999, pp.104-110, 112. This article incorporates some of the work that Popik, Shulman, and I have done on hot dog.

(p.105): 'What did Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt serve to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at a [p.106] Hyde Park picnic in 1939? You guessed it, with potato salad and beans.'

'Hot dogs have also shown an extraordinary ability to survive slanderous attacks on their reputation, dating back to their earlier incarnation as sausages, when the rap was that ground-up dogs, as in bowwow, were among the choice ingredients. This charge, which may have had some validity in the mid-1800s, lingered for decades as a kind of pretelevision talk-show joke, and may have suggested the name that eventually emerged in the 1890s on college campuses and later at beach resorts like Coney Island...

'Hot dog history is a compendium of myths, guesswork and public relations inundating a scanty dossier of facts. The most dogged researcher in the field is a slim, curly-haired historian from Roosevelt University in Chicago named Bruce Kraig, who actually writes learned papers on the subject ("The American Hot Dog: Standardised Taste and Regional Variations") and can discuss it for up to 15 minutes without giggling. Kraig traced the first known references to *frankfurter wurst* to Frankfurt, Germany, in the 17th century. Greeks and Romans both munched on sausages, but it was the Germans and Austrians who made made them a specialty. Frankfurters and wieners (from Wien: Vienna) were orginally different from each other, Kraig explains, the frank being thicker and made [p.107] with beef in the mix, while the longer, thinner wiener was commonly made with pork and veal.

'German immigrants brought their sausage culture to the United States in the 19th century, and street vendors likely were peddling sausages as early as the 1860s. Their product was eventually called "dachshund sausage" for its resemblance to the low-slung German dog, which raises another possibility for the origin of "hot dog." A German named Charles Feltman, who sold pies from a cart on Coney Island, added a burner to his wagon and is generally credited with being the first visionary to fork a warm sausage into a split roll.

'The most persistent myth in the murky hot dog archives concerns the origin of the name. The Hot Dog and Sausage Council, the

folks at Nathan's Famous and several other dubious authorities maintain that it was coined in 1906 (or maybe 1901 or 1907) when Harry Stevens, concessionaire at the Polo Grounds in New York, decided to have vendors hawk the product in the stands at baseball games by crying, "Get your dachshund sausages hot." A newspaper cartoonist named Tad Dorgan, the story goes, drew a picture of barking dachshunds between buns and labeled them "hot dogs" because he couldn't spell "dachshund."

'The trouble is that no one has ever been able to find the cartoon, though Dorgan was a popular and prolific *New York Evening Journal* artist. As for the first use of "hot dog" as a sandwich, a pack of word experts led by Prof. Gerald Cohen of the University of Missouri-Rolla, and Barry Popik, a New York lawyer, have been pursuing evidence for several years. Popik, who combines a self-assured manner with a facial expression of chronic surprise, concentrates on studying old college magazines. [G. Cohen: Actually, his range of interests is far more extensive than this]. The earliest hot dog mention he has come up with so far was in a story from the Yale Record of October 19, 1895, titled "The Abduction of the Night Lunch Wagon" in which students "contentedly munched hot dogs. ...'

Jarrold, Ernest 1899. Mickey Finn Idylls. NY: Doubleday. Pp. 207-208:

"... "An' whare is this place ye were spellin', Mickey?"

'This question staggered Mickey for a minute. He scratched his head in a thoughtful manner, called mentally on his limited stock of geographical knowledge, and replied at a hazard:

"In Asy!"

"Ah, ha, is that so," replied his aunt. "An' tell me, Mickey, is that anywhare near Ireland?"

"Naw," replied the boy...lt's right forninst Africay, whare th' black nagures'll ate ye. On'y in Con-stan-ti-no-pul th' natures is yaller an' thare's more dogs thare than hairs on me billy goat's back."

"Ow, ow," exclaimed his aunt, raising her [p. 208] hands in surprise. "An' what does they do wid th' dogs?"

"MAKE SASSIDGE OF 'EM!" [G. Cohen: my caps.]

"Oh, th' b'asts. But tell me, Mickey, is it pork sassidge 'er bolo'ny sassidge?"

"Again little Mike was nonplussed. After a little reflection, however, he replied:

"Well, I dunno, surely, but I'm afther thinkin' it must be bolo'ny sassidge, for how could they make pork sassidge out iv a dog!"'

Jarrold, Ernest obituary, 1912. 'Mickey Finn" is dead of pneumonia. (subtitle): Mr. Ernest Jarrold, known by name of character he created, had long been ill. NY Herald, March 21, 1912, p. 7, col. 7.

---An obituary also appears in the NY Times, March 21, 1912, p. 11, col. 4.

Jones, Evelyn Milligan 1962. Tales about Joplin [Missouri]. --p. 46 has: The mood [in the mining camp] was: "Dig it now, 'dog it later.'"; i.e., later one can improve its looks, make it look fancy.

Judge (humor magazine)

Kings Courier (newspaper)-- July 8, 1967 (at Brooklyn Historical society, Microfiche clipping file, vol. 163, p. 165): Birth of the hot dog:

'1967 is, as the United Nations has solemnly proclaimed, the Year of the Anniversary.

'Canada is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its confederation. Spain is marking the centenary of bullfighting. 1967 is also the 100th anniversary of the Alaska Purchase and the malamutes will be whooping it up al sumer long in every saloon between Juneau and Nome.

'Nebraska is marking its 100th year of statehood, and to a lesser degree everyone knows that Russia is celebrating its 50th year of the revolution. If you really want to be impressed it should be noted that 1967 is the 1,000th anniversary of the city of Baghdad while a close second is the 800th anniversary of Copenhagen.

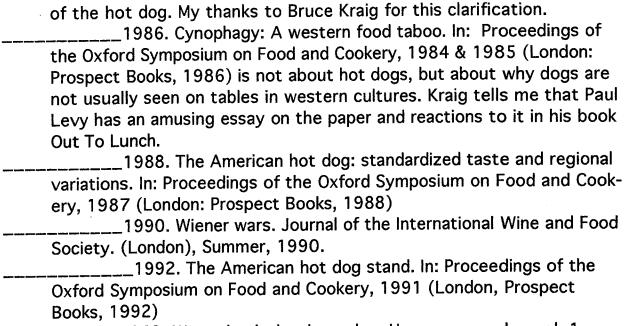
But the most savory and heralded anniversary to be observed all summer long and far into the days and nights of the fall and winter is the 100th anniversary of the birth of the hot dog at Coney Island. This gastronomic triumph, that has become a typical American common denominator and a symbol of good old Yankee democracy, came into being on a hot sweltering day in June, 1867 on the boardwalk at Coney.

'It was then that Charlie Feltman, a Coney Island pie hawker. Put a hot sausage between a toasted weiner roll for the first time and called it a "frankfurter," after his native Frankfurt, Germany.'

'On hand were...Arlene Shaw, the 1967 "Miss Centennial Hot Dog Oueen,"...'

Kraig, Bruce -- See San Francisco Chronicle 2001; Jackson, Donald 1999; Leonard, Mary Delach 1995; Portland Press Herald 2001.

Dog. Verve Press. -- An advertisement for the book incorrectly gives the impression that Kraig supports the Polo Grounds/TAD/Harry Stevens origin of hot dog. He does not. The book, when it appears, will be a commentary on the social and cultural history of hot dogs, hot dog stands, and related themes--rather than a comprehensive history



Küpper, Heinz 1963. Wörterbuch der deutschen Umgangssprache, vol. 1, 3rd, expanded edition: Claassen Verlag

Lederer, Richard 199. The Miracle of Language. NY: Pocket Books (division of Simon & Schuster). -- p. 90: Lederer follows the traditional but incorrect interpretation of <a href="https://docs.python.org/nc/hot-dog">hot-dog</a> deriving as a coinage of cartoonist T. A. Dorgan, with 1903 specified as the date.

Lee, Homer 1878. Fag-ends from the Naval Academy. Illustrated, a collection of naval poems, songs and autographs, chronologically arranged. NY: Lee. -- pp. 43-44 contain an item 'Chalk and Water, A Legend of This Mess-hall,' which consists of typical college bellyaching about the food; but sausages are not mentioned. Samples:

'Oh! God of love, look from above,

Upon this tainted ham

And give us meat that's fit to eat

For this ain't worth a ----- Continental.'

and

'But the stuff ain't worth a "dogon," Stuff I wouldn't feed a "hog on."

Lefton, Brad 1996. A baseball bun-anza. [subtitle]: Chris Von der Ahe and St. Louis are credited for the game's link to hot dogs. St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 8, 1996, section D ('Everyday'), pp. 1/2-5, 7/1-2.
--- '...Hot dogs have their origin in German cuisine. St. Louisans boast that the hot-dog bun was popularized at the 1903 World's fair. But some historians say our town's hot-dog lore goes back further than that.

'In his book "Baseball's Unforgettables," author Mack Davis credits

St. Louis for fixing up hot dogs with baseball. When the National League expanded from eight to 12 teams in 1892, it took in St. Louis -- giving the city its third shot at NL membership. The Brown Stockings (1876-77) and Maroons (1885-86) were short-lived, but the franchise that debuted in '92 came to stay.

'These Browns, owned by saloon keeper Chris Von der Ahe, were the lineal ancestors of the Cardinals...

'Von der Ahe's NL Browns remained at the original Sportsman's Park ...in 1892, and then switched in '93 to a field ...[that is] now the site of Beaumont High School....

'With the arrival of Von der Ahe, always the showman, the place [formerly called Union Grounds] was heralded as the "new Sportsman's Park" and the "Coney Island of the West."...

'Davis writes that Von der Ahe introduced sausages to go with his already popular beer. The National Hot Dog and Sausage Council outside of Washington, D.C. recognizes Von der Ahe for bringing baseball and hot dogs together.

'New Yorkers like to share some of hot dog's glory, too. According to this version, New York concessionaire Harry Stevens first sold sausages at the Polo Grounds in the early 1900s.

'Most baseball historians agree [G. Cohen: And most baseball historians are mistaken] that Stevens was the straight man in the birth of the humorous name by which we know sausages on a bun. Stevens sold his sausages as "dachshund dogs." On a cold day in April 1901, he realized the crowd at the Polo Grounds wasn't interested in his ice cream and cold drinks. So he ordered his vendors to carry hot-water tanks containing sausages.

'The vendors paraded through the stadium yelling, "Get your red hot dachshund dog." Newspaper cartoonist Tad Dorgan overheard the sales pitch and thought it great material for the next day's edition. He hastily sketched a cartoon of a barking dachshund being served up as a ballpark concession. But when he got to the caption, he was unsure how to spell dachshund. Under an impending deadline, Dorgan simply shortened the phrase to "get your red hot dogs."

'Americans have been referring to sausage as hot dogs and even red hots ever since.

'Von der Ahe's great-grandson, Russell Von der Ahe, is president of Van der Ahe International, a trucking company in Fenton. Although he can't confirm the hot dog's ballpark origin, he believes it likely that Chris Von der Ahe was involved.

'He was a terrific promoter, an early-day Bill Veeck, if you will, so it

would have been very much in character for him to start selling sausages at his ballpark." Besides, we know he sold them at his saloon down the street from the park...'

p.7: 'Baseball historian Bob Broeg offers thoughts on how hot dogs became even further imbedded into the national pastime.

"Babe Ruth, who was king-sized in everything from the number of home runs he hit to the amount of food he ate, was known for eating hot dogs," said Broeg, contributing sports editor of the Post-Dispatch. 'Legend has it that the Babe once consumed a dozen hot dogs, mixed with ice cream, between games of a double-header and had to be rushed to a hospital.

"Babe's teammate and Hall of Fame pitcher Waite Hoyt used to tell stories about the Babe's appetite for hot dogs," continues Broeg. "He also coined the expression that "if you opened Babe Ruth's stomach, half the concessions of Yankee Stadium would fall out."....'

Leonard, Mary Delach 1995. That's a wiener!, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, July 4, 1995, section D ('Everyday'), pp. 1/2-5, 5/1-3.

'Let's be frank: Americans love hot dogs. ...'

'Links to Our Past: 'Babe Ruth once devoured 12 hot dogs, then washed them down with eight bottles of soda between games of a doubleheader...

'True or not, such legends have linked baseball and hot dogs forever in American mythology:

"It's part of the story Americans tell themselves about themselves," says Bruce Kraig, a history professor at Roosevelt College in Chicago. "The story is that we're democratic--we're all somehow equal. We all go to baseball games, whatever our social position and economic status, and we all eat hot dogs."

'Kraig is a food historian who's researched hot dogs for 10 years for a book he hasn't yet gotten around to writing. He's presented papers on the [p. 7/1-2] subject at the Oxford Food Symposium at St. Anthony's College in Oxford, England. Kraig says baseball and hot dogs are symbols of America, dating back to the early days of the game when stadiums began selling sausages -- the first portion-controlled food -- along with all that beer.

'In fact, the baseball/hot dog link can be traced to St. Louis before the turn of the century, when Chris von der Ahe owned the St. Louis Browns of the old American Association, then regarded as a major league.

"He was a character -- bet on his own games. The only reason he owned the Browns was to push beer and sausages. Which tells us a lot

about America," says Kraig.

'And what about that famous St. Louis hot dog tale that credits the invention of the hot dog bun to the 1904 Word's Fair? As the story goes, sausage vendor Anton Feuchtwanger lent white gloves to his customers so they could keep their hands clean while they munched on his juicy sausages. When they walked off with all his gloves, his wife went to a nearby bakery concession and bought long buns.

'That tale doesn't pass mustard with Kraig, who says people have been eating sandwiches since the 18th century and that hot dogs were brought to the New World by German and Jewish immigrants who ate them on buns.

"But it's a wonderful story," he says. "The St. Louis World's Fair resonates in American mythology...[These three dots are present in the article] 'Meet me in St. Louie, Louie' and all.

"But you can say it happened in St. Louis -- that's fine. These are all origin myths. And everybody needs to have an origin myth."

Lewis, Jean and Harry Schaare 1971. Hot dog. -- Pp. 15-16 present a unique, nonsensical variant of the T.A. Dorgan story about hot dog's origin. Its scholarly value is zero.

Lieb, Fred 1918. (Interview with Harry Stevens), The Sporting News, Nov. 18, 1926, p. 2/3-5, continued on p. 6/3-5.

Lighter, Jonathan --- See HDAS.

Loesser, Arthur 1942. Humor in American Song. NY: Howell. -- p. 94 contains the following lyrics from the song Tongo Island (p. 76 clarifies that this song dates from the 1830s):

'My bride was fair as you'll suppose,

She had a feather through her nose

And had some rings upon her toes,

The pride of the Tongo Island.

A mat she had for a petticoat

And a string of scapls around her throat,

For she kill'd fifty chiefs of note

And did upon a battle dote.

...,

Our wedding feast description flogs,

'Twas in a palace built of logs

We'd yam and blubber and twelve baked hogs

And by way of a dainty some roasted dogs.

Los Angeles Times 1925. (shared with the American Dialect Society by Barry Popik in a Aug. 16, 2003 e-mail). Los Angeles Times, Sept. 27, 1925. p. 21. "Hot dog" is Doomed, But Only the Name, Meat Packers Want

## Sausage Called by Some More Succulent Term

'The "hot dog" is doomed by decree of the meat packers. Not the dainty which has become almost the national food of tourists and pleasure seekers, but the name. The packers say the succulent sausage within a roll properly garnished with piccalilli and decorated with mustard, deserves a better name.

'Call them "red hots," or "hots," is the plea made in a nation-wide campaign. Red hots, they say, are the products of the finest meats. The best casings have to be imported from Russia. Spices come from the lands of the Near East. They are combined by men who are skilled in the arts of preparing dainty morsels for the delight of the public appetite.

'How the uncomplimentary "hot dog" ever came to be applied to this esthetic article of diet seems lost in antiquity. Back in the 90's, it is said, it was considered a fine jest of comic artists to picture links of sausage, going barking down the street, or to show dogs entering butcher shops and sausages coming out. Practical jokers were accustomed to breaking up parties with hearty laughter by barking like dogs when sausages were being passed.'

- Lucky Bag, The (This is the yearbook of the U.S. Naval Academy; see below, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD 1894.)
- Ludlow, Lynn 1988. Some 'red hot linguistic discoveries. (Subtitle): People weren't always smiling when 'hot dogs' were named. San Francisco Examiner, January 1, 1988, sec. E, p. 1. --- Mr. Ludlow here reports on my (G. Cohen's) paper presented at the annual meeting of the Modern Languages Association. Much of the material I presented is accurate, but I was still under the false impression that the term 'hot dog' arose in Coney Island.
- Marchand, Hans 1969. The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation. Munich: Beck. 2nd ed.
- Mariani, John F. 1999. American Food & Drink. New York: Lebhar-Friedman. Pp. 158-159: 'hot dog -- Also, "frankfurter," "frank," wiener," "weenie," "wienie," "dog," and "red hot." "Tube steak is a servicemen's term for a hot dog, which is pork or beef sausage, sometimes skinless, served on a soft yeast roll.
  - "...A great deal of etymological research has gone into the term "hot dog" (1895), but there is still no certainty as to just who first used the words to describe the sausage, which in various forms had been a favorite of German Americans since the middle of the nineteenth century, when it was known as Wienerwurst from the German for "Vienna sausage." German immigrants in New York sometimes called smoked

sausages hundewurst ("dog sausage") by 1845 in print. ... The "frankfurter" (from the German city of Frankfurt) is reputed to have been introduced in St. Louis in the 1880s by a German immigrant named Antoine [G. Cohen: sic; should be Anton] Feuchtwanger, who did popularize the roll the sausage came to be served in, but a crucial moment in the promotion of the item came in 1901 at New York City's Polo Grounds, where director of catering Harry Magely [G. Cohen: sic: should be Mozeley) Stevens is reputed to have heated the roll, added the condiments, and exhorted his vendors to cry out, "Red hots! Get your red hots!: (Credit for the introduction of the heated roll in 1889 has also gone to Charles Feltman, owner of Feltman's Gardens in Brooklyn's Coney Island amusement park.) Stevens himself said the term "hot dog" was coined by Hearst sports cartoonist T. A. "Tad" Dorgan, who often caricatured German figures as dachshund dogs and who, by 1906, was drawing talking sausages in his newspaper's pages, playing off the suggestion that the cheap sausages sold at Coney Island and elsewhere contained dogmeat. So accepted was this myth of the sausages' contents that the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce in 1913 banned the use of the term "hot dog" from all signs there. ...'

Mathews, Mitford 1961. Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles.
U of Chicago Pr. (The 1967 edition is an abridgement of the 1951 one.)
M'Cafferty, Grattan 1916. A caterer with millions of customers. The
American Magazine, vol. 82, no. 4, October 1916, p. 54. The caterer is
Harry Stevens, and remarkably the article contains no mention of hot
dogs/frankfurters/wieners. ---

'Harry Stevens is sixty-eight years old now [G. Cohen: No. He died in 1934 at the age of 78.] ...Selling books gave Stevens an idea that he could sell other things. He decided the baseball score card would do for the first trial. The fans in his part of the country had never even heard of them, so the idea was a good one. Harry sold score cards at the games of the old Tri-State League. His voice was just the thing.

"I was some barker," he'll tell you in recalling his first century in baseball; "I went through the stands shouting at the top of my voice. I can make myself heard now, but in those days--well, you can imagine. I charged five cents for the card with the names of the players and their positions. They never had score cards before and I had little difficulty in selling them.

'Harry made his first big success with the score cards, however, at the World's Series games between St. Louis and Detroit--yes, St. Louis used to win pennants in those days. Then he branched out, and in 1890 had the privilege of selling cards at Boston. The next year he added Brooklyn, Pittsburgh and Washington to his list, and the following year Milwaukee. Finally in 1894, he landed the contract to sell the cards in New York. He arrived at the Metropolis with just \$8.40, but he had a sure business proposition and he knew how to handle it, and before the year was out he had raised the foundation of his present big business system. By this time he was selling more than score cards. He branched out as a caterer, getting his first contract for the big six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden in 1894. [G. Cohen: The bike race with cartoonist TAD's use of 'hot dog' was in 1906.]

'Then came the idea that the baseball fans might like peanuts. Did they? Well, Harry's bank-roll increased by leaps and bounds as a result of that idea...

'The idea of putting straws into the pop bottles also originated with Harry Stevens...

'At the six-day Bicycle Race in Madison Square Garden, New York, that National Automobile, Moving Picture, [etc., etc.] shows--all banner events of their kind...it is Harry M. Stevens who looks after the inner man. ....'

McCay, Winsor 1906. 'Dream of the Rarebit Fiend' (cartoon with 'Hot Diggety' and 'Hot Dog') -- See below: Popik, Barry 2003a.

McIntyre, O.O. 1928. Column in the newspaper Lincoln (NE) State Journal, Nov. 8, 1928, p. 15/2: 'It was Tad, the cartoonist, who bestowed the name of "hot dog" on the succulent weiner encased in a mustard-smeared bun. And this name is responsible for their popularity, according to Harry Stevens, who should know for he has made several millions dispensing them to hungry crowds.' -- [G. Cohen: My thanks to Sam Clements for drawing this item to my attention. It is apparently the first mention of TAD as the coiner of 'hot dog.']

McCullough, Edo 1957. Good Old Coney Island. NY: Scribner's. -- pp. 232-234: frankfurter and hot dog; among other points, McCullough maintains that the TAD/Harry Stevens/Polo Grounds etymology is incorrect--the result of a conspiracy to rob Brooklyn of its due glory for inventing and naming the hot dog. ---- In 1979 I spoke by phone with Martin Abramson after seeing a story he wrote on the hot dog in an elementary school reader. (My thanks to then third-grader Beth Oakes for drawing his story to my attention.) Mr. Abramson informed me that he had written several articles on the history of the hot dog, with the most recent one entitled 'In Search of the Superlative Hot Dog,' TWA Ambassador, Sept. 1977.

He commented that Edo McCullough is from an old Coney Island family-the Tilyous--and that his book was ghost written by Peter Lyon. Mr.

Abramson suggested that Mr. Lyon probably got material from clippings at the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce (1017 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn NY 11224) -- but I have been uanble to obtain these clippings to see just what they say. I was told to contact Mr. Matt Kennedy at the Chamber of Commerce, who told me that the clippings were now held by Mr. Max Rosey of Nathan's famous (1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036). However, Mr. Rosey informed me that he does not have them, and it therefore seems they are lost.

In any case, Lyon would not have written anything that did not jibe with McCullough's recollections of events related by his parents and grandparents. ---- [G. Cohen: I first reported this information in Comments on Etymology, Jan. 1, 1980, pp. 5-6.]

McDonald, Jack 1964. Vital statistics on the hot dog. San Francisco Call Bulletin, April 14, 1964, p. 31/4-8. --- story about Chris Von der Ahe, August Feuchtwanger, and the supposed St. Louis origin of the hot dog. Incorrectly says designation 'hot dog' was made by cartoonist T. A. Dorgan (TAD)

McGovern, Chauncy 1906. Sarjint Larry an' Friends. Manila. -- Tamony 1965 mentions: 'It is thus no surprise that Chauncy McGovern in Sarjint Larry an' Friends (1906: Manila) lists and defines bow-wow and dog as "Vienna sausage" and corned beef hash as "Mystery."'

Meade, James W. 1913. Have you got the "hot dog" habit? No? Then hurry for everybody that's anybody is doing it now. -- Atlanta Constitution, Sunday, April 13, 1913, section A, p. 15. cols. 1-7. (My thanks to Sam Clements for sending me a copy.)--The following items are of interest: [col. 1]--for 'hog fruit' (= hot dog, perhaps on the model of hen fruit egg'):

'Hail! The Hot Dog!

'At last has the luscious hog-fruit come into its own. From the purlieus of the Great Boulevard of Blaze to the most isolated jerkwater hamlet in Mississippi, it has made the air fragrant with the seductive aroma of onions and sauerkraut, and has become an industry which is the means of separating the American people of millions every year.'

[col. 1]--(We see here an indirect reference to the popular 19th century belief (true!) that sausages sometimes contained dog meat; the origin of 'hot dog' is unpleasant enough to cause the writer

to decide to pass over it in silence):

"Hot dog" is the libel [which] slang writers have [illegible; put?] on the weinerwurst, or rather, the Frankfurter. It is sometimes referred to as a young sausage, picked before it is ripe. Its--origin-- well let's hark back to our story, and let's not believe all we hear about the weinie.'

[col. 2]--(In the quote below 'Old John' seems well aware of the unappetizing origin of the term 'hot dog' and wants nothing to do with it):

"Old John" reverences the weinie. He will frown should you so far forget your education as to call a weinie a "hot dog." ... Another reason why "Old John" has the cream of the trade is because his place is clean and inviting. There is a sign on his cart. It reads thus: "Hot Weinies. Sanitary Lunch Cart. Enough Said."

[col. 1]--'Atlanta's Greeks, the men who control the "hot dog" industry here, have old Julius Caesar and his compatriots skinned two ways from Sunday in the gentle art of lifting the coin. In five years gone by they have made the Sherman act blush with shame. They are the compeers of every other nation when it comes to forking "hot dogs" and spreading the mustard, chile, and the sauerkraut.'

----This item is of interest for 'two ways from Sunday,' 'the gentle art of lifting the coin' and the early mention of adding chile to hot dogs.

[col. 2; heading]: 'Society [i.e., High Society] Has the Habit 'Society has the weinie, or rather the "hot dog" fad. The "turkey trot," "Texas Tommy," gave way to the "Tango Tea," and now the "Hot Dog Hop" and the "Weinie Wiggle" threaten to keep anxious mothers and careless chaperons awake at night. "Hot Dog" clubs are to be found in Atlanta. The day does not seem far distant when college and round table debates will include the "hot dog" in the discussions.'

---G. Cohen: This is the only reference I know of which gives 'Hot Dog' as a dance. 'Texas Tommy' was also a dance. I never heard of the Tango Tea.

[cols. 6-7: 'And now let's draw the curtain, but lest some readers might go astray, or perhaps not grasp the intent of this effort, we want to explain that it is not our desire to throw cold water on the "hot dog." Quite to the contrary, we want to reiterate that "hot dog" is larripun [sic] truck, and is all to the mustard with a little catsup and sauerkraut thrown in.'

---Joan Houston Hall (editor, DARE) clarified in a 10/21/2003 ads-I message concerning 'larripun truck': 'My guess is that it's "larrupin' truck,' or 'delicious vegetables [or food generally].' "Larruping" is especially common in the West Midland, Texas, and Oklahoma.' [col. 1]-- 'Right here let it be said that Atlanta's "hot dog" industry from a "teenie, weenie" weinie grew.

'You'll find them on Marietta street as this [sic; should be 'thick'] as fleas on a mongrel's back. On Peachtree they line the curbing close to the sidewalk, and in Decatur street, the "Great Black Way" of Atlanta, you'll find the "hot dog" man competing with the "hot cat" stands that cater exclusively to the gourmants of Atlanta's ebony population.' [col. 4]--for bones 'dollars': 'Although "hot dogs" are not new to the public, there are comparatively few in Atlanta. And it is strange when you consider that a \$10 bill will establish a business that pays approximately 35 per cent profit. It has the blind tiger left at the post as a money making proposition. The city exacts a license fee of \$10 a month for each stand, and the state gets a rake off of ten bones.'

Means, Dennis R. 1998. First attestation of hot dog outside a college context came in 1898 ads in the Hull Beacon newspaper of Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts. Comments on Etymology, vol. 27, no. 7, April 1998, pp. 2-4. ----Also see above; Cox 1998 (Boston Herald article about Dennis Means) and Clements 2003 (for further antedating of non-college 'hot dog' to 1897). Means' article was reprinted in Comments on Etymology, vol. 33, no. 5, Feb. 2004, pp. 46-50, this time titled: Early hot dog attestations outside a college context in 1898 advertisements in the Hull Beacon, newspaper of Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts.

\_\_\_\_\_1995. E.A. Bartlett's Nantasket Beach: A Pictorial Introduction to Hull, Massachusetts during the 1890s. Hull, Massachusetts: The Means Library. (Photograph 10 contains 'BARTLET'S QUICK LUNCH/ FRANKFORTS" but not 'hot dog.'

Means, Howard and Susan Sheehan 2002. The Banana Sculptor, the Purple Lady, and the All-night Swimmer: Hobbies, Collecting, and Other Passionate Pursuits. --- mentions Barry Popik's tracing the origin of 'hot dog' (sausage) to Yale students, 1890's. See below: Holly J. Morris' item in U.S. News & World Report.

Mencken, H. L. 1937. The American Language. NY: Knopf, p. 186.

(Supplement #1 appeared in 1945; p. 328 treats hot-dog, but this is just a shortened version of Mencken 1937). --p.186: 'hot-dog (c. 1905)' Then footnote: '[The date here is] a guess. The inventor of the hot-dog was the late Harry Mozely Stevens, caterer at the New York Polo Grounds. The sale of sausages in rolls was introduced in this country many years ago, but Stevens was the first to heat the roll and add various condiments. According to his obituary in the New York Herald Tribune, May 4, 1934, this was in 1900. But sausages in rolls were then called simply wienies or frankfurters. Stevens

Mercuri, Rebecca (forthcoming, spring 2005). -- probable title: American Hot Dog: Good Eats From All 50 States. Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith

Metcalf, Allan A. -- See Barnhart, David K. and Allan A. Metcalf.

Meyers, Jack 1988. letter to editor, title given: The Dog's Tale. Sports Illustrated, June 6, 1988, pp. 9, 11:

'In the box "A New Wurst for the Worst (SCORECARD, May 2), St. Louis Browns owner Chris von der Ahe is credited with introducing the hot dog to ballparks a century ago. All of the information I have, including some supplied by the National Baseball Hall of Fame Library, indicates that Harry M. Stevens deserves the credit.

'Stevens, who founded the catering company that became one of sports' biggest concessionaires, is said to have introduced German sausages on oblong rolls at a game at the Polo Grounds one cold day in 1900 when ice-cream cones were going unsold. The vendors hawked the sandwiches--Stevens called the dachshunds--by yelling. "Get 'em while they're hot." Tad Dorgan, a cartoonist [p. 11] for *The New York Evening Journal* was at the Polo Grounds that day, and he drew cartoon characters of the sausages, giving them tails and feet and the label "hot dogs."

Miller, Joe 1860's (exact year: ?). 1860's. The New Joe Miller's Jest Book. London: Milnent, p. 364.

Miner, Lavel Scott 1891. A pilgrimage to Coney's Isle. Harper's Weekly, Sept. 12, 1891 (vol. 35, no. 1812), p. 694; second column from right: '...A renewed activity was noticeable among the sandwich and sausage men, for the sun gave indication of passing out of sight for a while, and these purveyors evidently looked for a hungry crowd.

"To be in with the people you must eat with them," remarked the Artist, halting before a sausage stand and investing in a lengthy Frankfurter hidden within the slices of a roll. It was quite the thing to do, for everybody seemed smitten with a sudden liking for sausages and invested the casual nickel.'

Morgan, Robert L. 1953. Why We Say... (subtitle): A guidebook to current idioms and expressions and where they came from. NY: Sterling. -- This book looks like a popularizing-type work; items are short and seem to

contain no original research. The item on hot dog, p. 73, is at least partially inaccurate:

'Hot dog. This term for a frankfurter on roll originated at about the start of the 20th century, but it is uncertain who invented the name. One story is that T.A. Dorgan coined the name because of the resemblance of the frankfurter to a dog's tail [G. Cohen: the adherents of this story have in mind the resemblance of the hot dog to an entire dachshund, not to the tail of just any dog]. The name became irksome to dog lovers [G. Cohen: More likely to the sausage vendors] and in 1913 Coney Island banned the use of the name there. However, this did little good as the nickname continued to gain in popularity, as did the frankfurter itself. The original frankfurter was from the German city of Frankfort. Its competitor, the hamburger, is discussed on p. 68.'

Morris, Holly J. 2002. Extreme hobbies. U.S. News & World Report. April 22, 2002, pp. 70-71; this article writes about <u>Banana Sculptor...</u>, by Howard Means and Susan Sheehan, 2002. On p. 70 Holly Morris coments: 'For every passionate pursuit, there is an equally ardent Web siteseveral, more than likely. Here's a mini browsing guide, inspired by <u>Banana Sculptor</u> subjects: [subheading: Word Sleuthing]: New Yorker Barry Popik has challenged the prevailing theory of who coined the term "hot dog" (Yale students in the 1890s, not food vendors in New York). He's a regular on the American Dialect Society's E-mail lists...'

Morris, William and Mary Morris 1971. Morris Dictionary of Word and Phrase Origins. NY: Harper.

Muirhead, Desmond 1962. Surfing in Hawaii: A Personal Memoir. Flagstaff, Arizona: Northland Press---(April 19, 2001 ads-I message by Barry Popik):

p. 82: 'Most hot-doggers, these days, are not merely content to zigzag from side to side with their arms outstretched in a straight line. They also want to do head dips, nose walking, toes overs, whip-turns, head stands, hand stands, riding backward, tandem surfing, Quasimodos, Mysteriosos, El Spontaneos and other improvisations of the fertile minds of the top exponents of hot-doggery.'

p. 95 (photo caption):

'Famed Aussie hot-dogger, Midget Farrelly, at Pupukea--photo Muirhead'

Munsey's Magazine.

Murrell, William 1933. A History of American Graphic Humor. New York, Whitney Museum of American Art. Vol. 1 (1747-1865), 162. -- mentioned in Tamony 1965.

National Police Gazette.

Naval Academy yearbook, 1894 -- See United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD. --

New Orleans Daily Picayune.

New York Evening Journal. (newspaper). -- for TAD cartoons, Dec. 12 and 13, 1906.

New York Herald Tribune 1931. The <a href="hot-dog">hot-dog</a> mystery. Editorial page. June 2, 1931; responses to the editorial's call for help: June 4, 1931, p. 26, cols. 5-6 (6 responses); June 6, 1931, p.10, col. 7 (1 response), and June 10, 1931, p. 20, cols. 4-5 (one response). Interestingly, neither the editorial nor any response mentions Dorgan/Harry Stevens/Polo Grounds/ca. 1900. Interestingly, too, the June 2, 1931 NYHT editorial gives us the earliest thus-far-located mention of the term 'hot dog' being officially banned at Coney Island:

"...Alva Johnson assures us that in 1913 the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution forbidding the use of the derogatory term "dog" for the pork and beef products which gentlemen called "wieners" or "sausages" and that Charlie [last name?] wrote an appealing piece in the old "World" urging the chamber to relent. This would seem to indicate that the term was new then."

New York Morning Journal (may be listed as New York Journal, morning edition)---April 30, 1883, p. 2/7: 'Looted Laughter'

New York Sun. (newspaper). -- for article on Coney Island, Aug. 12, 1906, sec. 2, p. 2 with first attestation of <a href="https://hot.org/nc.1006/nc.2">hot dog</a> in a Coney Island setting. (Coney Islanders had avoided this term, evidently believing that the term would be harmful to their flourishing hot-sausage business.) Edo McCullough regarded this attestation as the first one for <a href="hot dog">hot dog</a> and incorrectly believed that any earlier ones would also turn up in a Coney Island context. The <a href="hot-dog">hot-dog</a> quote is: "When I met Fred a few years ago," says Skip, "... One day he got out some sheets of drawing paper and began to design stage settings, limelight and tanks with one hand while he balanced a hot dog sandwich with the other. ...'

---- May 19, 1907, p. 7, col. 1; 'Retribution at Coney Isle' (mention of 'frankfurters' but not 'hot dogs'): 'The ballyhoos got busy at Coney Island last night, and when the lights flashed just before 7 o'clock, showing that Dreamland was open once more, it was seen that Coney has come fully into its own for another season of frivolity. It was the same kind of frivolity that has existed there since Coney was reformed, but there were new phases of it at every hand. The fresh paint odors overwhelmed the smell of the sea and the ROASTING

FRANKFURTER [G. Cohen: my caps.]...on the first really pleasant evening this spring has spread over these here parts...'

New York Sun, newspaper morgue. This is held at the NY Public Library. I asked for the packets on hot, sausage, frankfurter, but there is nothing on file under these headings.

New York Times, May 14, 1905, p. 14, col. 5. 'Chilly Damp Spoils Coney Season's Bow' (third subtitle): 'Frankfurter Men Have Big Leftover Stocks' --- 'The frankfurter man--the trade-mark of Coney Island-hawked his wares with unabated zeal.'
And:

Aug. 3, 1966, p. 25: Famous Nathan: Nathan Handwerker:

'Nathan Handwerker, who ran the nickel hot dog into a \$6-million-ayear business, is as much a part of Coney Island as were Dreamland, Luna Park and Steeplechase--but he is more durable. ...

"No one can hope to be elected in this state without being photographed eating a hot dog at Nathan's Famous," Nelson Rockefeller said while holding a hot dog at Nathan's as cameras clicked during his first (successful) campaign for governor.

'Nathan Handwerker is a shoemaker for whom not sticking to his last paid off. In his native Galician village in Poland he began learning the trade from his shoemaker father at the age of 6. Born June 14, 1892, he went to Belgium at the age of 18 and worked at his trade, saving to buy passage to the United States. He was 20 when he crossed the Atlantic in 22 days on a converted cattle boat.

## Moonlight at Coney

'Nathan went to work as a dishwash and later as a counterman at Max's Busy Bee, in lower Manhattan. He moonlighted on weekends and during Mardi-Gras week at Coney Island, slicing rolls and making deliveries at Feltman's (where the hot dog made its debut in 1871). A swank place, Feltman's charged 10 cents for its hot dogs.

'Jimmy Durante and eddie Cantor, then singing waiters at Coney Island, conplained that a dime was a lot of money for a frankfurter. Nathan mulled that over, saved all he could in the next year and a half, and with \$300 capital opened his own stand, selling hot dogs on [a] roll for a nickel.

'Business streamed to his stand...

'The nickel hot dog alone didn't bring in the business in the early years; the carriage trade was stand-offish toward the cut-rate frank. So Mr. Handwerker hired white-jacketed young men to stand in front of his stand munching his hot dogs. This brought in the "class" visitors. They had decided that Nathan's franks "must really be good because

all the doctors are eating them."

(A frankfurter at Nathan's costs a quarter now.)

"It would be 30 cents if it wasn't for me," said Mr. Handwerker. ... New York Times Obituary Index, 1858-1968.

OED2 - Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd edition. -- David Shulman wrote to Gerald Cohen, Nov. 2, 1989: 'I found the earliest citation for <a href="https://doi.org/10.2016/journal.com/hot-dog/">hot sausage</a>] is 1900, the one I sent to OED2 and which they used, but I now have another for the same year, and I am trying to decide which is earlier.' --- Shulman also spotted the 1896 item <a href="https://hot-dog/">hot-dog/</a> 'good, superior' in Gore 1896 and sent that attestation to OED2 too.

Paddleford, Clementine 1937. column in the New York Herald Tribune, 11
November 1937, p. 20, col. 7; incorrectly gives a variant of the Polo
Grounds/Harry Stevens/TAD origin of hot dog:
'HOT DAWG!--The wienerwurst came over from Vienna in the first half
of the nineteenth century, unheralded and unsung. Then it was enjoyed
only at breakfast or perhaps for the afternoon snack. A caterer at the
New York Polo Grounds was the first to sell steamed franks bundled into split rolls. That was during the Spanish American War. About this
time the cartoonist "Tad" Dorgan gave the frankfurter the name "hot
dog."

Pelican, The (U. of California humor magazine).

Pilat, Oliver and Jo Ranson 1941. Sodom by the Sea: an Affectionate History of Coney Island. Garden City, NY: Doubleday. -- chapter 8. Charles Feltman story (p.239). Then (p. 241): 'As names, "frankfurter" and "sausage" never appealed to the public. "Coney Island chicken" had a vogue for a while, yielding gradually to "weenie," which sprang from wiener, short for wienerwurst, the Austrian name for sausage. Then Tad Dorgan, the cartoonist, invented the most glorious name of all... Frankfurters became hot dogs, and hot dogs they remained, although in modern times barkers tried such deviations as: "Get your Coney Island Red Hots, get your Coney Island Red Hots."

[G. Cohen: The name might have been glorious, but for some time the Coney Island sausage makers avoided it like the plague. And Dorgan did NOT invent the term hot dog.]

(p. 245): Hot Dog Day, 7/2/1939, at Coney Island: 'Milton Berle, Broadway master of ceremonies, skipped to the center of the platform. "Only for the hot dog would I get up so early," said Berle. "I came right from bed to wurst."

'Groans from the adults, but Berle continued: "This is no time for clowning..."

Popik, Barry 2003a. July 16, 2003 ads-I message entitled 'Hot Diggety (Dog) (1906)': '...I also found the first "hot diggety." The <u>Historical Dictionary of American Slang</u> has 1923, and the <u>Cassell Dictionary of Slang</u> has 1920s+.

"...Many years ago, I went through the comics looking for slang terms. One of the greatest comics of them all was "Dream of the Rarebit Fiend," by Winsor McCay. Our 'toon [1906] is a year later than this book [1905]:

Call # NBX (McCay, W.Z. Dreams of the Rarebit Fiend. 1905) Author McCay, Winsor.

Title Dreams of the Rarebit Fiend.

Imprint New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, c1905.

'This "hot dog" refers to "hot dog" style, particularly "hot dog" pants. HDAS has an 1894 "hot dog" from the University of Michigan [college humor magazine] Wrinkle. I had traveled to Michigan to find that "hot dog," too, eight years ago. --- [See panel 4 for 'Hot Diggety! And 'Hot Dog!']

20 September 1906, THE EVENING TELEGRAM (NY), pg. 6, cols. 3-5: DREAM OF THE RAREBIT FIEND

BY SILAS

PANEL ONE:

MOTHER TO BARRETT: BARRETT! I WANT YOU! I WANT YOU TO TRY ON A NEW PAIR OF TROUSERS I'VE BOUGHT FOR YOU. COME IN! PANEL TWO:

MOTHER: MERCY! YOU'RE AS TALL AS PAPA. WELL, THEY FIT ALL RIGHT AND YOU MUST WEAR THEM, YOU ARE TOO BIG TO WEAR SHORT PANTS.

PANEL THREE:

MOTHER: NOW, GO TO SCHOOL, BARRETT. AND BE A LITTLE GENTLE-MAN, FOR YOU ARE A YOUNG MAN AND NOT A BOY. DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

PANEL FOUR:

[Pants and legs starts growing in the next five panels. The other children at school are amazed--B. Popik]

BARRETT: HOT DIGGETTY. THEY'RE SWELL! HOT DOG! JUST THE THING! EH. THEY FEEL GREAT! HOT DIGGETTY! WHEE!

PANEL FIVE:

BARRETT: OF COURSE THEY MAKE A FELLOW FEEL AND LOOK TALLER BUT I WILL GET USED TO IT, I SUPPOSE. PANEL SIX:

BARRETT: GRACIOUS! BUT DON'T THEY LOOK LONG! I FEEL LIKE A SKY-SCRAPER! I WISH I WAS NOT GOING TO SCHOOL TODAY. I DON'T FEEL RIGHT!

**PANEL SEVEN:** 

BARRETT: I WONDER IF MY MOTHER HAS PUT THESE--AH EH--I WONDER IF SHE KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT,--AH--WHY, I BELIEVE I'LL GO HOME AND EXPLAIN IT ALL TO HER.

**PANEL EIGHT:** 

BARRETT: YES. I DON'T WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL. THIS FIRST DAY ANYWAY. I FEEL SO QUEER. I'LL ASK HER IF I CAN'T STAY HOME.

PANEL NINE:

[In school, looking normal--B. Popik]

TEACHER: BARRETT McKEE! WERE YOUR EYES CLOSED? WERE YOU

ASLEEP? I AM SURPRISED!

BARRETT: I COULDN'T HELP IT, TEACHER. I ATE SOME TOASTED CHEESE WITH MY LUNCH TODAY.

2003b. Sept. 22, 2003 ads-I message entitled "Dachshund Sausage" on Ancestry Newspapers.' The point is to refute the notion that the term 'hot dog' (originated 1894 or 1895) was inspired by the shape of dachshunds. Popik wrote:

'For the benefit of anyone doing a "hot dog" book, I just thought that I'd check the words "dachshund/dachshunds" and "sausage/sausages" on the Ancestry.com newspapers. A recent New York Times Magazine article said that "hot dog" came from "dachshund."...

Just how many hits are there in the 19th century? Or even before TAD's death in 1929? And is 'hot dog' often or rarely [answer: rarely] connected with the shape of the dachshund as opposed to the two terms appearing without connection in a given article? Lets check: ...

[G. Cohen: For the rest of Popik's message, see above, pp. 145-149.]

\_\_\_\_\_2003c. Feb. 27, 2003 ads-I message. [G. Cohen]: Note especially #5: '...the suspicious sausage sandwich'---BROOKLYN EAGLE full text, 1841-1902:

- 1) 10 December 1866, BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, p. 1:

  'A duel is expected in Paris between a journalist and a novelist.

  The former compared the latter to a Frankfort sausage.'
- 2) 23 June 1889, BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, p. 8:

"... Frankfurter sausage and beer."

3) 25 September 1891, BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, p. 2: 'The small restaurant tents and the sausage sandwich men were eaten out of everything and still people were hungry.'

- 4) 28 May 1893, BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, "EAGLETS," p. 6: 'BRAVERY INDEED.
  - Fritz--is he very courageous?

Mae--Well, I've seen him eat three Coney Island sausage sandwiches in one day.'

- 5) 4 June 1893, BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, p. 5:
  - 'The fresh air gives them an appetite which makes the suspicious sausage sandwich and the mysterious clam chowder taste the choicest dishes that even the wild imagination of Epicurus himself could have conceived.'
- Also, several years ago, Popik sent me the following item (Note: 'frankfurter' but not 'hot dog'), Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 15, 1904, p. 8: 'Depew on an Elephant Opens Up Coney Island': 'Coney Island, the place of marvels, threw open its doors for the season of 1904 yesterday... Throughout the afternoon a general season of prosperity reigned. The sleek frankfurter looked as enticing as ever as it rested in the bed of a Vienna roll,...'

Popik, Barry and Gerald Cohen 1994a. More on <u>hot dog</u>. Comments on Etymology, vol. 23, #7, April 1994, pp. 3-28.

- 1994b. Update on hot dog. Comments on Etymology, vol. 23, #8, May 1994, pp. 1-37. --- Recent material from Barry Popik pertaining to dogmeat and sausage in the 19th century, e.g. 1844, Boston Post: 'Dog cheap -- Sausages at six cents a pound'; a few cartoons; DARE: hot dog stand is open.
- \_\_\_\_\_\_1995a. Update on hot dog. Comments on Etymology, vol. 24, #5, Feb. 1995, pp. 11-26.
  - \_\_\_\_\_1995b. Update on hot dog. Comments on Etymology, vol. 24, #6-7 (double issue), March/April 1995, pp. 2-18.
- 1995c. Update on hot dog: On the college scene, the trail leads back to Yale. Comments on Etymology, vol. 25, #2, Nov. 1995, 26 pp. -- (also contains some non-Yale material).

1995d. Update on hot dog. Comments on Etymology,

vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 7-19

Portland Press Herald 2001. Frank talk about humble American icon. August 22, 2001. (page: ?)--Barry Popik drew my attention to this item, saying it appeared on the Dow Jones database:

"...Bruce Kraig, Ph.D., hot dog historian and professor emeritus at Roosevelt University in Illinois, cites Harry Stevens hawking "hot dachshund sausages" at the New York Polo Grounds as the origin of the shortened term "hot dogs." The National Hot Dog and Sausage Council reports that German immigrants first sold them from push carts in

New York City's Bowery in the 1860s. But Germans have been eating their "little dog" sausages with bread for centuries...

The National Hot Dog and Sausage Council is a project of the American Meat Institute Foundation. For more information, call (703) 841-2400 or fax (703) 527-0938 or go to www.hot-dog.org.'

----- I wrote to Bruce Kraig for clarification on this report of his supporting the Polo Grounds origin of 'hot dog,' and he replied (Oct. 14, 2003): 'Once again, I cannot account for the now usual press misquotations. As you may appreciate, I don't have the time or energy to contact every one of these and correct them. Thanks for the "heads up" however.'

Pratt, Theodore 1935. In defense of the hot dog. Good Housekeeping, April 1935, p. 238. --

col. 3: 'The Institute of American Meat Packers struck a...blow at the traditional position of the hot dog when it disapproved of this term's being used at all. The Institute labors under the false impression that the suggestion of the hot dog's being an article of food that enters a meat grinder as a yelping dog, to emerge in the form of frankfurters, is derogatory and not quite nice. The Institute suggests the use, instead of the term "red hots." One need only compare the two names in regard to fitness, graphic qualities, and liveliness, to know which is preferable, and which is a synthetic attempt to bring the hot dog into the drawing room, where, as is evident to all its admirers, it will never be at ease.

'Hot dogs can not be made into patricians. They have what may be described as their own dignity, but they have no blue blood. This has been recognized by the law. A Supreme Court Justice, recently handing down a decision delaing with them, classified them legally as "those plebian, but popular elongated commodities technically denominated frankfurters, but in resort idiom characterized 'hot dogs.'"

'This ruling should settle the matter. ...'

Pyles, Thomas 1951. Words and ways of American English. NY: Random House. -- p.208: 'Hot dog may have been suggested by so-called hot dachshund sandwiches which Professor Leo L. Rockwell cites in his "Older German Loan Words in American English" (American Speech, December, 1945) as having been sold to Polo Grounds bleacherites.'

Quinion, Michael 2003. Hot dog. --- Quinion is editor of World Wide Words (http://www.worldwidewords.org); for 'hot dog,' see his Index.

Randolph, Vance, ed. 1949. Ozark Folksongs, vol. 3. State Historical Society of Missouri. Columbia, Missouri.

Ray, John and Francis Willughby 1673. Observations Topographical, Moral, &

Physiological; Made in a Journey Through part of the Low-Countries, Germany, Italy, and France: with A Catalogue of Plants not Native of England, found Spontaneously growing in those Parts, and their Virtues. London: John Martyn. Early English Books Online.

p. 224: 'The <u>Bologna</u> sausages, washball, and little dogs are much esteemed and talked of in all <u>Italy</u>...'

('The second OED2 cite for "Bologna sausage," and more on Bologna's "little dogs"'--B. Popik, in 24 April 2002 ads-I message)

Reynolds, Jonathan 2003. Food--Dog days. ---In an August 15, 2003 ads-I message entitled "Hot Dog" in Sunday Times Magazine, Barry Popik wrote: 'The Sunday NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE is online. See the "hot dog" article at:

http://www.nytimes.com/2003/08/17/magazine/17F00D.html 'The "hot dog" explanation is wrong: "A variation [of the frankfurter] was then brought to Vienna (hence the name 'weiner') [G. Cohen: should be 'wiener'; in German, 'Wien' = Vienna; 'Wein' = wine] by a wily butcher in 1904, but the dog was ultimately refined (or derefined) at Coney Island by Nathan Handwerker in 1916 (hence the name 'Nathan's'). Because of its resemblance to a dachshund, it became known as the hot dog." (G. Cohen: see Popik 2003b)

Reynolds, Quenton 1935. Peanut Vender. Collier's Magazine, Oct. 19, 1935, pp. 17, 69-70. -- drawn to my attention by Bruce Kraig, who first pointed out its significance: 'I suspect that the TAD story was made the "official" myth in a story by Quentin Reynolds in Collier's Magazine, 1935. It is the whole tale, nicely embellished, and stylistically looks like the source for the rest.'

RHHDAS = HDAS, q.v.

Rice, William and Burton Wolf 1979. Where to Eat in America. NY: Random House, 2nd edition. -- p. 448: Feuchtwanger (allegedly) as the inventor of the hot dog.

[See above, pp. 142-145]

Rockwell, Leo 1945. Older German loan-words in American English. American Speech 20: 247-257.

Rushin, Steve 1996. Dog days. Sports Illustrated, July 8, 1996, pp.48-59.

--p. 52: 'Just as baseball's birthplace is disputed, sausage, too, comes encased in controversy. Who conjoined the ballpark and the frank? Was it St. Louis saloonkeeper Chris Von der Ahe, who owned the Browns baseball club and brought sausages to Sportsman's Park near the turn of the century to serve as sop for his popular beer? Or was it Harry M. Stevens, a former bookseller who in 1901 began to sell 10-cent "dachshund" sausages at the Polo Grounds in New York City? This

much is clear [G. Cohen: No!]: When cartoonist Tad Dorgan captured the Polo Grounds scene for The New York Evening Journal that year, his caption shortened the vendors' pitch--"Get your red hot dachshunds!" --to the snappier "Hot dogs!"

San Francisco Bulletin (newspaper). ---

Feb. 20, 1915, p. 6, col. 3; subheading: 'Pick Your Hot Dog.'

'If you should get the least bit hungry got to the "Hot Dog" Sandwich" factory. Here you will find a row of kennels. Select your favorite dog, hand him to an attendant, who will take him to the grinder. Soon you will see a sausage come out and pass through the fat reducer into the heater, and in the booth below you will get your hot dog and a roll.'

March 10, 1915, p. 9, col. 4; picture shows two Indians, with one holding a friendly-looking dog. The title says: 'Chief And Squaw Size 'Um Up Dog'; subheading: 'Big Injuns at 101 Ranch With Two Perfectly Good Bowwows to Make a Feast'; the article is titled: 'Injun Eat Dog? Not If Society Knows It' and says:

'The San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has protested against the killing of dogs in connection with a proposed "feast," which was arranged for next Saturday by the Indians of the 101 Ranch on the Zone.

'Secretary Matthew McCurrie of the society, in an interview with Manager Miller of the show, informed him that the society does not object to the Indians eating dog flesh if they so desire, providing the animals are killed in a humane way, but that it will not permit the killing of the animals and preparation of the bodies to be made a spectacle to be witnessed by children who attend the show. The society registered another objection to the performance on the grounds that inasmuch as the management had advertised for large numbers of dogs, small boys and irresponsible persons would be tempted to gather up the dogs they saw about the streets, regardless of whether they were strays or owned by people who had licensed them, and attempt to sell them for the "feast."

'The action of the society was taken in response to a flood of complaints which reached its offices as soon as advertisements for dogs inserted in the local papers appeared. Thye management of the 101 Ranch show stated that if objections were to be raised to the "feast" by the society the idea would be abandoned.'

San Francisco Chronicle, 2 April 2001, p. A13: "There's so many jokes about what goes into them," said Bruce Kraig, a culinary historian who has made an academic career of frankfurters. (...)

"...frank fanatic Kraig, professor emeritus of history at Roosevelt University in Chicago...Kraig, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, has spent 12 years studying the history and culture of hot dogs. He writes learned papers about them. He uses terms like "flavor profile" and "paradigmatic American food" to describe them and doesn't even giggle. "I get a lot of ribbing," he said. "But it's a fascinating topic. It goes to the heart of American culture."

'Although close cousins to the wursts and sausages of Europe, hot dogs, like baseball, are distinctly American. Much of their early history is surrounded in folklore, mythology and tall tales because no one found it important enough to jot the information down before Kraig came along.

'The first sausage was forked into a bun in the 1880s, but just who deserves credit for the feat is the topic of debate. Frank fans and historians also question just who coined the term "hot dog."

'Credit is generally given to a New York cartoonist who sketched a vendor hawking "dachshund sausages"--long and skinny--at the Polo Grounds. The cartoonist couldn't spell dachshund, the story goes, and so called them hot dogs.

'Problem is, no one's ever found that cartoon, said Kraig.' Schaare, Harry -- See Lewis, Jean and Harry Schaare.

Schönfelder, Earl-Heinz 1957. Deutsches Lehngut im amerikanischen Englisch. Halle: Niemeyer. (pp. 119-1200: frankfurter, with a few side remarks on hot dog.

Shapiro, Fred 2003a. Oct. 24, 2003 ads-I message titled "Hot dog" in 1872?': 'All right, get a load of this article found through American Periodical Series. I can't believe this is really a usage of hot dog "frankfurter," but the words "This is no sausage shop" could be read to mean that the speaker is referring to a "cold dog" or "hot dog" or "lukewarm dog" as a sausage. At the least this could be considered to be a usage of dog "sausage." ---

1872 Saturday Evening Post 27 July 8

'Organist (angrily) -- I called to get Martini's Ecole d'Orgue. I see it advertised, and I want it. Now, have you got that Ecole d'Orgue or not? If you have, run it out, for I'm in a hurry.

'Salesman -- You must take me for a fool, don't you? This is no sausage shop. This is a music store. What do you suppose we know about Martini's cold dog, or his hot dog, or his lukewarm dog, or any other dog belonging to any other man? You must be crazy. We don't deal in dogs. Martini never left his dog around here anywhere. Why, you talk like a -- (suddenly calling to his fellow clerk) -- I say John here's a demented old

idiot in here wanting to buy some kind of an Italian cold dog.'

---- [G. Cohen:] I do not think we deal here with an early usage of dog 'sausage' but rather with the popular 19th century belief that dogmeat turns up at least occasionally in sausages. In other words, there is no evidence prior to college slang of 1895 of anyone eating a sausage and referring to it as a "dog" or "hot dog."

French Ecole d'Orgue (Organ School) of course sounds roughly like English A [rhymes with MAY] COL[D] DOG. So when the non-French speaking music salesman hears that the customer wants A COLD DOG, he obviously thinks of a dead dog soon to be turned into sausages. Hence the salesman's indignant: "This is no sausage shop. This is a music store....You must be crazy..." This does not make for an early attestation of dog 'sausage'; it constitutes only one more piece of evidence (in an already considerable collection) that dogs were often viewed as the ingredients of sausages.

\_\_\_\_\_2003b. Oct. 24, 2003 ads-I message; gives quote (earlier presented to ads-I by B. Popik), which if taken at face value, suggests a possible one-year antedating of the 1897 attestation (noticed by Sam Clements) of hot dog in a non-college context:

1896 Wash. Post 13 Feb. 6 'One thousand Sioux warriors met at Pine Ridge and over a large number of cold bottles and hot dogs discussed their alleged grievances.'

[G. Cohen; my reply to ads-I]: Native American Indians either ate or were believed to eat dogs. The 1896 Washington Post item quoted just above looks very much like a joke (rather than a bona fide news item). And 'hot dogs' here almost certainly refers to cooked canines rather than to sausages.

Feb. 6, 1896 is about 5 months after the first attestations of 'hot dog' appeared (at Yale, Oct. 19, 1895; discovered by Barry Popik), so there was sufficient time for this new term to spread among humorists and make its way into the above <u>Washington Post</u> joke. This joke has two important elements:

1) It employs a very new, irreverent slang item ('hot dog') and is therefore lexically up-to-date, hip.

2) The presence of Indians notifies the reader that 'hot dog' is here to be taken literally.

The joke is therefore doubly irreverent: 1) towards the eating habits of Indians, 2) towards purists in the use of language ('hot dog' was both a witty and gross term)

This is all very un-PC. But such was humor in those unenlightened times.

So, does this 1896 quote provide the first attestation of 'hot dog' outside a college context? That is hard to answer. We deal primarily with the meaning 'cooked canine' and an underlying bit of college humor (the new term hot dog' = hot sausage). I prefer to set this example aside in the search for the earliest non-college attestation of 'hot dog' and instead give the honors to one in which 'hot dog' unambiguously refers to hot sausages. But I understand how others might decide differently.

Oxford English Dictionary's first attestation of <u>frankfurter</u> (1894): 1879 <u>National Police Gazette</u> 6 Dec. 14 'You have doubtless heard about the inexperienced husband who came home at the milkman's hour deathly sick, and who, upon being interrogated by his wife, owned up to sixty beers during the night, and laid the sickness to one Frankfurter sausage. They always <u>did</u> disagree with him.'

1885 New Yorks Great Industries 264 Albert Peiser, Curator of Choice Beef, No. 1361 Third Avenue. --A house exclusively devoted to the curing of the best and choicest cuts of beef, etc., is that of Mr. Albert Peiser, who established this enterprise in 1880. He deals extensively in smoked and pickled tongues, briskets, Frankfurters, Viennas, bolognas, boulard and cervelat.'

Sheehan, Susan -- See above: Howard Means and Susan Sheehan.

Shlain, Bruce 1989. Oddballs: Baseball's Greatest Pranksters, Flakes, Hot Dogs, and Hot Heads. NY: Viking Penguin. -- pp. 80-89 contain interesting stories about various hot dogs (show-offs) in baseball, but nothing about the origin of the term.

Shulman, David 1991. My research on hot dog. Comments on Etymology, vol. 20, #8, May 1991, pp.14-16. --- Also, see above, OED2, to which Shulman contributed.

Skelly, Joesph (no date; NY Public Library card says ca. 1876). The charge of the Hash Brigade. This is a comic Irish sketch. It has a promising title but nothing about dogs. The play is of interest generally for its humor about unsavory food. E.g. p. 4 mentions everything that went into the hash: (1) corned beef left from last Sunday, (2) Monday's turnips, (3) Friday's "herrin's" (4) the cranberry pie that Flaherty left on his plate, (5) a suspender (should have been cut up small).

Smithsonian article -- See Jackson, Donald Dale.

Snow, Richard F. 1988. Letter to editor, titled: 'The Birthplace of the Hot Dog? Now Thereby Hangs a Tale.' New York Times, August 26, 1988. p. A30. (My thanks to the late Irving Allen for sending me this item): 'In "Steeplechase at the Starting Gate" (editorial, Aug. 15), where you

catalogue the past and future glories of Coney Island, you mistakenly-if understandably-give the wrong man credit for a great invention: "Nathan's, just off a restored boardwalk, is the birthplace of the hot dog."

'It was another Coney Islander, Charles Feltman, who gave us the hot dog. As a young German immigrant, Feltman drove a pie wagon up and down the beach at Coney, and got a good business going. But he had a problem; His customers wanted hot sandwiches. Feltman resisted this as involving a lot of elaborate cooking and carving, but one day in 1867 (or 1874; accounts vary) he had an idea. He approached a wheelwright named Donovan and asked if it would be possible to put a burner in the pie wagon. Feltman could then keep a supply of warm sausages on hand and fork one onto a sliced milk roll whenever a customer called for a hot sandwich.

'Donovan cobbled one together on the spot. Feltman threw some sausages in to boil, and in a little while there in Donovan's shop at East New York and Howard Avenues in Brooklyn, the two men ate the world's first two hot dogs.

'Some reckless people dispute these facts; what isn't disputed is that Feltman's delicacy was popular enough to build its inventor an enormous restaurant on Coney, a complex of beer gardens and breezeways that ran along West 10th Street from Surf Avenue to the shore. By the turn of the century, Feltman had 1,200 waiters working for him, serving as many as 8,000 meals at a time. His place became famous for its seafood, but throughout his immense restaurant he kept seven grills busy turning out hot dogs for 10 cents each.

'At one of these grills a young man named Nathan Handwerker spent a season slicing rolls. He saved \$300, and in 1916 leased a corner of a building on Surf Avenue, where he sold hot dogs for a nickel. Before long, the subway reached Coney, and with it a flood of customers for the 5-cent hot dog. Feltman's restaurant (the founder had died in 1910) stubbornly held the price of a dime. In time that big enterprise withered away, but even on the coldest, wettest winter day, Nathan's continues to pack them in.

RICHARD F. SNOW --- New York, Aug. 15, 1988

'The writer, managing editor of American Heritage, is author of "Coney Island: A Postcard Journey to the City of Fire" (1984).'

\_\_\_\_\_1984. Coney Island: A Postcard Journey to the City of

Fire. NY: Brighwaters. --

p.56: 'Charles Feltman invented the hot dog.

'Of course, this claim is disputed. But those who favor Feltman can

bulwark their case with a reassuring amount of detail. As a young German immigrant, Feltman drove a pie wagon up and down the beach at Coney, and by 1867 (or 1874; accounts vary) he had a good business going for himself. But there was a problem: his customers were asking for hot sandwiches. This would mean a lot of carving and slicing and paraphernalia, and Feltman resisted it. Then one day he had an idea.

'He went to a wheelwright named Donovan and asked if it would be possible to fix up a stove in the pie wagon. If so, Feltman could keep a supply of hot sausages on hand and simply fork them onto split milk rolls whenever anybody wanted a hot sandwich. Donovan said it was no problem, and installed the stove on the spot. Feltman set some sausages on to boil and in a little while there in Donovan's shop on East New York and Howard Avenues in Brooklyn the two men ate the world's first two hot dogs. ...'

Sporting News, The 1918. (Interview of Frederick Lieb with Harry Stevens), Nov. 18, 1926, pp. 2/3-5, 6/3-5. -- See above, pp. 215-222.

January 16, 1941, p. 8, col. 7. -- This short note says that on January 14, 1941, at the Commodore Hotel in New York City (now the Grand Hyatt at Grand Central Station), there was a baseball dinner to honor the memory of Harry Stevens and 'the Golden Jubilee of the hot dog as a baseball comestible.' Barry Popik drew attention to this item in an April 10, 1997 ads-I message, commenting in part: 'In less than three months it will be July--National Hot Dog Month--and "TAD" Dorgan will once again invent the phrase "hot dog" that he never invented. I don't know how to stop it. Obviously, hundreds of dollars of mailings and letters to the editor don't work. ...

'Several of my important Baseball & Hot Dogs items haven't yet been in Comments on Etymology, and I didn't find this [Sporting News 1941a item] in the Cooperstown Library's "Hot Dog" file. ... These other articles follow [just below]':

January 23, 1941, The Sporting News, p. 4, col. 1 (editorials): 'At the dinner given by the baseball writers of New York to the four Stevens brothers, leaders in major league food purveying, the Golden Jubilee of the Hot Dog as a diamond comestible was celebrated with fitting ceremony. ...

'It was 50 years ago that Harry Stevens recognized the importance of the frankfurter as a baseball "appetizer." For years the wienie labored under the handicap of being under suspicion. It was said that when a hunk of meat was stuffed into a jacket, it was pretty far gone. Stevens was having a lot of success with the frankfurter at the Polo Grounds, when Tad--T. A. Dorgan, great sports cartoonist of the Journal, now dead--fastened the moniker of hot dog on the article of food Harry blazed up. ...

[B. Popik: A photo and story about the dinner can be found on p. 8.]
\_\_\_\_\_1941c. 'THREE AND ONE: Looking them over with J. G.
Spink;' (subtitle): Feeding the fans in Stevens family-style. The Sporting News, Feb. 13, 1941, p. 4, col. 5.

"..."I never will forget how dad got sore when Tad--T. A. Dorgan, sports cartoonist of the Journal--first called the frankfurter the Hot Dog. Father thought this moniker would give the public ideas about the contents of the dog-skin, and kill the sales. But Tad made the hot dog a baseball fixture. He not only publicized it with the picturesque name, but used the dogs in his cartoons. You may recollect how he had the frankfurters making wisecracks to each other." ...'

Sports Illustrated article -- See Rushin, Steve.

Stevens, Harry obituary, 1934a. Stevens' death blow to sport; (subtitle): Famed concessionaire national figure in baseball, racing. by Harold C. Burr. NY Post, May 4, 1934, sect. 2, p. 23, col. 3: '...Baseball and racing knew him from Boston to Mexico. Everybody knew Harry Stevens, everybody munched his peanuts, defied indigestion with his hot dogs, bought his programs. In his place, which was the hottest part of the bleachers, he was as famous as Oscar, the famous Waldorf chef.

'The raucous voice has been stilled for a long while and now the old man himself is gone. Aye, sport has lost one of its biggest figures.' Stevens, Harry obituary 1934b. Creator of the hot dog. NY Post, May 7, 1934, p. 6, col. 2 [G. Cohen: sic; this is the second obituary item on Stevens in the NY Post]:

'Harry Mosely Stevens is dead.

'You never heard of him? He is the man credited with invention of the American hot dog.

'Born in England, Stevens got his start in an Ohio ball park, ministering to the appetites of ball fans. It was in 1900, at the Polo Grounds, that he first began serving frankfurters in rolls--and serving them hot from the griddle. Cold dogs, so to speak, were nothing new in those days. But the hot dog was. And Stevens's offering was given its name by the late Tad Dorgan, sports cartoonist.

'Hot dogs have been condemned by epicures, frowned on by dieticians. The literati have mocked them.

'Presumably Stevens patronized his own industry--yet he lived to be seventy-eight.'

Stevens, Harry obituary 1934c. A poet-merchant passes. In: The Sportlight, by Grantland Rice. NY Sun May 5, 1934, p. 43:

'Harry Stevens, world's champion caterer in sport, gentleman and scholar, has joined the lost legion.

'In his passing, one of the gret personalities of the game fades out. Harry Stevens was something more than the man WHO GAVE FAME TO THE HOT DOG [G. Cohen: my caps.] the sandwich and the peanut. Administering to the needs and desires of many millions, he held the affection and the adminration of all who knew him.

'He could direct an effective hot dog one minute, and a minute later tear into Shakespeare, or Browning, or Keats. He was a merchant and a poet combined, but he was always a poet at heart.

'Above all, he had the striking type of personality that caught instant attention--the vital human spark that so few ever hold. He had brains and character and courage, and the green mound can shelter little more.'

Stevens, Harry obituary 1934d. Harry Stevens is dead at 78. (Subtitle #1): 'Caterer to sports world originated "hot dogs." NY Sun, Mary 4, 1934, p. 27, col. 4 [G. Cohen: This is a fully developed obituary article; the other one--see just above, 1934c--is brief and focuses on the hot dog.]:

"...Mr. Stevens sold the first hot dog, so named by the late Tad Dorgan, sports cartoonist, at the Polo Grounds in 1900. Sausages had been sold in rolls before that time, but the hot sausage in the hot roll with mustard or pickle was his own idea.

'Almost as well known were his double-jointed peanuts. ...'
Stevens, Harry obituary 1934e. Harry M. Stevens dies at age of 78.

(subtitle): 'Purveyor of wieners, pop and peanuts to sports world created new industry. NY Times, May 4, 1934, p. 21, col. 1:

"...He published score cards for race meets, baseball, hockey, polo and many other games, and he realized the importance of the frankfurter. Eminent sports writers joined in crowning him as the "Hot-Dog King."

'The thousands of uniformed men who proffer their wares, principally wieners, peanuts and pop, at all sorts of athletic contests in all parts of the country owe their vocation to Mr. Stevens. He was the first of them and the most successful. ...

'One day, while watching a baseball game, he hit upon the idea of selling scorecards to the fans. He sought and obtained the concession,

first in the Tri-State League, where he did very well. But real success came in the world's series between St. Louis and Detroit. In 1890-91 he had the Boston concession and he gradually added Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Washington and Milwaukee.

'In the latter city he had scorecards printed in German, with excellent results. While at Milwaukee he met John Montgomery Ward, who advised him to go to New York. When he arrived here he had exactly \$8.40 in his pocket. HIS FIRST CATERING JOBS WERE AT THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACES IN THE OLD "GARDEN" and at the Polo Grounds in 1894. [G. Cohen: my caps. Also, the 6-day bicycle race, with cartoonist TAD using the term 'hot dog,' was in 1906, not 1894. M'Cafferty 1916 also errs in giving 1894 as the date of the 6-day bicycle race].

'About this time [G. Cohen: for hot dogs: 1906] Mr. Stevens gave up the idea of sandwiches and lemonade, and fortune smiled broadly when he substituted for these wares hot dogs and peanuts and pop.

Stevens, Harry obituary 1934f. Harry Stevens, park caterer, is dead at 78. (subtitle): 'Built fame and fortune on creation of "hot dog"; "Tad" Dorgan named them. NY Herald Tribune, May 4,1934, p. 21, col. 3:

'A true pioneer in the field of gastronomy, Mr. Stevens tickled the palates of more Americans a year than perhaps any other caterer. He was modest about his achievements with the sizzling frankfurters and was content to share the honors with his friend, the late "Tad" Dorgan, sports cartoonist.

"I just discovered them," said Mr. Stevens of his hot dogs. "Tad named them."

'Mr. Stevens was also the originator of the modern baseball score card and was the first to furnish straws with soda pop bottles. ...'
Stevens, Harry--Nov. 18, 1926 interview in The Sporting News; see above:

Lieb, Friedrick.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch 1947. --- Barry Popik sent a Sept. 22, 2003 ads-I message entitled 'House of the Hot Dog (St. Louis, 1947).' Supposedly the hot dog was invented here. 'FYI, from ProQuest's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Mirror of World Opinion The House of the Hot Dog Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current file). Boston, Mass.: Jan 20, 1947, p. 20:

'If everyone who has rolled his tongue and smacked his lips over a hot dog sandwich could be solicited for one-mill contributions, there is no question as to what would happen to the Jean Baptiste Roy house at 615 North Second Street. Funds many times over the sum required would roll in from the Fifth Ward, from Sauk Center, from Montmartre,

Nome, Beacon Hill, Indonesia--from everywhere. The old house's every last stick and stone would be tenderly moved to the riverfront park, there to be set up as a shrine to which its benefactors might come as pilgrims through the centuries.

'Skip fur trader Roy. He merely built the house on land bought from Pierre Chouteau, Jr. The chaps who counted were subsequent owners, JOHN BOEPPLE AND WILLIAM TAMME, BUTCHERS. THEY DREAMED UP THE HOT DOG THERE, SO THE ANTIQUARIANS AVER, AND ALL MANKIND OWES THEM AN UNPAYABLE DEBT [B. Popik: my caps.]. If the National Park Service and the City Hall know a historic building when they see one, they will collaborate to move the old house whole or at least transfer it piece by piece. As a place of interest on the riverfront, the butcher shop of Boepple & Tamme would be miles ahead of monumental buildings costing thousands of times more.--St. Louis Post-Dispatch.'

Stern, Jane and Michael 1980. American Almanac: a gastronomic genealogy. Quest/80, vol. 4, no. 3 April 1980, pp.12-13. (Quest/80, ISSN #0147-3786; published by the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation, 1133 6th Avenue, New York, NY 10036). --

p.12: '...the origin of many typically American foods is a matter of lively controversy that we cultural historians (of sorts) herewith share with our readers.

'Take, for instance, the all-American hot dog. H. L. Mencken's research into wiener history traces the hot dog's origin to the Polo Grounds in New York, 1894 [G. Cohen: Mencken does not specify a date; see his item in this bibliography], and a concessionaire named Harry M. Stevens. Mencken asserts that Stevens was the first to serve sausages in a roll. Modern food authorities William Rice and Burton Wolf argue that it was a sausage peddler named Antoine Feuchtwanger who devised the sausage-in-a-bun-idea to save on white gloves lent customers so they could hold his hot wienies.

'Mr. Feuchtwanger sold his sausages at the World's Fair of 1904--a watershed in American food history. The fair took place in St. Louis...' Subterranean, The -- NYC newspaper, edited by Mike Walsh, 1843-1847.

Tamony, Peter 1965. The hot dog: an American comestible. in Americanisms: Content and Continuum, 2 volumes of Tamony's articles, privately printed by the author and distributed to various libraries. The 'hot dog' article is item number 10 and is reprinted in Cohen (1991: 13-22).

Tamony, Peter and Gerald Cohen 1978. Contributions to the etymology of hot dog. Comments on Etymology, vol. 7, no. 15, May 1, 1978. 38 pp.

1980. Hot-dog revisited. Comments on Etymology.

ology, vol. 9, no. 7, Jan. 1980, pp. 1-15, 22-24.

Thompson, George 2003. Nov. 11, 2003 ads-I message, replying to Gerald Cohen's query about whether Charles Feltman really invented the hot dog (frankfurter in a roll) about 1864. The <u>Brooklyn Eagle</u> material cited by Thompson remarkably points out that Feltman deplored the sausage stands and says that his original business was a bakery (not a hot food stand)! Here is Thompson's message:

'An article in the <u>Brooklyn Eagle</u>, September 4, 1885, p. 1, refers to Charles Feltman's "twelve years" at Coney Island. This would put his arrival there in 1874. The earliest advertisements for his Ocean Pavilion are from June, 1875. The ad from June 28, 1875 doesn't suggest a joint that would serve hot-dogs. "A handsome and beautiful decorated ball room, large dining room, excellent bar, shooting gallery, swings, large sheds, &c., are on the premises; also has an excellent band of music, being engaged for the entire season; dancing daily from 2 to 10 1/2 P. M; on Thursday and Saturday nights a ball." <u>Brooklyn Eagle</u>, June 28, 1875, p. 3

'An article from the winter of 1886 described a meeting of Coney Island businessmen who were gathered to deplore the uncouth crowds being carried to the shore by the new railroads. "Sausage stands" were among the things specifically deplored, and Charles Feltman was one of the deplorers. "During the last two years there have been a large number of little booths, sausage stands, photograph shops, whirligigs, and other small enterprises, which have acted as a great detriment to the welfare of business interests here. ...Mr. [Charles] Feltman broached the sausage stand nuisance, condemning it." Brooklyn Eagle, February 9, 1886, p. 2.

"His Summer diet of Frankfurters and bretzels [sic] has had the effect of reducing his weight considerably..." <u>Brooklyn Eagle</u>, October 12, 1885, p. 2. This refers to a cop whose beat included Coney Island.

'The <u>Brooklyn Eagle</u> database stops at 1902, and thus does not include an obituary of Feltman. The September 4, 1885 article mentioned above gives a pretty extensive biography, with reference to his original business, a bakery, and how a trip to Coney Island to try to sell his baked goods led him to open his resort and turn his bakery over to relatives. The words "hot dog" or "hotdog" do not appear, in the sense of a comestible.'

Thurow, Roger 1994. Frankly, Viennese eschew verbal link to their wieners. (Subtitle): Frankfurters, however, relish right to name a sausage, and that's no bologna. Wall Street Journal, Feb. 15, 1994, sec. A, pp. 1/4, 6/l:

"...But that isn't why the Wieners call the wiener a frankfurter. "No

one here is insulted to be called a wiener. We're all Wieners," laughs Mr. [Georg] Bernert [of the Vienna Butchers Guild].

'To explain, Mr. Bernert prooduces a file stuffed with sausage lore. As he opens it, yellowing papers spill onto his desk, taking the tale back to the heyday of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

'The Stuff of History

'It is 1789. Johann Georg Lahner, a penniless burcher's apprentice in Germany, hops a barge floating down the Danube to seek his fortune in Vienna. In his new home, he opens a humble meat shop. One day in 1805, he throws some beef and pork together into a pot, stirs in a combination of spices and produces a new sausage. As a tribute to Frankfurt, where he had learned his skills, he dubs his creation "the frankfurter."

'Which is just fine with 18th-century Wieners, residents of a city considered the epitome of civilization. Besides, imperial Vienna already has a hearty gastronomical ambassador; the Wiener schnitzel.

"...Meanwhile, the sausage from Wien is making its way through the empire, and beyond. In these distant, uncouth reaches, a great paradox is born. The sausage that the Wieners call a frankfurter is called a wiener, for the city whence it came, by everyone else.

"...Soon the Wieners themselves forget that their frankfurter came from Wien. So, in 1955, the butchers of the city take it upon themselves to remind everyone with a big party celebrating the Wiener frankfurter's 150th birthday. ...

'Alas, the Wieners forget again. In fact, modern Wieners have taken to sticking their frankfurter in a bun and calling it, of all things, a hot dog.

'...The Frankfurters stand by their frankfurters. "We don't have such lofty ideals as the Kaiser city," says Ms. [Almuth] Westecker [part of a team that nurtures the city's image], winking toward Wien. "We have no aristocratic tradition here. "We appreciate that the frankfurter is a symbol of Frankfurt."

'In Vienna, there is no book, no trademark exalting the wiener. At City Hall, the boasting is of the Wiener schnitzel and the Wiener strudel, the Wiener waltzes and the Wiener opera.

"Probably one reason we've never thought about promoting Wien with the wiener," shurgs Julia Wipplinger of the Vienna Tourist board, "is that in Wien, a wiener is [called] a frankfurter." ...'

Times Union (Albany, NY) 2003. In a Nov. 8, 2003 ads-I message, Barry Popik wrote: The Times Union (Albany, NY), November 2, 2003 Sunday THREE STAR EDITION, SECTION: MAIN, Pg. A2, HEADLINE: FARMERS' ALMANAC,

BODY:

Q: Why is a hot dog called a hot dog?

A: The name "hot dog" supposedly came from a New York cartoonist around 1900. At that time, hot dogs were known as frankfurters, Coney Islands, red hots and dachshund sausages. They were very popular at baseball games, where vendors would yell out, "Get your Coney Islands!" T.A. Dorgan, a sports cartoonist, drew a cartoon of franks being sold at a ballpark. His drawing pictured little dachshunds (the dogs) in buns and was captioned "hot dogs." The name caught on, and the rest is history. (...)

If you have a question for the Farmers' Almanac write to Farmers' Almanac, Box 1609, Lewiston, ME 04241 or e-mail: syndquestions@farmersalmanac.com.

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD 1894. The lucky bag. (= yearbook, which is in large part a literary magazine), Vol. 1. -- Incidentally, on p. 4 the editors comment on <u>lucky bag</u>: 'We beg to explain to the uninitiated that among seafaring folk a "lucky bag" is the receptacle into which "Jimmy Legs" [i.e., the master-at-arms] gathers the odds and ends left adrift about the decks. The miscellaneous character of the contents of the volume suggested the name.'

This book was drawn to my attention by David Shulman.

Urdang, Laurence 1981. 'I wanna hot dog for my roll'; (subtitle) Suggestive song titles. Maledicta 5.69-75.

U.S. News & World Report--See Morris, Holly J. 2002.

Vogue magazine - contains the first attestation thus far of dog 'sausage': March 8, 1894, vol. 3, no. 10 (whole no. 65, p. 14):

'VERY MUCH RUN DOWN

DOCTOR (who finds a tramp groaning by the roadside): "What is the matter with you?"

TRAMP (dolefully): "My system is all run down."

DOCTOR: "By what?"

TRAMP: "By a dog."'

Wall Street Journal articles. -- See Thurow 1994 and Zotti 2001.

Ward, Charles 1930. Harry Stevens--caterer to millions. The Restaurant Man, June 1930, pp.15-16:

'Also decorating the walls are a number of original cartoons in frames, most of them by the late T. A. Dorgan--Tad, as he was known and beloved by thousands of his admirers. Tad is the father of modern slang and he is said to have been the first one to call a frankfurter sandwich a "hot dog." The original cartoon in which this reference is made is

among those adorning the Stevens office.'

[B. Popik, April 19, 2001 ads-I message, says TAD died in May 1929, and his obituaries mentioned many of his coinages (but NOT "hot dog"].

Wax, Alan J. 1993. Frankly, things are hot. NY Newsday, Feb. 1, 1993, pp. 27-29. -- Page 27 reproduces a picture including the sign 'This is the Original Nathan's Famous Frankfurter and Soft Drink Stand' (picture: 1923; first stand: 1916. But even here 'Hot Dog' does not appear on the sign. Instead we see:

FRANKFURTER

**ROAST BEEF** 

5¢

**HAMBURGER** 

Weseen, Maurice 1934. A Dictionary of American Slang. NY: Cromwell. He gives 1934 as the first attestation of <a href="https://pub.com/hot-pub">hot-pub</a> 'hot dog,' but Leonard Zwilling has antedated this by five years (10/29/1929 in the Wisconsin News, p. 17; probably ran a few days earlier in the NY Evening Journal.

West Point Military Academy Yearbook, 1900. --- See above, Howitzer, The. White, Charles 1865. The sausage makers. A negro burlesque sketch, in two scenes. NY: DeWitt Publishing House. (Reference number at NY Public

Library: NBL/p.v. 801)

Widow, The (Cornell humor magazine)

Wilkes, George 1844. Mysteries of the Tombs. NY: (no publisher is given). Enjoyed great popularity when it appeared but is now quite obscure.

Wilson, Douglas 2001. April 19, 2001 to American Dialect Society (ads-l@listserv.uga.edu) concerning hot dog 'show off'. Wilson first quotes a message of mine: 'One gap I still have in the research is to explain "hot dog" in reference to a show-off. I've looked at this a bit but still don't feel comfortable with what I have. I know that "hot dog" (show off) is apparently traceable to the hot-dog surf board but am not clear just why "hot dog" was applied to this board.'
Wilson then answers:

'A glance at http://www.surfresearch.com.au/aga.html shows "hot dog (board)" = "sausage (board)," apparently one with rounded front and back ends, if I'm reading this correctly, presumably one which looks like a sausage, I guess. I wouldn't bet my life savings on the reliability of a Web site, but there are references given, including a dictionary by Trevor Cralle. ...'

\_ 2003. (Two ads-I e-mails, Oct. 18, 2003):

[D. Wilson: Compare in HDAS: [hot dog n. 1.] 1897 in Comments on

<sup>1)</sup> Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 31:6 (9 Jan. 1871), p. 1, col. 9: 'What's the difference between a chilly man and a hot dog? One wears a great coat and the other pants.'

Etymology (Nov. 1995) 18: 'Brown's a hot dog, isn't he?' 'Yes, he has so many pants.']

----[G. Cohen: The Brooklyn Daily Eagle item is of interest only as an example of the puns associated with <a href="https://example.com/hot/dog">hot/dog</a> (here: a dog which is hot will pant). <a href="https://example.com/hot/dog">Hot/dog</a> here means neither 'hot sausage' nor 'spiffily dressed fellow.' Also, Barry Popik commented in an ads-I message, Oct. 18, 2003: 'I've known about that citation for several years, but I hadn't posted it. It's on Making of America, Title: Varieties Publication Info.: Appletons' journal: a magazine of general literature, Volume 4, Issue 79, Oct 1, 1870, pp. 414-415.]

Meanwhile, the 1897 quote in <u>HDAS</u> ('Brown's a hot dog, isn't he?' 'Yes, he has so many pants.') is a double pun--based on a dog panting and on a spiffily dressed fellow (in slang of the era: a hot dog) having many pairs of trousers.

2) Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 10 May 1896: p. 19, col. 4:

'It Was Dog of Some Kind.

"I say, waiter, I don't know what to eat today. Can you give me a pointer?"

"Frankfurters for one!" shouted the waiter, as he started for the kitchen.'

3) Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 26 July 1902: p. 18, col. 2:

'Muzzles for Frankfurters'

'The frankfurter at Coney must be muzzled, the Health Department officials declare, and an order has been issued to all venders of the sausage, requiring them to put a cover of some sort over them, while cooking, in the future. ...'

Witmark Amateur Minstrel Guide 1899. -- See Dumont, Frank.

Wohlers, Lynne 2003. Message to Barry Popik, shared with ads-I, Sept. 22, 2003, titled 'Feuchtwanger, Boepple, Tamme information'. Popik wrote: I e-mailed her to see if she had any genealogical information and received this response. I'll post it in full so she can receive any credit. Now, I could look up "Feuchtwanger" and "hot dogs" easily in the CHIC-AGO TRIBUNE, if I just had that darned Proquest CHICAGO TRIBUNE...' Lynne Wohlers (Iwohgerman@earthlink.net) wrote:

'Dear Barry Popik,

It's been a while since I researched Anton Ludwig Feuchtwanger. I am no longer researching Anton, but will look for whatever information I have.

'Anton was a sausage peddler from Bavaria, or Frankfurt, Germany. Anton was supposed to have invented the Hot Dog on a Bun in the summer of 1883 in St. Louis, Missouri. Anton was also supposed to

have invented the Hot Dog on a Bun at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. I am not sure which date is correct. Anton worked for John Boepple and William Tamme, who were sausage makers, at 2nd and Plum Streets at the Jean Baptiste Roy House, in St. Louis, Missouri. The house is gone, and was replaced with the St. Louis Arch, or Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. While I was doing my research, I found that there was a plaque dedicated to Anton Ludwig Feuchtwanger in 1947, by the Young Men's Division of the St. Louis Jr. Chamber of Commerce. I believe I contacted City Hall, and there was a plaque dedicated to Anton in the basement. The plans were to put a memorial under the St. Louis Arch, honoring people who received plaques.

'There are many articles on Anton Ludwig Feuchtwanger in a St. Louis newspaper in 1947. I forget the name of the newspaper right now. It was when they were tearing down the Jean Baptiste Roy House. There was a protest to keep the house as a Historical Monument, as the place where the Hot Dog on a Bun was invented. I will see if I can find the newspaper articles.

'I never found a date of death for Anton. It is possible that he was in St. Louis for some time, and eventually moved. As for John Boepple and William Tamme, I think there are descendants of William Tamme still living in St. Louis today. I do not know about John Boepple. The last time I researched Anton was about 1994.'

--- [See above: St. Louis Post Dispatch 1947.]

Woltz, Larry and Bill Carton 1932. Magic Names of Baseball. Intimate Sketches of Famous Ballplayers. Chicago, IL: Metropolitan Publishers. (Book illustrated by Joe Metzer.)-- contains an item entitled 'The "King of Swat": "Babe" Ruth,' pp. 30ff. On p. 31 we read: 'For several years, the "Babe" amazed his fellow players by his unusual eating habits. Between innings, he used to devour a half-dozen hot dogs, and drink several bottles of pop. Despite these gastronomic violations, Ruth maintained his pace in turning out home runs.' --- p. 30:

The "King Of Swat" "BABE" RUTH



World, The (NYC newspaper) 1904. (for <u>canned Willie</u> 'corned beef' in article on naval slang; see above, Anonymous 1904)

Wrinkle -- humor magazine, University of Michigan; has hot dog 'someone very fashionably dressed'(only male?); earliest one: Oct. 18, 1894, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 3; drawing of three fashionably dressed young men; underneath:

## 'Both

A Suit of Clothes, great wonders wrought. Two Greeks a "hot dog" freshman sought. The Clothes they found, their favor bought. A prize: The foxy rushers thought.

Who's caught?'

Yale Class book, The (= yearbook). Available in NY Public Library. Prior to Barry Popik's discovering the hot dog material in The Yale Record I checked the Yale Class book for the years 1892, 1893, and 1895; various slang items appear, but not yet hot dog or a discussion of sausages. The Yale yearbooks each give the nicknames of the graduating seniors, e.g. from 1895: Shyster, Sheeney, Poetaster, Tutti Frutti. Maybe one of them will be Hot Dog.

Also, cf. the 1892 griping about the food--a widespread college attitude which facilitated acceptance of irreverent food terms such as hot dog:

p.112: 'The average price paid for board is \$5.57 per week...The feelings awakened in many by the questions about New Haven board were almost too strong for expression, and some of those expressed are certainly too strong for repetition. Most of us can sympathize with the poet when he sings:

"God sends us the meat; the Devil sends the cooks."

'Following are some opinions of the milder sort: "Hopeless case"; "monotonous"; "exorbitant for such quality"; "dead cheesy"; "outrageous for the money"; "ought to be looked after by a sanitary committee"; "full of prunes"; "a big swindle."

'Over fifty men advocate college commons in some form or other, several mentioning the old Gym as a suitable location... Other suggestions are: "Exterminate the landladies by making them eat their own grub"; "Have the landladies get a new chicken each month to wade through the soup, and offer a prize to the man who captures the concealed oysters."

Yale Jingle Book, The -- (subtitle: Being the Eloquent Expressions in Pen and Pencil of Some Sons of Old Eli), <u>He</u> of the Verses Being E.A., <u>He</u> of the Drawings being E. J. J. 1900. NY: Sterling.

Yale Literary Magazine -- vol. 40, no. 5, Feb. 1895, p.258: '...how must the suave vender of euphemistic Frankfurters chuckle within himself at each repeated order for "One dog and one coffee,"....'

Yale Record, The -- This was Yale humor magazine; contains the first attestation of hot dog 'hot sausage', Oct. 19, 1895, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 4:

'How they contentedly munched hot dogs....'

Zotti, Ed 2001. Hot dog! 'Big Apple' explained. Wall Street Journal, Jan. 2, 2001, p. A20/1-3: '...With praise like this, you'd think Barry [Popik] would be the picture of serenity. Alas, no. On the evidence of his volumnous correspondence, his life is a roller coaster of triumph and despair, his discoveries punctuated with exclamation marks, his snubs and rejections recorded with Dostoyevskian gloom. Much of Barry's pessimism stems from the difficulty of dislodging entrenched beliefs. Example: 'Hot dog." The commonly told story is that "hot dog" began on a cold day in New York's Polo Grounds in the early 1900s, when food concessionaire Harry Stevens began selling sausages in long buns to warm up his shivering customers. Supposedly sports cartoonist T. A. Dorgan captured the event in a drawing, depicting the sausages as dachshunds and calling them "hot dogs" because he couldn't spell "frankfurter." Nice story, but it's just (sorry) baloney.

'Popik established that the term was current at Yale in the fall of 1894, when "dog wagons" sold hot dogs at the dorms, the name a sarcastic comment on the provenance of the meat. Did the National Hot Dog and Sausage Council embrace the findings, which Barry sent to

them? No. ...'

Zwilling, Leonard 1993. A TAD Lexicon. (= Etymology and Linguistic Principles, vol. 3). ed. Gerald Cohen, University of Missouri-Rolla. In a February 1991 letter to me, Zwilling commented: 'I have...been able to antedate more than 300 words and phrases in the OED Supplement alone through TAD's work, which should put him up there with Walter Scott, Chaucer and Shakespeare in the earliest cite department. Many antedate the current earliest by 25 years and more....'

Also, Jonathan Lighter's introduction to his Historical Dictionary of American Slang, comments about Zwilling's book:

'An inclusive glossary of the innovative slang and nonce vocabulary found in the work of Thomas A. Dorgan ("TAD") (1877-1929), a nationally syndicated cartoonist of the early twentieth century whose comic art helped popularize a number of slang expressions, including "malarkey," "hard-boiled," and "kibitzer." Informative introductory chapters, extensive dated citations from Dorgan's work and cross references to the OED and other standard sources.'

1988. Letter to editor, with the heading Trail of hot dog leads back to 1800's. NY Times, Sept. 27, 1988. Editorial page. -- This letter reflects early research into 'hot dog' and would therefore be written differently if composed now. The 1988 letter says:

'Further on the cartoonist T.A. Dorgan (Tad) and the hot dog ("Why it's A Hot Dog, Sept. 14): While doing research for a book on Tad's contributions to the American vernacular, I quickly found that of the many words and phrases ascribed to him, such as "hot dog" (perpetuated, incidentally, by a plaque in the Times Square Nathan's), few

pan out.

'The earliest appearance of the phrase in Tad's work is in a cartoon panel in the New York Evening Journal of Dec. 3, 1908. [Later research shows the first date to be Dec. 12, 1906.] In the panel which was headed "And They Say Things Have Changed in New York," there appears a sign on which is written: "Hot dog 5¢ per copy." But the phrase was already current, for in The New York Sun of Aug. 12, 1906, "hot dog sandwich" appears in a feature article on Coney Island; and in Dialect Notes for 1900 we find: "Hot dog..A hot sausage."

'There is also very good evidence for the existence of "hot dog" by the late 1880's [G. Cohen: Zwilling is here following my lead, which later turned out to be incorrect; we now know that the earliest 'hot dog' date is Oct. 19, 1895], when Tad was just a tad and could hardly have drawn the cartoon that the letter writer takes to be at least the inspiration for the phrase. (Those interested in the arcana of the subject should see the May 1978 issue of Comments on Etymology.)

'While Tad was the popularizer, and to some extent the creator, of much in the demotic that we take for granted today, it is fair to say that his role in the dissemination of "hot dog" was small.

LEONARD ZWILLING

Madison, Wis., Sept. 15, 1988.

[NY Times editorial clarification] The writer is assistant editor, Dictionary of American Regional English.'

## **INDEX**

Abramson, Martin --223, 251-252 Blue and Gold cartoon (dogs to Ade, George 163, 168 sausages) -- 63, 162 African-Americans -- 53, 278 boarders say 'Bow wow' or 'Meow' 105: Old Black Joe (coffee) when given frankfurter -- 91 110-116: minstrel play Boche 'German' -- 205 254: Great Black Way Boepple, John -274, 279-280 Allen, Irving -- 88, 223, 232, 268 all hot(s) -- 24, 26, 30, 40, 101 Bologna, Italy--horsemeat-in-sausages scandal -- 9 Asbury Park -- 154 Bologna puddings/'Boloney puddins' Atlanta, hot dogs (1913) -- 253 -- 70, 85 Babbitt 1900 -- 1-2, 14, 16-20, Bologna sausage -- 54, 68, 73, 87 163, 172, 223 Boloney sassage(s) -- 85-86, 264 bags of mysteries -- 161 bones 'dollars' -- 254 ballparks--food eaten there --179-181; and see Von der 'bone-yard mongrel' -- 102 Bosse, Henry (horsemeat sausage) Ahe, Chris -- 98-99 Barnes, W.E., letter to editor boudin -- 99 (1931) 154-155 bow-wow -1, 13, 15-17, 53, 55-56, Barnhart, David K. -- 224 87 (song: 'I've Lost My Bow-wow), Baron of the Bullpen (1954; baseball 'hot dog') -- 185 91, 95 (song: 'Papa Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow') Bartlett, Edrick A. -- 135ff., boxing -- 196-198, 202 228-229 Brady, William A. 160 Bartlett's Hot Dog Factory (1898) brainstorming on hot dog 'show--- 100 off' -- 200-202 baseball 'hot dog' (show-off) --'Broad night' -- 27 184ff. Becker, Stephen (Comic Art in Broeg, Bob (St. L. Post-Dispatch) --247 America) -- 97 bully 'fine' -- 27, 85, 112 'beefsteak pie' (1895) -- 24 bully pulpit (misinterpreted) - 27 Berle, Milton ('from bed to wurst') Bumpty-bumph (in jocular name: -- 259 Wyneer Bumpty-bumph) -- 28 Berra, Yogi -- 188 bun (with sausage, Yale 1895) -- 26 Bill(y) the Dog Man -- 34, 63, 163, Bunk (TAD cartoon) -- 212 168 'busted' -- 48 blood pudding -- 99 Buttress Dyke milk -- 40 Bloomfield, John (surfing) -- 183, Calhoun vs. Webster (1848 spoof) 189, 224 Blowfish (nickname; fat) -- 72 -- 73

canine cart, the 'dog wagon' -- 40 canned Willie 'corned beef'; 1904) dogs -- 223, 281 Carpet Bag, The (1851) -- 116 centenary, hot dog at Coney Island (1967) - 244Cerberus -- 34 Chaffee, Suzy -- 193 chambers of horrors -- 161 Chapel Street (New Haven) -- 37 'and Chapel draweth nigh' -- 38 Charley O's (restaurant) -- 194 Charlie Chaplin film 'Hot Dogs' -- 152, 181 cheesy (pejorative; 1895) -- 281 Chicago 1890 article -- 207-208 chile on hot dogs, 1913 -- 253 -- 23 Chinese - 101 Ciardi, John -- 231 <u>cigaroot</u> (1895) -- 27 Clements, Sam -- 135, 140, 172, 200-202, 227, 251-252, 267 college dogs (= 'hot dogs,' i.e., spiffily dressed fellows' -- 46 college slang -- 2-3, 5-66 Columbiana -- 65 121 Comic artists (1890s) linked dogs and sausages -- 249 Coney Island 1912, barkers shout 'Hot Dogs' -- 179 Coney Island chicken 'hot dog' -- 259 Coney Island 1911 'hot dog' in cartoon -- 210 Coney Island--hot dog conspicuous by its absence -- 174-178, 262 Coney Island Chamber of Commerce bans '(hot) dog', 1913 -- 151, 164, 173-174, 250, 255 'Coney Island of the West' -- 246 coon (1896) -- 53

cost of hot dogs-- See price of hot cow 'milk pitcher' -- 16-17 cow-juice 'milk' -- 16 cust 'custard?' -- 48 dachshunds -153, 171, 226, 263, 264 1895 Yale association with sausages: 25 'dachshund dogs' -- 246 '(hot) dachshund sandwich' - 263 'dachshund sausage' -- 143-149, 158, 238, 242-243, 261, 266 esp. 145-149: 'Dachshund sausage' did not precede 'hot dog.' Daily Nondescript, The (humorous put-down of the Yale Daily News) dances, 1913 -- 253 (Turkey Trot, Texas Tommy, Tango Tea, Hot Dog Hop, Weinie Wiggle) Davis, Mack -- 245 Dickson, Paul -- 140ff. **Dictionary of Americanisms: 1909** hot dog -- 171-172 'dog days' (of summer) -- 41-42, 'Dog Eat Dog' cartoon -- 118 dog-feast (Igorottes--160; Indians: dog killer/dog killing -- 57. 67-68, 69; 70, 72, 76, 125 69: dog-killing, 1843, is profitable 72: 373 dogs killed, June 15-July 4, 1846 dog meat, 1843, -- 72 dog-meat treats a pulmonary affection, 1891 -- 95 'dog sandwiches', 1843 -- 69-71 'dog sausages', 1849 -- 80 dogs paste (1859) -- 167, 232

dog-wagon -- 16-17, 20-21,34, 27-28, 31, 33-35, 40, 48-50, 164, 236 Dorgan, T.A. -- 3, 103-104, 108 (1915 cartoon), 140ff., 150, 157-159, 161, 163-167, 171-172, 174, 179, 198, 212 (Bunk), 225, 252, 255-257, 259, 264, 270-274, 277, 282-283 drawback in: 'the denial of drawback' -- 74 Dreifuss, Patti -- 189, 193-194 drowning of dogs by the pound; loaded onto butcher's wagon, (1892) - 96duelos y quebrantos -- 203-204 Dundy, Skip (1906) -- 102-103, 139, 172-173, 257 'Dutch Treat' (WWI) -- 204, 206 'Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow indigestion cometh' -- 40 Ecole d'Orque misunderstood --266-267 'El', the -- hot dogs allegedly sold there (1900) -- 154-155 El Spontaneos (surfing) -- 184, 256 England--King/queen eat hot dogs with Roosevelts, 6/21/1939 202, 225, 242 Eppner, Friedrich, Die Wursfabri-<u>kation</u> -- 152 '(The) European Plan' cartoon (1889) - 91exam question involving dogs and sausages -- 54 E. Z. Mark -- 101-102 Ezekiel, Mordecai -- 201 'Faculty, The' = building housing The Kennel Club (1895, Yale) -- 25

Felt, Lovelle (Mo. Hist. Soc.) -- 167 Feltman, Charles -- 163, 169, 223, 226, 231-232, 234, 242, 244, 250, 269-270 231: 1910 article makes no mention of frankfurters or sausages. 275: Feltman deplores sausage stands at Coney Island and says his original business was a bakery! Feuchtwanger, Anton Ludwig - 163, 170, 225, 239, 248, 250, 252, 274, 279-280 film ('hotdogger') -- 196 film titled 'Hot Dogs' -- 152 fly, on the (1900) -- 35 Foster, Herbie/Foster's (eatery) -- 53-60 'foxy rushers' -- 44-45, 281 Frank Stevens suggests frankfurters to father Harry -- 141 Frankfurter, Felix (judge) 201-202 free lunch -- 211, 213 French Canadian -- 99 freshies 'freshmen' (1896) -- 53 Friendlich, Dick -- 184ff., 189-190 Frischmann, Ignatz -- 232-233 full of prunes (pejorative; 1895) -- 281 fund raising -- 40, 53 'Funeral of a frankfurter' -- 66 G. A. R. -- 156 '(the) gentle art of lifting the coin' -- 253 German and Jewish immigrants brought hot dogs to the New World -- 248 Germany: dog-eating -- 224 Gibbons, Frank 189

going to the dogs -- 26 golf -- 196, 199-200 Gore 1896 -- 1, 15-16, 235 Graulich, David -- 235-238 Great Black Way (Atlanta) -- 254 'Great Scott' (1895) -- 27 Greeks (and Homer) -- 99 green mound 'head?' -- 272 grind in 'the poor greasy grinds' -- 48 Grinderout, Mr. Wm. (From <u>arind</u>) -- 40 Hall, Joan Houston (lexicographer) -- 253 Handwerker, Nathan - 223-224, 226, 233-235, 258-259, 264, 269 hashhouse lingo -- See rags and paint and Old Black Joe Haswell, Hollee (librarian) -- 65 Hatlo, Jimmy -- 159 heifer 'small milk pitcher' -- 16 Henderson, Ricky -- 194 hen fruit 'eggs' -- 252 herrings -- 268 'Hit up the door' -- 55 hoebovs 'Dutchmen' -- 71 hog fruit 'hot dog' -- 252 Hogan's Alley sausage -- 97 Horn, Laurence (linguist) - 32 horse 'a joke' -- 62 'horse bologna sausage' -- 95 horsemeat as sausage -- 92-93, 94-95, 98-99 Hot diggety (dog)! -- 260 'hot dachshund sandwiches' - 263 hot dog 'good, superior - 1, 14, 18 hot dog 'spiffily dressed' -- 44-45 ('hot dog freshmen'; with cartoon), 46 (and shortened as 'dog'

Hot dog as a wornout expression (1922) - 66'hot dog golfer' -- 199-200 Hot Dog Hop (a dance) -- 253 Hot dog (interjection) -- 195-196 'Hot Dog King' (Harry Stevens) ---- 217, 272 "Hot Dog" Mystery' -- 151ff. 'hot dog sandwich' (1906) -- 103, 142, 283 hot dog skiing/surfing -- 189ff. hot-Dog-Star -- 41 'Hot momma!' -- 62 hot pup 'hot dog' -- 270 Howitzer, The (West Point) - 15, 65 Hoyt, Waite (baseball pitcher) - 247 Hull Beacon (Nantasket, MA) -- 100, 135ff. Hygeia (1898) 'brand of distilled water? -- 31 'I Didn't Raise My Dog To Be a Sausage' (1915) -- 106-107 Igorottes -- 2, 157, 159-161, 166, 214 (cartoon), 240 Indians -- 107, 263, 267 Inlander (U. of Michigan) -- 14 'insidious sandwiches' -- 40 'Irish stew' -- 24 'I've Lost My Little Dog', 1907 song -- 104 'Jack Johnson' shell (WWI) -- 205 Jack the Skinner -- 170 Jackson, Reggie (baseball) 193-194 <u>iazz</u> - 13-14 Jean Baptiste Roy House (St. Louis) 273-274, 280 'Jersey sandwich' (1843) -- 69, 71 'Jersey sausages' -- 69-70 (on sign: 70)

ioe 'coffee' 105	'lift the coin' 253
Johnny Vorbeck/Berbeck song	Lighter, Jonathan 282
109-110	(and all items in HDAS)
Johnson, Alva 151, 173, 257	limerick 108
Jungle, The (1906) 62	lithograph 'Horse Sassengers'
'Kaiser Don't You Want To Buy	162
A Dog?' (song) 88-89	<u>lobster</u> (1904) 102
Kennedy, Matt (Coney Island	<u>Lor</u> (no -d; = <u>Lord</u> ; 1849) 79
Chamber of Commerce - 252	'Love me, love my dog'28, 32, 51
Kennedy, Ted (Senator) - 193	Low Library (Columbia U.) 65
Kennel Club 20, 22, esp. 24-25,	Lyon, Peter 251
(cartoon: 25), 27-28, 32,	Madison Square Garden See
35-36, 38.	'six bike race'
25-26: most popular hours: 10	3, 103-104, 179, 237: first two
p.m 5 a.m.	TAD 'hot dog' cartoons (1906)
26: fills a long-felt want	Magrino, Scott (injured) 194-195
kick the beam 74	mained (from remained) 56
'Kith or Kin?' (cartoon) - 41	<u>Maledicta</u> 232, 277
knowledge plant 'college' 178	Marciano, Rocky (boxer) 198
Knowles, Darold (relief pitcher)	Marrowfat (nickname) 72
194	Martin, Billy (baseball) 193
Kraig, Bruce 2, 142, 242,	Mayhew, Henry 161-162, 168
244-245, 247-248, 262-263,	McCullough, Edo - 2-3, 13, 95, 157,
264-266	163-164, 168-172, 180,
<u>kren</u> 'horseradish' 153	251-252, 257
Kruhm, A., letter to editor (1931)	McGinty, in pull McGinty on s.o.
152-153	91
Lahner, Johann (from Frankfurt)	McKane, John Y 170, 181
216, 276	McNamara, tom 159, 166
Landau, James A 184	Means, Dennis - 2-3, 100, 135-140,
'larripun truck' 253	172, 227-229, 237, 254
lawsuit in London against name	meat-packers oppose term 'hot
'Hot Dog Ltd.' (1913) - 181	dog' 248-249, 263
leg, in (even) if it takes a leg.	menching 'mention' 92
i.e., no matter what 91	Mencken 1937 1, 173, 254-255,
Leonard, Sugar Ray (boxer) - 193	274
Lewi, Isidor, letter to editor	Metcalf, Allan 142, 216
(1931) 154	minstrel play (1865) 110-116
Lieb, Frederick 141, 215ff.	Missouri Historical Society - 167 mizzle(d) 1848: 76; 1889: 91
Lieberman, Victor (Newberry Lib.)	<u> </u>
235	

Moran, Fred 226	Osgar und Adolf cartoon - 105-106
Muirhead, Desmond 183, 190,	out of sight 'wonderful' (1906) 62
256	'Papa wouldn't buy me a bow-wow'
mun 'money' (1848) 48-49	95
mustard on dog 181-182, 213, 217.	Phakulty 52
1896: 53; 1900: 35; 1904: 39;	Philippines 2, 57-60, 157,
194: mustard on Reggie Jackson	159-160, 166-167, 240
mutton, dog meat looks like 198	Pidgeon, Eddie 181
mysteries 162	'pig' board (surfing) 224
Mysteries of the Tombs 70	'pinch the chess team (1895; = ?)
Mysteriosos (surfing) 184, 248	27
Nantasket Beach, MA 100, 135ff.	Pink Power, (to) pack 200
172, 227-229	ply, in three-ply 26
Nathan's 252; and see Handwerker,	Poco Endowment Fund 53
Nathan.	Polo Grounds etymologySee
National Hot Dog and Sausage Council	Dorgan, T.A. and Stevens, Harry
240, 242, 262-263, 282	Popik, Barry - 3, 13, 20-22, 25, 34,
Newberry Library 235	146, 148-149, 183, 189, 191-
Newfoundland dog 97	192, 197-198, 224-225, 229,
Nies, F.H. letter to editor 156	232, 236, 238-239, 243 (Smith-
New Haven Colony Historical Society	sonian article), 248, 256, 260-
<del></del> 37	262, 264, 267, 270, 273-274,
New Jersey 68-70	276, 279, 282 (Wall St. J . art-
New York Herald Tribune 1,3, 151ff.	icle)
New York Sun (1906 hot dog) 164,	popular belief: dog-meat in saus-
172-173	ages, e.g., 82 (1856), 80 (1849;
night lunch (wagon) 12 (cartoon), 26,	'wretched old joke')
51-54; its popularity at Harvard	Post, Franz Sigel 156
(1896): 53; 'N for the Night Lunch,	practical jokers at parties (1890s)
its dogs and its porks': 54	barked when sausages were
nix cumarouse 84	passed 249
non-Coney-Island avoidance of	price of hot dogs 208, 222: 10¢,
'hot dog' 178-179	241: 5¢, 258 (Nathan's: 10¢ to
Oakes, Beth 251	5¢); 36, 38
'Oh! Where, oh! Where ish mine	'Princeton-Yale melee with s.o.,
little dog gone? 86, 157,	have a' 92
162	puns
Old Black Joe 'coffee' 105	going to the dogs: 26, 40, 42, 50
Olin, Bob (boxer) 198	Seemore Wood: 26
Oscar (Waldorf chef) 271	down: 27

puns, cont	'bun-anza': 245
dog waggin' tail: 33	'That's a wiener!': 247
dog wagon is cur-tailed: 34	'Let's be frank': 247
Every dog has its day: 40	'That doesn't pass mustard
hot Dog-Star: 41	with Kraig': 248
dog days: 42, 88, 121	"from bed to wurst": 259
The Trained Dogs': 42	'Frankfurters relish right to
hot dog'he has so many	name a sausage, and that's no
pants': 46	bologna': 275
butterstands pat: 48	[Also: pp. 278-279, 282]
'I never sausage impertinence':	put on the dog 64
48	Pyron, Peggy 41
'Of all the impudent scound-	quack 85
rels, you two are the wurst':	Quasimodos (surfing) 184, 256
48	rags and paint 'sauerkraut, must-
tail, frankfurter, a wag: 50	ard) 155
'That's bad enough, but I find	<u>red hot dog</u> 38
Wiener worst': 55	Relief Pitcher (1964; by Dick
'At Herbie Foster's makes a	Friendlich; hot dog) - 185-188
charge': 55	remain, in: 'Where have you
'have you a firm hold on the	remained' (cf. German) - 56
dogs of war': 55	Reynolds, Quentin 1935 2,
'You will become a Foster child':	142-145, 264
56	Rice, William 274
trying it [ms. of a poem] on the	<u>ring in</u> 'substitute,' here: 'add'
dog [sausage is wrapped in ms.]:	69
61	Rockefeller, Nelson 258
'The wurst's yet to come': 61	Rockwell, Leo 263-264
bona fide vs. Bony fido: 62	Rodriguez, Juan (Chi Chi) - 199-200
'Alas, the glory that was Grease':	Roosevelt (Pres/Mrs.) and British
66	royal couple eat hot dogs, June
dogmas, dog-irons: 75	21, 1939 202, 242
<u>dog</u> matical, <u>dog</u> -cheap: 77, 80	Rosenbaum, Art (sports ed.) - 199
sau-sages: 82	Rosey, Max (of Nathan's) 252
sausage ('saw such'): 90	'Royal' Dog (cartoon) 43
'sage to sausage': 91	Runyon, Damon 166
food for thought: 91	<u>rushers</u> 44-45
sausages without bark: 97	rush the growler 34 (Diana pur-
Dog Eat Dog: 118, 229	suing a bear), 52, 55
'It's the wurst kind of love	Ruth, Babe 250
affair': 233	

Shriver, Sargent -- 165 'sage to sausage' pun -- 91 Shulman, David -- 1, 3, 13-15 Sagmaster, Joseph letter to (his article), 65, 145, 172, 180, editor (1931)0 -- 156-157 259, 268 St. Louis Exposition 1903-04 Shulte, Ellen -- 191 160, 170. And see; World's Shyster (Yale-senior nickname; Fair. sand 'courage' (1896) -- 48 1895) -- 281 Simple Simon (1895) -- 28 sassages -- 70 Sirius (the Dog Star) -- 41 sassangers -- 84 <u>sisiges</u> -- 122 sassenges -- 67 sissage -- 106, 109 sassenger(s) -- 67-68, 82, six-day bike race (1906) 1, 3, 103, 84, 162 103, 108, 131-132 (2 cartoons), sassidge -- 162, 167, 243 140-141, 167, 179, 209 (1909 <u>sassige</u> -- 119 sausage 'foolish person/fellow' cartoon), 230, 251, 273 (the) six-day smell -- 179 16 sixty beers and one frankfurter sausage mill -- 90 -- 268 'sausage sandwich men' (1891) Smithsonian hot-dog article --261 242-243 'Coney Island sausage sand-Society for the Prevention of wiches' (1893) -- 262 sausages, various slang terms Cruelty to Animals -- 98-99, 107-108 for -- 161 Song of Solomon -- 176 sausagizing -- 68 sooner (sth. disgusting that may Saxony, Germany -- dog-meat is be eaten;1889) -- 92. And see common there (1899) -- 100 Schlotzhauer, Wesley (pastor) -- 109 **Thomas** Spanish duelos y quebrantes --Schuetzen Park (NJ) -- 170 203-204 selbsgemachter -- 91 Spanish-American War -- 136, 259 selbstgemachterschwartenmagen --(The) Sporting News interview with Harry Stevens -- 1, 215-222 shadow pantomime -- 100 Shakespeare (alleged) comparison '(a) spurious dog sandwich' -- 68 St. Louis Browns -- 230 -- 34: 'The reckless man is likened Steele, John letter to editor (1931; unto a dog in a sausage shop.' accurate!) -- 1, 155 Sheeney (Yale-senior nickname; 1895) -- 281 Stevens, Harry--1, 215-222 (1926) interview), 2, 104, 109, 140-145 141 & 219 (denies inventing hot show off -- 182ff., 231 dog), 149, 163, 170-171, 181, Shelland, Harry letter to editor

225, 237-238, 243, 246,

(1931) -- 155-156, 180

Stevens, Harry (cont.): 250, 254,	'tossing the pieman' 162
255, 257, 259, 264, 270-273,	'townies' (1895) 27
277, 282	Traegerism 31
Stribling, Willie (The Clutch; boxer)	trun 'threw' 27
198	tub 'stomach' 36; 'person with
Subterranean. The 68-72	a big stomach': 72
'sulphate of canine' 85	tube steak 'hot dog' 249
Sunday, in 'two ways from Sunday'	Tutti-Frutti (Yale-senior nickname,
253	1895) 281
surfing 182ff., 224, 229	ulster (1896) 53
'(the) suspicious sausage sandwich'	Upagenstos 38
(1893) 96, 261-262	ventriloquist (cartoon) 103
Sweidenmeyer, Conrad 70	'Victoria sausages' 67
TAD - See Dorgan, T.A.	'Vienna sausage' 151, 163, 249,
Tamme, William 274, 279-280	252
Tamony, Peter 1-2, 100-101,	Vogue: 1894 dog 'sausage' 21,
157-169 (1965 article), 190,	22, 277
192, 196, 199, 252, 257;	Von der Ahe, Chris -163, 230, 246,
189-190: 1959, 1961 <u>hot dog</u>	247, 252, 255, 264
'show-off'	Von der Ahe, Russell 246
232: interview	'walues' (sic: <u>w-</u> ) 84
238: list of his articles	Walsh, Mike 69. And see:
165-166: multiple sources of words	<u>Subterranean</u> 70
Tango Tea (dance) 253	water-wagon 40
'teenie, weenie' weinie (1913) 253	W.D.K. letter to editor (1931)
Texas hot dog 153	154
Texas Tommy (dance) 253	Weinie Wiggle (dance) 253
The Sporting News 1, 140ff.	<u>wheel</u> ('one dollar'; 1910) - 241
Thomas (sth. disgusting that may	Wells, Henry letter to editor
be eaten;1889) 92. And see	(1931) 153-154
sooner.	West Point 14-15
Thompson, Fred (Coney Island)	whistle away 84
164, 172, 178	<u>wiener-wuerstel</u> 154
Thompson, George 226, 274-275	wienie vs. <u>frankfurter</u> 157
(important article about Feltman)	Wilkes, George 70, 278
'tie the can to the dog's tail' 52	Wilson, Douglas 31, 183, 202,
Tillotson, F. (1909): 'Dog - sausage'	200, 202, 225, 278
104	Witmark Amateur Minstrel Guide
<u>tin</u> 'money; 1896) 28	
Tongo Island song (1830s) 248	100 Wohlers, Lynne 279-280

Wolf, Burton -- 274

Worcester, Dean C. -- 159,

166-167

World War I 'hot dog' story

-- 204-207

World's Fair 1903-04 -- 2, 239,

240, 245, 248, 274

Wulfman, Helga -- 109

Yale 1871--No mention of sausages

yet. -- 223

Yale Daily News mocked by the Yale

Record -- 30--And see Daily

Nondescript.

Yale Dairy Lunch -- 37

Yale Darns (newspaper?) - 28

Yale Kennel Club--See Kennel Club.

Yale Kennel Club lunch wagon (cartoon,

1899) -- 43-44

Yale Record. The (Oct. 19, 1895) --

earliest attestation of 'hot dog'

-- 21

'Yellow Kid' -- 97, 224

'Yes, we have no bananas' -- 171

YMCA - 241

Young, Dick (sportswriter) -- 193

Zotti, Ed (Wall St. Journal article about Barry Popik) -- 282

Zu Lauterbach hab' i mein Strumpf

verlor'n -- 162

Zwilling, Leonard -- 3, 97, 103, 130,

145, 157, 161, 164, 172, 236, 278,

282-283.