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NOTES AND QUERIES:

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FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

TENTH SERIES.—VOLUME I.

JANUARY—JUNE, 1904.

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PUBLISHED AT THE

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1904.

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THE TENTH SERIES.

IN congratulating his readers upon the dawn of another year and the beginning of a fresh Series the Editor takes the opportunity of pointing to the amount of work that has been accomplished during the fifty-five years in which 'N. & Q.' has been before the public. It is impossible to calculate how many busy pencils have been occupied in making the notes which, in obedience to the suggestion of Capt. Cuttle, have been crystallized in his pages, or how much scholarship has been advantaged by the habit of annotation which has been begotten. It is now a commonplace to say that no serious study can often be conducted without the one hundred and odd volumes of 'N. & Q.' being constantly laid under contribution. Out of the queries that have appeared and been answered books have been extracted, and there are not wanting works of reference which would never have been attempted had the information preserved in our pages been inaccessible. That the study of antiquities, like that of the law, is conducive to long life is testified by the signatures still to be found in our pages,

and the Editor, himself a veteran, can point to a bodyguard that has served under most or all of his predecessors. That he can with absolute assurance indicate any signature as appearing in the earliest and in the latest volumes may not be said. There are those, however, whose work is of frequent occurrence in the First and the Ninth Series, and will, it is to be hoped and expected, be extended to that this week begun. We need only mention LORD ALDENHAM, MR. EDWARD PEACOCK (under various signatures), and MR. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN as among those who virtually bridge over the period between the inception of 'N. & Q.' and the point it has now reached. So far as those at the helm are aware, the only cause for regret is the difficulty of stretching our pages so as to include all of temporary or permanent value that knocks at the door. Meantime the imitators and descendants of 'N. & Q.' constitute a numerous and stalwart band, and there are few counties or districts the folk-lore or speech of which is not in course of being preserved and calendared.

EDITOR.

MARLOWE AND SHAKESPEARE.

A CAREFUL perusal of the first sestiad of 'Hero and Leander' reveals numerous turns of expression out of the ordinary, many of which were subsequently used by Shakespeare, and by him (usually) but once. I do not own any edition of Marlowe's poem with numbered lines, but the interested reader will, I think, find little difficulty, as I have arranged the extracts consecutively as they occur.

Rose-checked Adonis kept a solemn feast.
'Hero and Leander.'
Rose-check'd Adonis hied him to the chase.
'Venus and Adonis,' 3.

Why art thou not in *lore*, and loved of all?
Though thou be fair, yet be not thine own *thral*.
'H. and L.'

How *lore* makes young men *thral*, and old men
dote.—'V. and A.,' 873.

And stole away the *enchanted gazer's mind*.
Each *eye* that saw him did *enchant the mind*.
'H. and L.'
'Lov. Comp.,' 128.

Nor that night-wandering, pale and *watery star*.
'H. and L.'
Nine changes of the *watery star*.
'Winter's Tale,' I. ii. 1.

Incens'd with savage heat, gallop *amain*.
'H. and L.'
Sick-thoughted Venus makes *amain* unto him.
'V. and A.,' 5.

Love-kindling fire to burn such towns as Troy,
'H. and L.'
And his *love-kindling fire* did quickly steep.
Sonnet cliii. 3.

Thence flew *Love's arrow* with the *golden head*.
'H. and L.'
Love's golden arrow at him should have fled.
'V. and A.,' 947.

Stone-still he stood.—'H. and L.'
Stone-still, astonish'd with this deadly deed,
Stood Collatine.—'Lucrece,' 1730.

With the *fire* that from his *countenance blazed*.
'H. and L.'
Two red *fires* in *both their faces blazed*.
'Lucrece,' 1353.

For will in us is *over-ruled by fate*.—'H. and L.'
Fate over-rules.—'M.N.D.,' III. ii. 92.

What we behold is *ensured by our eyes*.
'H. and L.'
Whose equality *by our best eyes* cannot be *ensured*.
'King John,' II. i. 328.

And Night, *deep drench'd* in misty Acheron.
'H. and L.'
So she, *deep drenched* in a sea of care.
'Lucrece,' 1100.

And now begins Leander to display
Love's holy fire with words, with sighs and tears.
'H. and L.'

Which borrowed from this *holy fire of Love*
A dateless lively heat.—Sonnet cliii. 5.

Less sins the *poor-rich* man that starves himself.
'H. and L.'
That they prove bankrupt in this *poor-rich* gain.
'Lucrece,' 140.

And with *intestine broils* the world destroy.
'H. and L.'
The mortal and *intestine jars*.
'Comedy of Errors,' I. i. 11.

One is no number: maids are nothing then
Without the sweet society of men.—'H. and L.'
Among a number *one is reckoned none*.
Sonnet cxxviii. 8.

A stream of *liquid pearls*, which down her face
Made milk-white paths.—'H. and L.'
Decking with *liquid pearl* the bladed grass.
'M.N.D.,' I. i. 211.

It will be noticed that two of these quotations are to be met with in Sonnet cliii, and further, that the most familiar line in Marlowe's translation,

Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?
was not only transferred in its entirety to 'As You Like It,' but is also to be found near the end of Chapman's 'Blind Beggar of Alexandria' in slightly different form:—

None ever lov'd but at first sight they lov'd.
As Chapman's play and the Marlowe-Chapman translation almost certainly appeared

some little time before 'As You Like It,' I am inclined to doubt the generally accepted belief that Shakespeare was alluding to Marlowe rather than the classical author. In view of the growing belief that Chapman was the rival poet, it is possible that the allusion was an intentional fling at him.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

New York.

ALEXANDER HORN AND THE 'INCENDIUM DIVINI AMORIS.'

FISCHER in his 'Essai sur les Monumens Typographiques de Jean Gutenberg' gives an account of several books which were printed at Mentz, and affirms that they were from the press of Gutenberg; but this assertion was completely disproved by Mr. Hessels in 'Gutenberg: was he the Inventor of Printing?' in which he shows that the early MS. dates in some of these books were not worthy of credence. Here are the titles of the works: 'Sifridvs de Arena: Determinatio Duarum Questionum,' 'Responsio ad Quattuor Questiones Sifridi Episcopi Cirenensis,' 'Dialogus inter Hugonem, Catonem, et Oliverium,' 'Klage Antwort und Urteil,' 'Tractatus de Celebratione Missarum,' and 'Hermannus de Schildis,' 'Speculum Sacerdotum,' the last bearing the imprint "maguntie." Now it is very curious to observe how one error leads to another. Horn had before him a little book called 'Incendium Divini Amoris,' printed in the same types as the above mentioned; Horn accepts Fischer's statement that books in these types were printed by Gutenberg, and then proceeds to make an assertion of his own, viz., that Gutenberg not only printed the 'Incendium Divini Amoris,' but was also the author of the work, and that the nun to whom it is addressed was his own sister. This very copy, apparently the only one known, is now in the King's Library at the British Museum with Horn's observations upon it, which I here transcribe:—

Observations on the small Treatise in German called 'Incendium Divini Amoris.' Supposed to be printed and written by John Guttenberg to his Sister, a Nun of St. Clare at Mentz.

By the deed of settlement between Guttenberg, his sister (a nun of the Monastery of St. Clara in Mentz), and his two brothers, dated 1459, as discovered by Bodman in the archives of Mentz, and published by Fischer in his essay 'Sur les Monumens Typographiques de Guttenberg,' we are informed that the latter gave to the library all the books which he had already printed, and promised to add all those he was then printing or might afterwards print, for the benefit of the Abbess and nuns of the said monastery, both for the church service and for their private devotion.

With respect to the church service he could give them nothing but Manuals and Psalters or Breviaries, and for their private use he could supply them with German works of devotion, as none of the nuns can be supposed to understand Latin. The small volume now before me becomes on that account a subject of the highest importance. It is printed in the identical new-discovered type of the 'Tractatus de Celebratione Missarum,' of which a copy was given, according to Fischer, p. 81, to the Chartreux of Menz by Joannes a monte bona, id est Guttenberg, in the year 1463. A small book in the same type called 'Dialogus inter Hugonem, Cathonem, et Oliverium super Libertate Ecclesiastica,' of which I sent a copy to my friend George Nicol, came to the library of Stuttgart on the suppression of the Chapter of Comburg, and has the date 1462 in MS. upon it. As this small book has for object to inflame the mind of a nun, the sister of the author, with the spirit of divine love, I do not hesitate to suppose Guttenberg the author and printer of it, and what particularly comes in to my support is that the language of the abovesaid deed of settlement and that of this small treatise are entirely the same.

It is true that in the beginning he calls her sister in Christ, but we must not forget that a nun was dead to the world and had no brothers; however, in the course of the whole following address he simply calls her by the name of "min Suster," and the other expression in the beginning was probably only intended as a kind of courtesy. As to the copy, it appears to be one of the first proof-sheets, it being here and there corrected; and as it seems to have been only intended for that monastery, and not for sale, it is probable that only a few copies were taken off, on which account, as no other copy has yet been discovered, it will probably remain unique.

ALEXR. HORN.

Frankfurt, the 11th of March, 1815.

Although one cannot agree with Horn that Gutenberg was both author and printer of this little work, yet we are indebted to him for its discovery and for the identification of the types.

S. J. ALDRICH.

New Southgate.

FRENCH PROVERBIAL PHRASES.

HERE is the first instalment of the curiosities promised 9th S. xi. 462.

En avoir dans l'aile.—This does not, as might be supposed, refer to being in a similar condition to a bird which, wounded in the wing, cannot fly, but to being fifty years of age. The letter L, as every one knows, stands for the number 50, and the expression is really a pun, according to M. de la Mésangère, whose 'Dictionnaire des Proverbes Français' I have previously mentioned.

Allonger (allonger) le parchemin.—A phrase used to express the amplification of a story, and the following lines (from 'Mots et Sentences Dorées de Maistre de Sagesse Cathon,' par Pierre Grosnet, 1553) illustrate its origin:—

Notez, en l'ecclise de Dieu
Femmes ensemble caquetoyent.
Le diable y estoit en ung lieu,
Escrivant ce qu'elles disoyent.
Son rollet plein de point en point,
Tire aux dents pour le faire croistre:
Sa prise eschappe et ne tient point;
Au pilier s'est heurté la teste.

This anecdote may be freely rendered thus. One day some women were chattering and gossiping in church, and the devil was there also. He busied himself in writing down their conversation, and soon filled his roll of parchment. He tried to stretch it, so as to make more space to write on, by pulling at it with his teeth; but it broke from his hold, and the force he used made him knock his head against one of the pillars.

Il est bon d'avoir des amis partout.—The following epigram is based on this proverb:—

Une dévôte un jour, dans une église,
Offrit un cierge au bienheureux Michel,
Et l'autre au diable. "Oh, oh, quelle méprise!
Mais c'est le diable. Y pensez-vous? ô ciel!"
"Laissez," dit-elle, "il ne m'importe guères,
Il faut toujours penser à l'avenir.
On ne sait pas ce qu'on peut devenir,
Et les amis sont partout nécessaires."

M. de la Mésangère does not give any reference to the source, but in another place it is attributed to Imbert. E. LATHAM.

(To be continued.)

FROZEN WORDS.—When I was a lad, many years ago, I remember reading a nautical yarn—was it in Capt. Marryat?—about a voyage to a region so cold that the words uttered in conversation all froze, but thawed on reaching a warmer region, for the benefit of the auditors. The joke often did duty in "random readings" and jest-books, but, like so many others, boasts a respectable antiquity, even if the pedigree be nebulous. Perhaps the following version, from the Italian, published 1536, may not be without interest:

"And that friende of ours that suffereth vs not to want, within these fewe dayes rehearsed one to mee that was very excellent. Then sayde the L. Julian, Whatever it were, more excellent it cannot be, nor more subtilter, than one that a Tuskane of ours, whiche is a merchant man of Luca, affirmed vnto me the last day for most certaine. Tell it vs, quoth the Dutchesse. The L. Julian sayde smylyng: This Merchant man (as hee sayth) being vpon a time in Polonia, determined to buy a quantite of Sables, minding to bring them into Italie, and to gaine greatly by them. And after much practising in the matter, where he could not himselfe go into Moscouia, because of the warre betwixt the King of Polonia & the Duke of Moscouia, he tooke order by the meane of some of the Country, that vpon a day appointed, certaine merchant men of Moscouia shoulde come with their Sables into the borders of Polonia, and hee promised also to

bee there himself to bargain with them. This merchant man of Luca traauailing then with his companie towards Moscouia, arriued at the ryuer of Boristhenes, which he founde hard frozen like a marble stone, and saw the Moscouites which for suspicion of ye war were in doubt of the Polakes, were on the other syde, and nearer came not than the breadth of the ryuer. So after they knew the one the other, making certaine signes, the Moscouites beganne to speake aloud, and tolde the price how they woulde sell theyr Sables, but the colde was so extreme, that they were not vnderstoode, because the wordes before they came on the other syde where this Merchiant of Luca was and his interpreters, were congeled in the ayre, and there remayned frozen and stopped. So that the Polakes that knew the maner, made no more adoe, but kyndled a great fyre in the myddest of the Ryuer (for to theyr seeming that was the poynte whereto the voyce came hote before the frost tooke it) and the riuier was so thicke frozen, that it did well beare the fire. When they had thus done, the wordes that for space of an houre had bene frozen, began to thaw, and came downe, making a noyse as doth the snow from the Mountaynes in May, and so immediately they were well vnderstood: but the men on the other side were first departed: and because he thought that those wordes asked too great a price for the Sables, he woulde not bargain, and so came away without. Then they laughed all.—Castiglione's 'Courtier,' translated by Thos. Hoby, book ii. k viijb.

AYEAHR.

[The story appears in Munchausen.]

ERROR IN 'POLIPHILI HYPNEROTOMACHIA.'—I have not seen mentioned in any bibliographical work a typographical error which was made by the compositor in the first edition of that covetable book 'Poliphili Hypnerotomachia,' Aldus, 1499, but was discovered in time to be clumsily corrected. On fo. 5a occurs the second title: 'Poliphili Hypnerotomachia, vbi | humana omnia non nisi ro- | mnivm esse ostendit. at | qve obiter plurima | scity saneqvam | digna com- | memo- | rat.' The word *qvam*, following the word *sane*, was evidently misprinted in the first instance *qve*. The error was discovered before some, at any rate, of the copies were issued, and was corrected by the erasure of the *e*, and the printing in by hand with separate types of the letters *am*, the alteration detracting from the beauty of the page. This is, at any rate, the case in my own copy, and in some others which I have seen. Some of your readers may have noticed the defect in other copies. J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

"RIGADOON."—The account of this word in the French dictionaries does not take us very far. Hatzfeld gives it as *rigaudon* or *rigodon*, and derives it from *Rigaud*, the name of a dancing-master. The fact is that the word is Provençal, and the full history of it is given by Mistral in his 'Prov. Dictionary.'

He tells us that *Rigaud* was a dancing-master of Marseilles, and that in the South of France the dance became so licentious that it was prohibited by the Parliament of Provence in a decree dated 3 April, 1664. This gives us a fixed date, from which we may infer that the dance came in about 1660-3. Hatzfeld merely tells us that the spelling *rigodon* occurs in 1696; but it is obvious that the dance was older. Mistral tells us even more; for he says that *Rigaud* is a family name in the South of France. I think it answers to a Germanic name of which the A.-S. form would be *Ricweald*, latinized as *Ricoaldus*; see Förstemann.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW" IN ITALIAN.—The *Tribuna*, describing the recent visit of Victor Emmanuel III. to London, says:—

"L' impressione prevalente del popolo Inglese quale è? Ve la indico con una frase popolare in Inghilterre: 'Il Rè è un gran simpatico compagno.'"

This translation of "a jolly good fellow" into the tongue of Dante ought to be recorded in your columns. Q. V.

"ADDING INSULT TO INJURY."—This proverbial phrase has not yet, I think, had its history traced in 'N. & Q.' It seems to have its origin in a line of Phædrus (v. iii. 5):—

Iniuriæ qui addideris contumeliam.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

AYLSHAM CLOTH.—Aylsham, in Norfolk, in the fourteenth century produced linen and canvas of such superior make that they were known simply as "Aylsham." Owing to an old spelling, "Eylsham," the place has not always been recognized, wherefore these few notes may be presented together.

Dr. Rock, in his little book 'Textile Fabrics,' 1876, p. 64, says:—

"For the finer sort of linen Eylsham or Ailsham in Lincolnshire was famous during the fourteenth century. Exeter Cathedral, in 1327, had a hand towel of 'Ailsham cloth.'"

"Eilsham canvas" is mentioned in Hist. MSS. Com., Fourth Report, p. 425 (Rye, 'Norfolk Topog.,' 1881, p. 10).

In 1300 Edward I. granted a tax on certain things to the men of Carlisle, to repair the bridge there; one item is "de qualibet centena lineæ telæ de Aylesham venali j denarium" ('Letters from Northern Registers,' 1873, Rolls Series, p. 140).

The inventory of Thomas de Bitton, Bishop of Exeter, 1310, accounts for "j bolt et vj ulnis de Eylsham," and for "iij tuallis de Aylsham" (Camden Soc., New Series, x. 7, 9).

In 1337 six ells of "Aylsam" were bought

for the Prior of Durham ('Durham Account Rolls,' Surt. Soc., 100, p. 534; 103, p. 893, where a reference is given to Rogers, iv. 556).

Under 'Sanappus' Halliwell quotes, from a ballad of 1387, "towels of Elylyssham, white as the sea's foam."

W. C. B.

"SIT LOOSE TO."—The 'H.E.D.' has apparently no quotation for this. The nearest to it is from Churchill, 1763, "Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts," illustrating a sense marked obsolete. "To sit loose to the world" is, however, still a very common phrase in Methodist class-meetings.

C. C. B.

"YAWS": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—According to Rees's 'Cyclopædia,' 1819, this skin disease is "so called from the resemblance of its eruption to a raspberry, the word *yaw* in some African dialect being the name of that fruit." This etymology has been copied without suspicion by the 'Encyclopedic,' the 'Century,' and other great modern dictionaries. Nevertheless it is a blunder. Rees does not explicitly state his authority, but it appears from the context to be Dr. T. Winterbottom, 'Account of the Present State of Medicine among the Native Africans of Sierra Leone,' 1803, vol. ii. p. 154, where I find the following:—

"There is a modification of the venereal disease met with in Scotland which is called *sirens*, from a word in the Scots-Saxon language spoken in the Highlands signifying a wild raspberry, in Gaelic or Erse it is called *soucruu*, in some parts it is also called the *yaws*."

Rees evidently misread Winterbottom, who nowhere says that African *yaw* means raspberry, but, on the contrary, ascribes that sense to Gaelic *soucruu*, in more correct orthography *subhchraobh* or *sughchraobh*. What, then, is the true origin of *yaws*? The disease is called in British Guiana *yaws*, in Dutch Guiana *jaws*, in French Guiana *pians* (plural). My opinion is that these are all one word. The identity of *yaws* and *jaws* is obvious, and from *pians*, its nasal being a negligible quantity, they differ only by the loss of its initial, doubtless to be accounted for by the fact that we took the term not direct from French, but through the negro jargon. As to the origin of this *pians*, it is a Guarani word, one of those which the French borrowed from their quondam Brazilian colonies. Montoya, in his great thesaurus of the Guarani language, 1639, duly enters it as "*Piã, bubas, granos.*" JAS. PLATT, Jun.

DR. BRIGHT'S EPITAPH IN OXFORD CATHEDRAL.—On the memorial brass to the memory of my old friend Dr. Bright, Regius Professor

of Ecclesiastical History, in the south aisle of the Cathedral at Oxford, is inscribed the following: "State super antiquas vias, et videte quoniam sit via recta et bona, et ambulate in ea."

This is the Vulgate version of Jeremiah vi. 16, and the other day I found the passage cited in Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning':

"Surely the advice of the prophet is the true direction in this matter [then the above citation]. Antiquity deserveth that reverence that men should make a stand thereupon, and discover what is the best way; but when the discovery is well taken, then to make progression."—Book ii.

In Job is a similar passage (viii. 8-10), inscribed on Hearne's tomb in the churchyard of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

HORN DANCING.—The following paragraph may be interesting as recording a survival still with us:—

"The annual custom of horn dancing took place yesterday at Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire. The day, being Wakes Monday, was observed as a holiday, and the unique and droll terpsichorean event attracted quite a number of visitors from London, Liverpool, and the Potteries. The hobby-horse dancers started about nine o'clock, and after a preliminary canter in the village journeyed to Blythfield Hall, the seat of Lord and Lady Bagot, afterwards visiting the houses of the neighbouring gentry. Subsequently they returned to the village and danced up the principal street, receiving cakes and ale and money gifts. One of the troupe has performed for over fifty years. The old-world village presented quite a gay appearance, the green being occupied with swingboats, shooting galleries, and other shows."—*Liverpool Echo*, 8 September, 1903.

W. B. H.

MRS. CORNEY IN 'OLIVER TWIST.'—Mrs. Corney, matron of the workhouse where Oliver was born, first appears in chap. xxiii. (or book ii. chap. i. in *Bentley's Miscellany*, iii. 105, February, 1838). Probably her name was taken by Dickens from Mrs. Corney, 45, Union Street, Middlesex Hospital, landlady of Mrs. Hannah Brown, who was murdered by James Greenacre at his house in Carpenter's Buildings, Bowyer Lane (now Wyndham Road), Camberwell, on the night of 24 December, 1836. Mrs. Corney gave evidence at the trial on 10 April, 1837.

ADRIAN WHEELER.

HISTORY "MADE IN GERMANY."—At a banquet in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Hanover Regiment, which took place at Hanover on 19 December, 1903, the German Emperor made the following record: "I raise my glass in contemplation of the past, to the health of the German

Legion, in memory of its incomparable deeds, which, in conjunction with Blücher and the Prussians, rescued the English army from destruction at Waterloo."

RICHARD EDGCOMBE.

33, Tedworth Square, Chelsea.

"COUP DE JARNAC."—This expression is used by M. Jorevin, a French traveller, in a description of the "Bergiardin" (Bear Garden) in "Sodoark" (Southwark), published in 1672, and reprinted in the *Antiquarian Repertory* (ed. 1806), vol. iv. p. 549.

JOHN HEBB.

SOMERSET DIALECT.—Here are two choice specimens. "It do *vibrate* through," accounting for the oil dropped from the lamp. A trail of creeper for decorating the church would look so nice "*wrangling* round the Communion."

FREDERIC C. SKEY.

Weare Vicarage.

TACITUS AND THE 'GESTA ROMANORUM.'—The eighteenth tale in the 'Gesta Romanorum' is very like the story of Œdipus. In it the man who unwittingly slew his father is a soldier named Julian. The resemblance of his name to that of the soldier in the excerpt from Tacitus given 9th S. xiii. 105 is remarkable.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"LOMBARD."—Loftie, in his 'London,' vol. i. p. 158, notes that in the Hundred Rolls, 2 Edward I., several persons are cited as Lombards who were unquestionably of English birth and parentage. Among the number is Gregory de Rokesse, Mayor of London. Loftie adds, "A Lombard was probably by this time a money-lender, not a native of Lombardy."

M. D. DAVIS.

"RINGING FOR GOFER."—The *Daily Mail* of 5 November, 1903, is responsible for the following:—

"On six successive Sunday evenings, commencing twelve Sundays before Christmas, the church bells are rung at Newark-upon-Trent for one hour at a time, in compliance with the terms of a bequest left by a merchant named Gofor. Two centuries ago Gofor lost his way in Sherwood Forest, then infested by men of the baser sort. Just as he was giving himself up for dead, he heard the bells of Newark, and, guided by their sound, regained his road. In memory of his deliverance he left a sum of money to be expended in 'ringing for Gofor.'"

I do not find that this ancient custom has been recorded in 'N. & Q.,' and I therefore think it should appear therein.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

"MAGSMAN."—The following cutting from the *Daily Express* of 30 November, 1903, may be worth preserving in 'N. & Q.':—

"With the close of the racing season the card-sharper takes to confidence tricks. 'Confidence men' are called 'magsmen' in the vernacular of the police. The derivation of the term is interesting and instructive. In thieves' slang 'to mag' is to talk in a specious, oily manner. Hence the magsman is a swindler, who persuades gullible persons out of their possessions. His happy hunting-ground is the vicinity of the large railway stations where passengers book for long journeys."

W. CURZON YEO.

Richmond, Surrey.

['Slang and its Analogues,' by Farmer and Henley, gives the same derivation.]

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSION.—In 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' I. i. 207-8, is this couplet:—

What graces in my love do dwell
That he hath turn'd a heaven into a hell.

Marston, in the 'Malcontent,' I. ii. 43-4, has reversed the lines and given a garbled quotation:—

Your smiles have been my heaven, your frowns my hell:

O, pity then—grace should with beauty dwell.

Maquerelle undoubtedly recognized the allusion at once, for she immediately retorts:—

Reasonable perfect, by'r Lady.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

RAILWAY RELIC.—The following, from the *Liverpool Daily Post*, is worth a corner in 'N. & Q.':—

"Seventy years have elapsed since the trials took place of three locomotives, constructed as the result of a competition promoted by the then Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company. The last of these, the Novelty, has just been discovered at Rainhill. The three engines which took part in the 1830 trials were the Rocket, constructed by Stephenson; the Sanspareil, by Hackworth; and the Novelty, by Braithwaite and Ericson. The Rocket obtained the premium of 500*l.* as the most suitable locomotive to run on the line, having attained a speed of twenty-nine miles per hour. The greatest speed of the Sanspareil was less than twenty-three miles, and the Novelty had only covered three miles when the joints of the boiler gave way. At that time the Rainhill Gas and Water Company's premises, which adjoin the railway at Rainhill Station, were occupied by Mr. Melling as engineering works, Ericson and Melling being friends. The former left the Novelty there after its failure to gain the prize. The Rocket and the Sanspareil are both in South Kensington Museum, but the whereabouts of the Novelty could not be traced until recently, when it was found still working as a stationary engine, the wheels having been removed. This interesting relic will in all probability be placed side by side with its contemporaries at South Kensington."

W. D. PINK.

GREEN: ITS SIGNIFICANCE. (See 7th S. viii. 464; x. 141, 258; 9th S. viii. 121, 192; ix. 234, 490; x. 32, 133, 353; xi. 32, 254.)—Rafaello

Borghini, in the second book of his 'Riposo,' dedicated to Don Giovanni Medici, writes at great length as to the significance of colours. I extract what relates to green (ed. 1584, pp. 237-8):—

"Vsa la Chiesa Santa i paramenti neri nelle rogationi, e ne giorni di afflittione, e d'astinenza per li peccati, & in altri tempi, che hora non dico per venire a trattare del verde sesto colore. Questo perche non participa molto del nero non è così ignobile come il color nero, ben che sia men nobile degli altri colori: & alcuni vogliono, perche egli non è annouerato fra i quattro elementi, che egli sia di tutti il men pregiato; nondimeno egli rappresenta alberi, piante, prati, verde herbetto, e fronzuti colli, cose giocandissime, e diletteuoli alla vista; però non dee esser tenuto in poca stima. Significa allegrezza, amore, gratitudine, amicitia, honore, bontà, bellezza, e secondo la comune opinione speranza. Fra le pietre pretiose s'assomiglia allo smeraldo, fra le virtù dimostra la fortezza, fra pianeti Venere, fra metalli il piombo, nell'età dell'huomo la gioventù fino a trentacinque anni, nei giorni il giouedi, nelle stagioni la Primavera, ne' mesi il verde oscuro Aprile, & il verde chiaro Maggio, e ne' sacramenti il matrimonio. E' il verde di grandissimo conforto alla vista, e la mantiene, e consola quando è affaticata; e perciò gli occhi molto si diletmano, e si compiaciono del color verde. Vsa la santa Chiesa i paramenti nerdi nell'ottava dell'Epifania, nella Settuagesima, nella Pentecoste, nell'Auento, e ne giorni feriali, e comuni."

Q. V.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

SADLER'S WELLS PLAY ALLUDED TO BY WORDSWORTH.—I shall be obliged if any one can tell me what was the date of the play, founded on the story of John Hatfield and Mary of Buttermere, and produced at Sadler's Wells Theatre, to which Wordsworth alludes in the 'Prelude,' book vii. It must have been between 1803 and 1805, for the poem was finished during the latter year, and during the management of the Dibbins. In the Brit. Mus. collection of Sadler's Wells playbills I came across one in which was announced for 25 April, 1803, 'William and Susan,' the favourite burletta, in which are various views of the lake of Buttermere. Possibly this is the play in question.

H. W. B.

[No mention of this work occurs in the 'Biographia Dramatica' of Baker, Reed, and Jones, 1812.]

MILESTONES.—When did our forefathers begin to recognize the importance of accurately marking distances on our high roads?

Even in these days we are, as is well known, much behind our continental neighbours in this regard, as well as in that of "finger-posts" and like indicators. From the following paragraph, which I have found in the *London Evening Post* for 10 September, 1743, it would seem that the setting up, or at least the providing of funds for setting up, of milestones, even on such an important high road as that between Croydon and London, was at that time left to the public spirit of private individuals:—

"On Wednesday they began to measure the Croydon Road from the Standard in Cornhill and stake the places for erecting milestones, the inhabitants of Croydon having subscribed for thirteen, which 'tis thought will be carried on by the Gentlemen of Sussex."

W. MOY THOMAS.

FELLOWS OF THE CLOVER LEAF.—Information is sought as to the history of this society or order. On 17 May, 1866, Capt. Arthur Chilver Tupper, F.S.A. (when did he die and where buried?), exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries two small pewter flagons about 8 in. high. One was inscribed "Jochim Lvers 1645"; the other, "Peter Fisker 1645 Dit is Der Repper gesellen er klever Blat." Each bore L. S. and shield with castle as pewterer's mark. T. CANN HUGHES, F.S.A. Lancaster.

'ASTRÆA VICTRIX.'—Can you inform me where to find a poem entitled 'Astræa Victrix, or Love's Triumph,' by L. Willan, gent.? It was probably published about 1750 or later. I was born Willan, my grandfather being a certain Dr. Robert Willan, F.R.S., F.S.A., born at Sedbergh, Yorkshire. He practised in Bloomsbury Square, and died in 1812. My ancestors lived in or about Sedbergh for several hundred years, and Leonard and Lancelot were two family names. Willan is quite a Yorkshire name.

MARY AUGUSTA HOWELL.

Holy Trinity Parsonage, High Cross, Tottenham

SPEECH BY THE EARL OF SUSSEX, 1596.—I desire to know if there is in existence a perfect copy of "a speech by the Earl of Sussex at the tilt," 1596. There is a mutilated MS. of it in the Duke of Northumberland's collection. It begins: "Most divine, and more mighty than that queen to whom all other queens are subject." JOHN OATES.

Rutland House, Saltoun Road, S.W.

MAYERS' SONG. (See 3rd S. vii. 373.)—Is it possible to ascertain what was the musical rendering of this ballad? I am giving a paper on the Hertfordshire Mayers' Song shortly, and am anxious to have it sung by

a quartet in costume. For the benefit of those who may not be able to consult the above reference, I may be permitted to give the first verse as supplied by CUTHBERT BEDE:—

Here comes us poor Mayers all,
And thus we do begin
To lead our lives in righteousness,
For fear we should die in sin.

This song was, I believe, sung in some of the neighbouring counties—Cambridge, Bucks, and Bedfordshire.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

RIGHT HON. EDWARD SOUTHWELL.—I shall be glad to know who purchased the diary of the above, 1684-1716, at the sale of the Phillipps Library, Cheltenham. It mentions the writer's marriage with Miss Blaythwaite.

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

FRANCIS HAWES: SIR T. LEMAN.—I shall be glad of any information concerning: 1. Francis Hawes, of Berks, who died in 1764. He was a director of the South Sea Company, and had an elder brother Thomas. 2. Sir Thomas Leman, the last holder of the extinct baronetcy.

ANTIQUARY.

"AMPLE."—In the review of the December *Scribner* (9th S. xii. 480) occurs the sentence: "Views of Buda and Pest are not in colours, but are ample and very effective." Is not this use uncommon? Ample for what? The point would have escaped my notice but that I am acquainted with a family whose members use this word frequently with a meaning peculiar, I imagine, to themselves. The sensation experienced when cutting, or seeing some one cut, asunder a thick roll of butter, when the wheels of a cart cut through mud of the consistence of butter, or when one touches or presses velvet with the hand, is described by them as "ample." The associated idea appears to be that of prolonged, clinging resistance. They can afford me no particulars of the origin or descent of the word, but maintain that it has been handed down in the family for some generations.

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

QUESNEL.—Can any reader inform me of the existence of portraits in Scotland of about the time of James V. by Pierre Quesnel?

J. J. FOSTER.

SHAKESPEARE'S "VIRTUE OF NECESSITY."—Has any pedigree for the phrase "make a virtue of necessity" been discovered by Baconites? On p. 72 of "Gregori I. Papæ Registrum Epistolarum, Tomi I. Pars I. Liber I.-IV., edidit Paulus Ewald" (Berolini,

MDCCCLXXXVII.), there are the words "non hoc virtutis opere fieri." Here, however, *virtutis* perhaps means "of force," and *opere* is "of, i.e. by necessity," that is "willy nilly." A similar expression is probably to be found in many books written between the time of St. Gregory and Bacon. E. S. DODGSON.

"OMEGA," AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.—About fifty years ago a contributor to 'N. & Q.' signed with the Greek omega reversed. Is there any clue to his name nowadays? I.

"NOT ALL WHO SEEM TO FAIL."—Who wrote the following lines?—

Not all who seem to fail have failed indeed;
Not all who fail have therefore worked in vain.

There is no failure for the good and wise;
What tho' thy seed should fall by the wayside,
And the birds snatch it? Yet the birds are fed.

W. S.—R.

LEGEND OF THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE.—The Russian poet A. N. Maikov—a cosmopolitan writer, whose range embraced ancient and modern worlds, and who rendered old romances in charming classic verse—relates in song the following legend. Before the Council a grim doctor learnedly expounds John Hus's guilt and the appropriate sentence at wearisome length. Near the Emperor stands a youthful page, who finds the proceedings dull. As evening approaches something in the garden attracts him; he glances through the window and smiles. Involuntarily the Emperor's eyes follow the page; then the Pope's austere features relax, and soon the whole assembly of princes and prelates gaze towards the windows, enchanted by Philomel's song in the garden. Tender memories renew themselves in the minds of those stern ecclesiastics, and even the ruthless doctor stammers, blunders, and finally softens. Suddenly an old monk confesses that he was about to say "Hus is innocent" under the influence of the sweet melody, which must proceed from Satan himself. In horror the whole Council rose, sang "Let God arise," then bowed before the crucifix in prayer, and at last condemned Hus to the stake and anathematized the innocent nightingale. The supposed fiend fled from the garden, and dubious witnesses saw him pass over the lake in the form of a fiery flying serpent, scattering sparks in his rage.

Maikov's poem is entitled 'Prigovor' ('The Doom'), and I am endeavouring to render it in English. Is such a legend recorded elsewhere? FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.
Brixton Hill.

EJECTED PRIESTS.—On the accession of Queen Mary in 1553 many of the so-called "reforming clergy" were ejected from their livings. Where can a list of them and particulars be found?
I.

"DON'T SHOOT, HE IS DOING HIS BEST."—I should be glad if some one would inform me whether the following quotation comes from Mark Twain or Artemus Ward: "Don't shoot, he is doing his best." Is the quotation correct? Was the notice put over a new organist in a church in the Western States, or did it apply to a pianist in a drinking saloon?
H. M. C.

BAGSHAW.—Can any of your readers give me information respecting Samuel Bagshaw, who published at Sheffield, in 1847, a 'History, Gazetteer, and Directory of the County of Kent,' in two volumes? Did he produce any other works of a like character? I do not find his name in the 'D.N.B.,' nor in any local work with which I am acquainted.

CHARLES SMITH.

"FROM WHENCE."—In a review of my 'Romantic Tales from the Panjâb,' just published by Constable, exception was taken to my use, in one place, of the form "from whence." It occurs on p. 438, in the story of 'Puran Bhagat,' "Let me return from whence I have come." Now, of all Eastern stories, 'Puran Bhagat' is the most Biblical in motive and feeling, and I used the condemned form deliberately, not inadvertently, because I had in my mind such passages of the Bible as "The land of Egypt, *from whence* ye came out" (Deut. xi. 10), "*From whence* came they unto thee?" (Is. xxxix. 3) and many others. Shakespeare also uses this construction several times, as, for example: "Let him walk *from whence* he came, lest he catch cold on's feet" ('Comedy of Errors,' III. i. 37).

With this array of precedents, may I ask whether or not it is open to a modern writer, translating archaic tales into English, to make a discriminating use of the same form? I do not deny grammatical inaccuracy, but I hope the day is far distant when the old picturesque irregularities and licences of our beautiful English tongue shall all be ground down to the dead monotonous level of Académie French, for instance. Perhaps some contributors will also kindly mention, if possible, the earliest and the latest accepted work in which the locution *from whence* is to be found.

I may add that *from thence* also occurs in the Bible; for instance, twice over in 2 Kings ii.
CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

"GOING THE ROUND": "ROUNDHOUSE."—Is it not probable that the phrase "going the round," or "rounds," is much older than it looks, and that it had its origin in the watchman's rounds, that functionary sometimes announcing news over and above that which related to the weather? "To walk the round" often occurs in the plays of Massinger and his contemporaries. In 'The Picture,' for instance, a tragi-comedy, acted in the "Black Fryars" in 1636, we find (Act II):—

Dreams and fantastic visions walk the round.

In 'King John' (Act II. sc. ii.) the Bastard soliloquizes:—

And France, whose armour conscience buckled on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field
As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear
With that same purpose-changer, that sly devil,
. Commodity (*i.e.*, interest).

Here "rounding in the ear" means to whisper. An old phrase similar to our modern "going the round" was "to go current" or to "go *for* current": "A great while it went for current that it was a pleasant region" (Purchas, 'Pilgrimage,' p. 18).

Was not a roundhouse, by the way, so called from being a prison in which such lawbreakers were confined as were taken up by the constable or watchman on his *rounds*? Timbs, however, says that the watchhouse was called a roundhouse "because it succeeded the Tonel or Roundhouse; the tonel having been an old butt or hog'shead, or something in the shape of one." What authority had Timbs for saying this? Is it not an assumption based merely on the fact of the "Tun" in Cornhill having been built somewhat in the fashion of a tun standing on its bottom? And the roundhouses were generally either hexagonal or octagonal, I believe.
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MARRIAGE REGISTERS.—Are there any registers or records of the Fleet marriages, and especially of those performed by the chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, during 1754-5, after the passing of Lord Hardwicke's Act? What records exist of marriages in Guernsey, the Isle of Man, and Greta Green from 1754 to 1857?
THORNE GEORGE.
[For Greta Green registers see General Indexes.]

INTERMENT IN GRAVES BELONGING TO OTHER FAMILIES.—This practice is sometimes permitted, or even desired by friendly persons. Can any instances of it in Queen Elizabeth's time be given?
I.

JOHN HALL, BISHOP OF BRISTOL.—John Hall was Bishop of Bristol from 1691 to his

death in 1710. The 'D N.B.' makes no mention of his wife. What was her maiden name? When did he marry her? and where?

BERNARD P. SCATTERGOOD.

"O COME, ALL YE FAITHFUL." — Can MR. SHEDLOCK or some of your readers inform me as to the origin of the tune popularly known as the 'Portuguese Hymn'? There seems some reason for believing that the tune was written by John Reading, a pupil of Dr. Blow. In a notice of the Christmas service at the Roman Catholic Westminster Cathedral in the *Daily Telegraph* of 26 December last, it is stated:—

"Recently, it may be noted, the melody was restored to its simple form and key, and each of the eight verses being harmonized by a different British musician, the variety of treatment thus obtained proved exceedingly interesting."

N. S. S.

[See 'Adeste Fideles,' Fifth Series, (General Index.)

Replies.

HENRY, EARL OF STAFFORD, ON HIS FRENCH WIFE.
(9th S. xii. 466.)

THE eccentric provisions of Lord Stafford's will are known to students of Grammont, and the passage quoted by DR. FURNIVALL will be found in the introduction, p. xxv, of Mr. Gordon Goodwin's edition of the 'Memoirs,' published by Mr. A. H. Bullen in 1903. The exact date of the will is 2 February, 1699/1700, a year later than that given by DR. FURNIVALL. The earl subsequently added two codicils to his will, but no mention of his wife was made in either of them. He died without issue, 27 April, 1719, in his seventy-second year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He had been an adherent of James II., and followed his master to St. Germain-en-Laye, where on 3 April, 1694, he married Claude Charlotte, the elder of the two daughters of Philibert de Grammont and Elizabeth Hamilton. These two girls were described by the Marquis de Dangeau ('Journal,' i. 241) as great intriguers, and better known in society than many belles, though very ugly. They seem to have inherited the wit and vivacity of their father without partaking of the beauty of their mother. Claude, though not in her first youth, was eighteen years younger than her husband, and scandal had already been busy with her name in connexion with the young Duke of Orleans, afterwards the celebrated Regent. It is said that his mother, the Duchess of Orleans, whose maid of honour Mlle. de Grammont had been, persuaded

Lord Stafford to marry her. However this may have been, the union between a stolid, middle-aged Englishman and the lively daughter of a French father and a Scoto-Irish mother could hardly be expected to turn out happily. Lady Stafford, both in youth and age, was one of those characters that Thackeray was happy in depicting. Her girlhood was that of Beatrix Esmond; her old age that of the Baroness Bernstein, with a dash of Lady Kew. She probably had her husband in her thoughts when she uttered the words recorded by Lord Hervey in reference to Queen Caroline and George II.:—

"Pour moi, je trouve qu'on juge très mal—si cette pauvre Princesse avait le sens commun, elle doit être embarrassée dans sa situation; quand on a un tel rôle à jouer, qu'on doit épouser un sot Prince et vivre avec un désagréable animal toute sa vie privée, on doit sentir ses malheurs, et je suis sûre qu'elle est sottée, et même très sottée, puis qu'elle n'est pas embarrassée et qu'elle ne paraît point confondue dans toutes les nouveautés parmi lesquelles elle se trouve."

As things turned out, Lady Stafford, notwithstanding Lord Hervey's opinion of her judgment, was completely mistaken in her view of the situation. The queen, instead of vividly feeling her position in being yoked to so disagreeable a husband as George II., played her part through life with the cheerful and unembarrassed bearing that had distinguished her when she first made the acquaintance of the king, and succeeded in securing as much affection as it was in his power to give to any woman.

Lady Stafford, when in England, used to live at Twickenham, where she became on very intimate terms with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. When, in 1727, the old countess set out for France, Lady Mary wrote to her sister, the Countess of Mar, that her friend had carried half the pleasures of her life with her; she was more stupid than she could describe, and could think of nothing but the nothingness of the good things of this world. She relates the scandal that arose from the intimacy of the second Duchess of Cleveland with her husband's young kinsman, Lord Sidney Beauclerk, the father of Johnson's friend Topham, and sends her a copy of verses on the same theme, winding up with an ill-founded and ill-natured *mot* of Lady Stafford's. Walpole knew the old lady in his childhood, and averred that she had more wit than either of her neighbours, Lady Mary or the Duke of Wharton. She died in 1739, and her will, dated 13 May in that year, was proved three days later by Charles, Earl of Arran, to whom she left all her property.

The countess's younger sister, Marie Elisabeth, was born 27 December, 1667, and, having entered into religion, became the Abbess of Ste. Marie de Poussaye in Lorraine. She died before her parents in 1706, and, Walpole records that he was told by an old friend of hers, Madame de Mirepoix, the French Ambassadress, that she was ten times more vain of the blood of Hamilton than of an equal quantity of that of Grammont.* Lady Stafford seems to have been equally attached to the family of her mother.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"TATAR" OR "TARTAR" (9th S. xii. 185, 376).—I have read Dr. Koelle's article in vol. xiv. of the new series of the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society, and come to the conclusion that he belongs to that class of Orientalists of whom Voltaire made such fun in the preface to his 'Charles XII.' or 'Pierre le Grand,' I now forget which.

The "perhaps greatest Asiatic authority on the group of Central Asiatic languages" begins his disquisition with the *ex cathedra* statement that every one knows that formerly all Europe was agreed in saying and writing Tartar, and it is only in modern times that would-be clever folks have begun to substitute the incorrect form Tatar.† "All Europe" must be taken in a somewhat restricted sense, like "the British nation" in the famous manifesto issued by the three tailors of Tooley Street, because it never included Russia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, or Turkey. It must be assumed, therefore, that the learned Orientalist was not aware of this circumstance, or he would have made some attempt to explain why so many millions of Europeans, all of whom have been in close contact with the Tartars off and on for centuries, use the incorrect form. He gives some kind of explanation why the Tartars themselves, the Turks, Arabs, and Persians, do not use the right name; but as a matter of fact he has not produced a tittle of evidence to show that the form Tartar was used by any one else than the Armenians, the Greek and Latin writers, and the Western nations of Europe. France and England are still orthodox in this respect, but the Germans are gradually going over to the opposite faction. Even O. Wolff, although "on the right track of the etymology of the word Tartar," has

used the heterodox form in the title of his book, and wrote 'Geschichte der Mongolen oder Tataren' (Breslau, 1872). Dr. Koelle himself confesses that his views on the etymological nature of the name Tartar have resulted "merely" (*sic*) from his exhaustive study of the Tartar roots, and therefore rest on purely philological data, whilst every historical consideration seems to be opposed to them. When he asked Tartars what they called themselves, their reply invariably was "Tatar" or perhaps "Tattar." On one occasion only, two men who seemed to be more intelligent than the rest promised the Berlin doctor that they would make inquiries, and came back with the, to him, welcome news that they had consulted some old men of their tribe, who thought that the form advocated by him was the right one.

With regard to the allegation that the Chinese are mainly responsible for the use of the inaccurate form, Dr. Koelle seriously maintains that in the name of the village Ibn Taltal, near Aleppo in Asia Minor, the second word, not being Arabic, must "evidently" be the Chinese pronunciation of Tartar; but he does not explain how other geographical names like Tatar-Bazardjik, Tatar-Bunar, Tatar-Köi, Tatar-Mahallé, &c., have managed to escape the same fate.

Moreover, the doctor does not quote a single instance of the form Taltal from any genuine Chinese source. According to D'Herbelot, in the Chinese dictionaries Tata is the general term for all the *Tü* (=dogs), or barbarians, of the North. Dr. Koelle also quotes "Ta-che," "Ta-chin" (*i.e.*, Ta people), "Tache Linya" = the popular name of a certain Tartar Academician, "Tatal au lieu de Tatar"; but the form Taltal is evidently not to be found in any old Chinese source.

Dr. Koelle's explanation for the presence of the final *r* in Tatar may be ingenious, but is not convincing. Many Tartars, he states, undertook to write their language with Chinese characters. Now, if they found their name written as Tatal (not Taltal, be it noted) by the Chinese, this was a precedent which they were tempted to imitate, first in writing, and perhaps soon also in speaking; but as the Tartars did not share the inability to pronounce the letter *r*, they naturally said Tatar where the Chinese said Tatal. Thus the Tartars themselves fell into the habit of pronouncing their own name as Tatar, partly from writing it in Chinese characters, and still more from their daily intercourse with the Chinese.

This theory is evidently founded on an anecdote which I heard many years ago

* 'Letters of Lady M. W. Montagu,' ed. 1837, ii. 217-220; 'Letters of Horace Walpole,' Cunningham's ed., ii. 262; Toynbee's ed., iii. 64.

† But Dr. Koelle himself quotes from the sixteenth century 'Thesaurus' of Rob. Stephanus: "Tartari sive Tattari (*ῥάρταροι*), gens fera."

about a worthy German merchant who had business connexions in England, and one day came over to make their personal acquaintance. His name was Abel, which when pronounced in the Fatherland rimes very nearly with *marble*; but in England he found everybody called him Mr. Able, until at last he also "fell into the habit of pronouncing his own name as" Able, and had fresh visiting cards printed with his new name spelt *Teutonicè* "Mr. Ebel." To cut a long story short, in trying to spell his name as his English friends pronounced it, the poor German changed the spelling next to Mr. Ibel, Eibel, Eubel, Jubel, and finally wound up with Mr. Dschubel, after which he gave up all further attempts in despair.

To return to our Tartars. As the pronunciation of the first *r* presented to them no greater difficulty than the second, why did they perpetuate the wrong and "un-Tartar" form Tartar, and not revert to the original, the "unmutilated" form Tartar?

History, as we see and as Dr. Koelle himself confesses, is against him; but let us look into his etymological proof. The root *tar* means to draw (in German *ziehen*), to pull, to move on, to roam about, and the Tartar words derived from it are so numerous and of such miscellaneous meanings that they outnumber those of the corresponding German *Zug*, for enumerating all of which our worthy editor cannot spare the space, and the reader is therefore referred to—Mark Twain's 'Tramp Abroad.' Hence *tar-tar* is in Dr. Koelle's opinion a characteristic name for a people who constantly move from place to place, and it means *move-on-move-on*. Now *tat-ar* is also a genuine Tartar word; but it means *taster*, and consequently it is not to the doctor's taste, because it is not characteristic, and also because, when the Tartars pronounce their own name, "they do not say 'Tat-ar [nor Tar-tar] but Ta-tar [or Tat-tar]." We may now add Tatar is correct. Q.E.D. So much for the etymological proof.

With regard to the use of the form Tartar, as already stated, it is used by the Armenians, by mediæval Greek writers like Georgios Akropolita (A.D. 1203-61, but the modern Greeks have gone over to the heterodox party), by mediæval Latin writers, and by the Western nations of Europe, except some scholars like A. Schiefner, Vámbéry, and D....., the old author of 'Histoire des Tartars,' who know something about the Tartars. The advocates of the form Tatar maintain that the superfluous *r* was introduced by St. Louis (the king, not the bishop) to enable him to make a pun. When writing to his

mother Blanche, in 1241, he perpetrated the historic *jeu de mot*: "We shall either thrust back those whom we call Tartars into their own seats in Tartarus, whence they proceeded, or else they will transmit us all up to heaven." Dr. Koelle ridicules this explanation, and he may be right. I am absolutely neutral on this point, and will merely give a few more facts.

The Dominican monk Julian, who brought the first tidings of their approach to Hungary in 1237, calls them Tartari.

According to Matthew Paris, "Dicuntur autem Tartari a quodam flumine per montes eorum, quos jam penetraverant, decurrente, quod dicitur Tartar" ('Chronica Major,' Luard's edition in the Master of the Rolls Series, iv. 78).

There is a very suspicious letter, dated 10 April, 1242, "cujusdem episcopi Ungariensis [sic] ad Episcopum Paris[s]iensem," in which the name is Tartareus, and they are said to use Hebrew, not Chinese, characters (*litteras habent Judæorum*); *ibidem*, vi. 75.

Henry Raspe, Landgrave of Thuringia, also in 1242, writes, "dicti homines Tartari vocati."

The "Abbas Sanctæ Mariæ totusque conventus ejusdem loci, ordinis Sancti Benedicti in Hungaria commorantes," writes from Vienna on 4 Jan., 1242, "Tartari qui vocantur Ysmaelite." The convent has not yet been identified, and Ismaelite merchants were trading in Hungary in 1092, and whole Ismaelite villages were extant in that country in the reign of Coloman (1095-1116).

Jordan, provincial vicar of the Franciscans in Poland, in his letter of 10 April, 1242, also perpetrates the pun, "a gente Tartariorum, a Tartaro oriunda."

The Warden of the Franciscans at Cologne writes about them with some familiarity as the people "quos vulgariter Tartaros appellamus."

All these passages are to be found in vol. vi. of Matthew Paris's 'Chronicle' already referred to.

In conclusion, after having considered Dr. Koelle's paper we see that we cannot do better than imitate the Tartars' own pronunciation and call them Tatars henceforth.

L. L. K.

'THE ABBEY OF KILKHAMPTON' (9th S. xii. 381, 411, 488).—I have "The Third Edition, with Considerable Additions," of 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton; or, Monumental Records for the Year 1980,' &c., London, 1780. It contains 110 epitaphs.

I have also "The Abbey of Kilkhampton. An Improved Edition. London, Printed for

G. Kearsley, at Johnson's Head, No. 46 Fleet Street, MDCCXXXVIII. Price Half a Crown." The preface states: "The same Truth and the same Spirit which prevailed in the two parts of 'Kilkhampton Abbey' are blended in the continuation, and the whole is offered to the Reader in a single volume." It contains 200 epitaphs (the 110 contained in the edition of 1780 inclusive). The last epitaph ends, "Ob. 11 Aug., 1841"—obviously a mistake.

A copy of 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton,' described as an improved edition, 1788, was sold at auction in New York, March, 1892. In the sale catalogue the book is ascribed to Wm. Waring.

In a weekly publication entitled the *Devil's Pocket-Book* (London, 1786) is a series of articles entitled "Monumental Records: being intended as a Supplement to 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton.'"

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Bennett Building, New York.

"MOLUBDINOUS SLOWBELLY" (9th S. xii. 487).—Might one observe that the first portion of this elegant phrase is an erroneously anglicized form of "molybdenous," now a chemical term? According to current usage, therefore, Mo should replace Pb in the slow-belly formula.

J. DORMER.

EUCHRE (9th S. xii. 484).—Mr. R. F. Foster thinks this game is derived from spoil-five. Mr. C. H. Meehan says it was introduced by German settlers into Pennsylvania. Both are agreed that it is not derived from *écarté*. Mr. Foster points out that some features of the game resemble "trionphe," from which *écarté* is also derived. The earliest mention of euchre that I have found is in 'An Exposure of the Arts and Miseries of Gambling,' by J. H. Green (Philadelphia, 1843). The word is there spelt "eucré." (See also 7th S. vii. 307, 358.)

F. JESSEL.

THE WYKEHAMICAL WORD "TOYS" (9th S. xii. 345, 437, 492).—As I am asked for my opinion on this matter, I give it for what it is worth.

It is clear that the derivation from *toise*, a fathom, is a mere bad shot.

It is also obvious that Mr. H. C. Adams does not know Grimm's law, or he would not equate the "Dutch *tuychen*" (i.e. the Mid. Du. *tuychen*, Mod. Du. *tuig*) with the Gk. *τέχνα*, which is, of course, from a totally different root.

It also appears that Mr. Wrench has misunderstood the entry in the 'Promptorium,' and mixes up Anglo-French with Parisian.

The entry "*Teye*, of a cofyr," does not mean that *theca* or *teye* has the sense of coffer. It means that *teye* has the sense of the Lat. *theca*, "an envelope, cover, case, sheath," and refers to the cover of a coffer, not the coffer itself. Else why the word "of"? That this is the right sense of *theca* is clear from the fact that the modern E. form is *tick*, a case for a feather-bed or a pillow. And *tick* is not remarkably like the Winchester word either in form or sense. This Lat. *theca* became *teie* in Norman, and *teye* in Mid. English, and is (perhaps) obsolete, unless a trace of it appears in the unpublished part of the 'Eng. Dial. Dict.' The foreign form was *toye* or *toie*; for examples see *tuie* in Littré; but *toye* was altered to *taie* in the eighteenth century, as in modern French. I can find no proof of the introduction of this F. *toye* into England at any date, and I greatly doubt the derivation from this source. To say that *toie* comes "regularly" from Lat. *theca* is to ignore the most marked distinction between the French of England and that of France.

I cannot at all understand why the word may not be a peculiar use of the common E. *toy*, which is at least as old as 1530 (see Palsgrave). And this corresponds to Du. *tuig*, which becomes *Zeug* in German, and is a word of very wide application.

The peculiar principle on which Godefroy's 'Old French Dictionary' is written deserves reprobation. I look out *toyette*, and am referred to *taiete* in the Supplement; but there is no such word there. All that I find there is *taie*, for which I am referred to *teie*. But of course *teie* is not there either.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

ISLAND OF PROVIDENCE (9th S. xii. 428).—There are two Providence Islands, about which there has been much confusion. One (now called Old Providence Island) lies east of the Mosquito Coast between 13° and 14° N. latitude and 81° and 82° W. longitude. This is the island referred to by LOBUC. It was granted 4 December, 1630, to the Earl of Warwick, Sir Edmund Mountford, John Pym, and others (of whom the Earl of Arundel was not one); and John Pym was the treasurer of the company. Proposals to sell the island to the Dutch were entertained between 1637 and 1639; in 1641 it was taken by the Spanish, in 1666 it was retaken by the English, it again fell into the hands of the Spanish, and in 1671 was once more recaptured by the English. Much information in regard to this island will be found in the 'Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574-1660.'

The other (now called New Providence

Island) is one of the Bahamas, and was granted 1 November, 1670, to the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Ashley, and others.

When the late W. N. Sainsbury edited (in 1860) the above-mentioned volume of State Papers, he confused the two islands, and spoke of "the Bahamas, or the plantation of Providence, as the principal island was called" (p. xxv), when in reality the Providence Island off the Mosquito Coast was meant. Later, at the request of General Lefroy, Governor of the Bermudas, Mr. Sainsbury examined into the matter closely, detected his mistake, and in the *Athenæum* of 27 May, 1876, pp. 729-30, the two islands are carefully differentiated.

ALFRED MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

CELTIC TITLES (9th S. xii. 367).—The eldest sons of the following Scotch peers are bearers of the courtesy title of Master, in addition to their prefix of Honourable:—

Viscount Falkland, Master of Falkland.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Master of Burleigh.

Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Master of Belhaven.

Lord Colville of Culross, Master of Colville.

Lord Elibank, Master of Elibank.

Lord Kinnaid, Master of Kinnaid.

Lord Napier, Master of Napier.

Lord Polwarth, Master of Polwarth.

Lord Rollo, Master of Rollo.

Lord Ruthven, Master of Ruthven.

Lord Saltoun, Master of Saltoun.

Lord Sempill, Master of Sempill.

Lord Sinclair, Master of Sinclair.

Lord Torphichen, Master of Torphichen.

Baroness Kinloss, Master of Kinloss.

There is Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., known as the "Knight of Kerry."

THORNE GEORGE.

MADAME DU DEFFAND'S LETTERS (9th S. xii. 366, 438).—I was glad to read the letters concerning the Begum of Bhopal. I remember seeing her Highness—as far as she could be seen—perched in a howdah on top of an elephant at Delhi in 1862, when two regiments had the honour of marching past the Begum—whether the present princess or her successor I cannot say; but I never imagined for a moment that this noble woman had anything to do with the Begum Sumroo, adoptive mother of Mr. Dyce Sombre.

GEORGE ANGUS.

St. Andrews, N.B.

To my reply on this subject it may be as well to add a postscript to the effect that in strict accuracy Mr. Dyce Sombre was not the adopted son of the Begum Sumroo, but was

in fact her step-grandson, and was by her constituted her co-heir, along with certain other members of his family.

PATRICK MAXWELL.

Bath.

I am obliged to the two correspondents who have been good enough to correct my mistake as to the Begum of Bhopal, and apologize for having made it. The mistake is, after all, a trifling one, and I cannot agree that in confounding the Begum of Bhopal with the Begum of Sardhāna I have been guilty of profanity, nor can I agree in the depreciatory estimate of the character of the latter indulged in by one correspondent.

Zeibool-nissa, Begum of Sardhāna, whatever her origin, was a very remarkable woman, who commanded an army after the death of her husband, the Belgian soldier of fortune Reinhardt, and governed her extensive territory for many years with moderation and ability. Sir William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India, on resigning his post in 1835, addressed to the Begum the following letter, which attests the esteem in which she was held by the British Government:—

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND, — I cannot leave India without expressing the sincere esteem I entertain for your Highness's character. The benevolence of disposition and extensive charity which have endeared you to thousands have excited in my mind sentiments of the warmest admiration; and I trust you may yet be preserved for many years, the solace of the orphan and widow, and the sure resource of your numerous dependants. To-morrow morning I embark for England, and my prayers and best wishes attend you, and all others who, like you, exert themselves for the benefit of the people of India.

I remain, with much consideration,

Your sincere friend,

M. W. BENTINCK.

Calcutta, March 17, 1835.

The person to whom this letter was addressed must have been no ordinary woman. I may add that the Begum Sombre was a Catholic, and that on the second anniversary of her death a solemn requiem was performed at Rome, and Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman preached a sermon in which he extolled the deceased Begum for her charities and toleration.

JOHN HEBB.

The history of Begum Sumroo and Dyce Sombre may be read at some length in 8th S. vii. 269, 309, 375, 479; x. 83. I may add references to the *Illustrated London News*, 6 Nov., 1847, p. 291; 12 July, 1851, p. 42; and 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xvi. 281.

W. C. B.

GEORGE ELIOT AND BLANK VERSE (9th S. xii. 441).—Monotony in decasyllabic lines may be avoided, not only by "variety in

the incidence of the accent," but by variety in the place of the cæsura. Thus:—

Remote, unfriended, | melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheldt | or wandering Po,
Or onward | where the rude Carinthian boor
Against the houseless stranger | shuts the door,
Or where Campania's plain | forsaken lies,
A weary waste | expanding to the skies.

The normal division of the syllables may be said to be five-five, and the permissible variations to be four-six, six-four, three-seven, and seven-three.

The skilful reader, by judicious pauses and suitable accelerations and retardations, makes the two divisions of each line occupy the same *time*; and the skilful versifier so arranges his words that the pauses, &c., may seem to arise out of the meaning to be expressed, and not to have been merely dictated by the exigencies of the metre. C. J. I.

'PRACTICE OF PIETY' (9th S. xii. 485).—This was perhaps the most popular devotional book of the seventeenth century. It was translated into several languages, and was carried almost by everybody everywhere. It was written by Lewis Bayly; see 'D.N.B.' iii. 449; 'N. & Q.' 6th S. xii. 321.

W. C. B.

[MR. W. B. GERISH sends the same information.]

JACOBIN: JACOBITE (9th S. xii. 469, 508).—There is a work, doubtfully attributed to Defoe, entitled 'Hannibal at the Gates; or, the Progress of Jacobinism,' and published in 1712. But Defoe does not, so far as I am aware, use this spelling. J. DORMER.

FLAYING ALIVE (9th S. xii. 429, 489).—If there is any truth in the following story, told by Geoffrey of Monmouth, flaying alive was not peculiarly Oriental:—

"In his days [King Morvid's] did a certain king of the Moranians land with a great force on the shore of Northumberland.....Morvid thereupon, collecting together all the youth of his dominions, marched forth against them, and did give him battle.....and when he had won the victory not a soul was left on live that he did not slay. For he commanded them to be brought unto him one after the other that he might glut his blood-thirst by putting them to death, and when he ceased for a time out of sheer weariness, he ordered them to be skinned alive, and burned after they were skinned."

E. MARSTON.

St. Dunstan's House.

FABLE AS TO CHILD-MURDER BY JEWS (9th S. xii. 446, 497).—As MR. HUTCHINSON gives no reference to John Aubrey (whom he calls John Audley), it may be worth while to record that the story to which he alludes is to be found in the 'Letters,' vol. ii. pp. 492-4.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND NEW HALL, ESSEX (9th S. xii. 208, 410, 477, 496).—MR. HOOPER says, "Elizabeth gave New Hall to the Earl of Sussex." I assume that this New Hall is not "Newhall Josselyne, co. Essex." D.

FOLK-LORE OF CHILDBIRTH (9th S. xii. 288, 413, 455, 496).—Swift alludes to the parsley in the following ('Letters,' vol. ii. p. 241, London, 1768) 'Receipt for stewing Veal':—

Take a knuckle of veal:
You may buy it or steal it.

Then what's joined to a place,
With other herbs muckle;
That which killed King Will,
And what never stands still.
Some sprigs* of that bed
Where children are bred, &c.

IBAGUÉ.

DR. PARKINS (9th S. xii. 349).—The 'D.N.B.' knows him not, but it has coigns for less remarkable men. The only way in which I can help your correspondent is by quoting a communication of Mr. J. Beale (at one time a contributor to these columns) to the *Grantham Journal* of 24 August, 1878:—

"The following titular paradigm of a pamphlet now before me may form a suitable note for remarks:—'Ecce Homo! Critical remarks on the infamous publications of John Parkins, of Little Gonerby, near Grantham; better known as Doctor Parkins; who impiously and blasphemously styles himself The Grand Ambassador of Heaven! particularly in his Cabinet of Wealth, Celestial Warrior, and Book of Miracles; in which he pretends to Command the Angels of Heaven, to Avert the Evils of Human Life, to Work Miracles, to Cast out Devils, to Destroy Witches, to Foretell Future Events, &c., &c., being an attempt to expose the falsehood of his pretensions, and to prove that the only design of his writings is to beguile the weak and ignorant, and to promote the sale of (what he calls) his Holy Consecrated Lamens, founded on the absurd principles of Astrology. Interspersed with anecdotes. [Then a Greek quotation from Acts xiii. 10; next a quotation from Shakspear; and then a quotation from Dr. Adam Clarke.] Grantham: printed for, and published by the author, and may be had of all booksellers. Storr, printer, Grantham.' I understand that the book was printed at the premises now occupied by Mr. Bushby in Vine Street; and that the name of the author was Weaver, in some way connected with the printing office. The selling price was 1s. 6d. Its title—Address 'To the Great Ambassador of Heaven!' dated '—near Grantham, 4th August, 1819,' and preface take up pages i-vii, contents ix, x, and 'Ecce Homo' with 'addendum,' pages 1-72. The 'Doctor' is stated to have been the author of 'The Cabinet of Wealth,' 'Key to the Wise Man's Crown,' 'Young Man's Best Companion,' 'Complete Herbal and Family Physician,' 'Book of Miracles,' and several other valuable and useful publications, besides 'The Celestial Warrior' (p. 45). His

* "Parsely. Vide Chamberlayne."

character, however, is thus summarized by Weaver in his 'conclusion' (p. 69)—'The first step Perkins made towards his present height of blasphemy and imposture, was to dignify himself with the title of Doctor, and to commence watercaster, astrologer, and fortune-teller, but he was then consulted only by silly servant girls who wanted sweethearts and brainsick lovers pining after maids. A temporary suspension being given to his practice in 1810 at the Grantham Sessions, he invented the system of Lamenism, or spiritual astrology, in the hope of evading further interruption from the law; and by one bold stroke after another, arrived at his present pitch of worthless popularity.' Mr. Healey, hair-dresser, &c., Market-place, kindly lent me the pamphlet for perusal, &c., and it is now in his possession should any one wish to see it.—J. BEALE."

ST. SWITHIN.

'MY OLD OAK TABLE' (9th S. xii. 448, 514).—'The Oak Table,' or 'My Oak Table,' was sung erroneously to the tune of "My lodging is on the cold ground." The true tune is Charles Dibdin's, belonging to the year 1799, sung in his entertainment named 'Tom Wilkins,' at Leicester Place, one of the "Sans Souci." The song for which it was composed was 'The Last Shilling,' the words beginning thus:—

As pensive one night in my garret I sat,
My last shilling produced on the table,
"That advent rer," cried I, "might a history relate,
If to think and to speak it were able."
Whether fancy or magic 'twas play'd me the freak,
The face seem'd with life to be filling,
And cried, instantly speaking, or seeming to speak,
"Pay attention to me, thy Last Shilling."

Three stanzas follow, worth giving, should the Editor of 'N. & Q.' permit, varying the theme, but adopting the manner of Charles Dibdin's 'Last Shilling,' and keeping to the same tune (see the music of it in vol. ii. pp. 238-40 of G. H. Davidson's 'Songs of Charles Dibdin, with music arranged by George Hogarth,' London, 1848 edition). Genial Tom Hudson, author of 'Jack Robinson' and many other popular ditties, wrote and sung 'The Oak Table' in 1822. He printed it in the 'Fourth Collection of his Songs,' p. 23. Here are the words:—

THE OLD OAK TABLE.

(Tune of Charles Dibdin's 'The Last Shilling.')

I had knock'd out the dust from my pipe t'other night,

Old Time towards midnight was creeping;
The last smoke from its ashes had taken to flight,—
I felt neither waking nor sleeping;

When a voice loud and hollow, and seemingly near,—

You'll say 'twas a dream or a fable,
Directed towards me, said, audibly clear,
"List, list, list to me, thy oak table!"

"I was once of the forest the monarch so bold,
Nor tempest nor storm made me tremble;
And oft, very oft, the famed Druids of old
Would under my branches assemble:

Their mysterious rites they'd perform before me,—
Those rites to unfold I am able;
But be that now forgot,—I was then an oak tree,
And now I am but an oak table.

When the axe brought me down, and soon lopped
was each bough,

And to form a ship I was converted,
Manned by true hearts of oak the wide ocean to plough,

And by Victory never deserted. (*Bis.*)
But worn out by Time, and reduced to a wreck,
Bereft of my anchor and cable,
A carpenter bought me, and with part of my deck
Made me what you see now—an oak table.

Now thrust in a corner, put out of the way.—

But I fear I your patience am tiring,—
I expect nothing less than, some forthcoming day,
"To be chopped up, and used for your firing."

"No, never!" cried I, as I started awake,
"I'll protect thee, so long as I'm able;
And each friend that my humble cheer will partake
Shall be welcome around My Oak Table!"

Written by Tom Hudson, 1821.

They sang good songs in those days eighty
years ago. J. WOODFALL EBSWORTH.
The Priory, Ashford, Kent.

DR. DEE'S MAGIC MIRROR (9th S. xii. 467).—
The following quotation from the 'D.N.B.'
article on the astrologer may perhaps be
useful in illustration of Mr. PAGE'S interest-
ing note:—

"The magic mirror, a disc of highly polished
cannel coal, was preserved in a leathern case, and
was successively in the hands of the Mordaunts,
Earls of Peterborough, Lady Elizabeth Germaine,
John, Duke of Argyll, Lord Frederick Campbell,
and Mr. Strong of Bristol, who purchased it at the
Strawberry Hill sale in 1842, though another account
states that it was then acquired by Mr. Smythe
Pigott, at the sale of whose library in 1853 it passed
into the possession of Lord Lonsborough (*Journal*
of British Archaeological Assoc., v. 52; 'N. & Q.,'
3rd S. iv. 155). Dee's shew stone, or holy stone,
which he asserted was given to him by an angel, is
in the British Museum. It is a beautiful globe of
polished crystal, of the variety known as smoky
quartz (*Archaeological Journal*, xiii. 372; 'N. & Q.,'
7th S. iv. 306)."

I may add that one day at the end of
October last I was shown by a lady (born
Napier), who lives at the extreme south-
western corner of Cambridgeshire, a crystal
globe (pierced through the middle) which
once belonged to Dr. Dee. It had been, I
understand, one of four similar holy stones,
and was purchased at the Strawberry Hill
sale. A. R. BAYLEY.

On 22 November, 1592, Mr. Secretary
Walsingham and Sir Thomas Gorges were
appointed by Queen Elizabeth commissioners
"to hear the grievances of Dr. Dee, the
German conjurer, and repaired to his house
at Mortlake, Surrey, for that purpose, to
understand the matter, and the cause for

which his studies were scandalized." Dr. Dee's methods must have been highly approved of by these two long-headed commissioners, for the queen afterwards sent Dee 100 marks by the hands of Sir Thomas Gorges.

THORNE GEORGE.

CROWNS IN TOWER OR SPIRE OF CHURCH (9th S. xii. 485).—The spire of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle (a cathedral since 1882), built in 1474, is 200 ft. high, and, being supported by flying buttresses, is a unique feature in English cathedral churches. It seems to have inspired the similar spires at St. Giles's, Edinburgh; the Tron Church, Glasgow; King's College, Aberdeen; and Wren's poor copy at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London. The still existing towers of Linlithgow and Haddington once possessed other editions of this Newcastle crown. The south-western tower of Rouen Cathedral, the Tour de Beurre, is surmounted by an octagonal lantern, which in its turn is finished by a carved parapet, said to represent the ducal coronet of Normandy. A beautiful drawing of this tower exists, made by Ruskin in 1835 under the influence of Prout. Begun in 1487 and completed in 1507 by Jacques le Roux the Tour de Beurre contained the great bell "Georges d'Amboise," the largest outside Russia, which cracked with grief in 1786 at being called upon to ring for Louis XVI.

A. R. BAXLEY.

[R. B-R mentions the spires at Newcastle and Aberdeen.]

"**GOD'S SILLY VASSAL**" (9th S. xii. 447).—In September, 1593, when, after the Reformation, things were unsettled, the Provincial Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at St. Andrews and excommunicated the Catholic lords, who a year afterwards fled from Scotland, but were recalled in 1596. The General Assembly, suspecting that James VI. favoured the lords, resolved to learn the truth from himself, and in September commissioned Andrew Melville (Rector of the University of St. Andrews) and others to appear before his Majesty at Falkland Palace. The king received them, but plainly showed he was in no mood to brook interference, and declared their coming to be without warrant and seditious. This was more than the redoubtable Andrew could submit to. James Melville, who was present, says in his 'Autobiography and Diary' (Edinburgh, 1842) that thereupon Mr. Andrew "brak out upon the king in sa zealus and unresistible a maner, that, howbeit the king used his authority in a most colerik maner, Mr. Andrew bore him down,"

and declared his warrant to be from the mighty God, calling the king but God's silly vassal, and, taking him by the sleeve, told him, in no measured language, that there were two kings and two kingdoms in Scotland. There was Christ Jesus the King and his kingdom the Kirk, whose subject King James was, and of which kingdom he was not a king, nor a lord, nor a head, but a mere member. He also told the king that when he was in his "swadling-cloutes" the Kirk ever looked after his welfare, and would not permit him now to be drawn to his own destruction by the "devillische and maist pernicious Counsall" he had about him: and much more to the like effect. In the end the king gave way, and dismissed them pleasantly, and protested that the lords would get no grace at his hands till they had satisfied the Kirk.

J. L. ANDERSON.

See P. Hume Brown's 'Hist. of Scotland,' ii. 224, and J. R. Green's 'Short History,' sec. v. chap. viii.

C. S. WARD.

[Replies also from MR. T. P. ARM-STRONG and G. H. W.]

BEADNELL (9th S. xii. 469).—I suggest that MR. SANDFORD should write to the members of the Beadnell family whose names he already possesses. Other references are: William H. Beadnell, picture-frame maker, Glasgow; James Beadnell, tailor, Leeds; William Ernest Beadnell, mechanic. Ince; Charles Marsh Beadnell, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., L.S.A. (1895), surgeon in the Royal Navy; and George David Beadnell, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin. (1872), in practice at Denman Island, British Columbia.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R. Hist.S.

This name does not occur in any directory I have been able to consult before 1839.

In the 'Royal Blue Books' for the years 1839 to 1842 are these entries:—

"Beadnell, John, Esq. 2 Lombard St; Tottenham, Middx.; Castel-y-Dale, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire."

"Beadnell, George, Esq. 2 Lombard St; Myfod, Montgomeryshire."

In the 'Royal Blue Books' for 1843 and 1844 George Beadnell appears as above, but John Beadnell's only address is Tottenham. In 1845 neither name occurs.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

I remember a Mr. Henry Beadnell, a proof-reader in the office of Messrs. Cox & Wyman, Great Queen Street, printers to the East India Company. He was a man of some culture, and published some works on typography, and a small volume of original verse and translations. There is a Mr. H. J.

Llewellyn Beadnell in the Ministry of Public Works, Egypt, Geological Survey Department.
JOHN HEBB.

EPIGRAM ON MADAME DE POMPADOUR (9th S. xii. 447).—It has been suggested that a line of Frédéric the Great against the Abbé de Bernis caused France to go against Prussia. If an epigram on Madame de Pompadour cannot be found, it may be worth while to quote the following; for it is possible that Carlyle made a mistake, and confounded Madame de Pompadour with her ally, the Abbé de Bernis:—

“Frédéric, à la fin d'une Épître au comte Gotter, où il décrit les détails infinis du travail et de l'industrie humaine, avait dit:—

Je n'ai pas tout dépeint, la matière est immense,
Et je laisse à Bernis sa stérile abondance.

On a supposé que Bernis connaissait cette Épître, et que c'avait été le motif qui lui avait fait conseiller à Versailles d'abandonner le roi de Prusse et de s'allier avec l'Impératrice. Turgot, dans des vers satiriques anonymes qui coururent tout Paris, et qui étaient au vif les désastres flétrissants dont la guerre de Sept Ans affligeait la France, s'écriait:—

Bernis, est-ce assez de victimes ?

Et les mépris d'un roi pour vos petites rimes
Vous semblent-ils assez vengés ?”

Sainte-Beuve, 'Causeries du Lundi, L'Abbé de Bernis.'

E. YARDLEY.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE (9th S. xii. 107, 215, 375).—It is also allowable, though by no means a general custom, to publish the banns of marriage after the Nicene Creed, and on my last visit to Oxford I heard the publication in this place at the church of St. Peter-in-the-East.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"PAPERS" (9th S. xii. 387).—Here are examples of the use of the word "papers," the extracts being made from 'Newton Forster,' by Marryat, published in Paris, Baudry's European Library, 1834, though the edition is not given:—

"I will just speak a word or two to my father, and be on board in less than half an hour." "I will meet you there," said Hilton, "and bring your papers."—Chap. vii. p. 50.

"Newton.....made all haste to obtain his clearance and other papers from the custom-house..... With his papers carefully buttoned in his coat, he was proceeding to the boat at the jetty."—Chap. ix. p. 63.

"There are my papers, sir, my clearance from the custom-house, and my bill of lading."..... "I observe," replied the captain, examining the papers, "they appear to be all correct."—Chap. xi. p. 73.

MAUD CALLWELL.

"BOAST": ITS ETYMOLOGY (9th S. x. 444).—As to *boast* is to some extent to "boss it," to

push or press one's own claims forward, it seems worth while to consider, among the possible progenitors of English *boast*, the verb *boster*, recorded by Frédéric Godefroy as a variant of the mediæval French *bouter*, which he translates as meaning "frapper, heurter, renverser, presser, pousser." Godefroy gives only one quotation showing the use of this variant of the verb. To continue the Baskish vein, one may point to *boz*=glad, rejoiced, in Leizarraga's New Testament, 1 Cor. xvi. 17. It is certain that Baskish *z* had, and still sometimes has, the sound of *tz* as in German. Salaberry in his dictionary notes *botz* as meaning "voiz, suffrage." Castilian *voz*=voice would be baskonized by *boz*.

PROF. W. W. SKEAT connects Gothic *hwōpan*=to boast with English *whoop* and Dutch *hop* ('A Mæso-Gothic Glossary,' London, 1868). This strengthens the tendency to take *boast* for a derivative of *vor*. The word for *boast* in Romans xi. 18, 1 Cor. iv. 7, 2 Cor. v. 12, which are quoted by PROF. SKEAT under *hwōpan*, is *gloria* in the Baskish version of 1571. In 1 Cor. xiii. 3 Leizarraga did not, like Ulfilas, read *καυχῶμαι*, but *καυθήσομαι*.
E. S. DODGSON.

BIRCH-SAP WINE (9th S. xi. 467; xii. 50, 296).—John Evelyn in his 'Sylva' (book i. chap. xviii. § 8) gives a receipt for birch-sap wine, to which he attributes valuable medicinal properties. It is interesting to observe that in the same work he recommends sycamore-sap for brewing (chap. xiii. § 2), and, writing of the mountain-ash (chap. xvi. § 2), remarks:—

"Some highly commend the juice of the berries, which, fermenting of itself, if well preserved, makes an excellent drink against the spleen or scurvy: Ale and beer brewed with them, being ripe, is an incomparable drink familiar in Wales."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

London in the Time of the Stuarts. By Sir Walter Besant. (A. & C. Black.)

THIS handsome volume is a companion to the 'London in the Eighteenth Century' of the same author, for which see 9th S. xi. 98. In our notice of the previous volume we described the scheme of the undertaking to which both works belong, but were far from conjecturing the extent of the materials which had been collected. Jointly the volumes in question embrace the period between the accession of James I. and the passage of the Reform Bill. Should enough matter remain, as seems to be the

case, to cover the reign of the Tudors, with the close of the Wars of the Roses, the suppression of the monasteries, the Pilgrimage of Grace, the alternate persecutions of Lutherans and Catholics, the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and the intellectual and social upheaval under the reign of Elizabeth, we shall be content and thankful. Of this we hear nothing, however, at present, our immediate duty not extending beyond a welcome to the volume before us. Sufficiently varied and stimulating is the period dealt with to satisfy the most voracious appetite. Beginning with the Gunpowder Plot, the record includes the deaths, among others, of Walter Raleigh, Buckingham, Strafford, Laud, Monmouth, Lord Russell, and Algernon Sidney; the growth of difficulties between Charles I. and the civic authorities; the defeat, trial, and death of the king; the Commonwealth; the Protectorate, with all its attendant troubles; the Restoration; the great visitation of the plague; the Fire of London; the Titus Oates plot; the persecutions of Jeffreys; the trial of the bishops; the flight of James II.; and the accession of William and Mary, ending with the rule, outwardly placid, of Queen Anne. Here alone, without descending to events of secondary importance, is "ample space and verge enough." It would obviously be impossible, but for the limitations Sir Walter had imposed on his scheme, to comprehend within a single volume any summary, even the most condensed, of all the matters opened out by these things. The limitations in question include, however, the enforced avoidance of all historical treatment and the omission of all literary record. Such mention, accordingly, as is made of Milton is in connexion with religion, and not with literature, while names such as Donne, Cowley, Cleveland, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar are not to be found in the index. Differing in some respects from those in the volume on the eighteenth century, the divisions in the present book begin with the Stuart sovereigns, of each of whom—with, in the majority of instances, their consorts, mistresses, descendants, favourites, or counsellors—portraits are supplied. A second division includes religion, government, &c., and a third, manners and customs. Between the second and third divisions is intercalated an account of the great Plague and Fire, which is likely to prove the most generally interesting portion of the volume; and at the close comes a series of valuable appendices. In what is virtually the seventeenth century Sir Walter finds the City of London at the height of its political importance, and he advances the opinion that not even "when London deposed Richard II. and set up Henry IV. was the City so closely involved in all the events of the time as in the seventeenth century." It is also obvious that between the beginning of the century and its close is a vast breach, in which are included the Civil War, the Commonwealth, the Restoration, the Fire, and the final rejection of James II. and absolute rule, which events cover half the entire period. It is to a great extent true that the first half of the century is a continuation of the sixteenth, while, in a sense, the second half is a preparation for the eighteenth. These things only bear out what we have affirmed in connexion with the volume previously issued, that divisions such as are ordinarily used are purely arbitrary. In favour of the seventeenth century Sir Walter claims that it secured the country for two hundred years—and for an indefinite period beyond, so far as can be pro-

phesied—from the personal interference of the sovereign.

It is not in connexion with the greatest political events that the volume is most edifying. These are dealt with at full length in the histories to which one ordinarily has recourse. Sir Walter is a pleasant companion, however, when he is moved to indignation over the judicial murder of Alderman Henry Cornish or the burning alive of Elizabeth Gaunt, which, if performed centuries earlier, might have brought additional infamy on the executioners of Joan of Arc. A curious satirical print from the British Museum, given p. 115, illustrates the arrest of Jeffreys. Among the subjects discussed is witchcraft, which appears, naturally, under the head 'Superstition.' In the same chapter may be found many strange instances of credulity, some of which our author is disposed to regard as imposture. 'Sanctuaries' should be read in connexion with 'The Squire of Alsatia' and 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' In the chapters on 'The Plague' and 'The Fire of London' we naturally come upon traces of Pepys, Evelyn, and Defoe. In the case of the former a strange and little-known tract, entitled 'The Wonderful Yeare 1603,' is cited. A picture by Mr. F. W. W. Topham, showing 'A Rescue from the Plague,' is reproduced by the author's permission. As a rule it is to the less-known authorities and treatises that Sir Walter turns, and much of what he says will be new to the vast majority of readers. Once more the illustrations add greatly to the value of the work and to the delight of the reader. These are often from the Grace and the Gardner collections, and from the British Museum generally. Among the portraits reproduced is one of James I., after Paul van Somer, showing a wonderfully sensual and repulsive face, bearing out, apparently, the scandalous suggestion of Raleigh, which is said to have cost that great man dear. As in the previous volume, the matter is of varied interest and value, and the book may be read with unending edification and delight. That the third, and presumably concluding, portion will be called for is not to be doubted, and the owner of the perfect work will be able to boast of an illustrated chronicle such as has only become possible during the last decade. What we regarded as a wild dream of Sir Walter—to show in a connected form the evolution of the world of Victoria out of that of Elizabeth or her sire—seems on the point of realization.

The Blood Royal of Britain. Being a Roll of the Living Descendants of Edward IV. and Henry VII., Kings of England, and James III. of Scotland. By the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

THERE is no subject on which the opinions of men have changed more than family history and pedigree lore. In the eighteenth and earlier part of the nineteenth century such studies were held to form about the lowest stratum of useless knowledge. Sneers at them are met with continually in the literature of those days, and are generally pointless and stupid. A notable Welshman once said, and was admired for the sentiment, that "family pedigrees were but a web woven by nature in which the spider of pride lurked"; and Sir Walter Scott was sometimes made fun of, and at others denounced, because his verse and prose alike had a tendency to direct the thoughts of his readers to family history, heraldry, and allied sub-

jects. In its early days the Surtees Society was ridiculed in influential quarters for publishing ancient wills, which were regarded as quite useless for those who possessed even a little common sense; and the reverence shown for illustrious descent by Sir Francis Palgrave in more than one passage in his 'History of Normandy and England' was said, at the time of publication, to have injured the sale of the work. A happy change has, however, taken place, and in some degree, at least, we ought to thank our American cousins for the improvement. The educated classes of that great democracy were always free from some of those prejudices which overshadowed us, and were therefore anxious to connect themselves, not only in imagination, but in fact, with the families of the old land; so a large number of race-histories have been produced—some, it is true, executed on wrong lines, but others based on the soundest principles of modern research. We may safely say that no work of the nature of the one before us could possibly have come into existence half a century ago. The times were not ripe for it, nor was there a fitting architect to plan nor workmen to execute. It is the first book we have ever encountered wherein even an endeavour has been made to carry out on an extended and systematic scale the royal descents of the British people. The Marquis of Ruvigny does not go back beyond Edward IV. and Henry VII. He thus gives the families dependent from the Houses of York and Lancaster in the female lines, so far as unwearied research and hard work have enabled him to collect and arrange them. A like course has been pursued with regard to the descendants of James III. of Scotland. Many families inherit the blood of the Plantagenets and Stuarts without being aware of the fact; but the Marquis's labours will be of special advantage to those who, while aware of their royal ancestry, do not know the intervening links between themselves and their distinguished progenitors. We wish it had been possible for the author to begin his work at an earlier period—say with Henry II. Human life and energy have, however, their limitations; we therefore dare not complain. We are too glad that so large an instalment has been carried out and done so well. The author tells us in the preface some facts which we are sure are unrecognized by many who have a special interest in knowing them. He enumerates, for example, some of the world-renowned heroes, with all of whom the descendants of Henry VII. count kinship. He might have added others; but as it stands the catalogue is highly instructive. Among them occur Alfred the Great, St. Louis of France, Roderigo Diaz de Bivar (commonly known in England as the *Cid*), the Emperors of the East (Isaac II. and Alexius I.), and, by far the greatest of all, Charlemagne, to whom we owe the redemption of the greater part of the European continent from barbarism, and its return to such civilization as has been found attainable.

It has been commonly assumed by those who have never given attention to such subjects that royal descent is very uncommon, and that when it does occur it is found almost solely in the families of our older aristocracy, whose existence is well-nigh hidden in the crowded pages of the modern peerage. This is a strange mistake. We have personally known men and women in a very humble class of life whose descent from Alfred—and, indeed, from Odin and Arthur, if these latter be anything beyond

dream-figures—is as unimpeachable as that of royalty itself. The Marquis mentions a butcher, a gamekeeper, a glass-cutter, an exciseman, a toll-bar-keeper, a baker, and a tailor who are descendants, through the Seymours, of Mary, the younger daughter of King Henry VII.

In almost every direction care has been taken to make the work as complete as possible. Thus we have a little shield put against those persons who have a right to quarter the royal arms of the Plantagenets. It has often been assumed that all who inherit the blood have a right to the arms also; but this is a mistake, in order to guard against which we wish the author had explained what are the principles by which this right is protected. There is but one family—that of the Duke of Athol and his cousin Miss Caroline F. Murray—who have a right to this "unique distinction" three times over.

This great compilation is well worthy of an extended commentary. We hope it will excite others to imitate it, in directions which might be indicated. It must become a necessity for every one studying the history, and especially the local history, of the last four centuries.

MESSERS. ARROWSMITU, of Bristol, publish *A Patience Pocket-Book*, compiled by Mrs. Theodore Bent.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

SIR F. T. BEWLEY.—"Heardlome" shall appear next week.

P. P. A. ("The? sa. Quhat sa the? Lat them sa?").—In its familiar form, "They say," &c., it is the motto of Aberdeen University.

S. PEARCE.—The death of "Henry Seton Merriman" was noticed in the *Athenaeum* of 28 November last.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.—Please forward new address. A proof sent was returned through the Dead Letter Office.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries,'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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CAPT. GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY, 1765-1854.

THE following two letters have recently come into my possession. Their writer, Dawson Turner, a man of great taste and intense enthusiasm as a collector of autographs, is a familiar name to most. Capt. Manby, the addressee, deserves greater posthumous honours than have hitherto been accorded him. The inventor of apparatus for saving life from shipwreck, and author of a number of treatises on this and allied subjects, he had printed at Yarmouth in 1839 an octavo volume of very interesting reminiscences. This was not published. The author presented a copy to the British Museum, and his friend Dawson Turner, in addition to a unique copy on vellum, acquired the manuscript. It is this evidently that had been inquired after when the first letter was written; but about the same time, with a view to his biography being written, Capt. Manby had lent Turner a number of manuscripts and printed documents, letters, copies of correspondence, &c., collectively referred to as "Manbeiana." The only use made of this material was a memoir privately printed about 1851. For some reason this was suppressed. A copy included in the sale of

Dawson Turner's library (1853) was withdrawn, although printed in italics in the catalogue. In 1854 Capt. Manby died, and nothing more is heard of the "Manbeiana" until sold in 1859 as lot 292 in the sale of the manuscript library of Dawson Turner, fetching seventeen shillings only. The present possessor I cannot trace.

Athenæum, 15 Nov., 1851.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN MANBY,—In giving up to my son-in-law, Mr. T. Brightwen, the management of the Yarmouth Bank, I also relinquished to him the house, from which it was consequently necessary to remove my books and papers. These, therefore, have been carried to an empty house in Chapel Street, where they are under lock and key, and must remain so till I can come down and get a new house for myself and place them in it. This, I am sorry to say, is at present out of my power; for the severe illness with which I was attacked at Edinburgh so hangs upon me that I am forced to remain in London under medical advice, and nobody can find anything in my absence.

Still, though I cannot just now do what you wish, I feel that I can serve you more effectively. Tell the person who has been applying to you to call upon me at this home, and send me the name of the eminent publisher he proposes to employ, and I will see them both, and shall soon know if they propose what is likely to be honourable and profitable to you. If they do, I will gladly co-operate with them to the utmost extent of my power, but I too well know the state of the book-trade at the present time to have much hopes, and I far more fear that you are likely to be made a dupe of by some designing persons, just as has been already attempted in three or four previous cases from which I had the satisfaction of saving you.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

DAWSON TURNER.

The second letter is as follows:—

MY DEAR CAPTAIN MANBY,—Very glad indeed was I to find by your letter that you are now not only in the land of the living, but, apparently, in the enjoyment of good health, with the exception of your eyesight, which is always one of a man's first failings. Have no fear, I pray you, for the safety of anything relating to yourself that may be in my possession. What I am about to dispose of is only such of my printed books as I cannot store in this house.

Whatever concerns you, and whatever is private, is, as I informed you, safe nailed down and corded in boxes, but not at present here within my reach. I hope it may shortly be so; as soon as it is, the volumes of Manbeiana shall be taken to pieces, and what I have received from you shall be returned to you if you desire it. But you are very wrong to do so; for my wish is to place them intact in the British Museum, where they will be ready for any future biographers, and can never be sold or turned to any unworthy purpose, but will be a lasting monument to your honour, as long as England remains a nation.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

DAWSON TURNER.

No. 26, Castelnau Villas, Barnes, Surrey,
30 March, 1852.

The British Museum purchased at the Dawson Turner sale the manuscript of Capt. Manby's 'Reminiscences.'

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NATHANAEL CARPENTER'S 'GEOGRAPHY
DELINEATED,' 1625.

For the sake of bibliographical accuracy, it may be as well that I should here reproduce the exact wording of the title-page:—

"Geography Delineated Forth in Two Bookes. Containing The Sphaerical And Topicall Parts Thereof. By Nathanael Carpenter Fellow of Exceter Colledge in Oxford. Ecclesiast. I. One generation commeth, and another goeth, but the Earth remaineth for euer. [Printer's ornament.] Oxford, Printed by Iohn Lichfield and William Turner, Printers to the Famous Vniversity, for Henry Cripps. An. Dom. 1625."

From this it will be seen that the work is divided into two books, and, I may add, with separate title-pages. The first book is dedicated "To the Right Honorable William, Earle of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlaine," and the second book "To the Right Honorable Philip, Earle of Montgomery," the "Incomparable Paire of Brethren," to whom Shakespeare's Folio of 1623 is dedicated. In addition, the first named is supposed to have been the "Mr. W. H." of Shakespeare's 'Sonnets.' He died in 1630, when he was succeeded in the title by his brother Philip, and, notwithstanding, Carpenter retains the dedications in the edition of 1635 exactly as they appeared in the edition of ten years before. In the edition of 1635 the author has a metrical address "To my Booke"; but as my copy of the first edition is slightly imperfect, I am in consequence not in a position to say whether the lines are common to both. I extract the following; but, with this exception, all the quotations given below are from the edition of 1625:—

Goe forth thou haplesse Embrion of my Braine,
Vnfashion'd as thou art; expresse the straine
And language of thy discontented Sire,
Who hardly ransom'd his poore Babe from fire,
To offer to the world and carelesse men
The timelesse fruits of his officious pen.
Thou art no louely Darling, stamp't to please
The lookes of Greatnesse; no delight to ease
Their melancholy temper, who reiect
As idle toys but what themselues affect.
No lucky Planet darted forth his Rayes
To promise loue vnto thy infant-dayes:
Thou maist perhaps be marchandize for slaues,
Who sell their Authors wits and buy their graues:
Thou maist be censur'd guilty of that blame,
Which is the Midwifes fault, the Parent's shame:
Thou maist be talke for Tables, vs'd for sport
At Fauerne-meetings, pastime for the Court:
Thou maist be torne by their malicious phangs,
Who nere were taught to know a Parents pang.

I may mention that the edition of 1635 is stated on the title-page to be "The Second Edition Corrected."

A work of this kind does not afford much in the way of quotation; but there are a few passages which may fitly find a place in these pages. Here is a pleasant reference to Columbus (book i. p. 9):—

"Especially of Columbus the Italian, who (as one wittily alluding to his name) like Noah's Doue plucking an oliue branch from this Land, gaue testimony of a portion of Land as yet vnkown, and left naked vnto discouery. And no question can be made, but a great quantity of land, not yet detected by our European Navigators, awaites the industry of this age. To which alludes the Poët in these verses (Seneca in 'Medea,' Act II.):—

In after yeares shall Ages come.

When th' Ocean shall vnloose the bands

Of things, and shew vast ample lands;

New Worlds by Sea-men shall be found,
Nor Thule be the vtmost bound."

The next reference is to the distinguished Sir Henry Savile, and a very pleasant little bit of personal history it is (book i. p. 143):—

"Here I cannot but remember a merry answer of that great Atlas of Arts, Sir Henry Saule in the like question. Being once invited vnto his Table, and hauing entred into some familiar discourses concerning Astronomicall suppositions: I asked him what he thought of the Hypothesis of Copernicus, who held the Sunne to stand fixt, and the Earth to be subject to a Triple Motion: His answer was; he cared not which were true, so the Apparences were solued, and the accompt exact: sith each way either the old of Ptolomy, or the new of Copernicus, would indifferently serue an Astronomer: Is it not all one (saith he) sitting at Dinner, whether my Table be brought to me, or I goe to my Table, so I eat my meat?"

It is not much in itself; but I cannot help transcribing the following (book i. p. 167):—

"It is written of that learned man Erasmus Roterodamus, that hauing seene 50 yeares, he was delighted so much with these Geographicall Mappes, that vndertaking to write Comments on the Acts of the Apostles, he had alwayes in his eye those Tables, where he made no small vse for the finding out of the site of such places whereof he had occasion to treat."

And then follows this rather bitter reflection by our author:—

"And it were to be wished in these dayes, that yong Students instead of many apish and ridiculous pictures, tending many times rather to ribaldry, then any learning, would store their studies with such furniture."

I may quote here another of our author's reflections (book i. p. 93):—

"To these haue associated themselues another sort, more to be regarded, as more learned; the Critiques (I meane) of our Age, who like Popes or Dictatours, haue taken vpon them an Vniuersall authority to censure all which they neuer vnderstood. Had these men contained themselues in

their own bounds, they might questionlesse haue done good seruice to the Commonwealth of Learning. But when the seruant presumes to controlle the Mistrisse, the house seemes much out of order."

It is interesting to note such personal allusions as the following (book i. p. 247):—

"This way I first found in Mr. Purchas his relation of Halls discovery of Greenland, written by William Baffin since this Chapter came vnder the Presse: the expression of which, being as I suppose shorter and easier then in the Author, I doe owe for the most part to my worthy Chamberfellow, Mr. Nathanael Norrington, to whose learned conference, I confesse my selfe to owe some fruits of my labours in this kinde, and all the offices of friendship."

Serpents not found in Ireland (book ii. p. 24):—

"Some Beasts and Serpents are in some places seldome knowne to breed or liue, wherewith notwithstanding other Regions swarme in abundance: as for example, Ireland, wherein no Serpent or venomous worme hath bene knowne to liue, whereby Africa and many other Countries finde no small molestation."

There is something droll in the coupling of authorities in the next extract (book ii. p. 76):

"That Sea Water strained through clay, will turne fresh: as likewise powdered flesh being layed to soake in salt water, will soone turne sweet: The former is verified by Baptista Porta: of the other, eury kitchin maide on the Sea side will informe vs."

Carpenter refers to the possibility of a canal between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, which, as we all know, is now an accomplished fact. The passage in his book need not therefore be quoted.

Edmund Bolton, in his 'Nero Cæsar,' 1627 (first published in 1624), has a reference to the Isthmus of Panama. Carpenter records a conjectural reason why a canal had not been cut through it, probably long before his day (book ii. p. 112):—

"Moreouer it is obserued that the sea on the west part of America commonly called Mare Del Zur, is much higher then the Atlantick Sea which bordereth on the Easterne part of it: which gaue way to the coniecture of some, that the Isthmus betwixt Panama and Nombre De Dios had bin long since cut through to haue made a passage into the Pacifick Sea, without sayling so farre about by the straits of Magellane; had not many inconveniences bin feared out of the inequality in the height of the Water."

Discussing the possibility of a North-East Passage, our author interpolates the following (book ii. p. 121):—

"Lastly, there is a fish which hath a Horne in his fore-head, called the Sea Unicorn, whereof Martin Frobisher found one on the coast of Newfoundland, and gaue it to Queene Elizabeth, which was said to be put into her Wardrobe: But whether it be the same which is at this day to be seene at Windsor Castle, [I] cannot tell."

He also discusses at considerable length the

possibility of discovering a North-West Passage. The opening words of his statement are interesting (book ii. p. 122):—

"Hitherto haue we treated of other passages, either effected or attempted to Cathay and the East Indies. The last and most desired and sought in our time, is that by the North-west. This way hath bin often attempted, as by Cabot, Dauis, Frobisher, Hudson, S^r Thomas Button and others, but as yet not found out. Neither hath it more troubled the industry of Marriners, then the wit of Schollers."

Speaking of mountainous countries and their inhabitants, he mentions, among others, the Scottish Highlanders (book ii. p. 258):—

"The like ought to be spoken of the Welch and Cornish people amongst vs, as of the Scottish Highlanders: all which living in mountainous countries haue withstood the violence of foraigners, and for many yeares preserued their owne liberty."

A. S.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, AND ITS IMPROVEMENT.

FOR many years this interesting little "God's acre" had been in a most deplorable condition, and was noted as being a public scandal. The gravestones were not level, many were broken, and on nearly all (or at least a great proportion) of them the inscriptions had become unreadable, owing to the constant traffic over them, there being a right of way through the churchyard from end to end, and also to a point nearly opposite the building now rebuilt as the Middlesex County Hall, but then known as the Westminster Sessions House. The ground, where there were no stones, was in great holes and ruts, which held the water in wet seasons, and at all periods of the year presented both difficulties and dangers to those who had to cross it. Many attempts were made to put it into something like decent order, but without anything like permanent good resulting; consequently as time went on bad became worse, and the dangers and difficulties were intensified.

Among the many proposals for improvement, the most notable was one made by Mr. Austen H. Layard, M.P., who at the time held the office of First Commissioner of Works, and under whose auspices the improvement in the adjoining St. Margaret's Square was made. The extremely ornamental railings by which the square is surrounded, and the very fine granite columns upon which the lamps at the angles are mounted, we owe to the fine taste of that gentleman, who desired that the churchyard should be improved in a like manner, as it was thought the cost could be included in

the funds to be voted by Parliament for that purpose. The rector, churchwardens, and others were called together, and the proposals submitted were agreed to, it being then thought that better days were in store for this somewhat desolate-looking spot. But a change in the Government was made, and Mr. Layard became Ambassador at Madrid, and at the Office of Works Mr. Acton Smee Ayrton reigned in his stead. It is common knowledge that the ideas of the latter gentleman upon the subject of art and embellishments generally were, to say the least of them, peculiar, the ultimate outcome of the negotiations being that the plan as proposed by his predecessor was indefinitely shelved, and the place remained, to the annoyance of all interested in the matter, just as it was before. No one was more vexed at the turn things had taken than Dr. Farrar, who in one of his best-remembered sermons spoke in no measured terms of the iniquity of the offence of leaving in such a neglected state what might be a beautiful and restful spot, and pointedly asked if it were not time that something should be done, so that the "generations of Westminster people might rest again under the green turf." There were some people who, in advocating the restoration of the churchyard to something like order and decency, wished the stone pyramids placed at intervals between the railings to be removed. I am pleased to be able to put upon record that one powerful voice was raised for their retention. Sir Reginald Palgrave protested against any removal, declaring that they had remained landmarks through a long series of years, and should continue to mark the boundary of the churchyard, no matter what was done in the way of beautifying or improvement.

The late Mr. T. C. Noble, a well-known and frequent contributor to 'N. & Q.,' wrote in the *Builder* of 27 August, 1881, as follows:

"After a long series of years there is some chance now of its being made a more pleasing place to look at than it has hitherto been. About an acre in extent, its dilapidated appearance has long been an eyesore both to the church and the Abbey authorities; but as the only way of remedying the evil was by obtaining something like 3,000*l.*, the amount required to plant and ornament the grounds, that step could not be readily taken."

This was certainly the position of affairs, but in that year Dr. Farrar, the rector of St. Margaret's, decided to make a great effort to improve matters, and an influential committee was formed to take the matter in hand, and it is pleasing to record that its labours in the end were crowned with success. I have been permitted to see the

minutes of this committee, and as they have passed into private hands, and may, and not improbably will, in the course of time get further alienated, I think it advisable that some portions of them should be preserved in the pages of 'N. & Q.'

The General Committee was as here given: Canon Farrar, Chairman; the Dukes of Buccleuch and Westminster, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., Lord Henry Scott, M.P., the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Henry Hunt, the Dean of Westminster, Archdeacon Jennings, and Canon Prothero; Messrs. J. H. Puleston, M.P., Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Edward Easton, J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., G. Brown, W. D. Barnett, J. M. Hora, Stewart Helder, Harry W. Lee, J. L. Pearson, R.A., G. F. Trollope, T. J. White, and J. Hockridge; the Rev. E. A. Browne, the senior curate of St. Margaret's, Hon. Secretary. The first meeting was held on 18 June, 1881, in the vestry room of the church, the rector being in the chair. A proposition was made by the Speaker, and seconded by Sir Rutherford Alcock, that "the concession of ground (as indicated on a plan laid before the Committee) be made to the Metropolitan Board of Works." The next proposition was moved by Mr. W. H. Smith and seconded by Mr. J. F. Bateman, that "Sir Rutherford Alcock and Messrs. Helder, Easton, Barnett, White, Trollope, and Lee do constitute a sub-committee to draw up a petition for a faculty to carry out improvements in the churchyard, and to consider details to be laid before the next meeting of the General Committee." Further propositions were made that subscriptions be invited to supplement the grant of H.M. Office of Works, and that a special appeal be made to members of both Houses of Parliament to contribute to the Improvement Fund.

The report of the sub-committee appointed at the first meeting was duly presented, and as it is of much interest and of some importance, it is here given *in extenso* :—

"That it appeared to them that the simplest plan for carrying out the proposed improvement is—

"Firstly: To sink the gravestones *in situ* sufficiently deep to admit of the ground over them being covered with turf, the surface being reduced to the level of the north entrance to the Abbey, and to deposit the surplus within the boundaries of the churchyard. For this purpose levels have been taken, so as to have an accurate 'profile' of the churchyard, and some of the stones have been raised to ascertain the condition of the ground underneath. The sub-committee have the pleasure to report that the conditions were found to be most favourable to the undertaking, both in the churchyard generally

and in that small portion which the General Committee have already agreed to make over to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The sub-committee therefore recommend (1) that an exact plan of the churchyard be made, showing the present position of the gravestones, and that such plan be kept in some part of the church; (2) that a copy be made of the inscriptions on the gravestones, to be retained among the records of the church; and (3) that the churchyard be laid down with grass in the manner already indicated (without the addition of any trees or shrubs).

"Secondly: That, aware of the importance of obtaining the very best professional advice in carrying out this work, they have secured the services of J. L. Pearson, Esq., R.A., Architect to the Abbey, and have entrusted to Mr. Wills, of the Floricultural Hall, Regent Street, the laying out of the ground under his superintendence. The sub-committee recommend for the approval of the General Committee the plans for the laying out of the ground (and for the railings with which it is proposed to surround it) as prepared by Mr. Pearson, which are submitted herewith.

"Thirdly: That, in accordance with the resolution of the General Committee, the following letter, as written by the chairman, and approved by the sub-committee, has been sent to the members of both Houses of Parliament. [I would note that a copy of the letter alluded to does not appear to have been attached to the minutes.]

"Fourthly: That, with a view to immediate action, arrangements have been made to hold a meeting of vestrymen and other parishioners on Friday next, 8th of July, in the vestry room of St. Margaret's Church, for them to receive the plans as approved by the General Committee, and to sanction an application to the Bishop's Court for a faculty authorizing the proposed improvements in the burial-ground and the widening of the footway.

"Fifthly: That the following petition to the Chancellor of the Diocese has been drawn up by Harry Lee, Esq., and is now submitted for the approval of the General Committee.

(Signed) "F. W. FARRAR, Chairman."

There was no copy of the petition attached.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

C2, The Almshouses, Rochester Row, S.W.

(To be continued.)

LEONARDO DA VINCI: 'THE LAST SUPPER. (See 8th S. vii. 488; viii. 136.)—Frequent reference to this subject in the columns of 'N. & Q.' prompts me to supplement previous contributions by some notes made on a recent visit to Milan. Since my last visit the following copies of the 'Cenacolo' have been affixed to the walls of the refectory.

1. Copy of Leonardo's 'Last Supper' by Andrea Solari. Painted on canvas. The feet of Christ portrayed. Drinking glasses on the table, empty. It is alleged that Leonardo's fresco was mutilated by the Dominicans in 1652, a door having been placed at the centre of the wall. If the lower portion of the central figure was thus removed, this copy is interesting.

2. Smaller copy, by Cesare Magnis, also showing the feet of Christ. Not a pleasing copy. It is gross, and lacks sublimity. Drinking glasses half full of red wine.

3. Copy by Marco d'Oggiono. The table is bare. *No plates, glasses, or edibles.* Although the doorway had not been pierced in 1510, when, presumably, this copy was made, *the feet of Christ are not depicted.* If we assume that this copy was made in presence of the original, my italicized words are significant. Possibly important additions were made to the fresco after Leonardo's departure.

4. Photograph of the fresco at Ponte Capriasca (Canton Ticino). Here the feet of Christ (as in No. 2) are seen. Drinking glasses void of wine. In the background we behold the sacrifice of Jacob; also Christ praying in the garden. On the lower portion of the frame the Apostles are thus named, from left to right as they appear in the original: St. Bartholomew, St. James the Less, St. Peter, Judas, St. John, St. James, St. Thomas, St. Philip, St. Matthew, St. Taddeus, St. Simon. Henry Beyle (De Stendhal) says in his 'History of Painting in Italy,' referring to the fresco at Ponte Capriasca:—

"In spite of local tradition—which fixes 1520 as the date when 'a brilliant youth from Milan' came there to escape from the turmoils of that great city, and, in gratitude for the protection afforded to him, painted the 'Cenacolo'—I am of opinion that this picture was executed by Pietro Luini, son of the celebrated Bernardino, and was not painted prior to 1565."

It is especially noteworthy that in the picture there is no wine on the table. Possibly the monks, more nearly to approach the Roman formula in administering the Sacrament, removed all traces of wine from the glasses. Only the figures representing Christ and the Apostles Peter, Thomas, Bartholomew, and James the Less pretend to be copies of Leonardo's 'Last Supper.' The others are purely fanciful. The features of Judas are remarkable.

5. Etching, by Rembrandt, in *matita rossa*, lent by George, the present King of Saxony. It has no pretensions to be a copy of the masterpiece. It is merely a fanciful sketch.

6. A terrible performance by Antonio de Glaxiate, now almost entirely defaced.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

33, Tedworth Square, Chelsea.

JAPANESE NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The *Daily Chronicle* of the 1st inst. had the following interesting notice:—

"To a devout Japanese breakfast on New Year's Day is a religious rite. No ordinary dishes are consumed. The tea must be made with water drawn from the well when the first ray of sun strikes it, a

pot-pourri of materials specified by law forms the staple dish, at the finish a measure of special saké from a red lacquer cup must be drained by who-soever desires happiness during the coming year. In the room is placed an 'elysian stand,' or red lacquer tray, covered with evergreen leaves, and bearing a rice dumpling, a lobster, oranges, persimmons, chestnuts, dried sardines, and herring ræ. All these dishes have a special signification. The names of some are homonymous with words of happy omen; the others have an allegorical meaning. The lobster's curved back and long claws typify life prolonged till the frame is bent and the beard is long; the sardines, which always swim in pairs, express conjugal bliss; the herring is symbolical of a fruitful progeny. These dishes are not intended for consumption, although in most cases the appetite is fairly keen. The orthodox Japanese not only sees the old year out; he rises at four to welcome the newcomer, and performs many ceremonies before he breaks his fast."

N. S. S.

BERLIOZ AND SWEDENBORG.—To the new and revised edition of Hector Berlioz's "dramatic legend" 'Faust,' published by Messrs. Novello & Co., are prefixed 'Historical Notes,' signed F. G. Edwards. From these one learns that the greater part of the libretto of 'Faust' was written by the composer himself. Among the portions so specified is, apparently, "Scene xix. Pandemonium," which opens with a "Chorus of Devils (in snarling tones)." In earlier editions, but not in this of Messrs. Novello, the "gibberish" which follows is ascribed, presumably by the librettist, to Emanuel Swedenborg. He, however, had been dead for upwards of seventy years when the libretto first appeared, and certainly his voluminous writings will be searched in vain for such stuff or for any suggestion of it. The writer of the 'Argument' furnished in the programme of the performance of 'Faust' by the Dulwich Philharmonic Society at the Crystal Palace on 12 December, 1903—I note the fact with pleasure—is careful to inform his readers that this "unearthly language" is "wrongly ascribed to Swedenborg."

CHARLES HIGHAM.

LEONARDO DA VINCI IN MILAN.—The modern biographers of Leonardo, after having dismissed as purely imaginary his travels in the East, have not yet been able to fill up the gap in his life-story between 1482 and 1487. They are, however, all agreed on the point that there is no documentary proof forthcoming of his residence in Milan before 1487, although one of them, Adolf Rosenberg to wit, mentions "several testimonies by contemporaries" which make it probable that Leonardo went to live at Milan not later than 1483 ('Leonardo da Vinci,' Bielefeld, 1898). According to Eugène Müntz, docu-

ments in the archives of Milan show that the painter was established there in 1487, 1490, and 1492 ('Leon. da Vinci,' English edition, 1898, i. 86).

Mrs. Ady has recently suggested ('Beatrice d'Este,' London, 1899, p. 136) that he was the painter referred to, but not named, in the Duke of Milan's instruction issued to Maffei of Treviglio, his ambassador going to King Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, in April, 1485. In order not to run any risk of infringing any copyrights held by Signor Alessandro Luzio and Prof. Rodolfo Renier, I will quote the passage in question in its original text from a collection published by the Hungarian Academy in 1877. The Duke of Milan, and not Lodovico il Moro, states therein that:—

"perche havemo inteso, che la Sua Maesta [the King of Hungary] se delecta multo de belle picture, presertim, che habino in se qualche devotione, ritrovandose de presente qua uno optimo pictore, al quale havendo veduto experientia del ingenio suo, non cognosceмо pare, havemo dato ordine cum epsо pictore, che ne facia una figura de Nostra Donna quanto bella eccellente et devota la sapia piu fare, senza sparagno de spesa alcuna, et se accinga ad lopera de presente, ne facia altro lavoro finche l' abia finita la quale poi mandaremo ad donare alla prefata Sua Maesta. Datum Mediolani die 13 Aprilis, 1485."—'Monumenta Hung. Historica, Acta Extera,' iii. (on British Museum copy vi.) 44.

Mrs. Ady is probably right in her surmise that the painter who in the Duke of Milan's estimation had no equal was no other than Leonardo da Vinci. The passage quoted above has, however, hitherto escaped the notice of his biographers. L. L. K.

CAUL.—The following advertisement appeared in the *Globe* of 24 July, 1903:—

"CAUL.—Large Male Caul for Sale; no reasonable offer refused.—Address Mrs. S. Harris, Broadlane, Bracknell, Berks."

Surely the name should be Gamp, not Harris. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

CURIOUS CHRISTIAN NAMES.—No collection of these having lately appeared in 'N. & Q.,' I venture to send a few, noted at various times:—

Abdiel, *Times*, 23 June, 1882 (?).

Abednego.—Authority uncertain.

Abiezer, *Standard*, 12 June, 1901.

Adiganz, *Standard*, 17 March, 1903, p. 5, col. 7.

Almyra, *Times*, 7 January, 1882.

Aquila, *Times*, 7 February, 1882.

Asenath, borne by a patient in the Cheltenham Hospital, and also found in *Standard*, 23 May, 1897.

Asphodel, *Morning Post*, 1 March, 1888.

Bion, 25 June, 1894.—Authority uncertain.
 Cindiniah.—Ditto.
 Cuckoo, *Standard*, 9 May, 1898.
 Cymbeline, *Standard*, 25 November, 1903.
 Darius, *Guardian*, 2 July, 1884.
 Demosthenes, *Times*, 30 January, 1882.
 Donatilla, *Standard*, 2 June, 1903.
 Dorinda Cassandra, *Times*, 12 February, 1895.
 Evacustes, *Standard*, 4 September, 1890, p. 2, col. 8 (foot).
 Gam, *Times*, 6 January, 1882.
 Idonea, *Times*, 4 February, 1882.
 Jugurtha, *Standard*, 2 August, 1897, and 21 October, 1898.
 Kenaz, *Times*, 9 August, 1898.
 Kerenhappuch, *Times*, 28 November, 1884.
 Lois, *Morning Post*, 1 March, 1888.
 Lysander, *Times*, 6 or 7 August, 1900.
 Marmion, *Standard*, 21 April, 1900.
 Neptune, given as having been born at sea, *Gloucestershire Echo*, 10 December, 1903.
 Oriana, *Standard*, 3 November, 1903.
 Othniel, between 14 and 19 May, 1894.—Authority uncertain.
 Pamela, name of a patient at the Cheltenham Hospital.
 Parmenas, borne by an artisan at Henbury, Bristol.
 Phosphor, *Standard*, 29 June, 1903.
 Puah.—Authority uncertain.
 Venice, *Morning Post*, 1 March, 1888.
 Zelpa, *Times*, 31 December, 1880.

There was once a patient in the Cheltenham Hospital with the name of Omega; also one with that of Therimuthias. I have a slight acquaintance with a lady, one of whose Christian names is Alpha. A man named Deborah Haris appeared at Worship Street Police Court, 8 November, 1894. A female with the name of Peter is noted by myself. Also Thalia appears in the *Cheltenham Free Press*, 19 October, 1899. But *Ohe iam satis!*

P. J. F. GANTILLON.

“ACERBATIVE.”—I see this word is not in the ‘N.E.D.’ It was used by the late Lord Salisbury some years back in a public speech with reference to the hostile tone of some of our continental critics. I have not got the reference by me, but no doubt some reader can supply it.

A. T. K.

“TUNNELIST”: “TUNNELISM.”—These words occur in a rare tract entitled ‘Observations on the Intended Tunnel beneath the River Thames,’ by Charles Clark, F.S.A. (Gravesend, 1799). They are to be found in the following expressions: “the tunnelist and his friends” and “a complete system of tunnelism.”

L. L. K.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

ST. BRIDGET’S BOWER.—In Spenser’s ‘Shepherds Calender, Julye,’ occur the lines (37–44):—

In evill houre thou heentest in hond
 Thus holy hylles to blame,
 For sacred unto saints they stond,
 And of them han theyr name.
 St. Michels Mount who does not know,
 That wardes the Westerne coste?
 And of St. Brigets bowre, I trow,
 All Kent can rightly boaste.

Where is, or was, St. Briget’s Bowre? From the context it was evidently a hill well known to all Kent, either from its conspicuousness or from some other distinction. For the mere fact that it bore the name of a saint would hardly justify the statement here made of it. So far as I see, no editor of Spenser has commented on the name, and some distinguished local antiquaries and historians have confessed their ignorance of the locality. Is the name, then, quite lost? And if so, can conjecture adduce any hill to which the name St. Briget’s Bowre would be for any reason applicable? Bower is, of course, not necessarily a place overarched with shrubs or foliage; the word has also signified a cottage, dwelling, or abode, a booth, and a chamber. But it would seem to follow that a hill so named must have been distinguished by a bower of some kind dedicated to St. Bridget. Perhaps it was a sacred spot, dismantled or abandoned at the Reformation, the very name of which has since been forgotten, although it was evidently very well known in 1579. But in this case there would surely be other references to it, in sixteenth-century or earlier literature or records. I venture to ask “all Kent” to aid in the identification of the locality, but shall be satisfied if even one man or maid of Kent furnishes a certain answer.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

‘MEMOIRS OF A STOMACH.’—Does any reader know the authorship of a humorous little book, which was published anonymously, I think, about forty-five years ago, with the title “Memoirs of a Stomach. Edited by a Minister of the Interior”? It is brought to mind by the fact that, in the pantomime at Drury Lane, the king’s cook is called “Minister of the Interior” as well as “Little Mary,” a very obvious association.

W. R. G.

'WORKE FOR CUTLERS.'—'Worke for Cutlers; or, a Merry Dialogue betweene Sword, Rapier, and Dagger,' first acted "in Shew in the famous Vniuersitie of Cambridge," and reacted on 23 July, 1903, at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is being given once more at the Hall of Gray's Inn on the 7th inst. Is there any programme of the performance of this or any similar work in Cambridge or elsewhere? A. FORBES SIEVEKING, F.S.A.

EARLIEST PLAYBILL.—Can any one tell me if there is an earlier playbill (or announcement of any form of show) in existence than that of 1708—the date of the earliest playbill at the British Museum? I want one to serve as a model for the programme of the reproduction of a play of 1615.

A. FORBES SIEVEKING, F.S.A.

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN, KNT., P.C., went to Ireland and had lands granted to him A.D. 1600. Was Governor of Londonderry A.D. 1601-43. His only daughter married the Hon. Sir Frederick Hamilton, son of Lord Paisley by the Hon. Margaret Seton. Can anybody tell me his origin and the names of his father, mother, and wife?

H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.

101, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W.

OBIT SUNDAY.—I cull the following from the *Daily Mail* of 5 October, 1903:—

"The quaint and ancient ceremony ordered to be observed upon the occasion of Obit Sunday by Henry VII., Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, took place at the morning service yesterday. The clergy, military knights, and choir walked in procession through the nave, and entered the choir by the beautifully carved folding doors underneath the organ gallery. Bishop Barry delivered an interesting statement as to the royal founders and other benefactors. The Dean of Windsor also preached a special sermon."

Further information respecting the origin of this ceremony, of which I can find no account in 'N. & Q.,' will be thankfully received.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

CHAUCER'S TOMB IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—On the authority of the inscription on this tomb, and of Stow's 'Survey,' Pits, and Ant. Wood, we have always given the credit of its erection or restoration to Nicholas Brigham; but a contemporary of his, writing late in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the Rev. Robert Commaunder (died 1613), says that one "Hickeman, auditor," wrote the Latin epitaph on the tomb, and got the "tumulus" decorated and repainted. See the Egerton MS. 2642, cf. 213. Can any one tell me who

this Hickeman was? None of the Hickmans in the series of Domestic State Papers and Privy Council Records or in Hennessy seems to fit him. In one point Commaunder's text of the epitaph is better than Brigham's, as given by Skeat, 'Chaucer's Works,' i. xlviij, for 1400 is clearly the date *mortis* of the poet, and not his *vite*. Commaunder has also the two Latin lines by Surigoni of Milan:—

"Carmina Epitaphica magistri Hickeman, Auditoris, composita Anno domini 1556, in Laudem Galfridi Chaucer, que denuo super ipsis Tumulus renovari fecit et Inscribi in Monasterio westmonasteriensi, et ipsum Tumulus suis Expensis decorari et repingi procuravit.

Qui fuit Anglorum Vates ter maximus olim,
Galfridus Chaucer conditur hoc Tumulo:
Annum in queras Domini, Si tempora mortis,
Ecce Note subsunt, que tibi cuncta notent.

25 Octobris, Anno 1400.

Galfridus Chaucer, Vates et Fama Poesis
Maternæ, hac sacra sum tumulatus Humo."

N. Brigham was a "teller" of the Exchequer, which would be an "auditor," I suppose. This helps us to believe that he did not wrongfully take the credit of Hickman's verses and pious act.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

[See the articles in the *Athenæum* of 9 and 30 August and 25 October, 1902.]

STATUE BY JOHN OF BOLOGNA.—I have a pocket-book of 1704 which has notes in it in the handwriting of Dr. Harbin. Among them is the following:—

"The Cain & Abel on y^e staircase at Buckingham house was made by John de Bologna, a sculptor of the 2nd class. It formerly belonged to the old Duke of Buckingham & was bought by the present Duke some years ago for 500*l.* It is worth 1,000*l.* as Cavalier David has assured me."

Where is this statue now?

E. M.

"COLLECTIONER."—In some of the old parish registers in East Anglia one sometimes meets with the foregoing term, and our best dictionaries throw no light on it. It occurs generally in the portion allotted to deaths, after some aged person's name. Am I correct in assuming the deceased derived benefit from the church collection? or does it refer to one we should now term a sidesman—one who assists in taking the collection? WM. JAGGARD.

MARY STUART.—I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could give me information about the bust of Mary Stuart which is now in the Louvre. Is it, for instance, supposed to be authentic? and by whom was it executed?

Another thing which has puzzled a good many is, When was the cap with wired lace

edging adopted as part of her costume? and did she wear it in Scotland? One more question, On what authority is it said that she was painted by Peter Pourbus? Are any examples of her portrait by this artist known to exist in this country?

H. H. CRAWLEY.

Stowe-nine-Churches Rectory, Weedon.

"HEARDLOME": "HEECH."—A Court Roll of an Oxfordshire manor, dated in 1604, contains the following regulation or order:—

"Item. Yt ys ordered in lyke manner that no man within the Mannor shall putt or suffer to goe into any parte of the feylde any calves until Lammas, and then there the calves to be kept with the heard amonge the heardlome of bease until harvest be in, upon penaltie to forfeyt to the lord for every one which shall herein offend for every default, vjd."

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly explain the meaning of "heardlome of bease"? "Bease" signifies, no doubt, "beasts"; but can "heardlome" mean lamb pens or folds?

Another order in the same Court Roll refers to "land in the new *heech*." What is "heech"?

EDMUND T. BEWLEY.

PICTURE OF KNIGHT IN ARMOUR.—At the "Duke's Head Hotel," Ham Street, Kent, I have found a small panel on copper, very much in the style of Antonio Moro's 'Tailor' in the National Gallery, representing a bearded, middle-aged man in armour and cloak, with a ruff, somewhat high, and wearing both round his neck—by a gold chain (?)—and embroidered on his black cloak a red Maltese cross outlined with a single gold thread or fillet. What order of knighthood would this be? and who is the probable artist? The picture was bought by the landlord some years ago at a village sale from an old native of Ham Street, in whose possession it had been for some time.

H.

HENRY FREDERICK AND WALTER LOCKHART HOLT.—The former gentleman appears to have possessed a considerable collection of relics of Gustavus Adolphus and kindred matters. He died at King's Road, Clapham Park, on 15 April, 1871. He apparently had a brother Walter Lockhart Holt. Is anything known of the latter?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

PERSIAN PAINTINGS.—I have lately come into possession of two Persian paintings, the one representing the portrait of a man, the other of two women. There is an inscription above each picture, which has been translated to me as follows—over the man, "Ali Adil Shah, the Lesser"; over the two women, "Queens Bonti Haroun." Can any of your

readers give me any particulars about the personages named? There was an Ali Adil, I know, who succeeded his uncle Nadir as Shah of Persia in 1747; but would he be referred to as "the Lesser"? and if not, who was the man whose portrait I have? I should greatly value any information whatever about him and about the queens.

R. M. L.

PENRITH.—May I ask where was Penrith, mentioned as a suffragan see in the Act of Henry VIII. (I think it is spelt Penrethe)? Also where is the town of Pereth in the same Act? John Bird was consecrated Bishop of Penrith by Archbishop Cranmer.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Barkingside Vicarage.

[Penrith is still pronounced *Perith* in the North. See 9th S. xi. 328, 411, 471; xii. 75.]

QUEEN HELENA.—Has any Queen Helen entered London since the age of the Empress Helena (mother of Constantine the Great, who probably was here) until Helena, Queen of Italy, passed in state to the Guildhall in 1903? It is said the Empress Helena was also a Dalmatian (in spite of the British legend of her being daughter of King Coel of Colchester). If so, the coincidence is singular, for Queen Helena is a Montanigrene, born near Dalmatia.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

SETTING OF PRECIOUS STONES.—In Ben Jonson's 'The Devil is an Ass,' acted first, I think, in 1616, the goldsmith, Gilthead, speaking of a precious stone, says, "He's set without a foil too." Jewels set, as it is called, *à jour* (that is, without a back or foil) were not, I believe, common before the end of the eighteenth century; but I should be glad to be enlightened on the subject by any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' who are learned in the matter.

BURGHCLERE.

JAPANESE CARDS.—In which of the innumerable works on Japan can I find described the various kinds of Japanese playing cards? I have a pack of forty-eight cards, which, I understand, consists of twelve suits (four cards each) representing the months of the year. They appear to bear the following emblems: (1) pines and a stork, (2) plum-blossom and some bird, (3) cherry-blossom and a curtain, (4) wistaria and a cuckoo, (5) flags, (6) peonies and a butterfly, (7) clover and a boar, (8) eularia, geese, the moon, (9) chrysanthemum and a cup, (10) maple-leaves and a deer, (11) rain, a swallow, a willow, a frog, a man with an umbrella, (12) paulownia and the phoenix.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

Replies.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

(9th S. xii. 484.)

WITH the exception of the recently raised regiment of Irish Guards, there is hardly a regiment in the British service which owes its present designation to the date of its inception, therefore there is nothing extraordinary in the fact of the Grenadier Guards receiving such a title from the Regent on 29 July, 1815, as a reward for their defeat of the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guards at Waterloo.

The present Grenadier Guards take precedence in our army, as a regiment, since 1660, when a standing force was originated after the Restoration, and has remained under the same constitution ever since. Charles II., in consequence of the "Fifth Monarchy" outbreak, issued an order for a new regiment to be raised (all the Cromwellian troops having been disbanded by Act of Parliament), which consisted of twelve companies of 100 men each, and was designated "the King's Regiment of Foot Guards," the king himself being its first colonel. It was subsequently known as the 1st Foot Guards until 1815, when it received, as already stated, its title of 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, now shortened to Grenadier Guards. As a matter of fact, Charles had raised a regiment in Flanders in 1656, known as the Royal Regiment of Guards, under the colonelcy of Lord Wentworth. Although this regiment was disbanded through inability to maintain it, most of those who had served were enrolled in another regiment raised and commanded by Col. John Russell, which eventually became absorbed into the King's Regiment of Foot Guards.

The grenade, as a weapon of war, was invented at Granada in 1594, and the soldiers who carried and threw these missiles were termed grenadiers. They were not introduced into our army until 1677, when a number of picked men in each regiment were so armed, and termed the 1st or Grenadier Company. The Guards and all other regiments had such companies, and later on, in 1693, the Horse Grenadier Guards were raised. From Evelyn's 'Diary,' under date 29 June, 1678, I extract the following:—

"Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers, called *grenadiers*, who were dexterous in flinging hand-grenades, every one having a pouchful. They had furred caps with coped crowns like janissaries, which made them look very fierce; and some had long hoods hanging down behind, as we picture Poles, their clothing likewise piebald—red and yellow."

In Sandford's 'History of the Coronation of James II.' the costume of a grenadier is described, showing that he wore the conical cap, and that, in addition to a carbine and cartouch-box, he carried a grenade pouch, a sword, a hammer, and a hatchet.

There is a plate in the *Archæological Journal* showing a grenadier preparing to throw the grenade. The plate depicts a soldier of 1745, and as the grenade is held in the hand, it would seem that, after all, the manual projection of the missile was found as reliable as the mortar, and it was doubtless more convenient. The soldier holds the grenade as though he were about to throw an overhand ball at cricket.

Although hand grenades were long ago abolished from the army, great use was made of them during the siege of Mafeking.

Whilst on the subject of the Guards, it is as well to note that although the Coldstreams come next in seniority to the Grenadiers, their origin is actually older than that of the latter regiment, for whilst in the act of being disbanded under Monk, they were brought into the army establishment as the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. The following anecdote shows why they retained their name of Coldstream. After the Restoration the three regiments of Guards were assembled on Tower Hill to take the oath of allegiance, and as a sign of repudiation of the Commonwealth they were ordered to lay down their arms. Having obeyed this order with alacrity, they were then commanded by the king to take them up in his service as the first, second, and third regiments of Foot Guards. The first and third did so, with cheers, but the second stood firm. "Why does your regiment hesitate?" inquired the king of General Monk. "May it please your Majesty," said the stern old soldier, saluting, "the Coldstreams are your Majesty's devoted servants, but after the services they have rendered your Highness, they cannot consent to be *second* to any regiment." "They are right," said the king, "and they shall be *second* to none. Let them take up arms as my Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards." These words had a magical effect; the arms were raised amid frantic cries of "Long live the king!" Since that time the motto of the regiment has been "Nulli secundus."

The Scots Guards, so named, were formed in Scotland under the command of the Earl of Linlithgow in 1662, and consisted of only five companies. In 1713 they were known as the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. In 1831 the regiment was designated the Scots Fusilier Guards; and it was only a short

time previous to the death of Queen Victoria that she restored to them their original name of Scots Guards.

THORNE GEORGE.

British Grenadiers date from 1677, first as a few specially trained men, and immediately afterwards as a whole company, in each regiment. Evelyn mentions having seen some of them at the camp at Hounslow in 1678. A regimental drinking song of some dozen stanzas, dated 1681, commemorates the heroic deeds of the Grenadier Company of the First Royals—"the brave Granadeers," "the brave Scottish boys." Chappell, in his 'National Airs,' says that the march known as 'The British Grenadiers' is two hundred years old. A very rare book is 'The Grenadier's Exercise of the Grenado in H.M. First Regiment of Foot Guards,' 1745. W. S.

It would be easy to infer from MR. NORTH'S remarks that the name of "grenadier" as applied to those soldiers of the line who practised the use of the hand-grenade was unknown until 1815. Before this, however, it was generally customary for every battalion of foot to possess a company of Grenadiers, who were first known in the British service in 1685, and first instituted in France in 1667, where four or five only were allotted to each company. (See Ch. James's 'Military Dict.,' 1816.) In the *Weekly Journal* of 29 January, 1722, is the announcement that "the Grenadiers of the Army in Hyde-Park are before their decamping to perform an Exercise of throwing Hand-Grenadoes, &c., before his Majesty." There were two troops of Horse Grenadier Guards in England, the first being raised in 1693, and the command given to Lieut.-General Cholmondeley; and the second in 1701, commanded by Lord Forbes. Horse Grenadiers were first established in France by Louis XIV. in 1676, and formed into squadrons.

"Wednesday the several Troops of Horse and Horse-Grenadier Guards, incamp'd in Hyde Park, were muster'd."—*Weekly Journal*, 25 Aug., 1722.

"We hear that on Friday last, about twenty Gentlemen of the Second Troop of Horse Grenadiers, have been discharg'd on Account of their Age, or being under Size, or some such Reasons, and not for disaffection to the Government, or Misdemeanors; and that a certain Sum of Money was order'd for each of them as a Compensation; however one of those Gentlemen shot himself that evening."—*Ibid.*, 22 Oct., 1723.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MUNDY (9th S. xii. 485).—Sir John Mundy, goldsmith, of London, was Lord Mayor in the years 1522-3. He is stated to have been a son of Sir John Mundy, Knt.,

by his wife Isabel, daughter of John Ripes, Alderman; but pedigrees and historians alike differ with regard to his parentage. He married firstly a wife Margaret, who was buried in St. Peter's, Cheapside, and by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, who married Nicholas Jennyns in 1526, and afterwards became the wife of Lord Edmund Howard, Marshal of Horse in the battle of Flodden, a son of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, and father (by his wife Joyce, daughter of Richard Colepepper) of Queen Catharine Howard. Sir John Mundy married secondly, before 1514, Julyan, daughter of Sir William Browne, Lord Mayor 1513-14, by his first wife Katherine, daughter of Sir Edmund Shaw, Lord Mayor 1482-3, and by this marriage he had several children. Having been knighted at Whitehall in 1529, Sir John Mundy died in 1537, and his will (proved P.C.C. in the same year) contains many genealogical data. In it he mentions his children Vincent, John, Nicholas, William, Mildred, Anne, Elizabeth, and "Margeret Hawarde" his daughter. By codicil, dated a month later than the will, he appoints "my lorde of Norff" to be overseer to his daughter "Anne Darcy and her husband Thomas Darcy, and to Anthonye Darcy, father of the said Thomas, and to the child that the said Anne is conceived wth."

Dame Julyan Mundy, widow of the Lord Mayor, died in the same year, 1537, and, together with her husband and his first wife, was buried at "St. Peter's in Chepe." Her will (proved 1537, P.C.C.) is valuable genealogical evidence. Of Sir John Mundy's sons, Vincent (will proved P.C.C. 1573; slain by one of his own children, according to all pedigrees) succeeded to the property of Markeaton, co. Derby, which has remained in the family from the year 1516 until the present day. Thomas was Prior of Bodmin (will proved P.C.C. 1554), and is probably identical with the "Thomas Monndaie" of Wriothesley's Chronicle, who was condemned to death for having preserved as a relic and conveyed across the water the left arm of John Houghton, who suffered death for treason, denying the king's supremacy. Of the remaining sons of the Lord Mayor little has been ascertained. Anne and Elizabeth married respectively Thomas Darcy of Tolleshunt (second wife) and Sir John (?) Tyrrell of Heron. The Lord Mayor's name occurs several times in the Calendars of Patent Rolls, and is associated with the suppression of the May Day riot of 1517, when the Londoners resented an invasion of alien workers skilled in the silk trade. Roger Mundy,

brother to Sir John Mundy, was likewise a goldsmith, and married a wife Elizabeth. By will dated 1562 (proved P.C.C. 1562) he left to his son Nicholas "my gowne faced with budge [badger ?] and furred with lambe." He refers to his other son John, and daughters Margery and Elizabeth.

No connexion is claimed in any family pedigrees between Anthony Munday, dramatist, and the Mundys of Derbyshire.

PERCY DRYDEN MUNDY.

Hove, Sussex.

[MR. E. H. COLEMAN, DR. FORSHAW, and MR. W. D. PINK are thanked for short replies.]

"A GALLANT CAPTAIN," &c. (9th S. xii. 506).—The reference is to the third verse of the 'Elegy on the Death of Jean Bon St. André' in the well-known *Anti-Jacobin*. The correct quotation is as under:—

Poor John was a gallant captain,
In battles much delighting;

He fled full soon

On the first of June—

But he bade the rest keep fighting.

A note to the edition, by Charles Edmonds (1851), of the poetry in that work, states that, "having been appointed [by the French Government] to remodel the Republican navy, he was present at the action of 1 June, 1794, in which he showed excessive cowardice."

G. E. C.

[MR. A. R. MALDEN and MR. A. F. ROBINS also supply the reference to the *Anti-Jacobin*.]

LONG LEASE (9th S. xii. 25, 134, 193, 234, 449, 513).—An old house at the corner of North Street and Taprell's Lane (Lostwithiel, Cornwall) bears a granite tablet with this inscription: "Walter Kendall, of Lostwithiel, was founder of this house in 1638, hath a lease for three thousand years, which hath beginning the 29th of September, Anno 1632."

R. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE.

Lostwithiel.

ROBIN A BOBBIN (9th S. xii. 503).—I sent a note on this rime several years since, but it never appeared. My maternal grandmother—a very old woman—used to sing it to us children sixty years ago. Her version differed from MR. RATCLIFFE'S, but I remember distinctly the first verse only. It ran:—

Let's go a-hunting, says Robin to Bobbin;

Let's go a-hunting, says Richard to Robin;

Let's go a-hunting, says Little John;

Let's go a-hunting, says every one.

The mention of Little John is particularly interesting.

C. C. B.

MEDICAL BARRISTERS (9th S. xii. 485).—Dr. George Eugene Yarrow (an uncle of mine),

who died on 25 November last, in his sixty-ninth year, was not only a well-known medical man, holding several public appointments, but was also a barrister-at-law, being a member of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. For several years he held the judicial office of Deputy-Coroner for the North-Eastern Division of the County of London.

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

South Hackney.

In Ireland, at the close of the eighteenth century, one of the United Irish leaders, T. A. Emmet, was first a physician and afterwards a barrister. See Madden's 'Lives and Times of the United Irishmen,' vol. iii. pp. 23, 32, 33, 34.

FRANCESCA.

[MR. ATKINSON in his query implies that Mr. Edward Pollock is no longer living. Such is not the case, and we regret that we were unable to correct our correspondent.]

RICHARD NASH (9th S. xi. 445; xii. 15, 116, 135, 272, 335, 392, 493).—I regret my failure to understand the drift of MR. ANTHONY TUCKER'S letter. The point at issue was whether a statue or a picture was erected in Nash's honour in the Pump Room at Bath. Goldsmith, in the first edition of his 'Life,' stated that a statue was placed in the Pump Room between the busts of Newton and Pope. In the second edition, in which the errors of the first were corrected, he stated that a picture of Nash was placed in Wiltshire's Ballroom, between the busts of Newton and Pope, while the statue was erected in the Pump Room. This point, therefore, may be considered settled. MR. TUCKER says that six verses of a poem by Jane Brereton were published in 1744, the last verse being "similar to both versions of the last verse of the epigram in Goldsmith's first and second editions." Now as Goldsmith's first edition named a statue, and the second edition a picture, it is difficult to see how a third version could be "similar" to both these versions, which vary in an essential point. But I shall be grateful if MR. TUCKER can throw more light either on the picture or the epigram. As I am shortly leaving England for some months, I am unable to look into this question myself.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"THE CONSUL OF GOD" (9th S. xii. 506).—This occurs in the last two lines of the epitaph on Gregory the Great and refers to him:—

Hisque Dei Consul factus letare triumphis:

Nam mercedem operum jam sine fine tenes.

The epitaph is given by Bede, whose 'History' ends with 731. In 729 Gregory, who had been buried in the atrium of St. Peter's, was translated within the church, and pos-

sibly the epitaph belongs to that time. But Gregorovius ('Rome in the Middle Ages,' ii. 99 note, Eng. trans.) says: "A good inscription was later placed in his honour. This was composed by Petrus Oldradus, Archbishop of Milan and Secretary of Adrian I." Adrian was Pope 772-95, and therefore the epitaph (or inscription—assuming their identity), if composed by Oldradus, must have been written by him whilst quite a young ecclesiastic. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can say what Oldradus was doing about 730.

C. S. WARD.

"CONSTANTINE PEBBLE" (9th S. xii. 506).—This is a name ironically applied to the enormous dolmen of granite, weighing 750 tons, which existed in the parish of St. Constantine, Cornwall, until (I think) the late seventies, when it was destroyed by operations in an adjacent quarry. It is minutely described and figured by Borlase in his quaint 'History of Cornwall'; and a description will be found also, with a woodcut, in Cyrus Redding's 'Illustrated Itinerary of the County of Cornwall,' 1842, p. 135.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS.

[DR. FORSHAW sends a long extract from vol. ii. p. 453 of 'The Beauties of England and Wales' (Longman, 1801); and MR. C. S. WARD refers to the inscribed Constantine Stone found at St. Hilary, Cornwall, in 1853.]

MARRIAGE HOUSE (9th S. xii. 428, 509).—MISS POLLARD says that the Marriage House at Braughing has been pulled down. It is generally stated to have been destroyed some quarter of a century ago; but I do not think this was the case. The very interesting old half-timbered house on the south side of the churchyard, now divided into tenements, is, I feel certain, the original building.

Another Wedding House was at Anstey. It stood partly upon the lord's waste and partly in the churchyard. At an inquisition held at Hertford in 1630 it is stated that it was anciently given to the town of Anstey to keep the weddings of poor people who should be married in the said town. There had been therefore divers goods belonging to the said messuage and used at the said weddings, but of all such there remained only "four great spyttys," all the rest having been consumed or lost. At that date it was apparently no longer used for weddings, but had become a poorhouse and was both "noysome and filthee." It was pulled down quite a century ago, but the site is pointed out by the old people.

W. B. GERISH.

[DR. FORSHAW notes that the 'National Gazetteer,' 1868, states under 'Braughin' that the Marriage House was given by Mr. Jenyns.]

SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOLARSHIP (9th S. xii. 427).—It may be that my statement that "Mr. Churton Collins has proved that Shakespeare was one of the best Latin scholars who ever lived" needs qualification, and that the phrase "an excellent Latin scholar" should be substituted for the stronger expression. What Mr. Churton Collins says is:—

"What has been demonstrated is that Shakespeare could read Latin, that in the Latin original he most certainly read Plautus, Ovid, and Seneca, that the Greek dramatists, and all those Greek authors, besides Plutarch, who appear to have influenced him, were easily accessible to him.....in Latin translations."

And again:—

"With some at least of the principal Latin authors he was *intimately acquainted*.....and of the Greek classics in the Latin versions he had a *remarkably extensive knowledge*."

MR. HAINES maintains that Shakespeare's "knowledge of Latin cannot be properly tested until we can determine what part, if any, of '1 Henry VI,' and what part of '2 Henry VI,' '3 Henry VI,' 'Taming of the Shrew,' 'Timon of Athens,' and especially of 'Titus Andronicus,' were his." I fail to see this reasoning. Why not take the accepted "Shakespeare" dramas, as Mr. Churton Collins does, and prove the Latinity therein displayed? In the 'Comedy of Errors' we find that the author of the dramas was acquainted with the 'Mostellaria,' 'Trinummus,' and 'Miles Gloriosus,' and, omitting the doubtful 'Titus Andronicus' and the three parts of 'Henry VI.' (which are "saturated with the tragedies of Seneca"), Mr. Collins proves that in the undoubted 'Richard III,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' and 'Much Ado' the dramatist shows a knowledge of Horace; and in 'Hamlet,' 'Lear,' 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'Cymbeline,' and '1 Henry IV,' a remarkable acquaintance with Juvenal. By unmistakable parallelisms Mr. Collins has proved that the dramatist had read—in Latin translations—Plato's 'Alcibiades' and 'Republic,' and also the principal tragedies of Sophocles, Æschylus, and Euripides. Of these parallelisms it is of interest to note that Mr. Sidney Lee maintains that "such coincidences as have been detected between expressions in Greek plays and in Shakespeare seem due to accident," and that they are "no more than curious accidents—proofs of consanguinity of spirit." This Mr. Collins directly and successfully controverts. He says such a contention "is, of course, quite within the bounds of *possibility*," but that "it is not with *possibilities* but with *probabilities* that investigators of this kind are

concerned." A careful examination of the three articles in the *Fortnightly* for April, May, and July, 1903, will convince sceptics of the dramatist's classical knowledge that Ben Jonson was a bit "too previous" when he stated that Shakespeare (if he referred to the author of the plays) had "smalle Latin."

Opinions have changed, however, since the days of the critic Dennis, who wrote:—

"He who allows Shakespeare had learning, and a learning with the ancients, ought to be looked upon as a detractor from the glory of Great Britain."

Very much on these lines run the remarks of a leader-writer in the *Daily News*, who, in resenting Mr. Churton Collins's arguments, stated:—

"It is right to say that in the article not a little evidence is adduced to show that Shakespeare might conceivably have acquired the necessary classical knowledge in the grammar school at Stratford. There is nothing absolutely impossible in the supposition that he did so, except the strong evidence that, as a matter of fact, he did not. Had he done so, it is extremely hard to account for the opinion of his friends and contemporaries that he did not possess this knowledge."

It is evident that the theory of Dennis and Dr. Farmer—founded on the blunt assertion made to Drummond by Ben Jonson—that there is not a particle of classical knowledge to be found in the plays, will die hard, if it ever dies. Of course the opinion of Aubrey is worth nothing that "he understood Latin very well."

It seems ludicrous that MR. HAINES should condemn the dramatist's Latinity because in 'Troilus and Cressida' the word "Ariachne" appears for "Arachne." But was that the fault of the writer of the plays? The Quartos and the Folio are full of typographical errors, of which this is only an ordinary example, just as in 'The Merry Wives' a clever compositor has puzzled commentators for all time with what the expression "an-heires" is supposed to represent.

MR. HAINES also refers to "two or three instances of false Latin in 'Love's Labour's Lost.'" I find in this play—written a few years after Shakespeare left Stratford, the earliest of the dramatic series, and one so learned and scholarly in language and allusion that it is unfit for popular representation—the following Latin words: "minime," "veni, vidi, vici," "videlicet," "haud credo," "in via," "facere," "ostentare," "bis coctus," "terra," "perge," "pia mater," "vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur," "mehercle," "Fauste, precor gelidâ quando pecus omne sub umbrâ ruminat," "lege, domine," "caret," "pauca verba," "satis quod sufficit," "novi hominem

tanquam te," "ne intelligis domine," "laus deo, bone intelligo" (corrected by Holofernes to "bene"), "videsne quis venit," "Video et gaudeo," "pueritia," "exit." All this dog-Latin is not intended to be classical Latin—the Latin of the writer—but the Latin of the pedantic Holofernes, of whom the author makes such splendid game, and who speaks of "the ear of cœlo" (for "cœlum") and "imitari" (for "imitare," perhaps another printer's error). But may all this not be intentional, instead of accidental, bad Latinity? We have in the same play specimens of excellent Italian and French, all of them grammatically accurate, as is also the case in the French dialogue of 'Henry V.'

In similar manner the dramatist's Latin has been called in question because in 'The Merchant of Venice' one line reads "Stephano is my name" (why not, possibly, Stephano?), and another, "My friend Stephano signify, I pray thee"; but against this we can set the pronunciation of "Stephano" in 'The Tempest,' where the word occurs nine times—five in prose and four in verse—in every one of the latter the word being pronounced correctly, "Stephano." To explain this discrepancy between the pronunciation in 'The Merchant of Venice' and that in 'The Tempest,' an ingenious critic has maintained that Ben Jonson had in the interval informed Shakespeare how the word should be properly pronounced! Very likely! Obliging "rare old Ben!"

GEORGE STRONACH.

BEYLE: STENDHAL (9th S. xii. 127).—Henri Beyle's father, Joseph Chérubin Beyle, assumed the title of nobility ("de"). Henri Beyle took the "de" about 1810, but abandoned it later. See 'Journal de Stendhal, 1801-14' (Charpentier), Appendix, p. 470.

J. C. MICHELL.

"A FLEA IN THE EAR" (9th S. xii. 67, 138, 196).—The following story, though not quite relevant to the query, may interest some of your readers:—

"The snapping-bug is able to enter the human ear and cause troubles. A man who had his ear entered and lived in by an insect thought himself about to die, and lived in all sorts of extravagance, wasting whatever belonged to his family. After several years his fortunes were totally ruined, when the insect came out, putting a stop to the disorder, and being found to be this beetle."—'Yuen-kien-lui-han,' 1703, tom. cdxlviii. fol. 4b.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

HISTORICAL RIME: RHYME (9th S. xi. 209, 330; xii. 33, 491).—The spelling *rime* appears to be the more correct. The risk of its occurring where it might be taken for the

synonym of "hoar-frost" is as small as that attached to *rhyme* as a spoken sound. In the *Times* Literary Supplement of 18 December, 1903, p. 365, it is pointed out that John Milton favoured the spelling *rime*. The article on 'The Manuscript of "Paradise Lost"' contains these words:—

"And still more characteristic of the individual is the change of 'rhime' into 'rime.' This is one of the corrections that the printers ignored, and Bishop Pearce, noticing that in the preface Milton spells the word 'rime' six times without an *h*, conjectured that Milton had used the word where it occurs in the poem (l. 16) in a special sense. A reference to this manuscript would have shown him that the inconsistency was not the poet's."

Would not Milton bid us write "poets"? Of what use is the apostrophe before the genitival or possessive *s*? E. S. DODGSON.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL notes that "To a Walsheam for making a *rhyme*, 10s.", occurs among Henry VII.'s Privy Purse expenses (S. Bentley's 'Excerpta Historica,' 1831, p. 101).]

"MAIS ON REVIENT TOUJOURS" (9th S. xii. 308).—The words "On revient toujours à ses premières amours" are quoted by several authorities as a French proverb, and probably Etienne, in 'Joconde,' merely intended to quote the proverb. The following lines, from an ode by Lebrun (died 1807) entitled 'Mes Souvenirs, ou les Deux Rives de la Seine,' are at all events of earlier date than 'Joconde':—

Ce premier sentiment de l'âme
Laisse un long souvenir que rien ne peut user ;
Et c'est dans la première flamme
Qu'est tout le nectar du baiser.

If the idea were taken literally, it might be referred perhaps to Pliny's 'Hist. Nat.,' x. 63, where he says: "Cervi vicissim ad alias transeunt, et ad priores redeunt"; but the French proverb is generally held to mean that one returns to one's first love *en souvenir* only. Another proverb has it that "Il ne faut pas revenir sur ses premières amours, ni aller voir la rose qu'on a admirée la veille." Probably *this* advice should be taken literally. Cf. "Toujours souvient à Robin des ces flûtes," another French proverb.

The first paragraph of ch. xii. of Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' contains some remarks that are perhaps pertinent to the question.

EDWARD LATHAM.

THE OAK, THE ASH, AND THE IVY (9th S. xii. 328, 433, 492).—To a Northerner "bonny ivy tree" is, as I have said, meaningless, simply because he would not say that the ivy, whether a tree or bush or what not, was "bonny," which the mountain ash is. The quotation given by C. C. B. from Wickliff's Bible is beside the question, as it is not an

"ivy" tree that is referred to, but a yew ("yue"). In the Authorized Version it is a juniper tree that is named; in the Revised Version the broom, much more likely trees, or rather bushes, than the "ivy" to sit under.

R. B.—R.

MR. COLEMAN is, I think, mistaken. Nothing has been said, unless at other references than those given by him (9th S. xii. 433), concerning the lines in question. The references to which he directs attention relate to the question of the priority of the oak over the ash, or *vice versa*, in leafing.

It does not seem to have been noted by any of your correspondents that the lines

The oak, the ash, and the bonny ivy tree

Flourish bravely at home in my own country,

are the burden of an old ballad, a black-letter copy of which is in the Roxburghe collection (see 'Roxburghe Ballads,' 1893, ed. by J. Woodfall Ebsworth, vol. vii. p. 168). The proper title of the ballad is 'The Northern Lassie's Lamentation; or, the Unhappy Maid's Misfortune.' The whole of the verses will also be found in William Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' vol. ii. p. 457. Here also the burden of the ballad is

The oak, and the ash, and the bonnie ivy tree.

Another black-letter ballad, in the Douce collection, p. 135, is entitled 'The Lancashire Lovers; or, the Merry Wooing of Thomas and Betty,' &c. (early Charles II.), and this also has the burden as first quoted above. (See 'Old English Music,' by William Chappell, new edition by H. Ellis Wooldridge, 1893, vol. i. pp. 276-7.)

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

DOROTHY NUTT (9th S. xii. 387).—Sir Henry Blunt, Bt., married, March, 1724, a Dorothy Nutt, daughter of William Nutt, of Walthamstow, Essex. Sir Henry was great-great-grandfather of Major Edward Walter Blunt, who married the Countess of Cromartie.

H. S. V.-W.

RIDING THE BLACK RAM (9th S. xii. 483).—Collinson's 'History of Somerset' quotes this "ancient custom" in the manor of Kilmersdon; and I have an engraving of it which was given to me many years ago by the former steward of that manor. The widow in my print is seated astride in the orthodox fashion: she is attired in a dress which the artist evidently meant to represent as of the Elizabethan era, but I am pretty sure the date of the engraving is not earlier than the end of the seventeenth century. The name of the publisher has unfortunately

been cut off the print, below which appear the words "Custom of Riding the Black Ram." H—N.

This old manorial custom is probably of far higher antiquity than the illustrated broadside alluded to by L. L. K. would appear to indicate, for there is an account of it in Cowell's 'Interpreter; or, Law Dictionary,' the first edition of which appeared in 1607. Whether it is to be found in this first edition, however, I cannot with certainty say, but it probably is, and it certainly is in the edition of 1727. The passage referring to the widow should be: "The widow shall have her Free bench in all [not "hall"] his Copyhold Lands" (*i.e.*, in the lands of the customary tenant deceased). "The like custom," continues Cowell, "there is in the Manor of Chaddleworth in the same County; in that of Torre, in Devonshire, and other Parts of the West" (*vide* 'Free-Bench'); and in Blount's 'Law Dict.' 1717, in the Reading-Room copy at the British Museum, is what appears to be a contemporary MS. note, which is added to the article on 'Free-bench,' stating that "in effect the same custom is in the manor of Leichland," in the county of "Gloucester" (query the chapelry of Leighland in Somersetshire, or Lechlade in Gloucestershire). See also Tomlins's 'Law Dict.,' and the *Spectator*, No. 614. Lysons says that "at every court the jury still present this as one of the ancient customs of the manor" (*i.e.*, at East and West Enbourne): "The penalty has not been literally enforced within the memory of man, but it is said that a pecuniary commutation has been received in lieu of it, which perhaps may have been more readily accepted, from the difficulty of procuring a proper animal for the purpose."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

A copper-plate engraving representing this ceremony will be found in the *Wits' Magazine* for April, 1785. The letterpress describing the picture is extracted from the *Spectator*, No. 623, Monday, 22 Nov., 1714.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Places and particulars of this custom appear in connexion with the word 'Bench' in Barclay's 'English Dictionary,' 1808.

H. J. B.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (9th S. xii. 148, 196, 238).—I quote the following from Hill Burton's 'The Scot Abroad,' first edition, 1864, vol. i. p. 68:—

"Most conspicuous and illustrious among the emigrants to France were those who belonged to the royal race of Stewart: and here let me offer an explanatory protest for spelling the name in this unfashionable manner. It is the old Scots spelling,

the other—namely Stuart—having been gradually adopted in deference to the infirmity of the French language, which is deficient in that sinewy letter—a half-breed between vowel and consonant—which we call *w*. This innovation stands in the personal nomenclature of our day, a trivial but distinct relic of the influence of French manners and habits over our ancestors."

W. S.

The following order for the proclamation of the marriage between Darnley and the queen may be of interest in reference to above. It is taken from the 'Buik of the Kirk of the Canagait.'

"The 21 of July anno domini 1565. The quhills day Johne Brand, Mynister, presentit to ye kirk ane writing—written be ye Justice Clerk hand desyring ye kirk of ye cannogait ande Minister yareof to proclame harie duk of Albaynye Erle of Roise on ye one parte, And Marie by ye grace of God quene of Scottis Sovereane on ye uyer part. The quilk ye kirk ordainis ye Mynister to do, wyt Invocatione of ye name of God."

THORNE GEORGE.

"TOP SPIT" (9th S. xii. 505).—This is a well-known gardeners' term for green sward taken up to the depth of a spade, or less depth, and piled up to decay for light soil used in potting, &c. See 'Mary's Meadow,' by Mrs. Ewing. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

This term is hardly a provincialism, for it abounds in horticultural literature. Thus, "The top spit of an old pasture makes capital potting soil" (Sutton, 'Cult. Veget. and Flowers,' 1892, p. 311). To save the expense of removing it themselves, builders sometimes advertise "top spit given away." Only a day or two ago I noticed a board with this superscription. J. DORMER.

"AS MERRY AS GRIGGS" (9th S. xii. 506).—*Griggs* is a Staffordshire word for bantams, and Josiah Wedgwood, the Staffordshire potter, no doubt used it in this way.

W. HODGES.

My wife tells me that in Yorkshire she has often heard children called *griggs*—that is, when they are about four to eight years of age. W. H. M. G.

I have always understood that a *grigg* was a tadpole. As a youth I used to fish for them both under this name and that of "bull-heads." CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.
Baltimore House, Bradford.

CANDLEMAS GILL'S (9th S. xii. 430).—This custom was doubtless a survival of the once universal "church-ale." Church ales were when the people went from afternoon prayers on Sundays to their lawful sports and pas-

times in the churchyard, or in the neighbourhood, or to some neighbouring inn, where they drank ale and made merry. By the benevolence of the people at these pastimes, many poor parishes had their bells cast, beautified their churches, and raised stock for the poor. Warton, in his 'History of English Poetry,' says that the church-ale was a feast established for the repair of the church, or in honour of the church saint, &c. In Dodsworth's MSS. there is an old indenture, made before the Reformation, which not only shows the design of the church-ale, but explains this particular use and application of the word "ale." The parishioners of Elveston and Okebrook, in Derbyshire, agree jointly

"to brew four Ales, and every Ale of one quarter of malt, betwixt this and the feast of Saint John Baptist next coming. And that every inhabitant of the said town of Okebrook shall be at the several Ales. And every husband and his wife shall pay twopence, every cottager one penny, and all the inhabitants of Elveston shall have and receive all the profits and advantages coming of the said Ales, to the use and behalf of the said church of Elveston. And the inhabitants of Elveston shall brew eight Ales betwixt this and the feast of St. John Baptist, at the which Ales the inhabitants of Okebrook shall come and pay as before rehearsed. And if he be away at one Ale, to pay at the toder Ale for both," &c.—MSS. Bibl. Bodl., vol. cxlviii. fol. 97.

See also the Church Canons given in 1603, Can. 88 (Warton, ed. 1870, p. 709).

The churchwardens' accounts for the expenses of Pyrton village church, in Oxfordshire, which date from 1547, show that the various ales or feasts constituted its chief source of income. See also 'Church Ales,' by E. Peacock, in the *Archæological Journal* of, I think, either 1883 or 1886; Stubbs's 'Anatomie of Abuses,' 1585, p. 95; Introduction to Aubrey's 'Nat. Hist. of Wiltshire,' p. 32; and Brand's 'Pop. Antiquities' (Bohn, 1853), vol. i. p. 282.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

161, Hammersmith Road.

Has MR. ANDREWS forgotten that a similar question from him appeared 5th S. i. 508, and that a reply, also from his pen, was given at 5th S. iii. 274? EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

'EDWIN DROOD' CONTINUED (9th S. xii. 389, 510).—The small pictures on the original green covers of 'Edwin Drood' must have been inspired by Dickens himself, and some of them clearly relate to unwritten parts of the story. Any hypothetical conclusion must fit in with these drawings. It has always seemed to me that Mr. Datchery—the gentleman who, ostentatiously carrying his hat in

his hand, makes a show of his head of white hair, and quietly interviews the persons connected with the "mystery"—is no other than Lieut. Tartar, the naval friend of young Landless, trying, in disguise, to get at the bottom of it.

Jasper probably used the knowledge of the cathedral which he obtained from Durdles to secrete Edwin Drood, alive, in one of its obscure recesses. W. C. B.

Vide 'Watched by the Dead: a Loving Study of Dickens's Half-told Tale,' by Richard A. Proctor, the well-known author of many popular works on astronomy. It was published in 1887 by W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

MODERN FORMS OF ANIMAL BAITING (9th S. xii. 127).—

"Yet we are very gravely assured by some of the reverend missionaries, that 'the Chinese are entirely ignorant of all games of chance'; that 'they can enjoy no amusements but such as are authorized by the laws.' These gentlemen surely could not be ignorant that one of their most favourite sports is cock-fighting, and that this cruel and unmanly amusement, as they are pleased to consider it, is full as eagerly pursued by the upper classes in China as, to their shame and disgrace be it spoken, it continues to be by those in a similar situation in some parts of Europe. The training of quails for the same cruel purpose of butchering each other furnishes abundance of employment for the idle and dissipated. They have even extended their enquiries after fighting animals into the insect tribe, in which they have discovered a species of *gryllus*, or locust, that will attack each other with such ferocity as seldom to quit their hold without bringing away at the same time a limb of their antagonist. These little creatures are fed and kept apart in bamboo cages; and the custom of making them devour each other is so common that, during the summer months, scarcely a boy is seen without his cage and his grasshoppers."—Barrow's 'Travels in China,' 1804, chap. iv. p. 159.

"This insect [the praying mantis or soothsayer] is a very stupid and voracious creature.....It devours without mercy every living insect it can master. Their propensities are so pugnacious that they frequently attack one another. They wield their fore-legs like sabres, and cleave one another down like dragons; and when one is dead, the rest fall on him like cannibals and devour him. This propensity the Chinese avail themselves of. They have not the veneration of Europeans for their imaginary qualities, so they use them as game cocks, and wagers are laid on the best fighter."—Dr. Walsh [c. 1823-30].

"A ferocity not less savage exists amongst the *Mantes*. These insects have their fore-legs of a construction not unlike that of a sabre; and they can as dexterously cleave their antagonist in two, or cut off his head at a stroke, as the most expert hussar. In this way they often treat each other, even the sexes fighting with the most savage

animosity. Rüssel endeavoured to rear several specimens of *Mantis religiosa*, but always failed, the stronger constantly devouring the weaker. This ferocious propensity the Chinese children have, according to Mr. Barrow, employed as a source of barbarous amusement, selling to their comrades bamboo cages containing each a Mantis, which are put together to fight."—Kirby and Spence, 'Introduction to Entomology,' seventh edition, 1856, letter ix. p. 160.

ADRIAN WHEELER.

CROWNS IN TOWER OR SPIRE OF CHURCH (9th S. xii. 485; 10th S. i. 17).—I cannot find any such place as Champéry in this county, and Kelly, usually to be relied on, fails to help to discovery. Has your contributor misread his notes, or has the compositor misread the MS. of the query?

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Teignmouth, Devon.

In a story published in 'Good Words,' 1863, it is stated that the Swedish Senate placed a large gilt copper crown upon the spire of a church in the Dalecarlian Hills, to commemorate the fact that in the church there the curate sheltered and hid Gustavus Vasa in the hour of his danger and distress.

FRANCESCA.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE WILLS (9th S. xii. 485).—There are very few Lancashire wills to be found of earlier date than the middle of the sixteenth century. At the Chester Probate Court your correspondent will find the wills for Cheshire from 1545 to the present date. Those for Lancashire south of the Ribble are also there up to a quite recent date. The wills of people living north of the Ribble were proved at Richmond, in Yorkshire, and are now preserved at Somerset House, London, except those after 1724, which are at Lancaster.

A complete list of all these wills has been printed by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, as also a list of 'Wills, Inventories, Administration Bonds, &c., 1487-1620,' which are deposited at the Diocesan Registry, Cheshire. These documents have only recently been discovered. If your correspondent will write to me, I will give him further details.

HENRY FISHWICK.

The Heights, Rochdale.

A complete index of the wills proved at Chester between 1545 and 1800 has been printed by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and the originals may be consulted at Chester in the ordinary way. Some few Lancashire wills prior to the foundation of the Chester bishopric will probably be at Lichfield, where the earliest dated will is 1516. The index to these down

to 1652 has been printed by the British Record Society.

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

In a very useful little book which I have consulted on many occasions, entitled 'How to prove a Will,' by Thomas King (fourth edition, 1884), I find that the jurisdiction of the District Registry at Chester extends throughout the county of Chester, including the city. The office at Lancaster embraces the county of Lancaster, except the hundred of Salford and West Derby and the city of Manchester. No dates are given.

The Lancaster and Cheshire wills were edited for the Chetham Society by the Rev. G. J. Piccope, which may answer your correspondent's purpose.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE sends similar information.]

ECONOMY (9th S. xii. 486).—The thought is from Juvenal, Satire xiv. 103-12.

H. A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

WEATHER (9th S. xii. 148).—E. P. W. asks, "Who was the cynic who wrote 'When the English summer set in with its usual severity'?" See the postscript of Lamb's letter to Vincent Novello (celxxvi. in Canon Ainger's edition): "*Summer*, as my friend Coleridge waggishly writes, has set in with its usual severity." The letter, or rather note, dated 9 May, 1826, begins, "You will not expect us to-morrow, I am sure, while these damn'd North-Easters continue."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, South Australia.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Letters of Horace Walpole, Fourth Earl of Oxford. Chronologically arranged and edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. 16 vols. Vols. I., II., III., IV. (1732-68). (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THAT a new edition of Walpole's letters is required has long been known to scholars; that one was in preparation under the care of the present editor has been evident to the attentive student of our columns. No special fault or shortcoming was to be attributed to the edition by Peter Cunningham in nine volumes, the latest issue of which in 1891 has been constantly at our elbow, and has proved useful and, in the main, trustworthy. The kind of editing which modern days demand was not, however, in fashion when Cunningham's task was accomplished; his materials were far from complete, his chronology was casual and inaccurate, and the work of explanation was, in the main, perfunctorily discharged. Imperfect collections of

Walpole's letters were issued between 1798, when 376 of them first saw the light, and 1857, when Cunningham's edition—promised in eight volumes, but enlarged to nine—was issued by Richard Bentley, who was responsible for previous collections edited by Lord Dover, John Wright, R. Vernon Smith, and the Rev. J. Mitford. Since 1857 over 400 new letters have been recovered, raising the entire number now published to 3,061. Suppressed and obliterated passages, the history of some of which is curious, have been, so far as is possible, restored, the chronology of the entire series has been carefully checked, illustrative notes and comments have been added, and the edition may be accepted as virtually complete and final. Access for purposes of revision has been in one or two instances withheld with what seems almost like churlishness. In most cases, however, constant efforts to facilitate Mrs. Paget Toynbee's task have been made, and the edition is dedicated to the Earl and Countess Waldegrave, who possess at Chewton Priory the finest collection of Walpole MSS.

Highly as they have always been rated, the Walpole letters have not even yet obtained adequate recognition. That Walpole is the best English letter-writer is generally admitted, though in this instance, as in others, fertility is one of his chief claims to distinction. To have left among so many brilliant pages not a single dull page is, in itself, no small triumph. One still higher is accomplished in giving us, as he does, the very best picture we possess of the social aspects in England of that eighteenth century which we never weary of contemplating. In a way Walpole is to be compared with Pepys. The men were, of course, as unlike as they can be. What Pepys did, however, for a few years of the seventeenth century Walpole did for more than half of the eighteenth—that is, supplied a series of pictures so lifelike and exact that from them we obtain a view clearer and more definite than can be gained from all other sources. Among minor points of resemblance it may be indicated that both had to wait long before their great work was set in an adequate form before the world, and that in the case of each an unsavoury residuum was left which defied the courage of their latest editor. In the case of Pepys we have a fair idea what are the passages Mr. Wheatley withholds; in that of Walpole we are left in entire ignorance, though we are prepared to find cynicism instead of indiscretion the cause of the suppressions. We are not comparing the works in value. To obtain a couple of years more of a record such as that of Pepys we would pay gladly the most exorbitant price that could easily be demanded. No similar extravagance of joy would attend the recovery of further letters of Walpole. Yet all such would be most valuable and welcome. From Mrs. Paget Toynbee's introduction we learn that tampering with the MSS. of Walpole is not unknown. For the circumstances under which transcripts of the original letters were executed by Walpole, and for the manner in which Walpole's intentions were thwarted in part by his secretary Kirgate, who made what seem to be unauthorized copies, we must refer the reader to the editor's preface, p. xvi. Mrs. Paget Toynbee says at the same reference: "On examining Horace Walpole's transcripts..... the surprising discovery was made that a very large number of passages have been suppressed in the printed version, although no indication what-

ever of any omission was given by the original editors." Many of these passages, occurring in the earlier letters, are pronounced "quite unfit for publication." Whatever it has been found possible to restore to the text has been restored, and omissions from the text and the notes are, it is stated, plainly and sufficiently indicated. Letters to Hannah More, of which there are thirty-four, have also been tampered with and disfigured by the cancelling of passages and the erasure of proper names. Worst of all, the chaste Hannah inserted in the text, apparently in her own handwriting, words and phrases of which Walpole is guiltless. The best has been done to remedy these laches, but the work of destruction has been in some cases only too carefully carried out.

Until the work is further advanced, and we are in possession of the careful analytical index which is to be a special feature, it is impossible to deal fully with it. The scheme, commendable in itself, is, so far as we can see, finely carried out. We know not what conceivable boon could be more welcome to the scholar. How zealously the editor has worked is known to our readers, and the result is proportional to the labours bestowed. Vol. iv. ends in 1760 with the death of George II., and the most interesting portion of the record, though not perhaps the most historically important, is to begin. Each volume contains four illustrations, consisting principally of photogravure reproductions of Walpole and his circle. These are excellent in themselves and of undying interest. Nothing can be better than the general execution of the work, which will be a grace as well as a necessity to most shelves.

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronage, &c. By Sir Bernard Burke. Edited by Ashworth P. Burke. (Harrison & Sons.)

THE pre-eminence of Burke's 'Peerage,' never seriously contested, remains unassailable. Efforts to impugn its authority are not unknown, and endeavours to establish some form of rivalry are continuous. So far as they mean anything, the former constitute an attempt to undermine the historical basis of much genealogy, while the latter are but familiar aspects of trade competition. What our great historical families have to tell concerning their own origin and annals is communicated to Burke. The information thus derived is subjected to minute investigation, in the conduct of which the best and most trustworthy heralds and genealogists are engaged, a list of those by whom the labours of Mr. Ashworth P. Burke are assisted embracing the names of almost all in whom public faith is placed. The latest issue now appears, bringing up the information to December, 1903. It is, of course, as complete and trustworthy as the best of its predecessors, and remains praiseworthy full in regard to the information it supplies as to precedence. So far as regards the peerage, the year 1903 was, for reasons easily grasped, less eventful than its predecessor, the number of peers whose deaths are recorded being only fourteen as against twenty-three. Three peerages became extinct, those of Pirbright, De Vesci, and Rowton, all three recent and popular additions to the Upper House. Lord Rowton leaves unfinished—and, it is to be feared, all but unattempted—his promised life of Lord Beaconsfield, his former chief, but will be long remembered by the industrial dwellings that bear

his name. Among the new creations the most conspicuous is that of Lord Burnham of Hall Barn, the history of whose family and descent is that practically of the great daily newspaper he owns. None but the editor, we are told, and possibly the printer, can realize "how innumerable are the fresh facts that are annually chronicled, and how many the changes constantly taking place in family history." One of the most interesting articles in the present volume is that on the Barony of Fauconberg and Conyers, the abeyance of the former barony having on 29 September, 1903, been settled by His Majesty in favour of the Countess of Yarborough, already in her own right Baroness of Conyers. A barony, accordingly, which has been in abeyance for over four centuries, now reappears. In connexion with the Barony of Conyers further alterations have been made, the proper style of the widow of the late Lord Conyers being now Baroness Darcy de Knayth and Conyers. The decision of the Poulett peerage in favour of the younger claimant, son of the late earl by his late wife, which had been anticipated, is recorded. Mr. Burke favours the establishment of a Committee of Privileges to decide on the succession to baronetcies, often an unsettled and unsatisfactory matter. Matter in abundance of actual and of enduring interest is discussed in a work each new issue of which is sure of a welcome.

By beginning in the number for 1904 a review of 'Current Continental Literature' the *Fortnightly* returns to an earlier condition of affairs, the first numbers of the *Review* including critical notices of books. Mr. A. J. Dawson, an authority on the subject, writes concerning 'The Situation in Morocco.' His counsel, we may be sure, will fall on deaf ears. Two separate articles are devoted to Herbert Spencer, and one, by Mr. G. S. Street, to 'The Creevey Papers.' 'Ibsen's Apprenticeship,' by Mr. William Archer, shows how much the Norwegian dramatist, in his early work, owes to Scribe, and constitutes a virtual history of the establishment of the Norwegian stage, the growth of which is modern.—'Some Notes as to London Theatres Past and Present,' by Sir Algernon West, which appears in the *Nineteenth Century*, demands consideration, but is not quite trustworthy in dealing with the past. It is not absolutely exact, for instance, to say that up to the time of the Restoration no woman had ever appeared on the stage. Mr. R. B. Marston (editor of the *Fishing Gazette*) speaks of 'The Increase of Fish-destroying Birds and Seals,' and seems to think that some modification of recent legislation as to the protection of birds, &c., is necessary. He brings forward much testimony in favour of this view, which we are reluctant to accept. Prof. Herbert A. Giles writes on 'Jade,' Mr. Ernest Rhys on 'A Knight of the Sangreal,' Mr. W. S. Barclay on 'Life in Tierra del Fuego,' Princess Kropotkin on 'Lending Libraries and Cheap Books,' and Antonia Zimmermann on 'New Discoveries in Electricity.'—The frontispiece to the *Pall Mall* consists of Maurice Greiffenhagen's drawing of 'The Murder of Rizzio.' M. Santos Dumont describes 'The Sensations and Emotions of Aërial Navigation.' In his 'Literary Geography' Mr. William Sharp describes Haworth and the bleak "Brontë Country." In 'The Round Table' Mr. George Strachan falls upon Mr. Sidney Lee, and expounds his familiar views on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy.—The *Atlantic Monthly* contains a further instalment of Sir Leslie Stephen's

'Editing,' which, as most recognize, is virtually an autobiography. It begins with his conduct of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and passes on to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' in dealing with which Sir Leslie pays a handsome tribute to his associate Mr. Sidney Lee. Subsequent portions describe men whom he met—Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, Browning, Spedding, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Herbert Spencer. The contribution is important, but the work is disappointing to admirers of Sir Leslie. 'Books New and Old' is interesting, but the articles are of unequal value. Warm encomium is in some instances rather recklessly bestowed. Mr. Kipling and Whistler are the subjects of articles.—Lady Broome continues, in the *Cornhill*, her 'Colonial Memories,' Dr. Richard Garnett his 'Alms for Oblivion,' and Mrs. Richmond Ritchie her 'Blackstick Papers.' Viscount St. Cyres is appreciative, perhaps unduly so, concerning Theodore Hook. Sir Algernon West writes popularly about 'No. 10, Downing Street.' Under the general title of 'Historical Mysteries' Mr. Andrew Lang begins, with 'The Mystery of Caspar Hauser, the Child of Europe,' what will doubtless prove an interesting series. Mr. Lang is at present addicted to the study of mysteries, but does not claim to go far in the direction of their solution. 'A Nineteenth-Century Philosopher' is a piece of persiflage.—Mr. William Miller supplies to the *Gentleman's* an account of 'Athens under the Franks'; Mr. Singleton describes superstitions surviving in County Meath, many of which are, in fact, widespread; and the Rev. W. J. Ward writes on 'Character in Birds.'—In 'At the Sign of the Ship,' in *Louquans*, Mr. Lang discusses the treatment accorded by M. G. de Mortillet to Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, and deals generally with the jealousies of antiquaries. Other subjects are humorously treated, including the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

B. H. G.—Reciprocated greetings.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

THE ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE,
THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Last Week's ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

Mr. AUSTIN DOBSON ON FANNY BURNEY.

PROBLEMS and PERSONS.

Mr. NEVINSON'S ESSAYS and SKETCHES.

COUNTRY LIFE in DEVONSHIRE.

CREIGHTON'S HISTORICAL LECTURES and ADDRESSES.

NEW NOVELS:—Prior's Roothing; Camilla Faversham; A Forest Hearth; Marie Ève; The Revellers.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

SHORT STORIES.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—Montaigne's Journal; The History of Hôrmizd; Rome in Many Lands; A New Edition of Strutt; A Woman's Walks; In African Forest and Jungle; La Jeunesse de Cyrano de Bergerac; L'Apprentissage de Valérie; Pour ma Finlande; The Post Office London Directory.

LIST of NEW BOOKS.

FRAGMENT from 'The GUANCHES'; MISS OTTÉ; The BOOK SALES of 1903; RALEIGH'S 'WORDSWORTH'; The 'DIVINA COMMEDIA' in ENGLAND; MS. C.C.C.C. 270; DANIEL'S 'DELIA'; GEORGE GISSING; SALE.

ALSO—

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE:—Round Kangchenjunga; The Home Mechanic; Geographical Literature; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.

FINE ARTS:—J. J. Foster on Miniature Painters; French and American Art; The Burlington Fine-Arts Club; "Photogravure"; Sale; Gossip.

MUSIC:—New Music; Gossip; Performances Next Week.

DRAMA:—'The Darling of the Gods'; 'Gaston de Foix'; Gossip.

The NUMBER for DECEMBER 26 contains:—

REMINISCENCES OF WELLINGTON.
MR. LANG on SOME HISTORICAL PUZZLES.
IRELAND at the CROSS ROADS.
A CAMBRIDGE BOOK on ETHICS.
CARDINAL BERNINI and MADAME de POMPADOUR.
NEW NOVELS:—Barbe of Grand Bayon; Denis Dent; The Fulfilling of the Law; Alison's Ordeal; The Chaser's Luck.
SCOTTISH BOOKS.
ECCLÉSIASTICAL HISTORY.
OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—A Keystone of Empire; Romantic Tales of the Panjâb; Festivals of Provence; The Edge of Things; The Rising Generation; Torres de soleil et de Broniliard; Histoire des Littératures Comparées; Les Amicitie Françaises; F. C. G.'s Caricatures; Oxford Miniature Shakespeare; Garden Diary; The Gentle Art of Making Enemies; Poésies du Foyer et de l'École; Two New Calendars.
LIST of NEW BOOKS.
MYSTIC BEAUTY; KEATS—a CORRECTION; THE OLD STATE PAPER OFFICE; THE SONNETS of WILLIAM ALABASTER; AUTHOR'S EMMENDATION in the 'RELIGIO MEDICI.'

Also—

LITERARY GOSSIP.
SCIENCE:—Books on Engineering; Chemical Books; R. Etheridge, F.R.S.; Societies; Meetings Next Week.
FINE ARTS:—The Art of the Italian Renaissance; Composition as Applied to Architecture; American Shelves; Art Collections and Biographies; Recent Prints; Portrait Miniatures—a Caution; Gossip.
MUSIC:—Our Library Table (Samuel Pepys, Lover of Music; Thirty Years of Musical Life; Famous Composers; Early Scottish Melodies; The Songs of Robert Burns; Homes of Famous Musicians; How to Sing); Gossip; Performances Next Week.
DRAMA:—'All Fitcher's Fault'; 'Fathaires'; Gossip.

The NUMBER for DECEMBER 19 contains:—

LONDON in the TIME of the STUARTS.
THE GODS of the EGYPTIANS.
THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
THE POEM of the CID.
NEW NOVELS:—The Ways of the Millionaire; Christian Thai; Dr. Lavendar's People; Niece Diana; The Young Gerande; How Hartman Won; The Stronger Claim; The Days of our Age; Liz.
LOCAL HISTORY.
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THE IPSWICH APPRENTICE BOOKS.

THE finding of these books was quite accidental. When I first went to the Town Hall and asked to be allowed to see the early Apprentice Books, I was told, as others had been before me, that there were none. A systematic search among the accumulations in the muniment room might, it was admitted, lead to the discovery of a few scattered indentures, but the results would never repay one's time and labour, while as for any official register of enrolments, none had ever been known to exist.

Reference to the catalogues so obligingly provided for the use of searchers seemed to put this view of the case beyond question. These catalogues are two in number—the Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1883, Ipswich section, and a manuscript catalogue compiled by a competent private hand in 1880. Both are evidently the outcome of much patient and laborious research, and in neither of them is there any mention of indentures of apprenticeship prior to 1700.

In these circumstances I was quite prepared to accept the Ipswich Apprentice

Books as a myth, when chance placed the books themselves—or, rather, what remains of them—in my hands.

While scanning the pages of the Report on Historical MSS. I happened to observe that a certain register is described as containing early assessment lists, and thinking that these lists might perhaps include certain names in which I am interested, I asked for the book.

It proved to be a thick, small folio, bound in old parchment. The modern label on the back reads: "Register of Deeds and Wills, 45 Elizabeth to 1651"; but the moment I opened the volume I saw that the label was wrong. The familiar "This Indenture" caught my eye, and turning page after page, to the number of several hundreds, I found nearly the whole book filled with articles of apprenticeship. It was, in fact, one of the "lost" Apprentice Books.

One other similar register appears on the calendar, and this I immediately had out. But here I was disappointed, for the register, although containing a score or two of indentures, is chiefly made up of deeds and wills. This volume is a heavy, large quarto, bound in old leather, and the period it covers is 29 Henry VIII. to 3 Elizabeth.

Between this register and the one purporting to begin 45 Elizabeth there is a lamentable gap, such as, I fear, no lucky chance can ever bridge. Repeated search has been made for the missing volume, but without success. The gap is not quite so wide, however, as the fallacious label of the later volume would lead one to suppose, since the date of the earliest indenture in this volume is 1582.

The two registers contain altogether about 421 indentures, of which 40 are enrolled in the earlier volume, 29 Henry VIII. to 3 Elizabeth, and 381 in the later. It will thus be seen that the important period 1582 to 1651 is remarkably well represented.

A brief search among the old court rolls of the borough brought to light two other Elizabethan indentures. These are originals, neatly engrossed on parchment, and in both cases they have been utilized as covers for rolls.

To turn next to the indentures themselves, a careful analysis of the enrolments discloses some highly interesting facts. Of the 423 lads and lasses (for 3 are girls) who of their own free will and accord bound themselves apprentices to various trades, 1 became a chandler, 5 butchers, 14 tailors, 26 shoemakers, and 50 shipwrights; while 228, or rather more than one-half, succumbed to "the art, craft, and mystery of the sea."

When we remember how heavy was the emigration from Ipswich and neighbourhood between the years 1620 and 1650, this fact is surely one of great significance.

The majority of the apprentices were, of course, Suffolk lads, but not all. While 19 hailed from Essex, and 18 from Norfolk, various other counties found masters in the town, or out of the port of Ipswich, for 41 of their restless sons.

Fifteen out of the 423 were the sons of gentlemen, and nearly all of these were apprenticed to the sea.

I have made complete abstracts of the indentures, and shall be pleased to answer any inquiries concerning them.

M. B. HUTCHINSON.

37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich.

BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9th S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442.)

THE first six of the following notes ought to have been given earlier.

Vol. i. p. 13, l. 23; 2, 46, "mihi & musis." See Lipsius, 'Epistolic. Quæst.,' lib. iii. ep. 6 (to Joseph Scaliger): "Non est alia consolatio quam illa Antigenidæ, Mihi & Musis." For the allusion see Cicero, 'Brutus,' 50, 187.

P. 20, l. 13; 6, 39, "scriptores ut salutarum." See Strada, 'Prolusiones Acad.,' lib. iii. prælect. i. (p. 335 in Lyons ed., 1627): "Exeditque multos mala hæc scabies, Poetæ ut vulgo salutarum"; and cf. Hor., 'A. P.,' 87.

P. 20, n. 10; 6, n. x, "Exercit. 288." This reference to J. C. Scaliger is left uncorrected by Shilleto. It should be 228, 3.

P. 22, n. 9; 8, n. d, "Fam. Strada, Momo." See his 'Prolus. Acad.,' iii. 1 (p. 335 of ed. cited). The absurd "volitando" is left by Shilleto. It should, of course be *volutando*. Strada's words "oculi—dolent" are an adaptation of Plaut., 'Men.,' 882, a line which was used by Ausonius (303, 1).

P. 22, n. 13; 8, n. f, "In epitaph. Nep.," &c. The passage of Jerome is from Epist. 60, § 10; vol. xxii. col. 595 of Migne's 'Patr. Lat.'

P. 31, n. 7; 13, n. q, "Non hic colonus," &c. To this apparently belongs Burton's immediately preceding note: "Pet. Nannius not. in Hor." See Pet. Nannius, 'Miscellanea,' lib. iv. c. 26; vol. i. p. 1289 of Gruter's 'Thesaurus Criticus': "Ego in Horatianis non tanquam colonus domicilium habeo, sed topiarii in morem inter progrediendum hinc inde florem vellico." I was unable to consult the 'Thes. Crit.' when writing my last paper.

P. 38, l. 17, and n. 3; 17, n. s, "Agrippa de occ. Phil.....Præf. Lectori." See sign. x 2 verso of Cornelius Agrippa's 'Opera' (Pt. I.), Lyons (per Beringos fratres, s.a.). If Shilleto saw the original passage his translation should have been impossible.

P. 38, l. 25; 17, 35, "S. Hierom out of a strong imagination," &c. Ep. 22; Migne, 'Patr. Lat.,' vol. xxii. col. 398.

P. 38, l. 31; 17, 41, "cavea stultorum." Cf. Paling., 'Zod. Vit.,' iii. 44: "mundus stultorum cavea."

P. 40, l. 14; 18, 38, "Laughter itself is madness according to Solomon." Ecclesiastes ii. 2.

P. 41, l. 9; 19, 18, "Which Democritus well signified in an Epistle of his to Hippocrates." Hipp., Ep. 18, 1.

P. 42, n. 8; 20, n. *, "Lib. 25. Platonis Convivio." Symp. 221, c, d. This dialogue is twenty-fifth in the order of the Lyons ed. of 1590.

P. 43, n. 4; 20, n. q, "naturæ miraculum" [D. Heinsius, 'Orat. in Ios. Scaligeri Funere,' p. 51 in his 'Orat.,' ed. nov., 1642]; "ipsa eruditio" [Heins., *op. cit.*, p. 46, "qui ubique nomen Scaligeri famamque, non ut eruditi hominis, sed ut eruditiois usurpare solent"]; "sol scientiarum, mare" [*ib.*, p. 51, "scientiarum mare.....doctorem Solem"]; "antistes literarum et sapientiæ" [cf. the title of Aubertus Miræus's 'Vita Iusti Lipsi Sapientiæ et Litterarum Antistitis']; "Aquila in nubibus" [Lips., Epist., Cent. i. misc. ep. 6, to Jos. Scal., "Aquila in nubibus, quod Græci dicunt, vere tu es"]; "columen literarum" [Lips., Ep., Cent. ii. misc. 31]; "abyssus eruditiois" [Heins., *op. cit.*, 51]; "ocellus Europæ, Scaliger" [Lips., Epist., Quæst., i. 8, to Jos. Scal., "ocelle Europæ Scaliger"].

P. 43, l. 13; 20, 28, "dictators." Heins., *op. cit.*, 51, "alii perpetuum literarum Dictatorem.....vocare."

P. 43, l. 17; 20, 31, "Atlas" [Lips., Ep., Cent. i. misc. 6]; "portentum hominis" [see Heins., *op. cit.*, 50]; "orbis universi museum" [Heins., *op. cit.*, 59, of Scaliger's house]; "ultimus humanæ naturæ conatus" [see Heins., *op. cit.*, 51].

P. 43, l. 19; 20, 33,

—merito cui doctior orbis

Submissis defert fascibus imperium,

is taken from Lips., Ep., Cent. i. misc. 21, where it is applied to J. J. Scaliger.

P. 44, l. 11; 21, 6, "scurra Atticus, as Zeno." Cic., 'N. D.,' i. 34, 93.

P. 44, l. 14; 21, 8, "Theod[oretus] Cyrensis." Græc. Affect. Curat., serm. xii.; Migne's 'Patr. Græc.,' vol. lxxxiii. col. 1140, 1141.

P. 45, n. 4; 21, n. b, "Cor Zenodoti et

jeur Cratetis." Last line of an epigram of M. Furius Bibaculus on P. Valerius Cato, given by Suetonius, 'De Grammaticis,' xi.

P. 45, l. 21; 21, 44, "Quis est sapiens? Solus Deus, Pythagoras replies." Diog. Laert., 'Proem.,' 8, 12.

P. 45, l. 23; 21, 45, "only good, as Austine well contends." 'De Nat. Bon. contr. Manich.' 39; vol. xlii. col. 563 in Migne's 'Patr. Lat.' The reference "Lib. de Nat. Boni" is wrongly attached in Burton, and left by Shilleto.

P. 46, l. 5; 22, 11, "asini bipedes." Paling., 'Zod. Vit.,' ix. 586 and xii. 354.

P. 46, l. 19; 22, 23, "as Lactantius proves out of Seneca." Lact., 'Inst.,' ii. 4, 14; Sen., 'Fr.,' 121 (Haase).

P. 48, 29; 23, 37, "Hippocrates, in his Epistle to Damagetus." Ep. 17.

P. 53, n. 6; 27, n. x, "E. Græc. epig." 'Anth. P.,' ix. 148, 3-4.

P. 53, n. 7; 27, n. y, "Eras. Moria." P. 39, ed. 1851; a quarter through the 'Enc. Mor.'

P. 55, n. 6; 28, n. *. The reference to Josephus should be lib. v. c. 9 (69, 70). The Latin version is that by Rufinus of Aquileia. See vol. i. of Cardwell's ed. of the 'De Bell. Jud.' (Ox., 1837).

P. 56, n. 7; 28, n. h, Seneca. 'Fr.,' 34, ap. Augustin., 'De Civ. Dei,' vi. 10.

P. 59, l. 6; 30, 12, "ignoto cælum clangore remugit." Mart. Capella, v. 425, l. 2.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, South Australia.

(To be continued.)

'ADDRESS TO POVERTY':

BY CHARLES LAMB?

A LETTER of Mr. R. A. Potts in the *Athenæum* of 3 October, 1903, induces me to hope that that gentleman may be able to afford a clue to the authorship of some lines which were published under the above title in 'The Poetical Register, and Repository of Fugitive Poetry, for 1806-7,' London, 1811, vol. vi. p. 264. The lines were signed with the initial L, and dated 1 February, 1796. As they were printed in the section of 'Fugitive Poetry,' they had presumably been published earlier in some other form. By a letter from the editor, R. A. Davenport, addressed to Miss Mitford under date 17 January, 1811, and printed in the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange's book, 'The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford,' i. 56, it would appear that the authorship of the lines lay between Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd. Though Coleridge or Lamb might reasonably invoke the muse of poverty, there seems no ground for Lloyd, who was the son

of a banker in easy circumstances, to do so, nor do I think that in the second month of 1796 he had come sufficiently under the influence of Coleridge to write poetry of this pessimistic cast. At the date at which the lines were written, Lamb was just emerging from the asylum at Hoxton, in which he had been confined during the winter of 1795-6, and his mind was attuned to the gloomy atmosphere in which the poem is enveloped. I will venture to subjoin a transcript of the lines as a pendant to the sonnet under a similar title which is conjecturally attributed to Coleridge by Mr. Potts:—

ADDRESS TO POVERTY.

'Tis not that look of anguish, bath'd in tears,
O, Poverty! thy haggard visage wears—
'Tis not those famish'd limbs, naked, and bare
To the bleak tempest's rains, or the keen air
Of winter's piercing winds, nor that sad eye
Implo'ring the small boon of charity—
'Tis not that voice, whose agonizing tale
Might turn the purple cheek of grandeur pale;
Nor all the host of woes thou bring'st with thee,
Insult, contempt, disdain, and contumely,
That bid me call the fate of those forlorn,
Who 'neath thy rude oppression sigh and mourn:
But chief, relentless pow'r! thy hard control,
Which to the earth bends low th' aspiring soul;
Thine iron grasp, thy fetters drag, which bind
Each gen'rous effort of the struggling mind!—
Alas! that Genius, melancholy flow'r,
Scarce op'ning yet to Even's nurturing show'r,
Shou'd by thy pitiless and cruel doom,
Wither, ere nature smiles upon her bloom;
That Innocence, touch'd by thy dead'ning wand,
Shou'd pine, nor know one outstretch'd guardian
hand!

For this, O Poverty! for them I sigh,
The helpless victims of thy tyranny!
For this, I call the lot of those severe,
Who wander 'mid thy haunts, and pine unheeded
there! L.

Feb. 1, 1796.

It is hardly outside the range of possibility that Coleridge and Lamb may both have set themselves, in friendly competition, to write verses on a subject which at a certain period of their lives possessed in each case some elements of personal interest.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SEOUL: ITS PRONUNCIATION. — Standard works on Corea leave us in doubt as to the spelling and pronunciation of this name. Dr. Griffin, in his 'Corea,' 1882, p. 188, writes as follows:—

"The common term applied to the royal city is Seoul, which means the capital.....Seoul is properly a common noun, but by popular use has become a proper name, which, in English, may be correctly written with a capital initial. According to the locality where they come, the natives pronounce the name Say'-ool, Shay'-ool, or Say'-oor." Inability to distinguish between s and sh, or

l and r, is a feature of both the Corean and Japanese languages. On the other hand, Capt. Cavendish (1894) always writes Soul, and says it is "pronounced Sowl by foreigners, but So-ul by the natives." It seems admitted that the word is of two syllables, stressed on the first, and that the second syllable rimes with English "pool." The difference of opinion refers only to the first syllable, which some observers hear as English "say," others as English "so." The Germans accordingly represent it by the intermediate *sö* (Söul) or *sjö*. It is characteristic of the confusion which prevails that Oppert, in his book 'A Forbidden Land,' 1880, gives Saoul (*sic*) as the name of the city, but *sjö-ur* in his vocabulary as the word for capital.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

SHAKESPEARIAN ALLUSIONS. (See *ante*, p. 6.)—The following are perhaps worth adding:—

"Truly intending what the Trag. Q. but faindly spoke,

In second husband let mee bee accurst;
None weds the second but who kills the first:
A second time I kill my husband dead,
When second husband kisses mee in bed."

'The Philosopher's Banquet,' 3rd edit., 1633, p. 172.

Printed also in the second edition of this book, 1614, p. 150.

"And the longer our life is, the more numerous are our sinnes, even whole *miriades*: and at last comes death, and with a little pin bores through our wall of health, so farewell man."—*Ibid.*, p. 253.

"This goodly frame of the world" (*ibid.*, p. 321) is perhaps reminiscent of Hamlet.

"The frighted judgment of his brain, that then was ray'd with his own hair, standing stiffe an end, like ported feathers of some Porcupine."—'Herba Parietis,' Thomas Bayly, 1650, p. 51.

"I thought.....he had been able to have pluckt bright Honour from the pale-fac'd Moone."—*Ibid.*, p. 124.

There sits Ben Johnson like a Tetrarch,
With Chaucer, Carew, Shakespear, Petrarch.

'Maronides, a New Paraphrase upon the Sixth Book of Virgil's Æneids,' John Phillips, 1673, p. 108.

All in lac'd Coats of Scarlet Chamlet;

And with them, Prince of Denmark Hamlet.

Ibid., p. 109.

This Engine curst Sycorax her self could subdue,
And they did a Viceroy out of Trincalo hew.

"See the famous 'History of the Tempest, or the Enchanted Island,' where this is explained."—'Maggots,' Samuel Wesley, 1685, pp. 116, 118.

When lofty Passions thunder from your Pen,
Methinks I hear great Shakespear once again.

'To Madam Jane Barker, on her Incomparable Poems,' "Philaster," 'Poetical Recreations,' 1688, A. 6.

G. THORN-DEURY.

DOWNING FAMILY.—The following entry is to be found in one of the registers of Spexhall, Suffolk:—

"A G. Fullerton, Esq., 27, Chapel Street, Park Lane, W., writes to me December 1, 1870, thus, in reference to the family of Downing, whose name so early and frequently occurs in this Register Book: 'I have a pedigree of the family from the Conquest downwards.'"

As the author of the 'History of Downing College,' I have in vain tried to find out anything about Mr. Fullerton.

H. W. P. STEVENS, LL.D.

Tadlow Vicarage, Royston, Herts.

EPITAPHS: THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Notices of works on epitaphs have appeared in 3rd S. iii. 287, 356, and v. 191, but they do not include various books also existing on the subject, e.g., "A Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions, by Silvester Tisington" (London, 1857), 517 pp., the most comprehensive I know. It would be very useful if a list of works were available up to date, as several have been published in recent years.

W. B. H.

DICKENSIANA: 'MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.'—I have recently noticed a slip in 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' which—so far as I am aware—has not been pointed out by any correspondent in 'N. & Q.'

Pecksniff is in the vestry of the village church. He had just overheard a conversation between Tom Pinch and Mary Graham while he was resting in the churchwardens' pew after a long stroll on a warm summer afternoon; and he had intended to slip out by a window in the vestry, because Tom Pinch had locked the door of the church on leaving it with Mary:—

"He was in a curious frame of mind, Mr. Pecksniff: being in no hurry to go, but rather inclining to a dilatory trifling with the time, which prompted him to open the vestry cupboard, and look at himself in the parson's little glass that hung within the door.....He also took the liberty of opening another cupboard; but he shut it up again quickly, being rather startled by the sight of a *black* and a *white* surplice dangling against the wall, which had very much the appearance of two curates who had committed suicide by hanging themselves."—Chap. xxxi. vol. ii. p. 96, Gadshill Edition.

Dickens evidently intended to say a *gown* and a *surplice*. An academical gown, of course, is *black*; a surplice is invariably *white*.

FREDERICK B. FIRMAN, M.A.

Castleacre, Swaffham, Norfolk.

FRAUDULENT AMERICAN DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES. (See references quoted at 9th S. xii. 101.)—A certain matron is reported in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, 29 April, 1903, to

have had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on her by the Barrett College, North Carolina, but, shame to say, both college and degree are fictitious. This is a timely illustration of my article in the last volume. There is no institution of this name in North Carolina, but there is one suggestively similar in sound, "Barrett Collegiate and Industrial Institute," at Pee Dee, N.C., under the charge of its founder, the Rev. A. M. Barrett, D.D., LL.D. The Institute has a useful place for its purpose as a school for negroes (Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1901, pp. 2318, 2328), or, as said in its charter of 12 March, 1895, "for the education and industrial training of colored people," with "all the corporate powers, rights, and immunities of trustees of similar colleges in North Carolina," including the "power to confer all such degrees as are usually conferred in colleges or universities" (see Curriculum of the Barrett Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Pee Dee, North Carolina). As to the conferring of degrees in Europe, Dr. Barrett writes (19 August, 1903):

"We have a Board of Directors in that country, and we are governed by them. We do not sell any degree whatever. If a gentleman wish to aid us, we thank him, and as there has been so much said through the papers about the college in Tenn., we shall be very careful, as we have already been."

The source of the lady's LL.D. degree is obvious, and so is its value; so is also the difficulty of providing against all abuses of the degree-conferring power. There appears to be no limit to the power of this Institute, and an M.D. or D.D. is as easily conferred as the LL.D. The coloured gentleman at the head of the Institute is probably expressing truly his own feeling: "We are struggling to educate the race, and we are compelled to push if we are to make it." If we read between the lines we can realize the whole situation; but there is no excuse for the State's granting any such unlimited power, or for the powers being exercised in Scotland, or for any one's accepting an unknown degree from abroad.

As I write, the following satisfactory note comes in from the Commissioner of Education, dated 9 September, 1903:—

"The name of Barrett College in North Carolina does not appear on any of the lists of educational institutions published by this office, and I have no information concerning it. The Barrett Collegiate and Industrial Institute at Pee Dee, North Carolina, is an institution for the education of colored persons. All of its teachers are of the colored race, and it does not have any students in college classes. According to the catalogue, it claims to have been incorporated in November 17, 1891, by the Superior Court of North Carolina. It is pos-

sible that the right to grant degrees was conferred by the charter, but the institution is classed as a secondary school."

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn., U.S.

"NEW FACTS REGARDING SHAKESPEARE."—Some time ago, in an editorial note appended to a letter in 'N. & Q.,' you stated that you wanted some "new facts regarding Shakespeare," not "new theories about what he may or may not have written."

"New facts" about Shakespeare are so rare—since the appearance of Mr. Sidney Lee's standard 'Life'—that I have had great difficulty in landing a fish that will be considered fresh enough for the taste of your readers, but I think I have hooked a likely one in 'Shakespeare's Life' as written by Mr. A. H. Wall, for some time "Librarian of the Shakespeare Memorial" at Stratford—'A New Biography of the Poet, deduced from Facts as Fire is from Smoke and Flame from Sparks,' as the title informs us.

Mr. Wall took to task Aubrey for relating "new facts" which came within his ken, although "the old gossip" had declared they were "things which, for want of intelligence, being antiquated, have become too obscure and dark." Mr. Wall was specially indignant with Aubrey for venturing to state:—

"His [Shakespeare's] father was a butcher, and I have been told heretofore by some of his neighbours that when he was a boy he exercised his father's trade; but when he killed a calf, he would do it in high style and make a speech."

This was similar to what Mr. Gladstone did at Dalmeny, when he was cutting down a tree in Lord Rosebery's domains. But Mr. Wall calls Aubrey's statement a "fallacy," and for "true biography" substitutes the following:—

"In fancy we can see him, while horns rouse workers and the cocks are crowing, stripped to the waist and having a good wash in the pump in his father's back yard. Anon he presents himself to his mother ready for school, and when she has seen that her darling's hair is well brushed, his gown clean, his flat cap free from dust, and his white collar neatly tied, she gives him a kiss and a hug, which he returns with greater heartiness, and then away he runs, having a nod and good-night for the tired watchman as he goes out, and for the coming workpeople many good-mornings. And they all had a pleasant smile for cheery little Will."

As I have been unable to find these "new facts" in the life of Shakespeare recorded by Mr. Sidney Lee, I send them to you in the hope that they may be considered worthy of more extended publicity than they have hitherto received.

Some time ago Mr. Asquith stated that the work of a Shakespeare biographer "is not

so much an essay in biography as in the *more or less scientific use of the biographic imagination.*" Mr. Asquith has hit the nail on the head.

GEORGE STRONACH.

FIELD-NAMES, WEST HADDON, CO. NORTHAMPTON.—Having been at work for some time past on the field-names of this village, I venture to send to 'N. & Q.' a list of all but the more common designations. I know there are many readers interested in this subject, and possibly they may be able to suggest meanings for some of the words. Where local corruptions occur I have placed them in parentheses after the names.

Hollow Long ("All-along").
 Rodhill.
 Catchell.
 Nen Moor.
 Cuckoo Thorn.
 Duddemore Hill.
 Riot Hill. (It is said that a fight between rival gleaners once took place in this field.)
 Rugby Gap.
 Hawk's Well.
 Lane Hills.
 Huckaback.
 Stonepit.
 Long Furlong.
 Peasborough Hill.
 Dungill (*g* soft).
 Lunches.
 California.
 Shoe Acres.
 Clay Pits.
 Peck Meadow.
 Lord's Piece.
 Tenterleys.
 King William.
 Fly Thorne Close.
 Buttitt.
 Wignel.
 Copsy Moor.
 Nether Ground.
 Hollow Moor Head.
 Marl Pits.
 Toot Hill.
 Hedge Irons.
 Broad Hill.
 Birch Leys ("By-Slays").
 Forty Leys.
 Grizzell's Close.
 Elder Stubbs.
 Top and Bottom Moor Farlands.
 Brown's Tongue.
 Rodmore.
 Narrow Well.
 Bretch.
 Cockle Close.
 Pykes.
 Shallons.
 Upwards ("Uppards").
 Rye Hills.
 Stainsborough.
 Near and Far Acre Dykes.
 Flexter's.
 Penn Meadow or Poor Man's Close.
 Hollow Close or Hell Hole.
 Burnham's Pen.

Mixhill.
 Stony Holms.
 Lower and Upper Punch Bowl.
 Mallow Field.
 Taverner's Close and Meadow.
 Black Hill Meadow.
 Top and Bottom Jonathan.
 Sedge Hollow ("Sag Holler").
 Bosworth's ("Bosuths").
 Presty.
 Wheatborough.
 Wad Close.
 Great Castles.
 Little Castles or Rush Hill.
 Crump or Crumb Dyke.
 Bush Hill.
 Oakcuts.
 Hunger Wells.
 Brakehill.
 Marker's Home.
 Old Leys.
 Slade Acres.
 Felder Long and Hill.
 Capshill Pit.
 Great Close.
 Thorn Tree Close.
 Lime Pit Close.
 Fox Hill Close.
 Crogborough.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

WESTERN REBELLION of 1549.—I am engaged in writing an account of the risings in Devon and Cornwall against the introduction of King Edward VI.'s Prayer Book, commonly called the Western Rebellion of 1549. In the Camden Society publication, 'Troubles connected with the Prayer Book, &c.' are a number of letters from the Privy Council to Lord Russell, Lord Privy Seal, afterwards the first Earl of Bedford, in which references are made to his letters to the Privy Council, describing the course of events in the West. So far I have been able to trace only one of these, a copy having been sent to Sir Philip Hoby, then in Brussels; this is preserved among the Add. MSS. in the British Museum. So far as can be gathered, the missing letters of Lord Russell (excepting the above) bear date 12, 18, 22, 25 July, 7, 11, 19 August, and 7 September. There was also one of 22 September, addressed to the Duke of Somerset. I should be glad to obtain any information likely to lead to the discovery of these letters; I have searched the MSS. at the British Museum and at the

Record Office, and have made inquiries at the Office of the Privy Council. Any references to unpublished documents, however brief, relating to this rebellion would be of interest to me.

(Mrs.) F. ROSE-TROUP.

Beaumont House, Ottery St. Mary.

GLOWWORM OR FIREFLY.—Can any reader inform me what modern poetry has been written on the firefly or glowworm? Or has the subject been almost as neglected in our day as in classical times? F. G.

[Mrs. Opie wrote some sentimental lines in the "Anna Matilda" vein addressed to the glowworm; beginning, "Gem of the lone and silent vale." Montgomery (? James) has a poem to the same; beginning, "When Evening closes Nature's eye." A poem in 'Time's Telescope,' 1830, opens:—

Little being of a day,
Glowing in thy cell alone.

Barry Cornwall has a poem to the firefly; and Heber, 'Tour through Ceylon,' writes:—

Before, beside us, and above
The firefly lights his lamp of love.

We do not know if you will consider "modern" these effusions of the early nineteenth century.]

TINSEL CHARACTERS.—Can any reader put me in communication with collectors of tinsel characters? I have a very nice collection of such in folio volumes, and should be pleased to exchange notes or show the same to any one interested. J. KING.

304, Essex Road, Islington, N.

'OXFORD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.'—I have one dated 1845, which I would not part with for many reasons; one is that it contains lists of heads and colleges from the foundations thereof. Modern calendars do not continue these valuable lists. Can any old Oxford man tell me when first they ceased? M.A. OXON.

FITZHAMON.—It is stated in Hoare's 'History of Wilts' that a Stephen Fitzhamon having established himself at Burstow, Surrey, in the reign of John, changed his name to Stephen de Burstow, and it is suggested that he was a descendant of a younger brother of Sir Robert Fitzhamon, the conqueror of Glamorgan, who died 1107. Can any one tell me what was the name of this younger brother, and where a pedigree of the Fitzhamon family may be found? On the seal of Stephen de Burstow appear the words "Sigillum Stephani filii Hamonis." Does "filii Hamonis" necessarily mean the surname Fitzhamon, or may it not mean only the "son of Hamon"? Was Hamon or Hamon a common Norman Christian name? In the Surrey Fines there are Walter fil Hamo and Richard fil Hamo (1199), Norman fil Hamo

(1205), John fil Hamo (1251). Was "fil Hamo" and Fitzhamon the family name, or was Hamo only the father's name in these cases? G. H. W.

VENISON IN SUMMER.—Lemery, in his 'Treatise of Foods,' of which an English translation was published in 1704, has the following passage in the chapter dealing with the stag:—

"However, some are of opinion they ought not to be eat in Summer, because this Animal then feeds upon Vipers, Serpents, and the like Creatures, which they look upon to be very Venemous, as if the Stag did not eat of them all the Year round."

Was this idea general at the time? Lemery apparently believed it. W. D. OLIVER.

COMBER FAMILY.—In 1887 (7th S. iii. 515) a reference was made to some manuscripts relating to the above family which were offered for sale by Mr. Wm. Downing, of Birmingham, and I should be very grateful if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could put me on the track of the purchaser or present possessor. I applied a few years ago to Mr. Downing, but most unfortunately all his books relating to that period had been destroyed by fire. I have been for some time engaged on a history of the family, and should be very glad to correspond with any one interested in it. JOHN COMBER.

High Steep, Jarvis Brook, Tunbridge Wells.

"SYNCHRONIZE": "ALTERNATE."—Am I a prig, or am I an ignoramus, that I object to the use made of these words in the following passages? According to the *Art Journal* of September, 1903, one reason why "Mr. Whistler was considered a man of absurd pretensions was because no one before him had dared to synchronize the terms of music to those of painting" (p. 267). The *Athenæum* of 12 September, 1903, in heralding the issue of Dr. Furnivall's Shakespeare in the old spelling, asserts: "The plays will each occupy one volume of square octavo shape, and two alternate qualities of paper will be available" (p. 351). ST. SWITHIN.

MRS. BROWNING'S 'AURORA LEIGH.'—

As he stood

In Florence, where he had come to spend a month
And note the secret of Da Vinci's *drains*.—I. 72.

What does this mean? Can the word "drains" be a misprint for *dreams*? LUCIS.

[No: Leonardo was a famous hydraulic engineer.]

THE HEAD OF HENRY GREY, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.—A writer* in the *Antiquary* for December, 1903, in alluding to the Duke of

* 'Rambles of an Antiquary,' by George Bailey.

Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, says: "A photo was taken of his head when the alterations took place in St. Peter's Church in the Tower of London. There is a good deal of grim expression in the face." One would naturally infer from this paragraph that the duke's remains were found intact during the alterations of 1876. Is this so? In June, 1893, when visiting the church of the Holy Trinity, Minorities, I was shown a human head (preserved in a glass case) which is presumed to be that of the said duke. It was discovered in the vaults below the church by the Earl of Dartmouth in 1852, in a box filled with oak sawdust, which acted as an antiseptic and preserved the skin in a remarkable manner. But as the duke cannot have possessed two heads, I shall be glad to learn further particulars concerning the discovery at St. Peter ad Vincula. Were the Duke of Suffolk's remains positively identified? and, if so, was the head missing or not?

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

[See 8th S. viii. 286, 393; x. 72, 144; xii. 114.]

'WILLY WOOD AND GREEDY GRIZZLE.'—Is the author known of this eighteenth-century booklet? The title-page ran:—

"Willy Wood and Greedy Grizzle: a Tale of the Present Century, founded on Fact. Evil be to him who evil thinks. To which are subjoined Three New Songs. London: Printed for the Author: Sold by J. Forbes, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden; and all the Booksellers in town and country. Price One Shilling."—viii-32 pp. 8vo.

The work is dedicated to the Magisterial Books of the Corporation of *Bur*-castle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), and is not written for young persons. At the end is a song for a Newcastle man, an exercise in the "burr" calculated to try his articulation severely. It begins:—

Rough roll'd the roaring river's stream,
And rapid ran the rain,
When Robert Rutter dreamt a dream
Which rack'd his heart with pain.

This is almost as bad as the well-known shibboleth "O'er rugged rocks the ragged rascals ran," which, until the advent of School Boards, was supposed to try the anatomy of an ordinary Novocastrian.

RICHARD WELFORD.

ROBERT GILES.—In a recent article in the *Dublin Review*, vol. cxxxii., the Bishop of Salford has noted that Robert Giles, "legum Angliæ professor egregius," who had married a daughter of Sir Thomas Stradling (as to whom see 'D.N.B.,' lv. 16), died at Louvain in 1578, aged forty-four, and was buried in the church of St. Michael there. He

does not appear to have been at Oxford. Was he at Cambridge? On 3 May, 1564, one Robert Gyell was admitted to Lincoln's Inn. On 23 July, 1566, Edward Randolph (as to whom see 'D.N.B.,' xlvi. 271) constituted Sir James Shelley and Robert Giles his true and lawful attorneys ('S.P. Dom., Eliz.,' xl. 35). The name of Robert Gyles, gent., of Kent, occurs in a list of fugitives over the sea dated 29 Jan., 1576 (Strype, 'Ann.,' II. ii. 597). Any further details concerning him would be welcome.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

WEST-COUNTRY FAIR.—I should be glad to be referred to any sources which illustrate fairs in the West of England at the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century, especially in Dorset.

HIPPOCLIDES.

ST. PATRICK AT ORVIETO.—The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' mentions, under 'Orvieto,' a celebrated "pozzo di S. Patrizio," or well of St. Patrick. I have consulted several works on Orvieto, but none of them do more than mention this well, some not even so fully as the 'Encyclopædia' does. Is there any tradition that Ireland's apostle ever passed through Orvieto, which might account for the name of the well? Where may something on this subject be found?

F. C. W.

TUCKETT.—Biographical information is desired for an historical publication concerning the late Mr. John Tuckett, of Kentish Town, especially the dates of birth, death, &c. Any information will be acceptable.

T.

HERBERT SPENCER ON BILLIARDS.—Can any one give me the exact text and locate the original publication of a remark said to have been made by Herbert Spencer to a young man who defeated him at a game of billiards? "Sir, a moderate measure of skill at billiards may very properly be a source of satisfaction; but such a degree of proficiency as you exhibit is conclusive proof of a misspent life."

D. M.

Philadelphia.

"ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME."—Can you tell me the origin of this saying?

FAIRHOLME.

CAPT. DEATH.—Who was "the celebrated Capt. Death" for whose widow a benefit performance of 'Cato' was given at Drury Lane on 27 February, 1757? It is noteworthy that Genest has no record of this remarkable performance, despite the fact that the principal members of both theatres

united forces on that occasion in honour of the lugubriously named captain. F. F. L.

A. C. SWINBURNE.—The editors of the "Centenary Edition" of Burns quote in the notes, vol. i. p. 368, the following stanza by Mr. Swinburne:—

Men, born of the land that for ages
Has been honoured where freedom was dear,
Till your labour was fat on its wages
You shall never be peers of a peer.
Where might is, the right is:
Long purses make strong swords.
Let weakness learn meekness.
God save the House of Lords.

In which of the poet's publications can the rest of the poem be found?

J. J. FREEMAN.

RALEIGH'S HEAD.—I lately, quite by chance, came across a copy of a booklet entitled 'History and Description of the Windows of the Parish Church of the House of Commons' (1895), by Mrs. J. E. Sinclair, a lady of antiquarian tastes. In this I find it stated, at p. 30, that

"Raleigh was beheaded in the adjacent Old Palace Yard, in 1618; his body was interred beneath the chancel of the church, his head being placed on Westminster Hall. A tradition, handed down from rector to rector of St. Margaret's, says that the severed head was buried in the same grave with the body of his son, Carew Raleigh, a few years afterwards."

I should be glad to know how much credence is to be attached to this "tradition," and whether the statement can be by any means traced to its source. I believe that the accepted, and probably authentic, account is that the head was buried in the church at West Horseley, in Surrey. I addressed a communication on this matter to the editor of the *St. Margaret's Parish Magazine*, thinking it a likely means by which to obtain the information, but it did not secure insertion. DAVID EASTERBROOK.

[See DR. BRUSHFIELD'S article, 9th S. xii. 289.]

"MEYNES" AND "RHINES."—At Orange the other day I came across a curious *patois* word which is of some interest. The waterway which is led through the town, and which is usually about one metre broad [? deep] and ten metres wide, is locally known as a "meyne." When one recollects that the drainage channels on Sedgemoor are known as "rhines," and that the chief tributary of the river Rhine is the Main, one is tempted to ask what the origin of these two terms really is.

It is, of course, well known that Orange was once a principality under the House of Nassau, and it is possible that Dutch engineers may have been brought there by them to

superintend the irrigation works with which the whole of this part of the Rhône plain is intersected. Similarly I believe that many of the drainage works on Sedgemoor were laid out by Dutchmen. Are there any technical terms in Dutch or Flemish from which "meyne" and "rhine" could be derived?

I do not know if the compilers of the 'N.E.D.' have as yet reached the word "main," but Dr. Murray might well have French *patois* dictionaries looked up as to "meyne," in view of our own gas and water mains. My informant said the word, which I have not seen written, is pure French; but I have not Littré at hand to verify his assertion. H. Avignon.

[For *rene*, a small watercourse, see 9th S. ix. 329, 434.]

Replies.

THE MOTHER OF NINUS.

(9th S. xii. 128.)

As Osiris was at once the son and husband of Isis his mother, and the Indian god Iswara is represented as a babe at the breast of his own wife Parvati, the Indian Isis, so Ninus or Nimrod, the beginning of whose kingdom was Babylon (Genesis x. 10), was both husband and son of Semiramis, who, as the first deified queen of Babylon, was probably identified with Mu-Mu or Ma-Ma, the great mother of all nature, who in her varying forms, says Mr. Boscawen, was Mūmu Tiamut, the Chaotic Sea, and Baku, the spouse of Hea, who presided over the south of Babylonia, the region of the marshes, and bore the title also of the "bearing mother of mankind" ('From under the Dust of Ages,' 1886, p. 35). So that, in the conflicting relationships of the earliest divinities with which the researches of Assyriologists have made us acquainted, it is perhaps permissible to recognize in Mu-Mu or Ma-Ma attributes which were transferred to Semiramis, the great goddess-mother, upon one of whose temples in Egypt, where she was known as Athor, was inscribed: "I am all that has been, or that is, or that shall be. No mortal has removed my veil. The fruit which I have brought forth is the Sun" (Bunsen's 'Egypt,' 1848, vol. i. pp. 386-7). Similarly the Babylonian epic of the creation begins by describing the generation of the world out of Mummu or Chaos, the primeval source of all things ('The Religions of Ancient Egypt and Babylon,' by Prof. Sayce, 1902, p. 131). The first tablet of the 'History of Creation' says:

1. When in the height heaven was not named,
2. And the earth beneath did not yet bear a name,

3. And the primeval Apsu-ma (? or mu) who begat them,
 4. And Chaos, mu-um-mu Tiamat, the mother of them both, &c.

See 'The Seven Tablets of Creation,' by L. W. King, 1902, p. 3 *et seq.*, and 'The Religions of Babylon and Assyria,' by Morris Jastrow, 1898, p. 105. One seems justified, therefore, in assuming that the mother of Ninus, after the divinity of both the former and the latter had become an established belief, was his own wife Semiramis, whose attributes, when deified after death, gradually became identified in the eyes of her worshippers with those of Mu-Mu or Ma-Ma, the Mother of All.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

IMMUREMENT ALIVE OF RELIGIOUS (9th S. xii. 25, 131, 297, 376, 517).—The interest of historic truth must be my excuse for taking exception to MR. H. G. HOPE's version of the Bruntisfield mystery. "The venerable mansion" was not "demolished in 1800"; it stands at this day, and is still inhabited, a well-preserved example of Scottish castellated building of the sixteenth century. My father rented it at one time, and part of my childhood was spent there; but the story of the secret chamber, as repeated by MR. HOPE, has deepened in gloom since my time. Miss Warrender, a daughter of the house, has given what may be considered the authentic version in her 'Walks near Edinburgh,' pp. 13-15. It may serve as a useful warning against too easy acceptance of fanciful variants if I quote what she says:—

"After the purchase of Bruntisfield by George Warrender [in 1695], it remained for nearly a hundred years in possession of the younger branch of the family, which came to an end in 1820 by the death of Hugh Warrender.....He was succeeded by his cousin, my grand-uncle, the Right Hon. Sir George Warrender, M.P., who, on taking possession, discovered the existence of a secret room. The house was then thickly covered with ivy. Lee, the Royal Academician, and an architect that Sir George had brought down from London with him, were the first to suspect its existence, from finding more windows outside than they could account for. The old woman who had charge of the house denied for a long time any knowledge of such a room; but, frightened by Sir George's threats, she at length showed him the narrow entrance, that was concealed behind a piece of tapestry. This was torn down and the door forced open, and a room was found just as it had been left by some former occupant—the ashes still in the grate. Whether, as one story said, it had been used as a hiding-place in troubled times, or whether, according to another legend, it had been the room of a dearly loved child of the house, after whose death it had been hurriedly shut up, never to be entered again by the broken-hearted parents, there are now no means of

knowing; but the bloodstains on the floor point to some darker tragedy, and a tradition still lingers that, not long after the discovery of this room, a skeleton was found buried below the windows."

It would have been most improper if that skeleton had not turned up; but there is no suggestion of immurement, as MR. HOPE would have us believe.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Perhaps M. N. G. will be kind enough, in the interests of historical accuracy, to furnish one or more of the following particulars: (1) the name of the convent; (2) the name of the nun; (3) the name of the person or persons who "captured" her; (4) the means whereby the capture was effected; (5) the name of the "recent book on life in America"; and at the same time to give a reference to any contemporary account of the events alleged to have taken place at Charlestown, Mass., in 1835. The fact that the law (in England as elsewhere) did in times past punish heretics with death by burning does not seem to me to be one from which the prevalence of an illegal custom of burying recalcitrant religious alive can be by any known process of reasoning validly inferred.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CARDINALS (9th S. xi. 490; xii. 19, 174, 278, 334, 497).—Mr. Marion Crawford, writing of Rome in 1865, says of Cardinal Antonelli:—

"He had his faults, and they were faults little becoming a cardinal of the Holy Roman Church. But few are willing to consider that, though a cardinal, he was not a priest—that he was practically a layman, who by his own unaided genius had attained to great power—and that those faults which have been charged against him with such virulence would have passed, nay, actually pass, unnoticed and uncensured in many a great statesman of those days and of these."

This passage occurs in the novel of 'Sarcinesca,' but here Mr. Marion Crawford is evidently writing as an historian, and not as a novelist, and I think may be considered an authority on the subject, as he has made Italian life so much his own.

J. H. MURRAY.

Edinburgh.

THE WYKEHAMICAL WORD "TOYS" (9th S. xii. 345, 437, 492; 10th S. i. 13).—'Winchester College Notions,' by Three Beetleites (Winchester, P. & G. Wells, 1901), is the book from which the present generation of Wykehamists acquires its essential modicum of knowledge of notions, and is the immediate source of the "accepted derivation" cited at the second reference. The authors give due acknowledgment in their preface to the work of previous writers, and say that "deriva-

tions have been usually omitted or compressed as far as possible, because Mr. Wrench so extensively deals with that department in his admirable work"; the word "toys" is, however, one of the few exceptions to which a derivation is attached, that given being "Fr. *toise* = a fathom, the space allotted to each man in College." Right or wrong, the Beetleites clearly preferred this derivation.

I. B. B.

"FISCAL" (9th S. xii. 444).—Every word, no less than every dog, has its day, and now is the chance of *fiscal*. It has a close competitor in *dump*, but it manages to maintain pre-eminence. The use of it has increased a thousandfold, and tongues utter it glibly, under eyes that but a year ago hardly knew the word by sight. Not long ago the keeper (fem.) of a registry office informed a lady who was in search of a kitchen-maid that the *fiscal* conditions of domestic service had entirely changed in recent times.

ST. SWITHIN.

DR. PARKINS (9th S. xii. 349; 10th S. i. 15).—Besides the books mentioned in Mr. Beale's contribution to the *Grantham Journal*, John Parkins was the author of 'The Holy Temple of Wisdom,' an edition of Culpeper's 'English Physician,' 1810, 1814, and 'The Universal Fortune-Teller,' 1810, 1814; 1822. He has already figured in 4th S. ix. 76, where other books are mentioned. I have seen none but 'The Universal Fortune-Teller.' W. C. B.

In the 'History of Ufton Court,' by A. M. Sharp (1892, 4to), there is at p. 239 a pedigree (Grantham, co. Lincoln) of this branch of the Perkins or Parkins family, from the Visitation of Lincoln, 1654, with additions from parish registers. There is another of Parkins of Ashby, parish of Bottesford; but the pedigrees are not carried down to the dates mentioned of publication of books by Dr. Parkins.

VICAR.

[MR. E. H. COLEMAN also sends a list of Parkins's works.]

SHAKESPEARE'S GEOGRAPHY (9th S. xi. 208, 333, 416, 469; xii. 90, 191).—MR. STRONACH selects from my letters a few sentences, and takes no notice of the rest. I gave reasons for what I wrote, and if MR. STRONACH is blind to them, I may suppose that other readers of 'N. & Q.' will not be so. I pointed out to MR. STRONACH that Shakspeare thought Milan to be on the sea. It is impossible that Bacon, a traveller on the Continent, and a man of general knowledge, could have made this mistake. I have formed my own opinions from my own reading, and it is not necessary

to refer me to others, who cannot have considered the question under discussion more thoroughly than I have done. There have been, and are, many competent critics who differ from the views of the gentlemen whom MR. STRONACH names. Shakspeare had enough Latin to know the meaning of the very simple hackneyed quotations which are found in those plays that are undoubtedly his. Nobody ever said the contrary. Shakspeare apparently must have known something of Plautus. But he might have got his knowledge indirectly, without having read the Latin. He might have obtained the plot of 'The Comedy of Errors' in more ways than one. Possibly he rewrote the play of somebody else. Ritson has said:—

"Shakspeare was not under the slightest obligation, in forming this comedy, to Warner's translation of the 'Menæchmi'.....He has not a name, line, or word from the old play, nor any one incident but what must of course be common to every translation.....This comedy, though boasting the embellishments of our author's genius, was not originally his, but proceeded from some inferior playwright, who was capable of reading the 'Menæchmi' without the aid of a translation."

I have noticed one difference between Bacon and Shakspeare. In reading Bacon's 'Essays' I find that he invariably has the conjunctive mood after *if*. Shakspeare in his chief plays uses the indicative or the conjunctive mood, without distinction, after this conjunction. I must have counted at least a hundred instances of *if* with the indicative in his plays; and I am sure that there must be very many more instances. It may, however, be said that Bacon supervised his 'Essays,' and that the author of the plays did not do so.

E. YARDLEY.

[This discussion must now close.]

GLASS MANUFACTURE (9th S. xii. 428, 515).—The inquiry under this heading was whether country gentlemen were occupied in glass-making. In Joseph Hunter's 'South Yorkshire, Deanery of Doncaster,' ii. 99, it is stated that

"in the time of the first Earl of Strafford the manufacture of glass was introduced at Wentworth, and a glass-house erected. The memory of it is still preserved in the name Glass-house Green, now enclosed."

In the same volume, p. 35, we read, under Catcliffe, in the parish of Rotherham, that "a glass-house was established here in 1740, by a company of persons who had been previously employed in the glass-house near Bolsterstone, then in high reputation."

From original documents I am able to add some of the later history of the Catcliffe works. In 1764 John May, glass manu-

facturer, took a lease of the glass-house at Catcliffe for twenty-one years. In 1782 Hannah, his widow, transferred it to their sons Thomas May and William May, who carried on the business for some years. They certainly had it in 1785. I find these persons described sometimes as "gentlemen." There were also two glass-houses at Masbrough, in the parish of Rotherham, which were worked for some time by John Foljambe, gentleman (an attorney, I believe), in partnership with Jacob Boomer, a grocer, both of Rotherham. In 1783 they leased them to the above-named Thomas May for thirteen years. Mustard-bottles, ink-bottles, decanters, and flint glasses were among the articles they produced. The Mays are noticed in Mr. Hunter's 'Fam. Min. Gent.,' Harl. Soc., iv. 1177. W. C. B.

In St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, is a mural tablet to the memory of Richard Matthews, Sheriff of Norwich, glass-maker, who died 1774. On it are his arms thus: Per pale: 1, Gules, three catherine-wheels argent, on a chief or a bull's head cabossed sable; 2, Gules, a chevron between three escallops argent.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS.

Monmouth.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGE (9th S. xii. 486).—For an answer to this question refer to 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. vi. 237; 3rd S. v. 235, 328, 441, 515; vi. 38, 54, 140, 197.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

EMMET AND DE FONTENAY LETTERS (9th S. xii. 308).—FRANCESCA may be pleased to know that she can learn all about Robert Emmet's letters to Madame la Marquise de Fontenay by reference to a huge book, privately printed, by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, called 'The Emmet Family.' There is but one copy in England, and that is in the British Museum. L. I. GUINEY.

CARSON (9th S. xi. 488; xii. 19, 110, 331, 377).—With regard to this subject, perhaps it may not be out of place to mention that in that delightful work 'Adventures with the Connaught Rangers, 1809-14,' by William Grattan, late Lieutenant Connaught Rangers, edited by Charles Oman (Edward Arnold), the name of Carsons will be found; and to add that Mr. Oman points out in the preface, at p. vii:—

"It is clearly from the domestic annals of the 88th that Charles Lever drew the greater part of the good stories which make the fortune of 'Charles O'Malley.' Many of the humours of Mickey Free

seem to be drawn directly from the doings of Grattan's servant, Dan Carsons. Comparing the 'real thing' with the work of fiction, one is driven to conclude that much of what was regarded as rollicking invention on Lever's part was only a photographic reproduction of anecdotes that he had heard from old soldiers of the Connaught Rangers." Peninsular hero though he really was, yet Lieut. Grattan complains at p. 79:—

"For six days we had not seen our baggage, and were in consequence without a change of linen..... I had no nightcap."

Mr. W. Grattan was a kinsman of Ireland's greatest statesman—Henry Grattan.

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

PAMELA (9th S. xii. 141, 330).—Since writing my former note on the pronunciation of this name I have accidentally come across it in French, in the advice given, in 'Les Gaietés de Béranger' (Amsterdam, 1864, p. 16), by the "abbesse" of to-day to one of her disciples:

Vous, Paméla,
Cachez cela.

The accent on the second syllable of the name is, of course, to make the name trisyllabic, and the rhyme with "cela" shows its pronunciation to be a practical approximation to that of a cretic (— —); that is, to the pronunciation of Richardson.

RICHARD HORTON SMITH.

Athenæum Club.

My mother (born in 1824, when Richardson's novel was still popular) was christened Pamela—professedly after the novel. I never heard any other pronunciation of the name by relatives and friends than Paméla. The diminutive of endearment was Pam, which would not, I suppose, have been the case with Paméla. The REV. C. S. TAYLOR'S instance of Pamella is interesting on Pope's side; but the spelling Pamala (which I have found in letters from my mother's early contemporaries) makes for Richardson.

SAMUEL GREGORY OULD.

In 'Selecta Poemata Anglorum,' 1779, p. 281, is a poem in Latin sapphics (no name appended), entitled 'Ode ad Pamelam Canem Dilectissimam':—

Chara, quæ semper studio fideli
Me sequi gratum solita es magistrum,
Quæ colis multo officio, vocanti
Pamela adesdum!

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW (9th S. xii. 341, 517).—The claim made by your correspondent as to the prefix *Tid* being the name of an individual can scarcely be deemed satis-

factory. His contention is that the place-name Tideswell should be regarded as *Tides well*, owing to the suffix representing the O.N. *völl-r*, an enclosure of some kind. To this he adds, "The present pronunciation of Tideswell is owing to a false etymology which has been circulated in guide-books." The latter are not always trustworthy, it is true, but in this instance they appear to be correct. When investigating the origin of a place-name it is advisable to trace it as far back as possible; and in the one under consideration, if the Domesday Book be consulted, we find "Tidesuuelle" recorded as a berewick of Hope, and almost identical in spelling with its present-date appellation.

Etymology shows that Tideswell is a plain A.-S. place-name. The prefix *Tid* is rendered by Bosworth ('A.-S. Dict.') as "time," and by Skeat ('Etymol. Dict.') is explained as "season, time, hour, flux or reflux of the sea." The suffix *well* forms a portion of many of the names of places in Derbyshire, and it is very probable that the term denoted some spring or brook, which may or may not be visible at the present day. Your correspondent affirms, "This word has nothing to do with a brook or spring of water, and it occurs in many places where there is neither brook nor spring," and cites Bradwell ("Bradewelle" in Domesday Book) as an illustrative example. In this he is unfortunate, as, according to Glover ('Hist. of Derbyshire,' ii. 137), "a salt spring exists a quarter of a mile from the village." Then Bakewell, the "Badequelle" of Domesday Book, and specially mentioned in the 'A.-S. Chronicle,' has possessed a medicinal (chalybeate) spring from time immemorial (*ibid.*, ii. 66-7). Again, Tideswell—as shown by its etymology—was formerly celebrated for possessing what was termed "an ebbing and flowing well," and this for centuries was considered to be one of the wonders of the Peak district.

It is somewhat hazardous to affirm that the names of any individuals are preserved or indicated in that of their prehistoric burying-place. In Bateman's 'Ten Years' Diggings' (1861) there is a long list of barrows in the counties of Derby and Stafford, "distinguished by the word 'low' subjoined to the name, or otherwise indicated by the etymology of the prefix" (pp. 289-97). It is doubtful whether this list contains a single example of the name of a prehistoric individual. Any possible one would naturally be looked for among barrows belonging to the late A.-S. period, such as those explored by Mr. Bateman at Benty Grange, near

Moneyash, and on Lapwing Hill by Cressbrook (*ibid.*, 28, 68). But of this class the numbers are few in the Peak District, the majority belonging to the Stone Age. Neither Tideslow nor Coplow was examined by Mr. Bateman, and if there be any possibility of the latter barrow being destroyed for providing road material, I would suggest that the attention of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society be drawn to the matter, with the view of the low being systematically explored.

The local pronunciation "Tidsa" appears to be a common example of a word being shortened, especially when it terminates in a hard consonant, so frequently heard all over England, particularly in rural districts. A few weeks ago I heard an old woman in a Peak village exclaim, "I canna (conna or conner) do 't," meaning "I cannot do it."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

Is not *low* in Tideslow the same as *law*, *lawe*, the well-known word for a hill or mound, having nothing to do with a burial?

R. B.—R.

"PAPERS" (9th S. xii. 387; 10th S. i. 18).—The military phrase "to send in one's papers" was quite common in the army when I joined my regiment as an ensign in 1855; but I have no recollection of having met with it in any book of the eighteenth century. In the beginning of that century a colonel who wished to resign his commission addressed a memorial to that effect to the Commander-in-Chief. An example of this is to be found in Chrichton's 'Life of Col. Blackader,' pp. 429, 433, where the words of Blackader's petition to the Duke of Marlborough, asking to be allowed "to retire out of the army," are given, and the following entry in his diary, on 23 March, 1712, as to the issue of negotiations with Lord Forrester for the purchase of the colonelcy: "We have now finished our bargain about my post, according to our previous appointment, and having made my demission, I now look upon myself as out of the army."

In the beginning of the nineteenth century an officer desirous of "selling out" wrote to his immediate commanding officer, and the application was accompanied by declarations setting forth particulars of service, guarantees as to money transactions involved, &c., and these documents came to be commonly called "papers," "the necessary papers." A similar course was pursued in the case of an exchange from one regiment to another. For example, Lieut. Tomkinson, of the 16th Light

Dragoons, being in Spain on active service, the following letter was addressed to his father by General Sir George Anson (see 'Diary of a Cavalry Officer,' p. 161):—

"19 March, 1812. Sir, I am happy to inform you that your son is gazetted to a Company in the 60th Foot, for which he has paid 1,500*l.* The difference to be paid for his exchange to Cavalry is 1,650*l.*It will be necessary for you to lodge the 1,365*l.* which, added to the 285*l.* now in Collyers' hands, will make the regulated difference of 1,650*l.* I have desired Messrs. Collyers to send you the necessary papers for the exchange, for your signature on the part of your son.....I confess myself very anxious to secure your son's return to the 16th Light Dragoons."

Under the word 'Honour' in James's 'Military Dictionary,' 1816, mention is made of declarations on the sale and exchange of commissions; and under the word 'Document' a reference is given to his 'Regimental Companion,' sixth edition, vol. iv. p. 263. Possibly the phrase "to send in one's papers" may be found there; but I have no copy of the work, and I believe the sixth edition is now rare. W. S.

"CHAPERONED BY HER FATHER" (9th S. xii. 245, 370, 431).—Far from straying from the point or points raised by MR. CECIL CLARKE, I think that he has failed to see the point of my remarks. I have no wish to "chaperone" the word *chaperone*, but I object to its being labelled as more un-English than *escort*. The one word is as foreign as the other, and in point of length of domicile there is little to choose between them. If MR. CLARKE objects to the "French ring" about the word *chaperone*, I declare that *machine* has just as much or even more of a French ring about it, and, to be consistent, MR. CLARKE should object to it on the same score and try to find a "more English-sounding substitute" for it. (Perhaps *apparatus*?). The 'N.E.D.' does not say that the verb *chaperone* is affected; it merely records a quotation from the year 1818, according to which somebody then thought it affected. If MR. CLARKE knew a little more of the history of language he would know that many a word which has been at one time dubbed "affected" has succeeded later in acquiring a very homely reputation, and perhaps what he himself to-day considers affected will in the next generation be in use by everybody. As soon as any word is used by the majority, in any spelling and in any sense whatever, it has the full rights of citizenship, however bravely MR. CLARKE or anybody else may stick to his guns and try to ostracize it. Possibly there are no ladies amongst the members of the Authors' Club, but (I must beg to ask another

question) would MR. CLARKE taboo the use of the word *author* as applied to a lady? This was, perhaps, once thought "affected" or "inaccurate," but it is often so used; and as *songster* has been permanently transferred from the feminine to the masculine gender, why should not *chaperone* have a similar fate, if the majority so wills it?

My remarks, which MR. CLARKE apparently failed to understand, were meant to be a protest against his unscientific (I will not say "affected," but certainly "inaccurate") way of looking at a linguistic question. Who wishes to pronounce judgment upon words must know something of their history. If MR. CLARKE can find followers enough to help him kill the word *chaperone* or *chaperone*, well and good—perhaps nobody will be sorry, and future historical dictionaries will duly record its life and death; but unless he is sure of his success as chaperone-killer, he had better wait to see how much *health* there is in the word, which must be decided by time, not by any personal opinion of the present day. Being already alive in 1818, it has passed the days of childhood, and to my mind the two words *chaperone* and *escort*, as used by supposed inaccurate or affected people, are not exactly synonymous, and if each supplies a real want, one may perhaps humbly venture to prophesy, in the light of past word-history, that each will attain a respectable and healthy old age. But it all depends whether the majority of us are of the same mind, and even then we can never tell what future fate may bring. We have many foreigners among our words as among our citizens. Those that behave well and prove their healthiness by making themselves really useful we are happy to keep and naturalize—at least that has been the custom hitherto. If *chaperone* proves to be useless or offensive to the majority, kick it out, it is "only a pauper that nobody owns." Till then let it try its luck with the other foreigners, but do not treat it unfairly.

SIMPLICISSIMUS.

FICTITIOUS LATIN PLURALS (9th S. xii. 345, 518).—Macaulay's use of "candelabras" as a plural is countenanced by the 'N.E.D.' which gives quotations of the same form from the *Edinburgh Review* and Scott's 'Ivanhoe.' J. DORMER.

"O COME, ALL YE FAITHFUL" (10th S. i. 10).—John Julian, in his 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' states that as early as 1797 the tune ('Portuguese Hymn') was sung at the chapel of the Portuguese Embassy, of which Vincent Novello was organist, and the tune became

popular. From 'The Music of the Church Hymnary and the Psalter in Metre,' by William Cowan and James Love, published in 1901, we learn that in a collection of hymn-tunes published by V. Novello in 1843, entitled 'Home Music, the Congregational and Choristers' Psalm and Hymn Book,' the tune is headed 'Air by Reading,' an appended note stating that John Reading was a pupil of Dr. Blow (the master of Purcell), and that the tune obtained its name of 'The Portuguese Hymn' from the circumstance that the Duke of Leeds, after hearing the hymn performed at the Portuguese Chapel, introduced the melody at the Antient Concerts, giving it the title of 'The Portuguese Hymn.' Cowan and Love state that no known music of Reading resembles that of 'Adeste Fideles,' and further, that the date 1680 is decidedly wrong, since Reading was only born in 1677. According to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' there was, however, a John Reading who was appointed organist of Winchester Cathedral in 1675. The earliest known appearance of the tune is, according to Cowan and Love, in 'An Essay on the Church Plain Chant,' published by J. P. Coghlan in 1782. The oldest manuscript in which it is to be found is a volume preserved at Stonyhurst College, the work of a priest named John Francis Wade, entitled 'Cantus Diversi pro Dominicis et Festis per Annum'; it bears the date 1751.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

"FROM WHENCE" (10th S. i. 9).—I sympathize with your correspondent. But why does he admit that the phrase *from whence* is "grammatically inaccurate"? It is the old confusion between grammar and logic. Grammar merely goes by custom, and is independent of strict logic, a simple axiom of which half the world seems to be ignorant. From a grammatical point of view the phrase *from whence* is merely "more or less pleonastic," for which see 'H.E.D.,' s.v. 'From,' § 14 b.

The phrase is surely old enough, since it occurs several times in Chaucer:—

There thou were wel, *fro thennes* artow weyyed.
'Cant. Tales,' B. 308.

To my contree *fro thennes* that she wente.
Id., B. 1043.

"For no wight as by right, *fro thennesforth* that him lakketh goodness, ne shal ben cleped good."—Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. iv. prose 3, l. 13.

It seems high time to protest against the arrogance and impertinence of some of our modern reviewers, who in their own ignorance of the history of the English language presume to think that no one knows so much

as themselves, and so proceed to lay down the law, as if there were no facts to go upon. That journalists should, as a rule, know nothing of Middle English or the grammatical usages of Elizabethan authors is not surprising; but this would not matter if they would only recognize the fact themselves, and refrain from the arrogance of "correcting" others who know more of these things. Let us rather preserve our freedom of speech, and refuse to be dictated to after this sort.

There is often a great outcry about the educational value of Greek, for which reason it "ought to be compulsory on all." It is high time to insist on the educational value of English; but it will be long before the study of it is compulsory! I verily believe that many dare not even to suggest such a thing; yet why should we not value our own language as much as the Greeks valued theirs?

WALTER W. SKEAT.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT, BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND (9th S. xii. 505).—Baron Wainwright left no issue. For some account of the baron's life in Ireland I venture to refer Mr. J. B. WAINWRIGHT to the last part published of 'A History of the County Dublin,' by myself, and to the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* for 1898. If further information would be of any use to Mr. WAINWRIGHT, my manuscript notes are much at his service.

F. ELLINGTON BALL.

ROUS OR ROWSE FAMILY (9th S. xii. 487).—Information as to this family will be found as follows: 'N. & Q.,' 1st S. ix. 222; 6th S. xi. 328, 429; *East Anglian N. & Q.* (N.S.), iii. 229, 247; Seventh Rep. Hist. Com., 663; Rous of Badingham, pedigree, Add. MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 19,147; arms and quarterings, Tanner (MSS. Bodleian), clvii. 239; of Cratfield, Dennington, and Henham, pedigrees, Add. MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 19,147; with arms in trick (1561), Rawl. B (Bodl.) 422; of Woodbridge, Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1370; 'Archæologie Anticæ,' by Francis Rous, Oxford, 1654; Dr. Rous's verses on his death, Magd. Coll., Oxford, ccxxxix. 79; Joan Rous, Baker MSS., Cambridge, xxxv. end; letter discharging Adam Rous, surgeon to Richard II., of 20 marks for medicine for the king's use, Cambridge, Dd. iii. 53 (140); letter allowing him a tun of Gascony wine, *ib.*; letter of Lady Parnell Rous to Sir John Hobart relative to wardship of her son, 12 Dec., 1603, Tanner, cclxxxiii. 109; 'Diary of John Rous, Incumbent of Santon, Downham, 1625 to 1642,' edited by M. A. E. Green

(Cam. Soc.), Lond., 1856; letter of Sir John Rous, of Henham, to Franc. Gawdy, 3 Mar., 1627/8, Tenth Rep. Hist. Com., pt. iii. 128; ditto, 5 Oct., 1628, *ib.* 131; speech of Francis Rous in Parliament concerning religion, 26 Jan., 1628/9 (printed), Tanner, lxxii. 305, ccxcix. 53; letter of John Rous, Bodley Librarian, to Ussher, 14 Nov., 1629, *ib.* lxxi. 21; letter of Charles Rous, of Henham, to Franc. Gawdy, 10 Jan., 1629/30, Tenth Rep. Hist. Com., pt. iii. 132; letter of Francis Rous to Sir John Potts, 30 Jan., 1643/4, Tanner, lxxii. 530; his declaration concerning the amount of his income from public sources, 25 Aug., 1646, *ib.* lix. 499; letter to Sir Henry Vane touching payment of Mr. Pym's debts, 16 June, 1651 (printed), *ib.* liv. 87; letter of Thomas Rous, of Sternfield, to Franc. Gawdy, 17 Aug., 1654, Tenth Rep. Hist. Com., pt. iii. 179; to Thomas Gawdy, 3 April, 1668, *ib.* 204; copy of will of Francis Rous, Provost of Eton, 12 April, 1658, Tanner, ccccxlvii. 1; difference between Thomas Rous and his parishioners, 1668, Tenth Rep. Hist. Com., pt. iii. 203; letter of Mary Rous, of Sternfield, to William Gawdy, 8 May, 1656, *ib.* 184; ditto, 20 July, 1658, *ib.* 187; letter of Sir John Rous, second Baronet of Henham, to O. Le Neve, his cousin, 1699-1704, Egerton MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 2719, 2720; letter of Sir John to R. Wright, s.a. *ib.* 2720; letter of J. Rous to Marquess of Granby, announcing nomination for county and declaration of sheriff, and asking for concurrence, 6 Mar., 1787, Twelfth Rep. Hist. Com., pt. v. 293. Further pedigrees of the Rous family will be found in the Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 5524, Harl. MSS. 155, 1103, 1177, 1449, 1484, 1520, 1560, 2109; arms, Harl. MSS. 1449; extracts from fine rolls relating to family, Add. 5937; Ambrose Rouse's evidences, Queen's Coll., Oxford, clii. 138; Francis Rouse's speeches in Parliament, 1628, Queen's, cxxi. 406; Christ Ch. Coll., Oxf., ccccxvii. 237; Stowe MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 156, f. 216^b; in 1640, Queen's, clxxiv. 71. A pedigree of the family is given by Suckling in his 'Hist. of Suffolk,' vol. ii. p. 366.

The Reginald Rous secondly mentioned by your correspondent was the grandfather of the Edmund Rous he also refers to. As to the death of this Reginald, or Raynold, or Reynold Rous in 1464, it will be seen that Suckling gives this as the date of his wife's death, and Weaver, 'F. M.' p. 512, gives the date as 1463. W. A. COPINGER.

Kersal Cell, Manchester.

There were several important families of this name, seated respectively at Dennington, Suffolk, Halton, Cornwall, and Rouse Lench,

Worcester. Reginald Rous was the representative of the Dennington family in the fifteenth century; and Sir Thomas Rous, who was knighted in 1603, was his lineal descendant. They were ancestors of the Earls of Stradbroke. Full particulars of the descent may be found in Collins's 'Peerage,' or in the various Visitations of Suffolk. Francis Rous, named in 1637, was the well-known Speaker of the Barebones Parliament. He was fourth son of Sir Anthony Rous, of Halton, Cornwall, and died 7 Jan., 1659.

W. D. PINK.

[CANON ELLACOMBE, Bittou Vicarage, Bristol, offers to give MR. UNDERDOWN further information.]

CHILDREN'S CAROLS AND LULLABIES (9th S. xii. 348, 395, 511).—Any one interested in this literature would do well to peruse the articles in 7th S. ii., indexed under 'Nursery Rhymes.'

W. P. COURTNEY.

QUOTATIONS (9th S. xii. 468).—Two of the quotations cited appear on the last leaf of the celebrated Northumberland MS. edited by Mr. Spedding in 1870. In place of the quotation

Laden with grief and oppression of the heart
the Northumberland MS. has

Revealing day through every cranie peepes,
which is a variation of 'Lucrece' (1086).

Then follow, as already noted,
Asmund and Cornelia,
and, slightly varied,

Multis annis jam transactis
Nulla fides est in pactis,
Mell in ore, verba lactis;
Fell in corde, fraus in factis.

Mr. Spedding said: "I think I am in a condition to assert that there is no trace of Bacon's penmanship in any part of the volume." On the other hand, a New York lady told me some years ago that, in reply to an inquiry, she had received a letter from the librarian of Northumberland House in which the opinion was expressed that the handwriting was Bacon's. Spedding's opinion surely should have great weight. It is to be hoped that we shall learn more of the MS. mentioned by MR. BURGoyNE.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

New York.

RIGHT HON. EDWARD SOUTHWELL (10th S. i. 8).—The Southwell MSS. were sold by the late Mr. Thorpe, of Bedford Street, in 1834-5, when many of the papers were purchased by the British Museum. Others are in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. Some fell into the hands of Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Broadway, Worcester, whose library came under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby in the

nineties, and was acquired by the Cardiff Free Library for, I believe, 3,366*l.*; but whether the MSS. were included or otherwise I cannot say.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

'MEMOIRS OF A STOMACH' (10th S. i. 27).—Halkett and Laing state that Sydney Whiting was the author of this book (1853); also that he wrote 'Affection, its Flowers and Fruit' (1848), and 'Heliondé; or, Adventures in the Sun' (1855).

R. A. POTTS.

[MR. RALPH THOMAS refers to Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' *s.v.* Whiting.]

ENVELOPES (9th S. xii. 245, 397, 434, 490).—With all respect to CAPT. THORNE GEORGE, I fear that his statement as to the "envelopes dated 1856 which had been franked through the post by Lord Fortescue" and others needs some modification. Private franking was abolished in 1840, when the reformed postal system came in, though the practice of writing a name outside a letter—the act which constituted the frank—still survives, as do other habits whose original meaning is lost. Nowadays the outside signature denotes the writer, not the franker of the missive. CAPT. THORNE GEORGE'S later statement that "stamped covers" were used in Australia to prepay postage "previous to Rowland Hill's scheme" must, I think, have been culled from one of those works of fiction which profess to tell the story of postal reform.

That letters before 1840 sometimes contained enclosures is true. To enclose was easy. The letters were written on large square sheets of paper, which were folded and made secure by sealing-wax or wafers. At every post-office was a "candling room," in which any letter that seemed thicker than usual was held up against a strong light to ascertain of how many separate pieces it consisted. It was to defeat temptation to dishonesty caused by this scrutiny that the practice was adopted of cutting a bank-note in two before posting it, and keeping back the second half till receipt of the first had been acknowledged. A bank-note or other enclosure in a letter would have counted as two letters, and, if both were put into one envelope, as three. Thus, if this missive with its two enclosures were sent, say from London to Edinburgh, the charge would have been 1*s.* 4*d.* × 3 = 4*s.* plus a halfpenny, in those Protectionist days, for the privilege of crossing the Scottish border.

Unless the envelopes mentioned by Swift in 1726, by Lamb in 1825, and by Creevey's biographer prior to 1838, were employed to cover "smuggled" letters or those conveyed

by hand, it is hard to understand their *raison d'être*. It is this difficulty which bewilders one when reading the striking and seemingly exact evidence adduced by SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, CAPT. THORNE GEORGE, and MR. W. H. PEET as to the use of these covers before 1840. Can it be that the "little bags called envelopes," as my father described them, were, as CAPT. THORNE GEORGE says, "nothing but a revival"? Or must the mystery remain as insoluble as the identity of the Man in the Iron Mask?

An interesting account may be found of the local penny posts invented by poor Dockwra (whose plan in many ways resembled my father's) in that standard work on prepostal-reformation times—Joyce's 'History of the Post Office.'

ELEANOR C. SMYTH.

Harborne.

At the last reference it is stated that Edward IV. originated a practical post in 1481. I should like to know whether this statement, which I have met with before, rests upon any sufficient evidence. The same correspondent, following a well-known work of reference, says that Randolph was appointed "Postmaster of England" in 1581. Randolph was appointed Master of the Posts in 1566, in succession to Sir John Mason, who was appointed in November, 1545, by letters patent. Mason's predecessor, Brian Tuke, was Master of the Posts in 1512, and perhaps earlier, and he seems to have been the first person who held the office in this country.

From about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. there were posts from London to Dover and to Berwick, and later in the century there was a post to Holyhead and to other places. But these were the king's post for the conveyance of letters on his affairs, or of persons travelling with his commission, or the commission of certain officers of the State. When ordinary private letters were first sent by post is a question more easily asked than answered. The Privy Council as late as January, 1583, laid down, *inter alia*, in a proclamation, "that no packets or letters shall be sufficient warrant or authority to constrain the posts to run with them in post, except they be directed on her Majesty's affairs." The letters of private persons were, no doubt, sent by post, but had to take their chance of being forwarded. Private letters were, as a rule, entrusted to the common carriers.

J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

The following citations would seem to indicate the use of the envelope, or its practical equivalent the "cover," for a period

of over a century prior to the postal reform of Sir Rowland Hill in 1840:—

1829.—“I have just discovered that my blotting paper blots, and blots with great effect, which must excuse the state of this epistle. I now conclude it. I do not overlook what you said in your envelope, but we will talk over grievances when we meet. I am truly sorry for them. Adieu.”—‘Letters of Lady Louisa Stuart,’ Second Series, p. 150 (Edinburgh, 1903).

1822.—“I did grudge the other day eighteenpence for one page of a sheet of note paper enclosed in a cover, but give me the money’s worth and take it freely.”—‘Letters of Lady Louisa Stuart,’ First Series, pp. 265-6 (Edinburgh, 1901).

1821.—“If he should have left you, never mind a frank; but if he does frank your letter, let it be in a cover. You will wonder at this, but I promised a collector of franks whom I met at Danesfield to gather together as many franks as I could for him, and I want Sir Wm.’s to add to the number.”—*Ibid.*, p. 194.

1782.—“Mr. Napier begs his best compts. to you both. I won’t make you pay more for my stupid letter by putting it in a cover, so adieu.”—‘Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox,’ ii. 17 (London, 1901).

1730, Dean Swift to Mrs. Howard.—“If you were a lord or commoner, I would have sent you this in an envelope.”—‘Letters of the Countess of Suffolk,’ i. 403 (London, 1824).

1726, Dean Swift to Mrs. Howard.—“This is without a cover, to save money; and plain paper, because the gilt is so thin it will discover secrets betwixt us.”—*Ibid.*, p. 221.

The ‘N.E.D.’ cites for early examples of *envelope*, 1726, Dean Swift, and 1714, Bishop Burnet; and for *cover*, 1798, Jane Austen, and 1748, Samuel Richardson.

E. P. MERRITT.

Boston, U.S.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

New Amsterdam and its People. By J. H. Innes. (Scribner’s Sons.)

THIS survey of New Amsterdam, now known as New York, is compiled from documents in American archives, most of which, so far as the general public is concerned, are now for the first time made accessible. It has inspired much interest in America, but has as yet obtained comparatively little notice in this country, wherein it should count on a welcome no less assured. It is virtually the first attempt to deal fully with the growth of the Netherlands colony, the settlement of Manhattan island, and the fortunes of the colonists in their sufferings from tyrannical governors and their contests with enemies, savage or civilized, until, in 1664, the State was grasped by England, who had long cast covetous eyes upon it. A new edition is meditated by the author, and it is greatly desired to interest English research in the matter. Many points on which further information is sought may be mentioned. Mr. Innes is of opinion that the William Paterson who in 1668 acquired property in New Amsterdam was the founder of the Bank of England. This can hardly have been

the case if the dates in the ‘D.N.B.’ can be accepted, since, according to these, Paterson was born in 1658. Further information on the subject is desirable. The evidence of signatures favours the theory of Mr. Innes. Edinburgh records should be consulted. Fresh information is imparted concerning Capt. William Kidd, and the view is expounded that he was sacrificed in order to save the reputation of men higher in station than himself. When this period is reached in calendaring the English State Papers, much information on this point is to be anticipated. Concerning Jacob Steendam, a Dutch poet in the service of the West India Company, new information has been obtained. As he is virtually the first American poet, interest in him is certain to be before long inspired. How far his works, which we are unable to read, are accessible we fail to grasp. Cornelis Melyn, of Antwerp, the leader of the opposition to the West India Company, transferred his services to England. Speculation is rife in New York as to what was his share in bringing about the English seizure of New York. It is probable that information on this subject is lurking among English records. Augustyn Heermans or Herrman, the surveyor of Maryland and the maker of the map of that province now in the British Museum, a man interesting in other respects, invites attention. Little intelligent regard has hitherto been paid to the early views of New York. Mr. Innes claims to have been the first to discover that the view by Justus Danckers of New Amsterdam, nominally in 1651, but really representing the period about 1630, which serves as a frontispiece, is in the original reversed. In these and many other regards we challenge the judgment of English experts. We are glad to give Mr. Innes all the assistance in our power. Little, however, will, we fear, be done until Mr. Innes associates some English scholar in labours that should ultimately prove remunerative, or himself visits Britain for the purpose of making personal researches. His book appeals to all students of New York, and is profusely illustrated with maps, drawings, &c. The designs extend beyond New Amsterdam to the present city, which the Dutch colonists of three centuries ago might justly have regarded as a metropolis, a term constantly abused in its application to London, which is no more the metropolis of York than it is of Edinburgh or Dublin.

THE few sheets of paper which contain the title-page, *Elegia Graevana in Coemeterio Rurali scripta. Latine reddidit W. A. Clarke* (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell), are of interest to us as a reminder that the elegant gift of Latin verse has not yet passed into the limbo of forgotten things. For those with taste and the instinct for language Latin can be a living instrument, can make privacy on a postcard, neatness out of prolixity, things awkward to say tolerable, and compliments epigrammatic. The Latin muse is not, our own experience protests, such a *vox clamantis in deserto* as the man in the street (that wonderful fiction of modern journalists to conceal faults of sense and ignorance) thinks, if, indeed, he can be said ever to think at all. We have received, for instance, in a Latin verse or two an invitation from a friend to dine and play billiards, as exact as English could be concerning time and place, graceful, yet brief as the telegram which the national thrift in copper generally reduces to unintelligibility.

It is curious to note how great men of letters who have any Latin at all are almost invariably so fond of it that they write more of it than they know—witness Shakespeare, Scott, Lamb. These were in touch with life, no mere dons or academic minds, hard-working men, good citizens of the world, and their feeling and usage ought to weigh with educators of to-day.

So far we have spoken of Latin as a thing desired in itself by our great writers. Classical translation is a more restricted field, and at its best an excellent mental discipline. Mr. Clarke, who has been assisted, his title-page adds, by friends in the revision of his work, tells us in a letter that the 'Elegy' has been done into Latin by W. Hildyard, 1838; J. H. Macaulay, 1841, in 'Arundines Cami'; Lord Ravensworth; H. Sewell, 1875; H. J. Dodwell, 1884; Rev. R. B. Kennard, 1892; and Canon Sheringham, 1901. He does not, however, mention the version in Latin hexameters by B. H. Kennedy ('Sabinæ Corolla,' fourth ed., pp. 197-202). Mr. Clarke, it is clear, belongs to the older school, which is not so careful of its Latinity as modern composers are. He has, *en veranche*, a naturalness, a free flow of line, which their elaborateness is apt to miss. We readily acknowledge that his version has given us a pleasure which outweighs the points in which we think it amiss, or capable of better effect and idiom. One line we entreat him to remodel which has *dare* in it, since we are bound to shorten the first syllable of that useful verb. In the line

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn
there is a subjunctive instead of the future; and can one forget the "lispings" of the children on "their sire's return"? One might put

Heu! fesso suboles occurret nulla parenti

for the line

Nec fesso suboles occurret balba parenti.

We see that Mr. Clarke uses "neve" for *nor*, which we should not allow ourselves; and does not "cursus Honoris" suggest a limited and technical path to glory in Roman life? We notice, too, a good many collocations of noun and adjective with the same case ending, which we fancy one would have avoided—*e.g.*, in a line like

In silvis solitis sunt patefacta locis

would not *silvæ* sound better and be as good? In this same stanza "juvenum" is an evident misprint for *juvenem*. In some cases it would be feasible, we think, to represent the English more fully; but these are matters of taste and vocabulary on which it is impossible to dwell briefly. Suffice it to say that the present reviewer owes to Mr. Clarke a pleasant afternoon of reflection on a secluded path of scholarship which he has followed with unabated interest and delight for many years, and which he hopes will never cease to be a special means of intercourse among the few and fit, however the mutable may rage of this and that as a panacea for getting on in this money-making era.

No. x. of the *Burlington Magazine* is issued under new management, though time has not yet been found to introduce contemplated improvements. Its most important illustrations are from the Normanton Collection (article 3), and include Vandyke's 'Lady Mary, Daughter of Charles I.,' which does duty as frontispiece; a 'Venus and Adonis' of Titian; a portrait of Sophie Arnauld (qy. Arnould?)

by Greuze, and two other works of the same painter; and Murillo's 'Moorish Slave.' A Chinese painting of the fourth century and many other contributions of much interest and value appear. It seems as if the alterations to be anticipated consist in giving increased attention to modern as well as ancient art.

AN admirable number of *Scribner's Magazine* reached us too late to be inserted in last week's notice. Capt. Mahan begins in it an account, to be continued, of 'The War of 1812.' Mr. Spielmann writes on Frank Brangwyn, and Mr. Dellenbaugh describes 'A New Valley of Wonders.'

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL'S list is, as usual, full of interest. It opens with a collection of manuscripts. The first is 'A Booke of the Accomptes of Barton, made at our Ladie Daie, Anno Dmi. 1611.' Another MS. is 'A Relation made by an English Ambassador in France to James I.' There are also 'Unprinted and Unpublished Manuscripts of Rowley Plays.' These were referred to in the *Athenæum*, 21 May, 1892; also in 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. vii. 277. Among the books are a Folio Shakespeare, exceptionally fine copy of unusual size (13½ by 9 in.), 135*s.*; Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' large-paper copy of the genuine first edition, uncut, 25*s.* (a copy of this sold at Sotheby's in May last for 43*s.*); Folklore Society's Publications, 31 vols.; Keats, first edition, 12*mo.*; and 'Dramatic Portraits in the Days of Garrick' (this collection contains nine portraits of Garrick). Under Dickens we find a collection of pamphlets, evidently bound up by direction of the novelist.

Mr. William Downing, of Temple Row, Birmingham, in his new list includes the rare first edition of 'Paradise Regain'd,' a fine copy bound by Zaehnsdorf, 30*s.*; also 'The Nuremberg Chronicle,' 1493; 'The Orchid Album,' 11 vols.; 'Tudor Translations,' 26 vols., 1893-1903, 40*s.*; 'Armorial Families,' by Fox-Davies, showing which arms in use are borne by legal authority; 'The Roman Wall,' by the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, 1851; Brough's 'Life of Falstaff,' illustrated by Cruikshank, 1858; Maxwell's 'Irish Rebellion,' first edition, Cruikshank's illustrations; Poole's 'English Parnassus,' 1657; Prayer Book of King Edward VII., folio, 1903; Rogers's 'Italy,' 2 vols., 4to, 1838, bound by Hayday, 8*s.*; and Shaw's 'Dresses of the Middle Ages,' 1843.

Mr. Francis Edwards has a collection of first editions of modern authors; and under Africa we find many interesting pamphlets and books on the Boer war, helpful to the future historian. He has also a series of papers from the Society of Antiquaries. In the general portion of the catalogue is Sir F. E. Eden's 'History of the Labouring Classes from the Conquest,' 3 vols., 4to, very scarce, 179*t.*, 10*s.*; Froissart, 6 vols., 1901-2, scarce, 5*s.*; Pierce Egan, 1825, 6*t.*, 10*s.*; first editions of Coleridge; Rymer et Robertus Sanderson, *Fœdera*, 20 vols., 1727-34, 15*s.*; *Punch*, a complete set, 1841 to 1902, 26*s.* Mr. Edwards also makes a special offer of publications of the Royal Geographical Society. He has a complete set, 36*s.*

Messrs. Fawn, of Bristol, have many works relating to Bristol, including 'A History of Banking in Bristol from 1750 to 1899' and the Bristol

Archæological Society's *Transactions*. 'Book-Prices Current,' 1887 to 1895; "Haddon Hall Library," large paper; 'National Gallery of Pictures,' 1840; Emerson, the "Riverside Edition," 15l. 15s.; and Rowlandson's 'Dance of Death,' Ackermann, 1815-16, are other items. Under America we find the first edition of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' There is also a small collection of books on the drama.

Mr. Charles Higham has a New Year's Catalogue of Theological Books in three sections, one being devoted to Roman Catholic and Patristic literature. There are also a number of new books offered at second-hand prices. These include Prothero's 'Life of Dean Stanley'; 'An Inventory of the Church Plate of Leicestershire, with some Account of the Donors'; Principal Tulloch's 'Life,' by Mrs. Oliphant; Wilkinson's 'Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians'; and Wright's 'Early Bibles of America,' New York, 1892.

Mr. James Irvine, of Fulham, has books of interest under Alpine, America, Bibliography, Botanical, Fungi, Lichens, and Military. There are also a set of Bohm's extra volumes and books on London. Under Costumes is a copy of 'Vestiarium Scoticum,' 7l. 7s.

Mr. David Johnstone, of Edinburgh, has a good catalogue of antiquarian and general literature, including prints by Cruikshank and some first editions of Scott.

Messrs. Maggs Brothers' list includes a rare collection of the works of the Bohemian engraver Wenceslaus Hollar, 1607-77, 34l.; Keane's 'Towers of Ancient Ireland'; a complete set of Lady Jackson's Court Memoirs, 14 vols., beautifully bound by Riviere, 36l.; Richard Jefferies's works, a handsome set, in 27 vols., 25l.; Jerrold's works, with four autograph notes of the author, 8 vols. Under Samuel Johnson we find Jugge's edition (1566) of the New Testament, containing six full pages of writing in the autograph of Dr. Johnson, the price of the volume being 100l.; the scarce edition of Boswell, 1793, also Husbands's 'Miscellany of Poems,' Lichfield, 1731 (this contains the first printed production of Johnson). Ben Jonson's works, 1640, tall copy, is priced 19l. 19s.; Keats, Taylor & Hessey, 1820, 25l.; a collection, probably the largest, of portraits of Edmund Kean, 270 pieces, 250l.; Hasted's 'Kent,' 24l.; Kip's 'Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne,' 4 vols. large folio, 38l.; a set of Lacroix, first issue; a handsome set of Lecky, 18 vols.; 'Punch's Pocket-Books,' 1844-80; Lever's works, 53 vols., 1839-72, 162l.; a set of Lytton's works, including Life, 105 vols., 77l. 10s.; Tennyson, 'Poems by Two Brothers,' 1827, 30l.; Shelley's 'Queen Mab,' a complete copy of the suppressed first edition, post 8vo, in the original boards, "Printed by P. B. Shelley, 23, Chapel Street, Grosvenor Sq., 1813," 135l. (the last copy sold by auction realized 166l.). Under Ruskin we find 'Poems, J. R., collected 1850,' 78l. (this copy is described in Mr. Wise's bibliography of Ruskin). The catalogue includes many curious MSS.

Messrs. A. Maurice & Co. have a new catalogue of engravings and portraits at moderate prices, very interesting; also a general catalogue of modern books. These comprise some first editions of Dickens, 'Master Humphrey's Clock' in the twenty original parts, 1840-1, being offered at 3l. 18s. 6d.; Justin McCarthy's works, including 'Reminiscences,' 13 vols.; also Macaulay in the original large-type editions.

Messrs. Sotheran have a good plan of dating their catalogues, which we should recommend other firms to follow. The one for the 9th inst. has just reached us, and contains a variety of books in literature, science, and art. Among special items of interest are a set of the 'Annual Register,' 1758 to 1902, 31l. 10s.; 'Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology,' 88 vols., 1841-67, at the low price of 4l. 10s.; Duval's 'Caricatures,' a very curious collection, 1843, 12l. 12s.; 'British Dramatists,' standard editions, 108 vols., 1813-75, 94l. 10s.; Gillray's 'Caricatures,' including the 45 suppressed plates; Charles Lamb's 'The Poetical Recreations of the Champion,' very rare, printed at the Champion Press, 27l, Strand, 1822, 22l. 10s.; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 1821-34, 50l.; Lysons's 'Historical Account of the Environs of London,' 1796, 420l.; Jean Mariette's 'French Ornament,' 1689-1740, 70l.; and Pipe Roll publications, 1884-97. There are also a number of valuable books relating to Yorkshire.

Mr. Thorp, of Reading, has many recent purchases: Ackermann's 'History of the University of Cambridge,' 1815, 12l. 10s.; some books on Africa; Australia, a long list; also many books on local topography and antiquities, including a choice copy of Ashmole; a set of Borrow's works, first and second editions, 13 vols., 7l. 10s.; first editions of Miss Burney's works; Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' fourth edition; a set of Dickens, first and early editions; Hogarth, Leicester Fields, 1735-58; Horne's 'Orion,' 1843; Badeslade's 'Kent,' thirty-six views of noblemen's seats; Seguin, 'La Dentelle,' Paris, 1875, 12l. 10s.; 'Mezzotint Portraits,' Henry VIII. to end of James II., by Earlom and Turner, 1811; Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' 17 vols., 8l. 8s.; Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' 11 vols., royal 8vo; Woods's 'Norfolke Furies'; Percy Society, 31 vols.; Sowerby's 'Thesaurus Conchyliorum,' 22l.; 'A Breath from the Veldt' (this contains 'The Last Trek,' Sir John Millais's last pencil drawing); Thackeray, the *Britannia*, a weekly journal of news, politics, and literature, from January, 1840, to December, 1849, 9 vols. folio, extremely rare. The catalogue also contains a list of curious topographical views.

Notices to Correspondents.

M. H. E. W. ("Raining cats and dogs").—In 2nd S. iii. 440 "cats and dogs" is said to be a corruption of *catadoupe*, French for waterfall; and in 519 of *κατὰ δόγμα*=contrary to belief, which is said to be a "natural Romaic expression" at 2nd S. xii. 208. See further 2nd S. xii. 380 for a longer version of the phrase.

C. L. S. ("Ships that pass in the night").—Longfellow, 'Tales of a Wayside Inn' (part iii., 'The Theologian's Tale,' 'Elizabeth,' canto iv.). This inquiry, often answered in our columns, recurs with irritating persistency.

G. S.—Already noted.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES (JANUARY).

A. RUSSELL SMITH,

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904.

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Notes.

LAMB, COLERIDGE, AND MR. MAY.

1. The earliest of Charles Lamb's extant letters—it is dated 27 May, 1796, and is addressed to Coleridge at Bristol—opens with an allusion that has puzzled the editors. "Dear Coleridge," writes Lamb, "make yourself perfectly easy about May. I paid his bill when I sent your clothes.....Give yourself no further concern about it. The money would be superfluous to me if I had it." Who was May? Canon Ainger's note ignores the question, while his index confounds the May of Letter i. with Southey's friend and correspondent John May, with whom, however, we know that Lamb did not become acquainted until, in the summer of 1797, the two met under Southey's roof at Burton, near Christ Church, Hampshire. Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, in his pleasant off-hand fashion, tells us that the bill Lamb refers to was "a tailor's account for 15*l*." "It will," he adds, "be mentioned again." Lamb does, indeed, revert to the transaction more than once, only, it need hardly be said, to make light of it, and to repudiate the notion of repayment. The amount of the bill Mr. Hazlitt apparently arrives at through the assumption (probably correct) that it is to this

rather than to some subsequent transaction that Lamb refers in the letter to Coleridge dated 11 October, 1802, when he writes:—"As to the fantastic debt of 15*l*., I'll think you were dreaming, and not trouble myself seriously to attend to you." Lastly, Mr. William Macdonald, the latest editor of the 'Letters,' merely observes here that "Mr. May seems to have been a tailor." Such is the modest total of editorial illumination vouchsafed to us on this obscure point. Let us collect the several references in the letters to May and his bill, and see if we cannot in this way obtain a clue to his identity.

2. In Letter ii.—undated, but probably written on 31 May, 1796—Lamb writes: "I have one more favour to beg of you, that you never mention Mr. May's affair in any sort, much less *think* of repaying. Are we not flocci-nauci-what-d'-ye-call-'em-ists?"* (For another instance of this curious word, which is adapted from Shenstone, and signifies "men indifferent to money," see Letter xx. p. 62, vol. i., ed. Ainger, 1888.)

3. In the same letter later on Lamb writes: "I conjure you, dream not that I will ever think of being repaid; the very word is galling to the ears."

4. Letter ix., 3 October, 1796: "Do not for ever offend me by talking of sending me cash. Sincerely, and on my soul, we do not want it" (*ibid.*, p. 37).

5. Letter xciii., 11 October, 1802: "As to the fantastic debt of 15*l*., I'll think," &c. I have quoted this reference in full already (*ibid.*, p. 188).

So far we seem to be as much as ever in the dark concerning May. But a passage in Letter xxviii. (24 June, 1797) furnishes a glimmer of light. Lamb writes: "I was a very patient hearer and docile scholar in our winter evening meetings at Mr. May's; was I not, Col.? What I have owed to thee, my heart can ne'er forget." This passage, the closing sentence of which is taken from a sonnet by Bowles entitled 'Oxford Revisited' (line 14), reminds us at once of "the little smoky room at the 'Salutation and Cat,' where we [to wit, Lamb and Coleridge] have sat together through the winter nights, beguiling the cares of life with Poesy" (Letter iii., *ibid.*, p. 15)—of "those old suppers at our old ['Salutation'] Inn, when life was fresh and topics exhaustless, and you first kindled in me, if not the power, yet the love of poetry, and beauty, and kindliness" ('Works,' 1818, 'Dedication to Coleridge').

* ["Flocci nauci nihili" is derived, of course, from the 'Eton Syntax.']

Let us see, then, whether any connexion can be established between the *May* of Letters i., ii., and xxviii., and the Newgate Street tavern known as the "Salutation and Cat," where, in the winter nights of 1794-5, the two old schoolmates Lamb and Coleridge were wont to foregather in the little smoke-stained bar-parlour. Here, it will be remembered, after his second and final disappearance from Cambridge, when his pockets were empty and his outlook of the gloomiest, Coleridge sojourned during parts of December and January, 1794-5, oblivious of Southey, Sarah Fricker, and "Freedom's *undivided* dell"; till at length Southey, losing patience and hurrying up to town, ran down and apprehended the truant—not, indeed at the "Salutation and Cat," but at another tavern hard by, the "Angel," in Butcher Hall Street. The question here arises, Why had Coleridge shifted his quarters? And the answer I take to be this, that mine host of the "Salutation," having waited a week or two for the settlement of his account, at length grew crusty, and hinted that it was high time for the young gentleman in the parlour either to square up or to seek accommodation elsewhere. Whereupon Coleridge moved over to the "Angel," leaving perforce his clothes in pawn behind him. In making this suggestion I am not unmindful of the story told by Cottle ('Reminiscences,' 1847, p. 405 note) to the effect that "when Coleridge dwelt at the 'Cat and Salutation' in Newgate Street, and talked of leaving it, his conversation had brought so many customers to the house that the landlord offered him *free quarters* if he would only stay and continue to talk." But of such a proposition we hear nothing either from Coleridge himself (who, had it actually been made, would indubitably have confided it later on to one or other of his West-Country friends—to Poole, for instance, or Charles Lloyd, or Wordsworth) or from anybody else save only Joseph Cottle, whose unsupported authority in respect of Coleridge's "doings and done-untos" may be safely disregarded. Who, then, was mine host of the "Salutation" in the years 1794-1795, and how was he named? I have not been able to see a 'London Directory' for 1795, but in a directory for 1808 I find *William May* described as the landlord of the "Salutation Coffee-House," 17, Newgate Street. Again, in the 'Post Office London Directory' for 1819, I find the following entry: "W. May, King's Head Tavern, Newgate Street"; and yet again, in the same authority for the year 1823, "Wm. May,

Tavern-Keeper, 40, Newgate Street." From all this the inference, I cannot but think, is highly probable that the *May* of Letter i. is none other than William May, landlord of the "Salutation and Cat"; and that, at some date subsequent to Coleridge's departure for Bristol in Southey's custody (January, 1795), Lamb, having provided himself with the wherewithal, called upon the said William May, discharged the reckoning against Coleridge's name, thereby releasing his clothes from pawn, and, lastly, forwarded the clothes thus redeemed by waggon to Coleridge at Bristol. Finally, if we connect the letter of 11 October, 1802, with the transaction referred to at the opening of Letter i., we may infer that the amount standing against Coleridge's name, for board and lodging at the "Salutation" Inn during a period of (probably) four weeks in December, 1794, and January, 1795, was fifteen pounds sterling of the king's money.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, AND ITS IMPROVEMENT.

(See *ante*, p. 23.)

ON 5 July, 1881, the General Committee met again, and the first business was the consideration of the report of the sub-committee given in full in the former article, it being decided to take each clause *seriatim*. It was proposed by Mr. Helder that Clause I. be approved, the words "with or without the addition of any trees or shrubs" being substituted for "without the addition of any trees or shrubs." The appointment of Mr. Pearson and the employment of Mr. Wills were confirmed, the estimate of the latter being considered satisfactory. The plans for laying out the ground were accepted, and Mr. Lee was asked to send to the Chancellor the petition for the faculty as prepared by him.

Up to this point there had been no treasurer, this office being now conferred upon Mr. Helder, the rector's churchwarden. Next a very important proposition was made by Mr. G. F. Trollope, and seconded by Mr. J. L. Pearson, to the effect

"that, the Committee being strongly of opinion that the general effect of the Abbey and the churchyard would be greatly improved by the removal of the present heavy railing separating the churchyard and the Abbey ground, the Dean and Chapter be invited to take the matter into consideration as early as possible."

The next meeting was held on 25 July, when it was reported that the Dean and Chapter had desired Mr. Pearson to submit his plans for their consideration, and Mr. Lee stated

that the petition for a faculty had been lodged in the Registry, that the Chancellor had issued his fiat for the citation to issue, and that the necessary notice had been affixed to the church door. Mr. Herbert Gladstone proposed, and Mr. Trollope seconded, that

"as soon as a faculty is granted the Committee authorize Mr. Pearson to place a hoarding round the churchyard, and to take such steps as may be necessary to the carrying out of such portion of the works as may be within the funds at the disposal of the Treasurer."

There appears to have been no further meeting of the Committee until 14 October, so that it may be well to take some note of the proceedings relative to the issue of the faculty. The Chancellor of the Diocese of London (Dr. Tristram, Q.C.) held a court on Tuesday, 23 August, at the Dean and Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, when the application made by Canon Farrar and the churchwardens for the faculty came before him, and it is noteworthy that there was no opposition to the application. The rector was unfortunately prevented from being present, therefore the duty of supporting the prayer of the petition devolved upon Mr. Stewart Helder, who very ably performed it. It was clearly shown that the improvements wished for were much needed, and that only the want of funds had prevented steps being taken at an earlier date. It was found that some human remains would be disturbed, but they would be deposited in another part of the churchyard. Although efforts had been made to discover representatives of the persons whose remains were to be removed, none had been found, and information was supplied as to the means that were to be taken to keep a record of the inscriptions. Altogether it was thought that the improvements would be worthy of the "glorious old Abbey." Mr. Pearson informed the Chancellor that it was proposed to place the tombstones with their face downwards, "ancient inscriptions being best preserved in that way." The Chancellor said he had no hesitation in granting the faculty. There was one feature which was novel, and that was that "his authority was asked to allow the tombstones to be covered over with soil." He further said it was the first time he had been asked for such an order; but after the evidence given he had no doubt that the inscriptions would be best preserved in that manner. He should therefore allow the faculty to issue, but should insert a provision that the earth should be removed if it became necessary to examine

the actual inscription on a particular tombstone, as a copy on the tablet might not be added in a court of law.

On 14 October the General Committee met again under the presidency of Canon Farrar, the matter under discussion being the estimates submitted to them, when Sir Rutherford Alcock made a proposition, finding a seconder in Mr. Helder, to the effect that

"this Committee meet again this day fortnight, to have before them the plan and estimate submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Works, together with the terms of the application and of the reply received, and that Mr. Pearson be requested to inform the Committee the cost for hoarding, laying out the ground, putting down gravel paths, putting back the Abbey railings, and altering the present churchyard railings to the line set out on the plan."

On the 28th of the same month the Committee accordingly met again to consider the matters alluded to at the previous meeting, with the "curtailed" estimates. The same proposer and seconder moved that the following estimates be accepted, viz. :—

Earthworks and hoarding not to exceed	... £912
Removing Abbey railings, with work, &c.	... 457
Masons' work	... ... 364
"Eureka" pavement	... ... 478
Turf-guards, painting railings, &c.	... ... 66
	£2,277

Mr. Pearson was authorized to proceed with the work on the foregoing estimates as early as possible, and the Chairman desired to bring these resolutions to the notice of the absent members of the Committee (of whom there were a goodly number), inviting their subscriptions before making a further appeal to the public for the necessary funds.

No further meeting is recorded until 24 February, 1882, when it was proposed by Mr. W. H. Smith, and seconded by Mr. J. K. Aston (who had joined the Committee since its formation), that "a record of the names and dates legible on the stones buried in the churchyard be preserved on vellum, and that a tablet recording the preservation of such record be erected in some part of St. Margaret's Church." It was further proposed that "the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England be applied to, as owners of property in the district, for a contribution towards the expenses." Messrs. Coutts & Co. were also requested to place, as occasion might require, sums not exceeding in the aggregate 1,000*l.* to the credit of the St. Margaret's Churchyard Improvement Fund Account.

The General Committee were called together on 22 April, when an approximate statement of expenses incurred to date was submitted :

	£	s.	d.
Expenses	3,021	12	0
Printing, &c.	23	0	0
Cost of faculty	7	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£3,051	12	0

Propositions were made and seconded that the hoarding round the churchyard be removed with as little delay as possible, and that the churchwardens be requested to arrange with the police, or otherwise, for the suitable opening and closing of the churchyard. It was afterwards proposed that any balance which might remain should be applied to the commencement of new railings, to be approved of by the Committee.

The last meeting of the General Committee appears to have been held on 27 February, 1883, when the hon. secretary was desired to convey the thanks of the Committee to Messrs. Lee and Bolton for their kindness in procuring the necessary faculties without expense (for their services) to the Committee; and further resolutions were carried that the rector, treasurer, and secretary should be empowered to dispose of the surplus of the Churchyard Improvement Fund "in such a manner as may seem to them best in order to complete the work." Finally, the customary votes of thanks to the chairman, treasurer, and secretary brought the meeting and the business of the Committee to a close, the object for which they had been called together being accomplished.

The improvement has been much appreciated on every side; but in no carping spirit I think it may be safely added that, had public taste a quarter of a century ago been of as high a character as it has since become, what was done would have been of greater artistic excellence, and some flower-beds might have adorned the unbroken stretch of grass, restful though the latter may be to the frequently jaded eye of the Londoner. Some few seats, which were much needed, have of late years been placed in the enclosure, thereby increasing the usefulness of the place. Owing, most likely, to the nature of the ground, the pavement, in places, has given way, and shows many cracks and fissures. Before long a complete renovation will have to take place, or some of the dangers of a bygone day may repeat themselves. Some of the old trees were considered very fine, but, in order that the view of the occupants of the stands erected at the time of King Edward's Coronation might not be obstructed, they were very badly lopped and all but completely spoilt, and some years must pass before their old beauty will return,

more's the pity. It does not seem quite clear who was guilty of the grievous folly of ordering this to be done. Such matters are always hard to trace to their source.

At 9th S. vi. 342, I alluded to some interesting interments in this churchyard, and before leaving the subject it may be well to speak of a gruesome spectacle enacted here in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. On 1 March, 1725, a Mr. Hayes was murdered at his residence in the Tyburn Road (which is the present Oxford Street) by two men, at the instigation, and with the assistance, of his wife. The body was afterwards dismembered, the head being brought to Westminster by the murderers, and flung into the Thames from one of the adjacent wharves, close to the horse ferry; but, as the tide had turned, it was not carried down the river, as anticipated, but seen by a night watchman at a neighbouring lime-wharf. He called assistance, and it was drawn ashore by a boat-hook. By a magistrate's orders it was carefully washed and placed on a pole in this churchyard, hard by the west door of the church, so that it could be seen by the numerous passers-by, with a view to its identification. It was identified, and the crime brought home to its perpetrators. The two men were condemned to be hanged, and the woman to be burnt at the stake, as her crime was known as petit treason. One of the men died in Newgate before the date fixed for the execution, the other being hanged at Marylebone Fields, on the spot where the body had been found. The sentence on the woman was carried out at Tyburn on 9 May, 1726. In the vestry of St. Margaret's Church is a small engraving showing the exposure of the head upon the pole.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

C2, The Almshouses, Rochester Row, S.W.

"SQUAW": "MAHALA."—I bracket these because they are synonyms. About "squaw" I can say nothing fresh. Every one knows that we borrowed it from the Algonkin family of languages. It occurs in the eastern branch of that family as Delaware *ochqueu*, Massachusetts *squa*, Narragansett *squaws*; in the western branch as Arapaho *isi*, Black-foot *ake*; in the northern as Cree *iskweu*, Odjibwa *ikkwe*, Ottawa *akwe*; in the southern as Shawnee *equivwa*. "Mahala" differs from it only in being a newer word. It is given in Bartlett's 'Dictionary of Americanisms,' in the 'Century,' and in the supplement to Webster, and is often to be met with in magazines (e.g., *English Illustrated*, vol. xxv. p. 30; *Harper's*, Feb., 1903, p. 383). Its history

is curious. Originally a corruption of the Spanish *mujer* (woman), adopted by the Cushnas and other Californian Indians, it was taken back by the whites, and is now universal along the Pacific coast. "Buck" and "mahala" are the technical terms for the Indian man and woman, while in the canning trade "mahala" denotes the female salmon.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

WEATHER ON 25 JANUARY.—I have taken the following bit of weather-love from "Natures Secrets. Or, The Admirable and wonderfull History Of the generation of Meteors, &c. By the industry and observations of Thomas Willford, Gent. London, Printed for Nath. Brook at the Angel in Cornhill. 1658." It may interest some curious in such matters (p. 145):—

"Some again observe the 25: day of January, celebrated for the conversion of St. Paul; if fair and clear, plenty; if clondy or misty, much cattle will die; if rain or snow fall that day, it presages a dearth; and if windy, wars, as old Wives do dream; and since I can find no better authority for these, nor any days presages, as a thing indifferent, I will leave them, and persist here no longer, but subscribe the Verses upon the same account.

If Saint Paul's day be fair and clear,
It does betide a happy year:

But if it chance to snow or rain

Then will be dear all kind of grain:

If clouds or mists do dark the Skie,

Great store of birds and beasts shall die:

And if the winds do fly aloft,

Then wars shall vex that Kingdome oft."

A. S.

SMOTHERING HYDROPHOBIC PATIENTS. (See 5th S. iv. 167, 358, 491; v. 237, 298.)—The following paragraph appeared in the *Globe* of 10 February, 1807:—

"There is a vulgar prejudice that a person bitten by a mad dog, and pronounced irrecoverable, may, according to the laws of the land, be bled to death, or smothered. To correct this prejudice, we quote the opinion of Sir Vicary Gibbs, on this point.

"I am clearly of opinion, that it is not lawful, by any means, wilfully to put to death a person who has been bitten by a mad dog; and those who wilfully commit such an act are guilty of murder, and liable to be tried and convicted accordingly.

"It probably will be found, upon inquiry, that the bleeding was applied as a remedy to the disorder, and not for the purpose of putting an end to the patient's life.—V. GIBBS."

As a matter of fact all early authorities do recommend copious bleeding for this disorder. Dr. R. Janes in his 'Medicinal Dictionary,' 1745, narrates at some length the case of a farmer of Mönchenstein, in the canton of Basle, who was suffocated on 16 March, 1687, all known remedies having been tried in vain. The same doctor also quotes Boerhaave (1668 to 1738) as asserting that in Holland it

was customary for a magistrate to issue an order authorizing the suffocation of a hydrophobic patient considered incurable.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[It is not unknown in these days, even, to speak of the expediency of smothering between two mattresses one suffering from disease apparently incurable.]

CHARLES I.: INTERESTING HISTORICAL LETTER.—In my possession is (or was) the original autograph letter of Sir James Hay to Alexander Hay, dated 21 Feb., 1641/2, and 13 May, 1642, of which the following is a copy:—

21st Feb [1641/2].

Alex^r I have resaued your last and yo^r warrant but whidder I shall get it done or not It is doutfull I have writtan to him [Mr. Haylle?] by m^r murray [Factor at Paris] desyreing him to speik the king at his returne to get it done I pray send me answeir of my last and if thair be any hoipsis to get mony payd upon his maiesties letter to the lorde commssioners it was sent to duncane keith to delyuer by him I wrot to you remember my weusthe [Worcester] bissines I have sent a petitionn I have writtin to thomas burrad a servant of m^r newgate to solicit the bissines I shal intreit you to repair to this man and Inquyre how the bissines gois m^r doctor masson m^r of requoistis hath my petition I have writtin to this man what is to be done to whom I refer you thair is lytel hoipsis of agrement with the parlament his maiestie is taken up a garde for his owen person I rest

Your affectionet frend

JAMES HAY.

Commend me to m^r moysey and proq^r [=procure] me word how our bissines gois I have sent a letter to m^r Clayton friuehouud [=from home].

[Postscript.]

send this letter to m^r murray factor at paris.

Let m^r haylle kno frome me that your hand for the resait of my monye out of the exchequer shall be a sufficient dischaarge be digilant [=diligent] in the persuite of it for delay ar dangerous bysides you kno of my grit nesesties.

Your affectionet

JAMES HAY.

York this 13 may [1642].

[Indorsed] for Alex^r Hay.

[Indorsement (subsequently made):]

S^r James Hayes ass^r [=assignment] 1642.

The original, being wholly on one sheet of paper, appears to have been written on the former, but not forwarded until the latter, date, when the addition was made. As referring to Charles I. and the state of things existing at the commencement of the great Civil War, it is worthy of publication. English historians inform us that the king, who was then at York acting in defiance of the Parliament, thought fit, 12 May, 1642, to raise a guard for the defence of his person, consisting of a troop of horse under the Prince of Wales and one regiment of the Trained Bands.

W. L. R. V.

MISTLETOE IN CHURCH.—The only vegetable decoration visible on 11 January in the thirteenth-century cathedral of Châlons-sur-Marne, the ancient capital of the Catalauni (whose name may perhaps have some connexion with that of the Catalans of South-Eastern Spain, and whose bishop is still called "Episcopus Cathalaunensis"), was a fine plant of mistletoe, on a section of the branch which had fostered it. This was laid upon the two nails in the feet of the large white image of the crucifix attached to the east wall of the northern transept of that beautiful church. It is not without interest to note this offering of the emblem of the Druids at the feet of the Founder of the Church.

E. S. DODGSON.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

THOMAS STRADLING.—So far as I am aware everything that has been printed about the man who bore this name is to be found in the accounts of William Dampier's unsuccessful expedition to the South Seas in 1703. In the works of William Funnell and Woodes Rogers we are informed that he was first a mate and afterwards master of the ship *Cinque Ports Galley*; that he was obliged to abandon this ship off the island of Gorgona; and that he was subsequently detained in prison for many years by the Spaniards in Peru, whence he escaped in a French ship. He won a little renown because it was after a quarrel with him that the well-known Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, was set on shore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez.

From French MS. documents I have ascertained that he was taken to Europe on 28 August, 1710, in the ship *Notre Dame de l'Assomption*, captain Alain Porée; that he was kept in prison, first at the castle of Saint-Malo, subsequently in that of Dinan, till 8 October, 1711, when, with seventeen other Englishmen, he escaped, being seen some time afterwards at Jersey. He is stated to have been twenty-nine years old at that time, and the son of a merchant in London who was then still living. Can any one tell me further incidents of his life and the date of his death?

E. W. DAHLGREN,

Director of the Royal Library.

Stockholm.

SIR HENRY CHAUNCEY.—I am engaged upon a biography of Sir Henry Chauncey with especial reference to his labours as a county historian. His great work was first published in folio in the year 1700, and was reprinted in two volumes octavo in 1826. I have occupied my leisure for the past twelve months in collecting material for this purpose, and I am now desirous of ascertaining whether any letters or other documents in the handwriting of Sir Henry are in existence in Hertfordshire or elsewhere. Anything that may serve to illustrate his method of research would be valuable. I have had the good fortune to examine the original draft of the preface to his 'History of Hertfordshire,' which differs extensively from the printed copy. It throws light upon the general system he pursued in compiling his description of the county, and indicates that he must have had a very considerable correspondence with the owners of manors, the clergy, and others, some of which, perchance, may have been preserved. A copiously annotated and corrected copy of his 'History,' in the possession of the late Mr. Hale Wortham, is stated by Cussans ('Hundred of Odsey,' p. 88) to have been owned by a contemporary of Sir Henry's, the Rev. Thomas Tipping of Ardeley. I should be glad to know who is the possessor of this historically valuable copy. Another coetaneous copy owned by Mr. Pulter Forester, which descended to his son William, has been lost sight of since 1768, but may still be in existence. I understand that at a sale by Mr. Greenwood, which took place in 1790, certain of Sir Henry's books and other property were sold. There is a catalogue of this sale extant, and the loan of a copy would be greatly appreciated. Salmon seems to have obtained possession of a considerable portion of the Chauncey papers; these afterwards fell into the hands of the Rev. Paul Wright, B.D., who in 1773 purposed publishing a corrected edition of the 'History' (in 1770 he styled himself "editor of Chauncey"), but I believe it never proceeded beyond the prospectus stage. It is suggested that Clutterbuck acquired many of these papers, but direct evidence is wanting, and even so, I have no definite knowledge into whose hands they fell at his decease, and who now owns them.

I am especially concerned to discover the circumstances relating to the painful episode alluded to in the fifth paragraph of the preface. The individual referred to was, I believe, Sir Henry's grandson, and the reasons for the estrangement, and consequent attempt of the misguided youth to wreck his

grandsire's work, are difficult to comprehend. The lawsuits which Sir Henry was either engaged in or threatened with (referred to in the draft preface) are matters upon which we are almost entirely uninformed, although the details of any trials, if such there were, must be recorded.

Other questions of interest arise, but this letter is already lengthy, and I think I have indicated the purport of my requirements. I shall be most grateful for any assistance, which will of course receive due acknowledgment.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

ST. AGNES, HADDINGTON.—I shall be glad to be allowed to repeat a query I asked at 9th S. xi. 509. A place named St. Agnes is given in Black's 'General Atlas,' 1857, plate 10; Bartholomew's 'Atlas of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1895, plate 21; and on the Ordnance Survey of Scotland, sheet 33. It is in Haddington, 2° 33' N., 55° 52' E. Can any one tell me whether it is a village containing a church of St. Agnes, from which it gets its name, or say where some account of the place may be found?

F. C. W.

PICTURE BY W. P. FRITH.—Can any of your readers tell me where the original—or a reproduction—of the picture by W. P. Frith, R.A., representing Swift throwing down the letter before Vanessa, can be found?

A. O'D. BARTHOLEYNs.

11, Spring Gardens, S.W.

"LOST IN A CONVENT'S SOLITARY GLOOM."—I shall be pleased to know the source of the following quotation, which is given in Boswell's 'Life of Johnson':—

Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.

E. M. L.

REV. CHARLES ROBERTSON MANNING.—This gentleman, who was rector of Diss, Norfolk, from 1857 till his death on 8 February, 1899, had a fine collection of Norfolk antiquities. Can any one say what became of them at his decease? Especially, where is a fine bronze ewer, inscribed "venez laver," which is figured in the Norwich volume of the Royal Archaeological Institute at p. xxxv, and in *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 74?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

WERDENS ABBEY.—I wish to obtain some information as to the history of Werdens Abbey, near Düsseldorf, especially during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Can any reader kindly inform me where I may find an account of the abbey?

GEORGE SMITH.

CARDIGAN AS A SURNAME.—Can any one tell me at about what period Cardigan made its appearance as a surname, and whether there is a pedigree of the family published? It is presumably derived from the town in South-West Wales, and is therefore a place-name.

G. H. W.

REV. OBADIAH DENMAN.—Can any one say what living (in the Midlands, and most likely in the neighbourhood of Retford) was held by the Rev. Obadiah Denman—probably about the commencement of the eighteenth century?

ARTHUR DENMAN, F.S.A.

WILDERSPIN.—Is there a portrait of Samuel Wilderspin, the promoter of infant schools?

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

INSCRIPTION ON STATUE OF JAMES II.—The statue of King James II. has been most appropriately transferred to the park front of the Admiralty buildings; but why, on the pedestal, is he said to be "Jacobus Rex Dei gratiæ"? Can such a form have been at any time in use? or simply, has the mason's mistake been allowed to continue?

R. S.

[A mere specimen of the usual British blundering in foreign languages, we should imagine.]

WILLIAM WILLIE.—These are two of the Christian names of a youth lately deceased at Shipley. I have, of course, read in 'N. & Q.' of children in one family with the same Christian name, but my attention has never before been drawn to a person possessing both a full name and a diminutive thereof. Can any reader give other instances, such as Charles Charlie, &c.?

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, J.L.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

FOREST FAMILY.—I should be glad of any information regarding the family, arms, &c., of Miles Forest, who was father of (1) Sir Anthony Forest, of Morborn, Hunts, knighted 1604; (2) Elizabeth, married first Sir Arthur Denny, of Tralee Castle, and secondly, in 1639, Sir Thomas Harris, of Corworthen, Devon; (3) Isabella, married George Lynne, of Southwick Hall, Northants.

(Rev.) H. L. L. DENNY.

9, Queen Street, Londonderry.

FROST AND ITS FORMS.—Is anything known of the reason why the moisture in the atmosphere, when condensed on the window panes, assumes the appearance of fern fronds? I have never heard any explanation given of this fact, and have in vain searched through all the books of reference that I possess.

M. L. B.

SHELLEY'S MOTHER.—I am anxious to know the exact date of the death of Shelley's mother. The peerages and lives of the poet are silent on this point. W. ROBERTS.

BRITISH EMBASSY HOUSE IN PARIS.—Can any of your readers help me to the names of books, such as Lady Granville's 'Memoirs,' which would be of use in the compilation of a history of the present British Embassy in Paris and its occupants? DIPLOMATIST.

ROBERT MORRIS.—I am making an effort to locate the early life and history of the Robert Morris family who came to America about 1734. Can you give me any light on this subject? or can you direct me to some genealogist who can look it up for me? R. H. SEARS.

428, Neil Street, Columbus, Ohio.

FLESH AND SHAMBLE MEATS.—In an authentic copy of a licence to eat meat on fish days (which were formerly 153 days in the year), dated 13 February, 1618, permission is given to eat flesh, whilst nevertheless the eating of shamble meats is prohibited. In the English dictionaries to hand I am unable to find any reference to the term "shamble meats." I shall be grateful for early information, as I do not understand the difference between flesh and shamble meats in reference to fish days.

J. LAWRENCE-HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.

30, Sussex Square, Brighton.

JAMES WILLIAM DORNFORD, son of James Dornford, of London, was admitted on the foundation at Westminster School in 1798, aged fourteen. I should be glad to learn any particulars of his career. G. F. R. B.

THE MIMES OF HERONDAS.—Would some classical reader of 'N. & Q.' who knows the subject, kindly furnish the full evidence—I am sure it can be put into a few lines—that there ever was a pre-Christian poet called Herondas or Herodas? If the evidence is absolutely clear, and not due to misreadings, *cadit questio*. But if it is not absolutely clear, I should like to adduce some special reasons to show that Herodes Atticus is the author of the mimes found in Egypt.

R. J. WALKER.

St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W.

PEPYS'S 'DIARY': A REFERENCE.—I find in Samuel Pepys's 'Diary' the following entry under the date of 19 May, 1660:—

"By waggon to Lansdune, where the 365 children were born. We saw the hill where they say the house stood wherein the children were born. The basins wherein the male and female children were baptized do stand over a large table that hangs

upon a wall, with the whole story of the thing in Dutch and Latin, beginning 'Margarita Herman Comitissa,' &c. The thing was done about 200 years ago."

What are the incidents to which Pepys refers? MIRANDA.

[Full explanation is given in a long editorial note at 2nd S. vii. 260.]

Replies.

MADAME DU DEFFAND'S LETTERS.

(9th S. xii. 366, 438; 10th S. i. 14.)

THE Begum of Bhopal who was seen by MR. GEORGE ANGUS in 1862, perched in a howdah on the top of an elephant at Delhi, was the celebrated Nawab Sikandar Begum, whose conspicuous loyalty during the convulsions of 1857 was rewarded by Government in various ways, amongst others by her appointment to a Grand Commandership of the Star of India on the institution of that Order. It was probably on the occasion of her investiture that she was seen by MR. ANGUS. I had the pleasure of making her acquaintance two or three years later, when she passed through Aden on her way to Mecca on pilgrimage. She was succeeded by her daughter, the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, who emulated her mother in her devotion to the British Government, and was also rewarded by the Grand Commandership of the Star of India. This lady I knew intimately, as I had the honour of serving as Political Agent at her Court for nearly two years in 1879-80. She died a few years ago, and was succeeded by her daughter, the Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, who is the present ruler of Bhopal, and with whom I was also well acquainted in her early womanhood.

To persons unacquainted with India one Begum is probably the same as another Begum, but there really does seem a small spice of profanity to those behind the scenes in confusing these loyal and noble ladies with the ex-dancing girl who for a time shared the destiny of the scoundrelly Walter Reinhard. Even from a social point of view, the position of a *jagirdar* like the Begum of Sirdhana is as different from that of a ruling chief of India as the position of Lady A, the wife of a long-descended marquis, is from that of Lady B, the wife of a provincial mayor.

That the Begum Sumroo, after she became a Catholic, endeavoured to atone for the sins of an *orangeuse* youth, cannot be disputed, and her charitable benefactions, if not always well considered, were very numerous; but

this hardly affects the point at issue. A very readable account of Walter Reinhard and his wife is given in that excellent book 'A Particular Account of the Military Adventurers of Hindostan,' by Mr. Herbert Compton (Fisher Unwin, 1893), Appendix, pp. 400-410, to which is added a portrait of the Begum. It may be added that by a slip of the pen the Governor-General, whose letter to the Begum is quoted by MR. HEBB, is called "Sir William Bentinck." His name was Lord William Cavendish Bentinck. Reinhard's origin was uncertain, but he was generally supposed to have been a Swiss.

As regards Madame du Deffand's letters to Horace Walpole, it may be as well to quote the passage from Mrs. Paget Toynbee's letter in the *Athenæum* of 13 July, 1901—previously referred to by the Editor—which specifically relates to them:—

"After Dyce Sombre's death in 1851 the letters passed with the rest of the Du Deffand papers into the possession of his widow, who afterwards married the Hon. George Cecil Forester (subsequently third Lord Forester). By Lady Forester, who was a daughter of the second Viscount St. Vincent, they were bequeathed to her nephew, Mr. W. R. Parker-Jervis, of Meaford, near Stone, in Staffordshire, in whose possession they now are."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Presuming that "Sir William Bentinck" is a mistake for Lord William Bentinck, one can only conclude that that benevolent nobleman—himself one of India's greatest benefactors, inasmuch as he suppressed the Thugs and put an end to the cruel rite of *suttee*—would never have written to the Begum Somroo the complimentary letter quoted at the last reference unless he had been ignorant of the woman's history in its entirety. His lordship cannot have known that this estimable lady had been the wife and, until his death in 1778, the close associate of the execrable German ruffian Reinhard, *alias* Somers, *alias* Sombre, the monster who superintended, and with his own hands assisted in perpetrating, the appalling massacre at Patna, when some 200 unarmed European prisoners were barbarously done to death in cold blood. Nor can the Governor-General have been aware of the fact that his esteemed lady friend had herself on one occasion, as a punishment for an offence far short of murder, caused two of her slave girls to be flogged and then buried alive immediately in front of her tent. The fact that the Begum was a woman of no ordinary parts only aggravates her misdeeds, and renders them the more indefensible. By all means let this unhappy female have full credit for the good works of her later life. Her charities were immense,

and she died in the odour of sanctity. But in estimating her character and career we are bound to take into consideration what she had been; and I for one cannot agree that it is a "trifling mistake" to invest the wicked adventuress Somroo with the style and title of a great feudatory princess who, by reason of the staunch loyalty of her house to the British Government, is entitled to the hearty esteem of every Briton.

CHUTTER MUNZIL.

MR. HEBB speaks of "Zeibool-Nissa," instead of Zeb-ul-Nissa, the correct name of the lady in question. The latter words mean ornament of the female sex, just as Aurungzeb means ornament of the throne; whereas "Zeib" has no meaning, and no such word or verbal factor exists in the Arabic or Persian languages. PATRICK MAXWELL.

Bath.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF LOUIS XIV. (9th S. xii. 468, 508).—I, too, have been unable to find any mention of Louis XIV. having been excommunicated, but extract the following from M. - N. Bouillet's 'Dict. Universel d'Histoire et de Géographie':—

"Lavardin (Ch.-Henri de Beaumanoir, marquis de), 1643-1701, lieutenant général au gouvernement de Bretagne, fut envoyé par Louis XIV. en ambassade à Rome (1687) au moment où le roi avait avec le pape Innocent XI. de vifs démêlés au sujet des franchises et des articles gallicans de 1682. Il entra dans Rome avec une troupe armée, malgré les défenses du Saint-Père. Celui-ci refusa de le recevoir et l'excommunia. Louis XIV. se préparait à venger son ambassadeur quand Innocent mourut."

EDWARD LATHAM.

See Louis Pierre Anquetil's 'Histoire de France' (published by Furne & Cie., Paris, 1852), vol iv. pp. 224-6. GRENOVICENSIS.

EPITAPH (9th S. xii. 504).—In 'Curious Epitaphs' (1899), collected and edited with notes by William Andrews, this epitaph duly appears. John Scott is there said to have been "a Liverpool brewer."

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

'Epitaphs, Quaint, Curious, and Elegant,' published by Tegg, locates this epitaph at Upton-on-Severn, and adds that "poor John Scott" was a Liverpool brewer.

RICHARD LAWSON.

Urmston.

HEBER'S 'PALESTINE' (9th S. xii. 246, 514).—There is something more than a resemblance of words in the parallel that I pointed out. There is a resemblance of ideas. There is not the same resemblance between the

English poetry and the verse in the Bible. The word *fabric* is in the lines of Milton, Cowper, and Heber; and the chief idea in them of the fabric being raised or constructed marvellously is not in the verse of Kings to which reference has been made. For in that verse it is only said that the materials were prepared before they were used, so that the sound of tools was not heard whilst the Temple was built. I admit, however, that Cowper, and perhaps Heber, may have had the verse in mind. Milton appears to be indebted to the line in the 'Iliad' which describes Thetis rising like a mist from the sea.

E. YARDLEY.

SADLER'S WELLS PLAY ALLUDED TO BY WORDSWORTH (10th S. i. 7).—I have consulted the following authorities, but have not been able to find any reference to the play said to have been founded on the story of John Hatfield and Mary of Buttermere:—

1. Oxberry's 'Dramatic Biog.'
2. Bernard's 'Retrospections of the Stage.'
3. Gilliland's 'Dramatic Synopsis.'
4. Lowe's 'Biographical Account of Dramatic Literature.'
5. J. T. Dibdin's 'Reminiscences.'
6. John Britton's 'Autobiography.'
7. Decastro's 'Memoires.'
8. Dickens's 'Life of Grimaldi.'
9. 'The London Stage,' G. Balme (1826).
10. 'The London Theatre,' T. Dibdin (1815).
11. Cumberland's 'Minor Theatre.'
12. Dicks's Catalogue.
13. Sadler's Wells playbills, in the British Museum.
14. Doran's 'Annals of the Stage.'

I shall be glad if one of your readers can supply me with further references.

H. W. B.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (9th S. xii. 269, 394, 510).—MISS LEGA-WEEKES should also consult a second and later list of these printed accounts. It was compiled by a lady called Elsbeth Philipps, and published in the *English Historical Review*, xv. 335-41 (1900).

W. P. COURTNEY.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT LONDON (9th S. xii. 429).—Under the heading 'Jewin Street, City,' Wheatley's 'London, Past and Present,' vol. ii. p. 308, gives a quotation from Strype, book iii. p. 88:—

"Being a place, as is expressed in a record, without Cripelgate and the suburbs of London called Leyrestowe, and which was the burying-place of the Jews of London."

"The plot of ground appropriated as the Jews' burial-ground is now," says Stow (1603), "turned into fair garden plots and summer

houses for pleasure." I cannot find any trace in any work of the "Lazar House."

ANDREW OLIVER.

"JEER" (9th S. xi. 487; xii. 357).—When we say *schrauben* in the sense of "to jeer at" we always mean "einen schrauben," whether this object is expressed or understood. The phrase has nothing to do with the face of the mocker, but the writhings of his victim whose thumb he has clamped in the vice. It is a game they like much in this country at the beer-table, not pleasant when one poor fellow is made the laughing-stock of the company, but amusing when the attacked party is able to hit back; the "corona" then spending a nice time in witnessing this mutual "screwing" process.

Berlin.

G. KRUEGER.

"LITTLE MARY" (9th S. xii. 504).—I gather from the notice of the Westminster play in the *Athenæum* of 19 December, 1903, that the epilogue to the 'Trinummus,' which was "extremely happy," introduced "Parva Maria," "Dumpophobista," &c.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

"WELSH RABBIT" (9th S. xii. 469).—In addition to the note by the REV. A. SMYTHE PALMER at 7th S. x. 9, I would refer your correspondent to the reverend gentleman's 'Folk-Etymology' (1882) for a long article, and illustrations of the use of the term. Annandale in his 'Imperial Dictionary' gives the following:—

"*Welsh Rabbit* is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For example, an *Essex lion* is a calf; a *Field-lane duck* is a baked sheep's head; *Glasgow magistrates* or *Norfolk capons* are red herrings; *Irish apricots* or *Munster plums* are potatoes; *Gravesend sweetmeats* are shrimps."—*Macmillan's Magazine*."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

Was it not Samuel Johnson who transposed "Welch-rare-bit" into "Welsh rabbit"?

THORNE GEORGE.

We call a sort of hash "falscher Hase."

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL refers also to the euphemistic names of dishes from localities.]

ST. BRIDGET'S BOWER (10th S. i. 27).—Is it not probable that Spenser alludes to Brent, and not to Kent? and that the "Br" in his MS. was mistaken for "K"? The parish church of Breane, in the hundred of Brent, Somerset, is dedicated to St. Bridget, and

was restored in 1884, the chancel being rebuilt. The "bowre" alluded to might be the hill, or down, or elevated peninsula, which extends a mile into the sea, and is strikingly conspicuous from various parts of the surrounding country. It is called Brean Down, is the most western extremity of the Mendip Hills, and the only ground in the parish of Brean which is appreciably raised above the level of the sea. On the highest point of the hill, 321 ft. above the sea, are some loose stones, usually regarded as the remains of a beacon or fire-signalling station. Brean Down is, in fact, the longest and by far the most picturesque and interesting of the three promontories that break the coastline of the Mendip (see Francis A. Knight's most interesting work, 'The Seaboard of Mendip,' 1902, pp. 297-9). "Bridget's Bowre" is not, however, marked on a map printed in the seventeenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign (1575); but the expression is, no doubt, merely poetic licence, although the association with the spot, and that a picturesque promontory, of a church dedicated to St. Bridget would afford some ground for supposing that Brean Down was intended. Indications of a beacon light, too, are very suggestive of the possibility that "Kent" is a press error for "Brent."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CARDINALS AND CRIMSON ROBES (9th S. xii. 486).—Misses Toker and Malleon, 'Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome,' Part IV. p. 447, say:—

"It was enacted in a constitution of Boniface VIII. in 1297 that cardinals should wear the royal purple.....The red robes have been worn since 1464; the purple is now only worn in Lent and Advent, when cardinals can be distinguished from bishops by the red skull-cap, stocking, and berretta which they retain."

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

Mackenzie Walcott, in his 'Sacred Archaeology,' under the heading 'Cardinal,' says:—

"In 1299 Pope Boniface gave the cardinals a purple dress in imitation of the Roman Consuls."

ANDREW OLIVER.

EARLIEST PLAYBILL (10th S. i. 28).—The earliest announcement of the nature of a playbill of which I have any record is in my own collection, and is fully described in 'Rariora' (iii. 53). It relates to a public contest announced to take place at the Red Bull (Theatre), at the upper end of St. John's Street, on "Whitson Munday," 30 May, 1664. This theatre was spoken of by Prynne in 1633 as one that had been "lately re-edified and enlarged." The next in order of date

was printed about the year 1688, and gives notice of the formation of a company of what we should now call acrobats, including the celebrated Jacob Hall, but no particulars are supplied about the theatre or other public place at which the performances were to be given. The text of each of these pieces is surmounted by a large woodcut of the royal arms, but there is nothing else to distinguish either from an ordinary handbill. A more important sheet, distinctly entitled to the designation of a playbill, has also received notice (*ut supra*, p. 120). Although a century later than the date mentioned by your correspondent, it might possibly serve as a model. It is an announcement in folio form of an entertainment (entitled 'The English Diversion') which very closely corresponds to that offered at a music-hall of the present day. It is headed by the royal arms with the legend "Semper Eadem," and concludes with the words "Vivat Regina," so that its date must be between 1702 and 1714. If I can be of any assistance to MR. SIEVEKING in this matter, I shall be very happy to correspond with him.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

"OWL-LIGHT" (9th S. xi. 349, 411, 452; xii. 511).—Anent the origin of the French expression "entre chien et loup," may I say that, although some authorities give the two explanations mentioned, only the first is assigned by earlier works, such as, for instance, the Abbé Tuet's 'Matinées Senonoises' (1789), P.-J. Le Roux's 'Dict. Comique,' &c. (1752), and the 'Dict. de Trévoux' (1771)? All these agree in only giving the first explanation, and the following lines seem to corroborate the idea, viz.:—
Lorsqu'il n'est jour ni nuit, quand le vaillant berger
Si c'est un chien ou loup, ne peut au vray juger.

J.-A. de Baif (1532-89), Liv. I. de 'La Francine.'

G. Bautre (1588-1665), alluding to this proverbial phrase, used to say, "J'ai rencontré une femme entre chienne et louve." Although M. Quitard, in his 'Dict. Étymologique, &c., des Proverbes,' throws doubt on the first explanation, to my mind—I may be wrong—it is the correct one.

EDWARD LATHAM.

CASTLE SOCIETY OF MUSICK (9th S. xii. 486).—This was a society for the cultivation of harmony, of considerable repute in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was so designated because its "concerts of music, vocal and instrumental," were for some time held at the "Castle" Tavern in Paternoster Row. In 1768, however, the performances were conducted at the Haberdashers' Hall, and then business meetings were held at the "Half Moon" Tavern in Cheapside (see

Burn's 'Beaufoy Tokens,' 1855, No. 882). The "Castle" was burnt down in the Great Fire, and what became a usual feature in the more popular resorts of this kind—a Long Room—was added. Here many of the most eminent musicians and vocalists of the day performed. The following is from the *Daily Advertiser* of 22 February, 1742:—

"For the Benefit of Mr. Brown, at the Castle Tavern in Paternoster Row, this Day, being the 22d instant, will be perform'd a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, Particularly an Organ-Concerto by an Eminent Master, a Concerto on the Bassoon by Mr. Miller, a Solo on the German Flute by Mr. Balicourt, and a Solo and several Concertos on the Violin by Mr. Brown. The vocal parts by Mr. Beard and Mr. Lowe. Note, Tickets to be had at Mr. Brown's, in Margaret Street, Cavendish Square: at the Swan Tavern, in Exchange-Alley, Cornhill; and at the place of Performance."—See also *ibid.*, 5 March, 1742.

In 1770 the "Castle" had become the Oxford Bible Warehouse, where the productions of the Oxford University Press were deposited.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

161, Hammersmith Road.

ST. DIALS (9th S. xii. 49, 514).—In the seventeenth-century overseers' accounts of Monmouth frequent mention occurs of the hamlet called St. Dials', just south-west of this town. Twice the name is spelt "St. Dynalls." If this *n* (which is clearly written) is not meant for a *u* (and I do not think it is), I consider this strong evidence that the place was originally St. Deiniol's. Several parishes in Wales bear the latter designation, under its Welsh form Llanddeiniol, and "Dynall" would represent the pronunciation to English eyes. But Teilo in Monmouthshire dialect is "Tillio," as in Llantilio Grosenny.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS.

Monmouth.

JOHN HALL, BISHOP OF BRISTOL (10th S. i. 9).—I think he must have died in 1710 a bachelor, as I cannot find any mention of a wife in the Rev. Douglas Maclean's admirable and exhaustive history of Pembroke, Oxon (1897), of which College the bishop was Master from 1664 until his death. His heir was his nephew John Spilsbury, a Dissenting minister at Kidderminster. His portrait—half-length, full-face, clean shaven, in wig and episcopal robes—may be seen in the College Hall.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ASH: PLACE-NAME (9th S. xii. 106, 211, 291, 373).—May I ask PROF. SKEAT to reconsider his decision as to the absurdity of the derivation of *Asham* from *æsc*, an ash? He says trees do not live in homes. Just so, but

homes may live in the midst of trees. Why should a homestead surrounded by ashes not be named *Æsc-ham*? You have also Beecham and Oakham, and we have Buchheim and Buchenheim, Eichheim, Berkheim, Elshheim and Elsenheim, and Tannheim. An Eschheim or Eschenheim, it is true, I have not been able to trace in our gazetteers.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

BRIGHTLINGSEA: ITS DEPUTY MAYOR (9th S. xii. 506).—I find in my collection of cuttings illustrative of the county of Essex one or two referring to the quaint custom brought to the notice of readers of 'N. & Q.' by MR. COLEMAN. From a descriptive account of the ceremony which appeared in the *Southend-on-Sea Observer* of 4 Dec., 1902, I gather that the oath administered to those elected to the freedom of Brightlingsea is as follows: "I swear to be profitable as I ought to his Majesty the King, his heirs and successors, and the State of the liberty of the town of Brightlingsea." JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

ENGLISH ACCENTUATION (9th S. xi. 408, 515; xii. 94, 158, 316, 475).—Perhaps a slip of the pen or printer's error, but, certainly, Antioquia is wrongly accented by MR. PLATT. I lived some years in the next State to Antioquia (Republic of Colombia), and can assure him no one ever heard the accent placed anywhere but on the *o*, and no Colombian would know what was meant by Antioquia.

IBAGUÉ.

CROMWELL BURIED IN RED LION SQUARE (9th S. xii. 486).—Enough, and more than enough, has appeared in the columns of 'N. & Q.' on the subject of the place of burial of Oliver Cromwell. Westminster Abbey, Naseby, Narborough, Newburgh, Tyburn, Huntingdon, Northborough, and Red Lion Square, all claim to be his place of burial. See 1st S. v.; 2nd S. viii., xii.; 3rd S. iii., iv.; 5th S. ii., for many articles on the resting-place of this extraordinary man.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The remains of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw may, of course, have been re-exhumed and reinterred in Red Lion Square, but in 'Mercurius Politicus Redivivus, a Collection of the most Material Occurrences and Transactions in Publick Affairs,' vol. i. fol. 257, we are expressly told that "their bodies were buried in a grave made under the [Tyburn] gallows. The coffin that Oliver Cromwell was in was a very rich thing, very

full of gilded hinges and nayles." And Anthony Wood in his 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' 1817, vol. iii. col. 301, says:—

"After the Restoration of King Charles II. Ireton's body with that of Oliver Cromwell was taken up [i.e., from their tombs in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey], on Saturday, 26 Jan., 1660, and on Monday night following were drawn in two several carts from Westminster to the Red Lyon in Holbourn, where they continued that evening. The next morning the carcass of Joh. Bradshaw, president of the high court of justice (which had been with great solemnity buried in St. Peter's Church at Westminster, 22 Nov., 1659), was carried in a cart to Holbourn also; and the next day following that (which was the 30th January, on which day King Charles I. was beheaded in 1648) they were drawn to Tyburn on three several sledges, followed by the universal outcry of the people. Afterwards they being pulled out from their coffins, were hanged at the several angles of that triple tree, where they hung till the sun was set. After which they were taken down, their heads cut off (to be set on Westminster Hall) and their loathsome trunks thrown into a *deep* hole [italics are mine] under the gallows, where they now remain."

The *deep* hole is suggestive of an improbability that the remains were disinterred by relatives or partisans, for some time, at all events, afterwards. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

DR. FURNIVALL will find two or three columns devoted to this subject in 'Old and New London,' iv. 546-8. I would also refer him to an interesting article which appeared in *Chambers's Journal* of 23 February, 1856, bearing the title 'A Historical Mystery.' It is devoted to a consideration of the claims of the various places where Cromwell's body is said to have been buried. Naseby Field, Red Lion Square, Westminster Abbey, Huntingdon, and the river Thames, all pass under review, but the writer opines: "Where he was really buried is a question that has never yet [*sic*], and probably never will be satisfactorily answered." JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

CAPSICUM (9th S. xii. 449).—I should have thought the *Capsicum annuum* came into Europe from the East *via* the Levant, some time before the Spaniards discovered it also growing in the West Indies. But surely "chillies" and the powder produced by crushing the dried pods were known to Rome in the time of the Cæsars. The Hindoos knew it as *gas murridge*, the Javanese as *lombok*, and the Malays as *chabai*.

THORNE GEORGE.

BISHOP WHITE KENNETT'S FATHER (9th S. ix. 365, 455; x. 13).—Hasted's 'History of Kent,' folio edition, vol. iii. p. 404, states that Basil Kennett was A.M. of the University

of Dublin. Inquiring of the Registrar, I am assured that Basil Kennett's name cannot be traced in any of the lists.

The name Basil is probably derived from the lord of the manor of Folkestone, Basil Dixwell, 1622, created a baronet 1627, died 1641. A Richard Kennett was mayor of Folkestone the year that Basil Dixwell succeeded to the lordship, namely, 1622, and again in 1627. May he not have been Bishop White Kennett's grandfather?

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate, Kent.

FLAYING ALIVE (9th S. xii. 429, 489; 10th S. i. 15).—There is an interesting story about the skin of a robber in "My Sayings and Doings, with Reminiscences of my Life. An Autobiography of the Rev. William Quekett, M.A., Rector of Warrington" (Kegan Paul & Co., 1888), p. 117. Mr. Quekett was one day (presumably before 1854, when he was appointed rector of Warrington) with his brother, Prof. Quekett, at the College of Surgeons. Whilst they were together the latter received a letter which contained an enclosure "which looked like part of the bottom of an old shoe, of the thickness of half-a-crown, of a dark colour, elastic, and with the markings of wood upon it." The letter was from a churchwarden of the parish of East Thurrock, in Essex, who wanted the professor to tell him, if possible, what the substance was, without having any particulars of its history. Having washed it and cut a thin slice, he discovered under the microscope that it had all the structure of human skin, and on more minute examination that it was the "skin of a light-haired man, having the hair of a sandy colour." He wrote to the churchwarden, telling him of the result of his examinations. The latter replied that he (the professor) had "proved the truth of a great tradition which had existed for years in East Thurrock."

"On the west door of the church there had been for ages an iron plate of a foot square, under which they said was the skin of a man who had come up the river and robbed the church. The people had flayed him alive, and bolted his skin under an iron plate on the church door as a terror to all other marauders. At the restoration of the church, which was then going on, this door had been removed, and hence he had been able to send the specimen."

It appears to have been assumed that the marauder who had been skinned was a Dane. Mr. W. Quekett had a bit of the skin fixed as a specimen for the microscope, and wrote on the slide, "This is the skin of a Dane who, with many others, came up the river Thames and pillaged churches. Caught

in the act at East Thurrock, Essex, and flayed alive."

The fate of the specimen is interesting. Mr. Quekett lost it, and knew nothing for many years of what had become of it. In or about 1884, apparently, he was reading aloud to some gentlemen in the hall of the "Palace Hotel," Buxton, an account of a meeting of the British Association at Penzance. In this account he came across the fact that at the meeting a microscopic object, among others of special interest, had been exhibited by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, viz., a "Dane's skin," and that the specimen at Penzance had on it, word for word, what he had written on his lost treasure.

He exclaimed, "Why, this is my Dane's skin! I lost it twenty years ago." After telling those present how he had obtained the specimen, he said aloud, "I wonder who that man is." Immediately afterwards the porter, who had heard the conversation, said, "Please, Mr. Quekett, I can tell you who that gentleman is. I was his footman and valet for four years; it is Mr. —, who lives at — Castle, near Penzance." Mr. Quekett wrote at once to the gentleman, whose name he does not give, claiming the specimen, and asking him how he had come into possession of it. The gentleman replied that the description of the specimen and the account of the inscription were perfectly correct; that it had been given to him by a lady in London; that he greatly valued it; and that should Mr. Quekett ever be in his part of the country and should wish to see it, he would have great pleasure in showing it to him. *Beati possidentes.*

Mr. Quekett died at the rectory, Warrington, on Good Friday, 1888. The preface of his autobiography is dated 12 January of the same year. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austin's, Warrington.

VICISSITUDES OF LANGUAGE (9th S. x. 446; xi. 314, 356).—The following notes from the Far East may be added as corroborating Mr. H. LAWRENCE FORD's reply at the second reference.

A striking instance of the languages of the conquered people becoming the study of their conquerors is furnished by Chinese. As often as China had been conquered by her neighbours, so many times has she supplanted or decomposed their languages; thus, since the establishment of the present Manchurian Government (1636), the Manchurians have been so assiduous in receiving the culture of the Celestials that at present their own language is becoming almost extirpated.

A few years after Kublai Khan's unparalleled failure in his attempts upon the Japanese in 1281, the latter first appeared as buccaneers on the Chinese coast. From that time down to the seventeenth century the Japanese played largely in the Eastern world the part of the Normans. Their depredations formed a constant source of consternation among the Chinese, Koreans, Indo-Chinese, and the peoples of Indonesia, several principalities having been subdued by them. Still, at present but a few words, if any, and these limited to nouns only, linger in those nations' languages as the fossil fragments that mark faintly the former power once possessed by the ever-invading Japanese, whereas the Japanese descendants in Indo-China and the Philippines have entirely lost their own language.

Lately the Chinese are being extensively taught by the Japanese in the various lessons of modern civilization, in acquiring which the latter were sagacious enough to precede their old masters; and the Chinese ought to acknowledge as an historical fact, as long as their memory shall last, the great assistance the Japanese are now rendering them. But it is very doubtful whether the Japanese language will much circulate and fix itself among the Chinese, as some enthusiasts hope. In fact, all the words necessary to these instructions are to be in Chinese, either original or japanized; and in the latter case, owing to the identity of their writings, the Celestials, of course, would discover nothing Japanese, but solely their own vulgarity—the tedious agglutinant syntax, the comparatively scanty diction, as well as the simple insular traditions of the Japanese, being of no actual service or tempting charm to the Chinese, whose convenient monosyllabic, very copious etymology, and variegated and comprehensive historical legends, are being more studied and availed of than ever by literary people in the Japan of to day. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

"GOD": ITS ETYMOLOGY (9th S. xii. 465).—The 'N.E.D.' *s.v.* 'God,' has the following:

"Some scholars, accepting the derivation from the root **gheu-*, 'to pour,' have supposed the etymological sense to be 'molten image' (=Gr. *χυτόν*), but the assumed development of meaning seems very unlikely."

Now Hesychius expressly states as follows: *χυτόν, χωστόν, καὶ τὸ χῶμα, καὶ ὁ ξεστός λίθος; i.e., "what is heaped up, a tumulus, a smooth stone"*—nothing whatever about a "molten image." In fact, the etymological treatment of the word in the 'N.E.D.' is not

exhaustive. The origin of Theism in ancestor-worship with its correlative tomb-worship need not be referred to, it being already sufficiently established (cf. Phœn. "Betyl," name of a god, and Heb. "Beth-el"). The connexion, moreover, between smooth stones and the tumulus is obvious when we consider that the most ancient tumuli were constructed of surface or river boulders, which thus acquired a certain degree of sanctity.

E. SIBREE.

MARLOWE AND SHAKESPEARE (10th S. i. 1).—MR. HERPICH has done good work in publishing his collection of parallel phrases and expressions from Marlowe and Shakespeare, and every Shakespearian student should be thankful for them. But why, after showing how much Shakespeare was influenced by Marlowe, does he try to spoil the effect of his labour by supposing that the well-known lines in 'As You Like It' refer rather to Chapman than to Marlowe, and were "an intentional fling" at a rival poet? The words in the play (First Folio),

Dead Shepheard, now I find thy saw of might,
Who ever lov'd, that lov'd not at first sight?

certainly contain nothing in the nature of a fling. On the contrary, the quotation is made reverently, and almost, as one might say, as an apostrophe to a dead friend. The fact that Marlowe was dead when this was written, whereas Chapman was alive, makes the inference that Marlowe was intended, and that he was the "Dead Shepheard," simply irresistible and unmistakable. As far as I know, Shakespeare never has a fling at any other poet. He left such things to meaner minds.

E. F. BATES.

CANDLEMAS GILLS (9th S. xii. 430; 10th S. i. 36).—Church ales and observances form the subject of chap. iv. of the late Mr. W. T. Marchant's erudite volume 'In Praise of Ale.' The author was a diligent student of 'N. & Q.,' and acknowledges the assistance derived from its columns. It has been more than once referred to since his death. Those who knew this amiable and painstaking scholar will remember him as a mine of curious lore of marriage customs, proverbs, ancient London, and antiquarian topics.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Brixton Hill.

"COUP DE JARNAC" (10th S. i. 6).—A question on this was asked at the London University D.Lit. examination in 1880. "Un coup de Jarnac" means "a treacherous blow." See Belcher and Dupuis's 'Manuel,' 1885 (Hachette).

B. WHITEHEAD, B.A.

"SIT LOOSE TO" (10th S. i. 5).—The following quotation is from Thomson's 'Alfred: a Masque,' 1740:—

Attach thee firmly to the virtuous deeds
And offices of life; to life itself,
With all its vain and transient joys, sit loose.

This was a favourite quotation of Burns; see letter to Mrs. Dunlop, 6 December, 1792.

H. E. POWELL.

Twickenham.

MARRIAGE REGISTERS (10th S. i. 9).—The registers and records of the marriages performed at the Fleet and King's Bench Prisons, at May Fair, at the Mint in Southwark, and elsewhere between the years 1674 and 1754, were transferred from the Registry of the Bishop of London to the custody of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths at Somerset House, under the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 92, sec. 20. Some of the registers of May Fair are at St. George's, Hanover Square, and some of those of the Fleet (for there were many) are in private hands. If MAJOR THORNE GEORGE requires any further information he should consult 'The Fleet Registers,' 1837, and 'The History of the Parish Registers in England,' 1842, both by J. S. Burn; also 'Parish Registers in England,' 1883, by R. E. C. Waters. The history of 'The Mint, Savoy, and May Fair Marriages' is given in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' ii. 120.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, N.W.

"HEARDLOME": "HEECH" (10th S. i. 29).—A *heard-lome* must be a *herd-loom*. *Loom* was used in a most varied manner for any kind of instrument or implement, so that *herd-loom* merely means "a contrivance for herding." See 'Loom' in 'H.E.D.'

Heech I take to be a variant of *hitch*, with the sense of *hitching*, explained in the 'Eng. Dial. Dict.' (which see) as an Oxfordshire word meaning "a part of a field ploughed and sown during the year in which the rest of the field lies fallow."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL gives *cattle-pen* as the meaning of *heard-lome*, and refers to Jamieson's 'Dict., s.v. 'Werklome.' W. C. B. suggests that *lome* may be *lum*, a woody valley, and quotes from the 'E.D.D.,' s.v. 'Loom' and 'Lum.']

JAPANESE CARDS (10th S. i. 29).—The only work on Japan with which I am acquainted that contains an account of Japanese games is 'The Mikado's Empire,' by W. E. Griffis, but the account is meagre and confused. A set of facsimiles of the pack described by MR. PLATT is printed in the *Transactions* of

the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. xix. part iii., October, 1891, to illustrate a paper by Major-General H. S. Palmer on the game of Hana Awase, for which the cards are made. Another paper on the game was printed at Yokohama in 1892 by Mr. C. M. Belshaw, under the title of 'Hana Fuda, the Japanese Flower Gameor Eighty-Eight.' The rules of this and other Japanese card-games are also to be found in 'Korean Games, with Notes on the Corresponding Games of China and Japan,' by Stewart Culin (Philadelphia, 1895).

F. JESSEL.

In 'Things Japanese,' by Basil Hall Chamberlain, 1890, p. 21, is the following:—

"Ever since the early days of foreign intercourse they have likewise had certain kinds of cards, of which the *hana-garuta*, or the 'flower-cards,' are the most popular kind—so popular, indeed, and seductive that there is an official veto on playing the game for money. The cards are forty-eight in number, four for each month of the year, the months being distinguished by the flowers proper to them, and an extra value attached to one out of each set of four, which is further distinguished by a bird or butterfly, and to a second which is inscribed with a line of poetry. Three people take part in the game, and there is a pool. The system of counting is rather complicated, but the ideas involved are graceful."

Prof. Chamberlain, at the end of his article on 'Amusements,' from which the quotation is taken, refers to 'The Games and Sports of Japanese Children,' by W. E. Griffis, vol. ii. of the *Asiatic Transactions*. Under the game 'Go' he refers to the *German Asiatic Transactions*. As these are (or I should say were in 1890, and I presume are still) the publications of two scientific societies in Tōkyō, I should think MR. PLATT will find full information in them.

H. J. GIFFORD.

LORENZO DA PAVIA (9th S. xii. 349, 398).—I am much obliged to MRS. ADY for her kind help, but as she has not given me the title of the book I have not yet been able to discover the passage I am in search of. The entries under Sansovino fill seven printed columns in the British Museum Catalogue.

L. L. K.

SHAKESPEARE'S "VIRTUE OF NECESSITY" (10th S. i. 8).—The drift of MR. DODGSON'S query is not apparent to me, but the endeavour to twist out of St. Gregory's words any connexion with the proverb is as needless as it is fruitless. For the phrase "facere de necessitate virtutem," letter for letter, was current about a century and a half before the saint was born, as I informed your readers twelve years ago (8th S. i. 94). To the examples which I then adduced of its employment by St. Jerome and later writers

I now add the following from the 'Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles' (No. 36, *sub fin.*): "Force est que tu faces de necessité vertuz." The phrase appears in French and Italian collections of proverbs published in the sixteenth century, and must have been as familiar to Britons of the period as to their continental neighbours.

F. ADAMS.

Chaucer may be cited as a witness to the truth of MR. E. S. DODGSON'S remark that "a similar expression is probably to be found in many books written between the time of St. Gregory and Bacon." The saying occurs twice in the famous 'Canterbury Tales.' In that of the Knight we read, "Then is it wisdom, as thankeht me, to maken vertu of necessité"; and in the Squire's tale the phrase runs "Than I made vertu of necessite." Shakespeare's works abound in Chaucerian quotations. They were probably sayings in common use, and, to judge by St. Gregory's Epistles, were much older than the time of either poet.

ELEANOR C. SMYTH.

Harborne.

KING EDGAR'S BLAZON (9th S. xii. 247).—What purports to be the coat of arms of King Edgar appears on p. 147 of 'Divi Britannici: being A Remark upon the Lives of all the Kings of this Isle from the year of the world 2855 unto the year of grace 1660,' by Sir Winston Churchill, Kt. (London, 1675). It consists of a shield, having on it a cross and a bird in each angle of the cross. The cross is what I believe is called a "cross fleury." The shield has a crown above it. The birds look to the left; they have their upper beaks slightly hooked, and their legs have the thighs only. I regret that my ignorance of heraldic terms obliges me to describe the arms as I have done.

The same coat of arms is attributed to Edward the Elder and to Ethelred; also, with the addition of a fifth bird under the cross, to Edward the Confessor. Eadred has the four birds, but the cross is a cross pattee.

I suppose that many of the coats of arms and devices given by Churchill are imaginary; e.g., he gives devices to Brute (grandson of Æneas), Malmude, Belin, Ludbelin, Cassibelin, Tubelin, A.M. 2855-3921, and other kings of fabulous history.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austin's, Warrington.

"GOING THE ROUND": "ROUNDHOUSE" (10th S. i. 9).—Surely the most reasonable explanation of the term *roundhouse* for a prison is that round towers were very common, and were well adapted for prisons. The

Hebrew word rendered "prison" in Genesis xxxix. 20-23 and xl. 3, 5, is literally "round-house." It does not matter in the least whether the writer intended to imply that the building was circular in plan, and it is impossible for us to know.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

SLEEPING KING ARTHUR (9th S. xii. 502).—Scott, in his appendix to the general preface to the *Waverley Novels*, tells much the same story. But in his story the feat is performed, though not successfully, and the words uttered are these:—

Woe to the coward that ever he was born,
Who did not draw the sword before he blew the horn.

In Scott's narrative the Eildon Hills on the Borders are the scene of Arthur's enchanted slumber; but numerous are the places in which he is supposed to lie. Avilion is generally thought to be his resting-place. In a legend mentioned by Gervase of Tilbury it is said that King Arthur has resided in a delicious valley near Mount Etna ever since his supposed death, and that his wounds break out afresh every year.

E. YARDLEY.

LITTLE WILD STREET CHAPEL, DRURY LANE (9th S. xi. 246).—According to the vicar of St. Peter's, Upper Holloway, the Storm Sermon which was preached in this old chapel for nearly two hundred years "is still annually preached, and was preached on 29 November last by the Rev. H. Bright in the Olympic Theatre, which is now being used by the St. Giles Prison Mission during the rebuilding of the chapel by the L.C.C."

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

"RED RAG TO A BULL" (9th S. xii. 309).—People in this part believe that the red flag fascinates, they do not say enrages, the *kamoshika*, the only antelope indigenous to Japan. Hunters carry it with them, and spread it before the animal, so as to fix its attention and steps that it may be shot.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

EUCHRE (9th S. xii. 484; 10th S. i. 13).—At the first reference I proposed an imaginary origin for this word, founded (as it appears) on false information. I am therefore glad to find that it was promptly knocked on the head. But I have now another suggestion to make, founded on the fact that the card called the *joker* is often used in the game, for which see 'Euchre' and 'Joker' in 'H.E.D.' I think it likely that *euchre* is the Du. *jokker*, a joker. Hexham explains Du. *jokker* by "a

jester, a jeerer, a mocker, a flouter"; so that it is a fairly old word in Dutch,

The probability that the Du. *jo-* should have been rendered by E. *eu-* appears from the fact that the Du. *juffrouw* is spelt *euphroe* in English; see 'H.E.D.' It is the result of our "scholarship," which teaches us Greek, but not Teutonic. The Du. *ju-* is turned into Gk. *eu-*, and the Du. *ff* and *kk* into Gk. *ph* and *ch*. It is a triumph of "learning" over practice and fact.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

A History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times. By Karl Mantzius. Authorized Translation by Louise von Cossell. Vols. I. and II. (Duckworth & Co.)

USHERED in by an introduction by Mr. William Archer, this history of theatrical art by Dr. Mantzius is one of the most interesting and valuable contributions that have been made in recent years to our knowledge of an important and a stimulating subject. Unlike almost all previous works, it is a history neither of the drama nor the stage, but of theatrical representations. The English work most closely resembling it is 'The Attic Theatre' of Mr. A. E. Haigh, issued at the Clarendon Press in 1889, in which the use of some of the illustrations now employed is anticipated. As is indicated by the title, the book of Mr. Haigh is confined to the Athenian stage, while that of Dr. Mantzius extends beyond the limits hitherto recognized as theatrical.

That the origin of all drama is religious is conceded. Not contented with tracing back to the Dionysiac cult—to the sacrifice of the he-goat (*tragos*) the origin of tragedy, and to the rout (*komos*) of satyrs and *ihyphaltoi* that of comedy—Dr. Mantzius shows the development of the dramatic idea in most forms of primitive culture. It is natural that he should have been to some extent anticipated in his task by German scholars. He is careful, however, to acknowledge the extent as well as the nature of his indebtedness. Nowhere, in anything approaching to the same space, can we find a work giving in a form so trustworthy, so scientific, and at the same time so popular, an equal amount of available and interesting information. We say this with a full knowledge of the encyclopædic 'Geschichte des Dramas' of J. L. Klein, a work, however, as widely different in scope as it is more elaborate in scheme and execution. Dr. Mantzius, it must be premised, is a leading actor on the Copenhagen stage, and is one of the few men of his occupation who have made a lasting contribution to the history of his profession. Many of our best dramatists, from Æschylus downwards, have been actors. Those who, like Dr. Mantzius, Devrient, Colley Cibber, and Louis Riccoboni, have added to serious knowledge may be counted on the fingers. In the two volumes before us our author deals with the earliest times and with the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. A third volume—for which, it is to be hoped, we shall not have long to wait—is concerned with the drama of England in the time of Shakespeare.

After a few opening passages on the relation of dramatic art to other arts, Dr. Mantzius proceeds to find in the artistic phenomena of primitive tribes the origin of theatrical representations, and points out analogies between the Greek drama, poetical and perfect in form, and the religious festivals of the Indians of the North-West or the Melanesian peoples. In the proceedings of the secret societies of the Polynesians, notably in the Areoi, he finds the original type of a touring company of actors. Thence he passes to the Chinese, Japanese, and Indian theatres, pointing out in his progress that in Japanese art the ideal representation of men consists in "a sharply drawn exaggeration." When we come to the Greek stage the most interesting portion of the author's labours is reached, albeit it is that in which he encounters the keenest competition. By the aid of numerous illustrations, many of them of great beauty and value, he supplies the most compendious and illuminatory account of his subject to which the student can turn. Recent discoveries concerning the acting of plays in the orchestra instead of on a raised stage are briefly and lucidly explained. The general construction of the stage is shown, and suggestive conjecture is supplied as to the suspension of the *deus ex machina*. The phallic nature of an exhibition is depicted in the illustrations. The situation of the spectators and many interesting facts concerning points such as the remuneration of the actors are brought forward. Neither less comprehensive nor less trustworthy is the account of the liturgical drama and the mediæval stage generally. Rather elaborate descriptions of the scenic phenomena of representations of the ecclesiastical drama are given. We had marked for approving comment scores of passages, but our limited space prohibits our dealing with them. We can but add that, so far as it has gone, the work may be recommended to the student as the handsomest, most trustworthy, and most readable to which he can turn.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.
Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. — *Outjet*—*Ozyat*. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE new year's instalment of the great dictionary consists of the letter *O* from *Outjet* to the close. In order to complete the letter the part has been enlarged to one hundred pages, the rectification of the excess being charged to forthcoming issues. When the three volumes now in progress under the respective charge of Dr. Murray, Dr. Bradley, and Mr. Craigie are complete the alphabet from its beginning to the end of *S* will be in the hands of subscribers. Already, in the species of folk-phrase it is our wont to chronicle, "the back is broken" of the task undertaken. The old rate of superiority over previous works is, naturally, maintained, and 11,146 illustrative quotations are opposed to 1,463 in the 'Century Dictionary,' which furnishes the nearest approach to rivalry.

Very nearly the first quarter of the instalment is occupied with the completion of the compound words in *out*, many of which have high interest, while of some, as is stated, the history is now told for the first time. *Outtrigger* it is thus shown was anticipated in the language by *outligger*, of which it may be in part an alteration, an *out-lygger* being, in the 'Howard Household Books, 1481-90,' associated with "a pompe.....j. tope mast; a chest with *gonne* stones." *Outtrigger*, meanwhile, is not encountered until the eighteenth century. *Out-*

lander, probably suggested by Dutch *willander*, appears as an equivalent to *alien* in Verstegan, 1605. Very valuable historical information is supplied under *outlaw* and *outlawry*. A column of special interest and importance is furnished under the latter word. Under the former we recall dimly in a glee, we believe by Bishop, the lines—

The farmer, the farmer, may sow,
The bold outlaw must reap.

We are not assigning any philological importance to this quotation, which is only of the last century. What is said under *clandestine outlaweries* is specially to be consulted. *Outlay*=expenditure is of 1798, while *outlet*=an exit dates back to 1250, and *outline*=lines forming a contour to 1662, Evelyn being responsible for its use. *Outlook* as a verb is earlier than as a substantive. Under *outnumber* Keats's "Past kisses to outnumber" ('Ode to Psyche') should be quoted for its literary value. *Out of* is interesting in connexion with *into*, as well as in such forms as "out of date," "out of doors," "out of the way," &c. Beaumont's 'Psyche,' 1648, is responsible for *outplay* in its customary modern sense. *Outrage* has an important history. Under *outrance* Dr. Murray naturally brands as erroneous the phrase *à l'outrance*. *Outré*=extravagant has the authority of Fielding. *Outrooper* was at one time the specific name of the common crier of the City of London. *Outspan* reaches us from South Africa in 1824. *Outspoken* is of the last century. The combinations of *over* are scarcely less numerous. In *overhear* and *overtake* the sense of the *over* is said to be difficult. Words with this prefix are not, as a rule, of great antiquity. *Overflow* is an illustrious exception. Not before have the meaning and history of *overslaugh* been given, though the word has been in the language for one hundred and thirty years. Much that is new and valuable will be found under *overture*. See especially under the verb, sense 2, relating to the supreme Presbyterian court. Few parts of the work repay study better than the various uses of *over* and *open*. In connexion with *oel* and *oulet* the reader should see also *Out-glass*, the English equivalent of the German *Eulenspiegel*. Among the various scientific and other words in *o*: the reader will do well to note the word *oalip*, of which the definition and history are alike excellent. *Oyer*, *oye*:, and *oyster* merit close attention. Under *ozokerit* we would fain see, though we could scarcely expect to find, the lines, parodying Tennyson,—

When bright through breadth of public prints
Flamed that great word ozokerit.

Ozone, 1840, and its compounds, all, with a single exception, later, close the part, except for *ozyat*, an illiterate spelling of *orgeat*.

Memoir of Benjamin Franklin Stevens. By G. Manville Fenn. (Printed at the Chiswick Press for private distribution.)

To many readers of 'N. & Q.' the name of Benjamin Franklin Stevens, as also of his brother Henry, may be familiar. This memoir is due, as Mr. Fenn testifies, to "much long and patient assistance in the selection of papers" by the executors, Charles J. Whittingham and Henry J. Brown. The result must be to them an ample reward, for in these pages we have a perfect record of a good and useful life. Mr. Stevens, born on the 19th of February, 1833, was the tenth of eleven children of Henry Stevens, of Barnet, Vermont, who was "one of

those sturdy, hard-working, practical, self-taught men who, besides being the head of those who gathered round his domestic hearth, became to a certain extent the magisterial leader of his township." He loved books, collected and read them, and became well known as the founder of the Vermont Historical Society. Young Stevens, when only fourteen, left home for Albany, where, in the offices of the Secretary of State, he copied historical manuscripts for his father, and in 1852 obtained an official appointment there. In the meantime his brother Henry, who was fourteen years his senior, had come to London in 1845, and had become a purchaser of American books for the British Museum, with the result that it now contains a more extensive library of American books than any single library in the United States. Franklin helped him in his purchases, and in 1858 became his agent, and on the 9th of July, 1860, joined his brother in England, where he shared rooms with Mr. Somerby; and George Peabody, who liked their society, dined with them once a week, making a point of adding to his contributions to the dinner a duck, which he would bring himself ready for the housekeeper to prepare. Upon one occasion Peabody quietly put out one of the two candles, remarking that one was enough with which to see to talk. It was during their communion that the rough plan of the famous Peabody Trust was put to paper. In 1866 Stevens was appointed Dispatch Agent of the United States Government at London; and in 1867 "the tyranny of business was sufficiently relaxed" to allow of his taking his wife—he had married Charlotte Whittingham, a daughter of Charles Whittingham of the Chiswick Press—to visit the home so dear to him at Vermont. During his absence not a week had been allowed to elapse without a letter to his father or mother. Stevens would often recall quaint incidents in the old Vermont days: among others that "in the Scotch church at Barnet there had grown up a custom for the whole congregation to stand during the minister's prayer, and as such extempore appeals were long and their periods well known, a tacit arrangement had been arrived at by the hearers, who from old experience provided for a time of rest. No signal was given, but at one particular point which all present recognized, it was felt that the moment had come to 'change to the other foot,' and the men of the congregation—hearers who had driven in from a distance in the country—raised and brought down the butt ends of their whips upon the floor with a precision and resonance that was electrifying."

In 1871 Stevens had to take dispatches to Mr. Washburne, the United States minister in Paris, then in the hands of the Commune and being besieged by MacMahon. When near the Arc de Triomphe "a shell came whistling towards us, and exploded in the air over our heads." In making reference to the famous book collections of the United States, both public and private, the memoir justly states that "no small portion of these have reached their present and abiding destination through the agency in Trafalgar Square. Prior to 1887 the only records of the public sales of such works were the auctioneers' catalogues..... In 1887, however, was commenced that well-known and useful work of reference 'Book-Prices Current,' and a careful examination of the volumes will reveal how large a proportion of the really important works sold by auction during recent years have been purchased by Benjamin Franklin Stevens." He died on the

5th of March, 1902, after a long illness borne with the greatest fortitude. He was a man of modest nature and simple living, and it has been well said of him: "Everybody knew him as a sturdy New Englander, one of the most lovable men that ever gripped the hand and said 'God speed.'"

At the end of the volume is the "Introduction to the Catalogue Index of Manuscripts in the Archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain relating to America, 1763 to 1783 compiled in Three Divisions, in each of which all of the 161,000 Documents enumerated are cited. Compiled by Benjamin Franklin Stevens (of Vermont)." During his last few months he was engaged in planning the final details of this great catalogue, "and in giving instructions as to arrangement, title-pages, binding, &c., of these beautiful manuscript volumes, mostly on hand-made paper bearing his own watermark."

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The memoir contains excellent portraits of Mr. B. F. Stevens, his father, his mother Candace, and his wife Charlotte.

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equally to be commended. In the case of Gounod there are some interesting facsimiles.

The Clergy Directory and Parish Guide, 1904. (Phillips.)

IN due course this best of guides to the clergy of the Established Church makes its appearance. It supplies, as before, an alphabetical list of the clergy, with their qualifications, order, appointment, &c.; a list of parishes and parochial districts; the diocesan and cathedral establishments; and other kindred matter. One or two improvements in an indispensable volume may be discovered by the careful reader. In a prolonged use of the work we have not come upon an inaccuracy.

WE are indebted to Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford Press, for one of the hundred copies of the presentation edition of *A Chart of Oxford Printing, 1478-1900*, with notes and illustrations by Falconer Madan. Mr. Madan states in the preface that "an attempt has been made in this book to exhibit the fluctuations in the output of the Printing Press at Oxford, and to illustrate them by some annals, notes, and lists. A paper on this subject was read before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society on February 7, 1888, and a lecture from notes was given before the Bibliographical Society on October 20, 1902 (see the newsheet of the latter Society for November, 1902)." Mr. Frowde invited him to reproduce the notes and a manuscript chart exhibited at the lecture in the *Periodical* of December, 1902, and the Council kindly allowed this to be done. "At Mr. Frowde's suggestion this larger chart has been prepared. The whole of the statistics have been computed afresh for the purpose, and almost everything in the book now issued is new."

The first book printed at Oxford is given as December 17, 1468, but at the foot of the beautiful facsimile of its first page Mr. Madan puts a note of interrogation (1478?). The press appears to have had no connexion with the works of Caxton. The first book printed at the second press was on December 4, 1517. In 1585, with 100*l.* lent by the University, Joseph Barnes commenced printing; and the Oxford Press has been in continuous activity ever since. In 1636-7 the University handed over to the Stationers' Company all its rights of printing Bibles, Lily's 'Grammar,' &c., for three years, in consideration of receiving 200*l.* a year. The first type-founding at Oxford was about 1667. The actual founder seems to have been Peter Walpergen, a Dutchman from Batavia. It is curious to note that in 1673 many of the compositors were Frenchmen, of whom Gallot was one; and those seeking to know "Who was Junius?" will find that in 1677 Francis Junius presented Gothic, Runic, "Icelandic," and Anglo-Saxon punches. In 1693 the first specimens of type published in England were issued from the Sheldonian Press. In 1714-15 Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, was elected Architypographus. In 1830 the present Clarendon Press was opened, and in 1836 the first cylinder printing machine introduced and the first steam engine used. In 1842 the Oxford India paper was first used for a diamond 24mo Bible. In 1860 was the first stercotyping by the paper process, electrotyping following in 1863. 1881 is notable as the year in which the Revised New Testament was published. This was on the 17th of May, and on that day upwards of a million Oxford copies were sold.

It is related in 'John Francis and the Athenæum' that the publication took place in New York three days afterwards, and the proprietors of the *Chicago Times* had the whole telegraphed to Chicago. After the four Gospels had been telegraphed a copy of the work was received, and from this the rest was printed, and the entire Testament appeared in the *Chicago Times* of the 22nd of May. In 1882 the 'New English Dictionary,' estimated to make 13,000 pages in ten volumes, was begun; on the 19th of May, 1885, the Revised Version of the Old Testament was published; and in 1900 the series of Oxford Classical Texts was commenced. The illustrations include, in addition to the Chart, the first Oxford Sheet Almanack, 1674, facsimiles of first pages, and views.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press have long contemplated a standard edition of the complete works of Ben Jonson. They have secured the co-operation of Prof. C. H. Herford and of Mr. Percy Simpson, who has been engaged for ten years or more on a critical examination of Jonson's text. The forthcoming edition will be printed uniformly with the editions of Kyd and Lyly recently issued from Oxford, and will probably occupy nine 8vo volumes. We wish the Delegates could see their way to issue an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, the Tudor dramatists who call most conspicuously for republication.

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We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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R. P. H. ("Historical and Mnemonic Rime").—"The Romans in England long held sway" is given in full 3rd S. v. 18. It is by John Collins, and called 'The Chapter of Kings.' See also 'Historical Rime,' 9th S. xi. 209.

S. SMITH ("Pathology").—Any bookseller will get you a cheap medical dictionary.

CERVICULUS.—"Differ from" is preferable.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING.

"In these days, ten ordinary histories of kings and courtiers were well exchanged against the tenth part of one good History of Booksellers."—Carlyle, Review of Boswell's 'Johnson,' *Fraser's Magazine*, No. 28 ('Essays,' People's Edition, vol. iv. p. 84).

In the following contribution towards the Bibliography of Publishing and Bookselling, mainly referring to Great Britain and the United States of America, it has been my intention to enumerate those books, &c., that deal solely or mainly with the subjects of publishing and bookselling, and not to include works on literary history or memoirs. The three principal exceptions are also the three greatest works of their kind in the language—Boswell's 'Johnson,' Lockhart's 'Scott,' and Trevelyan's 'Macaulay.'

In each of these such a considerable space is occupied by the transactions with, or relations between, authors and publishers, that they may fairly claim a place in any list of books dealing with the history of what Tal-
fourd calls "the Great Trade."* There is, however, hardly any work of literary biography, from Gibbon's 'Autobiography' to

'The Life of Mrs. Oliphant,' that will not yield material bearing on the subject of publishers and publishing.

The largest collection of books devoted to the subjects of book-producing and book-selling in all its many branches will be found in the library of the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler at Leipzig. The catalogue of this library is in 2 vols. (Vol. I., 1885; Vol. II., 1902), and contains several thousands of titles of works in all languages. I am considerably indebted to this catalogue, although I had nearly finished my list before I had the opportunity of consulting it.

Works on printing and the production of books are only noted when they contain matter bearing incidentally on publishing or bookselling. Works on copyright, book-collecting, and the sport of book-hunting are not included systematically.

Works dealing with the freedom of the press, actions for libel, or prosecutions for publishing blasphemous or seditious books are not systematically included. They form a very large section in the Leipzig catalogue.

A 'Bibliography of Journalism and its History,' by Mr. D. Williams, will be found in Mitchell's 'Press Directory' for 1903.

The 'D.N.B.' is cited, as it contains much material, with references to authorities, under the names of booksellers and publishers who are not the subject of separate volumes. A list of these names may perhaps one day be compiled. With three exceptions, other biographical dictionaries are not noted. Ackermann, Edward.—A Bookseller by Choice. (The Bookseller and Newsman.) September, 1899, New York.

Aldine Magazine, The, 1838.

William West (*q.v.*) contributed a series of articles on old booksellers.

Allen, C. E.—Publishers' Accounts, including a Consideration of Copyright. 8vo, London, 1897.

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Ames, Joseph, 1689-1758.—Typographical Antiquities, being an Historical Account of Printing in England, Memoirs of the Ancient Printers, and a Register of Books printed by them from 1471 to 1600. 4to, London, 1749.

See Lowndes.

Amory, Thomas, 1691?-1788.—Life of John Bunce, Esq., 1736-66.

Amory was a bookseller in London and Dublin. 'John Bunce' contains fragments of autobiography, a character of Edmund Curll, &c.

Andrews, W. L.—The Old Booksellers of New York (John Bradburn, Joseph Sabin, William Gowans).

See the *Publishers' Weekly* (New York), vol. xlix. No. 16; vol. xlviii. No. 20; vol. xlvii. No. 15.

Annals.

See 'The Annals of Former Days' in the *Bookseller*, 29 November and 24 December, 1858.

* 'Final Memorials of Charles Lamb' (new edit., 1850), p. 179.

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Arber, Edward.—List of London Publishers, 1553-1640. 8vo, London, 1889.
And see 'Catalogues' and 'Stationers' Company.'

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Authors and Publishers.....a Description of Publishing Methods and Arrangements. Fourth Edition. New York, 1855.

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A Refutation of the Misstatements and Calumnies contained in Mr. Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott respecting the Messrs. (James and John) Ballantyne. By the Trustees and Son of the late James Ballantyne. 8vo, London, 1838.
The Ballantyne Humbug Handled. By John Gibson Lockhart. 8vo, Edinburgh, 1839.
Reply to Mr. Lockhart's Pamphlet entitled 'The Ballantyne Humbug Handled.' By the Authors of 'A Refutation of the Misstatements and Calumnies,' &c. 8vo, London, 1839.

"Mr. J. H. Rutherford, bookseller of Kelso, who died in November, 1903, aged eighty-four, made a special study of the Lockhart-Ballantyne controversy. I have often wished that he had published his conclusions."—'Rambling Remarks,' by W. Robertson Nicoll, *British Weekly*, 5 Nov., 1903.
And see s.n. Fearman (W.).

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With references to original authorities.

Richard Bentley and Son. By Ernest Chesneau. Reprinted from 'Le Livre' of October, 1885. With some additional Notes. With 3 Illustrations. Privately printed, royal 8vo, 1886.
Richard Bentley, 1794-1871.—The Bookseller (p. 811), 1871.

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(Bigg, James).—The Bookselling System, a letter to Lord Campbell respecting the late inquiry into the regulations of the Booksellers' Association in reference to the causes which led to its dissolution.....and the consequences to authors likely to result from unrestricted competition in the sale of new works. By a Retired Bookseller. Westminster, 1852.

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See throughout for obituary notices, &c. Mr. Whitaker, the editor of the *Bookseller*, has an extensive collection of letters, cuttings, extracts from catalogues, &c., relating to the trade of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.
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This protest largely contributed to the reduction of the number of copies demanded to six ('D.N.B.').

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Contains several chapters on the book-trade of Venice, the laws of copyright, &c., during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

WM. H. PEET.

(To be continued.)

THE TRELAWNY BALLAD.

THE origin of this ballad has recently formed a subject of discussion in the *Times*. The point at issue was whether the ballad was altogether Hawker's, or whether he worked on some traditional verses. Several years ago I gave a summary in these columns of the question as it stood at the date of writing (7th S. x. 264), but as the correspondents of the *Times* had evidently not consulted 'N. & Q.', and some information of considerable value has since been brought to notice, I will, at the risk of repetition, ask the Editor's permission to place on record the indisputable facts of the case, so far as they are known at present.

The poem made its first appearance in the *Royal Devonport Telegraph and Plymouth Chronicle* for 2 September, 1826, and was headed, "Ballad written at the time one of the Trelawny family was committed to the Tower, in the time of James II. The circumstances described in it are historically true." Although the ballad was printed anonymously, the name of the writer was ascertained by the distinguished Cornish antiquary Mr. Davies Gilbert, P.R.S., and being greatly struck with the verses, he printed off some fifty copies, in broadside form, at his private press at Eastbourne. Very few of these broadsides seem to have survived, but from one in my possession I transcribe the following heading, with all its eccentricities of punctuation, &c. :—

"AND SHALL TRELAWNY DIE!

"The Strong Sensation excited throughout England, by that decisive act of Bigotry Tyranny and Imprudence on the part of King James the second, by which he committed the Seven Bishops to the Tower was in no district more manifestly displayed than in Cornwall; notwithstanding the part taken by that county in the preceding Civil War. This was probably, in a great degree occasioned by sympathy with a most respected Cornish Gentleman, then Bishop of Bristol; as appears from the following Song, restored modernized and improved by Robert Stephens [*sic*] Hawker Esq. of Whitstone. This Song is said to have resounded in every House, in every High Way, and in every Street."

Mr. Gilbert also communicated the ballad to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1827, vol. xcvi. p. 409, where it was published

anonymously and attracted the notice of Sir Walter Scott. In 1838 Mr. Gilbert reprinted it in his 'Parochial History of Cornwall,' from which an extract containing the verses was given in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' 1864, vol. i. p. 747.

In 1832 Mr. Hawker, who had been ordained in 1829, published a small volume of poems called 'Records of the Western Shore,' in which he inserted the ballad under the title of 'The Song of the Western Men,' and publicly avowed himself to be the author. Mr. Hawker's explanation was as follows:—

"With the exception of the chorus contained in the last two lines, this song was written by me in the year 1825.....I publish it here merely to state that it was an early composition of my own. The two lines above mentioned formed, I believe, the burthen of the old song, and are all that I can recover."

The song was subsequently published in 'Ecclesia,' and other collections of Mr. Hawker's poems. In 'Cornish Ballads,' 1869, the explanation was considerably amplified, and ran as follows:—

"Note.—With the exception of the choral lines :

And shall Trelawny die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornishmen
Will know the reason why!

which have been, ever since the imprisonment by James the Second of the seven Bishops (one of them Sir Jonathan Trelawny), a popular proverb throughout Cornwall, the whole of this song was composed by me in the year 1825. I wrote it under a stag-horned oak in Sir Beville's walk in Stowe Wood. It was sent by me anonymously to a Plymouth paper, and there it attracted the notice of Mr. Davies Gilbert, who reprinted it at his private press at East Bourne, under the avowed impression that it was the original ballad. It had the good fortune to win the eulogy of Sir Walter Scott, who also deemed it to be the ancient song. It was praised under the same persuasion by Lord Macaulay and by Mr. Dickens, who inserted it at first as of genuine antiquity in his *Household Words*, but who afterwards acknowledged its actual paternity in the same publication."

It will be seen that Mr. Hawker's memory failed him in one or two unimportant particulars, but the main fact, namely, that the ballad was his own composition, with the exception of the refrain, was, one would have thought, established beyond further dispute. There were, however, "doubting Thomases" who still called for the production of the ancient refrain. But the honesty and veracity of Hawker were conclusively proved by Mr. John Latimer,* who, in a letter to the *Athenæum* of 21 November, 1891, quoted a contribution to the *Bristol*

Journal of 21 July, 1772, entitled "Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Savanna la Mar to his friend at Kingston, Monday, April 27," describing the reception of the Governor, Sir William Trelawny, when on tour through Jamaica. The relevant passage is as follows:—

"About a century and a half ago, upon some particular State commotions, one of Sir William's ancestors was, on wrong suspicions of the Government, sent to the Tower of London, and it was declared in Cornwall that he was to suffer death. The great attachment of the people in general of that county was then, as now, so affectionately strong to the ancient family of Trelawny Castle [near West Looe] that the population of the county got the following lines published in several places at London; viz. :—

And must Trelawny die?
And shall Trelawny die?
We've thirty thousand Cornish Boys
Will know the reason why!
West Looe, &c.

This and some other circumstances so intimidated at that time some of the greatest personages then at the helm of our national affairs that Sir William Trelawny's ancestor was soon set at liberty, and soon after arrived at Trelawny Castle amidst the joyous acclamations of thousands."

Mr. Latimer gave good reasons for thinking that the lines referred to John Trelawny, who was ordered by the House of Commons to be imprisoned in the Tower on 13 May, 1627, and was released about six weeks later. Granting this to be the case, we may suppose the lines lingered in the memory of the peasantry, and were revived when the Bishop of Bristol was sent to the Tower sixty years afterwards. John Trelawny, who was created a baronet in 1628, was the grandfather of the bishop, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, who in his turn was the great-uncle of Sir William Trelawny, the Governor of Jamaica. The lines probably survived as a family tradition, and in this manner came to the ears of the writer in the *Bristol Journal*. The main point, of course, is that the existence of a traditional refrain, which was still popular in 1772, is fully established, and that no reason whatever remains for casting any doubt upon the truth of the statements prefixed by Hawker to the current versions of the ballad. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

IRISH-PRINTED PLAYS.—In the Joly collection in the National Library here I find a copy of a ballad opera called 'Calista,' by "Mr. Gay," printed in Dublin in 1731, as intended for the theatres in London, but seemingly not acted. According to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Gay, towards the close of 1731, had "a sort of

* Since this note was written literature has had to lament the loss of Mr. Latimer, who died on 4 January.

scheme to raise his finances by doing something for the stage," a possible allusion to 'Calista'; but as nothing is known regarding the piece the ascription is probably erroneous. The Dublin booksellers of the first half of the eighteenth century frequently resorted to mean devices to further sales, and occasionally tacked on the name of a popular author to a play about whose ownership there was any doubt.

In the library of Trinity College I find a Dublin copy (printed in 1734) of James Miller's comedy 'The Mother-in-Law; or, the Doctor the Disease,' which is ascribed on the title-page to "H. Fielding, Gent."

In Trinity College there is also a copy of an anonymous comedy in two acts, printed in Dublin for Thomas Wilkinson, as acted at Smock Alley, without date, called 'The She Gallant; or, Square Toes Outwitted.' The cast says "Delamour by the author," showing that the play was written by an actor. The 'New Theatrical Dictionary' (London, 1792) gives the Dublin printed date as 1767. In the Trinity College Catalogue 'The She Gallant' is entered as the work of O'Keeffe, and it is probably identical with the play spoken of in the record of O'Keeffe in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' as the five-act (?) comedy of 'The Gallant.' But if, according to the account, the play was produced in Dublin when the author was fifteen, the year of performance would be 1762.

As I cannot find that Garrick's entertainment of 'The Jubilee,' originally performed at Drury Lane in 1769, was ever printed in England, it may possibly be worthy of note that under the title 'The Jubilee in Honour of Shakespeare' the piece was acted at Waterford in 1773, and printed there in that year. A copy of this is in the Joly collection in the National Library. At Waterford the part of the Irishman, originally played by Moody, was taken by Brownlow Forde, an ex-clergyman, and a scion of the Fordes of county Down. W. J. LAWRENCE.
Dublin.

THE FORTUNE THEATRE IN 1649.—In vol. A 21 of the Informations to the Committee for the Advance of Money, on p. 281, is the information of Theodore Allen, "that Thomas Allein and Raph Allein, Master and Warden of Godsguift Colledge in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, are Delinquents," and that they did certain improper things; also

"4. that whereas the Fortune Playhouse, being a demeane of the said Colledge, & in lease to one Lisle for the payment of 120^{li} per annum to the said Colledge, he, the said Mr. Lisle, desired (in regard

the State hath prohibited stage playing) that he might conuert the said playhouse to some other vse, whereby he might raise the Rent due for the same; but they refused to suffer him so to doe, but will haue their Rent paid still in the nature of a Playhouse; which strange aversions to Ordinances* of Parliament, & equity, hath† caused tedious & costly suites, to the much‡ impoverishing of the said Colledge, & (without some present remedy) to itt's vtter vndoing."

F. J. FURNIVALL.

CURIOUS INSCRIPTION.—My venerable father has recently called my attention to a flat stone lying close to Bowdon Parish Church in Cheshire, which is curious because it contains an inscription in which the carver has constantly mistaken A for E and E for A. This is the more remarkable as the error is only to be found in the part of the inscription that relates to one of the people interred beneath the stone: in the case of the other two names the spelling is correct. The part of the inscription referred to is as follows:—

HARA RASTATH
THA BODY OF IENA
HOVLT THA WIFA OF
DEVID HOVLT OF
TIMPARLAY MESON
WHO DAPERTAD THIS
LIFA THA 17TH DEY OF
FAB ANNO 1703.

No mention is made of this inscription in Ormerod's great work on Cheshire.

T. P. ARMSTRONG.

PURLIEU: BOW-RAKE: BUCK-LEAP.—In 1882 (6th S. v. 209) an inquiry was made whether the manorial custom which allowed the lord certain rights for a prescribed distance beyond his boundary was still generally recognized. As no reply appeared, the following particulars may find a place.

In the parish of Duffield, Derbyshire, is an estate called Shottle Park, which was formerly part of the great forest or chase called Duffield Frith. It was disparted, however, and converted into farms before 1600. Adjoining to Shottle Park is an estate called Wallstone (within the manor of Alderwasley and Ashleyhay), which had belonged to a family named Cockeram from the time of Charles I. In some of the fields which adjoin the fence—Watt Carr, Bakehouse Close, and the Three-Nooked Close—stood many very large and ancient timber trees. The Duke of Devonshire claimed that he was entitled to a purlieu or border of seven yards

* Printed "proceedings, contrary to the" in the Rolls Calendar, pt. ii. p. 1143.

† Printed "have."

‡ Left out in the print.

from the park-pale, and in May, 1791, his agents entered into Mr. Wm. Cockeram's land and marked eight trees, within that space, for falling. Thereupon Cockeram employed six men to cut down and remove the trees. The Duke then entered an action for trespass, which was tried at the Derbyshire summer assizes in August, 1792. I have seen the brief for the defendants, but not the report of the trial. There is a note, however, by one of the legal gentlemen that Mr. Wm. Cockeram lost his case through his own admissions on the trial.

In Thomas Gill's 'Vallis Eboracensis,' 1852, p. 358, we read, under the head of 'Sessay':—

"Formerly, some five or six hundred acres of the parish, lying towards Brafferton, constituted an ancient park; but, about 120 years ago, the deer were removed to Cowick, and the park converted into farms. The park-farm, however, retains to this day one memento of the purposes to which it was originally devoted, in the continuance of its encircling belt, the bow-rake. This bow-rake, or bow-range, seems to have conferred on the owner of the park, by an old feudal law, a right of soil, to the extent of a bow-shot, beyond the limits of his own manor."

In 1866, when there was a commission for the enclosure of Selstone Common (co. Notts), the agents of the Duke of Portland, lord of the manor of Kirkby, proposed to claim a similar "buck-leap" in respect of the park, but I do not know the result.

It seems most unreasonable that a privilege which only existed for the sake of game should extend to the cutting down of trees where there is not, and has not been for centuries, any game. See the article 'Pur-lieu' in the Law Dictionaries of Cowel and Jacob.

I cannot find "bow-rake" and "buck-leap" in the 'N.E.D.' There are a few notes on this privilege, under the head 'Deer-leap,' in 2nd S. iii. 47, 99, 137, 195; 3rd S. xii. 186.

W. C. B.

HALLEY'S COMET.—A picture of a portion of the Bayeux Tapestry showing the comet of Halley in 1066 is given in 'A Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy,' by George F. Chambers, i. 438 (Oxford, 1889).

"La reine Victoria porte dans sa couronne un fleuron tiré de la queue de cette comète qui a eu la plus grande influence sur la victoire d'Hastings." —'Astronomie Populaire,' by Camille Flammarion, 609 (Paris, 1890).

In 9th S. xii. 125 I repeated an announcement that the Russian Astronomical Society had undertaken a calculation "with a view to predicting the exact date of the next return" of Halley's comet. A private advice subsequently reaching me voices the opinion

that "malheureusement la tâche entreprise ne puisse pas être accomplie" by that body.

Will your astronomical readers kindly make additions to the list of authorities following, bearing upon the 1910 return of Halley's comet?

Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, pp. 706, 766, 825 (Paris, 1864).

Nature, xi. 286-7, 11 February, 1875.

The Journal of the British Astronomical Association, xii. 134, 175, 288 (London, 1902).

EUGENE F. MCPHKE.

Chicago, U.S.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

FRENCH MINIATURE PAINTER.—Will any reader kindly tell me if there was a French miniature painter at the end of the eighteenth century whose Christian name or surname commenced with Vig?

EVELYN WELLINGTON.

Wonston, Micheldever.

CRABBE BIBLIOGRAPHY.—If any reader can help me to a collation of the first edition of Crabbe's 'The Candidate,' 1780, or aid me in the search for the juvenile poems mentioned at the foot of p. 22, vol. i. of the 'Life and Poems,' 1834, I should be very glad if he would write to me at the University Press, Cambridge.

A. R. WALLER.

ROBERT CATESBY.—Had Robert Catesby (of Gunpowder Plot fame) any descendants? Was all his property, including that of his family, confiscated by order of the Crown? Of what did the property consist? How can I best find out the above? I shall be glad if correspondents will send their replies to me addressed care of Beardmore & Co., 58 and 81, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

JAMES CATESBY.

ROMAN LANX.—Where is the Roman lanx found in 1864 at Welney, in Norfolk, and exhibited by Mr. Albert Goodman to the Society of Antiquaries on 13 January, 1870?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

ROMAN AND CHRISTIAN CHRONOLOGY.—In chap. ix. of the third book of his essays Montaigne gave a copy of the document making him a Roman citizen, and it bears the following date: "Anno ab urbe condita

2331, post Christum natum 1581." This makes the first year of our era to correspond with the 750th of the Roman; but according to what appears to be the received view, A.D. 1=A.U.C. 754. How is the discrepancy accounted for?
C. J. I.

[Discussed at great length 6th S. ix., x., xi., xii., under birth of Jesus Christ.]

"FIDE, SED CUI VIDE."—In the early part of the seventeenth century this was one of the favourite mottoes engraved upon swords and rapiers. It occurs, for instance, upon four specimens in the Wallace collection, Nos. 160, 344, 500, and 1,046 in the 'Catalogue' by Mr. G. F. Laking, F.S.A., 1901. I have seen a deed, dated in 1655, bearing the heraldic seal of Thomas Beaumont, of Whitley Hall, co. York, who afterwards became Sir Thomas Beaumont. Under the shield appears this same motto, FIDE SED CUI VIDE. Did the Beaumont family adopt it? and if so, when?
W. C. B.

HOWARD AND DRYDEN FAMILIES.—Charles Dryden, son of the poet John Dryden by his wife Lady Elizabeth (Howard), daughter of Henry, Earl of Berkshire, was Chamberlain of the Household in 1694 to Pope Innocent XII. He is said to have taken with him to Rome a history of the families of Howard and Dryden, written in Latin by his father, Glorious John, which was lodged at the Vatican. Is there any record of this document, and is it still in existence? In 1799 Lady Dryden, the great-great-niece of the poet, wrote, "If Rome were not now in the hands of French robbers, who, it is feared, have destroyed or carried away all the manuscripts in the Vatican, I should have endeavoured to procure thence a copy of this paper."
P. D. M.

EPITAPH ON SIR JOHN SEYMOUR.—There is a monument in Bitton Church to Sir John Seymour, 1663. The inscription, being only painted, is almost obliterated. It is printed by Rudder, not very correctly. After fourteen lines of Latin poetry it concludes thus: "Age peripatetite Dum intuearis cineres defuncti mort.....en Sacel.....brevi fortassis tuae." I should feel much obliged to any one who can suggest the missing words.
HENRY N. ELLACOMBE.

Bitton.

RÂJA RASÂLU.—A recent writer in the *Standard*, referring to the adventures of the Panjâb hero Râja Rasâlu, remarks that the "tale of Rasâlu is believed to have been brought to England by pilgrims returning from the Holy Land, and [that] it was the subject of a popular chapbook well thumbed

by rustics in the reign of Queen Anne." Can any one say what mediæval version of this legend and what chapbook this writer refers to?
CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the William Hartley of Hartley, Greens & Co., known as the Leeds Pottery Company, is the same William Hartley who was High Sheriff of York in 1810, or whether they were related to one another?
A. H. ARKLE.

"DOWN, LITTLE FLUTTERER!"—Can any reader inform me in what work (I think of Dickens) any character, speaking of his heart, says, "Down, little flutterer!" or words to that effect? or is the saying merely a music-hall catch phrase?
C. A. NEWMAN.

THOMPSON OF BOUGHTON, CO. KENT.—I shall feel greatly obliged for any information relating to the family of Thompson, resident at Boughton, in Kent, early in the eighteenth century. They bore for arms Per pale or and argent, an eagle displayed gules.
FLORENCE N. COCKBURN.

JOHN LEWIS, PORTRAIT PAINTER AND SCENIC ARTIST.—No account of this man is to be found in any of the dictionaries of art or of general biography. About the middle of the eighteenth century he was for a time scenic artist at Smock Alley Theatre in Dublin, and, according to Alicia Lefanu, decorated the coved ceiling of the salon in Sheridan's country seat at Quilca, co. Cavan, with classical figures. This must have been done after Sheridan's marriage in 1747. Miller scraped two portraits in mezzotint after Lewis: one in 1754 of John Sowdon, the Smock Alley player, and another in 1756 of Henry Brooke, the dramatist. Are the original paintings extant? When did Lewis first go to Ireland, and where was he previously?
W. J. LAWRENCE.

15, Kildare Street, Dublin.

HENRIETTA MARIA GORDON SMYTHIES.—Where can I find an account of this lady, who produced over a score of novels between 1835 and 1880? Allibone says she was the daughter of Edward Lesmoin (Lesmoir?) Gordon, and wife of the Rev. William Yorick Smythies.
J. M. B.

[She died 15 August, 1883.]

DUTCH FISHERMEN IN BRITISH WATERS.—Lorenzo Sabine, in his 1853 classical monograph on 'The Principal Fisheries of the American Seas,' states that James I. compelled the Dutch to pay an annual tribute for permission or liberty to fish for herrings

on his coasts. I shall be grateful for information as to the amount thus obtained, and also for further references as to the history of the Dutch fisheries generally, as I am collecting materials for a work on this subject. In my notes I find that in 1610, as upwards of 60,000 Dutchmen depended on the herring fisheries along the coasts of Great Britain, James I. appears then to have restored fishing privileges to the Dutch. If this be true, what amount, if any, was exacted from the Dutch?

According to a Dutch account, in 1636 Charles I. compelled the Dutch fishermen to pay 20,000 florins as licence money to fish in British waters. On the other hand, Charles I. is stated by Sabine to have increased his military navy solely to drive the Dutch fishermen from Britain's "four-narrow-seas"—as our coastal waters were then termed—and to have compelled the Dutch to pay 150,000 "dollars." How much did these sums represent in our present English money? As Lorenzo Sabine's work is a series of historical reports printed for the United States Treasury of the period (1853), I am anxious to learn if this interesting instructive book is historically trustworthy. Generally, these rich and rare data are much esteemed in official United States circles. However, I have detected several slight errors, which may be only printers' mistakes overlooked in the correction of proofs before publishing.

J. LAWRENCE-HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.

30, Sussex Square, Brighton.

BATROME.—In the South Tawton Churchwardens' Accounts for 1586-7 is the item, "P'd John Batrome for the pulpitt xvij.," and again, "P'd Willy Bourne for Batrome's breakfast and his mens when he came to view the place for the pulpitt, ijs." There is, I am told, a local tradition that this pulpit, which is still *in situ*, and the panels of which are inlaid in wood of ornamental grain with figures of the four Evangelists, was the work of some destitute foreigners who had been shipwrecked on the shores of Devon. The date forbids the suggestion that they were survivors of the Armada, though there may be some confusion of reminiscence. Can any of your readers tell me of what nationality is the name Batrome, and whether it is known in connexion with any other examples of carved or inlaid woodwork in England or abroad?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

ADDISON'S DAUGHTER.—In the memoirs that I have read of Addison, beyond the bare mention that he left a daughter by the

Countess Dowager of Warwick, nothing is said of her, which I thought strange for a lady born in so high a position; but I find this in the obituary of the *Monthly Magazine*, March, 1797:—

"At her house at Bilton, near Rugby, Miss Charlotte Addison, only daughter of the celebrated Mr. Addison by the Countess Dowager of Warwick. She had in her possession several portraits of her father and his friends, and his library and manuscripts."

And in the next number:—

"The late Miss Addison, whose death we noticed in our last, inherited her father's memory, but none of the discriminating powers of his intellect. With great retentive faculties of memory, she was in other respects a perfect imbecile; she could repeat the whole of her father's works, but was incapable of speaking or writing an intelligible sentence."

Is this true? and are there now any representatives of the Addison family?

G. T. SHERBORN.

Twickenham.

MEDALS "AU PIED DE SANGLIER."—These curiosities have been lately mentioned in *L'Intermédiaire*. They are, if I may so put it, ham-shaped medals, and the projecting limb is said to represent the foot of a wild boar. The heads of Augustus and Agrippa are on the obverse, while the reverse is occupied by a palm-tree and a crocodile. But twelve genuine examples are known, and the British Museum is the fortunate possessor of one of them. M. Goudard of Nîmes has written of these medals, but his pamphlets are now out of print, and as the source of information in *L'Intermédiaire* would seem to be stanch'd, I hope the correspondents of 'N. & Q.' will, of their charity, communicate any knowledge they may possess concerning the history and object of these strange productions. I believe there is a folk-tale at Nîmes to account for the crocodile and the palm-tree. Can anybody repeat it for our benefit?

ST. SWITHIN.

"COMMISSION."—Is there any precedent for a member of Parliament convening a "commission" to take evidence upon a public question? I have always understood that the word "commission" was only used when appointment was made by the Crown. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to inform me if it has been used previous to the congress of gentlemen now convened by Mr. Chamberlain.

N. S. S.

"P. P., CLERK OF THE PARISH."—What is alluded to in 'Sartor Resartus' by "P. P., Clerk of the Parish" (chap. ii. bk. i.)? There is the same allusion, I fancy, in 'Middlemarch.'

C. A. NEWMAN.

Replies.

COMBER FAMILY.

(10th S. i. 47.)

I AM in possession of two MS. volumes relating to this family. They are entitled "A Sketch of the Life and a Selection from the Poetry of Thomas Comber, LL.D., Rector of Buckworth and Morbourne, in the County of Huntingdon, collected by his Son Thomas Comber, A.B., late Vicar of Creech St. Michael, in the County of Somerset, and now Rector of Oswaldkirk, in the North Riding of the County of York." The sketch is very complete, and practically gives a history of the family for three or four generations.

Thomas Comber, the object of the sketch, was the son of Thomas Comber, D.D., sometime Dean of Durham, by Alice his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Thornton, of East Newton, and was born 16 June, 1722; educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was entered 31 July, 1741; and died 9 April, 1778. In 1747 he published his work entitled 'An Attempt to shew the Evidence of Christianity equal to a Strict Metaphysical Demonstration,' a third edition of which appeared the following year; in which year also appeared his work entitled 'The Heathen Rejection of Christianity in the First Ages Considered' (London, 8vo). Six other works of this Thomas Comber are enumerated by Watt. The author had a critical knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian, and his unpublished works, which are numerous, bespeak a man of learning and judgment. He was intimate with and corresponded much with both the celebrated Bishop Warburton and the historian Dr. Robertson. I see no account of this Dr. Comber in the 'D.N.B.' Possibly the volumes mentioned above are those inquired for in 1887 (7th S. iii. 515), but, though I cannot remember when they were acquired, I rather think it must have been before that date.

It may be mentioned that in 1799 Thomas Comber, the son of the above-named Thomas Comber, and great-grandson of the Dean of Durham, published the 'Memories of the Life and Writings of Thomas Comber, D.D., sometime Dean of Durham, in which is introduced a Candid View of the Several Works of Dr. Comber, as well printed as MS.; also a Fair Account of his Literary Correspondence' (London, 8vo). This may possibly contain some account of the family generally.

W. A. COPINGER.

Kersal Cell, Manchester.

ST. MARY AXE: ST. MICHAEL LE QUERNE (9th S. x. 425; xi. 110, 231; xii. 170, 253, 351, 507).—With regard to the question upon which I find myself at variance with COL. PRIDEAUX, the position, I think, is this—that, as he does not deny my hypotheses *to cælo*, he may be said to admit tacitly their potentiality; while my standpoint is that of probability based upon certain circumstantial evidence, which cannot be ignored, and which I have set forth at 9th S. xii. 170. COL. PRIDEAUX says, however, that I have up to the present "failed to prove that any London church has derived its designation from a house-sign." As regards reducing the matter to demonstration, that is so, I admit; but, on the other hand, my notes were so far from "not advancing facts in support of the probability," that they really were full of such facts—facts which, in so far as they afford *presumptive* proof, must be reckoned with.

But I will now endeavour to show that the church of St. Mary Axe did, after all, derive its designation from an inn with the sign of an axe, and not, as COL. PRIDEAUX has ingeniously suggested, from a small stream known by that name. And if I can do so it is not, I think, overleaping the bounds of probability to suppose that the other churches to which I have alluded were similarly distinguished. If COL. PRIDEAUX could refer me to a document relating to St. Michael le Querne—an early document preferably—in which that church is styled "St. Michael-in-the-Corn-market," one would of course have to relinquish the belief that "Quern" can have but one meaning—that of a hand-mill—and that it can no more be deemed equivalent to "corn-market" (*malgré* Stow) than "St. Nicholas-in-the-Flesh" could pass for "St. Nicholas-in-the-Flesh-Shambles." And also one would have to abandon the belief that "Querne" alludes to the sign of either a miller or a baker to which the whole of the immediate neighbourhood resorted with grist, as was customary when querns were by no means common.

It may also be noted, perhaps, that many well-known landmarks—like the Maypole; the "Man on Horseback," as the statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross was called; Cheapside Cross, &c.—served the purposes of a signboard. Hence we have St. Andrew Undershaft, from the shaft or maypole under whose shadow the church stood. But as to St. Mary Axe, in Ogilby's great map, the index to which in the British Museum is the only copy extant, Axe Yard is distinctly marked in the parish of St. Mary Axe (f. 91).

Now the existence of an "Axe Yard" certainly indicates a yard to which had formerly been attached an inn with the sign of an axe. The incongruity could never have occurred to Cunningham of associating what was presumably the symbol of one saint—to wit, St. Ursula—with the name of another; more appropriate, rather, would be some emblem of St. Helen, to the prioress and convent of whom, in Bishopsgate, the church of St. Mary Axe belonged until the priory's dissolution. There was also an Ax Alley in Leadenhall Street in 1732 (see a scarce volume, 'New Remarks of London, collected by the Company of Parish Clerks,' of that year, p. 77); and Hughson in his 'History of London' (vol. ii. p. 163) says that "St. Mary Axe was so called from its situation opposite the Axe Inn." Whether the site of St. Mary Axe Church can be identified by comparing it with that of Axe Yard in Ogilby's map I cannot at present say, but St. Mary's, says Hughson, "stood on the West side of St. Mary's Street, now St. Mary Axe."

There is also a description, in Taylor's 'Carriers' Cosmographie,' 1637, of the "Axe," in St. Mary Axe. This description, however, I do not quite understand, and perhaps COL. PRIDEAUX could kindly explain the difficulty, for the Water-poet has two allusions to the inn as follows:—

"The Carriers of Coventry doe lodge at the signe of the Axe in St. Mary Axe, in *Aldermanbury*" (italics mine).

Again:—

"The Carriers of Derby and other parts of Derbyshire doe lodge at the Axe in St. Mary Axe, neere Aldermanbury."

I confess I do not understand this description by Taylor; for, as City distances go, Aldermanbury is far distant from St. Mary Axe. The "Axe" Inn in *Aldermanbury* is given in both Ogilby's and Rocque's maps, the latter dated 1746.

Finally, in the Exhibition Catalogue describing the Gardner collection of views, prints, &c., relating to the topography of London, Westminster, and Southwark, which were exhibited at the Guildhall in, I think, 1872, are items relating to two exterior views by Richardson, in water colour, of the "Golden Axe" in St. Mary Axe, as it appeared in 1855.

The question, of course, is then, Did the church derive its designation from the inn, or did the inn acquire its sign from its proximity to the church? The probabilities, I will be so bold as to aver, are all in favour of hypothesis the first.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

161, Hammersmith Road.

RALEIGH: ITS PRONUNCIATION (9th S. xii. 366, 497).—It may serve to throw some light upon this point to know that in the entries of admissions into this Inn, where the name appears under date 27 February, 1574/5, it is written "Walter Rawley"; and as there is abundant evidence to show that these entries were in most cases, if not all, taken down from word of mouth, and written by the entering scribe phonetically, it may, I think, be taken as certain that that spelling represents the name as the owner pronounced it, and there seems no good reason for supposing that the sounds of those syllables were not the same then as now. Just below Sir Walter's entry in the register comes the name of one Thomas Cokes, who is described as of "Beamondes," Herts (meaning "Beaumonts" in that county), a clear indication that the clerk was writing from sound, as above stated. JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Middle Temple Library.

'The Diary of John Manningham,' 1602-3, published by the Camden Society in 1858, has on p. 109 the following entry, which I think ought to be held conclusive as to the contemporary pronunciation:—

"30 Dec. 1602. Sir Wa. Rawley made this rime upon the name of a gallant, one Mr. Noel: The word of deniall, and the letter of fifty, Makes the gent. name that will never be thrifty.

(Noe. L.)

and Noel's answer,

The foe to the stommacke, and the word of disgrace, Shewes the gent. name with the bold face. (Raw. Ly.)"

AVERN PARDOE.

Ontario Legislative Library.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (9th S. xii. 148, 196, 238; 10th S. i. 36).—Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to mention that "the queen's letter to the Scottish Estates announcing her marriage with the Dolphin, June 26, 1558," commences, "Marie, be the grace of God Quene of *Scottis* and Dolphines of Viennois, to the nobilitie and rest of the estates of our realme"; and the queen's proclamation of 5 May, 1568, with "Mary, be the grace of God Quene of *Scottis*." Vide pp. 493, 512 of 'Mary, Queen of Scots,' by David Hay Fleming (Hodder & Stoughton, 1897).

In the 'Family Records of the Bruces and Cumyns,' by M. E. Cumming Bruce (Blackwood & Sons, 1870), it is recorded at p. 566:—

"Nine commissioners were sent from Scotland to pass into the realme of France as representing the three Estates, and there to contract the marriage of the most excellent Princess Marie, Queen of *Scotland*, our sovereign, with Francis,

Dolphin and eldest son and apparent heir to Henry, King of France."

"On the twentieth day of April, 1558, the *fiançailles* of the young Prince Francis and Marie, Queen-Heritrix of Scotland, took place."

With regard to MR. PEACHEY'S question, I may inform him that only the spelling "Stewart," and not "Stuart," is mentioned in M. E. Cumming Bruce's learned work.

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW (9th S. xii. 341, 517; 10th S. i. 52).—Is it not a mistake to attempt to explain these names without having any regard to Anglo-Saxon grammar?

The A.-S. for "intermittent well" might have been *tid-well*, i.e., tide-well; but it could not possibly have been *tides-well*! We never say *tide's waiter*, but only *tide-waiter*. Consequently, *Tides* is the genitive case of a man's name. We are told that it is the genitive "of Tid, or whatever the right form of the personal name may have been." Well, the right form was *Tidi* in early spelling, and *Tide* in later spelling. The gen. of *Tidi* or *Tide* was *Tides*, just as the gen. of *Ini* or *Ine* (in Latin spelling *Ina*) was *Ines*. For the gen. form *Ines*, see 'A.-S. Chron.,' an. 718. Mr. Searle's 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum' gives two examples of *Tidi*. Besides this, *Tid-* was very common as a first element in names, as in *Tid-beald*, *Tid-beorht*, *Tid-burh*, *Tid-cume*, *Tid-frith*, &c. And *Tida* (occurring six times) was the form of a pet-name; only the gen. case was *Tidan*. It is surely obvious that *Tides-welle* can only mean "Tidi's well"; and *Tides-low*, A.-S. *Tides-hlāw*, can only mean "Tidi's burial-mound." It is worth while to add that A.-S. *tid*, time, is feminine, with the genitive *tide*!

At the last reference we are told that *low* is "the well-known word for a hill or mound, having nothing to do with a burial." Why has it "nothing to do with" it? If your correspondent will only take the trouble to look it out in an A.-S. dictionary or in 'H.E.D.,' he will find that *low* is applied both to a natural hill and to an artificial tumulus. Why are these hardy statements made? *Low*, as a funeral mound, occurs in 'Bēowulf.' The name *Tidi* occurs in the 'Liber Vitæ' of Durham, and again in Beda, but not later. So the mound may be as old as the eighth century, or even earlier. The O.N. *völlr* is not represented in English by *-well*, but by *-wall*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

There is one difficulty about DR. BRUSHFIELD'S suggestion that *Tideswell* means the Well of the Tide, namely, that it does not account for the *s*. His etymology might have

passed if the name had come down to us in the form *Tidewell*. DR. BRUSHFIELD forget that the old English word for tide was feminine. COMESTOR OXONIENSIS.

It is certain that *Tideswell* has nothing to do with "an ebbing and flowing well," and the sooner DR. BRUSHFIELD abandons this popular fancy the better. If the word meant what he says it means, it would have been written *Tiduuelle*, not *Tidesuuelle*, in Domesday Book, and *Tidewell* at the present time. The prefix both in *Tideswell* and *Tideslow* is the genitive case of a personal name.

Finding himself in a difficulty about *Tideslow*, which, as he sees, has no connexion with "an ebbing and flowing well," DR. BRUSHFIELD invokes a list of tombs in Bateman's 'Ten Years' Diggings.' "It is doubtful," he says, "whether this list contains a single example of the name of a prehistoric individual." The list, however, includes, among others, the following *lows*:—

Bottes-low	Ravens-low
Browns-low	Rains-low
Culverds-low	Swains-low
Dars-low	Swans-low
Hawkes-low	Taylor's-low
Herns-low	Thirkell-low
Kens-low	Tids-low
Ladmans-low	Totmans-low
Larks-low	Wars-low
Pars-low	Yarns-low.

It is possible that every one of the twenty tomb-names which I have cited from the list in question contains a personal name; it is certain that some of them do so. For instance, *Totmans-low* contains the A.-S. personal name *Tatmōnn* or *Tatmon*, which occurs three times in the Durham 'Liber Vitæ.' *Ladmans-low* also contains a personal name, and it is just possible that it is identical in meaning with A.-S. *lādmann*, guide, leader. The modern form, however, of that word should be *lodeman*. Nevertheless, we have *Stan-low*, for *Stone-low*, in the district. The prefix in *Hawkes-low* is the personal name which is familiar to us in Old Norse as *Hauk-r*; and *Ravens-low* contains the A.-S. name *Rafan*, O.N. *Hrafn*, which also occurs in the 'Liber Vitæ.' *Swains-low*, and possibly also *Swans-low*, is the tomb of *Swegn*, O.N. *Sveinn*—a very frequent name of a man. In *Culverds-low* it is probable that we have to do with a name which ended in *-heard*, as did many A.-S. personal names. In *Thirkell-low* we may have the well-known O.N. masculine name *Thorkell*. I have not found *Tid* in the 'Liber Vitæ,' but it may occur elsewhere. *Tida* and *Tidi*, however, are there, and also the following names in which *Tid-* occurs as a compound: *Tidcume*,

Tidbild, Tidburg, Tidreda, Tidhere, Tiduald, Tidbald, Tidault, Tidberct, Tidhelm.

Many other English *lows* have preserved the names of persons buried in them, as, for instance, Hounslow. At the second reference W. C. B. pointed to Tinsley, near Sheffield, which, he says, was Tanslaw in 1633. I find that it was Tynneslow in 1451. I believe it is in Domesday Book, but I have not been able to refer. The Bosworth-Toller 'A.-S. Dictionary' mentions local names compounded with *hlæw*, *hlāw*, as "Cwicchelmes hlæw" ("Cwicchelm's low"). In Thorpe's 'Diplomatarium' we have Oswaldeslaw, Oswald's tomb, and Wulfereslaw, Wulfher's tomb. These two last-named *lows* seem to have been used as moot-hills. There is a barrow at Bolsterstone, near Sheffield, called Walderslow, meaning Waldhere's tomb. We know much about the urns, weapons, jewels, and other contents of our English prehistoric sepulchres. But due attention has not been given to the personal names which, in so many cases, yet cling to these ancient memorials. It is something to know that a man of note called Tid gave his name to Tideswell, and that he received the lasting honour of mound-burial on a hill which overlooks that town.

The suffix *-well*, or *-wall*, seems in many cases, as here, to be the O.N. *völl-r*, dat. *völl-ri*, a field or paddock. I have already referred to New Wall Nook, and I might have mentioned Swinden Walls, between Sheffield and Penistone. Tideswell is written Tiddeswall and Tidswale in a Derbyshire Poll-Book of 1734, and the neighbouring Bradwell occurs in that book as Bradwall and Bradall. On Speed's map, 1610, I find Tiddeswall and Bradwall. In 1758 some fields at Heeley, near Sheffield, are described as "Semary (alias St. Mary) Walls," and they also seem to have been known as Malkin Crofts. Here, then, *wall* = O.N. *völl-r*. I often go to Tideswell and Bradwell, but I have not yet seen, or heard of, either the "ebbing and flowing well" or the salt well. Davies, in his 'Historical, &c., View of Derbyshire,' 1811, p. 653, says that Tideswell "is supposed to have received its name from an ebbing and flowing well, situated in a field near the town, but which has now ceased to flow for more than a century." What proof is there that it ever did flow? Davies says that "the ebbing and flowing well, the last of the Wonders of the Peak, is about a mile and [a] half from Chapel-en-le-Frith, on the road to Tideswell. It is situated in Barmoor Clough" (p. 712). Barmoor Clough is six miles from Tideswell. The story about the *tides* of an ebbing well

appears to have been invented by Charles Cotton, for he, in his 'Wonders of the Peake,' 1681, mentions "Weeding-wall or Tydes-well, the third Wonder," and asks this question:—

For me, who worst can speculate, what hope
To find the secret cause of these strange *tides*,
Which an impenetrable mountain hides?*

S. O. ADDY.

'OXFORD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR' (10th S. i. 47).—The list of heads of colleges and halls appears for the last time in the 'Calendar' for 1862. To the 'Calendar' for 1863 is prefixed the following note:—

"The Class Lists and other historical matter which purchasers of the 'Oxford University Calendar' will miss in the 'Calendar' for 1863 are now printed in a separate volume called 'The Oxford Year-Book,' together with a full Index of Names."

G. F. R. B.

In the 'Oxford Historical Register, 1220-1900,' the lists of colleges with their heads from the foundations are duly given. I understand that from the latter date the 'Historical Register' as a separate publication has been discontinued, and that the record of distinctions for the future is contained, year by year, in the annual 'Calendar.' It is to be hoped that all heads of houses after 1900 are, with their dates of office, included.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[OLD OXONIAN also thanked for reply.]

"MEYNES" AND "RHINES" (10th S. i. 49).—River-names are old, and the origins of them are mostly unknown. In my opinion, it is quite unsafe to mix them up with modern words.

As to *meyne*, I know nothing at present. As to the Somersetshire *rhine*, I am quite clear that the less we muddle it up with the river *Rhine*, the better. Neither is it Dutch. It is just provincial English, and duly explained in the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' under the correct spelling *reen*. The extract given says: "The wide open drains are all written *rhine* and pronounced *reen*." *Rhine* is an absurd misspelling invented by some very learned man to whom English was "all Greek"; and he misspelt it accordingly. If English were really studied for its own sake, it would not be mixed up with Greek and Dutch.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"CHAPERONED BY HER FATHER" (9th S. xii. 245, 370, 431; 10th S. i. 54).—There can surely be no objection to the use of *chaperon* if it be remembered that the French seldom, if ever, use the word in the English sense.

They do indeed so use the word *chaperonner*, but Littré gives no such meaning to the word *chaperon*.

I have often wondered why *morale*, in the phrase "the *morale* of the army," is written in italics, as if it were French. As a matter of fact, there is no such word in French; but there is a word *le moral*, which means *morality*. Again, we often see in English books "une guerre à l'outrance," which is not French at all. We write *épergne* as if it were a French word, which it is not; and others might be added. We have surely the right to annex any words we choose from any language, and to attach any sense to such words as we may find convenient; but why should we not recognize the words as frankly English? H. A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

I have to thank SIMPLICISSIMUS for his further instructive comments under this head. The rivulet of judgment meanders pleasantly from its original fount. This was merely an inquiry on my part as to the correctness, or otherwise, of a phrase connecting the *male* with duties hitherto only associated with the fair sex. After careful search amongst recognized authorities I was glad to discover that my notion as to the inaccuracy of the expression was generally confirmed. Lest I should stumble more seriously, I will not again venture into the perilous paths of a discussion anent *chaperone*, *chaperon*, or *escort*. I have said my say; abler pens than mine must finally settle that question—if they can.

SIMPLICISSIMUS asks if I would "taboo the use of the word *author* as applied to a lady." To this I am bold enough to reply that assuredly I would. *Authoress* is, in my humble view, so welcome and certain a guide to identification that it should by no means be allowed to drop out of service.

CECIL CLARKE.

WEST-COUNTRY FAIR (10th S. i. 48).—Among the records of the Exeter Corporation are letters patent concerning Exeter Fair in the fourteenth year of Henry IV. (1412) and in 1610 (see *Notes and Gleanings in Devon and Cornwall*, ed. by W. Cotton, F.S.A., and James Dallas, F.L.S., 15 Jan. and 15 Aug., 1889, pp. 10 and 124); also *Archæologia*, vol. i. pp. 190-203; the *Western Antiquary*, vol. i. March, 1881, to March, 1882, pp. 102-3, 129, 140; Doidge's 'Western Counties Annual'; Cooke's 'Topographical Survey'; Hugh Carew's 'Survey of Cornwall,' 1811; 'An Account of all the Fairs in England and Wales,' by Wm. Owen, London, 1756,

12mo; 'A Manuell of the Chronicles of Englande, from the Creacion of the Worlde to the Yere of our Lorde 1565,' abridged and collected by Richard Grafton, London, 1565, with index and a list of the principal fairs; and Walford's 'Fairs Past and Present,' 1883, pp. 24, 35, 66, &c. In the *Evening Post* of 8 Feb. (? 1721), No. 1956, is the following announcement:—

"Whereas K. James I. by his Letters Patent, did grant to Sir Francis Lacon, Knt., and his Heirs for ever, the Privilege of holding Three Fairs Yearly in the Town of Cleobury *alias* Cleobury Mortimer in the County of Salop: These are to give Notice, that William Lacon Childe, Esq., designs to hold Three Fairs in the said Town Yearly, for the Sale of all Manner of Cattle, Goods, and Merchandize, on the Days following, viz., on the 21st of April, on Trinity-Eve, and on the 16th of October. The First Fair to be held on the 21st of April next, and that Care will be taken to provide proper Accommodations for such as shall resort thereto."

A long account of fairs will also be found in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' revised by Sir Henry Ellis (Bohn, vol. ii.).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CAPT. DEATH (10th S. i. 48).—He commanded the *Terrible*, a London privateer, and was killed in action with the *Vengeance*, a privateer of St. Malo, on or about 28 Dec., 1756. F. F. L. will find an account of the action, which seems to have been a gallant affair, in Beaton's 'Naval and Military Memoirs,' vol. i. pp. 524-5. J. K. L.

[The Rev. J. PICKFORD refers also to the edition of Hume and Smollett by the Rev. T. S. Hughes; Mr. G. T. SHERBORN to Tindal's continuation of Rapin; and Mr. J. B. WAINWRIGHT to Smollett, book iii. ch. viii. § 23, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxvii. p. 90.]

HOBGOBLIN'S CLAWS (9th S. xii. 189, 333).—Kinouchi Shigeakira's 'Unkonshi,' written in the eighteenth century, describes and figures what is called by the Japanese "Tengu-no-Tsume," or Tengu's claw, which is the fossilized tooth of extinct sharks. It is reputed to have the power of repulsing evil spirits and curing demoniacal possession. The Tengu is a wood-goblin of Japanese popular mythology, and is represented now with prominent nose, now with bird's bill, as well as bird's wings, strongly recalling the classical Harpy. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA. Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

"COLLECTOR" (10th S. i. 28).—This word cannot be attributed only to East Anglia. A contributor long ago (2nd S. x. 28) required similar information, and gave two instances of its use from the church register of Great Hampden, Bucks, in which "this

word is often used," more particularly in the case of burials:—

"1741-42, Jan^y 23^d. Sarah Etherop, a Collectioner.
"1762, July 20th. Jno. Apsalson of y^e psh of Hitchenden, Collectioner."

In the reply given at p. 98 it is explained that it applies to a person permanently in receipt of parochial relief. Many legacies have been left to the poor not taking collection.

I cannot find the word in any of the many dictionaries to which I have referred.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

See under 'Collection' in 'N.E.D.'

W. C. B.

"AS MERRY AS GRIGGS" (9th S. xii. 506; 10th S. i. 36).—The following quotation from a poet and accurate observer of nature may be of interest:—

All about the fields you caught
His weary daylong chirping, like the dry
High-elbowed grigs that leap in summer grass.
Tennyson, 'The Brook.'

HIPPOCLIDES.

If it is remembered that "grigs" are grasshoppers the explanation is simple enough.

E. W.

Dr. Brewer ('Phrase and Fable') explains this proverb:—

"A grig is the sand-eel, and a cricket. There was also a class of vagabond dancers and tumblers who visited ale-houses so called..... Many think the expression should be 'Merry as a Greek.'"

Halliwell ('Dict. of Archaic Words') is very decided in stating that *grig* is a corruption of *Greek*.

RICHARD LAWSON.

Urmston.

Dickens uses this expression in 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' ch. 1. In alluding to the company of rats Quilp says: "I shall be as merry as a grig among these genery."

In *Temple Bar* for January is an article on Thomas Hearne, the antiquary. The writer, the Rev. W. E. Crothers, says that Hearne in his 'Diary' states "that the phrase 'as merry as a grig' should perhaps be 'as merry as a Greek.'"

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

The saying was in constant use when I was a lad in Derbyshire, but here I have not known it used except by myself. It is indicative of merry dispositions and lively antics. "We were all as merry as griggs." Gnats dancing in the sun were "as merry as griggs," and so were "cheese-jumpers" said to be as they moved and jumped on the cheeseboards in provision shops. Anything

having lively motion was "a grigg," and tadpoles were included in the list. Along the roads after a shower of rain appeared lively insects, which were known as "fish-flies," and these "danced like griggs" in the sun as long as the lanes remained wet.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

GRAMMAR: NINE PARTS OF SPEECH (9th S. xii. 504).—Between fifty and sixty years ago these lines were current at a school in Nottingham, and that they were of Transatlantic origin was never so much as hinted. Is there a Board-School child in these days that would venture to call *a, an, and the* "articles"?
ST. SWITHIN.

The rimes sent you by MR. COLEMAN I learned when I was eight years old, and attending Mrs. Attwood's school at Fairfield, Croydon, in 1865. I think they were printed in our grammar, but I forget what particular book this was.

JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS.

Monmouth.

VETO AT PAPAL ELECTIONS (9th S. xii. 89, 174, 396).—The Roman correspondent of the *Tablet*, in the issue of that paper dated 9 January, says that, out of the twenty-one cardinals in Curia, eighteen recently met as the official councillors of the Pope, and decided (1) that the veto is abusive in its origin, and (2) that it has never become a "consuetudinary right." In connexion with the second point they referred to the election of 1555, when Cardinal Caraffa was elected in spite of the veto of Charles V. They concluded by recommending the Pope to render the veto impossible in future by inflicting excommunication on any one bearing a veto to a Conclave from any civil authority.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

FIELD-NAMES, WEST HADDON, CO. NORTHAMPTON (10th S. i. 46).—The field-names of West Haddon which MR. JOHN T. PAGE has contributed are of much interest. I send notes on a few of them; they must be regarded as suggestions only, not as positive statements of opinion. Many names depend on local circumstances which a stranger to the neighbourhood can by no means grapple with. It should be borne in mind that when similar names occur in far separated places it by no means follows they have been alike in origin.

Several of the names in MR. PAGE'S list seem to be derived from those of former owners or tenants, but this does not always follow as a matter of course. Priestlands at Redburn,

Lincolnshire, may have been, and probably was, so called from appertaining to some ecclesiastical endowment; on the other hand, it may have been the private property of a priest, or of some layman who had Priest for a surname. Smithfield, at Loughton, in Essex (8th S. i. 84), may signify land appropriated under the old manorial system to the village blacksmith, or it may have arisen in recent days from having been held by some one who bore that common patronymic. Bellfield, a name I have met with, but failed to make a note of, was probably land appropriated to the maintenance of the church's bell-gear and payment of the ringers, or perhaps a place where the church bells had been cast, or it may at one time have belonged to a man called Bell. Without research among old documents, which have often been lost or are unattainable, it is impossible to come to any definite conclusion. At West Haddon, as in most other places, the names are of various dates; some apparently very old, others dating from the nineteenth century.

California.—Probably one of a class of names given in recent days, adopted from foreign places which at the time of the name-giving were attracting popular attention. There is a cottage in the parish of Messingham called St. Helena; I was told by my father it was built during the time that Napoleon I. was a captive in the Atlantic island so named. Some houses in the Frodingham iron district go by the name of America; and I have seen a house near Doncaster, in what parish I do not know, called New Zealand. There is a New Zealand field in the parish of Aldenham, Herts (8th S. i. 83).

Castles, Great.—Possibly an encampment or entrenchments have existed here. Castle is not uncommonly employed in speaking of an entrenchment or earthwork where no castle, in the popular sense of the word, has ever stood.

Cockle Close.—Probably so called from a handsome plant, bearing reddish-purple flowers, which grows among corn. See 'H.E.D.'

Copy Moor.—This may have been land held by copyhold tenure. In Lincolnshire and neighbouring counties copyhold property is frequently spoken of as Copy or Copy-lands.

Huckaback.—The word means a coarse linen fabric used for sheets and towels. The earliest example given in the 'H.E.D.' is of the year 1690. Huckaback napkins were in use at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, in 1698 (Rogers's 'Hist. Agriculture and Prices,'

vol. vi. p. 548). It may be that the place took its name from ponds or a stream in which the flax was steeped before being woven into huckaback.

Hell Hole.—In place-names Hell does not necessarily refer to the place of punishment, though in some cases, which I believe are but few, it may do so. It often means a deep hollow or a darksome place. There was a Helle Bothe at Spalding ('Mon. Angl.,' iii. 230). There are a Hell Hill and a Hell Wood in Yorkshire, and a Hell Hole in Nottinghamshire, but I cannot identify the parishes to which they belong. There were a Hell Mill in Gloucestershire (Smith's 'Hundred of Berkeley,' 307) and a Hell Mouth at Cambridge (Gerarde's 'Herbal,' ed. 1636, 1390). It may be worth noting that there is a barrow named Hell's Hill in Wexiö, where Odin is said to have been buried (Marryat's 'Year in Sweden,' ii. 376). Other places with hell for an affix have been mentioned to me by friends who were not a little indignant at the names having been changed by imbecile persons who were without reverence for the free speech of their forefathers.

Hunger Wells.—To speculate regarding the meaning or origin of Hunger in place-names would be rash. Several solutions occur to me, none of which is wildly improbable, but all very far from convincing. The word is widely distributed. Hunger Downs occurs at Loughton in Essex (8th S. i. 84), Hunger Hill at or near Nottingham ('Records of Nottingham,' vol. iv. p. 114), and Hungerlands at Aldenham, Herts (7th S. xii. 383).

Lord's Piece.—Probably lands belonging to the lord of the manor.

Lunches.—Query, is not this a form of Linch or Lynch? '*Hlinc*, ridge, slope, hill' (Skeat, 'A.-S. Dict.'). In Lincolnshire lynch means a balk in a field dividing one man's land from another. It is perhaps obsolete now, but was not so in 1787, for in the 'Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey' of that date it is stated that "the lands in the field are called dales, and the liches or green strips on each side are called marfurs or meerfurrows."

Old Leys.—Ley or Lay, unenclosed grass land, which at some time or other had been ploughed, but had been laid down to grass. There is a farm at Hibaldestow, Lincolnshire, yet spoken of as the Old Leys.

Poor Man's Close.—Probably land dedicated in some way or other to the relief of the poor. Perhaps settled by deed of gift or will before the passing of the Act known as the Poor Law of Elizabeth.

Toot Hill.—An eminence (7th S. i. 56, 97, 154).

Wad Close.—A dialectic form of *woad*, a plant used for dying. This spot has perhaps been a place where woad has been grown. It was a crop very exhausting to the land, and tenant farmers were often prohibited from growing it. In many old leases a covenant is found making the growth of "woad, otherwise called wad," penal.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

THE WYKEHAMICAL WORD "TOYS" (9th S. xii. 345, 437, 492; 10th S. i. 13, 50).—I should like to thank PROF. SKEAT for the opinion which my solicitation (at the third reference) induced him to express (at the fourth) upon the various derivations assigned to this word. The question, When did the word come into use at Winchester? may perhaps be material to the question, What is its true origin? and for this reason I offer the following evidence that the word was already current among the boys in 1771. I have a manuscript copy of a series of letters written during 1770 and 1771 by a "commoner" to his brother who was absent from the school on account of ill-health, and the following passage occurs in one of these letters, which is dated Winton, 30 June, 1771:—

"The mice have found means to get into the well of your under Toys; and to make a little havock with some of your Papers: your upper Toys I found open, nothing is missing as I can find except the sixth Volume of Pope's Works."

I imagine that the writer meant by "upper Toys" the cupboard which formed the upper part of his brother's bureau, and that this bureau was similar to the bureaux which are sketched in the illustration at p. 20 of Wordsworth's 'The College of St. Mary Winton near Winchester' (1848), and at p. 226 of Walcott's 'William of Wykeham and his Colleges' (1852). (See also the picture of 'Seventh Chamber' in Radclyffe's 'Memorials of Winchester College.') Mr. R. B. Mansfield, no doubt, had bureaux of this kind in his mind's eye when he penned his definition of "toys" which I cited at the third reference. These simple movable bureaux have now been superseded at Winchester generally, if not entirely, by fixed furniture of a somewhat more complex character. The word "toys" has been transferred to this furniture, and accordingly a boy's "toys" now mean, as a rule, certain fixed furniture which has been allotted to him for his own use. Specimens of the old bureaux, however, still exist, and one of them is preserved in the college museum.

The mere fact that space is occupied by the furniture allotted to each boy does not justify

acceptance of the derivation of "toys" from "Fr. *toise*=a fathom," which is offered by the authors of the useful book mentioned at the last reference. They give no historical evidence pointing to a connexion between "toys" and *toise*, and until some evidence of the supposed connexion has been given, it seems prudent to abstain from regarding this derivation as satisfactory.

In view of PROF. SKEAT's suggestion that the word may be only "a peculiar use of the common E. *toy*," I venture to quote the following passage from Addison's 'Remarks on Italy' (Hurd's edition of Addison's 'Works,' vol. ii., 1811, p. 167):—

"One cannot but be amazed to see such a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys, in which there are few princes in Europe who equal them."

This passage is cited in the 'Century Dictionary,' vol. vi., under "toy," with a reference to Bohn's edition of Addison, i. 504. H. C.

SADLER'S WELLS PLAY ALLUDED TO BY WORDSWORTH (10th S. i. 7, 70).—It may interest H. W. B. to know that in an unpublished letter from Mary Lamb to Dorothy Wordsworth, postmarked 11 July, 1803, is this passage:—

"We went last week with Southey and Rickman and his sister to Sadlers Wells, the lowest and most London-like of all [of] any London amusements—the entertainments were 'Goody Two Shoes,' 'Jack the Giant Killer,' and 'Mary of Buttermere'! poor Mary was very happily married at the end of the piece, to a sailor her former sweetheart—we had a prodigious fine view of her father's house in the vale of Buttermere—mountains very like large haycocks, and a lake like nothing at all—if you had been with us, would you have laughed the whole time like Charles and Miss Rickman or gone to sleep as Southey and Rickman did."

E. V. LUCAS.

RICHARD NASH (9th S. xi. 445; xii. 15, 116, 135, 272, 335, 392, 493; 10th S. i. 32).—The confusion over the so-called Chesterfield epigram has arisen mainly from the fact that there was always (at least for more than one hundred and fifty years) a statue, as now, of Beau Nash in the Bath Pump Room, but no picture of him. It was natural that some should conclude that the correct reading was "the statue (not picture) placed the busts between." The lines were, however, written before the statue was carved. When a second assembly room was opened on the Terrace Walk (called, after the lessee, "Wiltshire's") in 1729-30, it was adorned, it is believed, with a full-length portrait of Nash (then in the height of his popularity), which was supported by the busts of Newton and Pope,

the latter being at the time a frequent visitor. Jane Brereton, who died in 1740, struck by the incongruous combination, wrote the subjoined poem, which is entitled 'On Mr. Nash's picture, full length, between the busts of Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Pope,' and, as will be seen, it must have formed the basis of the later epigram:—

The old Egyptians hid their wit
In hieroglyphic dress
To give men pains to search for it
And please themselves with guess.

Moderns to tread the selfsame path
And exercise our parts
Place figures in a room at Bath;
Forgive them, God of Arts!

Newton, if I may judge aright,
All wisdom doth express:
His knowledge gives mankind new light,
Adds to their happiness.

Pope is the emblem of true wit,
The sunshine of the mind;
Read o'er his works for proof of it,
You'll endless pleasure find.

Nash represents man in the mass,
Made up of wrong and right,
Sometimes a knave, sometimes an ass,
Now blunt and now polite.

The picture placed the busts between
Adds to the thought much strength:
Wisdom and Wit are little seen,
But Folly's at full length.

W. T.

Bath.

PENRITH (10th S. i. 29).—The editorial note says, "Penrith is still pronounced *Perith* in the North." As a North-Countryman, I should like to point out that those letters do not in these days, and especially in the South, sufficiently represent the pronunciation. *Peerith* would be better. By-the-by, is Perth (pronounced very similarly in Scotland) a name of the same origin and meaning?

In the same direction it might be noted that "Percy" is the spelling in many ancient Northern documents of the old surname Percy (e.g., "the Percy Fee," &c.); and presumably "Percy" would not be pronounced as we usually now pronounce Percy. BALBUS.

ROUS OR ROWSE FAMILY (9th S. xii. 487; 10th S. i. 55).—For Speaker Francis Rous see also 'D.N.B.' and the Rev. Douglas Maclean's 'History of Pembroke College' (Oxford Historical Society, 1897, pp. 291-6), whereat he founded the existing Eton Scholarship. The College possesses a half-length portrait of him, in which he is represented wearing a tall wide-brimmed hat. There is another

portrait at Eton of Rous in his robes as Speaker. His father Sir Anthony married, as his second wife, the mother of John Pym, the statesman. A. R. BAYLEY.

"CONSTANTINE PEBBLE" (9th S. xii. 506; 10th S. i. 33).—A really excellent illustration and description of the above are to be found under the heading of 'On Cromlechs' on p. 64, vol. vi. of the *Saturday Magazine* for 14 February, 1835. It commences:—

"The accompanying engraving exhibits a view of an insulated rock, popularly termed a *Cromlech*, standing on a moor in the parish of Constantine, in Cornwall, and called by the people of the country 'The Tolmen.'"

The article concludes:—

"The Tolmen points due north and south, is 33 feet in length, 18 feet in width in the widest part, and 14 feet 6 inches in depth, 97 feet in circumference, and is calculated by admeasurement to contain 750 tons of stone."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

ERROR IN 'POLIPHILI HYPNEROTOMACHIA' (10th S. i. 4).—The error which MR. ELIOT HODGKIN has noticed in some copies of this work appears also in the Grenville copy in the British Museum (G. 10564), in which the clumsy alteration obtrudes itself very unpleasantly upon the eye. I do not know whether MR. HODGKIN has seen this copy. S. J. ALDRICH.

New Southgate.

CARDIGAN AS A SURNAME (10th S. i. 67).—Is it a surname? On the contrary, it seems to exist only as a territorial title. If G. H. W. refers to the earldom, the pedigree is, of course, in Burke. But it only goes back to the wedding, early in the eighteenth century, of a Bruce with a Lord Cardigan of another family. D.

SALEP OR SALOP (9th S. xii. 448).—The vending of "saloop," as it was more generally called, among the street-barrow men of London, is now, I think, quite an extinct calling. Its use began to be superseded by tea and coffee about the year 1831, up to which time it had supplied the humble needs of the early wayfarers in the same way that coffee does now. It was when coffee became cheaper, with all its accessory adulterations, that it began entirely to displace saloop. See Henry Mayhew's 'London Labour and the London Poor,' 1851, vol. i. p. 191 *seq.* The beverage was originally made from salep, the roots of *Orchis mascula*, a common plant of our meadows, the tubers of which, being cleaned and peeled, are lightly browned in

an oven. It was much recommended in the last century by Dr. Percival, partly as containing the largest portion of nutritious matter in the smallest space. John Timbs, F.S.A., the author of 'Something for Everybody' (q.v. p. 200), remembered many saloop-stalls in our streets. The date of that work is 1861.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MR. CLARK will find a good deal about this concoction in the new edition of Yule's 'Anglo-Indian Glossary,' s.v. 'Saleb,' where references are given to articles in 'N. & Q.' on its modern use.

W. CROOKE.

"LOST IN A CONVENT'S SOLITARY GLOOM" (10th S. i. 67) is to be found in Pope's 'Eloisa to Abelard,' l. 38.

R. ENGLISH.

[MR. YARDLEY also refers to Pope.]

BIRCH-SAP WINE (9th S. xi. 467; xii. 50, 296; 10th S. i. 18).—William Simpson, of Wakefield, in his 'Hydrologia Chymica,' 1669, p. 328, writes:—

"If you wound a branch of the birch tree, or lop the bole thereof, in March, if it be done below, near the ground, the latex thence issuing is a mere insipid water; but if a branch of about 3 fingers thickness be wounded to the semidiameter thereof, and fill'd with wool, it weeps forth a subacid liquor in great abundance, inasmuch that in one day such a wounded branch may give 8 or 10 pound of that liquor: concerning the vertue whereof Helmont saith, Qui in ipso lithiasis tormento solatur afflicto, tribus quatuorve cochlearibus assumptis, viz. that it gives help, in the torments of the stone, being taken to the quantity of three or four spoonfulls: which he saith is balsamus lithiasis merus."

W. C. B.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist, Cambridge. Part III. 1715-67. Edited, with Notes, by Robert F. Scott. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

THE Senior Bursar of St. John's has here continued the work which Prof. J. E. B. Mayor began in a manner worthy of his predecessor, and of a splendid foundation. We cannot speak, in fact, too highly of the great care and research which have gone to the elucidation of details in the careers of Johnians. The Register is one of bare names, but by the aid of various sources, including our own columns, parish registers, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and other collections known to specialists, a large mass of illuminating detail has been secured. When we add that the indexes are wonderfully complete, including one of counties, another of schools, and two of trades, in English and Latin respectively, it will be seen that the volume is a model of what such a thing should be.

This was an infructuous time in Cambridge history, and these admissions include no names of the highest mark; still they do not fail to interest

us a good deal. Looking for men associated with Johnson, we come across "Demosthenes" Taylor, the most silent man that the Doctor ever saw, yet one who could change, in the right company, from the laborious student to the festive companion with wonderful rapidity, left forty volumes of commonplace books, played cards well, and was an elegant carver. Soame Jenyns, a review of whose book on 'The Nature and Origin of Evil' brought Johnson repute, also wrote an 'Essay on Dancing,' famous in its day, and was by no means such a fool as the Doctor and Boswell made out. Johnson's "most exquisite critical essay" anywhere, as Boswell calls it, its victim and subject never forgave, writing a scurrilous epitaph on his reviewer many years later. Johnians of this time also were Dr. Heberden, who attended Johnson on his deathbed, and the satirist Churchill, whom Boswell defended against the charge of being a blockhead.

Many singular characters appear in these pages, and no one can fail to be struck with the cheerfulness and hilarity which is so frequently noted as a characteristic of these university men. From our own columns is quoted a curious account of the marriage of Robert Lamb, who wrote books on chess and the battle of Flodden, and selected a carrier's daughter he had not seen for many years as his spouse. She was to make herself known to him by walking down the street with a tea-caddy under her arm. She did so, but he was too absent-minded to be there, though he met and married her in due course through the intervention of an old Customs-House officer.

An odd forgotten worthy is Dr. John Brown, the author of 'Barbarossa,' a play for which Garrick wrote Prologue and Epilogue, and a book on the manners of the times which in 1757 went through seven editions. His reputation for organizing education was such that he was engaged to go to Russia by the Empress, and given 1,000*l.* for the journey, which his ill-health prevented. There were very serious people about in these days, too, such as the Hulse of various theological benefactions to the University, who left a will of nearly four hundred pages of closely written manuscript!

Next to Horne Tooke, on whom there are three pages of excellent notes, comes Stephen Fovargue, who in 1770 horsewhipped and kicked a "Jip," as Cole spells it. The Jip died, and Fovargue absconded to France, and played the violin in the streets of Paris as a beggar. Finally, in 1774 he returned "to Cambridge in long dirty ruffles, his hair tied up with a piece of pack-thread, and in a sailor's jacket, and yellow trousers," and was acquitted on the deposition of various doctors, as the college servant had been in ill-health for some time before being maltreated. What romance and adventure such careers, illuminated by the admirable collections of Cole, Nichols, and others, and the exemplary research of the editor of this Register, afford may be guessed from our quotations.

We wish that other great foundations of Oxford and Cambridge would imitate that of St. John the Evangelist in the zealous collection of materials growing every day harder to find.

Songs of the Vine, with a Medley for Maltworms.
Selected and edited by William G. Hutchinson.
(Bullen.)

THE percentage of this volume constitutes a voucher for its merits. Selected by Mr. Hutchinson, and published by Mr. Bullen, taste and judgment have

presided over its birth, and it is the most enjoyable work of its class to which the enlightened and sympathetic student may turn. Ale and beer songs we have in plenty; but we know not where else to point to so stimulating a collection of bacchanalian lyrics. Not only Mr. Bullen, but the late W. E. Henley has assisted in the task of selection. The opening poem consists of the immortal drinking-song assigned somewhat dubiously to Walter Mapes. From this, however, one or two stanzas, especially that beginning

Magis quam ecclesiam diligo tabernam,

disappear, a matter of which we do not complain, but for which we are sorry. Leigh Hunt's familiar translation is given. Much of this is good. Would not the following be a better rendering of the first stanza?—

In a tavern I propose to end my days a-drinking,
With the wine-stoup near my hand to seize when I
am sinking;
That celestial choirs may sing, sweet angel voices
linking,
God be merciful to one who drank well without
shrinking.

The credit of writing the famous "Back and side go bare" is withdrawn from Bishop Still; but the Rev. John Home, of 'Douglas' fame, is responsible for the praise of claret, and the Rev. John Blacklock, D.D., for that of punch, while Dean Aldrich is credited with the five excellent 'Reasons for Drinking.' Those who supply the remaining lyrics include Lyly, Shakespeare, Jonson, Herrick, Henry Vaughan, Congreve, Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Burns, Blake, Thackeray, and innumerable others, besides some few writers of later date. It is a fine collection, truly, almost the only really immortal lyric we fail to see being that concerning "All our men were very merry," which probably does not come into the scheme. A poem assigned to Thackeray, called 'Commanders of the Faithful,' we knew very many years ago in a different form. Permission has been obtained to insert Sir Theodore Martin's (or Aytoun's) 'Dirge of the Drinker.' We repeat that for those to whom bacchanalian chants appeal the volume will bring unending delight.

The Judicial Dictionary of Words and Phrases Judicially Interpreted. By F. Stroud. Second Edition. 3 vols. (Sweet & Maxwell.)

SINCE the appearance in 1880, from the same publishers, of the first edition, Stroud's 'Judicial Dictionary' has been enlarged to thrice its original size. This is due in part to the amplification of materials. The augmentation of size may, however, be taken as a proof of the utility of a work which is, in its way, unique, and has, as its author justly observes, neither predecessor nor rival. Its first and most obvious appeal is to lawyers, to the more intellectual and philosophical among whom it is indispensable. Its aims extend, however, far beyond this limited circle, since it is sought to make it "the authoritative Interpreter of the English of Affairs for the British Empire." Even here its utility does not end, and the philologist will do well to have it at his hand and consult it as a work independent of, even if supplementary to, accepted dictionaries. It is not a law lexicon, but a dictionary of words and phrases which have received interpretation by the judges. Not easy is it to convey to those who are unfamiliar

with the work an idea of its nature and methods. A basis is to be found in works such as Cowell's 'Interpreter' and the like, but the general mass of information is derived from decisions in the various courts. A preliminary 'Table of Cases' occupies over one hundred and twenty closely printed pages in double columns, to which a 'Table of Statutes' adds some fifty pages more, other lists of abbreviations bringing the preliminary matter up to two hundred and twenty pages. Sometimes the information given is purely legal, as when, under 'Cheese,' we are told, with a cross-reference to 'Margarine,' that what is known as cheese contains "no fat derived otherwise than from milk"; sometimes it seems arbitrary, as when we find, under 'Crew,' that "the crew does not always mean the whole crew." Sometimes, again, it is of widespread influence, as when we meet the many definitions of 'Crime.' Often it is technical, as under headings such as 'Negative Pregnant'; sometimes, again, the information supplied is virtually negative, as when we hear that "the word 'indecently' has no definite legal meaning," or learn that "'negligence' is not an affirmative word," but is "the absence of such care, skill, and diligence as it was the duty of the person to bring to the performance of the work which he is said not to have performed." Any work that facilitates reference, and in so doing saves time, is of extreme importance, and in this respect, as in others, the present book should be found in every library of reference, private as well as public.

The Collected Poems of Lord de Tabley. (Chapman & Hall.)

THESE collected poems of John Byrne Leicester Warren, third and last Lord de Tabley, are issued without any form of preface or introduction beyond an inserted slip to the effect that a single poem, entitled 'Orpheus in Hades,' is reprinted from the *Nineteenth Century* by permission of Mr. [Sir] James T. Knowles. They include, presumably, all that is found worthy of preservation in the volumes issued respectively in 1859 and 1862 under the pseudonym of George F. Preston, and in 1863 and 1868 under that of William Lancaster, the anonymously published tragedies of 'Philoctetes' and 'Orestes,' and the verses subsequently given (1873, 1876) under the writer's own name. Their reappearance has been preceded by that of selections, which would, it might have been supposed, have sufficed for the requirements of the average reader. There is, however, a class—with which we sympathize—which, if it is to have a poet at all, asks for him in his entirety, and to this the present volume appeals. Lord de Tabley's poems are the products of a thoughtful, highly cultivated, and richly endowed mind, which at its best rises near inspiration. They have been sadly overpraised by writers who should know better, but who may be pardoned, perhaps, the desire to find in the dead level of mediocrity of modern verse some promise of better things, and they owe something to unconscious imitation of the best models. The subjects are largely classical, but are not treated in the conventional manner. It is curious, indeed, to encounter a tragedy with the title of 'Orestes' containing no mention of Pylades, Agamemnon, Clytæmnestra, or Electra, and yet dealing with the slaying of a mother's paramour. In observation of nature Lord de Tabley is always at his best. Sometimes, as in 'The Nymph and the Hunter,' the subject of which is quasi-classical,

he shows a fervid imagination. His style is frequently too elaborate, but his book deserves, and will receive, a welcome. 'On a Portrait of Sir John Suckling' (p. 277) is an interesting poem. To it is appended a foot-note making a promise which is nowhere fulfilled.

The Cathedral Church of St. Patrick. By J. H. Bernard, D.D. (Bell & Sons.)

To "Bell's Cathedral Series" has been added a volume on the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, compiled by the Dean. In addition to the miscellaneous documents contained in the 'Dignitas Decani' which were used by Monck Mason in his 'History of St. Patrick's Cathedral,' the Patent Rolls and Papal Registers published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls have been laid under contribution, so that the volume is complete as regards historical information. In addition to illustrations from Monck Mason's monumental work, from Ware's 'Antiquities,' from Malton's 'Dublin,' and from Whitelaw's 'History of Dublin,' the work is enriched by photographic views, reissues of ancient prints, and reproductions of brasses, &c. A list of the Deans of St. Patrick's, from William FitzGuido in 1219 to the writer of the present volume, is appended. These, of course, comprise Philip Norris, 1457, excommunicated by Pope Eugenius IV.; William King, subsequently Archbishop; and Jonathan Swift. The bust of the last named in Carrara marble, presented in 1775 by a nephew of Alderman Faulkner, is also given. Swift's remains are buried in the nave. Of Stella, who is buried near Swift, the Dean says, "Her sad and strange history has never been fully revealed to the world, and her relations with the Dean [Swift] will, probably, always be a mystery."

How to Decipher and Study Old Documents. By E. E. Thoys (Mrs. John Hautenville Cope). (Stock.)

TEN years have elapsed since the appearance of Mrs. Cope's useful and well-arranged volume (see 8th S. iv. 160), and a second edition is now forthcoming. For the young student it is probably the most serviceable work in existence. The old introduction of Mr. Trice Martin is reproduced. In her preface the author answers the objection we advanced in our previous notice against her second chapter on handwriting, and insists that a careful study of every line and letter is useful, a statement we are prepared to accept. We had, indeed, no notion then, nor have we now, of censure, the book for its purpose being entitled to high praise. We hope Mrs. Cope will long continue her labours, and sometimes, as she has done previously, favour us with the results.

THE *Record of the Summer Excursions of the Upper Norwood Athenæum for 1903* is full of interest. The places visited include Clandon and Merrow, when Mr. Charles Wheeler, the chairman for the year, conducted. The manor of West Clandon dates back to Edward II. The house was imparked in 1521, and in the days of Charles I. enlarged and improved by Sir Richard Onslow. "The present mansion was built by Thomas, the second Earl, in 1731, from designs by Giacomo Leoni, a Venetian." The next ramble was to Warnham Court, Mr. Henry Virgoe being the leader. The manor was held by William de Saye in 1272. Its present possessor is Mr. Charles T. Lucas. The party afterwards visited the new

Christ's Hospital Schools at Horsham, erected at a cost of 300,000. The buildings contain "forty miles of hot-water pipes and ninety-eight miles of electric wires." Another place visited was Holmbury Camp, when Mr. T. H. Alexander read a paper. Mr. William Frederick Potter took the rambles to Bexley Heath and Crayford. Crayford Church is remarkable for its nave, which "has the very singular plan of a row of columns and arches down the centre, abutting against the chancel arch." Mr. W. T. Vincent, the antiquary, of Woolwich, informed Mr. Potter "that he believes the only other example of this kind in England is in the church at Grasmere, Westmoreland." At Bexley the Red House, erected by William Morris in 1859, was visited. It was of this house that Rossetti wrote in 1862, "Above all, I wish you could see the house Morris has built for himself in Kent. It is a most noble work in every way, and more a poem than a house, such as anything else could lead you to conceive, but an admirable place to live in, too." In another trip Mr. Frank E. Spiers conducted the last of his series of visits to Oxford. Mr. G. H. Quartermain's excursion was to Roydon and Nether Hall. Selsdon Park, as well as Redbourne and Hemel Hempstead, by the editors, form interesting papers, as also does 'Horton and Wraybury,' by Mr. Theophilus Pitt, who has been chosen as the future editor of the annual transactions, to succeed Mr. J. Stanley and Mr. W. F. Harradence, who have ably edited the 'Record' during the past eleven years. We cordially wish the new editor like success.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

All communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

STEER-HOPE ("Nelson's Signal").—See the authorities quoted at 8th S. xi. 405; xii. 9.

H. CECIL BULL.—"Kismet" equals fate. For "Facing the music" see the articles in 8th S. ix., x.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 18, col. 2, l. 15, for "voiz" read *voix*. P. 65, col. 1, l. 7 from foot, for "Janes" read *James*.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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Notes.

THE PLOUGHGANG AND OTHER MEASURES.

THE typical holding of English land in the eleventh and twelfth centuries was the yardland or virgate. It contained thirty acres, and was the fourth part of a hide. Now the words "yardland" and "virgate" mean primarily a rood or quarter of an acre.* But why should a holding of thirty acres have been called a rood? The answer is that a rood of land was the area of the "message" which belonged to a holding of thirty acres, and was the measure thereof. When men said that X was the holder of a "yard" or "rood" of land they usually meant that he was the possessor of an arable holding which

* This was proved by Prof. Maitland in 'Domesday Book and Beyond,' pp. 384-5. See also 'Customals of Battle Abbey' (Camden Soc.), p. 124, where we have "vij acras et dimidium et una virgata," and similar entries. Mr. NICHOLSON, in an excellent article on 'Verge and Yard' (9th S. vii. 281), says it is "probable that *vergye* [=virgate] as a quarter-acre having acquired the sense of a quarter, this term latinized would also be applied to the quarter of the hide." Mr. Round ('Feudal England,' 1895, p. 108) has also suggested that *virgata* may have acquired the sense of "quarter." But if that were so the latinized oxgang must also have acquired the sense of an eighth, and the latinized ploughgang must have acquired the sense of a half.

was measured by a rood of "message," the area of the message being to the arable holding as 1 to 120. Of course a man might hold an actual rood and no more, but the context of surveys usually enables us to distinguish between the rood which was the measure of a larger holding and the rood which was an actual quarter of an acre. I have taken the virgate first because it was the typical holding, and because the equivalent word "rood" can be more easily understood than "bovate" or "oxgang."

I have already, in the form of a table,* summarized my theory that every bovate of fifteen acres was measured by half a rood of message; that every virgate of thirty acres was measured by a rood of message; that every half-hide, or carucate,† was measured by two roods or half an acre of message; and that every hide or casate‡ of a hundred and twenty acres was measured by an acre of message. If, then, virgate means primarily a rood of land, bovate should mean half a rood, carucate should mean two roods, and casate should mean an acre. Let us take these words in numerical order, and inquire whether this supposition is well founded.

1. Seeing that the holder of a virgate was called a yardling, and the holder of a bovate a half-yardling,§ it is probable that if virgate originally meant rood, bovate meant half-rood. There are indications that it did so. The English term for the late Latin *bovata* or *bovaga* was oxgang,|| oxegan(g)dale, or oskin, and this quantity of land was loosely regarded in the seventeenth century as a holding not of fifteen acres, but as a piece of

* 9th S. vi. 304.

† Relying on well-known authorities, I have hitherto regarded the hide and the carucate as equivalent terms. The fact that the carucate was really only half a hide in no way affects my tables. It is often described as containing sixty acres.

‡ "Men are beginning to speak of manents, *casates*, tributaries 'of land' much as they would speak of acres or perches of land" (Maitland, *ut supra*, p. 359).

§ "Isti subscripti dicuntur half-erdlinges" ('Customals of Battle Abbey,' p. 77), "Yherdlinges.....customarii" (*ibid.*, p. 42). The yardling is sometimes called *virgarius* or *virgatarius*. Half-tofts, as well as tofts, are often mentioned in old surveys: "in uno tofto et dimidio" ('Coucher Book of Selby,' i. 322). We have also "medietatem capitalis mansi," half a capital measure (*ibid.*, ii. 274). When a message, or a toft, had not been partitioned, but remained in its original condition, it was described as a whole message or toft, and it is from this source that we get the word "all" which usually begins the "parcels" of modern deeds. The Latin word was *totum*.

|| "*Bovata*, a *hoxgangyn lond*"; "*bovaga*, a *noxgang*" (Wright-Wülcker 'Vocab.').

land containing half an acre, or as much land as two oxen could plough in a day.* It was also regarded as so much land as a team of oxen could plough in a day.† If we look at the word *oxgang* closely we shall find that *gang* translates the Latin *actus*, and that the *oxgang* (ox-path) was the path which a pair of oxen traversed as they walked from one end of a piece of land to the other. It is a mistake to associate the *oxgang* with a single ox, for the ox never ploughed singly, and Hexham in his 'Nether-Dutch Dictionary' was right in associating it with a pair of oxen, but wrong in associating it with half an acre. He ought to have said "half a rood." Sir Henry Spelman (1562-1643) defines the *oxgang* as "so much land as suffices for the path or *actus* of an ox..... But we understand it to refer to yoked oxen."‡ These authorities, late and imperfect as their statements are, are very useful in showing us that the *bovate* or *oxgang* was primarily not a piece of land containing fifteen acres, but a small fraction of that quantity. Hence a strong presumption is raised that originally it was half a rood.

2. The *carucate* was originally a piece of land which contained two roods, being the double of the *virgate*. Its English name was *ploughland*, *ploughgang*, or *plowlode* (plough journey), and it was also known simply as "plough" (A.-S. *plōg*), or a "plough of land."§ It appears in an 'Inquisitio' from which a portion of Domesday Book was compiled that the *carucate* was originally a piece of land containing two roods. In at least four places we read in this 'Inquisitio' of churches which held so

* "An Ofgang of land, *Soo veel landts als twee Ossen aen't jock gebonden, op eenen dagh konnen ploegen, ofte een bunder landts.*" "Bunder landts, half an acre of land, so much as two oxen can plough in a day" (Hexham's Nether-Dutch Dictionary, 1675). In 1275 we have "pro relevio unius bovate duarum acrarum" ('Wakefield Court Rolls,' i. 62).

† Note in Best's 'Farming Book,' 1641 (Surtees Soc., p. 128).

‡ 'Glossarium,' 1687, p. 440. Cf. "*Actus, anes wænes gangweg. Uia, twegra wæna gangweg*" (Wright-Wülcker 'Vocab.'). In Lancashire the *oxgang* was known as *oxegan(g)dale*, i.e. *oxgang* portion. By an undated charter John de Croyton granted to Richard de Edesford "totam meam oxegandale in Sydalith cum suis pertinenciis, et totam terram meam ad septem piscium, et totam meam oxegandale in Swyncroft cum suis pertinenciis, et totam meam oxegandale in le Westwong cum pertinenciis suis." The rent reserved was one obolus, payable at Christmas ('Coucher Book of Whalley,' Chetham Soc., p. 1128).

§ "A plohe of land, *carucata*" ('Catholicon Anglicum').

many acres and a *carucate*, or so many acres and half a *carucate*.* Here the *carucate* is a measure which contains less than an acre, and, seeing that the rood is described in Domesday Book as *virgata*,† the *carucate* must have contained two roods. The author of the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' dated 1440, is careful to show us the two meanings which the equivalent word *ploughland* had in his time. It means, he says, (a) a *carucate*, and (b) a *juger*, or as much land as a plough may till in a day.‡ Instead of *juger* he might have said two roods, but *jugerum* was the best Latin word he could think of. Obviously the lesser *ploughland* was a measure of the greater.

These three units of measurement, the *carucate*, the *virgate*, and the *bovate*, exhaust the plough team. The *caruca* was the plough, and these units obtained their names from the space or breadth which groups of oxen, when yoked to a plough, occupied in the field. To get the breadth of the several strips or portions of the acre forming the *bovate*, *virgate*, and *carucate* respectively, we have to ascertain the space in which a pair of oxen can stand abreast. Roughly, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 feet. Doubling the lesser number, we get a rod of fifteen feet as the length of the yoke to which two pairs of oxen, standing abreast, could be attached. This rod§ or *virga* is the breadth of the *virgate* or rood. Half the rod is the "gangway" or *actus* in which a pair of oxen, standing abreast, could plough. The *carucate* takes its name from the full team of eight oxen.|| If the eight oxen ploughed abreast they would, taking the rod as fifteen feet in length, occupy a breadth of thirty feet, and this would be the theoretical breadth of the *carucate*. In practice they ploughed four abreast, but the breadth

* "Ecclesia de Berkinges, de lxxxiii acris liberæ terræ et j carucata et lij acris prati." "Ecclesia de Dereham, de xxx acris liberæ [terrae] et j carucata." "Ecclesia de Torp, de xij acris liberæ terræ et dimidia carucata." "Ecclesia de Warinagesete, de xvj acris et dimidia carucata" (Hamilton's 'Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrig,' p. 255, index). Domesday Book (ii. 284b) has, under Weringheseta, "Ecclesia xvj acrarum et dimidia car[ucata]."

† "In Staintone habuit Jalf 5 bovatas terræ et 14 acras terræ et unam virgatum ad geldum" (Domesday Book, i. 364, cited by Maitland, *ut supra*, p. 384).

‡ "Plowlond, *carrucata*." "Plowlond, þat a plow may tyll on a day, *jugerum*."

§ In the Wright-Wülcker 'Vocab.,' 737, 21, we have "*virgata*, a rodlande."

|| Mr. Round ('Feudal England,' p. 35) has proved by a comparison between the 'Inquisitio' and Domesday Book that the *carucate* was related to eight oxen.

of the carucate rests on the assumption that they ploughed eight abreast.

S. O. ADDY.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRST EDITION OF HORACE.

THE first edition of the works of Horace has neither imprint nor date, but it is believed to have been printed in Venice; an approximate date can, however, be assigned to it, because an edition of the 'De Vita Solitaria' of St. Basil, printed in the same type, bears the date 1471. The types may be recognized by the e of the lower case; in this letter the horizontal stroke is extended considerably beyond the loop. There are several books in the same types, viz., Basilus, 'De Vita Solitaria,' 1471; Donatus, 'De Barbarismo'; Plutarchus, 'Apophthegmata'; Florus, 'Epitome'; a Lucan; Lodovico Bruni, 'La Prima Guerra Punica'; and there may be others.

The printer of this *editio princeps* had another peculiarity: he was not contented with placing the word "Finis" at the end of the book; he also puts it at the end of each part, and the reason is supposed to be that they might be sold separately; but be this as it may, the binders, having no signatures to guide them, have bound the four parts in all kinds of different ways. This printer makes the same use of the word "Finis" in the edition of Plutarch's 'Apophthegmata.' In the Grenville copy in the British Museum the arrangement of the four parts, each of which ends with the word "Finis," is as follows:—

Part I. fol. 1a, "Quinti Oratii Flacci Car | minum Liber Primus."

Fol. 18b, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Car | minum Liber Secundus."

Fol. 30a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Car | minum Liber Tertius."

Fol. 50a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Ser | monum [misprint for Carminum] Liber Quartus."

Fol. 61b, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Epodos."

Fol. 74a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Carmen Seculare."

Fol. 75b, "finis"; then four lines as follows:

Hoc quicunque dedit Venusini carmen Horatii:
Et studio formis correctum effinxit in istis
Vivat & æterno sic nomine sæcula uincat
Omnia: ceu nunquam numeris abolebitur auctor.

Part II. fol. 76a, "Quinti Oratii Flacci Sermonum | Liber Primus."

Fol. 96a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Ser | monum Liber Secundus."

Fol. 117a, "finis."

Part III. fol. 118a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Poetria [sic]."

Fol. 127a, "finis."

Part IV. fol. 128a, "Quinti Oratii Flacci Epi | stolarum Liber Primus."

Fol. 147b, "Quinti Oratii Flacci Episto | larum Liber Secundus."

Fol. 157a, "Finis."

In the copy in the King's Library, British Museum, the arrangement is in this manner:

Part I. fol. 1a, "Quinti Oratii Flacci Sermonum | Liber Primus."

Fol. 21a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Ser | monum Liber Secundus."

Fol. 42a, "finis."

Part II. fol. 43a, "Quinti Oratii Flacci Epi | stolarum Liber Primus."

Fol. 62b, "Quinti Oratii Flacci Episto | larum Liber Secundus."

Fol. 72a, "finis."

Part III. fol. 73a, "Quinti Oratii Flacci Car | minum Liber Primus."

Fol. 90b, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Car | minum Liber Secundus."

Fol. 102a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Car | minum Liber Tertius."

Fol. 122a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Ser | monum [for Carminum] Liber Quartus."

Fol. 133b, "Quinti Oracii Flacci Epodos."

Part IV. fol. 142, 151, first and last leaves of the 'Ars Poetica,' wanting.

Fol. 156a, "Quinti Oracii Flacci | Carmen Seculare."

Fol. 157b, "Finis."

Signor Pasquale Castorina, in a pamphlet entitled 'Intorno ad una Prima Edizione di Q. Orazio Flacco Cenni Bibliografici,' published at Catania in 1887, describes a copy in the Biblioteca Universitaria di Catania, in which the four parts are arranged thus: Part I., 'Epistolæ'; Part II., 'Ars Poetica'; Part III., 'Sermones'; Part IV., 'Carmina, 'Epodes,' 'Carmen,' 'Carmen Sæculare.' This edition is supposed to have been printed at Venice, because some copies contain a border which is found nowhere else, Vindelinius de Spira being one of the printers who used it. The watermarks, the cardinal's hat, pair of shears, and the column (the arms of the Colonna family), occur also in St. Augustine's 'De Civitate Dei,' printed by Joannes and Vindelinius de Spira in 1470.

This edition is interesting from a literary as well as from a typographical point of view. In the Epistles, bk. ii. ep. ii. l. 140, there is an extraordinary reading: the words *per vim mentis* read "pretium mentis." I give the complete sentence:—

"Pol me occidistis, amici,
Non servastis," ait, "cui sic extorta voluptas,
Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error."

The first edition reads:—

"Pol me occidistis, amici,
 Non servastis," ait, "cui sic extorta voluptas,
 Et demptus pretium mentis gratissimus error."

This edition is also remarkable as containing the eight spurious lines at the commencement of the tenth satire of the first book; they are said not to appear again till 1691, when they occur in the edition printed at Paris, "in usum Delphini," with notes by L. Desprez. They read thus:—

(L)Veili quam sis mendosus teste Catone
 Defensore tuo pernicam qui male factos
 Emendare parat versus hoc lenius ille
 Est quo vir melior; longe subtilior illo
 Qui multum puer & loris et funibus udis
 Exhortatus ut esset opem quis ferre potius
 Antiquis posset contra fastidia nostra
 Grammaticorum equitū doctissimus [ut] redeam illuc.

S. J. ALDRICH.

New Southgate.

NATHANAEL CARPENTER'S 'GEOGRAPHY DELINEATED,' 1625.

(See *ante*, p. 22.)

CARPENTER informs us he was born in Devonshire. His pride in his native county was not only pardonable, but justifiable. When he recalls her worthies he rises to a degree of enthusiastic and dignified eloquence quite inspiring. The following is well worthy of being remembered (book ii. p. 261):—

"Neither can it be stiled our reproach, but glory, to draw our off-spring from such an Aire which produceth wits as eminent as the Mountaines, approaching farre nearer to Heauen in Excellency, then the other in hight transcend the Valleyes. Wherein can any Province of Great Brittain challenge precedency before vs? Should any deny vs the reputation of Arts and Learning; the pious Ghosts of Iewell, Raynolds, and Hooker, would rise vp in opposition; whom the World knowes so valiantly to haue displayed their Banners in defence of our Church and Religion. Should they exclude vs from the reputation of knowledge in State and politick affaires? who hath not acquainted himselfe with the name of Sr William Petre our famous Benefactor, whose desert chose him chief Secretarie to three Princes of famous memorie? Who hath not known or read of that prodigie of wit and fortune Sr Walter Rawleigh, a man vnfortunate in nothing els but the greatnes of his wit & advancement? whose eminent worth was such, both in Domestick Policie, Forreigne Expeditions, and Discoveries, Arts and Literature, both Pratick and Contemplatiue, which might seeme at once to conquer both Example and Imitation. For valour and chivalrous Designes by Sea, who reads not without admiration of the Acts of Sr Francis Drake, who thought the circuit of this Earthly Globe too litle for his generous and magnanimous Ambition? Of Sr Richard Grenvill, who vndertaking with so great a disadvantage, so strong an Enemy; yet with an vndaunted Spirit made his Honour legible in the wounds of the proud Spaniard: and at last triumphed more in his owne honourable Death, then the other in his base

conquest? Of Sr Humfrey Gilbert, Sr Richard Hawkins, Davies, Frobisher, and Capt. Parker, with many others of worth, note & estimation, whose names liue with the Ocean?"

Then there is another type of character not less worthy of honourable remembrance. I may mention that Hakewill in his 'Apologie,' 1635, refers to Sir Thomas Bodley as "my honoured Kinsman" (book ii. p. 262):—

"Should I speake of Generous Magnificence and Favour of Learning, shewed by Heroicall Spirits in the general Munificence extended to our whole University; what Age or Place can giue a Parallel to renowned Bodley, whose name carries more persuasion then the tongue of the wisest Oratour? His magnificent Bounty, which shewed it selfe so extraordinarily transcendent, aswell in erection of his Famous Library, which he (as another Ptolomy) so richly furnisht, as other munificent Largesses, exhibited to our English Athens, was yet farther crowned by his wise choice, as proceeding from one, who being both a great Scholler, and a prudent Statist, knew as well how to direct as bestow his liberality."

The next extract includes the name of Dr. George Hakewill. Here we have contemporary testimony to the personal worth of the man. The "Pious Monument" referred to by Carpenter was, no doubt, the chapel which Hakewill built and gave to Exeter College. His 'Apologie' was first published in 1627; but as I have already expressed my opinion of it in these pages, I shall say nothing further on that point. I may, however, take this opportunity of recording a curious expression used by Hakewill, which I should not have expected him to employ, and which, I believe, was a colloquialism circulating more among the common people. Speaking in his 'Apologie' of the testimony in favour of John Fust as the inventor of printing, Hakewill goes on to say that the author cited "in truth shewes good cards for it" (p. 317), in plain English, that he assigns good reasons for what he states. I remember only one other example of the phrase, and that in the fine old comedy of 'Nobody and Somebody,' 1606, where one of the characters, a clownish fellow, employs it in the same sense as Hakewill does: "My M[aster] hath good cards on his side, Ile warrant him" (sig. H 4 verso). Here is the passage from Carpenter (book ii. p. 262):—

"If Founders and Benefactours of priuate Colleges may find place in this Catalogue of Worthies, the sweet hiue and receptacle of our Westerne wits can produce in honour of our Country a famous Stapledon Bishop of Excester, and worthy Founder of Exon Colledge: whose large bounty was afterward seconded (next to Edm. Stafford Bishop of Sarum, a Westerne Man) by the pious charge and liberality of Mr. Iohn Peryam, Sr Iohn Acland, & very lately by Mr. Dr. Hakewill, whose worthy Entomium, I (though vnwillingly) leaue out, lest I

should seeme rather to flatter then commend his Worth. But what needes he my poore mention? His learned works published to the World, & his Pious Monument bestowed on our House, speake in silence more then I can vtter out of the highest pitch of Invention."

Nor does our author forget to include in his list of Devonshire worthies the name of William Browne, author of 'Britannia's Pastorals,' the first part of which belongs to 1613. Carpenter was evidently a personal friend of his (book ii. p. 264):—

".....the blazoning of whom to the life, especially the last [Poets], I had rather leaue to my worthy friend Mr. W. Browne; who as he hath already honoured his countrie in his elegant and sweete 'Pastoralls,' so questionles will easily bee intreated a litle farther to grace it, by drawing out the line of his Poeticke Ancesters, beginning in Iosephus Iscanus, and ending in himselfe."

Our author falls very flat indeed when he passes from prose to verse. In a metrical effort of some 104 lines, "My Mother Oxford" is supposed to be the speaker, reproaching him for being so devoted to the interests of his native county, and anything more wooden or colourless could scarcely be imagined. He concludes the piece thus (book ii. p. 269):—

Or if thy nature with constraint, descends
Below her owne delight, to practick endes;
Rise with my morning Phœbus, slight the West,
Till furrowed Age inuite thee to thy rest.
And then perchance, thy Earth which seldome gauē
Thee Aire to breath, will lend thy Corps a graue.
Soone the last trumpet will be heard to sound,
And of thy load Ease the Deuonian ground.
Meane time if any gentle swaine come by,
To view the marble where thy ashes ly,
He may vpon that stone in fewer yeares,
Engrauē an Epitaph with fretting teares,
Then make mens frozen hearts with all his cries
Drink in a drop from his distilling eyes:
Yet will I promise thy neglected bones
A firmer monument then speechles stones,
And when I pine with age, and wits with rust,
Seraphick Angells shall preserue thy dust,
And all good men acknowledge shall with me
Thou lou'st thy Country, when shee hateth thee.

To this fanciful complaint of his Alma Mater Carpenter replies in the same form, and the 116 lines he devotes to his address are almost worse than those which have gone before.

On the famous line in Hamlet's soliloquy (there are analogous expressions in 'Richard III.')

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all—
a curious comment may be found in this work of Carpenter's (book ii. p. 284):—

"Whence grew the vsuall Proverbe amongst profane Ruffians; that *conscience makes cowards*. But this (as I said) is meere accidentall: For asmuch as nothing spurres out a true resolution more then a *good conscience*, and a true touch of religion: witness the holy Martyrs of the Church

of all ages, whose valour and constancie hath out-gone all heathen presidents."

I should note that the italics are Carpenter's own. Whether he had Hamlet's line in view when he wrote the above can only be a matter of conjecture. I give the extract for what it is worth.

Since the foregoing was written a perfect copy of the edition of 1625 has come into my hands. I find on collation that the poem 'To my Booke' is common to both the first and second editions. A. S.

PIG AND KILL-PIG: THE AMERICAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.—If the following verses, written in a contemporary hand on a sheet of foolscap, which I have found among some old papers in my possession, have not been published, they may be thought worthy, in spite of their crudity, of preservation in your columns:—

"When on a trestle pig was laid,
And a sad squealing sure it made;
Kill-pig stood by, with knife and steel:
Die quiet, can't you? Why d' you squeal?
Have I not fed you with my pease,
And now for trifles with these
Will you rebel? Brimful of victual,
Won't you be cut and kill'd a little?"

To whom thus piggy in reply:—

'How can you think I'll quiet lie,
And that for pease my life I'll barter?'

'Then, piggy, you must shew your charter,
How you're exempted more than others,
Else go to pot, like all your brothers.'

"Pig struggles.

'Help, neighbours, help! This pig's so strong
I find I cannot hold him long.

Help, neighbours! I can't keep him under.

Where are ye all? See, by your blunder

He's gone and broke the cords asunder.'

"Exit pig, and Kill-pig after him with a knife."

Endorsed: "Verses on the Situation of England and America in the year 1779, in which England is describ'd by Kill-pig, and America by Pig." J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

BOSHAM'S INN, ALDWYCH.—The ancient name of Aldwych having been judiciously revived by the London County Council as the official designation of the crescent which finishes off the southern end of the new thoroughfare connecting Holborn and the Strand, it becomes of interest to trace the early history of the locality. In the days of King Richard II. one of the principal inhabitants of the district was John Bosham, citizen and mercer, who in 1378 served as one of the Sheriffs of the City of London. In 5 Richard II. (1381) John Walssh, of London, goldsmith, and Margaret his wife, conveyed on two separate occasions to John Bosham, of

London, mercer, and Felicia his wife, premises in "Kentissheton," and in the parish of St. Clement Danes, without the Bar of the New Temple, and St. Giles of the Lepers, without the Bar of the Old Temple. In the following year John Spirstoke and Margaret his wife conveyed to John Bosham and his wife premises in the same parishes ('Calendar of Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex,' ed. Hardy and Page, i. 157). On these broad lands John Bosham built himself a lordly residence, which was known as Bosham's Inn, and was probably situated on or near the spot on which Drury House was afterwards built. He died in 1393, his wife Felicia having predeceased him. By his will, which was dated London, 8 October, 1393, and proved 25 March following, he directed his rents and tenements in the parishes of St. Michael "de Bassyngeshaugh" and St. Pancras, and in "Sevenhodlane" in the parish of St. Laurence in Old Jewry, to be sold by his executors, and the proceeds devoted to pious and charitable uses for the good of his soul, the soul of Felicia his late wife, and others ('Calendar of Wills, Court of Husting, London,' ed. Sharpe, i. 308). The records of St. Paul's Cathedral give some further information with regard to this property.

In 3 Hen. IV. (1401) there was recorded an acquittance from William Causton and John Purchas, vicars of St. Paul's, and guardians of the light of the chapel of St. Mary in the New Work in that church, to the executors of the will of John Bosham, citizen and mercer of London, for one year's rent for a new garden by the great inn of the said John Bosham in Aldewich without the Bar of the Old Temple, in the street that leads to the Hospital of St. Giles (Hist. MSS. Com. App. Ninth Report, p. 52a). Three years later another acquittance of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's is recorded, for rent issuing from a new garden lately belonging to John Bosham, adjoining his great inn "in Aldewych extra la Temple Barre," on which three houses formerly stood (*ibid.*, p. 7a). The name of the place did not die with its owner. Mr. H. R. Plomer, in a paper entitled 'Some Notes about the Cantlowe Family' in the *Home Counties Magazine* for January, 1904, p. 43, cites a deed in the Public Record Office (Ancient Deeds, C. 3154), by which in 20 Henry IV. (1441) Sir Robert Hungerford and others demised to Sir William Estefeld, Henry Frowyk, William Melreth, John Olney, and William Cantelowe, all of them mercers, their meadow adjoining their messuage called "Bosammesynne" on the

west, and their land called "Clementesynne mede" on the north; reserving a sufficient footpath for their servants to go by the said meadow from the gate of the said messuage towards London. It is possible the records of the Mercers' Company might throw some further light upon this property and its later owners.
W. F. PRIDEAUX.

CHARLES BERNARD GIBSON. — On looking in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' I was surprised not to find the name of the Rev. Charles Bernard Gibson. The following is some account of him. He was minister at Mallow, co. Cork, under the Irish Evangelical Society, 1834-56; chaplain to Presbyterian convicts of Spike Island, Cork Harbour; lecturer of St. John's, Hoxton; chaplain to Shoreditch Workhouse; and author of the following publications:—

- The Last Earl of Desmond. 1854. 2 vols.
- Life among Convicts. 1863.
- Historical Portraits of Irish Chieftains and Anglo-Norman Knights. 1871.
- Philosophy, Science, and Revelation. 1874.
- Beyond the Orange River. 1884.
- Dearforgil, an Historical Novel.
- History of the County and City of Cork. 1863. 2 vols.

The last is sufficient to perpetuate his fame and to establish his worth. He died 12 August, 1885, aged seventy-seven, in London.

The above facts are to be found in the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society of July to September, 1903.

W. DEVEREUX.

RELICS OF ST. GREGORY THE GREAT.—As the thirteen-hundredth anniversary of this great apostle of the English is rapidly approaching, a note on this subject will not be deemed out of place.

MR. WARD, under the heading "The Consul of God" (*ante*, p. 32), says: "In 729 Gregory, who had been buried in the atrium of St. Peter's, was translated within the church." By the "atrium," in this connexion, is meant, I suppose, the portico, *i.e.*, that portion of the arcade running round the atrium which immediately adjoined the church. This portico was a favourite burying-place of the Popes from the time of St. Leo the Great. Is MR. WARD right as to the date? Neither Hare ('Walks in Rome,' ii. 187) nor Fr. Barnes ('St. Peter in Rome,' second edition, p. 267) knows of any translation before that effected by Gregory IV. about 840. Hare says that the remains of the saint were then removed "to a magnificent tomb in the church, with panels of silver and golden mosaics"; but as a matter of fact, as Fr. Barnes says, the translation was to a position under the high

altar of the neighbouring basilica of St. Andrew, built by St. Symmachus in 498, which basilica afterwards became known as St. Gregory's. There the relics remained till Pius II. (Pope 1458-64) transferred them to the altar of St. Andrew at the eastern end of the northernmost aisle of St. Peter's. This altar remained till the reign of Paul V. (1604-21), when it was destroyed, and the relics were removed to the Capella Clementina, lately completed, where they now rest under the altar on the right. Mrs. Oliphant ('Makers of Modern Rome,' second edition, p. 180) ignores all these translations.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

J. TURIN, FRENCH CLOCKMAKER.—Will any reader kindly tell me when a French clock-maker named J. Turin lived, and whether the firm still exists?

EVELYN WELLINGTON.

Wonston, Micheldever.

"**TWENTY THOUSAND RUFFIANS.**"—What historian was it who described the Normans who came over with the Conqueror as "twenty (?) thousand ruffians"? Was it Freeman, and was it "twenty"? I should be grateful if any one would give me the actual words or a reference to where I can find them.

R. A. H.

JOHN GORDON AND ZOFFANY.—In Chambers's 'History of Norfolk' it is stated that the Rev. William Gordon possessed several pictures collected by John Gordon, who figured in Zoffany's picture of the Gallery of Florence. Mr. Gordon, however, does not figure in the key-plate of the picture as exhibited in the British Institution of 1814. Who was John Gordon? J. M. BULLOCH.

HUDDERSFIELD HISTORY.—I am engaged in compiling a family history, but have met with an obstacle which stops further progress. About 1768 two persons were married in Huddersfield parish church. At their death they were interred in Buxton Road Old Methodist Chapelyard, Huddersfield. This chapel was taken down about 1837, the gravestones were destroyed, and, to make matters still worse, the registers are missing, not being in the possession of the chapel authorities or at Somerset House. I desire

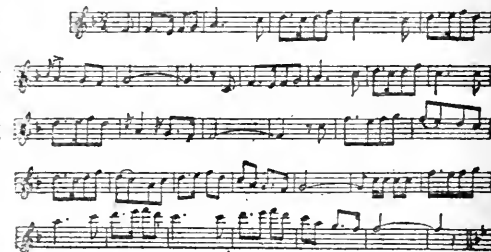
to ascertain the date of the death of these two persons and their age. Is there any means that can be taken to accomplish this?

C. X. V.

COURT POSTS UNDER STUART KINGS.—Can any reader inform me what were the duties of persons holding the following posts; also in what rank of life the holders would be?—Marshal of the Hall to James I. Yeoman of the Privy Chamber to James I. Yeoman de lesh to James I. Page and Yeoman of the Bedchamber to Charles I. Is there any equivalent to these posts in the Court to-day?

SUSSEX.

COMPOSER AND ORIGIN OF AIR.—I am desirous of ascertaining the name, composer, and origin of an air, the first portion of which is as follows:—



W. MOORE.

DOLORES, MUSICAL COMPOSER.—I should like to know whether the musical composer who wrote under the name of "Dolores" was her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. MOORE.

SON OF NAPOLEON I.—Had Napoleon an illegitimate son at St. Helena? The *Times* of 27 May, 1886, quoting the *San Francisco World*, tells an extraordinary story about the death in San Francisco, in the previous April, of a person calling himself "Gordon Bonaparte," who was alleged to be the natural son of Napoleon by an English housekeeper who had been sent out to St. Helena. She afterwards returned to London, and married a watchmaker named Gordon, who adopted the child. What truth is there in this story? A Theodore Gordon, a watchmaker, who edited the *Horological Magazine*, and was associated with Vulliamy, had, I believe, a natural son. I wonder if this is the watchmaker referred to. Gordon Bonaparte is said to have had a remarkable likeness to his putative father.

J. M. B

"**GIMERRO.**"—What animal is indicated in the following extract from Joseph Baretti's 'Account of the Manners and Customs of

Italy, 1768? Baretto seems to have been a truthful person. He no doubt believed what he told his readers:—

“It will not be improper to say something of the gimerroi, as I find that no travel-writer, of the many I have read, has ever mentioned them, and that they are but little known even to those of my English friends who delight in various and extensive reading. A gimerro is an animal born of a horse and a cow; or of a bull and a mare; or of an ass and a cow. The two first sorts are generally as large as the largest mules, and the third somewhat smaller.....Of the two first sorts I have seen hundreds, especially at Demont, a fortress in the Alps (about ten miles above the town of Cuneo) that was much talked of during the last war between the French and the Piedmontese. There many of these gimerros were used, chiefly in carrying stones and sand up to the fortress that was then a-building on a high rocky hill. Of the third species I rode upon one from Savona to Acqui so late as the year 1765.”—Vol. ii. p. 282.

K. P. D. E.

NICHOLAS FERRAR: HIS ‘HARMONIES.’—Capt. Acland-Troyte read, on 26 January, 1888, to the Society of Antiquaries a most interesting paper on these ‘Harmonies,’ and at its close expressed a hope that the result of his paper would be the discovery of the original MS. of the first ‘Harmony,’ prepared by the community at Little Gidding for their own use in 1630. Was his wish fulfilled? If so, where is the volume now? As the paper was written nearly twenty years ago, some of the ‘Harmonies’ then in private hands may now have passed into public collections.

Where are the ‘Harmonies’ then owned by Capt. Acland-Troyte; Miss Heming, of Hillingdon Hill, Uxbridge; Lord Arthur Hervey, formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells; Capt. Gausson, of Brookman’s Park, Hatfield?

I assume those then belonging to Lords Salisbury and Normanton are still at Hatfield and Somerley respectively. If not, where are they? Have the ‘Harmonies’ made for George Herbert, Lord Wharton, and Dr. Jackson been discovered?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

“THE ETERNAL FEMININE.”—When did this phrase become current among English writers? Dr. Murray does not quote it under “eternal,” but under “feminine” he gives a reference to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 16 June, 1892. I fancy it was in vogue before that date. It is, of course, borrowed from the French, but whether it was invented or not by Théophile Gautier I cannot say. That writer makes use of it in the masterly essay on Baudelaire which was prefixed to the definitive edition of ‘*Les Fleurs du Mal*,’ 1868, p. 35. He italicizes the phrase:—

“Diverses figures de femme paraissent au fond des poésies de Baudelaire, les unes voilées, les autres demi-nues, mais sans qu’on puisse leur attribuer un nom. Ce sont plutôt des types que des personnes. Elles représentent l’éternel féminin, et l’amour que le poète exprime pour elles est l’amour et non pas un amour, car nous avons vu que dans sa théorie il n’admettait pas la passion individuelle, la trouvant trop crue, trop familière, et trop violente.”

Perhaps some correspondent may be able to say if Gautier was the author of the phrase. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

[Surely the origin of the phrase is found in the last words of ‘Faust,’ Part II.; an invocation to the Virgin Mary:—

Das Ewig-Weibliche
Zieht uns hinan.

It may well have been conveyed straight from Goethe to English without coming through the French.]

WOLFE.—I should like to know what regiments General J. Wolfe, the conqueror of Canada, was in. The ‘Annual Register,’ 1759, p. 281, refers to Kingsley’s, but very vaguely.

R. B. B.

[Wolfe’s first commission was as second lieutenant, 3 November, 1741, in his father’s regiment of marines, then known as the 44th Foot. On 27 March, 1742, he became ensign in the 12th Foot (Duroure’s). He was with his regiment at Dettingen; adjutant, 2 July, and lieutenant, 14 July, 1743. On 3 June, 1744, captain 4th Foot (Barrel’s); 12 June, 1745, brigade-major. On the staff at Culloden. In January, 1746/7, brigade-major in Moradant’s brigade; wounded at Laeffelt. On 5 January, 1748/9, major in 20th Foot (Lord George Sackville’s); on 20 March, 1749/50, lieutenant-colonel. On 7 February, 1757, Quartermaster-General in Ireland. In 1758 commanded a brigade in America, and during his absence there was made colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the 20th, then converted into a separate regiment, the 67th. For further particulars consult ‘D.N.B.’]

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE.—When did children first act publicly for the entertainment of children? Was the fashion of so doing set in Gilbert and Sullivan opera, or by a French company of children which, I believe, came to England a little before?

NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

Garrick Club.

[Children, of course, acted in Shakespeare’s time. See the references in ‘Hamlet’ to “an airy of children, little eyases,” II. ii. 355, supposed to indicate the children of Paul’s or of the Chapel. In ‘Jack Drum’s Entertainment; or, Pasquil and Katherine,’ 1601, one reads:—

I saw the children of Powles last night,
And troth they pleased me pretty, pretty well;
The apes, in time, will do it handsomely.]

BUCKINGHAM HALL, OR COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—Can you kindly help me to find any contemporary, or early, accounts of the

buildings of this house other than those referred to in Willis and Clark's 'Architectural History of the University'?

E. K. PURNELL.

Wellington College, Berks.

MORTIMER.—Hugh de Mortimer, son of Robert Mortimer, of Burford, by his wife Margaret de Say, is said to have had a son named Elias. Where can I find information about this Elias Mortimer, his parentage and his progeny?

H. M. BATSON.

Hoe Benham, Newbury.

CHRISTABELLA TYRRELL.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly tell me the years in which Christabella, daughter of Sir John Tyrrell, Bart., married her first two husbands, John Knap and John Pigott, of Doddershall, Bucks? She married thirdly, 28 January, 1754, Richard, sixth Viscount Saye and Sele, and died *s.p.* 1789, aged ninety-four years.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

KIPPLES.—What is known of this family, prominent in and about Glasgow during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? and where can allusions to and records of its past and present members (if any) be found? If the surname is early or middle Scots, what may have been its meaning?

J. G. C.

PSALTER AND LATIN MS.—Oliver ('Monasticon,' Dio. Exon.) mentions a Psalter existing at Ugbrooke which formerly belonged to St. Andrew's Priory at Tywardreath, in Cornwall. Has any facsimile of this MS. or of any part of it been published? and, if so, by whom? Also has the fifteenth-century Latin MS. preserved at Wardour, containing the obits of the brethren, homilies, Usuard's 'Martyrologium,' &c., been published in facsimile or otherwise, and by whom?

YGREC.

'RECOMMENDED TO MERCY.'—Some years ago I read a novel with, I think, the title 'Recommended to Mercy.' Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly help me to trace the author, with a view of renewing my acquaintance with the book? I have not now the slightest idea of the name of the author (the story may have been anonymous), but fancy the heroine was a village maiden named Rosaline or Rosalind.

EDWARD LATHAM.

[It is by Mrs. Houston.]

CARVED STONE.—Can you tell me what is probably the origin of an old carved stone in a manor house built in 1602 on the site of a previous house? Over the front door is a stone about ten inches square, which may run back into the hall; at the angle is an

incised pattern resembling those of very early crosses, so-called Runic, such as those at Rainsbury or Cirencester, or it may perhaps be a pattern of a thirteenth-century coffin-lid with incised floreated cross, but seems roughly done for this.

MRS. HUNTLEY.

COL. THOMAS COOPER.—Can any one give the pedigree of the Cooper family of Haseley, in Oxfordshire, and any information that would connect Col. Thomas Cooper, M.P. for Oxford, with this family, and also with the Coopers of Bengeworth?

ARTHUR L. COOPER.

TORCH AND TAPER.—What was the actual difference between the torches and tapers mentioned in ancient wills? Robert Balser, of Whitstable (1511), requests that

"two torches be bought, price 10s., to burn about me on the day of my burying and afterwards to remain to the church. Also four tapers of wax of 2lbs. each to burn about my hearse, at burial, month's mind," &c.

Robert Withiott, of Faversham (1512), left a bequest "to the maintenance of the torches and tapers belonging to the Bachelors of Faversham." Was a torch made of different substance from a taper, or was it only a large candle?

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

Replies.

LAMB, COLERIDGE, AND MR. MAY.

(10th S. i. 61.)

WHEN I wrote the note headed as above I little thought that the theory I was advancing (*viz.*, that May, whose name occurs in Lamb's earliest extant letter to Coleridge, was none other than the Boniface of the "Salutation" Tavern) had ever occurred before to anybody—still less that it had been previously ventilated in this journal. Now, however, I find that, in a query headed "Salutation" Tavern, Newgate Street, published 21 April, 1900 (9th S. v. 315), MR. J. A. RUTTER had already broached the question of identity. Great wits jump. For years past I have held the opinion expressed in my note published on 23 January. The fact—only now brought to my knowledge—that it is approved by so profound and accomplished a student of Lamb as MR. RUTTER is universally acknowledged to be will, I feel confident, serve to commend it to the readers of 'N. & Q.' far more powerfully than any words of mine could do.

In one particular I find my note of 23 January is inaccurate. I say there that

the curious story of the offer of entertainment made to Coleridge by mine host of the "Salutation" rests on the sole authority of Joseph Cottle. This is not so. In Allsop's 'Letters, Conversations, &c., of S. T. Coleridge' we find the following confirmation of Cottle's tale:—

"You should have seen him twenty years ago," said he [Lamb], with one of his sweet smiles, "when he was with me at the "Cat and Salutation" in Newgate Market.....Such were his extraordinary powers, that when it was time for him to go and be married, the landlord entreated his stay, and offered him free quarters if he would only talk."

Allsop's accuracy, of course, is by no means unimpeachable. Thus he tells us (p. 116) that "Coleridge accused Lamb of having caused the Sonnet to Lord Stanhope to be reinserted in the joint volume ['Poems,' by Coleridge, Lamb, and Lloyd, 1797] published at Bristol." This is simply impossible; Lamb had absolutely nothing to do with the printing of the 'Poems' of 1797; and we know from another source that it was Cottle (that "fool of a publisher"), and not Lamb, that Coleridge blamed in this matter. Again, the story which Allsop tells of the circumstances under which Lamb wrote the 'Old Familiar Faces' is absurd. Allsop here clearly confounds the writing of the 'Old Familiar Faces' with the inditing of the letter to Coleridge containing the famous 'Theses quedam Theologicæ,' six months later (June, 1798). Still there must, I think, be some foundation in fact for the story of Lamb's conversation about Coleridge, which Allsop here (p. 110) reports in terms so distinct. Mr. J. A. RUTTER, to whom I am indebted for pointing out the error in my note of 23 January, suggests that an offer of free bed and board was actually made to Coleridge, but made by the landlord of the "Angel" in Butcher Hall Street (whither Coleridge had migrated from the "Salutation"), not by William May, of the Newgate Street tavern; and this is, most likely, what actually occurred. At all events, by adopting Mr. RUTTER's suggestion, we, in a measure, save the credit of the two witnesses—Joseph Cottle and Thomas Allsop—without any disparagement to the theory which identifies May of Letter I. with mine host of the "Salutation and Cat."

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

"CHAPERONED BY HER FATHER" (9th S. xii. 245, 370, 431; 10th S. i. 54, 92).—I am not concerned as to whether "chaperon" or "escort" is the better word, but I think that all of us who contribute what we can to 'N. & Q.' are concerned about that courtesy without which the journal cannot work smoothly. If

I remember rightly, it was stated in the editorial article on the Jubilee of 'N. & Q.' that in the early days of the paper there was much doubt as to whether it would be possible to allow communications to appear anonymously, lest correspondents, sheltered by concealment of their names, should be discourteous. You, Mr. Editor, I think, declared that that presentation of anonymous signatures had given rise to no difficulties.

At the penultimate reference appears a reply signed SIMPLICISSIMUS. In it the writer refers to his earlier reply at 9th S. xii. 370. The matter of the question and replies is interesting and worth discussion—discussion in the ordinary, the courteous, manner of 'N. & Q.' Both replies appear to me to be lacking in that respect. In order that I may show that I am not writing down a suddenly formed opinion, I may mention that I made a note at the time that the reply at 9th S. xii. 370 was discourteous.

I find in my notes a similar memorandum concerning a reply (9th S. xii. 194) *s.v.* 'The English Dialect Dictionary,' to which you, Mr. Editor, appended a mild remonstrance. This reply was signed F. J. C.

Some other fairly recent examples could be quoted, even some signed with real names, but I have given enough for my purpose. I believe that most of the objectionably worded replies are anonymous.

I have been a humble contributor to our paper for nearly twenty years. Perhaps I may be allowed to suggest that discourtesy is out of place amongst those who write for 'N. & Q.,' and contrary to your and your correspondents' desires. Many of us who give our little contributions to the paper have found that it forms for us an introduction to each other, almost a bond of friendship. This is very pleasant, and I, for one, am very unwilling that any discourtesy should tend to weaken this bond. Surely, if a correspondent knows, or thinks that he knows, more than another, he should be satisfied by giving his knowledge without trying to hurt the feelings of him to whose suggestions or beliefs he does not consent.

I write to deprecate a growing tendency to acrimonious disputation in 'N. & Q.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[We hope that the tendency is not growing.]

SHAKESPEARE'S "VIRTUE OF NECESSITY" (10th S. i. 8, 76).—This phrase Shakespeare adapted, I think, from Sidney's 'Arcadia.' On p. 138, recto, ed. 1590, it occurs as follows: "learning vertue of necessity."

On this same page may also be found two other passages afterwards made famous by

the dramatist. Sidney says, "O the cowardise of a guilty conscience," rendered by Shakespeare "Thus conscience does make cowards of us all" ('Hamlet,' III. i. 83); while Sidney's "a popular licence is indeed the many-headed tyranny" is changed to "Stuck not to call us the many-headed multitude" ('Cor.,' II. iii. 18).

New York.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.

EMMET AND DE FONTENAY LETTERS (9th S. xii. 308; 10th S. i. 52).—I wish to thank MISS L. I. GUINEY for her reply to my query; but the letters I desire to trace are not the three printed in Dr. Emmet's book, but the rest of this correspondence. The letters were together until thirty years ago, when their last known owner died. It is possible that some reader of 'N. & Q.' in France may be able to furnish a clue. Letters of R. Emmet are rare. Only nine have been traced, and until lately but five were known. The late Sir Bernard Burke showed Dr. Emmet in Dublin Castle a box of documents relating to the Emmet family which were seized in 1798 and 1803. Dr. Emmet was not allowed to see the contents. In 1886 he got permission to examine them, but the box could not then be found.

FRANCESCA.

IPSWICH APPRENTICE BOOKS (10th S. i. 41).—In reply to numerous inquiries, I may state that the apprentices whose names appear in these books fall under the following counties: Suffolk, 345; Essex, 19; Norfolk, 18; Northumberland, 16; Yorkshire, 5; Cambridgeshire, 3; Durham, Sussex, and Middlesex, 2 each; Beds, Wilts, Leicester, Derby, Devon, Lincs, Rutland, Shropshire, Surrey, Westmorland, and Kent, 1 each; making a total of 423.

M. B. HUTCHINSON.

37, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich.

'MEMOIRS OF A STOMACH' (10th S. i. 27, 57), by a Minister of the Interior, was written by Sir James Eyre, at one time Mayor of Hereford, and a medical practitioner in that city. The object of the book was, I believe, mainly to vaunt the properties of oxide of silver in the treatment of stomach disorders. He eventually went to London, and, I think, died there. When the Duke of Clarence became King William IV., he refused to carry out the plan which had been adopted by his predecessors, viz., to knight the mayors of the chief cities of England, but would only knight two. The two selected were George Drinkwater, Mayor of Liverpool, and Dr. Eyre, Mayor of Hereford. This incident gave occasion to Abernethy to suggest to a corpulent patient, who consulted him as to his

internal minister, that he should constantly keep in mind the names of the two mayors the king had just knighted—Eyre and Drinkwater.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Norwich.

WERDEN ABBEY (10th S. i. 67).—The Benedictine Abbey at Werden (not Werdens), on the river Ruhr, was founded A.D. 802 by St. Ludger, a Frisian priest, who lies buried in the old church. The monastery buildings are now used as a State prison. When I visited the abbey about ten years ago, I tried to procure a history of it, but failed. An account of the antiquities found in the neighbourhood was then in preparation, I was told. Your correspondent might apply to Mr. G. D. Baedeker, bookseller, 11, Burgstrasse, Essen, Rhenish Westphalia.

L. L. K.

"CLYSE" (9th S. xii. 486).—In 'Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly in Somersetshire,' by James Jennings, I find, p. 30: "Clize, s. A place or drain for the discharge of water, regulated by a valve or door, which permits a free egress, but no ingress to water." This work was published in 1825, and carries the use of the word back more than half a century further than MR. DODGSON'S letter in the *Spectator*, 1882. The word is in general use in the moors of Somerset, in the drainage of which the clyse plays an important part.

C. T.

"PAPERS" (9th S. xii. 387; 10th S. i. 18, 53).—The following passage comes from 'De Jure Maritimo et Navali,' by Charles Molloy ('D.N.B.,' xxxviii. 130), London, 1676, bk. ii. chap. ii. sect. 9, and relates to the duties of a master of a ship:—

"He must not carry any counterfeit Cocquets or other fictitious and colourable Ship Papers to involve the Goods of the Innocent with the Nocent."

H. C.

THE "SHIP" HOTEL AT GREENWICH (9th S. xii. 306, 375, 415, 431).—As one of the oldest natives of Greenwich, I may perhaps be regarded as an authority for local information. The original "Ship" Tavern stood at the eastern end of the spot now occupied by the pier, and in proximity to the Drawdock at the river end of Friar's Road, running southward out of Romney Road, between the Hospital and the Infirmary. This road led into a little square in which were three or four public-houses, one of them "The Chest of Chatham," another "The Red Lion," and another "The Crown and Anchor." All this has been changed—Friar's Road, Brew-

house Lane, and the east end of Fisher's Lane have been taken in by the Hospital and Infirmary grounds. ROBERT PARKER.

JOHN DENMAN (9th S. xii. 447).—The Rev. John Denman, M.A. Linc. Coll. Oxon., was vicar of Knottingley, Yorks, in 1852.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

GLOWWORM OR FIREFLY (10th S. i. 47).—See Mrs. Hemans's poem 'The Better Land':

Is it where the flow'r of the orange blous,
And the fireflies dance thro' the myrtle boughs?

Also Southey's 'Madoc,' ed. 1853, part ii. p. 219 (with long note, p. 353):—

She beckon'd and descended, and drew out
From underneath her vest a cage, or net
It rather might be call'd, so fine the twigs
Which knit it, where, confined, two fireflies gave
Their lustre. By that light did Madoc first
Behold the features of his lovely guide.

In Kirby and Spence's 'Introduction to Entomology,' 1856, p. 506, it is remarked that the brilliant nocturnal spectacle presented by these insects to the inhabitants of the countries where they abound cannot be better described than in the language of Southey, who has thus related its first effect upon the British visitors of the New World:—

Sorrowing we beheld
The night come on; but soon did night display
More wonders than it veild: innumerable tribes
From the wood-cover swarm'd, and darkness made
Their beauties visible: one while they stream'd
A bright blue radiance upon flowers that closed
Their gorgeous colours from the eye of day;
Now, motionless and dark, eluded search,
Self-shrouded; and anon, starring the sky,
Rose like a shower of fire.

But Southey "confounds the firefly of St. Domingo (*Elater noctilucus*) with a quite different insect, the lantern-fly (*Fulgora lanternaria*) of Madame Merian" (p. 507, Kirby and Spence). Madame Merian painted one of these insects by its own light.

And for night-tapers crop their [*i.e.*, the glowworms'] waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes.

Ibid., p. 513.

Tasteful illumination of the night,
Bright scattered, twinkling star of spangled earth;
Hail to the nameless coloured dark-and-light,
The witching nurse of thy illumined birth.

John Clare's sonnet 'To the Glowworm.'

Shelley somewhere ['To a Skylark'] has:—

Like a glowworm golden, in a dell of dew,
Scattering unbeholden its aerial blue [hne]
Among the flowers and grass that [which] screen it
from the view.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

There is in *All the Year Round* of 24 October, 1863, a poem entitled 'The Glowworm,' which

well deserves being reprinted. I do not at present call to mind any English verses on the firefly, except those referred to by the Editor. This must be due to my own ignorance. It is highly improbable that these beautiful creatures should not have attracted the attention of other poets than those named.

It may be well to draw attention to the fact that Italian peasants think "the fireflies dancing above the ripening wheat are so many tiny living lamps of the sanctuary, lit in honour of its future consecration, and thus offering their anticipatory service of adoration" (*Dublin Review*, October, 1897, p. 490).

The Malays have a belief that the blood of murdered men turns into fireflies. See 'Malay Magic,' 329, quoted in *Folk lore*, June, 1902, p. 150n. EDWARD PEACOCK.

There is a poem entitled 'The Glowworm,' translated from Vincent Bourne's Latin, by a poet named Cowper. WALTER W. SKEAT.

The following was in a small collection of children's school-songs in daily use in the practising school of the Chester Diocesan Training College about sixty years ago:—

Once a little boy was straying
Through the woody lanes at night,
And he there its light displaying
Saw a pretty glowworm bright.

He a moment stood to wonder
What could shed such dazzling light.
Then some green leaves hid it under,
And took home this glowworm bright.

Thus through life we see with sorrow
Hopes which seem so bright to-night
Fade and die upon the morrow,
Like this pretty glowworm bright.

E. CLARK.

4, Lorne Street, Chester.

A poem by Lowell called 'The Lesson' draws a grand moral from the firefly in rebuke of human self-sufficiency.

C. B. HOLINSWORTH.

"ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME" (10th S. i. 48).—So far as I know, this is not strictly an English proverb, but merely a translation of the French one "Tout chemin mène à Rome,"* or the Italian "Tutte le strade conducono a Roma";† and it seems to me only natural that we should go to Italy for the origin of the phrase.

* Some authorities derive the word *chemin* from the Italian.

† The equivalent English proverb seems to be "There are more ways to the wood than one"; Scottish, "There are mae ways to the wood nor aen."

The figurative sense in which it is generally used, if not in Italy (I cannot say), at all events in England and France, is that there are many ways of reaching the same end or of attaining the same object. La Fontaine applies the proverb in the fable (bk. xii.) of 'Le Juge Arbitre,' &c., of which I give the opening lines:—

Trois saints, également jaloux de leur salut,
Portés d'un même esprit, tendaient à même but.
Ils s'y prenent tous trois par des routes diverses:
Tous chemins vont à Rome; ainsi nos concurrents
Crurent pouvoir choisir des sentiers différents.

EDWARD LATHAM.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL sends a similar reply.]

VENISON IN SUMMER (10th S. i. 47).—Thomas Cogan, in 'The Haven of Health,' 1588, chap. cxxxvi., writing of venison, mentions that, whether it be of red deer or fallow, it maketh ill juice, and is hard of digestion, and that the best way is to drown it in wine:—

"And concerning redde Deere, Simeon Sethi writeth, That Stagges in the summer season eat vipers and serpents, whereby their flesh is made venomous and noysome, and therefore it is no wise to be eaten. Yet M. Eliot thinketh the flesh of fallowe Deere is more unwholesome and unpleasant than of red Deere."

Robert Lovell, in the 'History of Animals and Minerals,' 1661, writes of the buck, Dama:—

"When young and in season they are a wholesome Meat, Having no bad juyce of themselves; when old its dry, too cold and full of grosse humours. But it may be corrected by Butter, Pepper, and Salt."

There is a very full account of the various uses to which parts of the body of the hart, Cervus, can be applied, and with some extraordinary results. He mentions:—

"The bezar stone, or *lachryma cervi Agric.* resisteth poyson: They are produced by [the Hart] standing in the water up to the neck, after their devouring of Serpents, which they doe to coole themselves, not daring to drink; these tears falling into the water, congeale, and are thence taken by those, that doe observe them, the quantity is as that of a walnut."

After nearly two pages of further information on the qualities of the intestines, &c., the chapter finishes in the following manner, in which it will be seen there is a reason for the swallowing of serpents:—

"Some say they live 3600 yeares. There noise is unpleasant. They have friendship with the heath-cock; but *enmity* to the Eagle, Vulture, Serpent, Dogges, Tiger, Ram, and noise of Foxes: to the Artichock, Rosewood and red Feathers, &c. They love their young and Music."

I presume, on the assumption that like cures like, the bezar stone, which is said by

Lovell to be made "of poyson and a certaine herb: of a crass terren matter," is used by advice of Garzias for helping the bites of vipers and serpents. HERBERT SOUTHAM. Shrewsbury.

HERBERT SPENCER ON BILLIARDS (10th S. i. 48).—I met Mr. Herbert Spencer some three or four years ago in a country house where he was staying; and on our hostess inviting him to join her in a game of billiards, he answered that he should be delighted, but that he was too old. He added, "You know I used to be very fond of billiards, and, *à propos* of that, they tell a malicious story of me." He then repeated the story in much the same words as quoted by your correspondent, adding, with some warmth, that there was no foundation for it whatever, and that his personal friends knew that it was not like him to make any such remarks. He went on to say that, though he had contradicted it often, he knew it was still repeated, and he feared that it would be circulated after his death. C. R.

DOWNING FAMILY (10th S. i. 44).—It is curious that DR. STEVENS should not have been able to find any record of so well-known a person as Mr. A. G. Fullerton. He had property in the north of Ireland, was for a time in the Guards, and resided for much of his life in France. His wife (a daughter of the first Earl Granville), Lady Georgiana Fullerton, was well known both as a writer and for her works of benevolence. Both Mr. Fullerton and his wife were Catholics, and resided towards the close of their lives at Bournemouth. R. B. Upton.

ASH: PLACE-NAME (9th S. xii. 106, 211, 291, 373; 10th S. i. 72).—I am willing to admit that Asham may be explained as "a homestead among ashes"; but I would still say that this cannot always be inferred. The original may have been *Æscan-hām*, "the home of *Æsca*"; and it is difficult to decide unless you find a spelling you can depend upon. The parallels suggested are to the point. The name *Æsca* occurs in Kemble, 'Cod. Dipl.,' ii. 74, l. 12.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

PROF. SKEAT possibly misread my note *re* Lasham village. I did not say trees lived in homes, but that the village was a homestead in or amongst ash trees—and why not? as DR. G. KRUEGER (Berlin) says. There is ample evidence of the Saxons having settlements in the district. The next hamlet to Lasham is Bentworth (Saxon), and within

easy distance are the well-known villages of the Meons (Jutes). Certainly the Normans called Lasham Esseham. Esse is Norman for ash, and why the Normans should so call the place, unless ash trees were there, it is difficult to imagine. There was, until of late years, standing at the parting of the ways at Lasham a fine ash tree, the possible descendant of another tree. The latter may well have been a Saxon sacred tree (*vide* Green's 'Short Hist.'). There are other features of this village which point to its Saxon origin.

A suggested origin of the village name has been *ley*, A.-S. meadow, but this is hardly feasible, as at the Domesday survey one acre only is mentioned as meadow.

Guildford.

FRANK LASHAM.

EARLIEST PLAYBILL (10th S. i. 28, 71).—At 1st S. x. 99 is a contribution 'Supposed Early Playbill,' which carefully examines a copy of one with a full cast of Drury Lane, dated 8 April, 1663, and given in J. Payne Collier's 'History of Dramatic Poetry' (vol. iii. p. 384), and pronounces it to be spurious, while incidentally it notes that it was not usual for playbills to bear the date of the year until as late as 1767. Dutton Cook, in his collection of essays 'A Book of the Play,' under the heading 'A Bill of the Play,' gives Payne Collier's authority likewise for asserting that printed announcements of the piece to be performed were "certainly common prior to the year 1563." But were they?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

NIGHTCAPS (9th S. xi. 489; xii. 55, 176).—In Simes's 'Military Medley,' 1768, and in his 'Military Guide,' 1772, a list is given of 'Things necessary for a Gentleman to be furnished with upon obtaining his first Commission.' The list includes "three pillow cases; six linen night caps, and two yarn." A 'Scheme for an Ensign's Constant Experience' is also given, and it provides for "two Night Caps a week.....Hair Powder, Pomatum.....Soldier to dress Hair."

An interesting instance of a temporary discontinuance of powdering the hair occurred at the beginning of the siege of Gibraltar:—

"Orders were issued for the troops to mount guard with their hair unpowdered; a circumstance trifling in appearance, but which our situation afterwards proved to be of great importance; and which evinced our Governor's great attention, and prudent foresight, in the arrangement of the stores."—'Drinkwater,' first edition, p. 58.

Fine flour had been used for the purpose, and now it was reserved for food for the garrison.

In the 'Life of Lord Hill,' p. 36, we read:

"In those days of all-prevailing powder and pomatum, Sir John Moore had actually dared the innovation of a crop, and appeared unfizzled and unflooured upon parade.....It was not till the arrival of Sir John Moore from Stockholm in 1808 that an order reached his troops to cut off their queues. It was dated 24 July, and gave universal delight.... The tails were kept till all were docked, when, by a signal, the whole were hove overboard with three cheers."

W. S.

GLASS MANUFACTURE (9th S. xii. 428, 515; 10th S. i. 51).—About 1881 my late father sold a small piece of property, including a house, situated near Cleobury Mortimer, in the county of Salop, and this was called Glass-house Green. There is another piece of property adjoining, which in a deed dated 22 May, 1810, is described as being at the Glass-house Green, which seems to imply that the name was used not only for the one piece of property, but for some adjoining land. I cannot ascertain, though I have made inquiries from one of the oldest inhabitants of Cleobury, that any one ever knew of glass manufactured in the neighbourhood.

H. SOUTHAM.

Shrewsbury.

"PRIOR TO"=BEFORE (9th S. xii. 66, 154, 312).—DR. KRUEGER is too modest, for, in addition to his other qualifications, he is—foreigner though he be—English in his knowledge of the English language, and therefore entitled to utter his opinions on matters affecting it. However, though he refrains from passing formal judgment on "prior to" and "previous to," I infer that when he draws attention to the equally anomalous expressions "preparatory to" and "owing to," he holds them all to be grammatically indefensible and to be avoided both in speaking and writing. To call these phrases, to which might be added "antecedent to," "anticipatory to," and "preliminary to," with others of the same kidney, adverbs, shows amazing ignorance of the nature of that part of speech, and affords ample excuse for Horne Tooke's sarcastic page, where he writes:—

"And Servius (to whom learning has great obligations) advances something which almost justifies you for calling this class, what you lately termed it, the common sink and repository of all heterogeneous, unknown corruptions. For, he says,—*Omnis pars orationis, quando desinit esse quod est, migrat in Adverbium*. I think I can translate Servius intelligibly. Every word, *quando desinit esse quod est*, when a Grammarian knows not what to make of it, *migrat in Adverbium*, he calls an Adverb."—'Divisions of Purley,' vol. i. p. 430 (London, 1829).

But the writer is here dealing with single words, and not with double monstrosities such as those we are considering. If he had been told that a comparative adjective, used absolutely, like *prior*, followed by the preposition *to*, was an adverb, immense would have been his astonishment, and very violent the language of his condemnation. And yet that is what we are told by the compilers of the 'Century Dictionary,' whose labours I do not wish to undervalue. Perhaps they, seeing it was a prepositional phrase, based their assertion on what Ben Jonson says in chap. xxi. of his 'English Grammar': "Prepositions are also a peculiar kind of adverbs, and ought to be referred hither." But that masculine genius, in this case, would have called the one word an adjective and the other a preposition, but never the two together either preposition or adverb.

DR. KRUEGER singles out one of the ugliest and absurdest of these neologisms, which he justly declares to be "a disgustingly lengthy thing." Here is an example, taken from one of the best magazines of the day, and the oldest:—

"The king, *preparatory* to causing them to be trampled to death by elephants in the hippodrome, ordered Herno, their keeper, to dose them the day before with frankincense and undiluted wine."
—*Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1903, p. 13.

Who were dosed—the victims or the elephants? Such a monstrous way of saying *before* makes one think that the ancient proverb, which Horace had in mind, should be reversed, and that it was not the parturient mountain which gave birth to a mouse, but that the "wee, sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous beastie," in her portentous and unparalleled travail, did the other thing: Parturiant *mures*; nascetur ridiculus *mons*! I do not credit the writer of the interesting article from which I quote with originating this lumbering phrase; it was used before his time, though this is the only instance I have at hand.

All these inhorn expressions, which one cannot call "vulgarisms," because they never came from the mouth of the people, seem to have crawled into being after "prior to" made its appearance, which happened somewhere between the years 1830 and 1840, as I think I can show. Of course, a few instances of its employment may be produced before that date, but the writers doubtless fancied they were using a comparative adjective in a perfectly legitimate manner, as in the example from Sir John Hawkins (9th S. xii. 66).

In my search for the phrase in its present absolute sense, I have looked through Hazlitt's 'Table Talk' (1821), Lamb's 'Essays of

Elia' (1823), Coleridge's 'Table Talk' (1835), Dickens's 'Pickwick' (1836), Carlyle's 'French Revolution' (1837), Thackeray's 'Paris Sketch-Book' (1840), and have only found one example, which is contained in Lamb's 'Vision of Horns,' where he writes:—

"But [they] were thought to have antedated their good men's titles, by certain liberties they had indulged themselves in, prior to the ceremony."

But it was not until after John Poole's clever and most amusing book 'Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians' was published in 1839 that the phrase began to push its way into notice. There are three examples of its use in this volume, the first of which shows it to be of theatrical origin. It will be remembered that Poole was the author of the comedy 'Paul Pry' and other pieces, and there can be no doubt that he is ridiculing the inflated language of playbills in that of 'The Hatchet of Horror; or, the Massacred Milkmaid,' of which this is a sample:—

"To be preceded by an occasional Address, to be spoken by Miss Julia Wriggles. Prior to which, the favourite Broad-Sword Hornpipe, by Miss Julia Wriggles."—P. 156, ed. 1860.

I may observe that on the foregoing page we have "previous to," the whole gamut of *before* and *after* being exhausted in this piece in a most ludicrous fashion. At the foot of p. 186 there is the following note:—

"The five chapters in this volume, upon the Little Pedlington theatricals, were written prior to the month of April, 1837."

An extract from the "Life of Captain Pomponius Nix, by Felix Hoppy, Esq., M.C.," contains the last example:—

"Toiling with unweari'd step through the mouldering archives of Little Pedlington, I find mention of the name of Nix (sometimes written Nyx, sometimes Nicks) as far back as the early part of the reign of our third George, or, in other words, about thirty years prior to the close of the eighteenth century."—P. 283.

Not long after the publication of this book, we find the expression in Edgar Allan Poe's 'Adventure of one Hans Pfaall,' where it is written:—

"At twenty minutes before nine o'clock—that is to say, a short time prior to my closing up the mouth of the chamber—the mercury attained its limit, or ran down in the barometer, which, as I mentioned before, was one of an extended construction."

Mr. Augustine Birrell is a great admirer of Cardinal Newman's style, and has perhaps been led to adopt the phrase after reading the 'Apologia pro Vita Sua,' which appeared in 1864. But I hope I shall be excused if I say that that famous work would have been

better than it is, did it not contain two examples of this faulty locution:—

"In my University Sermons there is a series of discussions upon the subject of Faith and Reason; these again were the tentative commencement of a grave and necessary work, viz., an inquiry into the ultimate basis of religious faith, prior to the distinction into Creeds."—P. 73 (Longmans, 1890).

"It seemed to me as if he [Keble] ever felt happier, when he could speak or act under some such primary or external sanction; and could use argument mainly as a means of recommending or explaining what had claims on his reception prior to proof."—P. 290.

I doubt whether this expression occurs in Newman's earlier writings, and excuse it here on the score of haste and age, for he was over sixty when the 'Apologia' was composed in a few weeks, and doubtless was more absorbed in his matter than in his language. Since the publication of this book, "prior to" has become the darling of the minor writers of the press, who scorn the homely word *before*, bequeathed to us by our fathers. Hence we are told that "Mr. Chamberlain is spending his vacation, prior to entering upon his promised campaign in the autumn, at his residence, Highbury."

I quote from a provincial newspaper in which I have read the quotidian history of the world during the last twenty-five years. But I have seen the phrase in the *Athenæum*, and more than once, *horresco referens!* in 'N. & Q.' but not used editorially, so to speak, in either case. It is rampant, saltant, visible, audible everywhere. Over the shop-front is the epigraph, "Great Sale prior to Removal," or, perhaps, "Genuine Sale previous to retiring from Business." Edwin says to Angelina, "Dearest, prior to our being married we must have our house in apple-pie order," and the fond creature, whose knowledge of grammar is scanty, smiles approval, and is proud of her lover, who is going to bear all the expense without troubling her old father, who has other daughters besides herself. Therefore she accepts and adopts "prior to" as the equivalent of *before*, and in due course, after (posterior to) the ceremony, when her pretty babe is cooing on her knee, she will try to make it utter, "semi-hiante labello," what cannot be called swearing, but is certainly "bad language." And so it comes to pass that violations of grammar, which a servile spirit of imitation adopts, at last supersede proper and idiomatic forms of expression (Marsh's 'Lectures on the English Language,' London, 1863, p. 460).

Mr. JAMES PLATT in his admirable notes in these pages shows how we have borrowed words from every tribe and people, which,

falling into the stream of our speech, have been polished and rounded and made a part of its bed; but these ugly neologisms float on the surface like "snags" on the Mississippi, to which the wary boatman gives a wide berth, for he knows they are dangerous.

JOHN T. CURRY.

FROST AND ITS FORMS (10th S. i. 67).—As M. L. B. has fruitlessly searched many volumes, one is tempted to suggest a reference being made to the remarks on frost forms by the late James Glaisher, F.R.S., also those by M. Guillemin in his (two) works on the forces of nature, and to the *Proceedings* of the Royal Meteorological Society (of which an index volume exists).

R. B.

Upton.

The beauty of the frosted pane is due to the predominant form of the ice-crystals deposited. Why that should be hexagonal is naturally beyond human ken; but, given minute crystals, their electrical properties are assumed to account for their method of growth. The frond-like appearance is, of course, not unique. It may be imitated by evaporating some solutions, and this operation, when watched under the microscope, is full of interest, for the curious deliberation and method evinced, and the plant-like forms which frequently result, lend the process, in many cases, a most deceptive air of being organic.

J. DORMER.

CAPSICUM (9th S. xii. 449; 10th S. i. 73).—MAJOR THORNE GEORGE says: "Surely 'chillies' and the powder produced by crushing the dried pods were known to Rome in the time of the Cæsars," but unfortunately he does not state under what name. According to all botanists the *Capsicum annuum* was unknown in Europe before the discovery of America; but I am open to conviction.

L. L. K.

EUCHRE (9th S. xii. 484; 10th S. i. 13, 77).—I must knock another imaginary derivation on the head. The joker is not used in the game of euchre (which is correctly described in the 'H.E.D.'), but only in a particular variation, which was certainly not invented till after 1870, or perhaps even 1875. The employment of an extra card as a master card appears to have been introduced about the same time into the game of poker, but in neither game was it first known as the joker. In euchre it was called "the imperial trump" or "the best bower"; in poker, "mistigris." The card used was the blank

card which accompanied a pack of cards, and I have always understood that a firm of American cardmakers, finding that their customers made use of the blank card instead of immediately throwing it away, imprinted thereon their device of a jester, and from this circumstance the card came to be known as the joker. I cannot find any reference to the word *joker* before 1880. I remember being shown such cards as a novelty about 1878.

F. JESSEL.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Works of Thomas Nashe. Edited by Ronald B. McKerrow. Vol. I. (Bullen.)

A BOOK to the student of Tudor literature greater than a reissue of the works of Thomas Nashe is scarcely to be hoped until Mr. Bullen gives us his long-meditated and long-postponed edition of Beaumont and Fletcher. Though not to be counted among the most potent spirits of the Elizabethan epoch, Nashe is an interesting and, considering his brief life, a fairly voluminous writer, and is closely connected with the literary development of his period. Best known as a controversialist and a satirist, he is entitled to a place among poets and dramatists, and is one of the most vivacious chroniclers of the follies and fantasies of his day. In their original shape his works are all rare and costly. Some of them have been reprinted in more or less expensive forms. Others are included in the publications of the first Shakespeare Society and in the eminently valuable and scholarly collections of Prof. Arber. In the "Huth Library," meantime, Dr. Grosart gave the whole of Nashe's works that could, in his judgment, be set before a modern public. Like almost all Grosart's publications, the issue of Nashe was in a very limited edition, and is seldom to be found except in important libraries. It occupies six volumes, and is, as we can abundantly testify, a work of much interest.

The present handsome and attractive reprint will be in four volumes, of which three will be occupied by text, with the addition of prefatory notes chiefly bibliographical, while the fourth will be occupied with a memoir, notes, and a glossary, the last named indispensable in the case of Nashe. Beginning with 'The Anatomie of Absurditie,' the first volume contains 'A Covntercvffe given to Martin Jvnior,' 'The Retvrne of Pasquill,' 'The First Parte of Pasquill's Apologie,' 'Pierce Penilesse, his Sypplication to the Divell,' 'Strange Newes,' &c., and 'The Terrors of the Night.' Many of these belong to the famous Martin Marprelate controversy. 'Pierce Penilesse' is, perhaps, the best known of Nashe's works, and is full of autobiographical revelations. There are, indeed, few works of the writer that do not reveal the abject state in which he lived, bowed down by poverty and disease, and unable to preserve the esteem or patronage of those whom his wit attracted.

The edition is in all respects critical, the various readings being supplied at the foot of the page, and facsimile lithographs being given from copies in

public or private libraries. Nothing that can contribute to the advantage or delight of the reader is wanting, and the edition seems in every way preferable to that of Grosart. Where we have compared the texts we find them word for word and letter for letter the same, except that in the edition now issued the short *s* is substituted for the long *s* of early printing, so apt to be confounded with the *f*. What will be the contents of subsequent volumes we know not as yet. 'Martin's Month's Minde' is rejected as presumably not by Nashe. We may also assume that the *kruptavia*, still in manuscript, which Nashe wrote for the delight of the young rufflers of the Court and for the filling of his own very ill-garnished pockets, will not be printed. Mr. McKerrow's task, so far as it is accomplished, is admirably discharged. The most important portion of it has yet to be awaited.

Memorials of Old Oxfor.Ishire. Edited by P. H. Ditchfield. (Bemrose & Sons.)

THE editor is fortunate in his county and, on the whole, in his coadjutors in this volume. Apart from the glories of Oxford itself, the theme is spacious, and the more remote regions described may be said to have been but recently discovered as far as modern literature is concerned, or, at any rate, to have been revived with the enthusiasm which they merit. Mr. Ditchfield opens his volume with a summary of 'Historic Oxfordshire,' which, though brief, shows considerable accomplishment. The next paper, however, by Mr. A. J. Evans, on 'The Rollright Stones and their Folk-lore,' is the most striking in the volume, and well worth perusal. Mr. Evans has made careful research in the neighbouring villages, for the stones themselves stand in solitude on a hill, and gathered from Long Compton, and Great and Little Rollright, a body of remarkable tradition, which is fast dying out in consequence of increased facilities for going to London and other populous, but less romantic spots. Outside the main circle of stones, which has been of recent years encumbered with an iron railing, there stands, on the other side of an ancient road, a single stone called "the King." This monarch was nearly in view of Long Compton, according to tradition and Mr. Evans, when a witch (it was always Mother Shipton in the version we heard) said to him:—

If Long Compton thou canst see,
King of England thou shalt be.

But he failed to reach the necessary point on the hill, and with all his men and the Queen—which is, we may add, the local title of the biggest stone of the circle nearest the road—was turned to stone. A Long Compton man, not so long dead, had seen, he used to say, the fairies dance round the King stone; his widow, now between seventy and eighty, was the daughter of a woman who was murdered as a witch. The writer of these lines has himself been introduced to a reputed witch (male, as in old English) in a neighbouring parish, but the chief reputation of this man was apparently due to the fact that he had made a little money, and, oddly enough, kept it. A minor poet put this district into fashion for a while, as if it was all that was most charming. So it is, in a way; yet it has disadvantages. We recall the parson who said of his damp vicarage, rather ruefully: "Oh, yes! it is a nice place, except that moss will grow on the front stairs." It is a bleak district, but offers a

pécular attraction in its mixture of grey stone walls and green hedges, which has, we think, hitherto escaped the notice of chroniclers. Mr. Evans offers abundant evidence of the sacred—or perhaps we should say magic—quality of the stones. They are said to resist efforts to carry them away for use elsewhere. They are, however, much decayed since the time of the older pictures of them, and in many cases have fallen down into indistinct masses. This has led to a piece of folk-lore, which Mr. Evans does not mention, that any one who goes round the circle and makes the number of the stones the same thrice can have any wish he has thought of. Besides this main circle, which is clearly of the same character as Stonehenge, there are in a neighbouring field remains of a dolmen known as the “Whispering Knights” and a series of little stones leading down the hill to the old coach road. Speculation as to the builders of these monuments seems futile; but Mr. Evans has glossed the word “Rollright” as the rule of Roland, thus connecting the stones with similar continental monuments which acquired the name of Roland. No traces of interment were, apparently, found by the excavators who dug inside the circle two centuries since, but Mr. Evans is probably right in thinking that it was a burial-place. He does not mention the fact, but local and oral tradition speaks of skeletons as found here.

The county abounds in many other features of historic interest, places such as Ewelme, Burford, and Edgehill offering material for good chapters. Mr. Walter Money is more sanguine as to realizing the plan of battle at the last spot than we have been when we stood there, for the luxuriant growth of trees now venerable, but not extant in Prince Rupert's day, has altered the appearance of the ground.

Mr. T. A. Cook is a little disappointing on ‘The Rise of the Colleges at Oxford,’ and we think a writer with more expert knowledge, rather than a compiler, should have been secured by the editor. ‘Town and Gown at Oxford,’ by B. J. Stapleton, is more learned, but ends with a Latin misprint in a familiar quotation.

The illustrations in the volume, which are well executed, include pictures of Broughton Castle, Blenheim Palace, and Ewelme Church, besides many other notable relics of history. There are accounts of several old places and churches. We have, in fact, only touched on one or two articles in this highly interesting volume, which, though occasionally careless in style, ought to attract a wide circle of readers, and possibly an increasing amount of visitors to remote Oxfordshire, which is not far from Stratford, and still holds some of Shakespeare's dialect. There is much to see, and no one, if he takes things the right way, which is not the way of the “hustler,” need find himself regarded as a “furriner,” and floored by the shrewd display of ignorance which the town-bred take for stupidity.

Kings' Letters, from the Days of Alfred to the Accession of the Tudors. Newly edited by Robert Steele. (Moring.)

To the “King's Classics,” issued from the De La More Press, has been added a carefully edited volume comprising a selection of the private letters of English kings, written chiefly during the three hundred years of the Plantagenet monarchs. It was at first intended to reprint Halliwell's ‘Letters of the Kings of England.’ These were found to be

at once inadequate and unrepresentative, and the conduct of the scheme has accordingly been altered and improved. Many of the letters are illuminatory and valuable, and the book constitutes an important contribution to historical knowledge.

The British Journal of Psychology. Edited by James Ward and W. H. R. Rivers. Vol. 1. Part I. (Cambridge, University Press.)

PHILOSOPHY is sometimes accused with reason of being out of touch with life; psychology in its modern developments is a study of paramount importance which is yielding interesting results every day concerning practical life. Dr. Ward, whose masterly book on Agnosticism will be known to most readers, has secured an able band of coadjutors, and we are glad that this country can at last boast of a journal which is the eighth of its kind in the last fifteen years, but the first to appear in England. In the present part Dr. Ward writes on ‘The Definition of Psychology,’ and two papers are concerned with sensations of the eye.

THE February number of the *Burlington Magazine*, issued from 17, Berners Street, under the editorship of Messrs. C. J. Holmes and Robert Dell, contains some new features. What seems to be the most striking is the appearance of a finely coloured reproduction of a miniature by Drouais (there were three of the name: this is presumably Hubert), giving portraits of the Marquis and Marquise de Beauharnais, with a black youth who holds up the picture, and a man, presumably the painter, who uncovers it. A second work by the same painter is the picture of the son of the Marquis at the age of ten. Both pictures are marvels. A desire is at length granted, on which we expressed from the first, and the huge wedges of text of which we complained are broken up. The frontispiece consists of a portrait by Romney of Jane, Duchess of Gordon. Mr. Claude Phillips writes on ‘A Bronze Relief in the Wallace Collection,’ and Mr. C. H. Wyde on the ‘Jerningham Collection of English Glass.’ The illustrations to these and other articles are of singular beauty.

A PROPORTION much larger than usual of the *Fortnightly* is devoted this month to literary and artistic subjects. The first article, which bears a long list of signatures, is occupied with an appeal in favour of help for the British stage. This is well meant, but nothing short of a revolution in our theatrical system will work any solid gain. Mr. H. F. Hall gives extracts on English subjects from Napoleon's note-books. Mr. Arthur Waugh writes on George Gissing, and Mr. Francis Gribble on Eugene Sue. In its closing pages the last-named article deals with the Jesuits. Le Comte de Ségur selects for comment three French novels of recent birth. Mr. William Watson bewails ‘The State Discouragement of Literature,’ a thing for which writers are themselves partly to blame. Mr. Alfred R. Wallace prints ‘Leonaine,’ a poem hitherto unpublished of Poe, and Mr. Stephen Gwynn writes on ‘The Life of a Song.’—In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Herbert Paul, in his ‘Religion of the Greeks,’ takes for text the recently published ‘Prolegomena to the Study of the Greek Religion’ of Miss Harrison (Cambridge University Press). What he says is both important and well said, though the article as a whole is discursive. ‘A Forgotten Volume in Shakspeare's Library,’

by Sir Edward Sullivan, points out the resemblance between thoughts in Shakespeare and George Pettie's translation from the Italian, through the French, of what is called in English 'The Civile Conversation of M. Steuen Guazzo.' The resemblance between passages in this book, which appeared in 1581, and others in 'Hamlet' is striking, and Sir Edward may claim to have directed the attention of Shakespearian scholars to suggested coincidences of thought. In 'Sermons and Samuel Pepys' the essayist maintains that Pepys was at heart a Puritan.—In the *Pall Mall* Mr. Rimbault Dibdin writes 'Pictures and the Public,' accompanying his contribution with reproductions of photographs. Mr. Begbie studies Mr. G. F. Watts under 'Master Workers.' A portrait and an autograph accompany the paper. 'How and Why Animals are Coloured' is on a popular subject and is well illustrated. 'Literary Geography' is concerned with Thackeray. 'The Taming of Garden Birds' is pleasant and sympathetic.—'Some Gardens in Spain,' by Helena Rutherford Ely, which appears in *Scribner*, has a pleasing atmosphere both as regards letterpress and illustrations. A portrait of Tommaso Salvini, accompanying a sketch of his life, shows the artist naturally as something of a veteran. Mrs. George Bancroft's letters from England are continued, as is Capt. Mahan's 'War of 1812.' Mr. Spielmann writes on 'Charles Keene as an Etcher,' and Mr. T. R. Sullivan on 'The Centenary of Alfieri.' 'Some Empty Chairs,' contributed by Mr. H. W. Lucy to the *Cornhill*, is at the outset not political, but literary, and is occupied with William Black, George Augustus Sala, James Payn, and Sir J. R. Robinson. In later passages he deplores, in common with others, the death of genial John Penn and of Sir Blundell Maple, both of the House of Commons, and Lord Rowton, whose place is not yet filled, and whose task, from which he shrank, is not accomplished. In No. II. of 'Historical Mysteries' Mr. Lang deals with 'The Campden Mystery,' concerning which little is generally known. Mr. Fairman Ordish writes on 'The Improvement of Westminster,' Mr. Foxwell on 'Among Japanese Hills,' and Prof. Tout on Theodor Mommsen.—Mr. Holden MacMichael sends to the *Gentleman's* 'On the Reign of the Gin Terror,' and Mr. A. L. Salmon 'Some Folk-lore Jottings,' in which the writer dilates on water-spirits and mouse myths. 'Gossip in the Sussex Oberland' is likely also to interest our readers.—'The Swimming Power of Animals,' which appears in *Longman's*, is a fresh subject freshly treated. In 'At the Sign of the Ship' Mr. Lang writes with customary brightness on many subjects, including the discomforts he suffers from the doubles, trebles, &c., with whom he seems to be afflicted.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

THE catalogues received since our last notice include two from Mr. Blackwell, of Oxford, who has a large assortment of books under Topography. Music is also a prominent feature. Clementi's 'Selection for the Organ and Pianoforte,' 4 vols. in 2, is offered for 30s.; Hawkins's 'History,' 5 vols. 4to, 1776, 3/ 7s. -6d.; Purcell's 'Selection for the Harpsichord,' 8/ 8s. There are many volumes of instrumental music of the eighteenth century. In the general list are Palgrave's 'English Commonwealth,' 5/ 10s.; the Library Edition of Motley, in

9 vols.; Visconti's 'Iconographie Ancienne,' 7 vols. atlas folio, 1808-26; Wiclif Society Publications; Library of the Fathers, Oxford, 1843, 40 vols.; and Scottish History Society issues. Under America we find Morton's 'Crania Americana,' with ten extra plates, Philadelphia, 1839.

Mr. Dobell's February catalogue consists wholly of MS. works, documents, and autograph letters, and our old friend says: "I trust that I shall receive sufficient encouragement from this experiment to induce me to issue similar catalogues from time to time." We cordially join with him in this wish, especially if future catalogues are to be so full of interest as the present one. It opens with the original autograph manuscript of Dr. Joseph Beaumont's poems, unpublished. This is priced at 65/. There is also an original autograph signature of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, "by some commentators believed to be the W. H. of Shakespeare's Sonnets." The catalogue includes MSS. from the Sneyd collection just dispersed at Sotheby's.

Mr. G. Gregory, of Bath, sends Catalogue 157, a collection of books in new condition, and Catalogue 158, coloured prints and engravings. The books include Cansick's 'Epitaphs'; 'English Coronation Records,' by Legg, only 500 copies printed; Elvin's 'War Medals,' valuable for medal collectors; Ellison's 'Etchings of Bath,' Chiswick Press; Foster's 'Oxford Men and their Colleges'; Charles Gould's 'Mythical Monsters'; Dr. Guest's 'Origines Celticae'; Richards's 'Her Majesty's Army,' 3 vols., 4to; 'Ancient Topography of London,' royal 4to, 1810-15; Mayo's 'Medals of the Army and Navy'; 'Paget Papers'; and Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' 1897. The last contains 'Bibliography' by Thomas J. Wise.

Mr. Iredale, of Torquay, has the first edition of 'The Newcomes,' the 24 numbers in original covers; Scott's 'Border Antiquities,' 1814, 2 vols. folio; "Breeches" Bible, or Geneva version, 1599, a perfect copy, 5/ 5s.; 'Speaker's Commentary,' 13 vols., 7/ 10s.; Marshall's 'Naval Biography,' 12 vols., 1760-1830; set of *Illustrated News*, 1842-1902, 18/ 18s. There are a number of books under Devon, including Prince's 'Worthies of Devon,' 1701, "wherein the lives and fortunes of the most famous natives of that most noble Province are memoriz'd." To those interested in Quaker literature Mr. Iredale offers to send a written list of books he has, some of the seventeenth century.

Messrs. Parsons & Sons, of Brompton Road, have a most interesting catalogue of engraved portraits of actors, actresses, and musical celebrities.

Mr. Russell Smith's list is strong in bibliography, astrology, and witchcraft; he has also a number of Speed's early maps of the English counties at 5s. each. Among his Shakespeare reference books are West's 'Symbolography,' thick 4to, black-letter, old calf, 1605, 4/ 4s., and the 'Lawes Resolutions of Womens Rights,' 1632. Under Bibliography are some valuable sale catalogues, including that of Isaac Reed, thirty-nine days' sale, 1807; in this the prices are given. The copy of the facsimile reprint of Inigo Jones's 'Sketch-Book,' 1614, presented by the Duke of Devonshire to Archbishop Wingham, is offered at 6/ 10s. Only 100 copies of this were printed for presents, date about 1830. Augustine's 'The Glasse of Vaine-Glorie,' translated by W. P. (Wm. Prideaux),

12mo, first edition, new morocco extra, John Windet, 1585, is priced 4*l.* 4*s.* Mr. Smith states that only three copies are known, one of which is in the British Museum.

Mr. Sutton, of Manchester, sends us an advance copy of his new catalogue, which he devotes to Shakespeare and the drama. Among the contents are the collection of twenty-seven fine engraved portraits of Shakespeare brought together by the late T. Birchall, the price being 7*l.* 10*s.*; 'Shakespeare, Life and Works,' edited by Charles Knight, 2 vols. extended to 25 by the insertion of 3,000 extra illustrations, price 150*l.* (the cost of the prints and binding amounted to 320*l.*); Shakespeare Quarto Facsimiles, issued under the direction of Dr. F. J. Furnivall, 1881-91; 'Shakespeareana,' a collection of 20 vols. brought together about 1845 by Robert Balmanno, of the Temple, 8*l.*; 'Memoirs of Charles Mathews,' 4 thick vols., 1838-9; 'Molière,' Van Laun's translation; New Shakspeare Society's Publications; and Spenser Society's Publications. The whole catalogue has many items of interest.

Mr. Thorp issues a catalogue from St. Martin's Lane, a list of books of general literature. Among them we notice the Spalding Club Publications, 38 vols., 13*l.* 10*s.*; Bruno Ryves's 'Mercurius Rusticus,' 12mo, original vellum, 2*l.* 2*s.*, 1647; Cruikshank's 'The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman,' the first edition, Tilt, 1839, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Cruikshank's German stories, first edition, 18*l.* 18*s.*; a collection of illustrated books of the sixties, 19 vols.; Boydell's prints, to be had separately; 'Memoirs of the Dutch Trade,' showing its first rise and prodigious progress, 1702, price 30*s.*; early Quaker tracts; and a number of works on Emblems. There are also numerous portraits.

Mr. Voynich's short catalogue No. 6 has just reached us. Most of the books are very rare, some of them not in the British Museum, and many not mentioned by Lowndes. Under America we find Palafox's 'Virtudes del Indio,' being an appeal to the King in defence of the Indians, 1650, price 2*l.*, and Brerewood's 'Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religions through the Chief Parts of the World,' 1655. In this "the author devotes a portion of the work to the first peopling of America." His accounts of the idolatries in America are very curious. Under Bibles we find English, Italian, and Russian. This last includes the third edition of the New Testament, published by the Russian Bible Society, St. Petersburg, 1822, permission having been granted to translate the New Testament into Russian in 1818. Shortly after this third edition the Society was suppressed. There are some beautiful bindings offered, one a work of Venetian art—Venice, end of sixteenth century, 35*l.* There are also French, German, Italian, Flemish, and, what are seldom obtainable, Mexican specimens. Another item is a block book, 'Biblia Pauperum,' 20 guineas. Until lately this block book was supposed to be the only one produced in Italy, but it is now known there is another in a private library. A copy of Mrs. Aphra Behn's 'Abdelazer' is offered for 18*s.*, first edition, 1677. This contains the well-known lyric, 'Love in Phantastique Triumph Sat.' There is also a copy of the first edition, 1651, of Wotton and Walton's 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.' This first edition, edited by Walton, contains his life of Sir Henry Wotton. The first English edition of Lavater, 1572, is priced 15*l.* 15*s.* There are treasures to be found under various headings,

including Dante, Shakespeare, Classics, Italian Literature, Incunabula, Greek Presses, English History, &c.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have many valuable books in their February catalogue. These include a unique set of 'Gil Blas,' containing 28 plates by Monnet, unlettered proofs, also 78 original drawings by a French artist of the eighteenth century, none of which has been engraved, and 24 additional plates, 4 vols., in full crimson morocco by Cape, Paris, 1796-1801, 105*l.*; King Edward VI.'s Prayer Book, small folio, 1549, 75*l.*; Book of Common Prayer for Scotland, 1637, 50*l.*; the Salisbury Missal, 1557, 50*l.*; Gough's 'Sepulchral Monuments,' 1786-96, 3 vols., 35*l.*; Charles Lamb's 'Album Verses,' first edition; Brayley's 'London,' 4 vols., 1829; a complete set of Turner and Stothard's illustrations to Rogers's 'Poems'; Turner's 'Views in England and Wales'; the 'Liber Studiorum,' the complete series of 71 plates; and Temminck et Laugier, 'Nouveau Recueil de Planches Colorées d'Oiseaux,' 5 vols., Paris, 1838, 32*l.* Some 'Bargains for Book-collectors' and portraits and engravings bring this interesting catalogue to a close.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

K. (Newton College).— "An Austrian army awfully arrayed" appeared anonymously in *Bentley's Miscellany* for March, 1838, vol. iii. p. 312. It is copied in full in 'N. & Q.,' 3rd S. iv. 88 (1 Aug., 1863). It also appears in 'The Wild Garland' of Isaac J. Reeve (F. Putnam, no date), vol. i. p. 8, where it is said that the lines are attributed to the Rev. B. Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester about 1828.— "Pop goes the weasel." We do not know the origin of this.

B. G.— You give no address, and ask a question impossible to answer.

LEIRION ("Sow an act").— See last volume, pp. 309, 377.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES (FEBRUARY).

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1904.

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Rev. Canon Ainger.
Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

"COCKSHUT TIME."

It is remarkable that this phrase, which is well known to mean "twilight," and occurs in Shakespeare, has never been properly explained.

The account in 'H.E.D.' says: "From *cock* and *shut*; perhaps the time when poultry go to roost and are shut up; though some think it is the same as *cockshoot*, and refers to the time when woodcocks 'shoot' or fly."

The account in Schmidt's 'Shakespeare-Lexicon' is: "The time when the cockshut, that is, a large net employed to catch woodcocks, used to be spread; or the time when cocks and hens go to roost; the evening twilight."

These must be considered together with *cockshoot*, well defined in 'H.E.D.' as "a broad way or glade in a wood, through which woodcocks, &c., might dart or 'shoot,' so as to be caught by nets stretched across the opening." To which is well and justly added (for it is material) that "the statements that the net itself was the *cockshoot*, and that the proper spelling is *cock-shut*, appear to be dictionary blunders." (No quotations support them.) It is further noted that *cockshoot* is often shortened to *cockshot*.

A little consideration of all the quotations will, I think, show that *cockshot* and *cockshut*

are both mere shortenings of *cockshoot*; indeed, the latter is the nearer of the two. It is not in the least degree likely that two such remarkable words as *cock-shoot* and *cock-shut* should both have arisen independently from different verbs. The verb *to shut* has no place here; nor is there anything, in any example, to support the idea of *cocks* (why not *hens* rather?) going to roost.

This is as good as proved by the fact that Middleton, in his 'Widow,' Act III. sc. i., has "a fine *cockshoot* evening" with reference to the time of day, where he ought, by the false theory, to have said *cockshut*. And again, H. Kingsley calls the dusk by the name of *cockshot time*. Hence all three forms denote but *one* word.

Surely it is clear that *cockshoot time* was simply the time when the *cockshoots* were utilized; and that is the whole of it. The *cockshoots* were not nets, but glades. The glades were left to set nets in. And, when it grew dusk, the nets (called *cockshoot-nets*) were set. Not even a woodcock would have been caught in a net at midday, when the danger was visible.

See some most interesting remarks in Newton's 'Dictionary of Birds,' where mention is also made of a *cock-road*, an equivalent term to *cock-shoot*, meaning, of course, a road or direction which the woodcock often takes, and derived (as in 'H.E.D.') from *road*, as is suggested also in Newton's note, where he rejects two bad shots at its origin which he quotes. Prof. Newton also quotes, from a book written in 1602, a passage which makes the whole clear enough, to the following effect. Woodcocks are described as being "taken in *cock-shoote tyme*, as yt ys tearmed, which is the twylyght, when yt ys no strange thinge to take a hundred or sixe score in one woodd in twenty-four houres." It is added that "another MS. speaks of one wood having 13 *cock-shots*." See 'Dict. of Birds,' p. 1044.

I cannot help thinking that if guessers had refrained from mixing up the matter with the verb *to shut*, absurdly explained as "going to roost," there would never have arisen any difficulty as to the true sense of the term. Much more might be said by way of further proof; but perhaps it is needless.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

CHAUCERIANA.

1. For pite renneth sone in gentil herte.

This appears to have been Chaucer's favourite line—and well it might be. It recurs in three passages in the 'Tales,' A 1761, E 1986, F 479, and in the Prologue to the 'Legend

of Good Women,' l. 503. It is interesting to note that it was probably one of his Ovidian reminiscences; for the original, or something very like it, is to be found in 'Trist.,' III. 5, 31-2:—

Quo quis enim major, magis est placabilis iræ;
Et faciles motus mens generosa capit.

2. Bek Plato seith, who-so that can him rede,
The wordes mote be cosin to the dede.

'Prol.,' ll. 741-2.

It has been pointed out by Morris that this saying of Plato is taken from Boethius, 'De Consolatione,' lib. iii. pr. 12, where Chaucer translates, "Thou hast lerned by the sentence of Plato, that nedes the wordes moten ben cosyne to tho thinges of which thei spoken." I do not know whether the "sentence" has yet been traced back to its original source in Plato. The reference is to 'Cratylus,' 435 c, where Socrates thus concludes a curious and fanciful discussion on the origin of language—*ἐμοὶ μὲν οὖν καὶ αὐτῷ ἀρέσκει μὲν κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν ὅμοια εἶναι τὰ ὀνόματα τοῖς πράγμασιν*—but proceeds to add that there are difficulties in the way of a perfect affinity between words and things, and that the "vulgar method of convention" must also be called in. Needless to say that the application given to this theory by Chaucer, to justify his "calling a spade a spade," is quite foreign to Plato's argument.

3. And Frensh she spak ful faire and fetisly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For Frensh of Paris was to hir unknowe.

'Prol.,' ll. 124-6.

As is well known, Prof. Skeat has contended that this passage implies no unfavourable comparison between the French of Stratford and that of Paris, and that Chaucer

"merely states a *fact*, viz., that the Prioress spoke the usual Anglo-French of the English Court, of the English law courts, and of the English ecclesiastics of the higher rank.....There is no proof that he thought *more highly* of the Parisian than of the Anglo-French," &c. (note in Morris's edition).

The same contention is maintained at greater length and with all Prof. Skeat's learning in his 'Principles of English Etymology.' Is it too late to enter the lists in defence of Chaucer's "jape" against his most accomplished editor, and to attempt to vindicate for the poet a bit of sly humour that would be entirely in harmony with the tone of delicate irony running through the whole passage (ll. 118-62)?

Prof. Skeat fully establishes the fact that Anglo-French was "important" (to use his own word). But the question is whether it was, from the literary and social point of view, regarded by contemporaries of the better class as on a par with continental French.

Norman-French underwent in England an independent and isolated development, which could hardly fail to be one of steady deterioration. It became partially popularized; as is known from an often-quoted passage from Higden's 'Polychronicon' as translated by Trevisa, French was used in the schools in Chaucer's youth: Higden complains of the "impairing of the birth-tongue" owing to school children having to "construe their lessons and things in French," and not only "gentlemen's sons be taught to speak French from the time that they be rocked in their cradle," but "uplandish men will liken themselves to gentlemen for to be spoken of." We are reminded of Langland's "dykers and delvers that do their deedis ill and drive forth the long day with 'Dieu vous save, Dame Emme!'" Trevisa adds that in the year 1385, when he was writing, the change from French to English in the schools, which had begun about the middle of the century, was everywhere completed. As was inevitable in a population thus perforce, but imperfectly, bilingual, hybrid forms found their way into the less familiar dialect. There is also external evidence of the low esteem in which Anglo-French came to be held. Under Henry II. an English knight sent over to Normandy for some one to teach his son French—showing that A.-F. had lost its purity. Walter Map, in his 'De Nugis Curialium,' also says that the French in England was regarded as old-fashioned and dialectic. These references, which are taken from Emerson's 'History of the English Language,' might no doubt be added to from the literature and records of the period. It is true that there existed a considerable A.-F. literature, but of a somewhat *crude* character, as is observable in Chaucer's adaptation of the tale of Constance from Nicolas Trivet, in spite of its quaint mediæval charm. Meanwhile in France itself, though there were still different dialects, the "French of Paris," or "Central French," as Skeat terms it, had acquired an overmastering literary predominance. Both with the other dialects, by the acquisition of the Angevin provinces in the twelfth century, and with Central French, by constant intercourse, and owing to the French wars from 1337 onwards, the English Court and many of its subjects had become acquainted. This new French influence culminated at the Court of Edward III., who as the son of Isabella of France may well have spoken Parisian French himself, though his officials would still use the Anglo-French jargon in public documents. His wife, Philippa of

Hainault, must surely have spoken and written in continental French, not, as Skeat says, in A.-F. She "formed the centre of a society cultivating the French language and poetry" (Ten Brink), prominent among whom was Jean Froissart, the privileged exponent of polite literature and love poetry ("beaux dictiés et traités amoureux") at her Court. Now Chaucer, in view of his prolonged connexion with the Court and his repeated visits to France in peace and war, had every opportunity of hearing "French of Paris," and this, together with his constant readings and translations of the best French authors, can hardly have failed to impress upon him the superiority of their idiom as compared with the obsolescent Anglo-French of his day.

To return from this digression to "Stratford atte Bowe": if the foregoing discussion may be held to furnish proof that Anglo-French was in Chaucer's day regarded as inferior, and if a sufficiently solid foundation has thus been established on which to base a joke, if joke there be, may we not now venture to detect a flavour of irony, or good-natured ridicule, in the very wording of the passage itself? For even though the expression "after the scole," &c., refers to an actual school—viz., the Benedictine nunnery at Stratford-le-Bowe, where we may suppose the Prioress to have been educated, and of which she was now, perhaps, the Lady Superior—still the phrase has a ring about it which suggests something more than a statement of plain matter of fact. We think of the parish clerk Absalom, in the 'Miller's Tale,' who dances "after the scole of Oxenforde" (A 3329). In fine, if Gower had written our passage we might have suspected a jest; with Chaucer we may be pretty sure that one is intended.

4. Are there any autobiographical touches to be found in the description of Chaucer's Pilgrims? It has been thought that the "Clerk of Oxenford" is partly intended as a portrait of the poet himself, and we notice traits of resemblance in the Clerk's studious habits, his modesty and taciturn reserve. Yet the points of difference are more striking: the speech "sowninge in moral vertu," the severely academical library of "twenty bokesof Aristotle and his philosophe" (compare Chaucer's own "sixty bokes, olde and newe.....alle ful of storyes grete," Prologue to 'Legend of Good Women,' l. 273), lastly the Clerk's leanness. But the sketch of the young Squire offers many points that exactly fit in with what is known or surmised of Chaucer's youth. The Squire is "twenty years of age," and this, according to the most

probable computation of Chaucer's birth-date, was about his age when he joined the expedition to France in 1359, in the course of which he must have passed through the very provinces of Flanders, Artois, and Picardy where the Squire had been "in chivachye." The latter hoped by his youthful exploits to "stand in his lady's grace," and Chaucer's first unfortunate love-affair began, according to his own account, immediately after his return from this expedition ("a sickness that I have suffred this eight yere," 'Book of the Duchesse,' 1369). The Squire's stature is "of evene lengthe," and he is "wonderly delivere, and greet of strengthe." In a description taken from a portrait of Chaucer in early life, he is said to have been "of a fair and beautiful complexion, his lips full and red, his size of a just medium, and his port and air graceful and majestic." With the first part of this description we have a further parallel if the lines

Embrouded was he, as it were a mede
Al ful of freshe floures, whyte and rede,

are taken to refer not, according to the usual interpretation, to the embroidery on his coat, but to his "pink and white" complexion. In favour of this view it may be said (a) that the description of his clothes begins several lines lower down, "Shorte was his goune," &c.; (b) that the line "He was as fresh as is the month of May," which intervenes, rather favours the allusion to complexion; (c) that "embrouded" is used elsewhere of a meadow "that was with floures swote embrouded al," Prologue to 'L,' ll. 118-9, from which the transition is easy to the comparison suggested; (d) that such comparison is further borne out by the following Chaucerian passages:—

For right as she [Nature] can peynte a lilye whyt
And reed a rose, right with swich peynture
She peynted hath this noble creature. C 31.

Emelye, that fairer was to sene
Than is the lillie upon his stalke greene,
And fressher than the May with floures newe,
For with the rose colour strof hir hewe, &c.

A 1037.

The Squire's accomplishments seem to point in the same direction. Singing and "fluting," jousting and dancing—this much might be expected of any young squire; but when we are told of this squire that he could "songes make and well endyte," we seem to trace a reference to Chaucer's own "complaints" and his early love-poetry, much of which is probably now lost, the

Many an ympe for your halydayes
That highten balades, roundels, virelayes,
which he tells us in the 'Legende' he had once composed, and the "dytees and songes-

glade" made for Venus's sake "in the floures of his youth," with which songs, as Gower has it, "the land fulfilled is overal." No less appropriate a trait is it that, besides his other graces and accomplishments, the Squire is "courteous, lowly, and serviceable"; so that it is altogether a tempting assumption that we have here a portrait, sufficiently disguised to preserve artistic illusion, of Chaucer when he was a "lusty bachelor" "as fresher as the month of May." W. J. GOODRICH.

[For the Prioress's French see the discussion in 7th S. ix. 303, 414, 497; x. 57, 98, 298, 392.]

PEG WOFFINGTON'S LETTER. (See 3rd S. xii. 430.)—As Woffington autographs are among the rarest known, one hesitates before pronouncing the mysterious letter given at the above reference a forgery, but it needs to be pointed out that sundry statements made therein by the vivacious Peg fail to square with facts as we know them.

Remark the charming inconsistency of this epistle. Although the tone throughout is that of the easy familiarity subsisting between equals and friends, it is addressed to "My Pretty Little Oroonoko," and the writer concludes by informing her "Dr Black boy" that she is his "admirer and humble Serv^t." One would be inclined from this to entertain the painful suspicion that the easy-going actress had become enamoured of a negro lackey; but the opening paragraph gives one pause, for Peg begins by telling her mysterious acquaintance that "Sir Thomas Robinson writes me word y^t you are very pretty, *which has raised my curiosity to a great pitch, and it makes me long to see you.*"

If the Robinson referred to was "long Sir Thomas," he must have communicated from abroad, as he was appointed Governor of Barbados in August, 1742, and not recalled until 1747. This "pretty little Oroonoko" might have been a black page sent by him as a present to the Duke of Richmond; but why Mistress Woffington should have troubled herself to discuss her personal affairs with "Master Thomas Robinson" passeth understanding. The whole reads like one of those laughter-provoking epistles which used to addle the brains of poor Lord Dundreary.

One thing is certain. If Peg Woffington really wrote this letter, Genest's account of the Drury Lane season of 1743-4 is both inaccurate and incomplete. The letter is dated "Saturday, Xbr 18th, 1743," a slip, as 18 December in that year fell on a Sunday. Assuming that the 17th was meant, one notes the intimation, "I play the part of Sr Harry

Wildair to night," but Genest has no note of her in that rôle save on the 14th and 19th of the month. Nor does he give us any clue whereby we can identify "the acting poet-aster" who was then at Goodwood, but who, a little time previously, had made his first appearance on the stage in association with Peg, and who, not long after, played Carlos in 'Love makes a Man.' Who was this mysterious *débutant*, whose "gracefull motion of his hands and arms" was due to his early experience in "spreading plaisters when he was apprentice"? Delane played Carlos at Drury Lane on 15 November, 1743, but he was far from a novice. Can the allusion have been to Foote, who appeared at Drury Lane early that season, quick on the heels of his *début* at the Haymarket? Beyond Delane and Theophilus Cibber there were no other male accessions to the company that season, if Genest is to be believed.

Swiny was of course Owen MacSwiney, erstwhile manager of the Italian Opera-House, and for some years Mrs. Woffington's guide, philosopher, and friend. He was old enough to have been her father, and rewarded her complacency by leaving her all the worldly goods he died possessed of. The allusion to MacSwiney militates against the supposition that the letter is a forgery, for none save those who had made a profound study of Mrs. Woffington's life could have been aware of the great influence exercised over her by the witty old Irishman. And your average literary forger's knowledge is at best but superficial.

If this letter is still extant it would be interesting to compare it with any other Woffington autograph that may exist, particularly with the signature to her will; but as that seems to have been made when she was paralyzed, it might not prove very trustworthy. F. F. L.

"ONE-NINTH CHURCH."—The discovery of the solitary "centralone" of Cistercian priories was a novel development in monkish architecture. There has crept into the literature of Anglo-Judaism an equally amusing, if less picturesque, freak in ecclesiastical edifices. Add. MS. 29,868 contains two lists of Jews resident in London about 1660, and these were for the first time published *in extenso* by Mr. Lucien Wolf in 'The Jewry of the Restoration,' a valuable paper read before the Jewish Historical Society of England in 1902. Several of the Jews resided in "Chrechurch" Lane, and in the first list the address of five is given as being "at Mr. Linger a plumers in $\frac{1}{2}$ Church." That Jews should, or

indeed would, be living in the whole or any fraction of a church is inherently improbable, and it really is not suggested by the MS. The scribe's hand is crabbed, his orthography free; and in this place he so contrived to write "agt" (=against) that to the eyes of the learned centuries later it took on an arithmetical guise. Before Mr. Wolf's paper assumes its final form it would be an advantage if a further attempt were made to secure literal accuracy in these lists. Were this done, "Wyatt the broker" would probably become "Whitt," numerous small omissions and misreadings would be corrected, and the rotundity of "Bilerman the round cooper" would have to be sacrificed to fidelity: he was only Belerman the wine cooper.

A. T. WRIGHT.

22, Chancery Lane.

"BACK AND SIDE GO BARE."—I observe from the notice of Mr. Hutchison's 'Songs of the Vine' (*ante*, p. 99) that the credit of writing this famous song "is withdrawn from Bishop Still." I know not to whom it is now attributed, but it has been absurdly given to one Tom Twisleton, of Burnsall, in Mr. J. Horsfall Turner's 'Yorkshire Anthology' (Bingley, 1901). Some lines entitled 'Husband and Wife,' pp. 316, 317, open thus:—

Wife. Whariver hev ye been to, ye maupin owd tyke.

DRINKING SONG.

Air. "Yorkshire ale is my delight."
I can not eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But sure I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood—

and so forth. As Tom Twisleton published a book in 1867 he must have been a nineteenth-century delight, and if author of these lines, certainly sent them on before him.

ST. SWITHIN.

[It is assigned to William Stevenson, a native of Durham, and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, who died 1575. We regret that Mr. Hutchison's name was printed "Hutchinson."]

"HOOLIGAN."—This has already been explained in these columns (9th S. ii. 227, 316; vii. 48, 114). My object now is merely to point out how aptly it illustrates the way two distinct classes of Irish surnames get confused in English. One large class ends in Gaelic in *-gain*, in English in *-gan*, and offers no difficulty of pronunciation—examples, Brannigan, Flannigan, Mulligan, Egan, Geoghegan, Regan; in Gaelic, *O'Brannagain, O'Flannagain, O'Maolagain, MacAodhagain, MacEochagain, O'Riagain*. The other class ends in Gaelic in *-chain*, in English in either *-ghan* or *-han*. We have, for instance,

(1) Callaghan, Monaghan; (2) Kernahan, Lenehan, Hoolihan; in Gaelic, *O'Ceallachain, O'Mannachain, O'Cearnachain, O'Leanachain, O'h-Uallachain*. Whichever orthography is preferred, the sound in correct English usage should always be *-han*—e.g., Callaghan should be called Callahan; but unfortunately there is an increasing tendency among English speakers to pronounce this termination *-gan*, thus levelling Huallaghan or Hoolihan under the same class as Brannigan, Flannigan, Mulligan, with which it had originally no connexion.

Hooligan, by the way, has become part and parcel of the Russian language. In a recent number of a Russian comic journal, the *Shut* (i.e., Jester), I notice a reference to the dangers of a certain quarter of St. Petersburg, owing to its gangs of *Khuligani* (plural).

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"CHISWICK NIGHTINGALES."—In a letter written by Josiah Wedgwood to his friend Bentley, on 10 Sept., 1778, the following passage occurs: "As blith and gay as so many Chiswick nightingales." I believe I have heard of the species before, and considering the low position of Chiswick ("geographically," as Jeames Yellowplush would say), I may assume that the nightingales in question had yellow bellies and croaked like the "fen nightingales" in Lincolnshire.

L. L. K.

MOON FOLK-LORE.—The following invocation, to be addressed to the first new moon of the year, is known in North Lincolnshire:

New moon, new moon, I pray to thee
This night my true love for to see,
Neither in his riches nor array,
But in his clothes that he wears every day.

Another version of the third line is

Neither in his rich nor in his ray,
which, if correct, may refer to "ray" in the sense of striped cloth. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

DICKENS: ORIGINAL OF ESTHER IN 'BLEAK HOUSE.'—Under "Tea-Table Talk. By the Hostess," in the *South London Observer and Camberwell and Peckham Times* of Saturday, 25 April, 1903, is the following, which may be worth enshrining in 'N. & Q.':—

"The other day there passed quietly away in a sunny corner of Nice a lady of eighty-four, says *M.A.P.* Her name was Mrs. Nash. She was a daughter of Mr. Elton, one of Charles Dickens's most intimate friends; but the fact about her that will most interest readers of Dickens's works is that she was the original of Esther in 'Bleak House.' That most unselfish and charming character was named after Mrs. Nash, then Esther Elton, and those who best knew the dead lady

more than endorsed Dickens's opinion of her. He pronounced her to be the most affectionate and self-sacrificing girl he had ever known."

W. I. R. V.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"DIABREAD."—In Katharine M. Abbott's 'Old Paths and Legends of New England,' published in New York in 1903, occurs this sentence: "May Day [in Newport] is even now celebrated, according to the Devonshire custom, with blue eggs and diabread."

What are "blue eggs," and especially what is "diabread"? Can any of your readers tell me about the Devonshire custom above mentioned? No one of whom I have inquired here seems to know about it. R. B.—s.

Newport, R.I.

"QUICE."—In Shropshire and Cheshire a wood-pigeon is thus known. The word is used both in the singular and the plural. An estate belonging to my mother's family is known as Quoisley, which—allowing for the broad local pronunciation, which turns *i* into *oi*—presumably means the meadow or place of the wood-pigeons. Can any one suggest from what the word is derived? So far as I can gather, it is only known about here.

HELGA.

[*Quice* is a form of *quist*, a name for the wood-pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), which, again, seems connected with *cushat*. See Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary'.]

"PANNAGE AND TOLLAGE."—What precisely was "pannage and tollage"? H. K. H.

["Right of pannage" is a right granted to owners of pigs ordinarily to go into the woods of the grantor to eat the acorns or beech mast which fall to the ground. "Toll" (a more usual form than "tollage") is a sum of money paid for the temporary use of land. See Stroud's 'Judicial Dictionary' (Sweet & Maxwell).]

"MY LORD THE SUN."—I should be glad of the reference in the passage quoted on p. 227 of Henry Harland's 'My Friend Prospero':—"In the spirited phrase of Corvo, 'here came my Lord the Sun.'"

NICHOLAS CRABBE.

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.—In an appendix to 'Les Excommuniés,' by M. C. de Bussy (Paris, Duquesne, 1860), I find:—

"A Sainte Hélène, Napoléon, qui avait repoussé avec indignation les agents du Cabinet Anglais lui

proposant la paix à la condition d'abolir le catholicisme en France, manifestait le désir de voir un ministre de sa religion."

Can any one refer me to authorities for the corroboration or refutation of this remarkable statement? C. POYNTZ STEWART.

EDWARD YOUNG, "THE PAINTER OF ILL-LUCK."—At the end of the 'Précis de la Vie d'Young,' on p. 12 of a booklet known as the "Abrégé des Œuvres d'Young, Traduction de le Tourneur, à Basle de l'Imprimerie de Guillaume Haas fils, 1796" (91 pages, followed by one containing a 'Table des Matières,' which is not numbered), one reads, "On l'a surnommé: *le peintre du malheur*." Is it known who first applied this description to the author of 'Night Thoughts'? The little book in question is not to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris; but there is a copy in the Taylorian Library in Oxford. No specific mention of it is made in the account of the author in Michaud's 'Biographie Universelle,' vol. xlii. pp. 51-2, but it is there stated that "Les 'Nuits' ont été reimprimées souvent dans de petits formats." The author took part in a translation of Shakespere which offended Voltaire; and added to French literature some versions of other well-known English books.

E. S. DODGSON.

WILLIAM R. H. BROWN.—I should be glad if any reader could give me information as to the birthplace and ancestry of the late William Robert Henry Brown, who was at one time Governor of Newgate, and for over twenty years Warden or Governor of the old Fleet Prison. He is buried in St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate.

ENQUIRER.

FREDERICK KEMPLAND was admitted to Westminster School on 15 September, 1785. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' oblige me with particulars of his parentage and career? G. F. R. B.

EPITAPH BY SHAKESPEARE.—In a little book of epigrams and epitaphs that was lent me by a friend, I noticed that one of the latter was attributed to Shakespeare. I had intended to make a particular note of it, but I returned the book without doing so. Speaking from memory, I believe the two stanzas composing the epitaph are taken from a tablet in West Drayton Church. Perhaps some readers will kindly confirm this, and say something as to the history of the lines, and whether there is any external evidence in support of the alleged authorship. Certainly the internal evidence—*i.e.*, the style—

appears to me almost of itself to warrant the conclusion drawn by the editor.

HOLCOMBE INGLEBY.

Heacham, Norfolk.

GENERAL CHARLES STEWART'S PORTRAIT.—I want to identify the original of a portrait by Romney of the Hon. Major-General Charles Stewart. Is he the man who commanded the 1st Battalion 50th Regiment at Walcheren and in the Peninsula? If so, was he in command at Maida?

E. K. PURNELL.

Wellington College.

DEATH-SEQUENCE IN SUSSEX.—An unusual number of deaths occurred in a small Sussex village last year, the last of which happened on a recent Saturday night. A villager thereupon presaged another death within the month, because the corpse would of necessity lie unburied "over a Sunday," and she justified her prediction by referring to the last two deaths, the later of which followed the earlier within the month, the earlier one also having "lain over the Sunday." Is this idea recorded from other counties?

RED CROSS.

FOSCARINUS.—Can any one give me the origin, or probable origin, of this extraordinary Christian name? It was borne by one Foscarinus Turtliffe, who died at or near Plymouth in the year 1764-5. The family of Turtliffe appears to have been settled in South Devon for two or three hundred years, but the name would seem to be quite extinct in Devon or even England.

ARTHUR STEPHENS DYER.

28, Leamington Road Villas, W.

FOOTBALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY.—Will some North-Country folk-lorist supply me with a description of the Shrove Tuesday football played at Workington, in Cumberland? There is a brief account of it (but from what source is not mentioned) in an article on 'Quaint Survivals of Ancient Customs,' published in the *Windsor Magazine*, December, 1903. As, however, I have reason to think that one of these "survivals" has been obsolete for some time, I am not sure whether the report of the Workington game can be accepted as quite correct. G. W.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, D.D., DIED 17 JULY, 1691.—I should be grateful for particulars of the parentage of this prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, who married Izaak Walton's daughter Anne; and also for precise information as to the date and place of the marriage, which, according to Anderdon's

'Life of Ken,' occurred in 1676. There are references to this Dr. Hawkins at 9th S. vi. 371; vii. 477. Was he identical with the William Hawkins, gent., of Christ Church, Oxford, matric. Nov., 1650, M.A. June, 1655, D.D. (Lambeth) May, 1664, who is mentioned in Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.'? If not, where and when did he obtain his doctor's degree?

H. C.

HUNDRED COURTS.—Have the Hundred Courts any legal existence at the present time? If they have, what are their duties? If they have not, when were they suppressed?

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

'THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.'—Who was the author of this novel? and when and where was it first printed?

J. M. C.

[The author was Mrs. Regina Maria Roche. 'The Children of the Abbey' was published in 1798, the year after Mrs. Radcliffe's 'Mysteries of Udolpho.' See 'D.N.B.']

HONOUR OF TUTBURY.—What was the Honour of Tutbury, and how came it to have any jurisdiction over the Hundred of Hemlingford in North Warwickshire?

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

TRIAL OF QUEEN CAROLINE.—Can any one tell me where a full account of the trial of Queen Caroline can be found?

HELGA.

['The Trial at large of Her Majesty Caroline' was issued in 1820.]

ROYAL FAMILY.—What is the surname of the reigning dynasty of England now? Is it still Guelph, or "Wettin," which is, I am told, the family name of the Saxe-Coburg house?

HELGA.

[See 8th S. ii. 168, 217; iv. 351; v. 215, 257.]

REIGN OF TERROR.—On 8 May, 1794, the scientist Lavoisier was executed with twenty-seven of the Farmers-General. Where may their names be found?

XYLOGRAPHER.

MARLBOROUGH AND SHAKESPEARE.—To what source is due the statement that Marlborough avowed knowing no other history than what he had learnt from Shakespeare? And on what occasion did the duke make this statement?

ARTHUR LINDENSTEAD.

Berlin.

POTTS FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me information as to the family of Mary Potts, of London, who in 1774 married Robert Day, judge of the King's Bench, Ireland, Grattan's lifelong friend? Their only child Elizabeth married Sir Edward

Denny, third baronet of Tralee Castle. Judge Day, in his will, leaves several crayon portraits of the Potts family to the Ven. Dr. Pott (*sic*), Archdeacon of London, "to be disposed of by him amongst the descendants of our late brother-in-law, Samuel Potts, Esq." (Rev.) H. L. DENNY.

9, Queen Street, Londonderry.

DOWDAL'S 'TRADITIONAL ANECDOTES OF SHAKESPEARE.'—These were collected in Warwickshire in 1693, were edited by J. P. Collier, and published by Thomas Rodd in 1838. In the advertisement it is stated that the letter in which the anecdotes were communicated to a Mr. Edward Southwell "came into the hands of the publisher on the dispersion of the papers of the family of Lord De Clifford, which were sold by auction in the year 1834." Is the original MS. now in existence?

J. W. G.

SICILY.—I am anxious to work up the history of the two Sicilies; I am far in the country, and unable to consult library catalogues, which must be the excuse for my ignorance. I have Freeman's works, the big and the little; Amari's two books; Mrs. St. John's 'Court of Anna Carafa'; De Reumont's 'Carafas of Maddaloni'; 'The Normans in Sicily' (author's name has escaped me); Warburton's 'Rollo and his Race'; and the two recent books by Messrs. Marion Crawford and Douglas Sladen. These hardly cover all the ground, and are certainly, except the Freeman books, not exhaustive. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' expand my list for me?

ROWLAND THURNAM.

Nordrach-upon-Mendip, Bristol.

Replies.

CHASUBLE AT WARRINGTON CHURCH.

(9th S. xii. 507.)

THE facts concerning the chasuble, or two chasubles, found in the Warrington Parish Church are far from clear. The late William Beamont, in his book called 'Warrington Church Notes. The Parish Church of St. Elfin, Warrington, and the other Churches of the Parish' (Warrington, 1878), gives either two accounts of one event, or else accounts of two events without clearly differentiating the one from the other. He says (p. 120) that in 1824 Mr. Rickman, the architect, suspecting that one of the buttresses on the north side of the chancel, which was wider than the others, contained a staircase, opened it, and found in it

"a winding stair, which had led from a crypt below, to a doorway opening high up in the wall of the chancel above, and probably upon the rood loft."

On the steps

"was found a richly embroidered chasuble, upon which were embroidered the figures of St. Paul with the sword, St. James the Less with his club, and St. Elphege with his long-handled axe."

"The vestment was ultimately given to the Reverend Dr. Molyneux, the Roman Catholic priest at Warrington, and is now part of the furniture of the Roman Catholic chapel there."

Beamont says, however, earlier in his book (p. 61), that in the year 1830

"a blocked-up doorway near the place of the rood screen was reopened, and a staircase was exposed leading up to the rood loft, and another staircase leading down into the crypt. Upon one of the steps of the latter, there lay a parcel carefully made up, which on being opened was found to contain a chasuble, the work of the latter end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was curiously embroidered on the back and front, but except for the diapering or grounding, which was excellent, the work was poor. It had two orphreys with niches, in which were figures wrought in coloured silks after the mode of the 'opus plumarium,' or feather stitch, of which the golden threads of the diapering, owing to their having been wound round with the pure metal, looked as bright as on the day when they were first put in. On the back was the cross in the shape of a Y with three angels, each with a golden chalice standing by it to receive the Saviour's blood, two lily plants with pink flowers shooting up, one on each side from the foot of the cross. The figures of Abel, Abraham, Melchisedeck, and two of the apostles were recognizable upon the chasuble; but there was another figure of a man in armour bearing a battleaxe upon his shoulder, not so easy to be recognized, which, very fancifully, as I think, has been supposed to be meant for Thomas of Lancaster, who was beheaded in 1322."

A foot-note refers to *Archæological Journal*, 1870, No. 106, p. 135. (Robert Atherton Rawstorne was rector 1807-32.)

These two accounts do not agree together. At first sight they would appear to point to two discoveries of stairways, and the finding of a chasuble on each occasion. But in a communication made by the late Dr. James Kendrick (another local antiquary) to the *Warrington Examiner* (date uncertain, but subsequent to 1870), he gives 1824 as the date of the finding of "a parcel containing a rich sacerdotal vestment, which, for the payment of a few shillings, was handed over to the Rev. Mr. Molyneux, of Warrington" (Mr. or Dr. Molyneux—pronounced Mullinix—was the priest of St. Alban's Roman Catholic Church, or chapel, which was until some thirty years ago the only Roman Catholic church in Warrington). Kendrick goes on to speak of the chasuble, after having been repaired, being eventually exhibited in 1870

to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, "under the auspices of the Very Reverend Canon Rock, the great English authority on textile fabrics and embroidery." Canon Rock's remarks are given; he speaks of "this eucharistic garment," not of "these." He refers to the finding of a carefully wrapt-up parcel containing a chasuble as having occurred about forty years ago (that would be about 1830), and of its having been given by the incumbent to the Catholic priest. Thus Kendrick speaks of a sale for a few shillings, but gives Canon Rock's statement of a gift. Canon Rock's description of the chasuble is so similar to Beamont's (p. 61), even to the extent of saying that there were three angels with chalices to receive the Saviour's blood, whereas there are two only, that it is pretty evident that one copied his description from the other.

Excepting for the two dates, 1824 and 1830, given by Beamont, everything points to his having intended to describe one chasuble only. There is, however, in the *Ampleforth Journal* (St. William's Press, Market Weighton), vol. i. part ii., December, 1895, p. 185, an article by the Rev. J. S. Cody, O.S.B., mainly about two chasubles, "found a few years ago in the Warrington Parish Church.....andnow in the possession of the Ampleforth Benedictine Fathers in that town." The writer gives 1824 as the date of the discovery of the "double flight of stairs within the buttress on the north side." He says that on the steps leading to the crypt "the vestments were found carefully wrapped up." He speaks of Rawstorne as being the rector at that time, and says that he made no difficulty in handing the vestments over to Dr. Molyneux, O.S.B., the priest of St. Alban's, "for a certain sum of money." A good deal of the article is taken up with interesting extracts from ancient inventories which may possibly include amongst the possessions of the Warrington Church the very chasubles of which he writes. Further, he says that

"local tradition tells us how the Rector, on discovering them, seeing that he had no use for them, offered them to his friend Dr. Molyneux. He, shrewd man, would not accept them as a gift, lest they might be afterwards reclaimed, but bought them for a few shillings."

He then proceeds, after he has previously said that the embroidery on both chasubles is very similar, and is of like workmanship, to describe apparently one only, of which as to the cross on the back an illustration is given.

I do not give his description, which is mainly (I think) quoted from the other

writers whom I have mentioned, nor do I give his identification of saints, for the same reason, and also for the reason that in most of the cases it appears in all the writers to be more or less guesswork. Mr. Cody speaks of two chasubles, but describes one, and that the one which Beamont describes in his two accounts, for in each of the two he ends with the figure with the axe. Mr. Cody, however, is exact in noticing the mistake as to the three angels instead of the actual two. On the other hand, he speaks of some sixty-five years past as "a few years ago."

I should still be inclined to think it certain that only one chasuble had been found on the stairs in 1824, which is the date given by Dr. Kendrick as that of the discovery of the old staircase (see a communication made by him to the *Manchester Courier*, 1839-40), but for the fact that by the courtesy of Father Whittle, O.S.B., the present priest of St. Alban's, I have been shown two chasubles. He knew Dr. Molyneux well, and insists that both chasubles came from the parish church. According to him, they were offered to Dr. Molyneux by the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys (rector 1832-54, afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man) as a gift. Dr. Molyneux, however, insisted on making a payment *pro forma*, viz., half-a-crown. It has been asserted that the chasubles were found by Rector Powys in an oak chest. That may be so, but it in no way upsets the account given by Beamont that they, or it, had been found on the old staircase in Rawstorne's time, when Beamont was a young man. It is very likely that it, or they, were put into an oak chest in Rawstorne's time, and found again in Powys's time. It has been asserted that it is certain that the transfer to Molyneux was a gift, and not a sale, the proof of which is that a son of Rector Powys remembers not only the oak chest in which they were found, but also that his father gave the chasubles to Father Molyneux. The date assigned by the present rector (1835) for the finding of the chasubles would make that evidence very poor hearsay evidence, seeing that Rector Powys did not marry till 1833. If the story that Molyneux paid half-a-crown for them *pro forma* is the true story, it is not at all improbable that the vendor would afterwards speak of the transfer as a gift. As showing what confusion there is in the matter, I may mention that I have a recollection of being told by some one (by whom I do not remember) that Rector Powys, having found a vestment in the vestry, and being short of money for some building scheme connected

with the church or schools, sold it to the Roman Catholics. Such memories are worth next to nothing.

Let me describe the chasubles very shortly indeed. In doing so I am not going to attempt to identify all, or nearly all, of the saints, &c. I take first the chasuble which is probably that which was found in or about 1824, if there was only one. On the back is a large cross. The crimson velvet on which it now lies is modern. At the top of the cross is a dove, below that the letters INRI, and below that Christ on the cross. In the right arm of the framing cross (the actual right) is an angel with two chalices, catching the blood spurting from the right hand and the side. In the other arm is an angel with one chalice, catching the blood from the hand. At the right side of the foot of the crucifix is, I suppose, the Virgin Mary, on the other presumably St. John. Below the foot is a saint (?), and below the saint a man in armour with a long axe. On the pillar on the front of this chasuble are, at the top, a saint (?), then a saint, and thirdly a man, perhaps a bishop.

Now as to the other chasuble, about which I may say in passing that it is so similar in design to No. 1 that it appears to me to be possible that it was not found in the parish church, but was acquired later from somewhere else because of its likeness to No. 1, and then came to be believed to have been its companion in the parcel. On its back (modern damask or brocade) is the framing cross. The dove, the initial letters, the crucifix, the two angels with chalices, are in like positions. There are no figures by the foot of the crucifix. Below is a figure with a chalice disconnected from the crucifix. Below that is the upper part of a saint with a book. On the pillar on the front are three figures: at the top a saint, then a figure holding the tables of the Law (therefore I suppose Moses), and at the bottom a saint.

In collecting the materials for what I have written I have referred to Beaumont's own copy of his book, in which are entries made by him after its publication, and to a small commonplace book concerning the history of Warrington made up by Kendrick. They are both in the Warrington Library.

I have omitted to say that, in his communication on Warrington printed in the *Manchester Courier* much earlier than that which appeared in the *Warrington Examiner*, Kendrick gives an account of the discovery of the staircase, but says nothing of any chasuble. I regret that I cannot give an absolutely certain history. I need scarcely say that

there was no local newspaper during the time included in the various dates assigned to the discovery and transfer of the chasuble or chasubles.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austin's, Warrington.

RALEIGH'S HEAD (10th S. i. 49).—It would be interesting to know from what source Mrs. Sinclair derived her information that after the execution of Sir W. Raleigh in Old Palace Yard his head was "placed on Westminster Hall." Had this been carried into effect it would scarcely have escaped the notice of contemporary historians and biographers. The earliest account of the proceedings that took place after the beheading is thus narrated by W. Oldys in his 'Life of Raleigh,' published in 1736:—

"His head was struck off at two blows, his body never shrinking or moving. His head was shewed on each side of the scaffold, and then put into a red leather bag, and, with his velvet night-gown thrown over it, was afterwards conveyed away in a mourning coach of his lady's..... His head was long preserved in a case by his widow, for she survived him twenty-nine years..... and after her death, it was kept also by her son Carew, with whom it is said to have been buried" (ccxxx).

We have the testimony of Bp. G. Goodman as to the head having been preserved for many years, as in his 'Court of James I.' (ed. Brewer, 1839) he notes, "I know where his skull is kept to this day and I have kissed it" (i. 69).

Owing to the circumstance that Carew Raleigh at one time possessed an estate in the parish of West Horsley, Surrey, which he sold a few years before his death, many writers have been led to believe that his remains were interred in the church there, his father's head being deposited in the same grave. That this is incorrect is proved partly by the absence of any entry in the burial register of West Horsley Church, but principally by the fact of his burial being thus recorded in the register of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster: "1666-7, Jan. 1, Carey Rawleigh, Esq., kild. m. chancel."

This seems to indicate that his remains were placed in or alongside the grave of his father. According to tradition the head of the latter was deposited with them, and probably in this case tradition is correct; certain is it that we possess no definite information respecting it.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

John Timbs, in 'The Romance of London, Historical Sketches, &c.,' p. 68, in a chapter devoted to the 'Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh,' says:—

“Cayley adds.....The head, after being shown on either side of the scaffold, was put into a leather bag, over which Sir Walter's gown was thrown, and the whole conveyed away in a mourning coach by Lady Raleigh. It was preserved by her in a case during the twenty-nine years which she survived her husband, and afterwards with no less piety by their affectionate son Carew, with whom it is supposed to have been buried at West Horsley, in Surrey.”

This latter statement we know to be wrong, for the register of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, records the burial of Carew Raleigh on 1 January, 1666; and as it would appear that he had charge of the precious relic after his mother's death, it is not, after all, unlikely that the head was, by his desire, interred with his own remains in his father's grave in that church forty-eight years after his father's execution. If this be so, I think that MR. EASTERBROOK will see that the paragraph about which he writes is substantially correct, although it is not very clear as to the way in which the tradition is “handed down from rector to rector,” and it is certainly a stretch of imagination to speak of a period of close on half a century as “a few years afterwards.”

I have seen the editor of the *St. Margaret's Parish Magazine*, by whom I am informed that his reason for not inserting the letter which he received was that he did not consider the matter one that could be dealt with in its pages. W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

C2, The Almshouses, Rochester Row, S.W.

PRIVY COUNCIL UNDER JAMES I. (9th S. xii. 367, 415).—James, writing from Holyrood, 27 March, 1603, continued the Council in “their offices and charges,” and in a second letter, dated 28 March, reappointed the Privy Councillors (Nichols's ‘Progresses of James I.’ vol. i. p. 121).

On 28 March the Privy Council in London wrote to Lord Eure and the other Commissioners at Breame, announcing the death of Elizabeth, and stating that in them “there is or remaineth no further authority than by provisional care to apply our best endeavours for the keeping of the realm in tranquillity and peace.” The letter bears the signatures of the following councillors: John Cant., Tho. Egerton, C.S., T. Buckhurst, Nottingham, Northumberland, Gilb. Shrewsbury, Will. Derby, E. Worcester, Ro. Sussex, J. Lincolne, Ga. Kildare, Clanricard, T. Howard, Ric. London, Tho. La Warre, Gray, T. Darcy, Ed. Cromwell, Ro. Riche, G. Chandois, William Compton, W. Knowles, Jo. Stanhope, Jo. Fortescue, Ro. Cecill. See Nichols, vol. i. pp. 41-43, and Rymer's ‘Fœdera,’ vol. xvi. p. 493.

On 3 May, when James arrived at Theobalds on his way to London, he made the following Scotchmen members of the Council: Duke of Lennox, Earl of Mar, Lord Home, Sir George Hume, Sir James Elphinston, and Lord Kinloss; and of the English nobility, Lord Henry Howard, Thomas, Lord Howard, and Lord Montjoy (Nichols, vol. i. pp. 108-13). Nichols and Rymer will furnish other information. J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

ST. PATRICK AT ORVIETO (10th S. i. 48).—St. Patrick was at Rome in 431, but I do not know that he was ever in contact with Orvieto. The well to which F. C. W. refers was sunk in 1523 by Pope Clement VII., and Benvenuto Cellini designed a medal with a reverse referring to the event. It represented Moses striking the rock, and was inscribed “Ut bibat populus.” On tickets of admission to view St. Patrick's Well it is stated: “Questo pozzo è detto di S. Patrizio per analogia alla caverna dello stesso nome che trovasi in Irlanda.”

A note (p. 160) in Roscoe's translation of Cellini's ‘Memoirs’ gives a better description of the work than I could otherwise furnish:—

“It was cut through the solid rock to the depth of 265 feet, and 25 ells wide. It has two flights of hanging steps, one above the other, to ascend and descend, executed in such a manner that even beasts of burden may enter; and by 248 convenient steps they arrive at a bridge, placed over a spring, where the water is laden. And thus, without returning back, they arrive at the other stairs, which rise above the first, and by these return from the well by a passage different to the one they entered.”

ST. SWITHIN.

The well of St. Patrick at Orvieto is, I imagine, not called after St. Patrick the Apostle of the Irish, but takes its name from one of the other St. Patricks. August Pott-bast's catalogue of saints in his ‘Bibliotheca Historica Medii Ævi’ is the best list of the kind with which I am acquainted. It contains four St. Patricks.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

F. C. W. may find Wright's ‘St. Patrick's Purgatory’ (1844) of some service in determining whether the well at Orvieto had more than a merely nominal connexion with the saint. Its celebrity would be sufficiently accounted for by the peculiarities of its construction and by its magnitude; for spiral staircases and a width of 46 feet (or 43 according to Baedeker) are somewhat unusual features of a well. The alternative assumption, that it is directly connected with St. Patrick, seems to imply that some well

at Orvieto was reputed to be the portal of Purgatory. In that case a reference or allusion to the fact might be confidently expected in Dante, who, in all likelihood, was acquainted with an early form of the St. Patrick legend. The absence of such an allusion, which would have been penned a couple of centuries before the younger Antonio di Sangallo began operations, favours another view. Alexander VI. is stated to have abolished the revenues arising from the pilgrimages to the islet in the Donegal Lough Derg in 1497. Taken in conjunction with this, and with the widely received account of St. Patrick's journey through Purgatory, the Orvieto dedication certainly looks like an attempt to give the Irish legend a new local habitation, and incidentally, I suppose, to orvietanize the pagan king whom St. Patrick so adroitly conveyed to warmer regions than he himself cared to visit.

J. DORMER.

FITZHAMON (10th S. i. 47).—G. H. W. asks whether Hamo or Hamon was a common Norman Christian name. It was not among the most popular, but cannot be said to have been uncommon. I have met with it pretty often. The following three examples occur in Mr. I. H. Jeayes's 'Catalogue of the Berkeley Charters.' There are probably others in the same volume: Charter executed at Bristol in 1153, witnessed by "Willelmus filius Hamonis" (2); quitclaim of the time of Richard I., witnessed by Hamo de Valounes (21); grant of the time of Henry III., witnessed by Hamo Peverel (111).

EDWARD PEACOCK.

The following extract from a pedigree of Alen by Sir William Hawkins, Ulster, 1785, quoted in a paper of mine on the Alens of St. Wolstan's in the Kildare Archæological Society's *Journal*, July, 1903, may be of use to G. H. W. :—

"The Genealogy of the Alens of Saint Wolstan's, of the Lineal Descent of Sir John Alen, Banneret, who came into England with William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, originally descended and deriving his Pedigree from the Dukes of Normandy. As pr. account of Sir Thomas Hawley, principal Herald and King of Arms of England in the eighth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, in the Annals of England. Sir John Alen was nephew to Robert Fitzhammon and Richard de Granville, and was with them at the Great Battle of Hastings in Sussex.....The Conqueror afterwards bestowed on Richard de Granville the Lordship of Bedford, with other large possessions in Devonshire.....He did also inherit his father's Honours in Normandy. His brother Fitzhammon being killed in France, where he was sent by King Henry Ist as his Chief General, & also upon Sir John Alen, the Conqueror bestow'd for his great services large

possessions in the counties of Norfolk, Cornwall, and Westmoreland in fee."

H. L. L. DENNY.

MILESTONES (10th S. i. 7).—Our milestone has undoubtedly descended to us from the *milliarium* which the Romans placed along the sides of their principal roads, in the manner still customary in this country, and with the respective distances from the city inscribed upon them, reckoned at intervals of a thousand paces (our mile) apart. The custom, says Rich, was first introduced by C. Gracchus—*i.e.*, the Roman custom. Rich, in his 'Greek and Roman Antiquities,' gives an illustration representing an original Roman milestone, which stood in 1873 on the Capitol, but originally marked the first mile from Rome, as indicated by the numeral I. on the top of it. It is in the form of a column. Pliny says the miles on the Roman roads were distinguished by a pillar, or a stone, set up at the end of each of them, and marked with one or more figures denoting how far it was from the golden milestone, the *milliarium aureum*, which was erected by Augustus at the top of the Roman Forum (see Tacitus, 'Hist.' bk. i. ch. xxvii.) to mark the point at which all the great military roads ultimately converged. For accounts of Roman milestones see vol. viii. of *Archæologia* (1785), p. 85; Montfaucon's 'Antiquité Expliquée,' *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., p. 404; and the *Antiquary*, Sept., 1883, p. 130.

About fifty-six Anglo-Roman milestones have been recorded—some with legible inscriptions. One of the latest was at Lincoln in the year 1879, which is of the time of Victorinus. None has, as yet, been found earlier than Hadrian, or later than Constantine the Younger (A.D. 336). See the Rev. Prebendary Scarth on the 'Roman Milliarium' found in Britain, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxxiv. pp. 395-405, and his 'Roman Britain,' pp. 119-23.

Something similar, in the way of a landmark, to the gilded pillar in Rome seems to have formerly existed in the City of London. Although there does not seem to be any direct evidence that the Standard in Cornhill occupied the site of a Roman landmark of this nature, yet distances were measured from the Standard, which served the same purpose as the *milliarium aureum*, and several of our suburban milestones were still inscribed in Cunningham's time with the numbers of miles "from the Standard in Cornhill." There was a Standard in Cornhill as early as 2 Henry V. ('London Chronicle,' ed. by Sir N. H. Nicolas, p. 99). The Roman milestones did not, however, invariably give the distances from the Pillar, for some have

been found *in situ*, which prove that such distances were sometimes computed from the gates of the city; and by a law of Tiberius, 'Rei Agrariæ Auctores Legesque Variæ' (Amst., 1674, 4to), pp. 346-8, the Roman surveyors were also authorized to use sepulchres for purposes of boundary and for points and intersections of geometric lines (see *Trans. Lond. and Midd. Arch. Ass.*, vol. iv. part i. p. 61).

Pennant considered that the stone in Pannier Alley, which lately had a narrow escape from the clutches of an American, had the appearance in his time of being an original Roman sepulchral stone, an opinion which is of much interest when it is associated with the fact that there is—or was, as it is said to have been buried *in situ* at the time the Marble Arch was re-erected from Buckingham Palace at Tyburnia—a similar one at Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park, where soldiers were shot for desertion in time of war. Now this stone and that in Pannier Alley are stated to be exactly equidistant from the Roman sarcophagus of late years unearthed in Westminster Abbey precincts, the three thus forming a triangle, and I believe there was a similar significance attached to the discovery of the Roman sarcophagus at Lower Clapton (see pamphlet by Mr. B. Clarke). The tablet recording the site of Hicks Hall states that that Sessions House stood 1 mile 1 furlong and 13 yards from the Standard in Cornhill. "Mile-huts," to supersede the milestone, were suggested by the compilers of Rees's 'Cyclopædia,' v. 'Milestone.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

161, Hammersmith Road.

The inference that few English highways were provided with milestones in 1743 finds some support in Macaulay's graphic description of the deplorable state of the roads half a century or so earlier. Milestones, in fact, imply thoroughfares kept in serviceable condition; to a succession of quagmires they are but ironical accessories; and a succession of quagmires is what our immediate forefathers too frequently dignified by the name of a road. Yet for fifteen centuries there had existed monuments showing how the greatest road-builders of antiquity appreciated the measured way—Hadrian's Wall, studded with mile-castles, for example. That the Roman public roads were accurately divided by milestones is carefully recorded by the voluminous Gibbon; and, indeed, the inscriptions on these *miliaria* have proved of great value to the classical topographer. As to who first erected them, Duruy, referring to Plutarch and figuring two restorations, says: "L'usage

de ces bornes doit être beaucoup plus ancien que Gracchus, qui passe pour l'avoir établi" ('Hist. des Romains,' i. 151; iv. 16). But it is a far cry from the milestones on the Croydon road to their predecessors on the stately Appian Way. J. DORMER.

Milestones in England appear to have come into modern use with the Turnpike Acts in the early part of the eighteenth century. In an Act relating to the Great Post Road from London to Chester (1744) the trustees are empowered to measure the roads and erect "milestones." So says a correspondent at 9th S. v. 499; while another stated that the first milestones erected in England were set up between Cambridge and London in 1729.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

If Mr. W. MOY THOMAS looks up 'The Beauties of England and Wales,' he will find several allusions to Roman milestones. Two occur in the volume dealing with Northumberland, published in 1813. Writing on Little Chesters, or the Bowers, the author says on p. 122, vol. xii. part i. :—

"At Coldley-gate, where the Via Vincialis crosses Bardon Burn, is a mile pillar about seven feet high, placed at the foot of a large tumulus; and a mile further up the Causeway, another broken in two."

On p. 141 he states, under the heading of Redesdale and Risingham :—

"This is the modern name of a Roman station.Opposite this station lie many large stones. Forty years ago, a mile pillar was standing, a mile south of the station, and at the present time there is one used as a gate-post, opposite the door of the inn at Woodbridge."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.
Bradford.

ENVELOPES (9th S. xii. 245, 397, 434, 490; 10th S. i. 57).—With the data supplied by SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, MR. PEET, MR. MERRITT, and others, it is hardly necessary to produce further evidence to prove that envelopes, as we know them, were in use for postal purposes long previous to 1840. With regard to "franking," I never mentioned its use by private persons. My statement was that I had seen *envelopes* so endorsed for the purpose of free postage since 1840. Lord Fortescue's were so transmitted through the Post Office when he was Lord Lieutenant of the county. The Duke of Cambridge's private envelope, franked "Cambridge," was received by me in 1890, free of postage. I am well aware of the modern habit of placing signatures upon the face of an envelope, but this of course does not constitute a "free delivery." My state-

ment that "stamped covers" were used in Australia previous to Rowland Hill's scheme—to be precise, in 1838—was culled from an interesting article on 'Stamp Collecting,' written in October last by Mr. C. H. Bullivant. In giving the name of Randolph as a Post-Master I merely quoted from Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' as could easily be seen by the context. A great amount of information regarding 'Postage and Post Office' may be found in the 'Dictionary of Commerce,' a copy of which I have, dated 1835, which quotes from Herodotus, lib. viii. c. 98; Bergier, 'Histoire des Grands Chemins,' lib. iv. c. 4; 'Bouchand sur la Police des Romains,' pp. 136-51; Black, 'Commerce,' book i. c. viii.; Macpherson's 'History of Commerce,' 1784, &c. THORNE GEORGE.

My memory takes me back to 1830-40, and I saw a good deal of correspondence, private, official, and of M.P.s. My impression is that small envelopes were in use for invitations delivered by hand, and occasionally for official correspondence and for franks by M.P.s., which were given to friends, and occasionally sold by impecunious members of Parliament. Their use for ordinary post-letter purposes was impossible, owing to the vigilance of the Post-Office authorities. Anything which appeared to contain a second piece of paper was charged double postage. I remember once folding up a letter in an unusual way, which I thought clever, but the receiver was charged double postage for it in consequence.

As regards the extra halfpenny upon Scotch letters, my impression is that this charge was to cover the tolls which had to be paid in Scotland, while in England mails passed all toll-bars free. Envelopes only came into general use in 1840, when the penny post was introduced. G. C. W.

MR. HOUSDEN is probably right in saying "When ordinary private letters were first sent by post is a question more easily asked than answered." No doubt the practice of including private letters among those from and to the king or State, for which the post was originally instituted, was of slow growth; but Mr. Joyce, in his 'History of the Post Office,' conclusively shows that the earliest postal reformer of real eminence, Witherings, was the man who, in Charles I.'s reign, made of an irregular practice an organized system. After Witherings's three years' able management of the foreign posts, the king commissioned him, in 1635, to put the inland posts into better order. It was surely time, since the keepers of the post-houses, as appears from the petition of the unfortunate

"99 poore men," had, so far back as 1628, received no wages for nearly seven years, and some were in prison for debt. A detailed account of Witherings's plan will be found in Mr. Joyce's interesting pages. "The term 'post,'" as he reminds us, "meant nothing more than the carrier or bearer of the letter." And again:—

"The term 'postage,' in the sense of a charge upon a letter, is comparatively modern. The term is, indeed, used in the Act of 1660, but there it signifies the hire of a horse for travelling: 'Each horse's hire or postage.'"

MR. HOUSDEN may be interested to learn from the same authority that "the Act of 1764 is the first to use it"—i.e., the term "postage" as applied to letters—although I fear this information cannot do much to lessen the difficulty of answering the question as to when private letters first travelled in company with those of the State.

ELEANOR C. SMYTH.

Harborne.

MUNDY (9th S. xii. 485; 10th S. i. 31).—MR. PERCY DRYDEN MUNDY is surely in error when he asserts that Lord Edmund Howard, son of the second Duke of Norfolk, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Mundy, Lord Mayor of London (1522-3). Lord Edmund Howard was, so far as I can discover, only twice married: firstly to Joyce Culpepper, by whom he was father of Queen Katharine Howard, and secondly to one Dorothy Troyes. Perhaps, however, MR. MUNDY can advance some proof to the effect that the "Margaret Hawarde" of Sir John Mundy's will was Lord Edmund's wife.

GERALD BRENNAN.

Willesden.

PINDAR FAMILY (9th S. xii. 448).—Your correspondent may perhaps find in Wesley's 'Journal,' 20 July, 1774, 5 July, 1788, something to his purpose. "Mr. Pinder" is almost certainly Robert, rather than John, of the two brothers set forth in the 'Alumni Oxonienses.' The volume of 'Lincolnshire Pedigrees' (Harleian Soc., No. 50) containing letter P has not come to my hand. Sir Wm. Dugdale disallowed the baronetcy of the Pindars of [?] at his visitation of 1663 (Wotton). But are these connected Pindars? F.

Sir Paul Pindar, to whom MR. LEWIS LAMBERT refers, was born at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, in 1565 or 1566. His arms are given in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, vol. i. p. 160, as a chevron argent between three lions' heads erased ermine, crowned or. They are engraved, I believe,

on the Communion plate presented to Wellingborough Parish Church by Sir Paul in 1634. Possibly information might therefore be elicited concerning the Pindar family from Wellingborough; from Peterborough, where the cathedral authorities possess Communion plate presented by Sir Paul in 1639; or from the Bodleian Library, to which he sent Arabic, Persian, and other valuable manuscripts in 1611.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Your correspondent will do well to look at the pedigree of Pinder in Joseph Hunter's *Familie Minorum Gentium*, ii. 485 (Harl. Soc.). One of this family became the direct ancestor of the present Earl Beauchamp by marrying the heiress of the Lygons. The name Pinder was subsequently changed for that of Lygon by Act of Parliament.

W. C. B.

There are, I am told, no members of this family now surviving at Owston, but there are several Pinders or Pindars (I have seen the name spelt both ways by people bearing it) in the neighbouring parishes of Haxey, Epworth, and Belton.

C. C. B.

There is an extended description, in the *Daily Advertiser* of 26 April, 1742, of the mansion house and its appurtenances of

“Thomas Pindar, Esq., deccas'd, situate at Tottenham High-Cross, being a beautiful four-square Ground Brick Building, sash'd; a Front every way, and Rustick Quoin Corners, with an Entablature all round, a Compass Pediment in the Front next the Road, painted with the Four Seasons, a handsome Court-Yard, with Iron Rails and Gates, with a Walk of Free Stone up to a Flight of seven Steps with Iron Rails, which lead into the Hall.” &c.

The mansion house, to judge from this paragraph, and a continuation of the account in the news-sheet mentioned, must have been one of considerable importance in its time, and would afford a clue, possibly, to that branch of the Pindars whose representative appears to have occupied the house. John le Pinder is mentioned in the *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi*; Henry le Pyder in the Writs of Parliament; and John le Pindere in *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi* (see Bardsley's *English Surnames*, 1884, p. 235).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

For ‘Notes on the Pindar Family’ of London between 1592 and 1784, see 7th S. xii. 26; and of Chester, Barbados, and elsewhere, p. 197. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

“KISSED HANDS” (9th S. xii. 445).—This phrase has already been discussed in ‘N. & Q.’

6th S. xii. 29; 9th S. iii. 203; and instances in the singular were given in the *Times* of 31 October, 1903. Two questions need to be decided: (1) how many hands does the person kiss? (2) has the official form of the phrase ever been current in the plural? A stray quotation proves nothing. I limit the inquiry to the official kissing of the sovereign's hand. Dr. Murray (vol. v. p. 714, col. 3, under ‘Kiss,’ 6) says “to kiss the hand (hands) of a sovereign”—where by placing “hands” within brackets he seems to show uncertainty about the plural—and gives nine quotations, from 1575 to 1854. Four of these are in the plural; those of 1654 and 1680 seem to be merely rhetorical, but those of 1768 and 1809 are in the form used in the newspapers of to-day.

W. C. B.

There seems to me no difference between the expression “kissed hands” and “kissed hand,” except that one is singular, the other plural, both being identical.

In ‘Old Mortality,’ when the promise of a commission is given to Sergeant Bothwell by Claverhouse, Scott observes:—

“Bothwell went through the salutation in the manner prescribed, but not without evident marks of haughty reluctance, and when he had done so, said aloud, ‘To kiss a lady's hand can never disgrace a gentleman; but I would not kiss a man's, save the King's, to be made a general.’”—Chap. xii.

The probable date of this is 1679, when Charles II. was king.

But, as a work of fiction may not be regarded as of primary authority, let me quote another instance. It is from a poem in Latin sapphics called ‘Villa Bromhamensis,’ by Robert, Lord Trevor, afterwards created Viscount Hampden, in 1776, by George III.:

Hoc ut excudi rude carmen et jam
Rusticus factus merus, en ad aulam
Devolo mendax, subito vocante
Rege benigno.

Ut steti coram (prius apprecatus
More non quenquam solito Ministrum)
Ille mi dextram dedit osculandam
Sponte suapte.

In “Explanations,” notes at the side of the poem, it is observed, “Sent for to Court. Never canvast Lord North, nor even apprised my son-in-law Lord Suffolk, then Secretary of State.—Kist the King's hand, June, 1776.”

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

PAMELA (9th S. xii. 141, 330; 10th S. i. 52).—I have a copy of “Pamela; or, the Fair Impostor. A Poem in Five Cantos. By J—W—, Esq.; London: Printed for E. Bevens, under the Crown Coffee-house, against Bedford-Row, Holborn: And Sold by J. Roberts,

near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane. MDCCXLIV. (Price One Shilling and Sixpence.)" In it are plenty of examples of Pamela, e.g. :—

This secret soon the fair Pamela found,
Whose Beauty spreads unnumber'd Conquests round.
C. i. l. 31.

Here first Pamela drew the vernal Air,
The beauteous daughter of this happy pair.
C. i. l. 75.

No Maids attend, no shining Toilet's grac'd,
Pamela's only by Pamela lac'd.
C. iii. l. 17.

It need scarcely be said that the Pamela of the above-mentioned skit is a very different person from the Pamela of Samuel Richardson's novel. Who was J— W—, Esq.?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SHAKESPEARE'S "VIRTUE OF NECESSITY" (10th S. i. 8, 76, 110).—A few years ago a writer in the *English Historical Review* stated* that the phrase "faciens virtutem de necessitate" was used in the twelfth century by William of Tyre. I should have included this information in my observations at the second reference but for the fact that the *Review* writer did not cite "chapter and verse." Perhaps one of your readers can supply this omission. Grimm's 'Deutsches Wörterbuch' quotes (s.v. 'Noth') some old examples, one of which (not the earliest), dated 1545, is thus expressed in rime:—

Wir müssen doch inn unsern Sachen
Usz der Nodt ein Tuget machen.

With regard to Shakespeare's use of the proverb, the writer of an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, entitled 'A Forgotten Volume in Shakspeare's Library,' discourses of a rare book published in 1581,† with a view to "showing that the great poet was in no small measure indebted" thereto. The *Nineteenth Century* writer is of opinion that if Shakespeare used the proverb at second hand he borrowed it from Pettie rather than from any other author, and quotes the following from the 'Civile Conversation' (i. 5): "Whereof followeth a vertue of necessite." Whatever the value of this opinion, it strengthens my belief that the proverb was as familiar to Shakespeare's English as to his foreign contemporaries.

F. ADAMS.

SADLER'S WELLS PLAY ALLUDED TO BY WORDSWORTH (10th S. i. 7, 70, 96).—The 'New Burletta Spectacle, Edward and Susan,' was produced at Sadler's Wells Theatre on the

opening night of the season, Easter Monday, 11 April, 1803. It was written by Charles Dibdin the younger (manager and proprietor of the house), and composed by W. Reeve, the scenery being painted by R. C. Andrews. The principal characters were by "Mr. King (his first appearance here these five years), Mr. Smith, Mr. Townsend, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden (his first appearance at this Theatre), and Mrs. C. Dibdin."

The lyrics, with descriptions of the scenery, in many of my grandfather's Sadler's Wells pieces were printed, but I have not seen a copy of this one. Some idea of the manner in which the Cumbrian Arcadia was presented in it may be evolved from the further information advertised:—

"In the course of the Piece an incidental Ballet (composed by Mr. King) in which Mr. King and Mad. St. Amand, will dance a Pas Deux, accompanied on the Harp. Mr. L. Bologna and Mr. Banks will dance a Comic Pas Deux, accompanied on the Union Pipes, by Mr. Fitzmaurice (his first appearance in London); and Miss Gayton, pupil of Mr. Jackson, late of Covent Garden Theatre, only nine years of age, will dance a Hornpipe with a Skipping Rope (her first appearance in Public)."

It was also announced that,

"shortly after the opening, the Proprietors mean to give a benefit, the profits of which will be appropriated towards the Subscription for the Beauty of Buttermere, particulars advertised in a few days."

Of the result of this benefit (if it took place) I have no record. The two principal parts were played by Townsend and Mrs. Dibdin, the former introducing a new song (by Dibdin and Reeve) called 'The Mammoth and Bonaparte.'

In his 'Memoirs' the author said:—

"The pieces which I wrote for our opening consisted of 'New Brooms; or, the Firm Changed'; 'Edward and Susan; or, the Beauty of Buttermere,' an operatic piece in rhyme, founded upon a fact which had but recently occurred, implicating the seduction, by fraudulent marriage, of the daughter of the keeper of the Char Inn, near the Lake of Buttermere; and for which the perpetrator forfeited his life—in each of these two pieces Townsend played the principal character; 'Jack the Giant Killer,' a serious pantomime, in which young Menage performed Jack, and Signor Belzoni, who was remarkably tall, and an uncommonly fine proportioned man, played the Giant, whose dwarf was most whimsically sustained by Mr. Grimaldi, who performed in every line; 'Fire and Spirit; or, a Holiday Harlequin,' in which King played Harlequin; Mr. Hartland, Pantaloon; Mr. Grimaldi, Clown; and Mlle. St. Pierre, the Columbine; with a Ballet, composed by Mr. Bologna, junr.; and an Extraordinary Gymnastic Exhibition by Signr. Belzoni, announced as 'the Patagonian Samson.'"

Of the scenery it is recorded that "we exhibited as beautiful displays of Scenery as any Theatre in London." "Edward and

* Vol. ix. p. 7, note 13.

† "The Civile Conversation of M. Steuen Guazzo, written first in Italian, and nowe translated out of French by George Pettie."

Susan' remained in the bills until the latter part of May, and, after being withdrawn, was restored. The bill for 27 June contained the pieces witnessed by Mary Lamb a week or two later, including that which she inaccurately styled 'Mary of Buttermere.' As the performers during the evening included the incomparable Grimaldi and that remarkable man Belzoni, afterwards famous as a traveller, it is more comprehensible that Charles Lamb and Miss Rickman laughed than that Southey and Rickman slept. Perhaps they had paid too much attention to the "white or red foreign unadulterated wine," which was supplied at 1s. a pint to patrons of the house.

E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

"P. P., CLERK OF THE PARISH" (10th S. i. 88).—There is a full account of him, with many extracts, including one from Carlyle, in a book of reference which is not sufficiently used, Wheeler's 'Noted Names of Fiction' (Bohn, 1870), p. 299. Pope introduces him in 'Martinus Scriblerus.' W. C. B.

The work to which Carlyle refers is 'Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this Parish.' It is given at length in Elwin and Courthope's edition of Pope (x. 435-44). It is one of the 'Martinus Scriblerus' publications, and there is little doubt that it was written by Pope, with some small assistance from Gay. That its purpose was to ridicule Burnet's 'History of my Own Times' is confirmed by Pope's denial of the fact in the Prolegomena to the 'Dunciad' (*op. cit.*, iv. 64).

DAVID SALMON.

[Replies also from Mr. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL, Mr. D. B. MOSELEY, and W. T.]

SNOWBALL (9th S. x. 307, 453).—MR. SNOWBALL will find much information by perusing the registers of Ryton and Whickham. These are printed and published.

H. C. SURTEES.

ST. BRIDGET'S BOWER (10th S. i. 27, 70).—Samuel Pegge, writing about 1735, states:—

"But as to St. Bridget's Bower, I have enquired of the aged Dr. Brett and Mr. Bull, and cannot learn that there is any one remarkable hill in this county so called; and I incline to believe that the large and long ridge of hills that passes east and west the whole length of the county above Boxley, Hollingbourne, &c., is meant by this expression."

R. J. FYNMORE.

EPITAPH ON SIR JOHN SEYMOUR (10th S. i. 87).—Probably "peripatetite" is meant for *peripatetici*; then the inscription is probably this: "Age peripatetici, dum intuearis cineres defuncti, mortis en sacellus brevi fortassis tue." F. P.

INSCRIPTION ON STATUE OF JAMES II. (10th S. i. 67).—I am glad to learn from the query contributed by R. S. that this statue has at last been set up again in London. Its original position in Whitehall Gardens was a little out of the way, and it was carried thence in 1896 to a site in the garden fronting Gwydyr House, Whitehall. In the Coronation year it was apparently displaced in order to make room for a stand from which to view the procession. The question of its ultimate fate has since been discussed several times in the press.

The following copy of the inscription on the pedestal was taken by me in October, 1888:—

JACOBS SECVNDVS
DEI GRATIA
ANGLE SCOTIE
FRANCIE ET
HIBERNIE
REX
FIDEI DEFENSOR
ANNO MDCCLXXXVI.

JOHN T. PAGE.

The inscription has evidently been shorn of its greater part, and the last word altered. It is given in full in 'Magnæ Britanniae Notitia; or, the Present State of Great Britain,' by John Chamberlayne, 1723, p. 258. The statue then had a pedestal of marble.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

FRENCH MINIATURE PAINTER (10th S. i. 86).—Madame Vigée Le Brun, the celebrated French portrait painter, whose exquisite portrait of Madame Récamier is well known, was born in Paris in 1756. Her great speciality being portraits, she is doubtless the painter required. MATILDA POLLARD.
Belle Vue, Bengoe.

I fancy that the reference is to Madame Lebrun, previously Mlle. Vigée, of whom an account will be found in Bouillet's 'Dict. d'Histoire et de Géographie.'

EDWARD LATHAM.

A reference to Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers' (G. Bell & Sons, 1899) yields the following French painters of the eighteenth or the first half of the nineteenth century whose names begin with Vig: E. L. Vigée, known as Vigée Le Brun; Louis Vigée, her father; J. L. H. Viger; Jean Vignaud; E. de Vigne; F. de Vigne; P. R. Vignerou; and H. F. J. de Vignon.

E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

ASH: PLACE-NAME (9th S. xii. 106, 211, 291, 373; 10th S. i. 72, 113).—I may point out that in Devonshire alone at the time of Domesday

there were no fewer than seven places bearing the name of Ash, viz., Ash Walter, now known as Ashwater; Ashreigny; Ralph's Ash, now Roseash (these are parishes); and Ash in Petrockstow, Bradworthy, South Tawton, and Braunton. And besides the simple Ash, the name appears in combination in Ashcombe, Ashford, and Ashleigh.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

Lympstone, Devon.

"BISK" (9th S. xii. 186, 375).—In 'The Book of the Table' is this derivation:—

"Bisque—biset, old French for wood-pigeon; derived from *bois*, whose root is the Low Latin *boscus*, whence the English bosk, busk, bush, and the French bisque, bois, buis, and buisson."

As the stock of crayfish soup appears originally—whatever may be the case now in the exquisite "Potage à la Bisque" served at the Café de la Paix, Paris—to have been made of pigeon stewed down, the soup seems to have derived its name therefrom.

HELGA.

ANATOMIE VIVANTE (9th S. xii. 49, 157).—MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL says that "a writer in the *Daily Telegraph* of 31 December, 1902,.....seems to be in error in saying that the 'Anatomic Vivante' was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall"; but in 'Old and New London' (Cassell & Co., 1890, vol. iv. p. 257) it is stated: "Here [Egyptian Hall], in 1825, was exhibited a curious phenomenon known as 'the Living Skeleton,' or 'the Anatomic Vivante,' of whom a short account will be found in Hone's 'Every-Day Book.'"

EDWARD LATHAM.

SALEP OR SALOP (9th S. xii. 448; 10th S. i. 97).—A similar question, with replies, will be found in 7th S. vi. 468 and vii. 34. To what has been already said let me add that salep is not always obtained from the orchid-tuber. The late Dr. Aitchison, who accompanied the Afghan Delimitation Commission during 1884, showed—see 'Annals of Botany,' iii. (1889), p. 154—that the source of badsha, or royal salep, is a species of *Allium*—probably *A. macleanii*.

I. B. B.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475 to 1640). 3 vols. (Cambridge, University Press.)

This important contribution to bibliographical knowledge grew, as the compiler tells us, out of an earlier and a different scheme. It was accomplished in spite of innumerable difficulties, not the least of which were the limitations of the library itself and the gaps inevitable in the University collection, which are frankly stated to be enormous. As the

labour progressed its scope enlarged, and new matter was constantly introduced into the text. There are few conscientious workers who will not greet with a sympathetic sigh the statement that only at the conclusion of the work "did it begin to be apparent on what lines research was desirable." Part I. consists of incunabula, which are divided into books printed at Westminster, Oxford, St. Albans, and London, with others printed abroad at Bruges, Cologne, Venice, Antwerp, Louvain, Paris, Rouen, Basle, Deventer, and one place unknown. But small in this department is the collection, the catalogue occupying only 33 pages of the 1,700 and odd of the entire work. Most of the early books are, moreover, imperfect, and some of them are mere fragments. Of the 'Curial' of Alain Chartier, translated by William Caxton, there is thus but a single leaf, and of 'The Four Sons of Aymon' there are but four leaves. Some of the works are unique; and we are not dreaming of disparaging the importance of the collection or its interest, though many curious lessons might be drawn from its shortcomings. The incunabula printed abroad consist largely of Breviaries and Missals. Much labour has necessarily been expended upon the volumes. We wonder if it is ungracious to wish that a little more had been bestowed, and that an index of authors had been supplied at the end, so that we might discover in an instant what works are or are not included in the collection. We might then without difficulty find out what books, if any, of distinguished writers—or, indeed, of *alumni* of the University—it may possess. In a glance through, which does not pretend to be more than cursory, we have come upon no mention of Shakespeare or Milton. Chaucer, Lydgate, and Gower often occur; but it would be a task of difficulty to ascertain what editions of Chaucer's works are to be found. Gower's 'Confessio Amantis' is traced by turning to Berthelet, by whom the only accessible edition is issued, and Barclay appears under Cawood, 'Stultifera Navis.' On the other hand, much information not elsewhere easily accessible is given in the shape of printers' marks, exact situation of their premises, and the like. All bibliographers will desire to possess the three volumes. To those, if there are any such, who propose to continue the invaluable labours of the Brunets, Quérards, Barbiers, Lowndeses, &c., they will be of immense value. It is, however, a sad fact that bibliographical labours on an extensive scale are unremunerative, and though the great works to which we refer are out of date as regards the information they supply, we see no probability of their being brought up to the present time. We are not sure, even, that some great works of the past are suitable to modern requirements. Works such as the present must, however, always have value, and cannot easily be out of date. They constitute to the worker a species of *mémoires pour servir*, in which respect their value cannot easily be overestimated.

Old Time Aldwych, Kingsway, and Neighbourhood.
By Charles Gordon. (Fisher Unwin.)

It is natural that advantage should be taken of the great alterations in progress between the Strand and Holborn to write a volume concerning the districts now in course of being swept away. Mr. Charles Gordon, to whom is due a 'History of the Old Bailey and Newgate,' is first in the field, and has issued through Mr. Fisher Unwin an account of the movements being carried out and a record of the historical aspects of the region invaded.

As the work is liberally illustrated, it forms an interesting souvenir of spots which all living Londoners recall, and an indispensable portion of every library dealing largely with what are called Londiniana. Concerned as it is with legislation regarding the new streets to be erected, with conditions of competition, and with the compensation to be accorded to the owners of property, such as the Gaiety Theatre and the *Morning Post*, the early part, though important, is of limited interest. Much of the text is made up of reports of proceedings of the County Council and of the ineffectual attempt to induce that body to reconsider a portion of its scheme.

Not until the fifth chapter is reached do we come upon the philological and historical portion of the work, upon the reasons for the selection of the name Aldwych and the description of Danish and Norwegian influence in London, and especially of the Danish settlement around St. Clement's Church. What COL. PRIDEAUX says in 'N. & Q.,' 9th S. ii. 81, concerning the village of Ældwic or Aldwic, known later as Aldewych, and of Via de Aldewych, connecting it with the Hospital of St. Giles, is quoted. We hear much of the practice of nailing the skins of Danes upon the doors of churches. The maypoles of later times, around which Nell Gwyn may have danced, are depicted; and there is an account of the procession of the "Scald Miserable Masons" on 27 August, 1742, or, preferably, on 7 April of the same year. Very many antiquarian subjects are discussed in a gossiping fashion. Fiction is also employed, and a curious proof of the influence of Dickens is furnished in the insertion of long descriptive passages from his pen.

On Saying Grace. By H. L. Dixon, M.A. (Parker & Co.)

MR. DIXON has put together a very complete and scholarly little treatise on the origin and growth of the pious custom in which acknowledgment is made of a Higher Power who provides man with his daily sustenance, and to whom, consequently, a meed of gratitude is due. In a catena of passages from classical writers and the Fathers of the Church he traces the historical development of the institution from remote antiquity, quoting a remark of Athenæus that "none but Epicureans began their meals without some act of religion." Even that backward people the Ainûs, according to Mr. Batchelor (whose name, by the way, is misspelt by Mr. Dixon), have a rude form of grace, in which they thank the Divine Nourisher for the food of which they are about to partake. The formulæ of a large number of college graces are given, which a little more trouble on the part of the author would have made complete. We miss, for example, the ancient form in use at Trinity College, Dublin, which bears a general resemblance to that used at Clare College, Cambridge. There seems to be a letter redundant in the phrase "libare paternam Jovi" as cited by Mr. Dixon (p. 75).

The Story of the Token. By Robert Shiells, F.S.A.Scot. (Oliphant & Co.)

It must every day become more difficult to find a subject for a book which is not already trite and hackneyed. The time is coming when the specialist in entomology, e.g., will have to devote his comprehensive monograph, not to the beetle, but to the leg or other member of that vast subject. Mr. Shiells has discovered for himself a minute depart-

ment of ecclesiastical antiquities which was still waiting for its historian. For the token to which Mr. Shiells has devoted his researches is not the private coinage of small denomination with which the enterprising tradesman formerly used to advertise his firm, but the little leaden tablet or medal which Scottish ministers used to issue to their parishioners as a passport authorizing their admission to the Holy Table. This old-time observance, once distinctive of the Presbyterian Sabbath, is now rapidly becoming extinct, and it has been the author's laudable ambition to make a collection of these *symbola* or Communion vouchers, and then, as a natural sequence, to write their "story." Sooth to say, these leaden dumps have little to recommend them as works of art. They are rude and inartistic, and South Kensington would not be the poorer if none of them survived. The prevailing design consists merely of a date and the initials of the minister. They have not even the charm of antiquity to recommend them, as they date chiefly from the eighteenth century, and the very earliest only go back to the first quarter of the seventeenth. There is mention, however, of their being struck at St. Andrews in 1590, and the Huguenots made use of these Communion checks in 1559. Mr. Shiells conjectures that they may have come down by Catholic tradition from the *tesseve* of the Romans, something similar being used for admission of the faithful to the *Agapé*. But the difficulty remains that no trace of such material symbols can be found during the fifteen intervening centuries. It must be added that the writer pads out his small book by much digressive and irrelevant matter. He is quite mistaken in his derivation of *Fr. mœreau* from Lat. *mereri*, as if it denoted a token given to the deserving! There is a careless misprint of *Χριστός* on p. 144.

Ships and Shipping. Edited by Francis Miltoun. (Moring.)

WE have here, with coloured illustrations of flags, signals, &c., and with abundant other illustrations, a useful and pretty little volume, supplying landsmen with all the information they are likely to require concerning ships and shipping at home and abroad. This is, in phrase now classic, "extensive and peculiar." Much of it is derived from Lloyds.

THE Congregational Historical Society has sent us its *Transactions* for January; also a hitherto lost treatise by Robert Browne, "the father of Congregationalism," "A New Years Guift," "in the form of a letter to his uncle Mr. Flower." To this Mr. Champlin Burrage has written an introduction, in which he states that in 1874 the manuscript was acquired by the British Museum. Mr. Crippen considers it to be the most important contribution to early Nonconformist history that has come to light since Dr. Dexter's recovery (about 1875) of the 'True and Short Declaration.' The contents of the *Transactions* show some good work done. There is a sketch of Congregationalism in Hampshire by George Brownen, with a map showing the places where ministers were ejected 1660-2. Mr. Edward Windeatt contributes 'Devonshire and the Indulgence of 1672.' Mr. W. H. Summers gives extracts from the diary of Dr. Thomas Gibbons, 1749 to 1785. This contains references to the Cromwell family, Whitefield, and the Abneys. On Thursday, the 8th of February, 1750, Gibbons

writes, "This day, as I was sitting in my study with a volume of Mr. Baxter's before me, I felt a violent concussion of the house, as if it would have tumbled instantly about my head. The motion was heavy and universal.....I find the shock was felt throughout the cities of London and Westminster, and many proofs I have since learnt of its violence and terror." On the 8th of March he was awakened by "a shock of an earthquake" "severer than that a month since." "How awful," he writes, "are these Monitions of the Divine Anger." Mr. J. Rutherford supplies a history of Congregationalism in Birmingham from 1642, when its earliest traces began to appear, the first permanent congregation being organized in 1687. The meeting-house was much injured by the Jacobite riots in 1715, and totally destroyed in the Priestley riots of 1791. This is now represented by the Old Meeting-House Church in Bristol Street, built in 1835. The history of Carr's Lane Church is also given. "Carr's Lane" is said to be a corruption of "God's Cart Lane," derived from the shed in which before the Reformation a car was kept that was used in Corpus Christi processions. This church is noted for the two eminent men who have been its ministers—John Angell James, author of 'The Anxious Enquirer' and some fifty other books; and Robert William Dale, well remembered for his work on 'The Atonement.' This gained for him the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale College, which, like his predecessor, he declined to use, while he accepted a diploma of LL.D. from Glasgow in 1833, although on the title-page of the memoir by his son he is plain Robert William Dale. In Birmingham "his leadership was universally recognized, not only in religious effort, but in education, politics, and social enterprises."

The *Reliquary* for January, edited by J. Romilly Allen (Bemrose & Sons), contains an article 'About Almanacs,' by W. Heneage Legge. Illustrations of Staffordshire clog almanacs are given. "A favourite almanac in the times of the Stuarts and the Georges was Rider's. Among other precepts it gives

In gardening never this rule forget,
To sow dry and set wet."

'Poor Robin,' 1710, receives a full description. Among other maxims we find "In January, though the nights be long and candles be chargeable, yet long lying in Bed is an evil quality, because they must rise by times who would cozen the Devil." Mr. Legge concludes his article in the words of "Poor Robin": "I bid my courteous Reader heartily farewell; and to my Currish Critical Reader, farewell and be hanged, that's twice God b' w'y." The origin of the 'Pen-annular Brooch' is treated of by Edward Lovett. The editor in a note says, "The testimony of archaeology shows conclusively that the 'safety pin' is the earliest type of brooch. At all events, it was in use in the Mycenaean period say 1500 to 2000 B.C. The pen-annular brooch only makes its appearance about 700 to 800 A.D." Mr. Richard Quick gives 'A Chat about Spoons,' and refers to "some spoons made in Russia of a peculiar kind of cloisonné enamel, the effect of which is very beautiful." In this article the objects selected for illustration are all in the Horniman Museum. Some crosses at Hornby and Melling in Lonsdale are described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who made a tour with Mr. W. O. Roper, and he says he "has made few more delightful excursions both for

scenery and remains." This district is comparatively little known, for it is out of the range of the county archaeological societies. Charlotte Mason writes on the church of St. Levan, Cornwall, famed for its marvellous carvings and old benches. In the 'Notes on Archaeology' Mr. Romilly Allen contributes one on 'Anglo-Saxon Pins found at Lincoln.' There is also a view of old Kew Bridge, which was opened in 1789, being pulled down in 1899 to make way for the King Edward VII. bridge.

WITH much regret we hear of the death, at Darley Abbey, Derby, of the Rev. Canon Ainger, a valued friend and correspondent. Born in London, 9 February, 1837, the son of Alfred Ainger, architect, Alfred Ainger, M.A., LL.D., Canon Residentiary of Bristol, Master of the Temple, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was honorary fellow; was, 1860-4, curate of Alrewas, Lichfield; 1864-6, assistant master Sheffield Collegiate School; and Reader at the Temple Church from 1866 to 1893. He gave to the press 'Sermons preached in the Temple Church,' and was editor of the works of Lamb, of whom he wrote a memoir. His rather fragile form and white hair made him a conspicuous figure in London society, in which he was greatly and justly prized. Canon Ainger's gentleness, urbanity, and courtesy were pleasantly conspicuous features in a delightful personality.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

H. G. HOPE ('Immurement Alive').—Your reply shall appear next week.

E. J.—See the General Indexes to 'N. & Q.'

CORRIGENDA.—Index to 9th S. xii., p. 523, col. 2, omit "Barnes, his sonnets, 274"; p. 545, top of col. 2, for "R. (A. P.)" read *R. (A. F.)*.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904.

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Notes.

'MERRY THOUGHTS IN A SAD PLACE.'

AN expansion, by Col. Le Strange, of Lovelace's 'To Althæa from Prison,' copied into a note-book, in 1649, by Thomas Plume, undergraduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, may be worth preserving in the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

MERRY THOUGHTS IN A SAD PLACE.

Beat on, proud billows! Boreas, blow!
Swell, curled waves, high as Jove's roof!
Your incivilities will show
That innocence is tempest-proof;
Though surly Nereus frown, my thoughts are
calm.
Then strike, afflictions! for your wounds are
balm.

That which the world miscalls a jail,
A secret closet is to mee;
Whilst a good conscience is my bail;
And innocence, my liberty.
Locks, walls, bars, solitude, together mett,
Make me no prizoner, but an anchorit.

I, whilst I wish'd to be retir'd,
Into this private room am turn'd,
As if their wisdoms had conspired
The Salamander should be burn'd;
And, like those sophics who would drown a fish,
I am condemn'd to suffer what I wish.

The Cynick hugs his poverty;
The pelican, her wilderness;
And 'tis the Indian's pride to be
Naked on frozen Caucasus.*

Contentment cannot smart. Stoicks (we see)
Make torments easy to their Apathy.

The manacles upon my arme
I, as my sweetheart's bracelets, wear:
And then, to keep my ancles warme,
I have some iron shackles there.

The walls are but my garrison. This cell,
Which men call jayll, doth prove my Cittadell.

So he that strooke at Jason's life,
Thinking t' have made his purpose sure,
By a malicious-friendly knife
Did only wound him to a cure.

Malice wants witt, I see; for, what is meant
Schief, oft-times proves favour by event.

I'm in this Cabinet lock'd up,
Like some rich priz'd margarite;
Or, like some great Mogul, or Pope,
I'me cloysterd from the publique sight.
Retirdness is a peece of majesty,
And (proud Sultan) [I] seem as great as thee.

Here sin for want of food must sterve
Where tempting objects are not seen;
And these strong walls doe onely serve
To keep sin out, and keep mee in.

Malice of late's growne charitable, sure.
I'm not committed, but am kept secure.

When once my Prince affliction hath,
Prosperity doth treason seem:
And then, to smooth so rough a path,
I can learn patience from him.

Now not-to-suffer shewes no loyall heart.
When kings want ease, subjects must learn to
smart.

What though I cannot see my King,
Either in's person or his coyne:
Yet contemplation is a thing
Which renders that (which is not) mine.
My king from mee what adamant can part,
Whom I doe wear engraved on my heart?

My soul is free as th' ambiant aire,
Although my baser part's inmur'd.
While loyall thoughts doe yet repair
My company is solitude.
And, though rebellion doe my body bind,
My king can only captivate my mind.

Have you not seen the nightingale,
A pilgrim coop'd up in a cage,
How she doth sing her wented tale
In that, her narrow hermitage?
Even such her chanting melody doth prove,
That all her barrs are trees, her cage a grove.

I am that bird, whom they combine
Thus to deprive of liberty.
So, though they doe my corps confine,
Yet (maugre hate) my soul is free;
And, though inmur'd, I can chirp and sing
Disgrace to rebels, glory to my king.

Made by Colonell le Strange, imprizoned by the
Parliament.

ANDREW CLARK.

* The Scythians were *all face*.

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(See *ante*, p. 81.)

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Catalogues.

The First Part of the Catalogue of English Printed Books, which concerneth such matters of divinitie as have bin either written in our owne tongue, or translated out of anie other language; and have bin published to the glory of God, and edification of the Church of Christ in England. Gathered into alphabet, and such method as it is, by Andrew Maunsell, Bookseller. London, printed by John Windet for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Lothburie, 1595.

Maunsell's Catalogue was the first ever issued in England, and therefore deserves to be noted here. The systematic enumeration of catalogues is rendered superfluous by the recent publication of Mr. Growoll's 'Three Centuries of English Book-trade Bibliography,' 1903. See forward.

The Term Catalogues, 1668-1709. With a Number for Easter Term, 1711. A Contemporary Bibliography of English Literature in the Reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Anne. Edited from the very rare Quarterly Lists of New Books and Reprints of Divinity, History, Science, Law, Medicine, Music, Trade, &c., issued by the Booksellers, &c., of London. By Edward Arber, F.S.A. 3 vols., 4to. Vol. I., 1668-82; Vol. II., 1683-96; Vol. III., 1697-1709 and 1711. Privately printed, London, 1903.

A collection of Trade Catalogues referring to sales of books and copyrights, ranging from 1704 to 1768, giving details of prices and purchasers, is in the possession of Messrs. Longmans & Co. An account of these will be found in 'N. & Q.,' 7th S. ix. 301.

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Tilt's edition, crown 8vo, London, 1831. See also Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. v.

Boswell says: "Cave was certainly a man of estimable qualities, and was eminently diligent and successful in his own business, which, doubtless, entitled him to respect. But he was peculiarly fortunate in being recorded by Johnson, who of the narrow life of a printer and publisher, without any digressions or adventitious circumstances, has made an interesting and agreeable narrative."

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The Old Printer and the Modern Press. By Charles Knight. Crown 8vo, London, 1854.

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Memoir of Robert Chambers, with Autobiographic Reminiscences of William Chambers. Crown 8vo, 1872. 12th Edition, with Supplementary Chapter, 1884.

No mention is made in this book of the fact that Robert Chambers was the author of 'The Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation' (1844), and William Chambers wished the secret to die with him. An account of the authorship and publication of this once famous book will be found in Mr. Alexander Ireland's Introduction to the twelfth edition, 1884.

See James Payn's 'Some Literary Recollections,' 1886, for a chapter on the two brothers. Payn never concealed his dislike of William Chambers, and it is understood that the Sir Peter Fibbert of 'For Cash Only' is to some extent a portrait of him.

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This edition contains much interesting matter by Curl respecting his connexion with Pope and other eminent

persons. See 'N. & Q.,' 6th S. xi. 331-2, for Curl's Bibliography by W. Roberts.

Curwen, Henry, 1845-92.—A History of Booksellers, the Old and the New. With Portraits. Crown 8vo, London, 1873.

Curwen was editor of the *Times of India*. See 'N. & Q.,' 9th S. vi. 288, 338, 376, 454.

WM. H. PEET.

(To be continued.)

THE PLOUGHGANG AND OTHER MEASURES.

(See *ante*, p. 101.)

3. AMONG the words by which the English hide, *higid*, *hūwic*, or *hūwicipe*, was translated into Latin was *casata*. Now just as *carucata* is derived from *caruca*, a plough, and is the ploughland, so *casata* is derived from *casa*, a house, and is the houseland.* It is plain that our four measures come from a pair of oxen, a rod, a plough, and a house. And if the first three are measures of much larger areas, so the fourth may have been. There may have been a lesser, as well as a greater, *casate*, the lesser *casate* being an acre and the measure of a hide. In Domesday Book a bishop is described as holding at Latesberie in Buckinghamshire "one hide less five feet."† This cannot be square feet, and it must refer to the breadth of the acre or message which measured the hide. It will be seen in the note below that a *placia* of land is said to have a length of half an acre and 4 feet. If the *carucate* refers to the breadth of a full-sized team, the *casate* may very well have referred to the breadth of a full-sized homestead, the breadth of such a homestead being regarded as the breadth of an acre.‡

We can rear an acre of 4,800 square yards (= a juger and a half) from a rod of 15 feet,

* One of the words by which *hūwic* is represented in Latin is *familia*, family, household. See on this point the 'Crawford Charters,' ed. by Napier and Stevenson, p. 127.

† "Tenet episcopus Lisiacensis de episcopo Baiocensi j hidam v pedes minus." If the message of the hide is taken as 60 feet in breadth, the hide was diminished by one-twelfth, or ten acres, and the message was also diminished by one-twelfth. The word *hūwic* is found in place-names, as in Huish Episcopi, bishop's hide.

‡ We have evidence that tofts or messages were half an acre, &c., in breadth. In a charter dated *circa* 1206 we have: "Unum toftum in Ledestona latitudinis dimidie acre cum crofto ejusdem latitudinis qui jacet juxta toftum meum versus solem, et unam placiām juxta eundem toftum versus north, latitudinis duarum rodarum et dimidie, et longitudinis dimidie acre et quatuor pedum."—"Pontefract Chartulary," p. 235. The *pericata terre* (rood) was also used as a linear measure.—*Ibid.*, p. 233.

by taking the base or width of the acre as 60 feet, and its length as 720 feet, in which case the length would be 12 times the breadth. This would give us a bovate or half-rood of 600 square yards, a virgate or rood of 1,200 square yards, a carucate or half-acre of 2,400 square yards, and a casate of 4,800 square yards. An acre of 4,800 square yards would conform to Roman land measures, and to the areas of mediæval buildings which I have described.* And, as I have shown,† an acre of 4,840 square yards can be obtained by adding the area of the messuage to that of the arable land held therewith. A virgate of 30 acres, for instance, consisting of 4,800 square yards to the acre, would contain 144,000 square yards, and its messuage would be a rood of 1,200 square yards. But if we add the 1,200 yards to the 144,000 yards, and divide the sum by 30, we get an acre of 4,840 square yards. In doing so we have merely added the area of the lesser virgate to that of the greater. In other words, we have added the area of the messuage to that of its appurtenant arable holding. When the messuage was at last added to the arable land of which it was the measure, it was no longer possible to raise the acre from a rod of 15 feet. But when the acre was increased by that addition from 4,800 to 4,840 square yards, it could be raised from a rod of 16½ feet. The present statute acre is raised from such a rod, and is 40 rods in length and 4 in breadth.

I am not asking the reader to conclude that a messuage at any time took the shape of a strip of land 720 feet in length and 7½ feet in breadth (600 square yards). Such a strip would have been of no use as a homestead. But a plot of land of 600 square yards can take other shapes, as 60 feet by 90 feet. And so the lesser bovate, &c., could be thrown, when intended for homesteads, into other shapes than long strips. These units of the acre would then cease to be known as bovates, virgates, carucates, and casates in the original senses of those words. They would simply be messuages or "measures," each with its due proportion of arable lands in the open fields.

I have lately met with a piece of evidence which finally establishes my theory that the messuage was a measure of the arable land held therewith. It seems that in 1297 a certain Adam de Neuton had two bovates (= a virgate). He sold one of them to William Attebarre, and the other to Robert Daneys. Daneys complained that he had

not got his proper share, and the dispute was referred to the arbitration of neighbours, who ordered the messuage originally belonging to the virgate to be divided between the two purchasers "according to the quantity of their land." The words of the award are as follows:—

"Robert Daneys complains of William Attebarre, and says that when he bought a bovate of land from Adam de Neuton, William Attebarre, who had previously bought another bovate, gave him the worse part of the said two bovates and took the best part. The defendant says that when he bought his land Adam certified him where the said bovate lay in the fields, and he took no other land. They refer to an inquisition of the neighbours, viz., Henry del Bothem, Adam Gerbot, Philip Thorald, and others, who find for the plaintiff. The said messuage [sic] is to be divided between them according to the quantity of their land, and the land likewise according to what belongs to their bovates."*

The two men got equal messuages and equal bovates, and therefore the lesser was a measure of the greater quantity.

This rule of proportion was extended to other territorial interests. The quantity of wood which the servile tenant needed for building his house, and for maintaining the fire on his hearth,† and also the extent of his right to use the common pastures,‡ depended on the size of the messuage which measured his holding.

S. O. ADDY.

3, Westbourne Road, Sheffield.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA.

—In the account given in the 'D.N.B.,' liv. 182, of William Stephens, M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, 1702-22, who, after suffering vicissitudes of fortune, became President of the colony of Georgia in America, 1743-50, it is stated that he graduated B.A. at Cambridge in 1684, and M.A. in 1688. If this statement were correct, he would have obtained university degrees at a remarkably early age, seeing that he was born on 27 January, 1671, O.S. It is, however, in-

* 'Wakefield Court Rolls,' i. 261. One could wish that the original Latin, instead of a translation, had been given. In the 'Coucher Book of Whalley,' p. 325, we have, "Duas partes unius messuagii et unius bovate terre." Taking the bovate as 15 acres, this means 400 square yards of messuage and 10 acres of arable land, the proportion of messuage to arable land being as 1 to 120. Such appointments are frequent.

† By an undated charter William, constable of Flamborough, confirmed to Richard Fitz-Main "necessaria sua ad edificandum et comburendum quantum pertinet ad unam bovatom terre quam tenet de me in Holme."—'Coucher Book of Selby,' ii. 36. In one place pasturage for 12 sheep is said to belong to half a bovate.—*Ibid.*, i. 188.

‡ *Ibid.*, i. 230.

correct. Stephens (whose father was Sir William Stephens, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight) was a commoner at Winchester College, and his name appears on the school rolls of 1684-8 (Holgate's 'Winchester Long Rolls, 1653-1721'). I am indebted to the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, for the information, derived from the records of that college, that Stephens matriculated as a fellow-commoner there on 14 December, 1689, and was in residence in 1690 and 1691, but never proceeded to any degree. He was admitted to the Middle Temple on 25 November, 1691 (Hutchinson's 'Notable Middle Templars'). According to 'The Castle-Builders; or, the History of William Stephens, of the Isle of Wight, Esq.' (second edition, 1759), a copy of which is in the British Museum, he was sent to Cambridge,

"not from any Dislike to Oxford, but that he might not be too near William, the Son of Dr. Pittis, his Cousin and School-fellow, who was of New College, and of more Wit and Learning than Discretion."

Accounts of this Dr. Thomas Pittis and his son William, who was elected a Winchester scholar in 1687 (Kirby), will be found in the 'D.N.B.,' xlv. 386.

William Stephens had a younger brother, Richard, a commoner at Winchester 1694-7 (Holgate), who went to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1698, and became Fellow of All Souls', M.A. 1705, M.D. 1714 (Foster). He practised as a physician at Winchester, "grew unwieldy, being so corpulent as to load the chariot he rode in," and died in or about 1735, while staying in Ireland with his friend Dr. Charles Cobb, then Bishop of Kildare ('D.N.B.,' xi. 142; 'The Castle-Builders'). He left two daughters, Susannah and Ann Stephens, who lived at Milton, Hants.

If 'The Castle-Builders' may be trusted, its author, Thomas Stephens, was not the eldest of the seven sons of the President of Georgia, as stated in the 'Dictionary.' The eldest son was William Stephens, who was also a commoner at Winchester (Long Rolls, 1712, 1714). He too went to Queen's College, Oxford, matriculating in March, 1715/16, and was afterwards Fellow of All Souls', D.C.L. 1728 (Foster). He practised at the Bar, to which he was called by the Middle Temple in 1723; but becoming a clergyman in 1736, he was curate successively at Cleve, Somerset; Locking, Berks; and Hasely, Oxfordshire. On 7 Nov., 1746, he was instituted vicar of Barking, Essex, and held the living until his death, in his father's lifetime, on 27 Jan.,

1750/1 ('The Castle-Builders,' and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, xxi. 91). In his will, dated 24 Aug., 1748, he mentions four of his brothers, viz., Thomas, Newdigate, Edward, and Richard (who was perhaps then dead), and his two sisters, Mary Stephens and Mrs. Ball, the widow of Benedict Ball. The will was proved on 21 June, 1751 (P.C.C., 190 Busby), by his brother Thomas, who was, I suppose, the author of 'The Castle-Builders.'

This family of Stephens was for several generations connected with Winchester by tenancy of college property at Barton, in the Isle of Wight. Thomas Stephens, elected scholar in 1667, and Edward Stephens, elected in 1672, were sons of William Stephens, D.C.L., judge of the Court of Admiralty in Commonwealth times, who was grandfather of the President of Georgia. Thomas, the elder of these two scholars, became Fellow of New College, Oxford, and died there on 17 March, 1681/2 (Wood's 'Colleges and Halls,' by Gutch, 217, 233). I should be grateful for further information about his younger brother Edward, who matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, on 23 November, 1677 (Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.'). H. C.

CHAPLAIN TO THE EDINBURGH GARRISON.—This ancient office has been revived by the King, who has appointed thereto the Rev. Theodore Marshall, D.D. The *Daily Telegraph* of the 13th inst. contains the following interesting particulars:—

"The first chaplain to the Castle was one Turgot, the biographer of Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who died in 1092. The office seems to have been maintained till the Revolution in 1688-9, after which there does not appear to be any mention made of it. Since the Revolution the minister of the High Kirk has been regarded as hon. chaplain to the Castle, and hence it is that the military service continues to be held in St. Giles's Cathedral."

N. S. S.

POE: A SUPPOSED POEM.—In a review on p. 118 you refer to the publication of "a poem hitherto unpublished of Poe" in this month's *Fortnightly*. My letter in the *Daily Chronicle* of the 4th inst. proves it is *not* an unknown or new poem, and that it is *not* by E. A. Poe. JOHN H. INGRAM.

[Mr. Ingram is a first-rate authority on Poe's works, and his repudiation may be taken as final and decisive.]

'CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.'—In connexion with occasional notes on the 'Canadian Boat Song' which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' during the last eighteen months, the following extract from the article on John Galt in the third volume

of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature' possesses some interest. The writer thus concludes:—

"Galt's poems are of no importance, unless, indeed, he prove to be the author of a famous 'Canadian Boat Song' imbued with the 'Celtic spirit' which was printed in the 'Notæe Ambrosianæ' in *Blackwood* for 1829 as 'received from a friend in Canada.' As the Messrs. Blackwood have recently (1902) suggested, Galt was at that time writing them from Canada. But this particular poem (long absurdly attributed to Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, 1739-1819) is so unlike Galt's other verse that direct evidence would be required to prove it his. The poem has often been quoted, almost always inaccurately, and was rewritten (not for the better) by Sir John Skelton in *Blackwood* in 1889. The original first verse ran:—

From the lone sheiling on the distant island," &c.
The writer in the 'Cyclopædia' is unfortunate in his quotation. The stanza he cites is the second in the original version; "shieling" appears in the original, and the impressive, poetic epithet "misty," not "distant."

JOHN GRIGOR.

[See 9th S. ix. 483; x. 64; xi. 57, 134, 198; xii. 364.]

EPIGRAM ON REYNOLDS. — The following epigram upon Sir Joshua Reynolds was quoted in a letter in the *Times* of 30 January:

Landat Romanus Raphaelem, Græcus Apellem,
Plympton Reynolden jactat, utrique parem.

Plympton was Reynolds's birthplace. The epigram is a paraphrase of one on Milton by Selvaggi:—

Græcia Mæonidem jactet sibi Roma Maronem
Anglia Miltonum jactat utrique parem.

Perhaps the formula is older than Milton's time. Dryden's lines on Milton are an amplification of it. JAMES R. FERGUSON.

"SASSABY."—This zoological term, the name of an antelope, is one of the best examples I know of the readiness with which English assimilates foreign elements. Its original form, in the Sechuana language (spoken by the Bechuanas), was *tsessébe*, accented on the middle syllable. Old travellers wrote it *sassaybe*, which was still only a denizen in our tongue, preserving the correct stress. *Sassaby*, which looks as if it must have been moulded upon *wallaby*, is fully naturalized, and transfers the stress to the first syllable. It is the standard orthography of our dictionaries, but not one of them shows any knowledge of its history. The 'Century Dictionary' merely describes it as "South African"—the 'Encyclopædic,' still more vaguely, as "native name." It has often struck me as curious that, although the Bechuanas are British subjects, our lexicographers treat not only this, but all the

rather numerous Sechuana loan-words in English, in the same loose way. The 'N.E.D.' is the only one which gives a proper explanation of, for instance, such heads as *kaama*, *keitloa*, and *kokoon*, and may be trusted to deal in a similar scientific spirit with the rest, such as the *tsetse* fly, and the species of antelopes, *nakong*, *pallah*, *takheitse*, *tolo*, *tumog*, &c.
J. PLATT, Jun.

ANAGRAMS ON PIUS X.—My four anagrams on the name of Cardinal Sarto, now Bishop of Rome and Sovereign Pontiff, are perhaps not the best to be discovered; but no one else, so far as I know, has extracted or published them hitherto.

1. Giuseppe Sarto = Pastor Pius, ege! *i.e.*, O Pius, suffer want as Shepherd (of the Church)!

2. Giuseppe Cardinalis Sarto = Supercare! ni das pagos liti, *i.e.*, Excessively beloved! unless thou committest the world to strife.

3. Pius Decimus Sarto = Edic Pastor iussum! *i.e.*, Pastor, speak out that which is commanded!

4. Iosephe Cardinalis Sarto = Caeli Pastoris es: hordina! Thou belongest to the Shepherd of Heaven! maintain order! Ancient authority can, I believe, be found for *hordina* instead of *ordina*.

A variant of the fourth is Caeli Pastor es: his ordina! *i.e.*, Thou art Heaven's Shepherd. Give orders for these (people)!

E. S. DODGSON.

RICHARD FITZPATRICK AND CHARLES JAMES FOX.—The erroneous statement that Fitzpatrick and Fox were at school together at Westminster is again repeated, *s.n.* Fitzpatrick, in the 'Index and Epitome of the Dict. of Nat. Biog.' p. 441. Fitzpatrick was a Westminster boy, but Fox was an Etonian.

G. F. R. B.

'THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY.'—I should like to be allowed to put in a plea for the official recognition of this title. The bound volumes officially issued are not only denuded of all the interesting notes that have been issued from time to time, but also of the covers to the parts. The result is that 'O.E.D.' nowhere appears, either inside or on the outside. If one asks at a public library for the 'O.E.D.' the assistant librarian looks at you with a doubtful air, and says, "Is that Dr. Murray's dictionary?" There is plenty of room for the addition of this title on the back of the volume, even supposing the word "New" is desired to be kept. I am aware that the utmost consideration was given to the selection of the title at the time the first fascicule was issued; but then the

Oxford University had only just taken up the splendid part it now performs. "New" has long since become an anachronism.

In making this suggestion I am not desiring to deprive Dr. Murray of one iota of the credit he is entitled to for the great work he has piloted with such signal success. It cannot be doubted that the 'Oxford English Dictionary' has contributed more to the general education of the world in the English language than anything that has ever been done before. For the slaughter of hundreds of errors I think Dr. Murray is much more entitled to distinguishing honours than a general who (in the course of his duty) slaughters thousands of human beings. It is not only his own contribution, but he has so composed the machinery that we have every confidence that it will never be put out of gear until the great and vast work is ended.

RALPH THOMAS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

BABAR'S MEMOIRS.—Can your readers help in the search for a missing MS.? It is that copy of the Turki text of the Emperor Babar's memoirs which the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone lent to Dr. Leyden and to Mr. W. Erskine for their translations. There can be no doubt that it was in the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh in 1848. No trace of it can now be found there.

If any of your readers have knowledge of the existence of a copy of the 'Babar-nama' (which is variously entitled also the 'Tuzuk-i-babari' and the 'Waqiat-i-babari'), they would confer a real service by giving news of it to me.

ANNETTE S. BEVERIDGE.

Pitfold, Shottersmill, Haslemere, R.S.O.

WATER OF JEALOUSY.—Will any of your correspondents kindly tell me if there is any story recorded in the West resembling the following?—

"During the period of Ta-Chi [Tai-Chi? 265-74 A.D.], Liu Peh-Yuh had his wife from Twan familycharacteristically jealous. One day he happened to recite before her the celebrated poem on the Goddess of Lo river, and to remark thereon, 'I should be satisfied could I possess such a beauty as my wife.' To this she retorted, 'Why do you praise the river-goddess so high in contradistinction to myself? It will be very easy for me to turn to such by my death.' The same night she drowned herself in the water now called Tu-fu-tsin (Jealous Woman's Ford). A week after she appeared in her

husband's dream and spoke to him, 'I am now turned to a water-goddess, with whom you were so earnest in your wish to associate yourself,' which made him ever after avoid fording that water. And after her drowning, every woman of any personal excellence has to neglect her dress and appearance in order to pass the ford in safety; otherwise storms and waves would disturb it. But in case a woman is really ugly, she could ford it without causing the fury's jealousy; so even every ugly one now endeavours to make a special display of her personal negligence to avoid being laughed at by the bystanders. Thence the local maxim, 'If you seek a beautiful woman in marriage, you should stand by the ford; at the same instant any woman comes and stands near it, her beauty or ugliness pronounces its own sentence truly.'" —Twan Ching-Shih, 'Yü-yang-tsa-h-tsu,' ninth century, Japanese edition, 1697, tom. xiv. fol. 8.

Terashima's 'Wakan Sansai Ibzue,' 1713, tom. lviii., quoting two Chinese works, says:

"In Ping-Chau exists the so-called Spring of the Jealous Woman, from which cloud and rain issue whenever any gaily dressed woman approaches it. Similarly to this, a Spring of Scolding is in the northern side of a church in Ngan-Fang-Kiun. Should a man utter clamours beside it, its water would rise up to heights varying proportionally to the degrees of his loudness.....[Turning to Japan] there stands close to the hot spring at Arima what people call 'The Second Wife's Spring,' which, when upbraided with abusive words, suddenly becomes effervescent as if in a violent passion; whence the name [because its fury resembles that of the first wife occasioned by her jealousy of the second wife]. Further, the province Suruga has the so-called Old Woman's Pond. Legend speaks of a woman particularly peevish and jealous ending her life in it, 8 August, 1593. Should one loudly exclaim to it, 'You are an ugly hag,' the water would suddenly rise with bubbles—the louder the cry, the stronger the agitation; which is popularly ascribed to the self-drowned woman's jealousy."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

SPANISH DOGGEREL.—Can I appeal to MR. J. PLATT, JUN., or any other reader of 'N. & Q.' as to the meaning of the following lines? In the *Semanario Pintoresco Español* for 1857, p. 130, it is stated that there is a menhir, or stone pillar, about 12 ft. high, concerning which these lines are current in the neighbourhood:—

Galica gilando,
puso aqui este tango,
y Menga Mengal
le volvio a quitar.

Roughly or literally translated, it may read: "Galica gilando placed here this 'tango,' and Menga Mengal returned to take it away." "Tango" is a gipsy or rustic dance. With regard to Menga, the same periodical (pp. 156, 172) describes a tumulus accidentally discovered in 1832 during a quest for stones for road-mending on the plain of Alava. Near this is a kistvaen called the Cueva

de Menga or de Mengal. In Caballero's 'Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana' Mengala is given as the name of an Indian deity.

AYEAHR.

BOOK COLLECTORS.—Can any reader supply me with briefest biographical details relating to two book collectors, (1) E. Kroencke, (2) F. O. Beggi? C. S.

SUNDIAL MOTTO.—Having had a copy made of an early fourteenth-century sundial, I am anxious to put a motto on it to suit the period. Will any one oblige me by letting me know if the following is correct in construction and spelling to suit the time of Barbour, the author of 'The Brus'?

A . COVTH . I . SPEK . THIS . WALD . I . SAY
 BID . NOCHT . QVHILL . NICHT . WERK . QVHILLES .
 TO . DAY .

The Northern Anglo-Saxon of Barbour's work I understand is very perfect.

L. J. PLATT.

The Birches, Stirling, N.B.

EARL OF EGREMONT.—An article in the *Morning Leader* of 1 February on the Albany mentions incidentally that the Earl of Egremont (*i.e.*, George O'Brien, third earl) never married. Can you or any of your readers refer me to the dates of three or four issues of the *Daily Western Times* of Exeter, of about twenty years ago, which stated that he was twice married, or to any other sources of a similar purport, or to the name of the lady by whom he is said to have been jilted, or to the titles of works bearing on his public or private history? This earl was certainly followed in the titles by a fourth earl, whilst at the same time his three illegitimate sons unaccountably took the entailed estates. Though he was a prominent personality for the long period of his life of eighty-six years, and a munificent patron of the artists of his day, very scant records would appear to exist as to his life, to prove or disprove his relations with Lady Melbourne and the parentage of his children. Is it suggested that the Premier Lord Melbourne was his son? ARCHÆOLOGIST.

FERDINANDO GORGES OF EYE.—Can any one inform me of the relationship (if any) of Sir F. Gorges, "Lord Proprietor of Maine" (9th S. xii. 347), to Ferdinando Gorges of Barbadoes, but afterwards of Eye, co. Hereford, who died in 1701, and is said to have descended from Sir Edward Gorges and Lady Anne, his wife, daughter of first Duke of Norfolk? Robertson's 'Mansions of Herefordshire' states that Ferdinando Gorges was son of Henry Gorges, of Buttercombe, co.

Somerset. His daughter Barbara married Thomas, Earl of Coningsby. I should be glad of any information *re* the family of Ferdinando Gorges. H. L. L. D.

"AN AUSTRIAN ARMY."—You refer, *ante*, p. 120, to "An Austrian army awfully arrayed" as being first printed in *Bentley's Miscellany* of March, 1838. I very well remember its appearance there—indeed, learned it there; but among my memoranda I have:—

"An Austrian army, &c.—This originally appeared in the *Triester* (1807 or 1817), a paper printed in College St., Westminster, and was written by the Westminster School boys.—"The Week."

I presume this could be verified without much difficulty, and it would be matter of interest to me, and probably to others.

G. C. W.

AUDYN OR AUDIN FAMILY.—In Guillim's 'Displaye of Heraldry,' 1633, and subsequent editions, it is stated that the arms "Argent, on a cross gules five lioncels salient, are borne by the family of Audyn (or Audin) of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset." I should be glad to learn where further information concerning this family can be obtained.

GEORGE A. AUDEN.

WILLIAM HOLLAND KIDD was admitted to Westminster School on 2 July, 1781. I should be much obliged for any information concerning him.

G. F. R. B.

MELANCHOLY.—Mr. W. S. Lilly, in his article in the *Fortnightly Review*, June, 1903, p. 1002, quotes as an old saying: "Nullum magnum ingenium sine melancholia." Can any one tell me where it is known to occur for the first time?

ASTARTE.

RUE AND TUSCAN PAWNBROKERS, &c.—The author of 'In a Tuscan Garden,' who kept a hardly won paradise in the neighbourhood of Florence, wrote:—

"I have been quite unable to discover the reason of the pawnbrokers' shops in this part of Tuscany being garnished, so to say, with little pots of rue. All through Tuscany rue is considered very unlucky, and a scarlet thread is always tied round the plant in order to keep off the 'evil eye'; scarlet, more than any other colour, being supposed to be efficacious for this purpose. Indeed, I have heard of lambs' tails being decorated with a red ribbon! Imagine the face of an Eskdale shepherd if he saw the tails of his yearlings tied up with red ribbons! But the connexion of rue, the 'Herb of Grace,' with pawnbrokers' shops, remains as great a mystery as the eating of figs on San Pietro, now so close at hand. What the apostle had to do with green figs no one seems to know; only that so to commemorate him is the bounden duty of all good *Cristiani*. The invariable answer to any questions on such points is, that it is of *uso antichissimo*."—Pp. 416, 417.

I am aware that the *cima di ruta*, modelled in silver, was used as an amulet against the evil eye, and that rue itself has long been held in high estimation as a remedy for ills within the body and without; but I do not know why it should be in such eminent favour among the pawnbrokers of Tuscany. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' declare the reason? Mr. Elworthy says nothing, I think, about the efficacy of scarlet in counteracting fascination, but he points out instances in which varicoloured ribbons are used as a defence. One day as I was toiling in the sunshine up the hill to Cortona I saw beautiful white calves ornamented with red ribbons being brought out of the city as if for some pagan sacrifice. The trimmings were certainly picturesque, and probably they were also regarded as being prophylactic. I dare say the connexion between green figs and St. Peter's Day is nothing more esoteric than coincident ripeness. ST. SWITHIN.

Canon Rawnsley thinks that he is purely mythical. I am, however, of opinion that he was some Penrith warrior enjoying a courtesy title equivalent to that of the Lord of Haddon Hall—"King of the Peak."

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR.—Would some reader kindly give the origin or meaning of the eight points in the cross of this order?

READER.

Dublin.

RECORDS OF MONASTERY OF MOUNT GRACE LE EBOR'.—Can any of your readers give me information as to where the records, if any, of the Carthusian (?) monastery of Mount Grace le Ebor' are to be seen?

H. C. SURTEES, Lieut.-Col.

ST. DUNSTAN.—Was it at Glastonbury or at Mayfield that this saint "pulled the devil by the nose"?

M.A. OXON.

"DRUG IN THE MARKET."—Regarding the word "drug" in this phrase, the 'H.E.D.' says it is questionable if it is the same word as the ordinary word "drug." In A. Boyer's 'Royal Dictionary Abridged' (French-English and English-French), seventh edition, 1747, under 'Garde-boutique' may be found: "A slug, or a commodity that grows a slug, a commodity that sticks by one"; and under 'Slug,' "This commodity grows a slug (or Drug), *cette marchandise n'est qu'une drogue, c'est un garde-boutique.*" May it be that the two expressions were independent, and that some one with an imperfect ear or memory said "it is a drug in the market" instead of "slug"? Both expressions are appropriate, but the two ideas are different. Sir Walter Scott in his 'Diary,' 8 December, 1825, says, "Poetry is a drug," but he does not say "in the market." U. V. W.

CLAVERING: DE MANDEVILLE.—Were these families originally identical? The arms of Clavering and De Mandeville are similar, Quarterly, or and gules. Was the village of Clavering in Essex held by a De Mandeville? And was the Moat Farm House the original manor? T. W. CAREY.

Guernsey.

"KING OF PATERDALE."—Says the Penrith guide-book: "Stybarrow Crag and Pass, where the 'King of Patterdale' successfully repelled a band of Scottish mosstroopers in the troublous times of Border warfare." Who was the "King of Patterdale"? Having last summer visited the Crag, I am interested in this personage, if personage there be, since

Replies.

ADDISON'S DAUGHTER.

(10th S. i. 88.)

BILTON HOUSE was bought by Addison before his marriage for 10,000*l.*, the greater part of which was lent to him by his brother, Gulston Addison. It had been built in 1623, and belonged to the Boughton family, whose shield is carved on one of the wings. Addison bequeathed it to his wife, the Countess of Warwick, and after their daughter's death it passed to a relation, whose descendants, by name Bridgeman Simpson, still, I believe, possess it. The daughter, Charlotte Addison, was deficient in intellect. Many stories of her oddity are traditional in the village. She was always fancying herself in love, and wished to leave the property to a Mr. Cave, whom she imagined to be enamoured of her. That she "could repeat the whole of her father's works" no one probably will be found to believe.

The house is Elizabethan, approached through a winding avenue of stately limes, earlier than Addison, who, however, planted in the grounds many Spanish oaks, which still remain. The interior abounds with interesting portraits, chiefly by Vandyke, who was a kinsman of the Gulston family. They include one of the four equestrian pictures of Charles I.; a Countess of Warwick with sweet countenance and expression; an Addison, older and coarser than the Magdalen College

portrait; a Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, the first rakish and dissipated, the other faultlessly beautiful. In the garden are ancient yew and holly hedges; through the holly opens an iron gate, surmounted with a cipher of the initials J.A., C.W. The receipted bill for this gate, which cost 50*l.*, is preserved. In a corner is a covered seat, known as Addison's seat. There is also a noble Philadelphus, and the finest deciduous cypress I have ever seen. A cabinet in the drawing-room holds a brass dog-collar, with the name Joseph Addison in scrollwork, a toy silver teapot belonging to Miss Addison, and a piece of rich brocade, part of her dress. Somewhere in the mansion is said to be a concealed closet, filled with Addisonian

treasures and relics; but no one has been able to discover it.
W. T.

There is a tradition in my family that we are descended from a brother, or perhaps cousin, of the *Spectator* Addison. There is also an idea that many years ago, about the time my great-grandfather lived, there was a split in the Addison family, and that the branch to which I belong went to the south, and thereafter cut off all connexion with their relations in the north. This I cannot vouch for, as I have found it difficult to obtain trustworthy information as to the descent of my grandfather. I enclose pedigree, and shall be glad to receive further and earlier details:—

Rev. John Addison—Frances Lawson.

Rev. Joseph Addison—Mary Anne Dupré.

Rev. John A. Rev. Berkeley A. Rev. George A. Gen. Thomas A. Ellen Gillespie. Gen. Edward A. =
C.B.

Lieut. Thomas E. K. Addison, of the Buffs (died 1875). Major Alexander Dupré A. (Royal Artillery). Ellen A. Annie C. Addison. Capt. Arthur Joseph Berkeley A. (Royal Irish Rifles).
J. A.

I find the following reference to Addison's daughter in 'Holland House,' by Princess Marie Liechtenstein (1875):—

"Addison left behind him a daughter, who died unmarried in his house at Bilton in 1797.....Like many another poor gentlewoman, she died a spinster, and, like many another poor spinster, she was one against her will; at least, we infer as much from a letter we found at the British Museum, signed by (Mrs.) J. Corbet, and dated 'Burlington Street, May ye first, 1739.' Mr. Kyet, a gentleman of embarrassed means, was an aspirant to Miss Addison's hand; and Mrs. Corbet says: '.....I doubt Miss A—'s temper will either give herself, or the trustees, or both, some further uneasiness, for I take her earnestness for this match to proceed chiefly from her desire of marrying, she every day telling me that Mr. K—'s person is disagreeable to her, and she cannot be happy but with a Man whom she thinks handsome and is in Love with.She says her full determination is to let ye Match go on, and if upon Mr. Kyet's visiting her at Bilton she cannot get rid of her aversion to his person, she will then give him her final denial' (Egerton MS. No. 1974, f. 135)."

The writer of an article entitled 'Addisoniana' in the *Mirror*, 23 July, 1836, has the following reference to Miss Addison:—

"In 'An Historical Essay on Mr. Addison,' printed in 1783, but not published, the writer (Thomas Tyers, Esq., son of Jonathan Tyers, the celebrated proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens) says: 'Addison's daughter by Lady Warwick is still alive and unmarried. She lives at Bilton, near Rugby,

and is almost old enough to be superannuated. Mr. Symonds (the Cambridge Professor of Modern History) saw her two summers ago, and says she enjoys an income of more than 1,200*l.* a year. Indeed, by all accounts she was not a Minerva from the brain of Jupiter:

But careless now of fortune, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Addison was great."

The late Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, of Rugby, in a paper read before the Warwickshire Naturalists and Archaeologists' Field Club in 1887, stated that his father had been acquainted with Miss Addison, and that

"a Mrs. Cox, an old lady of Bilton of the labouring class, who died within the last few years at Bilton, aged upwards of one hundred years, remembered her."

Miss Charlotte Addison was buried in the chancel of Bilton parish church. She bequeathed her Bilton estate to the Hon. John Bridgeman - Simpson. Addison's library, which had remained intact from his death to that of his daughter, was brought under the hammer in 1799. On 27 May and three following days it was sold at Sotheby's. It consisted of 1,856 lots, and realized 456*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The pictures were not dispersed until June, 1898. They were sold at Christie's in thirty-five lots, and realized 4,067*l.* 9*s.* A picture of Miss Addison as a little girl was retained.

JOHN T. PAGE.

See the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' i. 130 (where it is said she was "of rather defective intellect"), and the references there supplied. See also the 'Parish Registers of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street,' by W. Brigg, B.A., 1892, preface and p. 54. Addison's marriage took place on 9 August, 1716, not on the 3rd, as in 'D.N.B.,' i. 129. W. C. B.

A great deal of interesting information concerning this lady and her residence, Bilton Grange, near Rugby, may be found in Howitt's 'Homes and Haunts of the British Poets' (fourth edition, 1858), published by Routledge & Co. She died in 1797, at the age of eighty, was buried in the chancel of Bilton Church, and according to this authority left all her property away from the Addison family, and to the Bridgeman.

Mention is made of a portrait existing in the house at that time of Addison by Kneller in light blue, as represented in the hall of Queen's College, Oxford; of her mother, the Countess of Warwick; of herself when a child, and many other fine portraits. As is well known, the house was once in the occupation of C. J. Apperley, the Nimrod of sporting literature.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

The accounts we have of this lady differ somewhat. See 'Annual Register,' xxxix. 12, and 'N. & Q.,' 7th S. x. 434, 513.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

'ADDRESS TO POVERTY': BY CHARLES LAMB? (10th S. i. 43).—I have been long familiar with the 'Address to Poverty,' transcribed by COL. PRIDEAUX from the 'Poetical Register' for 1806-7 (London, 1811, vol. vi. p. 264). The lines first appear in the opening number of the *Monthly Magazine* (February, 1796), vol. i. p. 55, where they are signed L. and dated 1 February, 1796. Their melancholy cast is not unlike the tone of despondency which occasionally, though rarely, strikes us in Lamb's earliest letters to Coleridge (see, for instance, the letter dated 10 December, 1796—'Letters,' ed. Ainger, 1888, vol. i. p. 53). Yet I do not believe them to be Lamb's. Certain other pieces, written in rhymed decasyllables and signed L., but differing from Lamb's known early verse in style and sentiment, are to be found in the poets' page of this magazine in the years 1796-8. In the second number of the magazine there is a poem in this metre and with this signature, entitled 'The Prostitute'

(dated 3 March, 1796), which might also conceivably be Lamb's:—

THE PROSTITUTE.

As travellers through life's vary'd paths we go,
What sights we pass of wretchedness and woe
Ah! deep and many is the good man's sigh
O'er thy hard sufferings, poor Humanity!

What form is that which wanders up and down?
Some poor unfriended orphan of the town!
Heavy, indeed, hath ruthless sorrow prest
Her cold hand at her miserable breast;
Worn with disease, with not a friend to save,
Or shed a tear of pity o'er her grave;
The sickly lustre leaves her faded eye;
She sinks in need, in pain, and infamy!

Ah! happier innocent! on whose chaste cheek
The spotted rose of virtue blushes meek;
Come shed, in mercy shed, a silent tear,
O'er a lost sister's solitary bier!
She might have bloom'd like thee in vernal life;
She might have bloom'd, the fond endearing wife;
The tender daughter;—but want's chilling dew
Blasted each scene hope's faithless pencil drew;
No anxious friend sat weeping o'er her bed,
Or ask'd a blessing on her wretched head.

She never knew, tho' beauty mark'd her face,
What beggars woman-kind of ev'ry grace!
Ne'er clasp'd a mother's knees with fond delight,
Or lis'd to Heav'n her pray'r of peace at night!
Alas! her helpless childhood was consign'd
To the unfeeling mercy of mankind!

This second poem, which contains one line (l. 25) borrowed from Bowles ('Verses to the Philanthropic Society,' l. 116), is reprinted in a little volume entitled 'Beauties of British Poetry,' edited by Sidney Melmoth, and published at Huddersfield in 1801. It also contains a phrase—"want's *chilling dew*"—which seems to be suggested by Coleridge's 'Lines on a Friend who died of a Frenzy Fever,' 1794:—

such chill dew

Wan Indolence on each young blossom shed.

Had the 'Address to Poverty' and 'The Prostitute' been Lloyd's, they would most likely have been collected in one of his subsequent volumes. On the whole, I incline to think they were written by Robert Lovell, Southey's brother-in-law and collaborator in the little volume entitled 'Poems by Robert Lovell and Robert Southey,' published at Bath in 1795. In this volume the poems contributed by Southey were signed "Bion," while those of Lovell were distinguished by the signature "Moschus." Lovell died, after a brief illness, in April, 1796, but he may have sent a number of verses to the magazine shortly before.

Amongst the crowd of contemporary poets were two other "L.s"—Capel Lofft and the Rev. William Lipscomb. But the general resemblance to Bowles of the 'Address' and 'The Prostitute' on the one

hand, and, on the other, of the poems by "Moschus" (Lovell) in the volume above mentioned, seems to lend some plausibility to the suggestion I have already made, viz., that they were written by one and the same person, to wit, Robert Lovell.

R. A. POTTS.

WERDEN ABBEY (10th S. i. 67, 111).—The church of Werden, restored in 1849, is on the site of a previous one partly burned down in 875, and re-erected in the transition style of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; it has a fine side porch on the north, and an altar-piece at one of the side altars, painted by Mintrop, a native of a farm near Werden. The picture represents the Madonna and Child, and St. Ludgerus, founder of the abbey, a relic of whom, in a silver shrine, is on the high altar. The abbey possessed the superb Codex Argenteus, which was already renowned in the fourth century, and was written by the Goth Bishop Ulfilas. It was a translation of the Gospels, in silver characters on violet-tinted parchment. In the Thirty Years' War it came to Prague, and fell into Swedish hands. It is now in Upsala University.

Perhaps further information can be got from books published at Düsseldorf by L. Schwann.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

COMBER FAMILY (10th S. i. 47, 89).—Those who are interested in the Comber family should be acquainted with the 'Autobiography of Mrs. Alice Thornton,' vol. lxii. of the Surtees Society's publications.

W. C. B.

SEION: AN ANCIENT TRADITION OF LLANPUMSAINT (9th S. xii. 421).—The story of the five saints who, misinterpreting the divine wish, went to the wrong place, where they were stricken with sickness and other troubles, and afterwards went to the right place, where all succeeded with them, may be compared with an incident in the third book of the 'Æneid.' Through misunderstanding the oracle of Apollo, Æneas, with his followers, established himself in Crete, but was attacked there by plague and other evils. He then discovered his mistake, and, leaving Crete, departed for Italy, the land to which Apollo had intended to direct him.

E. YARDLEY.

BAGSHAW (10th S. i. 9).—In the Reference Department at the Sheffield Free Public Library there is a "History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Derbyshire. By Samuel Bagshaw. Printed for the author, by William Saxton, High Street, Sheffield, and sold by Samuel Bagshaw, Philadelphia, Sheffield,

1846"; also a "History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Shropshire. By Samuel Bagshaw, Author of similar Works for Derbyshire, Kent, Cheshire, &c. Printed for the author by Samuel Harrison, 5, High Street, Sheffield, and sold by Samuel Bagshaw, Wentworth Terrace, Sheffield, 1851."

H. J. B.

Neither the book mentioned by Mr. CHARLES SMITH nor the name of its author occurs in the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum. The name of Samuel Bagshaw will, however, be found in the following directories of Sheffield: Edward Baines's, 1822, as resident at 72, Shales Moor, earthenware dealer; William White's, 1837, as resident at 41, Westbar, draper; and J. Pigot's, 1841, as resident at 64, Westbar, draper.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

[Mr. SOUTHAM also mentions Bagshaw's 'Shropshire History.']

HALLEY'S COMET (10th S. i. 86).—The late M. G. de Pontécoulant exhaustively investigated the motions of Halley's comet from its last appearance in 1835, and concluded that the next return to perihelion would take place on 17 May, 1910. His investigations are published in vol. lviii. of the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy, the place referred to by Mr. MCPRIKE. Pontécoulant, who died in 1874, had previously calculated the position of the comet at the preceding return. His first determination was that the date of return to perihelion would be 14 November, 1835. Rosenberger came to a similar conclusion. The perihelion passage actually occurred about noon on the 17th of that month; and the comet was first seen at Rome on the evening of 5 August, about three and a half months before being at perihelion.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

IMMUREMENT ALIVE OF RELIGIOUS (9th S. xii. 25, 131, 297, 376, 517; 10th S. i. 50).—I desire to point out, with all due courtesy, that SIR HERBERT MAXWELL is not quite correct in his assumption that I referred to Bruntisfield or Warrender House as the principal locality of James Grant's historical romance 'The Scottish Cavalier.' The building in which the heroine of the story, Lilian Napier, Lady Clermistonlee, so mysteriously disappeared was Bruntisfield Castle or "Wrychtis-housis," which stood near the Burghmuir of Edinburgh. How the edifice obtained the name of "Wrychtis-housis" is now unknown; but the Napiers appear to have possessed the same from a very early period. The antique pile was one of the

oldest baronial dwellings near the city, and by far the most picturesque, and was encrusted with armorial bearings, heraldic devices, inscriptions, &c. One of the dates upon it was 1339; and an inscription ran "In Domino confido 1400." In the *Herald*, 6 April, 1799, a notice of its purchase appeared for a site for Gillespie's Hospital; and in 1800 its demolition was achieved, but not, by the way, without a spirited remonstrance from the *Edinburgh Magazine*. The mansion in which the historian of 'The Douglas Family' spent part of his childhood was erected later than the year 1645, and, as he has stated, "stands to this day." For an illustration of "Wrychtis-housis," and for one of Warrender House, see 'Old and New Edinburgh,' vol. iii. pp. 36 and 48.

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

M. N. G. is unfortunate in referring to the Charlestown "event" in illustration of the opinion that "it does not seem improbable that escaped nuns were buried alive." The facts of the case afford a monitory lesson to swift witnesses in cases of immurement. "She was captured, taken back to the nunnery, and demands for her release were refused." "The nun was never afterwards heard of."

An Ursuline nun, Sister Mary St. John, overwrought and nervous, mentally unbalanced, strayed away from the convent to a neighbouring farmhouse: this was the escape. Her brother, living in Boston, was sent for, and, in company with Bishop Fenwick, he brought her back to the convent: this was the capture. As to the demands for her release, the reply of Cardinal Wiseman, in the Connolly case in England, could be made here: "The door is open, she can walk out if she wishes."

"The nun was never afterwards heard of." In this she differed from the "Escaped Nun" of our day, who is often heard of. The Charlestown nun was heard of: 1. When the Selectmen of the town visited the convent in a body, and were shown over the house and grounds by Sister Mary St. John. 2. On the night of the burning, when she accompanied the girls in their flight from the mob. 3. When the committee of twenty representative citizens of Boston investigated the "event," and declared in their report that as to the

"supposed murder or secretion of Miss Harrison, it is only necessary for the committee to recapitulate the facts already before the public, with the further assurance that the relation *has been personally confirmed by her to some of them, who were well*

acquainted with her before the destruction of the convent, and have repeatedly seen and conversed with her since." (Italics theirs.)

4. At the ancient Ursuline Convent of Quebec, where she lived after the catastrophe at Charlestown. Finally, when she appeared as a witness at the trial of the rioters.

This is a good illustration of the opinion that "nuns were immured alive." Authorities for 1, 3, 5, Bishop England's 'Works,' vol. v. pp. 232-347, 'Documents relating to the Charlestown Convent'; for 2, 'The Burning of the Convent, as remembered by one of the Pupils,' Boston, Osgood & Co., 1877; for 4, 'Records Am. Cath. Hist. Soc.,' vol. v. pp. 476-9. EDWARD I. DEVITT.

Georgetown College, Washington, D.C.

JOHN LEWIS, PORTRAIT PAINTER (10th S. i. 87).—The portrait of Henry Brooke by Lewis is in my possession. It is unsigned, and was touched up by another hand about forty years ago. I also have portraits of his father, Rev. William Brooke (painter unknown), and his brother Robert, painted by Robert himself. Lewis probably painted the portrait when on a visit to Sheridan at Quilca, between whom and the Brookes of Rantavan there was a cousinhood. The name 'The Farmer,' under Miller's mezzotint, is derived from the 'Farmer's Letters,' by Henry Brooke, who was better known as the author of the novel 'The Fool of Quality.' According to an article in the *Dublin University Magazine*, November, 1852, 'A Pilgrimage to Quilca,' Lewis was a London man. Can any genealogist give me any particulars of the Brooke-Sheridan relationship? HENRY BROOKE.

5, Falkner Square, Liverpool.

"MOOSE" (9th S. xii. 504).—The present writer has no knowledge of Indian languages, but he offers the following extracts in the hope that they will enable MR. PLATT to reach a definite conclusion as to the derivation of "moose." It will be seen that Smith mentioned the moose earlier than 1624.

"Moos, a beast bigger then a Stagge."—1616, Capt. J. Smith, 'Description of N. England,' p. 29. (Smith reached the coast of what is now Maine in 1614.)

"There is also a certaine Beast, that the Natives call a Mosse, he is as big bodied as an Oxe."—1622, 'A Briefe Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of N. England,' p. 26. (This pamphlet was reprinted in 1625 by Purchas in his 'Pilgrimes,' iv. 1831, and in 1890 by J. P. Baxter in his 'Sir F. Gorges and his Province of Maine,' i. 230, and recounts events from as early as 1607.)

"Also here are severall sorts of Deere,.....& a great Beast called a Molke as bigge as an Oxe."—1630, F. Higginson, 'New-Englands Plantation,' B 4 b. ("Molke" has always been regarded as a printer's error for "Moose" or some similar form.)

"The beast called a Moose, is not much unlike red Deare, this beast is as bigge as an Oxe."—1634, W. Wood, 'New Englands Prospect,' p. 23.

"They have likewise another sort of mantels, made of Moose skines, which beast is a large Deere so bigge as a horse.....First, therefore, I will speak of the Elke, which the Salvages call a Mose; it is a very large Deare."—1637, T. Morton, 'New English Canaan,' pp. 29, 74.

"There are Beares, Wolves, and Foxes, and many other wilde beasts, as the Moose, a kind of Deere, as big as some Oxen, and Lyons, as I have heard."—1642, T. Lechford, 'Plain Dealing,' p. 111.

These extracts show that the word "moose" was known as early as 1616, and that it soon became established; but they throw no light on its derivation further than the fact that it is Indian. Perhaps the following extracts will be of assistance to MR. PLATT:—

"Moös-sdog. *The great Oxe, or rather a red Deere* Moose. *The skin of a great Beast as big as an Ox, some call it a red Deere.*"—1643, R. Williams, 'Key,' pp. 107, 112.

"Original, Elan, *Mons*.....Original, jeune & petit, *Manichich*."—1703, La Hontan, 'Petit Dictionnaire de la Langue des Sauvages' in 'Nouveaux Voyages,' ii. 209, 210.

"The Moose is a Creature, not only proper, but it is thought peculiar, to *North America*, and one of the noblest Creatures of the Forest; the *Aborigines* have given him the Name of *Moose, Moosuk* in the Plural."—1721, P. Dudley, in *Philosophical Transactions* (1723), xxxi. 165.

"By way of amusement, I wrote down a few *Algonkin* words, which I learnt from a *Jesuit* who has been a long time among the *Algonkins*. They call.....the elk, *moosu* (but so that the final *u* is barely pronounced)."—1749, P. Kalm, 'Travels' (1770), iii. 204. J. R. Forster, the translator, adds in a note, "The famous *moose-deer* is accordingly nothing but an elk; for no one can deny the derivation of *moose-deer* from *moosu*."

"This town [New Comer's Town] is situated on the west side of the river Muskingum, which is a pretty large stream. The proper pronunciation in Indian is *Mooskingung*, i.e., Elk Eye River. In their language an elk being called *moos*.....The wild beasts met with here [Ohio River], are bears, wolves, panthers, wildcats, foxes,.....deer and elks, called by the Delawares *moos*."—1774, D. Jones, 'Journal,' pp. 90, 111.

"Moose — Mouswah [Kniusteneaux] — Monse [Algonquin]."—1801, A. Mackenzie, 'Examples of the Kniusteneaux and Algonquin Tongues,' in 'Voyages,' p. cviii.

"Monse—The moose deer."—1807, G. Heriot, 'Vocabulary of the Algonquin Tongue,' in 'Travels through the Canadas,' p. 587.

"Moose—Moose-wa."—1820, D. W. Harmon, 'Specimens of the Cree or Kniusteneux Tongue,' in 'Journal of Voyages,' p. 388.

"In America, where it is named *Monsoll* by the Algonquins, *Moose* or *Moose deer* by the English, and *Original* by the French, it is met with in the more northern parts of the United States, and beyond the Great Lakes."—1825, R. Harlan, 'Fauna Americana,' p. 232.

"The Moose.....This appellation is derived from *Musu*, the name given to the animal by the Algon-

quins."—1826, J. D. Godman, 'American Natural History,' i. 274.

"The Moose Deer is said to derive its present name from its Algonquin and Cree appellation of *mongsoa* or *moosoa*."—1829, J. Richardson, 'Fauna Boreali-Americana,' i. 232.

"*Moose* is an Algonkin word, found also as *moosis, musu, musuca, mouswah*, &c., said to mean 'wood-eater.'"—1893, E. Coues, 'Expeditions of Lewis and Clark,' iii. 1032 note.

By way of curiosity, the following may be added. In 1712 an attempt was made to send three moose to England as a present to Queen Anne, but the united efforts of the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York failed to accomplish the feat, though two of the moose were seen by Franklin, then a boy of six. Under date of 2 February, 1768, we learn from the *Gentleman's Magazine* that "a male Elk was carried to Richmond as a present to his majesty" (xxxviii. 91). Could this have been the moose which S. Hearne stated (in his 'Journey,' 1795, p. 257) was sent from Canada as a present to George III.? In October of the same year a moose was exhibited and offered for sale in Boston. ALBERT MATTHEWS.
Boston, U.S.

TICKLING TROUT (9th S. xii. 505).—Not always does the adept wait to see "a tail sticking out from the roots." He will often kneel on one of the large stones which interfere with the calm flow of a trout beck, pass his hands gently round the submerged edge of it, and gently secure the fish which is harbouring underneath. Synonyms for such "tickling" are "grappling" or "groping" for trout.
ST. SWITHIN.

Archer, in Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem,' Act III. scene ii., says:—

"I can play with a girl as an angler does with his fish: he keeps it at the end of his line, runs it up the stream and down the stream, till at last he brings it to hand, tickles the trout, and so whips it into his basket."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

I hope MR. RATCLIFFE will pardon me if I say that his description of the "tickling" of trout is unlike my experiences of it. Fifty years ago I "tickled" many hundreds; and, on your own property, it was in those days not thought such a sin as MR. RATCLIFFE asserts it now to be. There is no need to wade up stream, there is no need to look out for the fishes' "tails"; and if you "grabbed with both hands" you would be in imminent danger of losing your prey.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

"FIDE, SED CUI VIDE" (10th S. i. 87).—Jacob Astley, Royalist general, was created

baron in 1645 (Vincent's 'Dict. of Biog.'). It seems to have been the custom in the early history of the army to engrave the motto of the commander of a regiment upon the swords, so that perhaps this general was a descendant of the ancient Astleys of Everleigh, Wilts, whose motto is "Fide, sed cui vide." See Burke's 'General Armory' and his 'Peerage.' J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

AYLMER ARMS (9th S. xii. 448).—The late REV. C. R. MANNING stated at 2nd S. x. 394 :

"Bishop Aylmer was born at Aylmer or Elmer Hall, now a farmhouse at a short distance to the east of the church, in the parish of Tilney St. Laurence, Norfolk, between King's Lynn and Wisbeach."

In Blomefield's 'Norfolk' (vol. i. p. 139) it is said :—

"On a gravestone [in the church of Tivetshall St. Mary, the adjoining parish] were Aylmer's arms, viz., Ar., on a cross engrailed sab. five bezants between four magpies proper; it lies in the chancel, but the effigies, arms, and inscription are gone."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

FLAYING ALIVE (9th S. xii. 429, 489; 10th S. i. 15, 73).—The following paragraph relates an incident very similar to that mentioned by MR. PIERPOINT. It is taken from D. W. COLLER's 'People's History of Essex' (MDCCCLXI.), p. 555, but the church referred to is that of Copford :—

"The church, with its massive walls, which formerly supported an arch over the whole of the building, its circular east end, and its old entrance door, will tempt the traveller to turn towards the antique fabric. This door is ornamented with rude flourishes of rusty ironwork, which formerly fastened securely to the wood beneath a thick substance outwardly resembling parchment—similar to that at the church at Hadstock. Tradition, which takes maternal charge of many a marvellous tale, connects the leather-like and shrivelled coating with the system of savage retribution found in the code of justice in the olden time, but happily blotted from its pages in the present century. Some Danes, saith this authority, robbed the church—considered one of the most heinous of crimes in the mediæval ages—and were subjected to the fearful process of flaying alive, their skins, carefully preserved, being thus affixed to the door as a terrible memento of the wretches who had dared to raise their sacrilegious hands against the house of God. The peculiar character of the door appears to have first attracted notice on the restoration of the church in 1690.....; and 'an old man at Colchester said that in his young time he heard his master say that he had read in an old history that the church of Copford was robbed by Danes, and their skins nailed to the doors.' This is the foundation of the tradition. Anxious to test it, we procured a piece of the skin, of which time and curious visitors have now left scarcely a shred. This we submitted to a scientific friend, skilled in anatomy, who, after softening and subjecting it to rigid

examination, pronounced it to be 'part of the skin of a fair-haired human being'—thus confirming to a considerable extent the tale of torture which garrulous tradition has told to her wondering auditors."

On reference to the account of Hadstock Church in the same book (p. 543) I find the following sentence :—

"The north door of the church is ornamented with ancient ironwork, beneath which was a skin of enormous thickness, which appeared to have been tanned; and this tradition represents as the skin of a Dane who was flayed alive for sacrilege in this church."

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

My sons saw the Dane's skin on the church door of Copford a few years ago; some of it is now preserved in the Colchester Museum. It is mentioned in 'The Family Topographer,' by S. Tymms, vol. i. p. 22.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

There is a notable picture in the collection of the Bruges Academy (removed to another building near the Porte Ste. Catherine?), showing the flaying alive of an unjust judge. Mr. Weale's guide to the Academy of Bruges or his 'Bruges et ses Environs' would give detailed particulars. JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

ARMS WANTED (9th S. xii. 329).—The arms of Edward, second Earl of Derwentwater, were: Quarterly of twenty-four, 1, Argent, a bend engrailed sable (Radcliffe); 2, Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the last a cinquefoil or (Derwentwater); 3, Gules, a fesse between three catherine wheels or (Cartington); 4, Gules, a fesse between three hedgehogs argent (Claxton); 5, Argent, a fesse gules between three garbs or (Tyndale); 6, Ermine, on a fesse gules three annulets or (Barton); 7, Gules, three lions passant in bend argent between two bendlets gobony or and azure (Moryn, *alias* Morgan); 8, Per fesse gules and argent, six martlets counter-changed (Fenwick); 9, Or, a fesse vaire argent and azure between three falcons vert (Horden); 10, Gules, on a cross argent five cross-crosslets of the field (Essenden); 11,..... on a bend three roses.....(Carnhow); 12, Argent, a fesse between three mullets sable (Barret); 13, Vert, a lion rampant or within a bordure engrailed (Heaton); 14, Argent, a bat, wings expanded, vert (Baxter); 15, Argent, a chevron between three martlets gules (Wallington); 16, Gules, on a bend argent three eagles displayed vert (Strother); 17, Azure, six annulets, 3, 2, and 1, or (Musgrave); 18, Barry of eight or and gules, a quarter ermine (Ryal); 19, Argent, a

maunch gules bezantee (Flamville); 20, Quarterly, argent and gules, over all a stag's head of the second, attired and pierced through the nose with an arrow or (Trewick); 21, Sable, a maunch argent (Wharton); 22, Argent, three hair bottles or (Harbottle); 23, Argent, three evers gules (Montboucher); 24, Gules, a chevron between three escallops arg. (Charron). H. R. LEIGHTON.
East Boldon, co. Durham.

FIELD-NAMES, WEST HADDON, CO. NORTH-AMPTON (10th S. i. 46, 94).—For his exceedingly kind and helpful reply I desire to offer to MR. EDWARD PEACOCK my hearty thanks. Although at present unable to test all the points raised, I may refer to some of them.

California.—This field was purchased in 1851 by the trustees of the Benefit Society, and laid out in allotments for the use of their members. The Californian gold fever was then at its height, and so the field received the name uppermost in men's minds at that period. But it happens to be rather a long word, and so it has got reduced to the more diminutive and easy form of "Cally." The field is now in my possession.

Huckaback.—I find a good many people call this "Ho-back," but it appears in certain writings as "Huckaback," and I believe this is quite correct. The field forms part of one of our local watersheds, but there are no ponds or streams actually on the ground.

Hungervells.—The ground gently slopes on all sides to some farm buildings in a corner of this field.

Lord's Piece.—I cannot make out that this ever belonged to the Lord of the Manor, but it is close to West Haddon Hall. More probably it refers to the surname Lord, which frequently occurs in our registers.

Toot Hill.—This is one of the highest points in the parish. JOHN T. PAGE.
West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

As a small rider to MR. PEACOCK's interesting article on place-names with the ghastly prefix or suffix "hell," I venture to give two instances of its use as the sole name. Among the documents belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of Dorchester is a fine old oak-covered, brass-bossed and clasped parchment book of records, &c. Its title is 'Dorchester Domesday.' In it, at f. xx, is enrolled a deed about a burgage in Uluenlane, now Colliton Street. This burgage is described as being between a certain tenement and "placeam Rob'i Gutton voc' helle" (date 2 Hen. IV.). Again, at Weymouth there was an instance. In the 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters, Minute Books, &c., of the

Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis' (Weymouth, Sherren, 1883), p. 64, we find as follows. Among other presentations on 12 Sept. and 2 Oct., 1620, there is one that a boat had been placed "in vico sive venellâ vocat: the East Lane ante domum vocat: Hell." Part of this house is still standing.
H. J. MOULE.

Dorchester.

REV. SAMUEL FISHER (9th S. xi. 8).—On 10 March, 1650, Dr. John Reading publicly disputed with Samuel Fisher, an Anabaptist, in Folkestone Church. It was this Dr. Reading who presented a large Bible, with gold clasps, to Charles II., when he landed at Dover, 26 May, 1660. See 'The Illustrated Guide to Sandgate, Folkestone, Hythe, &c.' c. 1862, p. 19. R. J. FYNMORE.
Sandgate.

PENRITH (10th S. i. 29, 97).—I have seen the surname "Piercy." Not only do Alnwick people also pronounce Percy "Peercy," but it is so pronounced throughout Northumberland.
R. B.—R.

South Shields.

WILLIAM HARTLEY (10th S. i. 87).—The late J. Hartley, LL.D., barrister-at-law, of 2, Temple Gardens, who had a residence in or near Leeds, was, I believe, the son of a Leeds manufacturer or merchant. Perhaps some member of his family might answer MR. ARKLE's question. I believe that the Rev. S. St. G. J. Hartley, vicar of Exton with Horn, killed in the Alps last year, was a son of Dr. Hartley.
MISTLETOE.

"GIMERRO" (10th S. i. 107).—I remember reading about this hybrid, the offspring of a bull and a mare, some time ago, where I cannot now remember. It occurs in the mountains of Savoy and Piedmont, and can only feed on rich grass land, as the front teeth do not meet, and this prevents it nibbling short Alpine grass. SHERBORNE.

A hybrid of the kind described by Baretto is a mere figment of the brain—a chimera (with softened *ch*) in fact. The gimerro or jumart is, in reality, a hinny, the correlative of a mule. Probably one of the antelopes, the gnu, the bubaline, or the nylghau, gave rise to the idea that a cow could be crossed with a horse.
J. DORMER.

GLOWWORM OR FIREFLY (10th S. i. 47, 112).—The explanatory addition of "i.e., the glowworms," at the latter reference is a curious slip. It was the waxen thighs of humble-bees which Shakespeare's elves were commanded by Titania to crop.

To the poems already enumerated may be added Wordsworth's 'Pilgrim's Dream'; or, the Star and the Glowworm,' also the closing lines of Gilbert White's 'Naturalist's Summer-evening Walk.' CHAS. GILLMAN.
Church Fields, Salisbury.

Primâ facie I should say that the glow-worm and the firefly are two totally distinct species of insect, though perhaps the latter term may be applied to the former. Let me quote the glee by Bishop in the opera of 'Guy Mannering,' which all your readers must have heard:—

The chough and the crow to roost have gone,
And the owl sits on the tree;
The west-wind howls with feeble moan
Like infant charity;
The firefly glances from the fen,
The red star sheds its ray,
Up rouse ye then, my merry, merry men,
It is our opening day.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Moore has written a poem 'To the Fire-fly'; and his ballad 'The Lake of the Dismal Swamp' ends with these lines:—

But off from the Indian hunter's camp
This lover and maid so true
Are seen, at the hour of midnight damp,
To cross the lake by a firefly lamp,
And paddle their white canoe.

Longfellow in 'Hiawatha' has written as follows:—

All the air was white with moonlight,
All the water black with shadow,
And around him the Suggema,
The mosquitoes sang their war-song,
And the fireflies, Wah-wah-taysee,
Waved their torches to mislead him.

Tennyson's comparison of stars with fireflies in 'Locksley Hall' will be familiar to most readers. Coleridge in 'The Nightingale' has these lines:—

Their bright, bright eyes, their eyes both bright
and full,
Glistening, while many a glowworm in the shade
Lights up her love-torch.

Byron in 'Manfred' has the following:—

When the moon is on the wave,
And the glowworm in the grass.

Johnson in his dictionary, under the word "glowworm," quotes both from Shakspeare and from Waller. E. YARDLEY.

[Besides the translation from Vincent Bourne mentioned by PROF. SKEAT, *ante*, p. 112, Cowper wrote 'The Nightingale and the Glowworm.']

CROWNS IN TOWER OR SPIRE OF CHURCH (9th S. xii. 485; 10th S. i. 17, 38).—A noteworthy example of a spire with a crown is that of the steeple of Notre Dame, Bruges.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

CARDINALS AND CRIMSON ROBES (9th S. xii. 486; 10th S. i. 71).—MR. WAINWRIGHT says, "The red robes have been worn since 1464; the purple is now only worn in Lent and Advent." MR. OLIVER, quoting from Mackenzie Walcott, says, "In 1290 Pope Boniface gave the cardinals a purple dress in imitation of the Roman Consuls."

There appears to be confusion in the use of the word "purple." It is used for dark blue, ranging from "garter blue" to the darkest indigo blue, or for reds, from crimson to dark blood-red, or again for a blending of blue and red, resulting in various tints, from a red plum colour to dark violet. The old Roman or royal purple was, I think, a dark crimson, such as one may see in the robes of Venetian nobles depicted by Paul Veronese. Is not this the cardinal's purple? Violet would be worn by cardinals in Advent and Lent, but it should not be called purple.

S. P. E. S.

ST. MARY AXE: ST. MICHAEL LE QUERNE (9th S. x. 425; xi. 110, 231; xii. 170, 253, 351, 507; 10th S. i. 89).—MR. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL asks me to refer to a document relating to St. Michael le Querne—an early document preferably—in which that church is styled "St. Michael-in-the-Corn-market." I thought I had already done so when, in a former paper, I quoted from the archives of St. Paul's Cathedral an early document in which the church is described as "S. Michael *ubi bladum venditur*." Exactly the same description will be found in a very early will which is recorded in Dr. Sharpe's 'Calendar of Husting Wills.*' A place where corn is sold is a corn-market, and there is evidence to show that the corn-market was held in that part of the West Cheap in which St. Michael's Church was situated. Some time later the cumbersome phrase "*ubi bladum venditur*" was shortened into "*ad bladum*," or, in English, "*atte Corn*"—not "*at corn*," be it noted, but "*at the Corn*," *i.e.*, the Corn-market. There is nothing unusual in this abbreviation. The hill which led up to the market was known as Corn Hill, not Corn-market Hill. Another thoroughfare further east is still known as The Poultry, that is, the place where poultry was sold, or the poultry-market. Gracechurch, one of the few London churches mentioned in a pre-Conquest charter, is therein styled *Gerscherche*, or Grass-church, because it adjoined the grass-market. No

* Being far away from my books just now, I am unable to give the exact reference, but the will may be found near the beginning of the first volume of Dr. Sharpe's valuable work. [Vol. i. p. 3.]

amount of ingenuity will turn *bladum*, which means "corn," into a *querne* or hand-mill, and MR. MACMICHAEL may therefore abandon the belief that "*Querne*" (a very late form, by-the-by) alludes to the sign of a miller or baker.

As regards St. Mary Axe, no one disputes the fact that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the sign of the "Axe" was a comparatively common one, and Axe Yard and Axe Alley were very possibly named after it. But this fact is very slightly relevant to the point at issue. In order to bring conviction to my mind, MR. MACMICHAEL must show that this sign existed at the date of the compilation of the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, and must also give some explanation of the anomalous form "*apud Axe*." It is rash to argue about thirteenth-century facts from seventeenth-century data. This being the case, I am afraid I can hardly admit the potentiality of MR. MACMICHAEL'S hypotheses, while I think there is some *presumptive* proof of mine. My suggestion, at all events, fits in with the Latin descriptions of the church, while analogies may be found in the case of St. John's and St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"GOING THE ROUND": "ROUNDHOUSE" (10th S. i. 9, 76).—The conjecture that *going the round* (usually plural) had its origin in the watchman's *rounds* is correct. It is interesting to note that there is in German a similar expression, *die Runde gehen (thun)*. This was borrowed from the French *faire la ronde* about the time of the Thirty Years' War, and first had reference to the watchman's *going his rounds*. In the United States a *roundsman* is a policeman who inspects other policemen on their beats.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

CARVED STONE (10th S. i. 109).—It is impossible to know what the stone may be from the description given. If MRS. HUNTLEY will send me a photograph, good rubbing, or accurate drawing, I may be able to express some opinion about it.

(Dr.) J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A.

Durham.

RELICS OF ST. GREGORY THE GREAT (10th S. i. 106).—The sentence MR. WAINSWRIGHT quotes from my reply to MRS. CLINTON'S query is almost verbatim from Gregorovius ('Tombs of the Popes,' p. 17, Eng. trans., 1903), who says: "In the year 729 his remains were transferred to the interior of the basilica, where Gregory IV. erected an altar

in his honour. His tomb has perished, and his marble effigy in the Vatican crypt was never a part of the original monument, but served merely as a decoration of the Ciborium of Innocent VIII." MR. WAINSWRIGHT may be glad to know of the 'Tombs' volume, which costs only a few shillings.

C. S. WARD.

SIR HENRY CHAUNCEY (10th S. i. 66).—A catalogue of the sale by auction of the effects of Charles Chauncey, M.D., F.R.S., and Nathaniel Chauncey, issued in 1790, is in the Corporation Library, Guildhall. It is divided into four parts, and contains: 1. A list of antique marble figures, busts, and bronzes; 2. A catalogue of their libraries; 3. Their collection of natural history; 4. An account of their prints, drawings, and miniatures. Prices and purchasers' names are appended in MS. Articles respecting this family have also appeared in 1st S. ix.; 5th S. viii., ix.; 6th S. iii., xi. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

FROST AND ITS FORMS (10th S. i. 67, 116).—It may be well to note under the above heading that lightning sometimes, though I understand but rarely, produces frondlike patterns, such as are frequently seen on window-panes after a hard frost.

On Sunday, 22 August, 1897, a severe thunderstorm occurred over this town. A house was struck, and among other damage done therein, a chimney-piece was broken and a mirror standing thereon shivered into many fragments. On the board behind the glass, at three of the corners fernlike patterns were imprinted. The force which produced these pictures did not act in the same way in the fourth corner, where nothing definite was to be seen. The likeness to the fronds of the common bracken was so exact that several persons drew my attention to it, asking for an explanation, which it was not in my power to give. I was at the time anxious that photographs should be taken, but this, I think, was not done.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Kirton-in-Lindsey.

RIGHT HON. E. SOUTHWELL (10th S. i. 8, 56).—I have before me Thorpe's catalogues for 1827-8, 1829-30, 1831, and 1836, but cannot identify the diary inquired for. In the latest catalogue an addition of some forty pages consists almost entirely of letters and State Papers from the Southwell collection, a most important supplement to the 1834-5 catalogue mentioned by MR. COLEMAN.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

IMAGINARY OR INVENTED SAINTS (9th S. xii. 127, 215, 369, 515).—May I add to the list San Remo, the homonym of the town from which I write? The name is a corruption of San Romolo, the original missionary of Western Liguria, whose name is still preserved intact at San Romolo, a village at the foot of Monte Bignone, an hour from this.

H.

San Remo.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Lives and Legends of the English Bishops and Kings, Medieval Monks, and other Later Saints. By Mrs. Arthur Bell. (Bell & Sons.)

WITH this handsome, finely illustrated, and interesting volume Mrs. Arthur Bell completes what may perhaps be called her trilogy on "The Saints in Christian Art." Previous volumes of the same series were duly noted in 'N. & Q.'—*Lives and Legends of the Evangelists, Apostles, and other Early Saints*, 9th S. ix. 339, and 'Lives and Legends of the Great Hermits and Fathers of the Church', 9th S. xi. 99. Special interest is offered to English readers by this third and concluding portion, seeing that the number of Anglo-Saxons who, during the period dealt with, have been admitted to the celestial hierarchy is exceptionally large. It is to be regretted, as Mrs. Bell points out, that there are but few works of art in which they are introduced, the blame for this state of things being due, not only to the ignorance prevailing, among the great European painters, concerning the heroes and martyrs of Britain, "divided from all the world," but also "to a great extent to the ruthless destruction after the Reformation of all that could recall the memory of the men who had upheld the rights of the Church." The volume opens with an account of the early Bishops of Canterbury, first of all coming, naturally, St. Augustine, of whom a long account is given. Lives follow of St. Paulinus, the first Bishop of York; St. Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumbria; St. Oswald; and St. Aidan. Ford Madox Brown's picture of 'The Baptism of St. Edwin by St. Oswald' is the first illustration in the volume after the frontispiece, which presents 'The Coronation of the Virgin,' with Saints Francis, Dominic, Antony of Padua, Bonaventure, Peter Martyr, and Thomas Aquinas, by Fra Angelico. Another English picture which follows is that from a window in Christchurch, Oxford, presenting 'St. Frideswide in the Swineherd's Hut.' 'St. Edith of Polesworth reproving Two of her Nuns' is also by Ford Madox Brown. Yet other English designs are from a window in St. Neot's parish church, Cornwall, and from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The last-mentioned, which is striking, shows a very small St. Dunstan at the feet of a colossal Christ. When we come to the later portions of the book, the designs are from Andrea del Sarto, Giotto, Donatello, Sodoma, Fra Angelico, Filippo Lippi, Pacchiarotto, Pinturicchio, Murillo, and others whose works adorn the previous volumes. We may not enter further into the contents of the book, but must congratulate Mrs. Bell upon her successful and earnestly accomplished task. To have produced within little more than a

couple of years three volumes such as those she has given to the world is no small accomplishment, and proves the whole to be a labour of love. As in most modern work, the criticism remains enlightened, and sight is not lost of the fact that some saints are obscure and some legends apocryphal. In addition to the learning displayed, however, the text is informed by a spirit of faith and devotion.

John Dryden. Edited by George Saintsbury. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

To the "Mermaid Series" of Mr. Fisher Unwin has been added a selection of the best plays of Dryden. If there is a dramatist whom we are content to accept in such a form it is surely Dryden, who at his best, as in 'All for Love'—which, as he says, "he wrote for himself"—approximates Shakespeare, and at his worst, as in 'Limberham,' comes in indecency not far short of Wycherley. Of 'The Conquest of Granada,' in two parts, Johnson says: "The scenes are for the most part delightful; they exhibit a kind of illustrious depravity and majestic madness." 'Aurengzebe,' in the prologue to which Dryden owns that he begins to grow sick of his long-loved mistress Rhyme, is perhaps the best of his so-called heroic tragedies. 'Marriage à la Mode' has some excellent comic scenes and a love song of extreme indelicacy. 'The Spanish Friar' was constantly acted till near the close of the eighteenth century. In 'Don Sebastian' Johnson rather quaintly praises "sallies of frantic dignity." These plays, with 'All for Love' and the opera of 'Albion and Albanus,' constitute a judicious selection. Mr. Saintsbury's introduction and notes are excellent. Dryden's plays, apart from collected editions of his works, are not easily accessible. We remember more than half a century ago purchasing them in two folio volumes, now scarce. A more convenient edition, in 6 vols. 12mo, with plates by Gravelot, was issued by J. & R. Tonson in 1762. This, though not high priced, is also uncommon. The reprint is, accordingly, judicious. Many of the other plays are curious, the alterations from Shakespeare doing Dryden little credit. Portraits of Dryden and Nell Gwyn accompany the present work.

The *English Historical Review* contains an interesting article on Clarendon's 'History' by Mr. C. H. Firth. The net result is very much to Clarendon's credit, for it testifies to his extreme desire to find out the facts, and, though no one ever denied the bias with which he writes, this investigation shows how far removed he was from being a mere liar, as Prof. Thorold Rogers thought him. On the eternal question of hides and virgates we have a note from Mr. Salzman controverting the views of Prof. Tait. Dr. James Gairdner prints an abstract of Bishop Hooper's 'Visitation of Gloucester.' The reviews are dull and unimportant, the notice of the American volume of the 'Cambridge History' being meagre.

THOSE given to exaggeration have been known to liken folk-lore to the contents of an eighteenth-century museum, made up of a collection of curiosities—here a stuffed tiger, there a few bronze celts, with a charter of Henry II. in close proximity to a Whitty "snake-stone" and an African war-club. There is wild exaggeration in this, but some truth lies at the bottom. It is yet too early to classify the facts of this new science in a way satis-

factory to those who are apt to become confused when they cannot find all the fragments of the knowledge they seek arranged in orderly sequence, as, for example, in a treatise on astronomy. Such people must wait patiently. Our first duty is to garner facts. The time for classification is not yet. Some valuable attempts have, however, been made, which, though they may call for revision as time goes on, have laid a sound foundation for the outworks. 'The Folk-lore of Human Life,' in the *Edinburgh Review* for January, is one of these. We cannot speak of it too highly if we bear in mind that the facts at present amassed are not exhaustive in any one direction. It is possible—many scholars, indeed, think highly probable—that some of the folk-lore that has come down to us is the earliest relic of the human race we possess, older by untold generations than any palæolithic implement or bone-scratched picture to be found in the richest of our collections. However this may be, it is certain that there are ideas which still remain imbedded as fossils in human thought which are so remote in their origin as to have become dispersed, in slightly varying forms, throughout almost the whole of the families of mankind. When, for example, did the spring and autumn festivals originate? Were they established in honour of gods now unworshipped, or did they originate ages before savage man had evolved a coherent theistic belief? Did they indeed furnish in some way or other one of the factors that safeguarded the dawns of primeval faith? The May-pole yet exists in some few of our parishes, and May-games are happily not forgotten; they indicate, as the writer points out, "that the road beneath our feet was trodden by other May-keepers whose symbols are now but relics, their sense forgotten and out of mind. Heathendom is with us still; it walks incognito, but the domino is threadbare which masks its features." The reviewer does not point out that the May Day or Martinmas house cleanings which occur with rigid uniformity are also survivals of the spring and autumn festivals which, however old they may be, assuredly come down to us from remote antiquity. Housewives now explain them on strictly "common-sense" principles, which would have done honour to the most ardent of the utilitarians regarding whom Sir Leslie Stephen has discoursed to us; but it is evident that those who search for origins will have to go back to a state of mind parallel with that which impels the bird to build its nest. 'Some Aspects of Modern Geology' contains little that will be new to the serious student of the science, but even the writer must have been compelled to glean good part of what he knows from the transactions of learned societies or from books which are avoided with equal care by the many who have an antipathy for all reading which compels thought. The essayist writes with becoming caution. He is never contemptuous of opinions which differ from his own. The idea that vast catastrophes were not infrequent in remote geological time has revived of late. We are glad to find, however, that this writer sees no reason for accepting it. Whatever may have been the state of our planet when life did not exist thereon, he believes that from the period when organized creatures, even in their lowest forms, came into being there is "no suggestion of cataclysms or abnormal tides, or, in fact, of conditions materially different from those which now obtain." The paper on Galileo is well worth reading. So

much nonsense has been written on the subject that it is cheering to have his life discussed by a competent person who does not hold a brief either for the old or the new theology. Galileo was a mathematician and scientist as well as a hard worker, and is therefore worthy of admiration. Had he been more circumspect and less given to irritating those in power it would have been far better. The paper on 'Jacobite Songs' is interesting, but we wish that the writer had noted the earliest appearance of each one of them. We do not call in question the genuineness of any, but there are others, more sceptical than ourselves, who, we feel sure, will cherish doubts. It is not easy to understand how so much good verse could be produced by the adherents of the fallen dynasty at a time when most other song-writers were turning out such arrant rubbish. There are articles on 'Franciscan Literature' and on 'Robert Herrick' which will interest our readers.

M. LOUIS THOMAS is bringing out an edition of Chateaubriand's correspondence and would be much obliged if any one would give him information on this subject. As Chateaubriand stayed in England on several occasions, M. Thomas presumes that some at least of his letters must be in the possession of English amateurs. Copies of any of these will be gladly received by M. Louis Thomas, 26, Rue Vital, Paris (XVI.).

WE hear with much pleasure that a fourth volume of the 'Catalogue of Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge,' reviewed *ante*, p. 138, is in the press, and will supply the index for which we asked.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

E. LEGA-WEEKES.—Your reply on Fellows of the Clover Leaf cannot be traced. Please repeat.

BLAZON.—Apply to the Heralds' Office.

CORRIGENDA.—P. 119, col. 2, l. 4 from foot, for "Archbishop Wrangham" read *Archdeacon Wrangham*. P. 136, col. 1, l. 21, for "necessitatem" read *necessitate*.

NOTICE.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

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'NEW AMSTERDAM.'

(See *ante*, p. 58.)

IN your notice of my work on 'New Amsterdam,' &c., I observe that you have inadvertently confounded the so-called Justus Danckers view of 1650, at the frontispiece of the book, with the "Hartgers view," of about 1630, at p. 2 of the work, in stating that I claim to have discovered that it was originally printed in a reversed form. As it stands that would be an entirely untenable claim, and if not corrected it will be quite likely to draw out adverse comment from this side of the water.

Both the Danckers view and the earlier Hartgers view were undoubtedly taken by means of a camera obscura, which instrument had been recently introduced into draughting operations at that period. This instrument, when unprovided with supplementary lenses, or with a reflecting mirror, takes in a reversed form, as is well known.

Now as to the Danckers view, I have the etching in its reversed or original form (the only print of the kind that I have ever seen, although I have paid considerable attention to the subject), but I know that this view had been printed in proper form almost a

century ago. The explanation of this is that the view of 1650 contains well-known landmarks, and a person with the least knowledge of the topography of the town could see at a glance that something was wrong with the view, and a little examination would suffice to show what the difficulty was.

With the Hartgers view, however, the case was different, and this was the view which I claim to have first placed in proper form. There can be little doubt that this was a mere engineer's sketch, to show the plan of the fort, and must have been made about 1628-30. At this time there were no landmarks which could be recognized without very intimate acquaintance with the localities. The peculiar position of the fort, upon a point of land with a river on each side of it, was the cause that the reversed view did not present an intrinsically absurd appearance; and consequently, though every one saw that there was something strange about the view, this was usually ascribed by writers to the unskillfulness in drawing of our ancestors. Hartgers, in publishing his 'Beschrijvingh van Virginia' in 1651, had found the view somewhere and inserted it just as it was.

Writers on the subject of the views of New Amsterdam, of whom there have been several, have taken the date of Hartgers' work as the period of the view, although the least knowledge of the conditions existing at that time would appear to have been sufficient to have prevented them from doing so. In their comments upon this view none of them appears to have had any suspicion that the view was not in proper form. People who did not claim to be original investigators made still worse work of it. As the buildings, which were mostly upon the east or right hand looking towards the fort, appear in the original to be upon the left hand or west, one or two popular writers have announced that *there* stood the first houses in New Amsterdam, and there has actually been a tablet put up upon a building in that vicinity to the above effect, without apparently a scintilla of other evidence—a disgrace to the city.

J. H. INNES.

New York.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

"PRENZIE" IN 'MEASURE FOR MEASURE.'—For more than fifty years the mystery of the presence of this apparently meaningless word in a famous passage in 'Measure for Measure' (Act III. sc. i.) has been from time to time a subject of debate in the columns of 'N. & Q.,' but with no absolutely decisive result. (See 1st S. iii. 401, 454, 499, 522; iv. 11,

63, 135, *et passim*.) On the supposition—a supposition which I think may be taken as established, in spite of an able attempt to combat it (8th S. ii. 203)—that the word, as it appears in the First Folio version of the play, is the printer's incorrect rendering of some illegible original, various words have been suggested from time to time as that possible original, each supported by much force and ingenuity of argument by its particular suggester. Of these those which have obtained the greatest measure of support are (see references given above) "princely"—the one adopted in the Second Folio, and, I believe, in most, if not all, copies of the text since that time—"priestly," "precise," "primzie," and "saintly." As no one of these has succeeded in obtaining general acceptance, it may seem presumptuous at this time of day to propose another; but, at the risk of adding to the list of failures, I will venture to do so. The word I would suggest is "seemly," or, as it would at the date of the play probably be written, "seemelie," and, substituting this word for "prenzie" in the text of the First Folio instead of "princely," I would have the passage where that word occurs run thus:—

Claud. The seeming Angelo?
Isab. O, 'tis the cunning livery of hell,
 The damnd'st body to invest and cover
 In seemly guards!.....

and leave the propriety of the alteration to the judgment of your readers. It seems to me (though that is nothing) that the passage thus read conveys the exact meaning of the dramatist. The introduction of the word "precise" had also this merit, according to the almost common consent of your quondam correspondents (see references above); but it was open to the fatal objection of vitiating the metre. The word I have chosen avoids this, whilst being, in my opinion, equally appropriate to the sense, if not more so; and, if it be objected to it that it presents little similarity in form to the imitative printer's word "prenzie," I would urge that this is only so at the first glance, for, written as it would be in the characters of the period, with the elongated initial *s* (easily mistaken for a *p*), it would be found, I think, to come nearer to it in appearance than any other of the words suggested.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Middle Temple Library.

"MICHING MALLICHO" (9th S. xi. 504).—Mr. Richard W. Hill, Stocklinch, Ilminster, has put before me a conjecture which occurred to him upon reading 'Westward Ho,' chap. xviii., in which Kingsley, apparently making a transcript from Hakluyt, writes:

"We caught.....a sea-cow full seven feet long.....the Indians call her *manati*; who carries her young under her arm and gives it suck like a woman," &c. Mr. Hill is inclined to regard "manati" as another form of "manito," the name of the Indian spirit, which was conferred upon the sea-monster in question by reason of its evil propensities, and he thinks that, if this be so, "miching" might be found to be a corruption of "milching," the meaning of the doubtful expression thus becoming "milching manati," *i.e.*, performing a very ticklish operation.

V. ST. CLAIR MACKENZIE.
 Branscombe, Dorset.

'THE WINTER'S TALE,' III. ii. 80.—

My life stands in the level of your dreams,
 Which I'll lay down.

Rolfe: "My life is at the mercy of your suspicions, which are like the 'baseless fabric' of a dream."

Furness: "Whencesoever the metaphor, I think that 'in' is here equivalent simply to *on*. 'You speak,' says Hermione, 'a language I understand not; my life,—the actions you impute to me,—and your dreams are on a level.' That this is the meaning is confirmed, I think, by the intense scorn with which Leontes repeats almost her very words: 'Your actions are my *dreams*! I dream'd you had a bastard!'"

I cannot think that Furness is happy in this conjecture. Hermione's (mode of) life, the actions Leontes imputes to her, and his dreams can hardly be spoken of as standing on the same level, for, under this explanation, they are one and the same thing; her supposed actions have no existence except in his dreams, of which they form the substance. If there could be any doubt that "My life stands in the level of your dreams" means "My life is at the mercy of your suspicions," I should think it would be dispelled by the next clause, "Which I'll lay down," confirming, as it does, the thought of something endangering her life. Without such antecedent thought the statement would be un-called for; but in this connexion it naturally follows—"which I'll (therefore) lay down." This clause also shows that "life," as here used, means not mode, manner, or course of living, but existence as a living being. As for Leontes's reply, he naturally fires up at the word "dreams," and emphatically asserts that his opinion is not a baseless fabric, but is founded on fact—on the queen's actions.

E. MERTON DEY.

'THE WINTER'S TALE,' III. ii. 87-92.—Hudson says of the phrase "like to itself," "I

can make nothing of it; whereas 'left to itself' expresses the actual fact rightly. The correction is Keightley's." The meaning seems to be that the babe has been physically cast out, as corresponding to the position which a natural child occupies in the world—socially an outcast, no father owning it.

E. MERTON DEX.

St. Louis.

"A VERY, VERY PAJOCK," 'HAMLET,' III. ii. 278.—I think the following passage gives us the word "pajock" with a different spelling. It is probably an onomatopoeic representation of the cry of the peacock. The passage is from Sir John Harington's 'Ulysses upon Ajax,' 1596 (Chiswick reprint, p. 41):—

"Who liveth, of any reading (were he content to surfeit in his folly), that with Aretine could not talk of *Nanna*, with another [Elderton?] of a red nose, with *Perieres* of a pye and *Piaux*? I have seen an oration made in praise of a college custard, and.....commending a goose."

"*Perieres*" is, I suppose, *Pereira*, a Spanish physician, who wrote (in the middle of the sixteenth century) a great deal about the souls of beasts and their transmigration, in which he did not believe. Of course "*Piaux*" may have some other meaning altogether, may even be a proper name, then I am wholly wrong. But it seems to me to stand for peacock.

H. CHICHESTER HART.

BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9th S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442; 10th S. i. 42.)

Vol. i. (Shillecto), p. 39, l. 21; 18, l. 13 (ed. 6), "secundum magis & minus." Cf. *Bac.*, 'Nov. Org.' ii. 13, init.

P. 43, n. 4; 20, n. q, "Regula naturæ." See Lips., 'Man. ad Stoic. Phil.' i. 4, where "Aristoteles est Regula et exemplar, quod Natura invenit ad demonstrandam Ultimam Perfectionem humanam" is quoted from Averroes, in iii. 'De Anima'—*Ibid.*, "dæmonium hominis." See Lips., 'Ep. Quæst.' iii. 20.

P. 43, l. 19; 20, 33, "merito cui doctor orbis," &c.: in my last paper I should have added that Lipsius's anonymous quotation is from Florens Christianus, ll. 35, 36, of verses on Scaliger's edition of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius ('Del. Poet. Gall.' i. 802, and at beginning of Scaliger's 'Cat., Tib., and Prop.', 1600). That Burton took it from Lipsius is shown by *merito*, which is Lipsius's addition.

P. 59, n. 1; 30, n. a, "Dict. Cretens." No; *Dares Phrygius*, 44.

P. 60, n. 8; 31, n. g, "Lucan." *Lucan*, x, 407, has *nulla*, not *rara*, and *pietas*, not *probitas*.

P. 63, n. 5; 32, n. b, "Eobanus Hessus." 'De Victoria Wirtembergensi,' 451-3, p. 710 in 1564 (Frankfort) ed. of his 'Op. Farragine Duce.'

P. 64, l. 12; 33, 12, "as wise Seneca censures him" ['Benef.', II. xvi. i.: the ref. to II. i. (n. 2; n. d) is wrong]. N. 2; n. d, "Idem Lactantius" ['Inst.', I. xviii. 12].—*Ibid.*, *Amianus*, lib. 23 [XXIII. vi. 44].

P. 65, l. 4; 33, 33, "So Africanus is extolled by Ennius." See *Lact.*, I. xviii. 11; *Sen.*, Ep. 108, 34.

P. 65, n. 2; 33, n. k, "Herculi eadem porta ad cælum patuit, qui magnam generis humani partem perdidit." *Lact.*, I. xviii. 13, where "nam et Herculi eadem ista porta patuit" is quoted from Cicero (*Librorum de R. P. incertor.* Frag. 6, in C. F. W. Müller); and I. xviii. 11.

P. 65, l. 9; 33, 37, "as Lactantius truly proves." I. ix. as regards Hercules, and I. x. 4 as regards Mars.

P. 65, l. 22; 34, 3, "as Cyprian notes." 'Ad Donat.', vi.

P. 67, n. 2; 34, n. l, "ut reus innocens pereat, fit nocens. Judex damnat foras, quod intus operatur." The punctuation is wrong. "Ut reus innocens pereat, fit nocens iudex," is from ch. x., and "damnant foris quod intus operantur" from ch. ix. of the epistle.

P. 67, l. 6; 34, 46, "eundem furtum facere & punire." The passage in Sidonius is Ep. II. i. 2, "non cessat simul furta vel punire vel facere."

P. 70, l. 2; 36, 25, "virtue (that's *bonum theatrale*)." Bacon, 'Col. of Good and Evil,' 3, "and therefore they call vertue *Bonum theatrale*."

P. 71, n. 3; 37, n. e, "Arridere homines ut sæviant, blandiri ut fallant. Cyp. ad Donatum." C. xiii., "arridet ut sæviant, blanditur ut fallat."

P. 72, n. 9; 38, n. *, "acres.....indulgent." See the passage from Aurelius Victor, Epit. i. (c. 24), referred to just below.

P. 74, l. 1; 38, 40, "If every man had a window in his breast, which Momus would have had in Vulcan's man." Lucian, 'Hermotimus,' 20.

P. 74, l. 3; 38, 41, "Tully." 'In Cat.' i. 32.

P. 74, n. 3; 39, n. y. The chapter of the epistle is ix.

P. 74, n. 6; 39, n. z. The § of lib. i. of Martianus Capella is 68 (Kopp); p. 18, Grotius.

P. 76, n. 4; 40, n. k, "Prosper." Epigr. 100 (97), l. 2; vol. li. col. 529, in Migne's 'Patrolog. Lat.'

P. 76, l. 14; 40, 12, "Hippocrates, in his Epistle to Dionysius." Epist. xiii. 3.

P. 76, l. 30; 40, 26, "which one calls *maximum stultitiae specimen*." Apuleius, 'Florida,' i. 3. The reference i. 2, which Shilleto adds to Florid. (77, n. 2; 40, n. *), should be i. 3 (p. 13, Oud.; p. 4, G. Krüger).

P. 78, l. 22; 41, 24, "bray him in a mortar, he will be the same." See Proverbs xxvii. 22.

P. 80, n. 4; 42, n. *, "Plutarchus Solone": 4.

P. 80, l. 25; 44, 33, "by Plato's good leave." 'Phil.,' 36, 59E-60A.

P. 80, l. 34; 42, 41, "*nemo nulus qui non stultus*, 'tis Fabius' aphorism to the same end." Quintil., 'Inst.,' xii. 1, 4.

P. 82, l. 5; 43, 23, "out of an old Poem." The 'Hypsipyle' of Euripides; Frag. 757 Dind.

P. 82, n. 3; 43, n. p, "iniuria in sapientem non cadit." Sen., 'Dial.' ii. 7, 2, "iniuria in sapientem virum non cadit."

P. 83, n. 3; 44, n. b, "Ep. Damageto" [Hippocr. Ep. xiv. 3]; n. 4; n. c [Ep. xiv. 4].

P. 83, n. 5; 44, n. d, "per multum risum poteris cognoscere stultum." *Risum* and *multum* should be transposed. This leonine hexameter, with *debes* for *poteris*, is quoted in Binder's 'Nov. Thes. Adag. Latin,' from Gartner's 'Proverbialia Diectria' (1574).

P. 84, l. 19; 44, 48, "to keep Homer's works." Pliny, 'N.H.,' vii. 29, 108; Plutarch, 'Alexand.,' 44.

P. 84, l. 20; 45, 1, "Scaliger upbraids Homer's Muse, *nutricem insanæ sapientiae*." J. C. Scaliger's remark; see his son's 'Confut. Fab. Burd.,' p. 201, 'Opusc.,' Pt. II. (1612). Burton's marginal note is "Hypocrit." Was he thinking of bk. vi., 'Hypercriticus,' of Scaliger's 'Poetice,' cap. vii., where, in criticizing Hor., 'Epist.,' i. 2, Scaliger says, "quis enim dicat Homeri nugæ esse potiores præceptis philosophorum"?

P. 84, n. 6; 45, n. 6, "ut mulier aulica nullius pudens." For this remark of J. C. Scaliger see 'Confut.,' *loc. cit.*

P. 84, l. 24; 45, 4, "Scaliger rejects him [Lucian].....and calls him the Cerberus of the Muses." J. C. Scaliger again; see 'Confut.,' *ad fin.* (p. 202). "Galenum fimbriam Hippocrates" (see Burton, 85, l. 4; 45, 15) occurs immediately after this in the 'Confut.'

P. 84, l. 30; 45, 9, "Cardan, in his 16th Book of 'Subtleties,' reckons up twelve super-eminent, acute Philosophers." See pp. 802-4 of the 1582 (Basel) edition of 'De Subtil.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, South Australia.

(To be continued.)

Neue Freie Presse of 10 January. M. Combes, the present Prime Minister of France, in the course of an interview, mentions that he first met his wife on the "Boulingrin" (the principal promenade) of Pons, a small town in the Charente. The "Boulingrin" at Rouen, near Joan of Arc's prison, is well known. It would be interesting to note similar relics of the English rule to be found elsewhere in France. I can only recollect the bosses in the roof of the cathedral at Bayonne with the arms of Henry VI.

H. 2.

SIR THOMAS WYATT'S RIDDLE.—In Robert Bell's edition of this poet's works there is a piece infelicitously entitled 'Description of a Gun,' which runs as follows:—

Vulcan begat me; Minerva me taught;
Nature my mother; craft nourished me year by year;

Three bodies are my food; my strength is in nought;
Anger, wrath, waste, and noise are my children dear.

Guess, friend, what I am, and how I am wrought,
Monster of sea, or of land, or of elsewhere:

Know me, and use me, and I may thee defend;
And, if I be thine enemy, I may thy life end.

We are informed in a note that "In the Harrington MS. these lines are entitled, 'A Riddle ex Pandulpho'; but who Pandulphus was we are not told, nor have I been able to discover, but the original of Wyatt's first four lines is quoted in Camden's 'Remaines' in his chapter on 'Artillerie,' where he writes:—

"The best approved Authors agree that they [guns] were invented in Germanie by Berthold Swarte, a Monke skillful in Gebers Cookery or Alchimy, who, tempering Brimstone and Saltpeter in a mortar, perceived the force by casting up the stone which covered it, when a sparke fell into it. But one saith he consulted with the divell for an offensive weapon, who gave him answer in this obscure Oracle:—

Vulcanus gignat, pariat Natura, Minerva
Edoecat, nutrix ars erit atque dies.

Vis mea de nihilo, tria dent mihi corpora pastum:
Sunt soboles strages, vis, furor, atque fragor.

By this instruction he made a trunk of yron with learned advice, crammed it with sulphure, bullet, and, putting thereto fire, found the effects to bee destruction, violence, fury, and roaring cracke."

The old writer, who penned these words three centuries ago this very year, furnishes the vaguest authority for his remarkable statement about Schwarz's dealings with his Satanic majesty, whose tetrastich is certainly superior to Wyatt's octave in point of finish. Polydore Virgil, in his book 'De Rerum Inventoribus,' lib. ii. cap. xi., relates pretty much the same story, but he gives no name, and merely declares the discoverer to have been "a Ger-

THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE.—I may note a curious trace of the English rule in France, which I have just come across in the Vienna

man of very low birth" (*Germanum admodum ignobilem*), nor does he in this place suggest any diabolic prompting. In lib. iii. xviii. it is true he says that he scarcely can believe it to be a human invention, but that some demon must have revealed it to mankind, so that they might fight each other not only with arms, but with thunderbolts. Still, though some of Camden's language is traceable to this volume, I am inclined to think he borrowed much of his chapter from a later writer. "One writeth," he says,

"I know not upon whose credit, that Roger Bacon, commonly called Frier Bacon, knew to make an engine, which with Saltpeter and Brimstone should prove notable for batterie, but he tendring the safety of mankind would not discover it."

In the margin the name of "Sir I. Harrington" is given as authority, and I take it that the other quotation, in which the oracle is found, is also from his pen. Can any one furnish us with an account of "the Harrington MS.?"

JOHN T. CURRY.

CRUCIFIX AT THE NORTH DOOR OF OLD ST. PAUL'S.—In Old St. Paul's one of the objects most revered was the crucifix near to the Great North Door. Canon Sparrow Simpson gave some notes about it in 'Documents illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral,' Camden Soc., N.S., xxvi. p. lxvii. The following proofs of its widespread fame would have delighted him.

In 1372 Robert de Austhorpe, clerk, rector of St. John's, "Staneford," in the diocese of Lincoln, desired "to be buried in St. Paul's Church, London, before the cross and image of the crucifix at the North Door" (Gibbons, 'Early Lincoln Wills,' 1888, p. 26).

In 1472 William Ecopp, rector of Heslerton, East Yorkshire, desired that immediately after his burial a pilgrim should go for him "Crucifixo apud hostium boriale Sancti Pauli London." ('Test. Ebor.,' iii. 200).

In 1498 Lady Scrope left "to the roode of Northdor my herte of goolde w^t a dyamaunt in the midds" ('Test. Ebor.,' iv. 153). It seems to have been so well known that it was unnecessary to add the place.

W. C. B.

CHICAGO IN 1853.—Truly, history often repeats itself, if occasionally it does not present "a continuous performance." Those familiar with the Chicago of to-day will be amused by the following quotation from a little book entitled 'Sketches of the Country,' &c., by John Reynolds, 144, Belleville, Illinois, 1854:—

"Great excitement and enthusiasm prevail in this city to acquire fortunes and fame, induce the citizens to exert all their physical and mental

energies and abilities in such a manner that every latent spark of mind and activity is brought into active operation. Under these considerations, every citizen has an institution of learning before him, and if he do not become a scholar in it, he must take a back seat, at least in the forum of wealth and business.

"By these exciting circumstances, the citizens of Chicago have acquired talents and energy in business that cannot be surpassed. They scarcely take time to eat or sleep, and their gait in the street is generally much faster than a common walk. Almost every citizen of Chicago has the acquisition of a fortune strongly governing his mind, and he has either obtained it, or is in hot pursuit of it."

One is almost persuaded to believe that nothing is impossible, for, given a sufficient expenditure of energy well guided, results can be accomplished; nevertheless, haste sometimes is transformed into hurry.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.

A RELIC OF CHATEAUBRIAND.—*Le Petit Temps* of 2 February contained some interesting particulars of a curious donation made the other day to the Musée Carnavalet, Paris, by an octogenarian hairdresser, M. Paques, who was in some sort a celebrity for having had amongst his *clientèle* several prominent personages of the Restoration. The gift in question is a kind of picture representing the room at Saint-Malo in which was born the author of 'Atala' and 'The Martyrs.' The aged artist in hair wished to have the satisfaction before his death of giving to the Parisians what would, under the old *régime*, have been called his masterpiece. Not less interesting than the picture itself are the authenticating documents which accompany it. Amongst them is a letter from the famous caricaturist Cham (Vicomte de Noë), running thus:—

"Will you call and cut my hair on Monday evening, at eight o'clock? I have examined your pictures [*sic*] made with the hair of M. de Chateaubriand. It is very curious and especially ingenious; for a curiosity lover it has its value. Receive my salutations. CHAM."

There are also a certificate of Louiset, *valet de chambre* of the celebrated writer, and a letter from the popular poet Béranger, delicately worded, but very explicit, bearing date 15 October, 1848:—

"MY DEAR MONSIEUR PAQUES,—It is not quite fitting that I give you the attestation you ask of me. That which I can do is to attest that you had such a sincere admiration for the great man we have lost that it would be contrary to your probity to present as coming from him objects that had not belonged to his establishment. Besides, the certificate which good and honest Louiset, so devoted to his master, has given to you, is the best guarantee you can offer. I am still very grateful to you for

the hair of the illustrious departed which you gave me. Receive anew my thanks. Entirely at your service, BÉRANGER."

Lastly, M. Paques has added an unpublished letter which he had in his possession, and which, although it does not bear the name of the person to whom it was written, appears to have been addressed by Chateaubriand to some official personage in a position to grant his request. It is dated 3 September, 1828, and shows how anxious was the writer to rest after death at Saint-Malo:—

"You cannot doubt, Monsieur, of the very lively interest I take in my native town: I have only one fear, that is of not seeing it again before I die. I have long thought of asking the town to grant me, at the western point of Grand-Bey, the point jutting out farthest into the open sea, a little corner of earth, just sufficient to hold my coffin. I shall have it consecrated and surrounded by an iron railing. There, when it may please God, I shall repose under the protection of my fellow-citizens. Accept once more, I beg you, the assurance of the very distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be your very humble and very obedient servant, CHATEAUBRIAND."

J. L. HEELIS.

TENNYSON ON BRITAIN. — Tennyson's fine stanzas 'To the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava' open thus:—

At times our Britain cannot rest,
At times her steps are quick and rash;
She moving, at her girdle clasp
The golden keys of East and West.

I observe that Mr. B. B. Rogers, in his recent edition of the 'Thesmophorizuse,' says (note on l. 976) that the third and fourth lines, though first printed by Tennyson in 1889, had long been familiar to him, inasmuch as they first appeared—without the author's name—so far back as 1844, in the introductory chapter of H. Lushington's 'A Great Country's Little Wars.' I do not recollect having seen this fact previously noted.

E. H. BLAKENEY.

Marlow, Bucks.

FEBRUARY 30.—In the 'Parish Registers of Kirkburton, co. York,' edited by Frances Anne Collins, 1887, i. 11, there is an entry of a burial on "xxx" die mensis February, 1545/6," to which the editor adds a note, taken from the *Leeds Mercury Supplement*, 26 June, 1880, that "Monday, 30 February, is duly recognized in the 'Nautical Almanac' for 1880."

W. C. B.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY': CAPT. CUTTLE.—A correspondent points out (*ante*, p. 44) in 'Martin Chuzzlewit' a slip of the author's in describing clerical costume. A still more singular slip occurs in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' which I have never seen noticed anywhere.

Nicholas journeys down to Yorkshire in the dead of winter. Snow is deep on the ground. Yet on the day after his arrival one of the pupils is absent from "the first class in English spelling and philosophy," and it is explained that he is *weeding* the garden. This in deep snow!

I wonder if any of your readers know where Dickens got the name Capt. Cuttle from. This matter should be of interest to every reader of 'N. & Q.' It is taken from Pepys's 'Diary' (see under 8 Feb., 1660/1, and also 10 and 14 Sept., 1665). Pepys's phrase "poor Capt. Cuttle" probably suggested to Dickens some odd or grotesque character. In a speech at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on 27 June, 1855, he speaks of Pepys's 'Diary' being "rather a favourite of his." Perhaps he had read it carefully to provide picturesque details for his 'Child's History of England' (1853).

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick, N.B.

SKELLAT BELL: MORT BELL. (See 9th S. vi. 306.)—In the *Reliquary* for October, 1903, it is mentioned that Dougal Graham, the foremost among the chapmen of the end of the eighteenth century, was given the appointment of *skellat-bell-ringer* to the city of Glasgow; and the explanation is borrowed from Prof. Fraser's 'Humorous Chapbooks of Scotland' that the "skellat bell" was used for ordinary announcements by the town crier, and the "mort bell" for intimation of deaths. The latter, by the way, is represented in the South Tawton parish accounts by the "leche bell."

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

OUR OLDEST PUBLIC SCHOOL.—In the *Surrey Comet* of 13 February is reported a speech by Mr. A. F. Leach, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, delivered in support of the appeal which is being made for funds for Queen Elizabeth's School at Kingston-on-Thames. Therein he read a document which he had found in the book of the Prior of Canterbury, and which was written at Esher by Bishop Edyngdon of Winchester (who preceded William of Wykeham) to the Prior of Canterbury, on 7 April, 1364. Bishop Edyngdon's letter mentions that at that early date "a school had been accustomed to be kept" at Kingston, and he refers to it as "a public school," the first use of that term of which Mr. Leach was aware. The usual title was grammar school, or school of a cathedral or town. Winchester College, generally regarded as the oldest of our public schools, was not founded until twenty years after the date

of this letter. Advertisements of the King's School, Canterbury, assert that it is "the oldest Public School in England, dating from the 7th Century; refounded by Henry VIII. in 1541."

G. T.

Edenholm, Thames Ditton.

'THE TRUE METHODIST; OR, CHRISTIAN IN EARNEST.' (See 8th S. iii. 148.)—It is now about eleven years since my query was inserted at the above reference without eliciting any reply. Being, however, at length enabled to myself supply the required information as to the authorship, I think it well to communicate the same to 'N. & Q.' 'The True Methodist' appears to be one of the "lost" works of the Rev. William Warburton (afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, and friend of the poet Pope). It was written from the Established Church point of view as to the character and belief of a *true* Methodist, in opposition to the Methodism of the Wesley and Whitefield type; and the MS. in question was apparently revised for the press, 6 July, 1755, "after," as the author states therein, "reading of [the Rev.] Mr. Hervey's 'Dialogues on Theron and Aspasio,' w^{ch} savours strongly of Methodism," but was never printed. The MS. memorandum which is inserted in the volume, and was, I believe, made (possibly c. 1829) by the late Rev. W. Valentine, M.A., incumbent of St. Stephen's, Stepney, Chaplain and House-Governor of the London Hospital, but possibly copied from Hurd, is as follows:—

"Other Tracts in MS.

8. Notes on the Prophet Isaiah, &c.

9. Notes on the New Testam^t—Epistle to the Romans not finished.

10. On the Creed, or Credenda of Religion.

11. Proofs of X^{is} Divinity from the four Evangelists.

12. The True Methodist.

13. Letters on various Questions in Divinity.

14. Reflections and Collections on the Subject of taking Oaths to Government.

"Of 'The True Methodist' we may form some opinion, both of the style and matter, by some letters addressed to Mr. Broughton [probably the Rev. Mr. Broughton, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, Afternoon Lecturer, who befriended the Rev. Geo. Whitefield in January, 1739], a transcript of which I have already committed to the inspection of the public. The composition alluded to in the schedule of tracts in MS. No. 12 [i.e., 'The True Methodist'] is not, I believe, in existence. Not any other of these papers have fallen into my hands, neither has it been communicated to me with any degree of certainty in whose possession they now are. In all probability the greater part of them are either inadvertently lost or carelessly destroyed."

A MS. letter in a similar hand, of about 29½ small quarto pages, dated 6 December,

1737, from "W. W." (W. Warburton) to "Mr Whitfield" (the celebrated Geo. Whitefield), dissenting from the latter's sermons and notions concerning Regeneration and the New Birth, is also in my possession.

Whether Mr. Valentine (as above) possessed these two MSS. I am not certain; but I believe they came to me, with others certainly his, from a London book-auction in or about 1878. His library was, however sold by auction by Evans in April, 1842. Possibly that of 1878 was of his son's books and MSS.

W. I. R. V.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"THE CROWN AND THREE SUGAR LOAVES."
—From America I have been asked for some information which I have failed to obtain hitherto, and seek the aid of your valuable paper.

My correspondent inquires as to the position of a tea house with the sign of "The Crown and Three Sugar Loaves," and speaks of it as "the oldest tea house in Great Britain, and the one that exported the tea that made so much commotion in Boston Harbour"—presumably in 1773. My interrogator speaks of "across the Thames from Newcomen Street" as the nearest indication of locality known.

1. Are the above statements accurate as far as they go?

2. If so, what is, or was, the site occupied by the tea house in question?

3. Is the old sign of "The Crown and Three Sugar Loaves" still to be seen, and where?

4. If the house has been destroyed, when did such destruction take place? HIO.

"HE WHO KNOWS NOT," &c.—In a letter to the *Times* of 5 January appeared the following lines. Can any reader give me the author's name?—

He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; shun him.

He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is asleep; wake him, teach him.

He who knows, and knows that he knows, is a wise man; seek him.

C. E. LEEDS.

ELEANOR MAPLETOFT.—Can any reader give information as to the ancestors of Eleanor Mapletoft, married about 1780 to

William Laxon, who was agent to Lord Brownlow, and lived in or near Grantham? Was this Eleanor Mapletoft descended from either Joshua or Solomon Mapletoft, nephews of Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding?

E. E. PERKINS.

Hitchin.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS.—Who are the authors of the following lines?—

1. A face to lose youth for, to occupy age
With the dream of, meet death with.
2. True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown.
3. A glut of pleasure.
4. Tot congestos noctesque diesque labores tran-
serit una dies.
5. Mine eyes are made the fools o' the other senses,
Or else worth all the rest.
6. Dumb jewels often in their silent kind,
More quick than words, do move a woman's
mind.
7. In some old night of time.
8. The incomunicable arduour of things.
9. Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail, &c.
10. Live and take comfort. Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee: air, earth, and
skies.
11. There all in spaces rosy-bright
Large Hesper glitter'd on her tears.
12. Yet, Freedom! Yet thy banner, torn, but flying,
Streams like the thunderstorm against the wind.
13. Achilles ponders in his tent;
The kings of modern thought are dumb.
Silent they are, though not content,
And wait to see the future come.
They have the grief men had of yore,
But they contend and cry no more.
14. To set as sets the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darkened west, nor hides,
&c.

W. L. POOLE.

[5. 'Macbeth,' II. i. 44. 6. 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' III. i. 9. Milton, 'Samson Agonistes,' 1727. 11. Tennyson, 'Mariana in the South,' 90. 12. 'Child Harold's Pilgrimage,' canto iv. stanza 98. 13. Matthew Arnold, 'Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.']

ARMS OF GHENT.—What was the coat of arms of this famous city in the fifteenth century?

A. R. BAYLEY.

'LORD BATEMAN AND HIS SOPHIA.'—Who was "J. H. S., late J. H. P.," author of "The Grand Serio-Comic Opera of 'Lord Bateman and his Sophia'?" It was originally printed for Sir Thos. Phillipps (father-in-law of J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps) by James Rogers at the Middle Hill Press, and reprinted by G. Norman in 1865. At the end is "Batmannica quæ supersunt e variis linguis fragmenta non ante hoc in lucem edita," a delightful collection (with a Latin

preface) of translations of the 'Loving Ballad' into Greek and Latin elegiacs, and into French, and into Italian verse.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

DORSETSHIRE SNAKE-LORE.—A snake, 3 ft. long, was killed at noon by a schoolboy in a Dorsetshire village and brought to me at once. On my offering to handle it, I was warned by one of the children that it was not dead, and when I pointed out that its battered condition was incompatible with its being alive, I was at once told that "this was not real death, as neither snakes nor slow-worms can ever really die till after sunset." I quote the exact words. Is this a general article of popular belief?

RED CROSS.

MESS DRESS: SERGEANTS' SASHES.—Would any authority on military matters kindly say at what period the mess costume for officers, of what is termed the shell jacket open and a waistcoat, became the rule?

What is the earliest authenticated date at which sergeants of the line wore a sash?

R. S. C.

ARMS OF LINCOLN, CITY AND SEE.—What is the date of the grant of arms to the city of Lincoln and to the see of Lincoln? Any information concerning the armorial bearings of Lincoln will be cordially welcomed.

J. W. G.

"GOLF": IS IT SCANDINAVIAN?—It has been said that the name of the game of *golf* came from Holland, and means *club*, as designating the instrument used for driving the ball in that ground-game. But *golf* means *floor* in Swedish, and *gulv* has the same sense in Danish and Norwegian; and these words are applied, as I am told, to a piece of turfy or grassy land prepared for playing games of ball, and not merely to a floor of planks or any other artificial arrangement. If the word had passed into English from Dutch, would it not have been *kolf*? One thing is certain, *i.e.*, that the dropping of the *l* in the pronunciation of the word in Scotland is incorrect, as it obliterates the etymon.

E. S. DODGSON.

[See 9th S. ix. 349, 431.]

TURNER: CANALETTO.—I have taken up Ruskin's 'Modern Painters.' In vol. i. he refers to so many of Turner's works, as well as to many of Claude's, Poussin's, and Cuypp's, that I shall be grateful if any correspondent learned in these matters will tell me privately whether most of Turner's and of the other painters' works are to be seen in our public galleries or not. Any information that may help me to view them without waste of time

or excessive fatigue will be extremely grateful. There are several Canalettos in the Hertford Collection. I formed a very poor opinion of them when I viewed them soon after the exhibition was thrown open to the public. I was not then aware that Ruskin had pronounced against them. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

"CHEVINIER."—A lady whose father, uncle, and husband were clergymen, making her will in 1848, bequeaths "a pair of salt-spoons, the japanned chevinier, and a pair of silver sugar-tongs" to one person, and "a painted chevinier" to another. What was the thing?

W. C. B.

[A chiffonier?]

GUIDE TO MANOR ROLLS.—I have recently copied a series of Manor Rolls from Henry VI. to Elizabeth. Many of the formulas relating to such common matters as damage by cattle, strays, &c., puzzle me sadly. These rolls are more abbreviated than any documents I have ever seen, and many of the gaps—sometimes indicated by "&c.," and more often not—I am unable to fill. In several instances the Selden Society's 'Select Pleas' has helped me. Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' refer me to any work on the subject? I have been hoping for aid from Prof. Vinogradoff's 'The English Manor,' in the "Social England" Series, but that seems long in coming.

YGREC.

[Try Miss Thoyts's 'How to Decipher Old Documents.']

REGICIDES OF CHARLES I.—A letter written by Miss Sidney Lyon, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, 20 March, 1902, mentions a tradition, as coming from two sources unknown to each other, of

"three Lyon brothers who were on guard at the scaffold before the Banqueting House at Whitehall the day Charles I. was executed, Jan. 31, 1649. After the regicide, they fled from England and settled in Connecticut. Richard and Thomas, of Fairfield, and John, of Bryan Point, were doubtless those three brothers."

Are there any records tending to substantiate the above?

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.

EGERTON-WARBURTON.—I have a letter from the late Mr. J. E. Bailey, editor of the *Palatine Notebook*, dated Stretford, 1 February, 1886, in which is the following:—

"Mr. Egerton-Warburton has written at my suggestion a good epigram on the Chetham Society which will come under your notice soon. He also sent me one which you perhaps know on the name 'Primrose' for the League, and the bait which has eluded Hodge's grip—the *Cow-slip*."

It may be that Mr. Bailey meant that the second epigram had been written by Mr.

Egerton-Warburton. That on the Chetham Society was probably intended to appear in the next number of the *Palatine Notebook*, seeing that Mr. Bailey's letter was written to inform me *inter alia* that the last number of the *Palatine Notebook*—viz., No. 49, vol. v., May, 1885—was the last which had been published, but that he was "hoping to resume it in March." I believe that no number ever followed the one number of vol. v. Have the epigrams alluded to appeared in print?

The Mr. Warburton referred to was no doubt the late Mr. R. E. Egerton-Warburton, author of 'Hunting Songs and Ballads,' &c.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ANCIENT BRITONS.—Can you inform me where to find a short article or work describing the British tribes, their habitations, religion, customs, agriculture, tools, and weapons?

R. BLAKER.

Wallands, Lewes, Sussex.

[Grant Allen's 'Anglo-Saxon Britain' (S.P.C.K., 2s. 6d.) or Prof. A. J. Church's 'Early Britain' (Fisher Unwin, 5s.) will probably supply the information you desire.]

"BELLAMY'S."—In the Houses of Legislature in New Zealand and some of the Australian States the parliamentary refreshment department is called "Bellamy's," after the historic Bellamy who in old days supplied food to members of the House of Commons. Various references to that arrangement appear both in our literature and political memoirs; but has any attempt ever been made to collect them and write a history of this once famous establishment?

POLITICIAN.

"OVAH" BUBBLES.—In an obituary notice of Eugène Vivier, a noted horn-player—a special favourite of Napoleon III., afterwards popular in London society (he settled in London in 1848) as a confirmed, though good-natured practical joker—mention is made of his penchant for blowing "Ovah" bubbles. Can any reader give information as to what this "Ovah" is?

G. W. LANGLEY.

IMMORTALITY OF ANIMALS.—I have heard it affirmed that Martin Luther said he believed the souls of the lower animals to be immortal. Is there any contemporary authority for this statement?

ASTARTE.

JAMAICA NEWSPAPER.—Can any one give me information as to a weekly newspaper started in the early years of the last century in Jamaica or one of the West Indian islands by a certain William Dale?

(Rev.) T. C. DALE.

115, London Road, Croydon.

Replies.

NELSON'S SISTER ANNE.

(9th S. xii. 428.)

ANNE NELSON was named after her grandmother (who was also her godmother) Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Lynn, whose wife was Mary, the daughter of Mr. Robert Walpole, of Houghton, and sister of the famous Prime Minister. She eloped, when a schoolgirl, with a Mr. William Robinson (born 1737, died 1811), who raised and organized the Tower Hamlets Volunteers, in which corps he held the commission of Captain-Commandant until the establishment of the Tower Hamlets Militia. No marriage appears to have taken place, but there was one child, a son, who was born on 18 January, 1777. Anne Nelson, who subsequently returned to her family, died some six years afterwards, and was buried at Bathford, in Somersetshire. Her tomb bears the following inscription:—

“Underneath are interred the remains of Miss Anne Nelson, daughter of the Reverend Edmund Nelson and sister of Viscount Nelson, who died November 15, 1783, aged 23 years.”

The son was baptized on 10 November, 1789, at the church of St. Luke, Old Street, in the City of London. He received the baptismal name of William, after his father, who left to him the whole of his considerable estate.

William Robinson the younger was educated at St. Paul's School; he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1822, was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex in 1825, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1827. He was well known in the legal world as the author of 'The Magistrate's Pocket-Book,' a treatise on the laws relating to the poor, and a work on quarter sessions; and he has left historical accounts of Tottenham, Edmonton, Hackney, and the adjacent districts.

In 'N. & Q.' (7th S. ix. 73) there is a note by Mr. T. C. NOBLE to the effect that in his library of MSS. he has a thick volume in the handwriting of this topographical writer entitled 'Site of the Glastonbury Thorn.' Mr. William Robinson the younger died in 1848. One of his daughters married the late Dr. Thomas Fitz-Patrick, in whose memory the Lectureship on the History of Medicine has lately been founded at the Royal College of Physicians in London; and this lady possesses a portrait, painted by Opie, of her grandmother Anne Nelson.

J. W. B.

CURIOUS CHRISTIAN NAMES (10th S. i. 26).—So far as regards Oriana, I can say with confidence that it has been "established" as a Christian name in England for more than twenty years. It was borne by a granddaughter of Sir Mitford Crowe, Governor of Barbadoes. Her mother married a Bulfinch, and she herself the artist Ramsay Richard Reinagle (1775-1862). From their daughter, called after her mother, it was that Tennyson took the name for his ballad 'Oriana,' being pleased by its musical sound, as well as struck by the appearance of its owner. Oriana has been a family name for four generations at least.

It may be of interest to mention that Mitford Crowe was appointed Governor by William III., but that Queen Anne refused at first to ratify the appointment. She did so after a while, and he accommodated her with a loan of 10,000*l.*, never repaid! The two large seals, like plates, hanging from the bond, were found on one occasion to be in the way for packing, and were ruthlessly cut off and burnt by two young girls ignorant of their importance, and subsequently the bond itself vanished, stolen, it was supposed, for the sake of the autograph. Such is the family tradition.

Mitford Crowe lived at Burlington House when in town, his country house being at Isleworth. Returning to the latter on one occasion, he was attacked by highwaymen, who so ill-used him that he died of his injuries two years later, 1727, at Isleworth, as is supposed, though no entry of his death is to be found. S. G.

In Lancashire a fondness for Scriptural Christian names, even for those which are not of frequent use in the Bible, was prevalent until lately. The parochial clergy and the local newspapers could supply long lists. At the church which I served 1877-9, Kerenhappuch came to be married, Levi was a sidesman, and Aaron a Sunday-school teacher. In Worcestershire, 1894-1902, I prepared for confirmation three boys bearing the names Elam, Shadrach, and Jubal. None of these persons had the slightest Jewish connexion.

W. C. B.

May I add the following curious Christian names selected from my large collections? They are mostly names of persons of my acquaintance, nearly all of whom are Americans, but many are of foreign ancestry. Adelm, origin uncertain; Arad, Hungarian; Bohumil, Bohemian; Centennial, Centennial Exhibition of 1876; Euphemia, Greek; Evahn, origin uncertain; Fagundes, Brazilian;

Folger, Norwegian; Ilonka, Italian (?); Iowa, American Indian; Jaime, Porto Rican; Lito, origin uncertain; Luman, origin uncertain; Lumir, Bohemian; Manasseh, Hebrew; Modie, origin uncertain; Neata, origin uncertain; Sik, Korean; Soa, Chinese; Tayohiko, Japanese; Vilhjalmr, Icelandic; Wata, origin uncertain; Welmer, origin uncertain; Yetta, Norwegian; Zenas, origin uncertain; Zenhici, Japanese; Zillah, origin uncertain; Zulema, Bohemian.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

[Zillah, Gen. iv. 19.]

In Lincoln Cathedral before the spoliation was a monumental brass to Anne Army (ob. 1616), in the inscription of which occurred the (female) name Prothasey. I have never seen this name before or since; but I take it to be a familiar corruption of Prophthasia, an obviously appropriate name for a daughter born before her time. In a serial novel now running in the *Queen* one of the characters is called Advena. In Marion Crawford's novel 'Paul Patoff' one of the characters is called Chrysophrasia. Has MR. GANTILLON ever come across these names?

H. K. ST. J. S.

Some eight or ten years ago I saw the name Palacia in a list of shareholders of a public company. I have heard of Venetia and Roma as the names of two daughters of an Italian gentleman settled in London. About two hundred years ago one of my ancestors married a Dutch lady, and her Christian name Dilliana is still a favourite one amongst her descendants.

ALFRED MOLONY.

The most curious Christian name I ever came across was Adnil, given to a girl born in Aberdeen. Her mother's name was Linda. At the time of her birth the child's parents were not on very good terms, and the father, in a moment of freakishness, inverted the mother's name with the above result. The child died in early girlhood.

About thirty years ago the wife of a green-grocer named Wright, living in York Street, Westminster, nearly opposite to the Niagara Hall, gave birth to twins. My brother-in-law, the late Mr. William Enne Needham, the Registrar of Births for the District of St. Margaret, Westminster, including the Hamlet of Knightsbridge, was called upon to register them. The father gave them the names of William the Conqueror and Peter the Great, and, notwithstanding the registrar's protest against this absurdity, they

were entered in the books as above, the protest being unavailing. I also see in the *Sun* of Thursday, 7 January, a paragraph recording that "at Lambeth to-day an inquest was held respecting the death of a child named Ireni Jacobi Fanny Jessop Cavendish de Rienzi Selina Anna Susannah Skelton Peter. What a dreadful encouragement! No wonder an inquest was necessary.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Among curious Christian names Acts of the Apostles ought to take precedence. I remember in my schooldays, near Canterbury, a woodman, of Blean Woods, known as Ax-o-postles Pegden. Scholarship was not of a high order there, at the time when the notorious madman Thom was so easily imposing upon the simple-minded people, and a Bible was the only generally known household book. A worthy churchgoing father had named his four sons respectively Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, but being blessed with a fifth, and unable to think of anything better, decided upon the next in order under his Christian authority, viz., the Acts of the Apostles, and the rector, we were told, could, upon the emergency, think of no other course than so to christen this fifth sprig of an old block. I have once seen this name referred to in a magazine article upon 'Curiosities of the Registry,' but cannot remember where.

CHARLES COBHAM.

Shrubbery, Gravesend.

[For Acts of the Apostles see 9th S. iii. 225, 312.]

FRENCH MINIATURE PAINTER (10th S. i. 86, 137).—I am much obliged for the replies to my query, but I was not aware that Madame Vigée Lebrun ever painted miniatures. Do any miniatures by her exist?

EVELYN WELLINGTON.

'MEMOIRS OF A STOMACH' (10th S. i. 27, 57, 111).—I possess a copy of the eleventh edition of this little book, published by Chapman & Hall. The title-page, which has no date, bears "Memoirs of a Stomach. Written by Himself, that all who Eat may Read. Edited by a Minister of the Interior."

Among the advertisements on the boards of the book is the following: "Helionde; or, Adventures in the Sun. By Sydney Whiting, Esq., Author of 'The Memoirs of a Stomach,' 'A Literary Mélange,' &c. Chapman & Hall."

Sir James Eyre, physician, is mentioned occasionally in the 'Memoirs,' and at p. 61 he is said to have written "an agreeable little book, 'The Stomach and its Difficulties.'"

The Columbine May Day song at p. 87 was set to music, and published by P. B. Shee, Paddington Street, Marylebone.

W. S.

"PAPERS" (9th S. xii. 387; 10th S. i. 18, 53, 111).—In a deposition taken 15 June, 1768, at Nassau, Bahama Islands, occurs the following:—

"He ordered the sloop's colours to be struck, saying to this deponent, that they must be taken, and if she is a Guarda Costa, she would carry them into port, where, upon producing their papers, they should certainly be cleared.....That thereupon the Spanish Captain asked Capt. Nott, whether the papers of the snow would not answer for their purpose; to which Capt. Nott replied that a snow's papers would not do for a brigantine."—*Boston Chronicle*, 8-15 August, 1768, i. 322, 323.

In a letter written from Halifax, Nova Scotia, occurs the following:—

"Capt. Andrew Bryson, of the Ship Betsy, arrived in this Place last Week from Bristol, which Place he left the 18th of July, as appears by the Papers lodged in the Custom House."—*Boston Gazette*, 16 October, 1769, p. 2, col. 2.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

PANNELL (9th S. xii. 248, 475).—For several months in 1899 the Rev. A. Pidgeon Pannell was one of the curates of the parish church here. He was subsequently appointed to the living of Bulmer, Suffolk, which he still holds.

In 1869 Mr. C. Pannell, of Walton Lodge, Torquay, was elected a life member of the Devonshire Association. His name appears in the list of members at the address named until 1883, and without address until 1902, when it disappears, though there is no reference to him in the obituary for the year. Is he living? and if so, where?

In Mr. R. C. Hope's 'List of English Bell-founders' (*Arch. Journal*, l. 150-75) are to be found the following names: Pannell, Charles & Co., 1820-5; Pannell, William, 1820-6; Pannell, William & Charles; Pannell, William & Son, 1820-44.

There is evidence that a family of this name existed years ago in the parish of Coombe-in-Teignhead, Devon.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

AYLSHAM CLOTH (10th S. i. 4).—I was pleased to see W. C. B.'s note on the above. During the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., Aylsham was the chief town in that part of the kingdom for linen manufacture, whence it was denominated in records "Aylsham webs," "cloth of Aylsham," &c.; but in succeeding reigns this branch of business was superseded by the woollen manufacture, and in the time of James I. the inhabitants were principally employed in knitting worsted stockings, breeches, and waistcoat pieces.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

ROBIN A BOBBIN (9th S. xii. 503; 10th S. i. 32).—It may be worth while to put on record a complete version of this "nomony," as it was current in the West Riding of Yorkshire some twenty years ago (and may be still). I have heard it in the same form from many singers, and the "verses" given below were considered complete. I do not remember any case in which it was continued by impromptu additions. Each verse consisted of the first line repeated with four different endings, as in the first verse. It will be seen that the second character is slightly different, and the third entirely different, from those given by Mr. RATCLIFFE as known in Derbyshire.

1. Let's go to the greenwood, said Robin a Bobbin;
Let's go to the greenwood, said Richard a Robin;
Let's go to the greenwood, said Hullybaloo;
And let's go to the greenwood, said every one.
2. What to do there? said Robin a Bobbin.
3. To catch a green linnnet, said Robin a Bobbin.
4. What to do with it? said Robin a Bobbin.
5. To sell to the queen, said Robin a Bobbin.
6. How much for it? said Robin a Bobbin.
7. Sixpence for it, said Robin a Bobbin.
8. What t' do wi' the sixpence? said Robin a Bobbin.
9. Buy some terbacker, said Robin a Bobbin.

At this practical suggestion the singing ended, and tobacco usually received attention. I think it would be interesting if variants of this version (traditional, not impromptu) could be gathered into 'N. & Q.'

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

The words and music of this song are given in full in both Mr. A. W. Moore's 'Manx Ballads' and the late Deemster Gill's work on Manx melodies.

F. G.

ROBERT CATESBY (10th S. i. 86).—The baptism of a son of his is thus recorded in the old register of Chastleton: "Robert Catesbie, son of Catesbie, was baptised the 11th day of November, 1595."

"Of the fate of this boy nothing is known with certainty, except that he was in London with his father at the time of the discovery of the Plot in 1605."—'N. & Q.' 6th S. xii. 364.

The 'Dictionary of National Biography' says that Robert Catesby's son Robert married a daughter of Thomas Percy, and that of his subsequent history nothing is known.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

CHRISTMASTIDE FOLK-LORE (9th S. xii. 505).—William Sandys, F.S.A., in his 'Christmastide: its History, Festivities, and Carols,'

says there is a superstition that in as many different houses as you eat minced pies during Christmas so many happy months will you have in the ensuing year. You have only therefore to go to a different house each day in the Christmas to ensure a happy twelvemonth—a simple receipt, if effectual.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

There is a variant of the mince-pie legend in the West of England, where many young people try to taste twelve of their friends' and neighbours' plum-puddings, on the plea of a similar belief.

C. T.

COURT POSTS UNDER STUART KINGS (10th S. i. 107).—The Marshal of the King's Hall was an officer whose business it was, when the tables were prepared, "to call out both those of the Household and Strangers, according to their Worth, and decently to place them according to their Quality" (see Cowel's 'Interpreter,' 1727, and N. Bailey's 'Dict.,' 1740). He, of course, had many other duties, and subservient to him were what, in the 'Privy Purse Expenses of Princess Mary,' were called "Husslers," *i.e.*, doorkeepers and ushers to, of, and from "the Presence." An item among the 'Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry VIII.' is "paied to dawson, one of the marshalls of the King's hall, for xxviiij dozen Cases of trenchers delivered to the pantry, xlvjs. viiijd." (N. H. Nicolas).

With regard to a "Yeoman of the Privy Chamber," a "Yeoman" was an officer in the King's House in the middle place between the Sergeant and the Groom (see Blount's 'Law Dict.,' 1717). The "Yeoman de le lesh" was an officer who had the keeping of the falcons. A leash was a light line used to give the falcon a short flight without releasing her altogether. It was secured to the varvels on the bird's ankle:—

But her too faithful leash doth soon return
Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain.

Quarles's 'Emblems,' v. 9.

An item in the 'Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.' (ed. by Nicolas, 1827), p. 224, is, "in Rewarde for bringing of a lessehe of laneretts to the King's grace....." and (p. 75) "to Rolte, yoman of the leshe, for his fee," &c. Richard Bolton, Yeoman of the Leash to Henry VIII., received 10s. a quarter ('Expenses of Princess Mary,' *ibid.*).

The Pages of the Bedchamber and Backstairs of George II. were six in number, but their salary is not stated. For other officials of the King's Household and their salaries, &c., see 'A General List or Catalogue of all the Offices and Officers of his Majesty's Government,' at the end of John Chamber-

layne's 'Magnæ Britannæ Notitia,' 1723, p. 457.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

A NAMELESS GRAVESTONE (9th S. xii. 504).—Another interesting example is the stone in Hertingfordbury Church, Herts, inscribed "Here lies poor Corydon. Ob^t Sep^r 24th 1758." The parochial registers, according to Cussans ('Hist. Herts,' ii. 115), contain no entry relating to it.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

BATROME (10th S. i. 88).—In the Inq. p.m. of William Wadhams, of co. Dorset (3 Hen. VII. vol. iii. No. 85), one of the jurors is Nich. Batram'; and in that of Sir Thos. Milbourne, Knt. (8 Hen. VII.), there is mention of land in Batramsley held of the manor of Lydahurst.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

"DIABREAD" (10th S. i. 126).—As a guess, I should suppose *diabread* to be compounded of *dia-* and *bread*. *Dia-* could be prefixed to almost anything used medicinally; see the 'H.E.D.' under *dia-*, and note *dia-prune*, *diarhubarb*, and the like. WALTER W. SKEAT.

Probably diet-bread, or diet loaf; on which see 'N.E.D.' and 'E.D.D.'

The blue eggs referred to were probably eggs dyed blue, like pace-eggs. J. T. F.

EPITAPHS: THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY (10th S. i. 44).—The following may prove of some use towards a complete bibliography of epitaphs: Bancroft, Thomas.—Two Books of Epigrams and Epitaphs, 1639.

Booth, The Rev. J.—Epitaphs.

Brown, William Norman.—Curious Epitaphs (*Country Life*, 17 June, 1899).

Cansick, F. T.—Epitaphs (St. Pancras).

Commercial in Spare Moments, Gathered by a.—An Original Collection of Extant Epitaphs, 1870.

Croft, Sir H.—Epitaphs ('The Abbey of Kilkhampton'), 1780.

Diprose's Book of Epitaphs, Humorous, Eccentric, Ancient, and Remarkable.

'Επιτάφια, or a Collection of Memorials of Good and Faithful Servants, 1826.

Fairley, W.—Epitaphiana, 1875.

Hackett, John.—Epitaphs, 1757.

Harris, J.—A Series of Epitaphs collected from Churches, Churchyards, and Burial-places in Kingsbridge and Neighbourhood. Read at a meeting of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, 27, 28, and 29 July, 1897. (Published, I think, in the *Proceedings*.)

Household Words.—Tombstone Curiosities, 20 Jan., 1900; Gems from the Churchyard, October, 1900.

Loaring, H. J.—Epitaphs.

Old Mortality Junior's Epitaphs, 1900 (Simpkin & Marshall).

Palmer, Samuel.—Epitaphs and Epigrams, Curious, Quaint, and Amusing, 1869.

Pulleyn, William.—Churchyard Gleanings and Epigrammatic Scraps, 1830.

Queen, 24 Nov., 1866.
Ravenshaw, Thomas F. — *Anciente Epitaphs*, 1878.

Religions Tract Society. See the first series of tracts of this society, vol. xiv. No. 529.

Scotland.—A Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions, chiefly in Scotland, 1834 (Glasgow, printed for D. MacVean).

Watt, Robert.—In his '*Bibliotheca Britannica*,' 1824, there is a long list of early books on epitaphs. Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*, 1631.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

It may interest W. B. H. to know that in 1887 I published "For Private Distribution only. Not for Sale," 'A Catalogue [78 pages 8vo] of some Books relating to the Disposal of the Bodies and perpetuating the Memories of the Dead.' This included books on epitaphs. The British Museum has a copy. Since 1887 I have in MS. a large addition (say five hundred items) to the published catalogue. JOHN TOWNSHEND.

New York.

ST. PATRICK AT ORVIETO (10th S. i. 48, 131).—At the latter reference, instead of St. Patrick's "journey through Purgatory," I should have said Guerinio Meschino's journey through St. Patrick's Purgatory. It is interesting to note that several editions of the adventures of this hero appeared in Italy a few years previously to the making of the well. J. DORMER.

REIGN OF TERROR (10th S. i. 127).—A list of Lavoisier's fellow-victims will be found in Wallon's '*Histoire du Tribunal Révolutionnaire*.' J. G. ALGER.

Holland Park Court.

"ACERBATIVE" (10th S. i. 27).—Although I have not at hand any specific references, I can positively state that *acerbative* is more or less used in this country.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

TRIAL OF QUEEN CAROLINE (10th S. i. 127).—If your correspondent is interested in this case, I should recommend an application at the Corporation Library, Guildhall, for the following works:—

The Proceedings and Correspondence upon the Subject of the Inquiry into the Conduct of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. 8vo, London, 1807.

A Collection of Newspaper Cuttings concerning her Trial, Death, and Funeral. (London, 1807-21.)

The Queen's Claim to Coronation Examined. 8vo. (London, 1821.)

I have on my shelves a copy of 'A Full Report of the Trial of Her Majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, Queen of England,' London (13 Sept., 1820), 2 vols., which is open to

HELGA's inspection; also 'The Book of 1807, a copy of which the late Mr. Wm. J. THOMS, editor of 'N. & Q.,' could not obtain "of an earlier date than 1813." See 5th S. ii. 321.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

THE COPE (9th S. x. 285, 374, 495; xi. 93, 172, 335).—With reference to the time the cope has been in use as a vestment in the Church of England, a letter is extant from the late Rev. L. Darwall, perpetual curate of Criggion, Alberbury, near Shrewsbury, written in 1867, in which he says that he himself made a cope and wore it in 1853. I have been unable to find the name of any clergyman wearing this vestment previous to this date, though the Rev. T. A. Bolton, incumbent of Old Basford, Notts, used both lights and incense in 1849, but does not refer to vestments till 1866, by which time a few clergymen had commenced wearing the cope as well as other pre-Reformation vestments.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

CHAUCERIANA (10th S. i. 121).—1. As to the line "For pite renneth sone in gentil herte," I have little doubt that Chaucer had it from Dante, '*Inferno*,' v. 100, "*Amor, che al cor gentil ratto s' apprende*." I give this reference at p. 101 of my modernized version of '*The Knight's Tale*,' just published. I forget the source whence I obtained this reference.

2. As to the lines "Eek Plato seith," &c., it seems to me a hard case that your correspondent never took the trouble to consult my edition of Chaucer. In my note to the line, vol. v. p. 57, I give the reference to vol. ii. p. 90, l. 151. The note to this line, in vol. ii. p. 444, gives the correct reference to Plato, as shown by the occurrence of the word *συγγενείς*. WALTER W. SKEAT.

GENERAL CHARLES STEWART'S PORTRAIT (10th S. i. 127).—Romney died in 1802; he cannot, therefore, have painted as a major-general Charles Stewart who commanded 1st Battalion 50th Foot at Walcheren in 1809, who was not an "honourable," and died in 1812, with the rank only of lieutenant-colonel. Major-General the Hon. Charles Stewart, afterwards third Marquess of Londonderry, was not promoted major-general till 1810, and was never, so far as I know, painted by Romney; but in the catalogue of Romney's works appended to my life of that painter MR. PURNELL may note No. 379, "Stewart, General Charles (engraved by T. Grozer in 1794)," at which date the future Lord Londonderry was only sixteen. The subject of this portrait was probably General

the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, fourth son of John, third Earl of Bute. He captured Minorca from the Spaniards in 1798, and died in 1801. The victor of Maida was Lieut.-General Sir John Stuart, who died in 1815.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

This I think must be a portrait of General the Hon. Charles William Stewart (afterwards Marquis of Londonderry), a celebrated character in his time. John Stuart commanded the English force at Maida. Charles Stewart, 50th Regiment, never attained the rank of a general officer.

W. PICTON MORTIMER.

ANATOMIE VIVANTE (9th S. xii. 49, 157; 10th S. i. 138).—I can find nothing whatever to warrant the statement that this *lusus* was ever exhibited at the Egyptian Hall. Neither Hone nor Timbs mentions it, and I still think that the writer in the *Daily Telegraph* has been led into error by the unsubstantiated version in 'Old and New London.' Seurat, in fact, prospered so happily at the Chinese Saloon, according to his own confession, that it would have been very foolish of him, unless compelled to do so, to covet two birds in the Piccadilly bush when he already had one in the hand in Pall Mall. If the authors of 'Old and New London' allude to the account in Hone's 'Every-Day Book' as a *short* one, they are certainly wide of the mark, for Hone devotes no fewer than *fourteen* columns to this wonderful prodigy. In all these fourteen columns there is no mention of the Egyptian Hall, neither does Timbs in 'Something for Everybody' allude to Seurat's being exhibited there. It is, of course, possible that he was, but at present some reliable evidence is desirable.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PECULIARS (9th S. xii. 69, 137).—Ilminster, Somerset, was a royal peculiar—the only one in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Until a few years ago the vicar held his own visitations, and was not under the jurisdiction of the bishop. The seal bears the effigy of the Duke of Somerset.

C. T.

"FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE" (9th S. xii. 125, 518).—There is little doubt that the "Pour faire un civet," &c., as quoted by R. Alexandre, is the equivalent jest in French for our "First catch your hare," but with this difference—that the humour of the one is wanting in the other. Whatever may be the modern (and limited) sense of *civet*, it did not by any means necessarily imply the use of a hare in the 'Cuisinier François' of 1651, from which Alexandre quotes. Nowa-

days a *civet* means, I believe, "jugged hare," and hare only; but as late as 1734 ('Le Nouveau Cuisinier Royal et Bourgeois.') directions are given for making *civets* not only of *lièvre*, but of *cerf*, *biche*, *fan*, and *sanglier*. The receipt for cooking venison in the aforesaid 'Nouveau Cuisinier' begins thus: "The stag is a wild animal, as every one knows." I still fail to see where M. Alexandre's joke comes in. FRANCIS KING.

ENVELOPES (9th S. xii. 245, 397, 434, 490; 10th S. i. 57, 133).—Possibly the use of envelopes originated on the Continent. There is in the Bodleian Library a letter to the librarian, Joseph Bowles, from J. G. Eccard (von Eckhart), the historian, dated at Hanover, 11 July, 1721, which is enclosed in an envelope with four folds meeting in the middle, where it is sealed with his armorial seal.

W. D. MACRAY.

In 'Granby,' a novel of fashionable life by J. H. Lister, published in 1826, Lady Harriet Duncan observes, in regard to her letters: "No, no; take them [*i.e.* the letters] out of the envelop—there—thanks—and give them to me." (Chap. ix.)

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"PRIOR TO" (9th S. xii. 66, 154, 312; 10th S. i. 114).—This expression is familiar to many, as occurring in Paley's definition of instinct, in the eighteenth chapter of his 'Natural Theology,' the fifth edition of which was published in 1803: "An instinct is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction."

J. T. F.

MOON FOLK-LORE (10th S. i. 125).—In Berkshire also one has merely to look at the new moon and say:—

New moon, new moon, I hail thee!
By all the virtue in thy body,
Grant this night that I may see
He who my true love shall be!

In the third line of the North Lincolnshire version furnished by J. T. F. would not "ray" be "array" contracted into "ray," as we say "rack" for "arrack"? Is it not also possible that the lines have become so much corrupted from the original as to have formerly contained some allusion to the "ray" of the moon? In a Bushman legend quoted by Dr. Bleek ('Brief Account of Bushman Folk-lore') the moon is a man who incurs the wrath of the sun, and is consequently pierced by a knife (the rays) of the latter, until there is only a piece of him left. Then he cries for mercy for his children's sake, and is allowed to grow again, until once

more he offends his sunship, the whole process being repeated monthly. In parts of Ireland the people are said to point to the new moon with a knife and say :—

New moon, true morrow, be true now to me,
That I to-morrow my true love may see!

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

RALEIGH: ITS PRONUNCIATION (9th S. xii. 366, 497; 10th S. i. 90).—With all due deference to those gentlemen, it seems to me that the comments of MR. JOHN HUTCHINSON and MR. AVERN PARDOE simply beg the point at issue. How can one possibly now know with any sort of certainty how some problematical speech sounds of more than three centuries ago would be spelt by writers of the same period? Since we know how vowel-sounds have changed and are changing, there is surely very "good reason for supposing that the sounds of those syllables" MR. HUTCHINSON refers to were *not* the "same as now." One cannot very readily see how the word *lamp*, so far as its origin and derivation are concerned, could at any time in our history be pronounced *lormp*; yet we may find the spelling *lawmp* (in 1523), and the latter conjunction of letters would nowadays presumably find the former pronunciation (cf. *saw*, *law*, *raw*, &c.). For *lawmp* I refer to Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' vol. xi. p. 143: "a lawmp to bren before the Rode." As to ancient letter-sounds, and phonetic spelling of those sounds, one might suppose that *rode*, when written, would clearly rime with *mode* as now pronounced; yet I suppose there can be little doubt that in 1523 the sound of the conjoined letters *rode* would be the same sound as we now give to the conjoined letters *road*, and that the meaning of *rode* in 1523 would be the same as the meaning of *road* in 1904.

A YORKSHIREMAN.

SMOTHERING HYDROPHOBIC PATIENTS (10th S. i. 65).—The following is from the MS. diary of Thomas Collinson, of Southgate, a nephew of the well-known botanist Peter Collinson:—

"February 1, 1795. Mr. Hammond observed that 25 lb. of blood passed through the heart every minute. This Mr. Cline, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, had an opportunity of observing by the section of the carotid artery in two unhappy subjects under hydrophobia. There were ten patients in all, eight of whom were cured; the other two, instead of being smothered, were released from their misery by the above-mentioned method."

Cline became Master of the College of Surgeons in 1815, and subsequently its president. Sir Astley Cooper was his pupil, and the *Gentleman's Magazine* refers to him as

a cautious, sound, and successful surgeon. Hammond was for many years a surgeon of repute at Edmonton. His name is well known now as the doctor whose service Keats entered as a youth.

The extract, I think, proves unquestionably that both smothering and bleeding to death were accepted modes of treatment in dealing with incurable hydrophobists.

JOHN W. FORD.

Enfield Old Park.

Charlotte Brontë, in 'Shirley' (published 1849), the scene of which is laid in the West Riding of Yorkshire, evidently describes the treatment awarded to these unfortunates in her day. The heroine, who has been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, says to her lover:—

"In case the worst I have feared should happen, they will smother me. You need not smile; they will—they always do. My uncle will be full of horror, weakness, precipitation; and that is the only expedient which will suggest itself to him."

C. M. H.

There was a belief fifty years ago that people suffering with hydrophobia after a bite from a mad dog were smothered in bed as a protective measure, and that to do so was right and proper. There was then a good deal of talk about persons who had been treated in this way. Such things were said to be done, but none was positive about them. "So-and-so is dead." "Yes, they had to smother him," was now and then to be heard in conversations. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

TEA AS A MEAL (8th S. ix. 387; x. 244; 9th S. xii. 351).—I have found an earlier reference than any yet quoted in an anonymous manual of matrimonial manners, entitled 'The Husband, in Answer to the Wife' (London, T. Gardner, 1756), p. 31: ".....cavils with her on the article of afternoons tea, and going out every other Sunday," &c.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

The point can be pushed back a little further than 1763, the earliest definite date previously given. In a note to Sir Denis Le Marchant's 'Memoir of Viscount Althorp' (p. 3), describing the romantic marriage on 27 December, 1755, of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Spencer to Miss Poyntz, it is quoted from "a letter written at the time" that "after tea the parties necessary for the wedding stole by degrees from the company."

POLITICIAN.

CHINESE GHOSTS (9th S. xii. 305).—MR. PLATT says that he has learnt from his Chinese friend of those people's belief in their ghosts

never appearing outside Chinese territory, at the same time their settlements in other countries being understood as their own territories. That, however, some Chinese of old believed in their ghosts being able to appear in quite foreign lands would seem to be implied in the words of a servant of a certain Kwoh family. When he was compelled to change his master, he offered a sword, to be beheaded therewith, saying, "I would rather be a ghost amongst barbarians than obey an ignorant vulgar master" (Sie Chung-Chi, 'Wu-tsah-tsu,' 1610, Japanese edition, 1661, tom. viii. fol. 28b). Nevertheless, the following passage (*ibid.*, tom. xv. fol. 29a) points to their general view that under ordinary circumstances spiritual or quasi-spiritual beings have certain regions under their influence:—

"The districts lying north of the river Yang-tsze abound with enchanting foxes, but those to its south with elves and dryads..... While a mandarin of the Ma family, whose son was my class-mate, was supervising Cheh-Chuh, a province, he became enchanted by a fox. Finding all means of exorcism useless, and his health daily impairing, he renounced his office and went home. The spirit accompanied him so far as the river Hwui, but did not pass it to its northern side."

The 'Annals of Japan,' completed 720 A.D., records General Tamichi, who had been killed in a battle with the Ainos, 367 A.D., to have appeared as a huge serpent and made havoc among the savages who tried to disturb his grave. So the ancient Japanese appear to have admitted their ghosts to be able to appear singly among very heterogeneous peoples. But that they held them to be influential only in limited portions of space we find in the 'Kôdan Shô,' written in the twelfth century (in Hanawa's 'Collection,' ed. 1902, Tokyo, tom. cdlxxxvi. p. 579). It is narrated there how the Japanese *savant* Kibi Daijin (693-775 A.D.) outwitted all the artful Chinese who tried to kill him from their jealousy of his wide learning, through the timely advice and help of the ghost of Abe no Nakamaro, whom this story holds to have been starved to death precedingly by the jealous Chinese.

"Those Chinese, who were greatly ashamed of their own intellectual inferiority to Kibi, held a secret council, and resolved to imprison and starve him on a high story where most prisoners could not live long..... At midnight it began to storm and rain, and a ghost approached Kibi's room. Magically hiding himself wholly from the ghost's sight, Kibi asked the spirit, 'What are you who come near me, the minister sent by the august emperor of Japan?' The ghost replied, 'I am Japanese minister too, and shall be exceedingly glad to talk with you..... As soon as he was let in the ghost said, 'I was a minister sent to China, and have been

anxious but unable to learn if my descendants of the Abe clan are still flourishing in Japan. Every time I appear in this room to obtain news of Japan there is nobody but dies frightened.'..... Then Kibi narrated to him seven or eight names of his descendants, together with their ranks, offices, and present conditions. The spirit was very pleased, and offered to tell Kibi all the secrets of China in return."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

DOLORES, MUSICAL COMPOSER (10th S. i. 107).—Sir Walter Parratt informs me, "on the best authority," that the name Dolores is in no way connected with her late Majesty Queen Victoria. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

Speaking from personal acquaintance, I can say no to MR. MOORE's query.

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

Miss Dickson—the sister of Major, afterwards General Sir Collingwood Dickson, V.C.—composed and published several songs, "the poetry by Longfellow, the music by Dolores," and I believe she composed other pieces under the same name. I often heard her play and sing the songs in the early fifties, before the Crimean War. J. S. D.

I believe the lady who wrote songs under this name to have been Miss Dickson, the invalid sister of General Sir Collingwood Dickson. I had my information from her late sister-in-law about 1887. A. M. M.

This was the pen-name of Ellen Dickson, daughter of Sir Alexander Dickson, born at Woolwich in 1819. See Brown and Stratton's 'British Musical Biography,' 1897, *s.v.* 'Dickson.' J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MARLBOROUGH AND SHAKESPEARE (10th S. i. 127).—I have always imagined that Marlborough's avowal concerning his indebtedness to Shakespeare for all the history he knew was a common saying with the duke, and not one peculiar to any special occasion. The apophthegm occurs, I suppose, in the 'Memoirs,' written by the indefatigable Archdeacon Coxo. Prof. George Saintsbury, in his 'Marlborough' ("English Worthies," 1888, p. 4), remarks that this

"is another of the anecdotes which only dulness takes literally. The son of the author of 'Divi Britannici' is nearly certain to have received historical instruction from the author of that work, though if Shakespeare's teaching stuck in his memory better, it is not to his discredit. The story, however, is of some value as illustrating the baselessness, easily proved from other sources, of a notion—often put forward in vulgar histories of literature and the stage—that Shakespeare was forgotten in England during the last half of the seventeenth century."

In either case Corporal John, who made so much history on his own account, must have learnt more of his country's past achievements than many English boys do to-day. Sir Winston Churchill's book, referred to above, which was published in 1675, and dedicated to the king, purported to give some account of "the Lives of all the Kings of this Isle, from the year of the World 2855 until the year of Grace 1660." It moreover contained the arms of all the kings of England, which, Wood somewhat unkindly says, "made it sell among novices."

A. R. BAYLEY.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Great Masters. With Introduction and Notes by Sir Martin Conway. Parts V., VI., VII., VIII., IX. (Heinemann.)

SINCE our last notice of this most brilliant and artistic series of reproductions of the masterpieces in the great public and private collections (see 9th S. xii. 479) five further parts, maintaining the same standard of artistic eminence, have been issued. It has already been said that each plate is in itself a gem, and worthy of the place to be assigned it in a portfolio or a frame, while the set will form, when complete, a noteworthy feature in any collection of works of art. So marvellous is the advance in art that process reproductions, at which the connoisseur was wont to look askance, are now gratefully accepted. By no other agency would it be possible for the man of moderate means to possess a collection of illustrations that enables him at his leisure virtually to saunter through a great and priceless gallery.

Part V. opens with Reynolds's often-engraved portrait of Lady Ann Bingham, from Lord Spencer's collection, exhibited in 1786, a half-length companion to that of her sister Lady Spencer. In the same number are Rembrandt's 'Shepherds Resting,' from the National Gallery, Dublin; Van Dyck's Lords George Digby and William Russell, also from the Spencer Gallery; and Raphael's 'Madonna in the Meadow,' from Vienna. Of these the most interesting, though not the greatest, is the "parade picture" by Van Dyck, a triumph of aristocratic swagger and artistic beauty. Another Van Dyck of exquisite beauty is the portrait of Maria Luigia de Tassis, from Prince Liechtenstein's gallery, Vienna, which Sir Martin calls "one of the loveliest as well as the most convincingly human" of the master's portraits. Like other works of the Flemish period, it is painted wholly by himself without the aid of assistants. From the same gallery, and also in Part VI., appear 'The Man with the Sword' of Frans Hals; Gainsborough's 'Miss Haverfield,' from the Wallace Collection; and a 'Fête Champêtre' of Watteau, from the National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh, the last a superb specimen of the great eighteenth-century master.

From the Prado, Madrid, comes Titian's equestrian portrait of Charles V., one of the world's great masterpieces, which, however, has had to undergo restoration. Included with it in Part VII. are 'The Cannon Shot' of Willem van de Velde the younger (Rijks

Museum, Amsterdam), Mabuse's 'Adoration of the Magi' (Lord Carlisle's collection), and Rubens's 'Albert and Nicholas Rubens' (Prince Liechtenstein). The Hermitage Gallery, St. Petersburg, supplies Rembrandt's 'Portrait of a Polish Noble' (Part VIII.), and the Berlin Museum 'The Duet' of Gerard Terborch and 'The Vision of St. Anthony of Padua' of Murillo. Morland's 'At the Door of the Dolphin' is from a picture in the possession of Mr. Arthur Sanderson. 'The Artist in his Studio,' by Vermeer, in Part IX., comes from a private collection in Vienna, and Carpaccio's 'St. Ursula's Dream' from the Accademia, Venice. The Haarlem Museum supplies a remarkable specimen of Jan de Bray, and the Prado, Madrid, the equestrian portrait by Velasquez of the Infante Don Balthazar Carlos, originally in the royal palace of Buen Retiro. These various works, constituting a collection in themselves, are all produced in a style which has never been surpassed—never, indeed, in its line equalled. It will be satisfactory to many subscribers to learn that a specially designed frame, called the Great Masters' frame, which will present a continuous change of pictures, is issued by the publisher, with hinged and dust-proof back. This meets the only difficulty that confronts the possessor, that of exhibiting them in a convenient form without running the risk of damage. With the utmost care there is always some danger of designs of the dimensions of those supplied undergoing injury. A strong binding, even, scarcely meets the difficulty, as several volumes would necessarily be required.

Hierurgia Anglicana. Edited by Vernon Staley. Part II. (De La More Press.)

THE second part of the new edition of this liturgical work, now issued with revisions and considerable enlargements by Provost Staley, will have more interest than the first for the antiquarian and general reader, inasmuch as it treats of sundry church customs, which border on the region of popular antiquities and folk-lore. Processions, postures of worship, funeral customs, and church decorations are among the subjects which are illustrated by a multifarious gathering of quotations from old authors, whether friendly or (more generally) hostile to the observances discussed. More than half the extracts are additional matter now provided by the editor, and even these might be indefinitely increased by further research.

It appears from the churchwardens' accounts here cited that incense, when used in churches in post-Reformation times, was almost always for the purpose of fumigation and disinfecting, or, as the phrase went, "to air the chapel." It is significant that it was frequently employed at funerals and in times of pestilence. The materials used for the purpose of censuring were curiously miscellaneous, juniper, pack-thread (!), and tobacco among the number. Thus at Houghton le Spring, 1636, the churchwardens paid "For picke and tare [pitch and tar] to smoke the church, 1s." (p. 178); and at Loughborough, 1644, "for dressing the church after the soldiers and for frankincense to sweeten it, 2s. 4/." (p. 180). A little later Dr. Sherlock "found such an insufferable stench in the church from the dogs and swine that had frequented it that he was obliged to order frankincense to be burned the day before the solemnity that his congregation might not be discomposed by such an unexpected nuisance" (p. 181); but his sanitary zeal only won for him the title of Papist. The editor points out that even

in the Roman Church "the so-called 'liturgical use' of incense was unknown until the tenth century."

The book is very carefully and handsomely printed; but we wonder what meaning Mr. Staley attaches to the words "ringing the bells *auke*", as though there had been a scare-fire" (p. 267), which he quotes from Gurton's 'History of the Church of Peterborough.' Whoever is responsible for it, this is an obvious misprint for "ringing the bells *auke*," or *aukert* (awkward), the old phrase for ringing them backwards, or in the wrong direction, which is still used in East Anglia when an alarm of fire is given.

'THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY,' by Col. E. M. Lloyd, in the *Quarterly Review* for January, is an important paper written on modern lines, but perhaps not sufficiently detailed as to the earlier centuries, for when all is allowed for the developments of modern days it will be admitted, we imagine, by any one conversant with the facts that the army of this country differs in origin and history from that of continental states in being a far more direct growth from the levies of the Middle Ages. The standing army is an institution of relatively modern date; but we cannot point to any period when our military force was a new thing. It is stated on very high authority that during the Caroline civil war the number of men on each side was from sixty to seventy thousand, and this is thought to have been about three per cent. of the population. It is difficult to accept so high an estimate. There are no trustworthy data on which to base a calculation of the population of England between the years 1642 and 1660. Our own opinion is that it has been usually greatly underrated. We admit, of course, that the cities and large towns were much smaller than they are now, though they were for the most part densely crowded, but the villages, so far as we can ascertain, had in many cases a larger population than they have at present. Mr. W. C. D. Whetham's article on 'Matter and Electricity' is striking. It would have perturbed not a little the minds of the few who were wont to speculate on the ultimate nature of things but a few years ago. What, for example, would our grandfathers have thought of a passage like this? "Mass, or inertia, is the most constant and permanent characteristic property of matter; and having explained mass as due to electricity in motion, the physicist may well ask the metaphysical question, Has matter any objective reality? may not its very essence be but a form of disembodied energy?" The people who blundered so strenuously over Berkeley's teaching regarding "substance," going so far as to call in question his honesty, or even his sanity, would have been not a little furious at suggestions such as this. They would have said that words were used in senses which conveyed no meaning whatever to the normal understanding, if, indeed, they had been content to restrain themselves from launching forth into mere ignorant vituperation. The Rev. M. Kaufmann's 'Que sçais-je' is an admirable account of the influence which Montaigne has exercised over the centuries which have succeeded him. It has, we are sure, been far greater than is generally understood. Many men who have never read a word of his writings, either in the original or our own vernacular, have had their minds impressed by ideas which he was the first to make popular. In the turbulent days in

which Montaigne flourished—and, so far as we can see, lived a peaceful and contented life—it is not a little surprising that he did not suffer in person or estate for the latitude of his opinions. We do not believe he was consciously a timeserver, and he assuredly had no sympathy whatever with the violent thoughts and actions of the Calvinists; but, on the other hand, even without reading between the lines, we may conclude that he had but little sympathy with the established forms of belief, though it is probable that he preferred the old methods of worship to anything which the men of reforming zeal were likely to introduce as a substitute for them. He was a child of the Renaissance; indeed, one of the most distinguished ornaments of its later period; but that great revival of knowledge did not produce in him violence of speech or action. At a time when most men, whether of the old way of thinking or the new, could see nothing beyond the smoke of the pit overclouding the camp of their enemies, he had realized the virtue of tolerance; not, indeed, worked out on logical principles, but the result of much the same processes of thought as delight us in More's 'Utopia.' We have in 'The Latest Lights on the Homeric Question' a well-considered study of a very old subject. We cannot accept all the writer's criticisms. We think, however, that the portion devoted to the 'Odyssey' is just, and nearly always accurate. We cannot say so much for the earlier pages, in which the genesis—or perhaps we should say the growth—of the 'Iliad' is treated. The notion that Homer may have "composed variations on his own theme" is, we believe, contrary to the manner in which poetry, alike early and mediæval, has been produced. 'The Metric System of Weights and Measures,' 'Some Tendencies of Modern Sport,' and 'Mr. Creevey and his Contemporaries' are well worth reading.

WE regret to hear of the death of CAPT. THORNE GEORGE, whose contributions have been pleasantly conspicuous during recent volumes. We are without biographical particulars.

MR. JOHN S. FARMER issues a first list of plays intended to fill up the gaps in our collected editions of Tudor dramatists, which he proposes to print by subscription should adequate support be accorded. The scheme has long commended itself to us and been advocated by us. Twelve volumes in all, the first of which will deal with John Heywood, are projected. Should these be successful, a second series will follow. Particulars may be obtained through booksellers or from the Early English Drama Society, 18, Bury Street, W.C.

UNDER the direction of the Royal Society of Literature Mr. Henry Frowde is about to publish two interesting works. One is the 'Chronicles of Adam of Usk,' edited, with a translation and notes, by Sir E. Maunde Thompson. This contains the complete chronicle from 1377 to 1421. The unique British Museum MS., from which the same editor prepared an edition in 1876, was imperfect, ending with the year 1404 and lacking the concluding quire; and this was recently found among the Duke of Rutland's papers at Belvoir Castle. The other book is 'Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company,' the history of a diplomatic and literary episode of the establishment of our trade with Turkey, edited by the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D.D., with many facsimile illustrations.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

PLEASANT it is to leave the daily press for a while, with its accounts of wars and rumours of wars, and quietly to turn over the pages of these new catalogues.

Mr. Cleaver, of Bath, has the original issue of *Punch*, 1841-1902, 25l.; 'The Royal Military Chronicle,' 1811-15, with portraits, 2l. 10s.; 'The Battle Abbey Roll,' 1889; 'Costumes,' 1802-18, 6 vols.; Shelley's 'Essays,' Moxon, 1840; several sets of the 'Antiquarian Itinerary'; and a number of works on Somerset, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Scotland.

From Mr. Dobell's good general list we pick out the following:—A folio Shakespeare, 135l., Thos. Cotes, for Robert Allot, 1632; Fleay's 'London Stage'; 'Omar Khayyam,' Edward FitzGerald's fourth (and final) version, 4l. 4s., 1879; FitzGerald's 'Poems,' 3l. 3s., presentation copy; FitzGerald's 'Literary Remains,' édition de luxe, 4l. 4s.; Coleridge's paper the *Friend*, Nos. 1 to 27 (all published), and 'The Plot Discovered,' original edition, very rare; 'Dr. Syntax in Paris,' 1820; and 'Life of Blake,' first edition.

We have from Mr. Francis Edwards one of his "short lists," in which we find Adam's work on 'Architecture' (1778-1822), price 10l. 10s.; 'New France,' by Charlevoix, translated by Dr. Shea; Dumas's 'Celebrated Crimes,' 8 vols., 1895; Fletcher's 'English and Foreign Bookbindings'; Foster's 'Miniature Painters'; Garnier's 'Soft Porcelain of Sévres'; Perrot and Chipiez's 'History of Ancient Art'; Roberts's 'Memorials of Christie's'; Racinet's 'Le Costume Historique,' 20l.; and 'Fauna Japonica' (Leyden, 1833-50), 37l. 10s.

Messrs. George's Sons, of Bristol, have a list including Dr. Grosart's private issues, works on ceramics, architecture, and drama.

Mr. Charles Higham's catalogue dated the 20th inst. contains a large collection of theological works, those specially Roman Catholic occupying eighteen pages.

Mr. Macphail, of Edinburgh, has a first edition of Kay's 'Original Portraits,' 1837. This is a good sound copy and contains upwards of 400 portraits, price 4l. 17s. 6d. There is also Nisbet's 'Heraldry,' in perfect condition, 7l. 15s.; this has the full complement of the rare 53 large full-page plates. Slezer's 'Theatrum Scotiae,' 1814, a very choice copy, is 6 guineas. A complete set of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, from its commencement in 1831 to 1900, 34 vols., is 10l. 10s.; and *Archæologia*, from 1800 to 1844, 2l. 15s. There are also many interesting items classed as Jacobite, Edinburgh, Highland, Occult, &c.

Messrs. Maggs, of the Strand, have a list of engraved portraits and decorative engravings in mezzotint, stipple, and line.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son have an interesting catalogue of engravings after many well-known artists, including Lawrence, Reynolds, Morland, and Stothard, also chromolithographs by the Arundel Society, at low prices.

Messrs. Sotheran's list is dated the 10th. In this the *Times* reprint of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' is offered for 21l. 3s. vols., including index, as new. A note informs us that the *Times* cash price is 57l. net. Another copy is to be had for 26l. This is half-morocco extra. The *Times* price for this is given at 79l. net. We notice a copy of Pickering's

exquisite Diamond Edition of Shakespeare, 9 vols., 48mo, calf extra, 1825, 3l. 3s., scarce. The catalogue also includes a choice set, to 1897, of the Shropshire Archæological Society's *Transactions*, 20l.; Alesius, 'Responso ad Cochleæ Calumnias,' 16l. 16s. (this is excessively rare, and there is no copy in the British Museum); and *Transactions* of the Biblical Archæological Society, 21 vols. A large portion of the catalogue is devoted to works on theology and philosophy, some of them very rare. Under Political and Social Economy we find John Bright, Canning, Cobden, Grattan; the *Economic Journal*, 13 vols.; Mayhew's 'London Labour and the London Poor'; an extensive collection of 'Remarkable Trials,' 68 vols., 1757-1857, 55l. General Literature includes Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' the rare first edition, S. Simmons, 1668, 30l.; Stow's 'London,' 1720, and another copy, 1734-5; George Smith's 'Household Furniture,' 1808, very scarce; *Bon Ton Magazine*, 6 vols., 1818-21; the first English translation of Seneca, 1581, very rare, 7l. 10s.; a choice copy of Stirling-Maxwell's 'Annals of the Artists of Spain,' first edition, 1848; 'Life of Stothard,' with personal reminiscences, by Mrs. Bray, 200 engravings, 1831; Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair,' first edition, 1848, scarce, 6l. 15s.; Tuer's 'History of the Hornbook'; and 'The Turner Gallery,' 1859-61. Not the least interesting item is Charles Molloy Westmacott's 'The English Spy,' 1825-6, 2 vols., bound in crushed crimson Levant morocco extra by Riviere, 30l.

Mr. Winter, Charing Cross Road, has a collection of Latin, French, and Italian MSS. among his recent purchases. His catalogue contains a good general list—among other items, first edition of Ingoldsbys; 'The Social Day,' by Peter Cox, with water-colour painting on the fore edges; 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' first edition, &c.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

J. B. MCGOVERN ("Cates").—*Cates*=things provided by the *caterer* (caterer), which is short for *acatour*, a buyer, cf. French *acheter*, according to Prof. Skeat, 'Concise Etymological Dictionary' (1901).

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904.

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Notes.

DANTEIANA.

1. 'INF,' xiv. 96:—

Sotto il cui rege fu già il mondo casto.

Why Mr. Tozer ('English Commentary,' p. 78) has rendered *casto* as "innocent" is not easy to say. I note the rendering in no supercilious spirit, but because it appears to me to be as farfetched as it is inaccurate. To be "chaste" is of course to be "innocent" of its opposite vice, but it by no means implies innocence in every other form. Dante's thought was less restricted, and evidently followed Juvenal's phrase (Satire vi.):

Credo pudicitiam Saturno rege moratam
In terris,

which Dryden correctly Englished

In Saturn's reign, at Nature's early birth,
There was a thing call'd chastity on earth.

And Cary translates Dante's line fairly correctly as

Under whose monarch, in old times, the world
Lived pure and chaste.

Scartazzini also has "*Rege: Saturno. Casto: puro, senza vizj,*" and refers to the 'Æneid,' viii. 319 *seq.*, where we read that Saturn

Genus indocile, ac dispersum montibus altis,
Composuit, legesque dedit,

and

Sic placida populus in pace regebat.

I am aware that, as Bianchi says, "*Casto può prendersi anche nel senso di integro, innocente, come talvolta presso i Latini*"; but, as Lombardi remarks, "*Saturno, fu il mondo pudico.*" Precisely. Saturn was the symbol, not of an innocent world generally, but of a pure one in particular. His age was the age of gold.

2. *Ibid.*, 126:—

Pur a sinistra giù calando al fondo.

This line is animadverted upon simply because, as Mr. Tozer well observes, "the passage is an important one as bearing on the leftward course of the poets through Hell," since, as he remarks on 'Inf,' ix. 132, "its allegorical significance is that the forms of sin which present themselves to one who descends through the Circles of Hell proceed from worse to worse."

For manuscript variants of the line the student should read Dr. Moore's exhaustive examination of the rival claims of *Pur* and *Più* ('Textual Criticism,' p. 307). *Pur* has 160 supports, while *Pur* reckons only 59. But there can be no hesitation as to the correct reading, despite Witte's curious advocacy of *Più*. The latter, as Dr. Moore rightly says, "has little or no point at all, when looked into, though the expression seems so plain in itself. It would also miss the undoubted symbolical significance of the fact here mentioned, which is that assigned to it by Buti, 'non si può scendere nell' inferno se non si va a sinistra, cioè per la via dei vizi significata per la sinistra.'"

Other variants worth noting are: *Pur da sinistra* in MS. 85 (Batines, 318), in Turin University Library, of the fifteenth century, of which "the text generally is a very poor one"; *a man sinistra* in F MS., Bodeian, fifteenth century (Batines, 495), "full of bold and original, not to say audacious, changes," and in a MS. British Museum (Batines, 482), "a beautifully executed MS. on vellum," probably of the second half of the fifteenth century. "Alla man destra" occurs 'Inf,' ix. 132, which may possibly have misled the copyist. MS. 23 (Batines, 139) has *Per via sinistra*, in the Biblioteca Riccardiana at Florence, "a folio MS. on vellum, the earlier part of which is very clearly and well written, and looks like late fourteenth century." *Tu a sinistra* is given by MS. 54 (Batines, 329), a Vatican MS. of "latish fourteenth century," and MS. 106 (Batines, 439) in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, "a very inferior text, full of peculiar readings and blunders, about the middle of the fifteenth century."

3. *Ibid.*, xv. 4:—

Quale i Fiamminghi tra Guizzante e Bruggia.

An unusually attractive discussion owes its birth to this line; and, as with the Irish Round Towers, finality is not yet reached. *Guizzante* is still in search of its *Œdipus*, though MR. J. G. ALGER posed as such in these columns (8th S. ii. 101), somewhat overconfidently, thus:—

“Guzzante, says Mr. Gladstone [*Nineteenth Century*, June, 1892], according to the commentators, is Wissant, near Calais.....But is Guzzante Wissant? An embankment from Bruges to Wissant would have been at least a hundred and twenty miles in length, a gigantic work, utterly inconceivable in the fourteenth century, and Dante would have been guilty of an anti-climax in adding as a second simile the embankment of the Brenta at Padua. No; Guzzante is Cadzand, a port a little to the north-east of Bruges; and we may fancy Dante there comparing the German Ocean with the tideless Mediterranean. The Italian form was Cazzante, and Guzzante is probably a copyist's error. The commentators who misled Mr. Gladstone cannot have looked at the map.”

In the first place, so self-confident a critic should be sure of his ground. Mr. Gladstone does not write of *Guzzante*, but of *Guizzante*—a distinction with no difference, perhaps, but one that makes for precision. In the second, is it quite certain that *Guizzante* is *Cadzand*? Is it also equally certain that *Cazzante* is the Italian form for *Cadzand*? MR. ALGER thinks so, and his sureness has received undue prominence (as I think) in a reference by Scartazzini in his ‘*Dantologia*.’ But the absence of proof for the statement is as significant as is the ignoring of it by later writers. Thus Mr. Tozer (1901) has *in loco*:—

“*Guizzante*: Wissant, a town between Calais and Cape Gris Nez; it was known in the Middle Ages as the starting-point for the crossing to England. This place and Bruges mark the western and eastern limits of the coast of Flanders, as known to Dante; so the general meaning is ‘on the Flemish coast.’ Bruges is used roughly here for the coast in its neighbourhood, since it lies inland from Ostend.”

This is clear and definite without dogmatism, though possibly beneath MR. ALGER's notice. Not so, however, a singularly clear and persuasive article by Mr. Paget Toynbee in the *Academy* of 10 December, 1892, wherein he marshals a goodly array of authorities in favour of the identification of *Guizzante* with *Wissant*. “*Guizzante*,” he claims, as fearlessly as MR. ALGER contends for *Cadzand*, “is the undoubted Italian form of *Wissant*, proved by a reference to Villani, ‘*Poi ne venne* [Edw. III.] a *Guizzante*’”; and, further, the identification of the Italian *Guizzante* with *Wissant* is confirmed by the Provençal form *Guissan*, by the O F. *Guit-sand* in the ‘*Chanson de Roland*,’ the striking

variants of several Anglo-Norman poems, such as *Wittsant*, *Huitsand*, *Wizant*, &c., and the testimony of many monastic chronicles, early and mediæval. The article is as near an approach to finality as it is possible to achieve, and inferentially vindicates MR. Gladstone from the charge of being “misled by the commentators.”

But here MR. ALGER again steps into the arena with discomfiting result (*Academy* 14 January, 1893). There was a joint in his harness which Mr. Toynbee was not slow to perceive, the former being “misled” by a misquotation from or a mistranslation of a passage in *Benvenuto da Imola*. One line from Mr. Toynbee's rejoinder (*Academy*, 21 January, 1893) will explain the nature of the misleading:—

“*Benvenuto* says absolutely nothing about the length of the dyke by ‘*xv milliaris*’; he simply says that the tide was receding 15 miles.”

The defeat was signal, as it cut the heart out of MR. ALGER's contention, and was gallantly acknowledged by him in the next issue of the journal.

Curiously enough, however, Mr. Toynbee's own armour was not flawless, for his assertion in his first article that “*Cadzand* never was within the boundaries of Flanders—called *Gaggante* in Italian,” was rebutted by M. Paul Fredericq:—

“This was an error in mediæval geography. As a matter of fact *Cadsand* was situated in an island belonging to the county of Flanders in the mouth of the river *Scheldt*, at the very time Dante was writing. This situation remained the same till the beginning of the seventeenth century.”

This may be, but it in no wise identifies *Cadzand* with *Guizzante*. Nor is it material whether *Cadzand* was of Flemish or any other nationality. Nor, again, whether the Italian for it be *Cazzante* or *Gaggante*, does it follow etymologically that *Guizzante* is signified. And, further, I see nothing either “absurd” or “inconceivable” in an embankment from a coast point opposite *Bruges* to *Wissant* in the fourteenth century, even though the line was 120 miles in length. Dyke-building was no more difficult than church-building, and we tolerably well know what the latter was in the Middle Ages. Besides, if it was possible to construct an embankment from *Bruges* (or “the coast in its neighbourhood”) to the *Scheldt*, it would be equally so to continue it thence to *Wissant*. As a matter of fact, as Dean *Plumptre* observes (*note in loco*),

“*Wissant*, the harbour of which is now choked up and disused, was in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the usual port of embarkation for England, [and] its neighbourhood abounds in remains of

fortifications and embankments raised on natural dunes."

Finally, where the anti-climax exists "in adding as a second simile the embankment of the Brenta at Padua" I fail to recognize. Quality rather than quantity was in Dante's thought in connexion with the "duri margini," and his travels furnished him with illustrations of it. Either reference would have served his purpose; both are given with, presumably, the very pardonable vanity of the travelled author. The claims of Ghent to identity with Guizzante are too nebulous for serious consideration. Similarly, the variants Guzzante=Guizzante are inconsiderable. As Grattan said of the "curocity" of an Irish witness, "The word is not murdered; only its eye is knocked out."

4. Let me—appropriately, as I judge, in this column—lodge an indignant protest against the slanderous treatment meted out to Dante by Sardou and Moreau in their joint drama bearing his name and staged last year in London and Manchester. I have already done so in the local press, and have reaped the thanks of Bishop Casartelli, Prof. Valgimigli, and others. The play itself I have not seen, but I gleaned its merits (or rather demerits) from various critiques and from the booklet "presented by Sir Henry Irving" to those who saw it. The latter purports to be "some explanatory notes by an Italian Student," and is divided into 'A Note on the Story,' a 'Synopsis of Dante's Life,' 'The Symbolical Conception of Sardou and Moreau's "Dante,"' 'The Central Episode of the Drama,' and a 'Prologue,' containing 'The Episode of Count Ugolino' and a detailed synopsis of the four acts of the play. It is in the first and fourth of these chapters that lie the venom and travesty to which I take indignant exception. Here is a sample of both:—

"Among the girl friends of Beatrice was one Pia dei Tolomei, who has been forced into a loveless marriage with Nello della Pietra, a depraved and ferocious Florentine magnate. The unhappy young wife has, through her intimacy with Beatrice, become acquainted with Dante, and at the death of Beatrice the mutual bereavement of the two has gradually developed into an ardent mutual love. During Nello's absence on affairs of state, a child, Gemma, has been born to Pia and Dante."

The Pia is, of course, the Pia of 'Purg.' v. 133:—

Ricorditi di me, che son la Pia;
Siena mi fe', disfecemi Maremma;

and there is in the passage quoted a sufficiency of truth to give it a semblance of fact. But the calumny and perversion of history are doubly monstrous; and it is no justification

of either, but the rather a deepening of their guilt, to admit that "the events are partly invented by the dramatists, partly historical"; that "our Dante is not the historical Dante"; and that "Gemma is a character entirely created by the imagination of the dramatists, who, nevertheless, are not alone in giving an illegitimate child to Dante, for certain critics, rightly or wrongly, have cast doubts on the legitimacy of Dante's daughter Beatrice." And it is from the "doubts" of these "certain critics" that an unwarrantable slander is made "the central episode of the drama." Verily these dramatists have out-Boccaccioed Boccaccio! It is sheer trifling with common honesty, in the face of such allegations, to assert boldly, as "Sardou explained in an interview, 'There is more of the soul than of the body of Dante in our drama.'" There is vastly too much of the latter, and vastly too little of the former, in it. As for the facts of the case, the only one in the above passage which approaches truth is the relationship between Pia and Nello. But of the friendship between Pia and Beatrice, and still less of the guilty intimacy between Pia and Dante, no shred of historic evidence exists, so far as I know. The poet was ignorant, as Scartazzini says—"Dante non ne sapeva nulla"—of Pia's mysterious death; that he was equally ignorant of any personal acquaintance with her in life may be inferred with similar certitude from the silence of history. Further, the identification of her with the "Donna Gentile" of the 'Convito' and 'Vita Nuova' is as arbitrary as it is baseless, and founded only, as the playwrights admit, upon a wretched "play on words," the "bella pietra" of the 'Canzoniere.' I hope to deal with this Pia when these notes reach her place in the 'D. C.'; meanwhile let this much be said here as a permanent protest against this recent attempt to besmirch the memories of the great Florentine and the hapless Siennese. Such pieces as Sardou's 'Dante' not only grossly distort history and sully the grandest of characters, but they are not calculated to purify the stage—a triple indictment which should discredit them in the eyes of all lovers of historic truth and moral beauty.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

"SILLY BILLY."

(See 7th S. vi. 486.)

ADMIRERS of the 'D.N.B.' and of the late Sir Leslie Stephen will enjoy an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, 1903,

in which he has some interesting things to say about the former. Among others is this (p. 755):—

“The correction was of necessity inadequate: I am not omniscient, and the vast sphere of my ignorance includes innumerable matters discussed in the dictionary. A book of which it is the essence that every page should bristle with facts and dates is certain to have errors by the thousand, unless it should be supervised by a staff of inspectors beyond all possibilities.”

Those accustomed to similar investigations fully realize the difficulties in the way of absolute exactness, and no doubt the universal feeling is one of amazement that so vast an undertaking should yet be so accurate. From time to time writers have pointed out in ‘N. & Q.’ slips that have crept into the ‘D.N.B.’ May I ask whether a slip has not been made as to the person to whom the sobriquet of “Silly Billy” was given?

In his sketch of William IV. Prof. J. K. Laughton wrote (lxi. 328):—

“The total disregard of times and seasons and the feelings or prejudices of his hearers excited an antagonism which took its revenge in nicknaming him ‘Silly Billy.’”

In support of his contention that William IV. was Silly Billy, Prof. Laughton would be able to cite E. C. Brewer’s ‘Reader’s Handbook’ (1880 and 1899), where we read: “Silly Billy, William IV. (1765, 1830-1837).” On the other hand, in H. F. Reddall’s ‘Fact, Fancy, and Fable’ (1889) we read:—

“Silly Billy.—A nickname conferred on the Duke of Gloucester, one of the sons of George III., on account of the weakness of his intellect.”

At 7th S. vi. 486 DR. BREWER pointed out that William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester, was a son, not of George III., but of William Henry, first Duke of Gloucester, who was a brother of George III. Yet DR. BREWER raised no objection to the application of the epithet “Silly Billy” to the second Duke of Gloucester. On the contrary, in 1891 he inserted in his ‘Historic Note-Book’ the following:—

“Silly Billy.—I. The nickname of William IV. of Great Britain, sometimes called ‘The Sailor King,’ because he was Lord High Admiral of the Navy (1765, 1830-1837).

“II. William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He was the son of William Henry, a younger brother of George III., and died 1834. He married his cousin Mary, a daughter of George III.”

There is, then, uncertainty as to whom the sobriquet of “Silly Billy” properly belongs. Other authorities may therefore be cited. Writing 2 August, 1834, the Marquis of Londonderry said: “Billy of Gloucester was rather for Committee” (in Duke of Bucking-

ham’s ‘Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV. and Victoria,’ 1861, ii. 116). On 3 December, 1834, Thomas Raikes made this entry in his ‘Journal’:—

“On the 20th [an error for the 30th] ultimo died at Bagshot His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. He was not a man of talent, as may be inferred from his nickname of *silly Billy*.”—Second edition, 1856, i. 308.

In 1861 or 1862 Capt. Gronow related the following anecdote:—

“The Duke of Gloucester.—His Royal Highness, who was in the habit of saying very ludicrous things, asked one of his friends in the House of Lords, on the occasion when William IV. assented to Lord Grey’s proposition to pass the Reform Bill *coûte que coûte*, ‘Who is Silly Billy now?’ This was in allusion to the general opinion that was prevalent of the Royal Duke’s weakness, and which had obtained for him the sobriquet of ‘Silly Billy.’” —‘Reminiscences,’ second edition, 1862, p. 229.

This story has been repeated in ‘Collections and Recollections’ (1898), p. 237; in ‘An Onlooker’s Note-Book’ (1902), p. 85; and doubtless elsewhere.

In 1888 Mr. W. P. Frith introduced an amusing, but possibly apocryphal, story thus:

“The Duke of Gloucester, one of the sons of George III., was a most amiable prince, but his intellectual powers did not keep pace with his amiability; so inferior were they, indeed, that he earned for himself the sobriquet of ‘Silly Billy.’” —‘Further Reminiscences,’ p. 99.

In 1902 Mr. L. G. Robinson wrote:—

“The son, William Frederick, who became Duke of Gloucester, born in 1775, was not distinguished by talent, and early in life earned the sobriquet of ‘Silly Billy.’” —‘Letters of Dorothea, Princess Lieven,’ p. 384.

It is thus seen that from 1834 to 1902 various writers, of whom at least two were contemporaries, applied the sobriquet of “Silly Billy” to the Duke of Gloucester. In favour of William IV. we have the bare statements of DR. BREWER in 1880 and 1891, and of Prof. Laughton in 1900. DR. BREWER is dead. Cannot Prof. Laughton tell us his authority for applying the epithet to William IV.? ALBERT MATHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 142.)

Deacon’s Composition and Style.....With a complete Guide to all matters connected with Printing and Publishing. Edited by R. D. Blackman. London, n.d.

Dell, Henry, fl. 1756. The Booksellers, a Poem. 1766.

“A wretched, rhyming list of booksellers in London and Westminster” (Nichols). Dell was a bookseller, first in Tower Street, and afterwards in Holborn. If not the author, he was certainly the publisher of this poem (‘D.N.B.’).

- Derby, J. C.—Fifty Years among Authors, Books, and Publishers (1833-83). Royal 8vo, New York and London, 1884.
Deals with American authors and publishers, and has references to several hundreds of persons.
- Dibdin, Thomas F., 1770-1847.
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WM. H. PEET.

(To be continued.)

ROBERT BOYLE ON THE BIBLE.—The curious fact alluded to in Keble's 'Christian Year,' under St. Bartholomew's Day, with regard to the eye of a portrait following a spectator (see 8th S. ix. 468; x. 35), is noticed by the eminent natural philosopher Robert Boyle, who by his efforts to circulate the Scriptures anticipated the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The following passage occurs in a discourse printed in 1661, and written, as he reminds his brother the Earl of Orrery, "seven or eight years" before:—

"The several Books of the Bible were written chiefly and primarily to those to whom they were first addressed, and to their contemporaries, and

that yet the Bible not being written for one Age or People only, but for the whole People of God, consisting of persons of all Ages, Nations, Sexes, Complexions and Conditions, it was fit it should be written in such a way, as that none of all these might be quite excluded from the advantages designed them in it. Therefore were these Sacred Books so wisely as well as so graciously temper'd, that their Variety so comprehends the several abilities and dispositions of men, that (as some Pictures seem to have their eyes directly fix'd on every one that looks on them, from what part soever of the room he eyes them), there is scarce any frame of spirit a man can be of, or any Condition he can be in, to which some passage of Scripture is not as patly applicable as if it were meant for him, or said to him, as *Nathan* once said to *David*, *Thou art the man*.—From "Some Considerations touching the Style of the H. Scriptures, by the Honorable Robert Boyle, Esq.," MDCLXI., pp. 21, 22.

J. H. WARD.

Silverton Rectory, Exeter.

JAPANESE NAMES.—It has been suggested to me that many readers of 'N. & Q.' might be glad of a few hints as to the pronunciation of those Japanese place and personal names now so prominently figuring in our magazines and papers. There is little difficulty in pronouncing Japanese correctly, since the vowels are all sounded as in Italian, and the consonants as in English. It is worthy of remark, however, that although theoretically *sh* should be sounded as in English, some of the best Japanese speakers reduce it to simple *s*. Hence we get *Sikóku* for the island of *Shikóku*, and *Tsússima* for the island of *Tsúshima*. The reduction of *ts* to *s* is, on the other hand, merely a blunder of our journalists, some of whom the other day degraded *Tsúshima* into *Susima*, just as some maps degrade the *Tsugarú* Strait into *Sugarú*. The stress generally falls upon the penultimate: *Himéji*, *Osáka*, *Hakodáte*, *Nagasáki*, *Yokoháma*, *Shimonoséki*, *Utsunomiya*. There are exceptions, such as *O'gawa*, *Kanágawa*, *O'shima*, *Hiróshima*, *Matsúshima*, *Kátsura*, *Kómura*, *Sátsuma*. Most of these exceptions have in their penultimate the vowels *i* or *u*, which are always short in Japanese, and in many words and names are omitted altogether colloquially. The *samurai*, or Japanese army officer, is popularly pronounced *sám'rai*. There are two Japanese loan-words in English which have been naturalized in their shorter form, minus the silent *u*, viz., the familiar *mousme* (Jap. *músume*), and the botanical term *moxa* (Jap. *mógusa*). In Japanese orthography the full forms alone are employed. From this it happens that several names written with four syllables—e.g., *Shimotsuke*, *Yokosuka*—are spoken with three, *Shimóts'ke*, *Yokós'ka*. A good example is

the name of the reigning emperor, *Mutsuhito*. In its termination *hito* the *h* is excessively palatalized, so that, the *i* disappearing, it sounds like *shito*, and the name is heard as a trisyllable, *Mutsúsh'to*. *En revanche*, the English reader is often in danger of taking for three syllables a name which really has four, e.g., *Inouye*, *Niigata*, *Terauchi*. The secret is that each vowel must be separately enunciated, *I-no-ú-ye*, *Ni-i-gá-ta*, *Te-ra-ú-chi*.
JAS. PLATT, Jun.

GENEALOGY: NEW SOURCES.—The class lists (catalogues) of the contents of the Public Record Office are constantly yielding fresh materials of importance in pedigree research. The books of apprentices of merchant seamen give the parish of the sailor, and so enable his birth and family to be traced. These records commence in 1740.

GERALD MARSHALL.

80, Chancery Lane, W.C.

"AUNCCELL."—In 1458 the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's made a visitation of some of the parishes belonging to that cathedral. Two women were found to be offenders because each of them had "vnum auncellum" (Camd. Soc., N.S., lv. pp. 69, 80). Canon Sparrow Simpson guesses it to be "aumucella," a little almuce. But the auncell was a weight, the use of which had been forbidden by Archbishop Chicheley (1414-43) under pain of excommunication. See it in Cowell's 'Law Dictionary.'
W. C. B.

HOCKDAY: POTTAGE CALLED HOK.—Having been investigating the subject of Hockday lately, I have wondered whether any connexion, however remote, could be traced between that feast and the name "hok" for a certain pottage of mallow referred to in the chartulary of Crich Parish Church, Derbyshire (see *Ancestor*, July, 1903). The calendar is interspersed with notes as to lucky or unlucky days for use of or abstinence from specific articles of diet, among which occurs: "Feb. Potagium de malua vocatum *hok'* non comedatur." On my calling the attention of Sir John Phear to this item he remarked: "The survival of the word in 'hollyhock,' taken in connexion with your 'potagium de malva,' ought to have some evidential value." ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

MRS. GASKELL'S 'SYLVIA'S LOVERS.'—In connexion with such a charming story as 'Sylvia's Lovers' small matters are often worth recording. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' states that when Mrs. Gaskell was engaged in collecting information for

that work she remained some time in Whitby "to study the character of the place," and in relation to this an incident has lately come to my knowledge that may interest those readers who remember this old town forty years ago, with its confectioner's shop in the principal street on the cliff which was so popular with visitors. I find that one of the chief sources of the author's information on Whitby life and manners was Mr. Corney, the proprietor of this shop—a lifelong resident. In a manuscript note on the flyleaf of a copy of the book which, on its publication, Mrs. Gaskell presented to him she gratefully acknowledged "the very valuable assistance" Mr. Corney had rendered to her.

JOSEPH RODGERS.

12, St. Hilda's, Whitby.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

LATIN QUOTATIONS.—Can any of your readers supply the source of any of the following phrases? They occur in a Latin comedy written at Cambridge about 1580.

1. Exemplis erudimur omnes aptius.
2. Nescit servire virtus.
3. Aristoteles non vidit verum in spiritualibus.
4. Sentis ut sapiens, loqueris ut vulgus (Aristotle).
5. De omni scibili.
6. Oves et boves et cetera pecora campi.
7. Contra negantem principia non est disputandum.
8. Frigent nunc-dierum præcepta.
9. In minimum naturale dabile.
10. Defectus naturæ, error naturæ (applied to woman). Cp. Milton, 'Paradise Lost,' x. 891.
11. (Midas) qui fame peribat quod auro vesci nequibat.
12. Amoris te vias omnes doceo.
13. Cibus hi mihi et potus sunt.
14. Ignoratio causarum mater erroris.
15. Natura semper intendit quod est optimum (before Roger Bacon).
16. Signa minora cape.
17. Natura vult omne grave ferri deorsum.
18. Invitat ultro te domus ipsa.
19. Me tenet ut viscus et interficit ut basiliscus.
20. O flexanima flosque feminarum.
21. Laus sequitur fugientem.
22. Splendide sunt vestes nobilitatis testes.
23. Potus gluten amicorum.
24. Comptus et calamistratus.
25. Studiis dignissima nostris.

26. Ad rem et rhombum (=to come to the point).
27. Sunt tibi tortores serpentibus horridiores.
28. Scientia non habet inimicum præter ignorantem.
29. Favete, Musæ præsidis.
30. Prius erit glacies flammiger ignis, et tenebræ densæ vaga sydera poli, prius ponderosum grave volabit in altum ut aliger, et quassabit vanos ventos levis pluma.
31. Deorum sunt omnia.
32. Quis nisi mentis inops oblatum respuat aurum? (in Lily's 'Grammar').
33. Tua vicit comedia (=you have won the day).
34. Ibi incipit fides, ubi desinit ratio.
35. Quod efficit tale, illud ipsum est magis tale.
36. Litera scripta manet.
37. Unani semper amo, cujus non solvor ab hamo.
38. Partus aureus.
39. Rostra disertus amat (from grammar rules?).
40. De mea fide tota patria loquitur, loquuntur omnes boni.
41. Scalam naturæ in qua inest et occultum occulti et non occultum non occulti.
42. Vite non pigeat cum funus amator?
43. Scripsit Aristoteles Alexandro de Physicorum libro editum esse quasi non editum.
44. Amor est punctum quoddam stultitiæ.
45. Nil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu.
46. Vivit post funera virtus (before 1557).
47. Strangulatorium argumentum.
48. Nec in ceteris est contrarium reperire.
49. Per modum illuminationis, feruntur per radios rectos, primo archipodialiter, deinde vicissim reflexive.
50. Any earlier case of the reading "accede ad ignem hanc" (Ter., 'Eun.,' i. 2, 5). Quoted also in Burton's 'Anatomy' in this form.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

University College, Sheffield.

[5. "De omni re scibili et quibusdam aliis" refers to Giovanni Pico, Count of Mirandola (1463-94), who, at Rome in 1486, offered to defend 900 theses. The eleventh of these referred to "ad omnis scibilibus investigationem et intellectionem" (see Büchmann, 'Geflügelte Worte'.)]

PAOLO AVITABILE.—I shall be grateful for information as to any English print, caricature, or account of Runjeet Singh's famous general Paolo Avitabile (1791-1850). He was a native of Agerola, near Amalfi, where he died on 28 March, 1850, in the Castello Avitabile. Over the porter's lodge is the inscription put by him, "O beata solitudo, o sola beatitudo," the source of which quotation I am also anxious to identify. It has a certain similarity with Giordano Bruno's "In tristitia hilaris, in hilaritate tristis." Avitabile was in London in June, 1844, and visited the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House on the 20th of that month. If any of your readers can help me to trace any notice of him in the

London papers I shall be very thankful. Major Hugh Pearse, in his 'Memoirs of Alexander Gardner' (Blackwood, 1898), refers to a not wholly accurate life of the general in the 'Livre des Célébrités Contemporaines,' published in 1846, but gives no details as to the authorship and place of publication of this book, which I am anxious to trace. The Italian sources of information I have, as far as possible, verified; but they are all of them more or less incomplete. It is hardly likely that his death or his visit to London passed unnoticed in the English press, and his portrait may well have appeared in the illustrated papers of the time, which I have no opportunity of consulting here. There is a picture of him, in full uniform with decorations, in the possession of a relative at Castellamare. Any information and further clues will be greatly appreciated.

JULIAN COTTON.

Palazzo Arlotta, Chiatamone, Naples.

CHARLES THE BOLD.—On the beautiful tomb of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and Mary his daughter, in the church of Notre Dame at Bruges, amongst a great number of armorial bearings of possessions and alliances are those of Henry, Count of Lancaster. What was the exact connexion of Charles with the House of Lancaster? He was, of course, connected with the House of York through his wife Margaret, but the one mentioned is the only English shield.

J. R. NUTTALL.

Lancaster.

ADMIRAL BYNG.—Can any of your readers inform me why, in 1721, Admiral George Byng, on his elevation to the peerage, adopted the title of Torrington, co. Devon? In what way, if any, was his family connected with Torrington?

CHARLES BYNG.

MISS LEWEN AND WESLEY.—Where can I find any information about the Miss Lewen who left John Wesley 1,000*l.*? She died 30 October, 1760. I have looked through Wesley's 'Journal,' edition of 1829.

(Rev.) T. C. DALE.

115, London Road, Croydon.

SCHOOLMASTERS.—Annual lists of the army, navy, clergy, lawyers, and medical men have been in existence for a long period, but 1903 saw the first Schoolmasters' Register. When we call to mind the vast though silent influence exercised by pedagogues, now unrecognized and forgotten, in moulding the minds of successive generations, it seems only just that a record should be made of their names. Those who were on the staff

of the greater public schools have their memorial in the respective school histories. But there have been hundreds of others quite as deserving of remembrance. Cannot some beginning be made towards a 'Brief Biographical Dictionary of Schoolmasters'?

SCHOLASTICUS.

THOMAS GOODWIN, D.D. — Musgrave's 'Obituary,' citing Bunhill Fields inscriptions, describes Mary, *née* Hamond, widow of Thomas Goodwin, sometime President of Magdalen and Chaplain to the Council of State, as his "third" wife. Can any reader explain this description? Halley's 'Life of Goodwin' gives only two marriages—the first with Elizabeth Prescott, the second with the above-mentioned Mary.

TEMPLAR.

VERSES ON WOMEN.—The following verses contain much that is true of the fair sex. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to identify the author.

To those they know do love them best
Women do grant least favors, lest
For their dear selves they cease to burn
As of aforetime, or should spurn;
So wintry faces they assume
'Gainst those who for their love consume,
And fan the flame at leisure:
For should their palpitating hearts
Fail to escape the peril night,
The sequence of the chase departs,
And men—like Actæon—turn to fly.

T. C. BUTTON.

South Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"BRIDGE": ITS DERIVATION.—There appears to be something recondite about the name of this popular game. It is stated to have originated among the European residents at Constantinople, and to be properly pronounced *brich*. As a player, I can see no relevancy to our equivalent to Lat. *pons*, and seek information.

H. P. L.

CUPLAHILLS.—What is the derivation of this Fifeshire place-name?

SELLPUC.

"OLD ENGLAND."—Is this term of endearment of early date? I notice it is used in *Mercurius Rusticus*, xviii., in a sermon of Dr. Featly, at Lambeth, in 1642.

REGINALD HAINES.

Uppingham.

THACKERAY QUOTATION.—The last words of 'Celebrities and I,' by H. Corkran, are: "I do not entirely agree with Becky Sharp, that it is easy to be good with 10,000*l.* a year, but it must be a help." Christianity rather than goodness, and a much lesser sum, figure, I fancy, in the original version in 'Vanity Fair,' but I have looked for it in vain in

several likely parts of the book. Will some reader kindly refer me to the right chapter to find it? Perhaps Edward FitzGerald is more correct in his reference to the quotation, which runs thus ('Letters of Edward FitzGerald to Fanny Kemble,' 1895 edition, p. 125):—

"You wrote me that Portia was your *beau-ideal* of Womanhood—Query, of *Ladyhood*. For she had more than 500*l.* a year, which Becky Sharp thinks enough to be very virtuous on, and had not been tried. Would she have done Jeanie Deans's work? She might, I believe, but was not tried."

HIPPOCLIDES.

WEBSTER'S 'BASQUE LEGENDS.'—Can the names of the Basques who recited the 'Basque Legends' published by Mr. Wentworth Webster be ascertained? Has the original Basque ever been published, or does it exist in manuscript? I can find no answer to these questions in Vinson's 'Bibliographie de la Langue Basque.' RALPH NEDOV.

HAREPATH.—About five miles south of Torrington are two hamlets, North and South Harepath, and twelve and a half west of Exeter is another Harepath. Do these denote the former existence of a West Saxon frontier road running through these points? E. L. HERAPATH.

Bude.

QUOTATIONS.—Can any reader kindly tell me where the following quotations are to be found?—

God give us peace! not such as lulls to sleep,
But sword on thigh, and brow with purpose bent.
Enough if something from our hands have power
To live, and act, and serve the future hour.
And better death than we from high to low
Should dwindle and decline from strong to weak.

THOMAS A. CURTIS.

PENN'S 'FRUITS OF SOLITUDE.'—In 'Some Fruits of Solitude,' by William Penn, with an introduction by Edmund Gosse (1903), p. 162, one reads: "When the poor *Indians* hear us call any of our Family by the Name of *Servants*, they cry out, *What, call Brethren Servants!* We call our *Dogs* *Servants*, but never *Men*." What authority was there for penning these words?

P. 115. Is not "betrays" a misprint of *betray*?

Ibidem Penn wrote, "Excellent Qualities for *Lapland*, where, they say, *Witches*, though not many *Conjurors*, dwell." Who had said this of *Lapland*?

P. 56. "To shoot well *Flying* is well; but to *chose* it, has more of *Vanity* than Judgment." What does *chose* mean here? I have

sought it in vain in Wright and Murray, and in doing so remarked that the word *chouse* or *chouse*=deception, fraud, is not recorded by the former as used in any English dialect. It is, however, to be found in some slang dictionaries, and was in use at Temple Grove School, East Sheen, when I was a boy there in the years 1867-71, under Mr. Waterfield. EDWARD S. DODGSON.

[Does not Penn mean that it shows vanity to prefer (choose) to shoot at a bird when it is flying instead of when it is still?]

Replies.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW.

(9th S. xii. 341, 517; 10th S. i. 52, 91.)

WHETHER my view of the prefix in Tideswell be correct or not, it has elicited some valuable remarks on its derivation by PROF. SKEAT, in whose opinion it represents the name of an individual, as shown by its genitive termination in *s*. But while I fully acknowledge his great authority, there appears to be something wanting in our present amount of information on the following points before it can be wholly confirmed.

Our knowledge of the place-name is confined to the entry in the Domesday record, and probably in the Saxon period it would exhibit as much variation as in the instance of Bakewell. Thirkell low in Mr. Bateman's list apparently registers a family or tribal name, and yet it is not shown in the genitive. Again, none of the Derbyshire names of places ending in *-well* or in *-low* noted in Domesday Book contains the genitive *s*—among the latter *Baslow* cannot be cited as an exception, as it is simply a contraction of *Basse-lau*—nevertheless family names are probably contained in some of them. On the other hand, *Browns low*, regarded by MR. ADDY as an evidence of a personal name, is recorded by Mr. Bateman, in the examination of that tumulus, as *Brown low* ('Ten Years' Diggings,' 245), and the latter form seems to be corroborated by another example at Hartington. In one case the genitive sign is omitted, in the other it is added. An objection may be made to the latter owing to its recent date; but the principle of the accidental, &c., addition or the elimination of a letter is applicable to all periods. Hence the possibility of *Tide-well* having been the original designation—*tide* as the genitive of *tid*, an intermitting spring. It may be observed that A.-S. surnames are usually composed of two syllables. It is singular

that of 253 "lows" noted in Mr. Bateman's list only 25 contain the genitive sign.

Not unfrequently in the Peak it was customary to add to *-low* the full name of the adjoining place or village, as for example Chelmorton low. There may be cases where a long prefix was contracted, but I know of none at the present date. This is one reason for believing Tidslow to be a contraction of Tideswell low; and the fact of the latter term being employed by Rhodes serves to corroborate it ('Peak Scenery,' 1824, 72). In connexion with this view I have been informed by an old Derbyshire literary antiquary, who was well acquainted with the locality fifty years since, that the low was customarily termed "Tidsor topping" by the natives. In P. P. Burdett's map of the county, "made from an actual survey," and published by Pilkington in 1789, it is called "Tidslow top."

The doubt I expressed as to any "pre-historic" individual being recorded in Mr. Bateman's list of barrows is regarded by Mr. ADDY as incorrect, and he cites twenty examples from it, each (or nearly all) of which "contains a personal name." The derivations of nine of these, as well as of several others, are given by him in detail, and are demonstrated by him to belong to the A.-S. period. But the whole tenor of his remarks is beside the question at issue, as all his examples are of the historic, as distinguished from the "pre-historic," period, to which latter alone, as I distinctly stated, my remarks applied. This he must have overlooked, unless (which I can hardly suppose) he included the latter in the historic one.

That some occupants of the barrows enumerated by him bore the family or tribal name is likely enough, and future examination of the grave-mounds may corroborate it. This was satisfactorily proved in one instance, not mentioned by him. The "Brushfield barrow" opened by Mr. Bateman in 1850 contained a Saxon sword and other relics of the same age. As the place-name Brushfield is simply a contraction of Brihtricfeld, the interment was, in his opinion, that of a Brihtric, the owner of the local manor. Another example of the same family patronymic occurs in the case of Brixton, in Devonshire, the original one as noted in Domesday being Brictrichestone.

The following barrows examined by Mr. Bateman are comprised in MR. ADDY'S list—Browns (should be Brown) low, Ladmans low, Larks low, Taylors low, and probably Hawkes low—and were found to be of the Neolithic

age; while the contents of three at Kenslow belonged respectively to the stone, bronze, and iron periods. Is it possible or probable that any of these embodies the name of an individual?

That the suffix *-well* denotes a spring of water, and does not represent, in MR. ADDY'S opinion, "a field or paddock," is clearly shown by PROF. SKEAT to be erroneous.

The earliest notice of Tideswell yet found is recorded in the 'Survey of Devon' by Tristram Risdon (1580-1640), who collected materials for his work between the years 1605 and 1630 (not published till 1714). It is described in his account of a sub-manor in the parish of East Budleigh in that county in these words:—

"Tidwell.....Here is a Pond or Pool maintained by Springs, which continually welm and boil up, not unlike that wonderful Well in Darbyshire which ebeth and floweth by just Tides, and hath given Name to Tideswell, a Market Town of no mean Account."—II. 83-4.

Defoe's 'Tour through Great Britain,' 3 vols., was issued in the years 1724-6, the later editions being edited by S. Richardson, a Derbyshire man, and the well-known author of 'Pamela,' &c. The following quotation is taken from the 1748 edition:—

"At Tidwell, *alias* Tideswell [Devonshire], is a pond or pool, which boils up like that of the same name at Weeden in Derbyshire."—I. 366.

It is to be regretted that MR. ADDY did not examine other authorities than Davies, otherwise he would scarcely have committed the grievous error of asserting, "The story about the tides of an ebbing well appears to have been invented by Charles Cotton." The extract from Risdon's work shows "the story" to have been well known long before Cotton was born. Again, Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), who published his 'De Mirabilibus Pecci,' in Latin, in 1636, of which an English translation was issued in 1678, employs the term "the ebbing and flowing well" (p. 56) three years prior to the appearance of Cotton's volume.

'The Wonders of the Peake,' by Charles Cotton (1630-87), issued in 1681, contains a similar account of the well of the "tides" to that of Hobbes.

It is here necessary to mention that writers allude to two intermitting springs separated some miles from each other, one at Barmoor Clough and the other at Tideswell. Notices of each are quoted by MR. ADDY from the work of Davies, and he then adds, "Barmoor Clough is six miles from Tideswell," implying (as far as I can understand him) that the same well is referred to under the two titles. But

he is evidently unaware that both Hobbes and Cotton refer to the one at Barmoor Clough alone, as the context in each work shows. Now the latter terms the spring "Weeding-wall, or Tydes-wall," *i.e.*, the well of the tides. Does not this point out the probability of Tideswell having a similar origin?

The following lines are taken from 'A Ballad of Darbyshire,' by Sir Aston Cokain, printed in 1658:—

Here also is a Well
Whose Waters do excell
All waters thereabout;
Both being in and out
Ebbing and flowing (281-2),

and accepted by Leyland in his 'Peak of Derbyshire' (1891), 246, as relating to Tideswell.

It is singular that in Cox's 'Magna Britannia' (1720), i. 439, and also in 'A Journey through England,' by John Macky (1724), ii. 192, the account of the spring is a transcript from Cotton's work, in which "Near Tide's-Wall" replaces the words in the original.

The *Philosophical Transactions* of 1729 contains a paper by J. Martyn, relating 'An Account...a Journey to the Peak of Derbyshire,' in which, when describing the wonders, he says (p. 25):—

"An ebbing and flowing well is far from being regular as some have pretended. It is very seldom seen by the Neighbours themselves; and, for my part, I waited good while to no purpose."

B. Martin, in 'The Natural History of England' (1759), remarks:—

"What renders this place [Tideswell] most remarkable, and from whence it takes its name, is a Spring or Well that ebbs and flows," &c.—II. 234.

The following paragraph is transcribed from Defoe's 'Tour':—

"This Spring lies near the little Market-town of Tideswell, wherein are a very good church, and a Free-school."—Ed. 1748, iii. 90.

Pilkington's 'View of Derbyshire,' published in 1789 in 2 vols., contains the most trustworthy report of both wells, which were visited by the author. Of the one at Barmoor Clough he records that in dry weather "it has sometimes ceased to flow" for three weeks or a month. "At the time I saw it, which was in a wet season, the interval betwixt ebbing and flowing was about five minutes." Of the one at Tideswell he states:

"Upon inquiry I found that it is now very imperfectly remembered by any person; but I was informed that the well, which is now closed up, might be easily restored to its ancient state."—I. 250-3.

He quotes the remarks made by J. Martyn in 1729 as applicable to the latter, and not to that at Barmoor Clough. In all these respects he is followed in Lysons's 'Derbyshire' (1817), xcii. Davies ('Derbyshire,' 1811) probably never visited either place, and his recorded dimensions of the pool at the latter differ much from those of other writers. One of the latest authors (E. Rhodes) who visited the locality affirms:—

"The spot where the well once was is still pointed out.....but it is now choked up, and its ebbings and flowings have long since terminated."—'Peak Scenery' (1824), p. 74.

I have examined and quoted from every authority on the subject to which I have had access, and am led to the conclusion that there are records of intermitting springs at two places in Derbyshire—one at Barmoor Clough, still in existence, but in a state of decadence (similar to St. Keyne's Well in Cornwall); the other at Tideswell, which for more than a century has ceased to flow.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

EARL OF EGREMONT (10th S. i. 148).—Any old peerage would have proved to ARCHÆOLOGIST the relationship between the third and fourth Earls of Egremont. It would indeed have been "unaccountable" if the third earl's "entailed estates" had devolved on his illegitimate sons; but nothing of the kind occurred. Like many others before and since, the third Earl of Egremont disposed by will of whatever property he had the power of disposition over. Such estates as were entailed followed the entail—a not unusual occurrence.

As practically every memoir-writer from about 1770 to 1837 refers to the Lord Egremont in question, from Horace Walpole down to Creevey, and Petworth during his reign was one of the best-known great houses in England, ARCHÆOLOGIST can hardly be termed correct in assuming that very little is known about him. I think Charles Greville mentions the story of the alleged paternity of Lord Melbourne. The latter called the story in question "a lie," but the old proverb of a "wise child," &c., gives later generations, if they choose to think otherwise, an option.

The descent of the present noble owner of Petworth from Lord Egremont makes the whole subject not altogether suitable for discussion in the press. H.

Has ARCHÆOLOGIST consulted the 'D.N.B.'? There is a long and interesting article upon Sir George O'Brien Wyndham, third Earl of

Egremont, with various references appended thereto, in vol. lxi. pp. 244-6.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[Reply also from DR. FORSHAW.]

GLOWWORM OR FIREFLY (10th S. i. 47, 112, 156).—In the song quoted from the opera of 'Guy Mannering' it is not the "firefly," but the *wildfire*—i.e., Will-o'-the-wisp or Jack-o'-lantern—that dances on (not "glances from") the fen. Indeed, the lines as given are full of misquotations. In every copy I have seen of this glee the words are as follows:—

The chough and crow to roost *are* gone,
The owl sits on the tree;
The *hushed* wind *wails* with feeble moan,
Like infant Charity.
The *wildfire* dances on the fen,
The red star sheds its ray:
Uprouse ye then, my merry, merry men,
It is our opening day.

I shall be much obliged to any correspondent who will tell me what is meant by the allusion to "infant Charity" in the fourth line.

C. S. JERRAM.

Oxford.

In 'The Garden,' by Darwin (quoted in Miss Edgeworth's 'Frank'), is an address to various insects, ending,

Descend, ye spiders, on your lengthening threads;
Glitter, ye glowworms, on your mossy beds.

A friend well acquainted with Browning's poems gave me at once several quotations:—
But the firefly and hedge-shrew and lob-worm, I

pray,
How fare they? 'Pippa Passes.'

The fireflies from the roof above,
Bright creeping through the moss they love.
'The Italian in England.'

Glowworm I prove thee,
Star that now sparklest!
'Pisgah Sights,' ii.

Not a twinkle from the fly,
Not a glimmer from the worm.

When the firefly hides its spot.
'A Serenade at the Villa.'

My star, God's glowworm.
'Popularity.'
M. E. F.

To the list already given may be added 'Ode to the Glowworm,' by Dr. Wolcot, and 'The Mower to the Glowworm,' by Andrew Marvell.

ADRIAN WHEELER.

[The version sent by MR. JERRAM corresponds with that we have always known. The lines given by our earlier contributor bristle with errors.]

'MERRY THOUGHTS IN A SAD PLACE' (10th S. i. 141).—It may be noted that the stanzas given at the above reference are to be found in that well-known anthology the 'Lyra

Elegantiarum.' They are there assigned to Arthur, Lord Capel, but a note at the end of the volume states that they have also been attributed to Sir Roger Lestrangle. The version printed in 'N. & Q.' has one stanza more (the ninth) than the version in the 'Lyra Elegantiarum,' and there are a number of verbal differences between the two versions.

J. R. F. G.

"MY LORD THE SUN" (10th S. i. 126).—I think the reference for which MR. CRABBE inquires is to one of my stories of the Abruzzi which appeared in the *Butterfly* for August, 1899.

FREDERICK BARON CORVO.

FELLOWS OF THE CLOVER LEAF (10th S. i. 7).—In the January number of the *Antiquary* Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., describing 'Two Suits of Armour in the Historical Museum at Berne,' observes:—

"One harness, made probably about 1460-70, is severely plain, without any ridgings, flutings, or escalloped edgings, excepting on the tuiles. The helm bears the mark of the Treytz family of armour-smiths of Mühlau, near Innsbrück, a *clover leaf*, while on the breastplate is inscribed the monogram attributed to the Milan armour-smith Tomaso da Messaglia."

E. L.-W.

'THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY' (10th S. i. 146).—It is unscientific and unmethodical to give to a book any other name than that which appears on its title-page. Therefore, in spite of various suggestions, Dr. Murray's great work remains, what it calls itself, the 'N.E.D.' "New," says Mr. THOMAS, "has long since become an anachronism." I hope not. I venture to believe that the 'N.E.D.' is not only *novus*, but will be *novissimus*.

W. C. B.

FICTITIOUS LATIN PLURALS (9th S. xii. 345, 518; 10th S. i. 54).—Can any of your readers say whether *adlati*—several times seen in the *Spectator* of recent years as plural of a supposed *adlatus*—is not fictitious? *Ad latus*, as two words, is quite possible; but I do not believe that there is, either in classical or mediæval Latin, such a word as *adlatus*, in the sense of "intimate counsellor" or "second in command," in which sense I have seen *adlati* printed as above. I believe that *ad latus* is or was a military title in Austria; but has it ever been used as one word, *adlatus*?

An amusing fictitious plural is *octopi* as plural of *octopus*, seen in the *Daily Telegraph*.

COLL.

"KING OF PATERDALE" (10th S. i. 149).—In A. G. Bradley's 'Highways and Byways in the Lake District,' p. 63, there is given a quotation from the obituary column of the

Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1793, by which it appears that John Mounsey, Esq., who had then just died, was commonly called King of Patterdale, the owners of Patterdale Hall, in the parish of Barton, co. Westmoreland, having been honoured with this appellation from time immemorial. C. E. LEEDS.

62, Clyde Road, Addiscombe.

This appears to have been a local hereditary title, two bearers of which are mentioned—one in Newte's 'Tour of England and Scotland performed in 1785,' and the other in Kett's 'Tour of the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland in August, 1798.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In answer to the query of my friend the REV. J. B. MCGOVERN, I will quote an extract from vol. xv. part ii. of the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 1814, p. 114:—

"Patterdale Hall has for many generations been the residence of the ancestors of John Mounsey, Esq., its present owner, 'whose forefathers, from time immemorial, have been called *Kings of Patterdale*, living, as it were, in another world, and having no one near them greater than themselves." The lines in inverted commas are evidently a quotation, but the authority is not named. The mausion, says the editor, has lately been rebuilt.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

[M. N. says that a Mounsey gained the title by defeating Scotch raiders at Stybarrow Crag.]

FOOTBALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY (10th S. i. 127).—The glories of Easter football play at Workington have passed away, partly in consequence of the occupation of a portion of the playing ground by railways and works, and not less because of a change of feeling. See further 'Bygone Cumberland and Westmoreland,' by Daniel Scott, 1899, p. 200.

"As to the manner and circumstances of the game as it was played in its heyday, Easter Tuesday was the great day amongst the sailors and colliers of Workington, who met in an extra-parochial place comprising about a hundred acres, called the Cloffocks, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of keeping up the old custom peculiar to the place, which had existed time out of mind, inducing hundreds to come from a distance to witness it. The mode of procedure was as follows: The centre of the Cloffocks being determined as near as could be done, the sailors took the lower part to the end of the Merchants' Quay; whilst the colliers took the higher part of the said Cloffocks to Workington Hall Park. The ball was then thrown off, when the sailors endeavoured to force it down by kicking and bearing and throwing it towards the Merchants' Quay; whilst the colliers strove to prevent them and endeavoured to force it up bank towards Workington Hall. Every exertion was made on both sides; they hauled and pulled one another about like demented men, in

many instances tearing each other's clothes to pieces, each party cheering as the ball went up or down. After playing for two or three hours.....the successful party was treated with a sum of money, which was spent in drink, and eventually they finished up with a fight or two, as all disagreements during the past year were put off until this night to settle, and the town was almost in a state of siege, as the lower class thought whatever wrong they did on that day the law could not lay hold of them."—Wm. Whellan's 'History and Topography of Cumberland and Westmoreland,' 1860, p. 479.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Full reports of the scene at Workington on Shrove Tuesday appear in the *Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore and Legend* for 1889 and 1890, copies of which I possess. I shall be pleased to furnish your correspondent with any details.

Many articles on football in general, and in various quarters, have appeared in 'N. & Q.,' but none with reference to the proceedings at Workington.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

SLEEPING KING ARTHUR (9th S. xii. 502; 10th S. i. 77).—This legend, or one similar to it in the main features, has often done duty. Let me mention one version of it at Richmond Castle, Yorkshire, quoted from Murray's 'Handbook for Yorkshire':—

"A piece of 'folk-lore' which has been localized in various places—among others under the triple height of Eildon and at Freeburgh Hill in Cleveland, see Route 15—has found a home at Richmond Castle. Arthur and his knights are said to lie under the 'roots' of the great tower, spellbound in mysterious sleep. A certain Potter Thompson was once led into the vault, where he saw the king and his knights, and on a great table a horn and sword. He began to draw the sword, but as the sleepers stirred he was frightened and dropped it, when a voice exclaimed—

Potter, Potter Thompson,
If thou hadst either drawn
The sword, or blown the horn,
Thou'd been the luckiest man
That ever yet was born."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

This story and the verses quoted resemble the Border legend of Canobie Dick the horse-couper and Thomas the Rhymer, laird of Ercildoune, in Berwickshire, as narrated by Scott in Appendix I. to the general preface to the *Waverley Novels*:—

Woe to the coward, that ever he was born,
Who did not draw the sword before he blew the horn!

ADRIAN WHEELER.

"QUICE" (10th S. i. 126).—In Hampshire this, the local name for the wood-pigeon or ringdove, is pronounced "queesh," presum-

ably representing an Anglo-Saxon monosyllable, as "cushat" does A.-S. *cuscote*. Are the names onomatopoean, like the verb "to coo" ?

HERBERT MAXWELL.

This name for wood-pigeon was twenty or thirty years ago very well known in Worcestershire and Herefordshire. I have heard it pronounced "queece" by a Staffordshire man. The accepted spelling was "quest," and I believe the Quest Hill, at Malvern, takes its name from this word. I have made inquiries in Sussex, Kent, and Leicestershire, but the term seemed unknown there.

W. H. QUARRELL.

3, East India Avenue, E.C.

HONOUR OF TUTBURY (10th S. i. 127).—The reason for the superior jurisdiction of the Honour of Tutbury over the Hundred of Hemlingford is rendered obvious by a consideration of the meaning in this connexion of the word "honour." It is from the fountain of honour, *i.e.*, the Crown, that flow dignities or privileges and degrees of nobility, knighthood, &c., and an "honour" is a seignory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount, himself owing allegiance to the Crown. The King's steward of the honour of Tutbury formerly held an annual court for the royal forest or chase of Needwood, called the Woodmote Court, at which all the forest officers attended, and a jury of twenty-four men, who lived within the jurisdiction (*i.e.* of the honour, and not of the hundred), "presented and amerced all incroachments and offences in the forest and wood, and in vert and venison."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MILESTONES (10th S. i. 7, 132).—What evidence is there for the existence of Roman milestones before the time of Caius Gracchus, to whom Plutarch attributes them? Mommsen (iv. chap. ix.) so far agrees with Plutarch as to state that to C. Gracchus, "or at any rate to the allotment commission, the custom of erecting milestones appears to be traceable" (Dickson's trans., 1887, iii. 404). For the Miliarium Popilianum, which belongs to this epoch, see 'Corp. Inscr. Lat.,' i. 551.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BREAKING GLASS AT JEWISH WEDDINGS (9th S. xii. 46, 115, 214, 337, 435).—I may be permitted to state, under this heading, that in this province of Kii and the adjoining Idzumi people sometimes break a *suribachi* at their weddings, just after the bride and bridegroom have retired to their chamber from the hall where the banquet is held after that breaking. This *suribachi* is an earthenware of daily use,

in which an indispensable food substance called *miso*, prepared from beans, is softened with a peculiarly shaped pestle (*suri kogi*).* Its breaking in the ceremony is accompanied with loud outbursts of joy, "Broken, broken!" (*wareta, wareta!*) "in segno di averle levata la verginita." KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

"TRAVAILLER POUR LE ROI DE PRUSSE" (9th S. xi. 289, 392, 437, 496; xii. 34, 111, 270, 370, 455).—I think that Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON should have quoted a little more from Larousse, as otherwise, without referring to that useful work, any one might suppose that the origin put forward definitely settled the question, whereas, although Larousse gives it the preference, yet he begins by saying:—

"L'origine de ce proverbe est fort incertaine, bien que deux versions différentes la fassent également remonter à Frédéric II. Ce qui est certain, c'est qu'on n'en trouve pas de traces avant la seconde moitié du XVIII^e siècle."

He then gives a version similar to that I have already quoted, and adds the version quoted at 9th S. xii. 455. EDWARD LATHAM.

"COCKSHUT TIME" (10th S. i. 121).—Yarrell, over sixty years ago, in his 'British Birds,' gave what appears a satisfactory explanation of this word. Describing the habits of the woodcock, he says:—

"Towards night it sallies forth on silent wing, pursuing a well-known track through the cover to its feeding-ground. These tracks or open glades in woods are sometimes called cockshoots and cockroads, and it is in these places that nets called roadnets were formerly suspended for their capture, but the gun is now the more common means of obtaining them."

Yarrell was not only eminent as a naturalist, but was well known as a keen sportsman, hence I should say his account is valuable, and it agrees with PROF. SKEAT's.

G. T. SHERBORN.

Twickenham.

Amongst the many suggestions as to the origin of the word "cockshoot," there is one that has not been mentioned, and with much hesitation I venture to enter into the field of derivations. Many years ago, perhaps sixty, a field near the old grammar school of Congleton, in Cheshire, went by the name of the "Cockshoots," and was always popularly

* This pestle is often vulgarly adduced with phallic meaning in Japan; cf. "le bâton qui s'agit dans la baratte produit le beurre" under 'Bâton' in A. de Gubernatis's 'Mythologie des Plantes,' 1878, tom. i. p. 48.

† DR. KRUEGER will please note that it is not I, but Larousse, who calls it a proverb.

supposed to have been the place where in former years the boys used to throw at cocks tied to a stick. Certainly we retain the term "cockshy" at the present day.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

It may be noted that *shut* is dialectal (e.g. N. Linc.) for *shoot*. Again, the surname Cockshott seems more likely to be derived from a place-name than from anything else. There is a chapelry to Ellesmere named Cockshute, Cockshut, or Cockshott, probably from one of many *cockshoots*. J. T. F.

TORCH AND TAPER (10th S. i. 109).—In the excerpt given it will be observed that the torches were used in the funeral procession generally, "to burn about me on the day of my burying," while the wax tapers were burnt stationarily at the "month's mind." Before the Reformation the churchwardens provided wax torches—in fact, let them out, and charged according to consumption; but in the instance cited by MR. HUSSEY fresh torches were evidently found, in accordance with the provisions of the will, "afterwards to remain to the church." Torch, taper, and candle appear to have differed chiefly in point of size and in the amount of wax used; but the foundation of a torch was, of course, of a different material from that of a taper. With Shakespeare "torch" is synonymous for "candle," for he makes Romeo say, I. iv.:

A torch for me: let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
I'll be a candle-holder, and look on.

Quarriers or quarions, occasionally called "morters" or "mortises," were also employed sometimes to serve the purpose of a taper. A quarion, says Bishop Percy, was a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre. Round lumps of the same are still used in the royal nursery under the name of "mortises" (see the 'Northumberland Household Book' and *Archæologia*, vol. iii. p. 156). By *candela*, says Fosbroke, was originally meant a torch, made by besmearing rope with pitch, wax, or tallow. At funerals the number of torches with which the deceased was honoured varied according to his rank or riches, and the torches were extinguished in the earth with which the body was covered. By the will of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, twenty-four torches, each of eight pounds in weight, were carried (Strutt's 'Manners and Customs,' vol. ii. p. 108). On the other hand, the tapers which were sometimes called *hearse-lights* were of smaller dimensions, and were not intended for the hand, but

were fixed on prickets. (See further 'Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times,' by John Nichols, 1797, p. 219, note.) At the "garnysshing of the herse" of the Lady Anne of Cleves the extraordinary display was made of 649 stationary lights, and in the procession "went poore men in blacke gownes with torches," and fifty "yeomen with theyre torchis on eche side" (? of the corpse). — 'Excerpta Historica,' 1831, p. 306.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I believe the torch is a light carried in the hand, formed of a combustible substance, such as hemp or flax, soaked in tar, tallow, or other fat, and is of necessity used in the open air. Shakespeare speaks of "a waxed torch."

A taper is a small wax candle, a long wick coated with waxy matter, and is generally used within doors. Even Shakespeare admits of a difference, for he says, "Get me a taper in my study, Lucius."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

EPITAPH AT DONCASTER (9th S. xii. 288, 413, 470).—I am grateful for the replies given by several correspondents, especially for the very full one by E. G. B. May I point out, however, that none of the replies answers my query as to what is the meaning of "who in this world did reign three score years and seven, and yet lived not one"?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The Doncaster epitaph is an adaptation of an earlier one, discussed (7th S. xii. 506; 8th S. i. 155, 503; ii. 74; v. 75, under the heading "Quod expendi habui."

Cokayne ('Complete Peerage,' iii. 104n.), speaking of Edward Courtenay, the twelfth or third Earl of Devon (*ob.* 1419), says:—

"His is said to have been the magnificent monument at Tiverton destroyed towards the close of the sixteenth century (mentioned by Risdon in his 'Survey,' 1605-1630), on which was the well-known curious inscription of

Hoe, hoe, who lies here?
'Tis I, the Erle of Devonshire,
With Kate my wife, to me full dere;
We lyved together 53 yeres, &c.

The wife Kate is, however, a mystery, and he certainly directs his burial to be at Ford Abbey, not at Tiverton."

Cokayne does not quote Risdon's inscription with absolute accuracy; but that is not of much consequence, for, as Risdon himself says, it had been destroyed about forty years before he wrote. Luckily, however, we are not dependent on him for our knowledge of it. Spenser's 'Shepherdes Calendar,' with notes by E. K. (probably Edward Kirke), first

appeared in 1579. Commenting on lines 69 and 70 of 'May,' E. K. says that they

"imitate the Epitaph of the ryotous King Sardanapalus, which he caused to be written on his tomb in Greeke: which verses be thus translated by Tullie:

Hæc habui quæ edi, quæque exaturata libido
Hausit, at illa manent multa ac præclara relicta."

Pausing there, I would remark that according to the authorities the inscription written by Sardanapalus was in Chaldaic. The Greek version was, according to Athenæus, xii. 39, written by Chærilus, who flourished four hundred years after the date attributed to Sardanapalus. According to Diodorus Siculus, ii. 23, the Greek version ran:—

Ταῦτ' ἔχω ὄσσο' ἔφαγον καὶ ἐφίβρισα καὶ μετ' ἔρωτος

Τέρπν' ἔπαθον, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια κείνα
λέλειπται.

E. K. also misquotes Cicero, who ('Tuscul,' v. c. 35) wrote:—

Hæc habeo quæ edi, quæque exaturata libido
Hausit, at illa jacent multa et præclara relicta.

After giving a bad translation of Cicero's lines, E. K. goes on:—

"Much like the Epitaph of a good old Earle of Devonshire, which though much more wisdom bewrayeth then Sardanapalus, yet hath a smacke of his sensuall delights and beastliness: the rimes be these:—

Ho, ho, who lies here?

I, the good Earle of Devonshire,
And Mauld my wife that was full deare.

We lived together LV yeare.

That we spent, we had:

That we gave, we have:

That we left, we lost."

We thus have a more authentic version of this epitaph than that given by Risdon. Kate disappears. Mauld is Maud, who is said to have been the daughter of Thomas, Lord Camoys. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

SON OF NAPOLEON I. (10th S. i. 107).—The following extract from 'Former Clock and Watch Makers and their Work,' by F. J. Britten (London, 1894), bears somewhat on this subject:—

"Theodore Gordon, Great James Street, Bedford Row; born at Barbadoes, apprenticed in Aberdeen; horizontal and duplex escapement maker, also assistant of B. L. Vulliamy, sometime editor of the *Horological Journal*; died 1870, aged 81."

Probably this may have been the individual referred to by your correspondent.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

RALEIGH'S HEAD (10th S. i. 49, 130).—The following statement on this subject is culled from 'Sir Walter Raleigh: the British

Dominion of the West,' by Major Martin A. S. Hume (Fisher Unwin, 1897), pp. 417-18:

"The day after his death Lady Raleigh wrote a sad little letter to her brother, asking him to allow her 'to berri the worthi boddi of my nobell hosbau, Sur Walter Raleigh, in your cherche at Beddington. God hold me in my wites,' but for some reason, now unknown, the headless corpse was buried within the chancel of St. Margaret's, Westminster. What ultimately became of the head is uncertain; but it was long preserved by Lady Raleigh, and on her death by her son Carew, in whose grave at West Horsley, in Surrey, it is believed it was interred."

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

[It was pointed out, *ante*, p. 130, that Carew Raleigh was buried in Westminster Abbey, not at West Horsley.]

"COUP DE JARNAC" (10th S. i. 6, 75).—Anquetil, in his 'Histoire de France,' has the following:—

"A la mort de François I^{er}, la Châtaigneraie renouvela son accusation. Jarnac y répondit en demandant le duel judiciaire. Henri l'accorda, et voulut en être témoin avec une partie de la cour. Il inclinait pour la Châtaigneraie, son favori, qui était fort robuste, et qui passait pour un des hommes les plus habiles en escrime: mais Jarnac fut plus adroit. Couvrant sa tête de son bouclier, et se glissant sous le bras de son adversaire, il lui déchargea deux coups d'estramacon sur le jarret gauche, qui était tendu et découvert pour la facilité des mouvements. La Châtaigneraie tomba au grand étonnement de tout le monde. La surprise fut telle que le souvenir de ce fait d'armes s'est conservé et qu'on nomme encore *coup de Jarnac* toute attaque sourde et imprévue."

E. YARDLEY.

I may refer any readers who are interested in the famous combat giving rise to this proverbial phrase to an article entitled 'Wager of Battle,' by M. S. Gilpatric, which appeared in the *Law Times* of 16 August, 1902 (pp. 360-3), and contains a very full account of the circumstances.

EDWARD LATHAM.

HUNDRED COURTS (10th S. i. 127).—Hundred Courts have not been abolished in so many words, except that form of them known as the Sheriff's Tourn, which was abolished by 50 & 51 Vict., c. 55, sect. 18(4). Such Hundred Courts as are Courts of Record still exist. An example is the Salford Hundred Court. Other Hundred Courts were virtually abolished by 30 & 31 Vict., c. 142, sect. 28, which provides that no action which can be brought in a County Court shall be brought in a Hundred Court not being a Court of Record. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Whether it is still the case I cannot say, but until as late as 1838 the only Hundred Court of which the constitution was still pre-

served was that of Middlesex, for the County Courts of that county are, by the Act which extends the jurisdiction of the Middlesex County Court to execution against the person, distributed according to hundreds, the deputies sitting in courts appointed for such hundred. As to the duties of a hundred, it was liable for damage occasioned to property by riotous or tumultuous assemblies of the people by action, the process in which is served upon the high constable; if the plaintiff recovers damages, the sheriff, on receipt of the writ of execution, makes out a warrant to the treasurer of the county, directing him to pay the amount; and he also reimburses the high constable for his expenses. See Tomlins's 'Law Dict.,' 1838, v. 'Hundred.' J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CHAUCERIANA (10th S. i. 121, 174).—Please let me add that the reference to Dante, 'Inf.' v. 120, as being a possible source for Chaucer's line as to how "Pite renneth sone in gentil herte," was kindly communicated to me by Mr. W. F. Smith, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who is well known as an authority on Rabelais.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

GUIDE TO MANOR ROLLS (10th S. i. 169).—Having obtained transcripts of Elizabethan Manor Rolls of Ottery St. Mary, I found myself in the same difficulty as that mentioned by YGREC. Vinogradoff's 'Villainage in England' throws some light on the subject. A comparison of other rolls is a great help. Perhaps YGREC would like to arrange to see my transcripts. I should be glad to hear from him on the subject.

(Mrs.) ROSE-TROUP.

Ottery St. Mary.

A. C. SWINBURNE (10th S. i. 49).—The quotation is the first stanza of the poem 'A Word for the Country' in 'A Midsummer Holiday,' published by Chatto & Windus, 1884.

H. K. ST. J. S.

COURT POSTS UNDER STUART KINGS (10th S. i. 107, 173).—I am much obliged to Mr. MACMICHAEL for information respecting above. Can he or any other reader inform me what rank of life the holders of these posts would occupy?

SUSSEX.

BOOK COLLECTORS (10th S. i. 148).—F. O. Beggi had a non-armorial book-plate containing his monogram, but otherwise anonymous. Upon the back of one copy I have seen was written "Dr. Beggi." I imagine that he flourished in the first half of last century, and it may afford your correspondent a clue

to note that the 'Medical Directory' for 1848 states that Francesco Crazio Beggi, M.D., Modena, 1830, Assist.-Surg. Apoth. "at the late St. John's Hosp.," was then residing at 2, Marylebone Street, Piccadilly. Before the next issue of the 'Directory' he had "gone away and left no address."

GEO. C. PEACHEY.

Brightwalton, Wantage.

RECORDS OF MONASTERY OF MOUNT GRACE LE EBOR' (10th S. i. 149).—See 8th S. ix. 22, 133, and Lawton's 'Religious Houses of Yorkshire,' 1853, pp. 68, 69, and references there.

W. C. B.

May I refer COL. SURTEES to Speed and Dugdale and similar works, also to Graves's 'History of Cleveland'? COL. SURTEES seems to doubt that these ruins were formerly a Carthusian priory, but history tells us that the site was chosen as having "been particularly adapted to the rigid order of the Carthusians." The yearly revenue of the priory at the time of the Dissolution was 382*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* according to Speed, and 323*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* as reported by Dugdale. It was founded by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey, in the time of Richard II.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.
Baltimore House, Bradford.

WILLIAM HARTLEY (10th S. i. 87, 156).—MISTLETOE is mistaken in his belief (*ante*, p. 156) that the late vicar of Exton-cum-Horn was the son of Dr. Hartley. The Rev. Salter St. George John Hartley was, according to the Harrow School Register, son of Lieut.-Col. J. Hartley, the Old Downs, Hartley, Dartford, Kent. We were contemporaries at the school and at Oxford, where he was a Scholar of St. John's College.

A. R. BAYLEY.

FOSCARINUS (10th S. i. 127).—It is possible Foscarius Turtliffe was named after either Michele Foscari, Venetian historian, b. 1632, d. 1692, or Marco Foscari, b. 1696, Doge 1762, d. 1763.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation. By Richard Hakluyt. Vols. III. and IV. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

Two further volumes have appeared from the Glasgow University Press of the beautiful and profoundly interesting reprint of Hakluyt. This spirited and, in a sense, national undertaking is fairly launched, and the successful completion of its voyage will be a matter of interest to others.

beside literary men and antiquaries. The contents of the two volumes now issued are remarkably diversified. Vol. iii. deals largely with our embassies to Muscovy, the reception accorded to our ambassadors, and the concessions made to our merchants. In an appendix is furnished 'The Ambassage of Sir Hierome Bowes to the Emperor of Moscovie,' containing a full account of the "stout" and heroic discharge of his duties in a Court where, as representative of his queen, Bowes wore his hat in the royal presence, even though the hat of the French ambassador had been nailed to his head for a like offence. Bowes asserted that he represented no cowardly King of France, but the invincible Queen of England, who did not veil her bonnet nor bare her head to any prince living. His plucky behaviour recommended him to his barbarous host, and his name, celebrated in England by Milton and by Pepys, was also long held in honour in Russia. Ambassadors at that time had something to do besides "lie abroad for the commonwealth," as says Sir Henry Wotton. Only less interesting are the early ambassages of Thomas Randolph and others. Concerning the Muscovites generally many quaint utterances are given. "Their diet is rather much then curious," an utterance which somehow reminds us of Dickens's often-quoted phrase "extensive and peculiar." An account of the Turkish or Russian bath is given when, under date 1588, we read how the Russians "sometimes (to season their bodies) come out of their bathstoves all on a froth, and fuming as hoat almost as a pigge at a spit, and presently to leape into the river starke naked or to powre cold water all over their bodies, and that in the coldest of all the winter time." In the midst of these prosaic descriptions and State documents, English and foreign, it is curious to come upon the rimed messages of George Turberville, the poet, also an ambassador to Russia, describing to his "Dancie dear" (his special friend Master Edward Dancie) how the Russes are

A people passing rude, to vices vile inclinde,
 Folke fit to be of Bacchus' traine so quaffing is
 their kinde.
 Drinke is their whole desire, the pot is all their
 pride,
 The sobrest head doth once a day stand needfull of
 a guide.

In the account of the earliest travels into Persia are many edifying passages describing "the tree which beareth Bombasin cotton, or Gossampine," how "Christians become Busormen" or Mohammedan converts, &c.

The most notable portion of vol. iv. consists of the immortal description of 'The Vanquishing of the Spanish Armada, Anno 1588,' and that of 'The Honourable Voyage to Cadiz, Anno 1596.' After these things—at the outset of the second volume of the folio edition, vol. iv. p. 269 of the present reprint—comes a series of early voyages, some of them more or less apocryphal, beginning before the incarnation of Christ. Many of these are brief records derived from Matthew Paris, Hollinshed, Camden, &c., the Latin text and a translation being both given. The voyage of King Richard I. into Asia is taken from Foxe's book of 'Acts and Monuments.' Very briefly treated are the victories of Sir John Hawkwood and the travels to Jerusalem, 1399, of Thomas, Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, banished by Richard II.

Admirably executed illustrations constitute still a delightful feature. The frontispiece to vol. iii. is a portrait of Sir Jerome Bowes, looking very gallant in his ambassadorial dress, from the picture at Charlton Park. A portrait of Abd' Ullah Khan is from a MS. in the British Museum. Others follow of Abraham Ortelius, from his 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,' and of Gerardus Mercator and Jodocus Hondius, from the first English edition of Mercator's 'Atlas.' Burrough's 'Chart of the Northern Ocean' is of singular interest. A curious picture of a Russian Lodia, or small coaster, a plan of Moscow, 1571, and a map of Russia, 1571, are also provided. William Cecil, Lord Burghley, is the frontispiece to vol. iv., and is succeeded by Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Sir Horatio Pallavicini, the Earl of Essex, and Sir Robert Southwell. There are also designs of the Ark Royal, and many admirably helpful designs of sea fights.

A Brief History of Old English Porcelain and its Manufactories. By M. L. Solon. (Bemrose & Sons.)

THIS splendid and admirably illustrated volume is a boon to the collector and the connoisseur. With praiseworthy modesty, the author, to whom is already owing 'The Art of the Old English Potter,' affirms that he claims to have contributed no fresh materials to what has been gathered by his predecessors. All that he prides himself on having done is to have banished from his work all that is inaccurate and most that is superfluous. That a fair number of works on the subject are in existence is proven by the bibliography of British books which he adds at the close of his volume. He may, however, at least be credited with supplying in a compact and convenient form a history of the great manufactories of English porcelain, together with marvellously executed reproductions in black or in colour of some of their most characteristic products. Before all things Mr. Solon is an enthusiast. In his opening page he speaks of Oriental porcelain, with its substance "as white and pure as the petals of a lily"; its texture "as dense and translucent as that of the onyx, and as soft [qy. smooth?] to the touch as the nacreous lining of a shell"; and the colours with which it is enamelled rivaling "in brilliancy those that glitter on the wing of a gorgeous butterfly." With the attempts in England to produce a translucent ware his book is concerned. The first recorded effort of the kind dates from 1671, when John Dwight made experiments in that direction in Fulham. It is not, however, till 1745 that the author finds the china works at Bow and Chelsea in working order, to be followed, a few years later, by those at Derby and Worcester. The first attempts to obtain soft china by a mixture of chemical substances fused into what is called a "frit" were speedily successful. For the account of these processes, and of the *porcelaine tendre* of Vincennes and Saint-Cloud, the reader must consult the book. Between 1745 and 1820 a score different manufactories are described. That slight recognition—or, rather, entire neglect—is accorded English pottery by foreign historians and connoisseurs is attributed in part to the fact that writers on the subject borrow, misunderstand, and misquote from the somewhat antiquated 'Collection towards a History of Pottery and Porcelain' of Marryat. To Thomas Frye, one of the managers of the works at Bow,

was granted the first patent relating to the invention of English porcelain. On his tomb Frye is described as the inventor and first manufacturer of porcelain in England. In 1758 the manufacture seems to have been at its height, and by 1763 to have grievously declined. No other porcelain manufactory has been so productive as was Chelsea between 1750 and 1764. In the recent sale of Lord H. Thynne 3,255*l.* was paid for one pair of Chelsea vases, and 5,400*l.* for a set of four representing the seasons. We may not be tempted, however, by Mr. Solon's fascinating book to enter upon what might easily become a long history. Longton Hall, Derby, Swansea, Worcester, Coalport, Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool, Lowestoft, are a few among the seats of the craft which are described, and these are places in which all sign of the industry is now lost. Spode, Minton, Davenport, and Wedgwood are all duly noticed. The Rockingham works at Swinton, at which vases of exceptional size and gorgeous decoration were produced, come last. They were opened in 1820, and closed as a failure in 1842. Much that is narrated concerning designers, painters, &c., is infinitely sad, and the book, with all its splendid specimens of ware, inspires an occasional sigh. It is none the less a delightful possession and a work *de luxe*, to which it is difficult to accord full justice. It is, moreover, issued in a limited edition.

An Introduction to Breton Grammar. By J. Percy Treasure. (Carmarthen, Spurrell & Son.)

The author of this little volume reminds us that it is not yet quite a year ago that the French Minister of Spiritual Affairs issued an arbitrary and autocratic edict, which virtually deprived over one million Breton people of all effective religious instruction by insisting that it should only be given through the medium of French. To arrest this threatened extinction of an ancient tongue, near akin to the Cornish and Welsh, and to bespeak attention to it among Bretons generally, Mr. Treasure has compiled this grammar. He holds that the Breton speech bears almost as close a resemblance to the old Cornish as Portuguese does to Spanish, though it may be doubted whether a Cornishman could ever have held intelligible converse with a Breton. His work is concise, but probably sufficient for those who essay a general literary acquaintance with the language of "their Armorican relatives in Little Britain."

Gerrard Street and its Neighbourhood. By H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Illustrated. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

This interesting little pamphlet has been issued to commemorate the removal of its publishers to Gerrard Street, to the house where Dryden lived after his leaving Long Acre, and where he died on the 1st of May, 1700. The parish books of St. Anne's, Soho, show, under the heading of "Gerrard Street South," the amount paid by him for the poll tax in 1690 to be as follows:—

Mr. Draydon: his lady ...	...	...	£1 2
Jane Mason, servant maid ...	...	...	1
Mary Mason, servant maid ...	...	...	1

Dryden's house was No. 43, and Macclesfield House (Nos. 34 and 35) was immediately opposite Macclesfield Street. Lord Macclesfield died there on November 4th, 1701, when his son Lord Mohun went to reside there. The "wicked" Lord Lyttelton was one of its inhabitants, and, much later, Charles

Kemble. Mrs. Fanny Kemble refers to it in her 'Old Woman's Gossip' in the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1875. The house was destroyed by fire in 1888. No. 9, the "Turk's Head," gained fame as the home of the Literary Club founded by Johnson and Reynolds in 1764." Gibbon also stayed there, and one of the foremost of its members, Edmund Burke, lived at No. 37 during the time of the trial of Warren Hastings. It was on the table here that Burke's old friend Dr. Brocklesby left the letter of 2 July, 1788, requesting him to accept "an instant present of one thousand pounds which for years past by will I had destined, as a testimony of my regard, on my decease." At No. 36 "David Williams, the founder of the Royal Literary Club, died. This was originally the office of the Fund." The pamphlet contains a portrait of the poet Dryden's house as it was, also the present building, and a view of the district from Faithorne's plan of London, 1658, Gerrard Street and neighbourhood from Stow, and a plan of the district at the present time.

We cannot close this notice without congratulating Mr. Spencer C. Blackett, the managing director of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Tribner & Co., on having induced Mr. Wheatley to write this valuable contribution to the history of Soho. We heartily wish the firm many years of prosperity in its new home.

MR. GEORGE C. PEACHEY has issued through Messrs. Keliher & Co. a *Life of William Savory of Brightwalton*, with historical notes. It contains extracts from his commonplace books in 1778-9, and will be of high value to all interested in surgical and medical biography.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

A. M. BRYMER ("Who plucked this flower?").—Said at 6th S. xi. 399 to be on a gravestone in Lutterworth Churchyard. See also 7th S. i. 79; iii. 494.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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The **ATHENÆUM** for February 20 contains Articles on

OXFORD PAINTED AND DESCRIBED. The **POPIISH PLOT.** The **CUSTOMS AND ART OF BENIN.**
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.
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THE WRECK OF THE WAGER.

IN this month's number of the *Cornhill Magazine* is a paper on the 'Wreck of the Wager.' Byron's 'Narrative' has passed through many editions, and it is still one of the most popular of naval stories. The first edition was published in 1768. Probably Hamilton was then the only other surviving officer. Several editions give a memoir of Byron, but as no edition, so far as I am aware, gives a memoir of Cheap or Hamilton the following notes, which I made a few years ago, may be of interest to some readers of 'N. & Q.'

Although news from Patagonia travelled slowly in those days, it was not very long before the fate of the *Wager* was known in England. I found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under date September, 1742, mention of a letter from the lieutenant of the *Wager*, and, under date June, 1744, the following notice:—

"Admiralty Office, June 12. His Majesty's Consul-General at Lisbon has received a letter, dated the 14th Feb., 1743, from Captain David Cheap, late Commander of his Majesty's ship the *Wager*, cast away in the South Seas in May, 1741, advising of his being in good health at Santiago in Chili,

together with Lieut. Thomas Hamilton of Colonel Lowther's regiment of marines, and two midshipmen, one of whom is Mr. Biron, brother to Lord Biron: and that they met with very honourable treatment from the President of Chili."

In the same periodical, under date April, 1745, a letter from Don Manuel, Spanish officer in Pizarro's squadron, is given, in which he names Cheap, Hamilton, Byron, and Campbello, and tells of his offer of a gift of a large sum of money to them, and that they would only take 600 dollars, giving him a cheque for that amount. He had not wished any of it repaid. Under date March, 1746, I found the following announcement:—

"Monday, 24th.—Arrived at London Capt. Cheap, Commander of the *Wager* storeship lost in the South Sea. The captain with the Hon. Mr. Biron, and Mr. Hamilton, Lieutenant of Marines, were brought in a cartel ship from Brest," &c.

In the *Scots Magazine* is the following entry, under date 14 September, 1748:—

"At York, Capt. David Cheap, late Commander of the *Wager* storeship, which was lost in the South seas in the year 1741, to Mrs. Ann Clark, daughter to Mr. Hugh Clark, of Edinburgh, merchant, and widow of Major Robert Brown, of Fleming's foot, who died in January, 1746."

Cheap belonged to a Fifeshire family, the Cheaps of Rossie, and a brother of his was collector of customs at Prestonpans.

Lieut. Thomas Hamilton was son of James Hamilton, Esq., of Olivestob, an estate in Haddingtonshire. It was bought in 1733 by the celebrated Col. Gardiner, who changed its name to Bankton. Doddridge, in his 'Life of Gardiner,' writes of having received from him, before the end of 1743, "many letters dated from Bankton." The lands adjoined the field which became the battle-field of Prestonpans, where Gardiner was slain. Immediately on Hamilton's return to England he was promoted to the rank of captain in the army (8 May, 1746), and on 31 August, 1747, he was appointed to the 8th Dragoons. I have an 'Army List' of 1756, in which he is shown as senior captain in the regiment, and stationed at Gort in Ireland. He was promoted to major in the same regiment in 1760, and he retired in 1762. An old miniature of him, in his regimental uniform, is in the possession of J. G. Hamilton-Starke, Esq., of Troqueer Holm, N.B. The uniform of the 8th Dragoons was altered from scarlet to blue in 1777, when the regiment received the title of "The King's Royal Irish Regiment of Light Dragoons." Hamilton married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Urquhart, of Newhall. After his retirement he built a house near Musselburgh, which he called

Olivebank, and there he died on 30 July, 1773 (*Scots Magazine*). The site of the mansion is now occupied by a railway station. Carlyle mentions having met Hamilton, who, in the course of conversation, defended Cheap against some passages in Byron's 'Narrative,' which, he said, was in many things false or exaggerated ('Autobiography,' p. 193). W. S.

CLEMENT SMYTH.

MR. A. R. BAYLEY's useful list of early members of Oriel College, Oxford, at 9th S. xi. 283, includes a Clement Smyth who became M.A. in 1453. This graduate was not improbably identical with the Winchester scholar elected or admitted in 18 Hen. VI., who is mentioned in the College Register thus:—

"Clemens Smyth de Suthwerk in com. Surr. re. [*i.e.*, recessit] ad Collegium Oxon [*i.e.*, New College] anno domini mccccliiiij. [Marginal note:] Inform. Wynton. 12 [*i.e.*, 12th Head Master]."

After the usual two years of probation he was Fellow of New College, 1446-53 (Boase, 'Oxf. Univ. Register,' p. 19); recessit 1453, transferens se ad obsequium (New College Records). He was head master at Eton from about 1453 to 1457 or 1458, when he became a Fellow there (Maxwell Lyte's 'Eton College,' p. 66; Cust's 'Eton College,' pp. 20, 51). He held the head-mastership at Winchester for about two years, 1462-4* (Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' pp. 60, 76), and then was head master of Eton again until about 1469 (Maxwell Lyte and Cust, *loc. cit.*). He was canon and prebendary at Windsor 1467-9, as the dates are given in Le Neve's 'Fasti,' by Hardy, iii. 388; but it appears from the 'Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1467-77,' p. 236, that in February, 1470/1, he exchanged benefices with John Crecy, canon and prebendary of St. John in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Warwick. See also Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' i. 437, edition 1730. He probably died before 22 February, 1502 (? 1502/3), when William Clerk was admitted to the Warwick prebend, vacant through the last incumbent's death (Dugdale).

My reason for thinking that the Oxford graduate was the Wykehamist is that in March, 1453/4, the graduate received a dispensation, Mr. Chyld being allowed to read for him (Boase, p. 19), and this Chyld was probably William Chyld, Fellow of New

College, M.A. January, 1452/3 (Boase, p. 19; Kirby, p. 58). In Leach's 'Winchester College,' p. 200,* the scholar and subsequent head master at Winchester is identified with a Clement Smyth who was master of the scholars at Higham Ferrers College, Northants, in December, 1443; but the dates render it scarcely possible that the Higham Ferrers master was identical with the Winchester scholar. According to Bridges and Whalley's 'Northamptonshire,' i. 213, ii. 44, a "Mag. Clem. Smyth, A.M., Presbyter," was instituted rector of Wapenham on 16 May, 1453, and vacated the living in or before 1467; and a person of the same names and degree was instituted rector of Lodington on 20 May, 1486, and vacated the living in 1489. On the question whether this person was identical with the Higham Ferrers master or with the Eton and Winchester master, I should prefer not to hazard any guess. Can MR. BAYLEY, or any other reader, throw light on that question, or give information as to the career of the Clement Smyth who is said (Boase, 19) to have been Fellow of Oriel College in 1446? H. C.

TASSO AND MILTON.

READING through a translation of part of Tasso's 'La Gerusalemme Liberata' by my brother-in-law, Mr. C. W. Neville Rolfe, I find attached to it a comparison of some of the stanzas of the fourth canto with some passages in 'Paradise Lost' which may possibly interest readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"It would at once occur to any reader of the fourth canto of Tasso that in the description of the Council of Demons some parallels might be found in 'Paradise Lost.' Without in the least suggesting plagiarism in such a master as Milton, it is not saying too much to conclude that such a student of Italian as he was had at least read Tasso, and perhaps unconsciously here and there borrowed from him an idea. However that may be, these comparisons are always interesting, and each may judge for himself whether such likeness as exists sprang from the treatment of the subject by two master minds arguing from similar premisses, or whether it was due to one borrowing the idea from the other.

"I think few would deny that Milton's Satan is an archfiend more subtle and more finely conceived than the Pluto of Tasso. In common with Dante, Tasso portrayed the Author of Evil after the mediæval model of his day, and painted him in colours so revolting that every trace of his previous condition is lost."

* Perhaps these dates should be 1466-7. See 'Victoria History of Hants,' ii. 366; and Christopher Jonson's lines on 'Clemens Smithus' in Richard Willes's book of poems, which was referred to at 9th S. xi. 332.

* Where for "Chicheley's Register (11, 6) on 18 December, 1443," read "Stafford's Register (11, 6b) on 15 December, 1443," a correction which will appear in Mr. Leach's account of Higham Ferrers College in a forthcoming volume of the 'Victoria History of Northamptonshire.'

The translations of Tasso that follow are quite literal. I give them in preference to the original, as some of your readers may not be masters of the Italian language:—

What though the field be lost?

All is not lost: the unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield,
And what is else not to be overcome;
That glory never shall His wrath or might
Extort from me. 'Paradise Lost,' Book I.

'Twere idle to deny—worsted we failed;
Yet the grand thought lacked none of Virtue's
own.

Whate'er it was gave victory to His will,
Unconquered daring is our glory still.
'Ger. Lib.,' Canto IV.

"Is this the region, this the soil, the clime,"
Said then the lost Archangel, "this the seat
That we must change for heaven? this mournful
gloom
For that celestial light?"
'Paradise Lost,' Book I.

And we in lieu of day serene and pure,
Of golden sun, of treading starry ways,
Are here immured in this abyss obscure.
'Ger. Lib.,' Canto IV.

On the other side, Satan, alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremov'd:
His stature reached the sky.

'Paradise Lost,' Book IV.

His rough and weighty sceptre doth he swing;
The seas contain no loftier rock nor cliff,
Calpe nor Atlas higher raise their peaks.

'Ger. Lib.,' Canto IV.

To conclude with one or two minor instances, Milton puts these words into the mouth of the Almighty:—

Necessity and chance
Approach not me, and what I will is Fate.
'Paradise Lost,' Book VII.

Let what I will be Fate! (Sia destin ciò ch' io
voglio). 'Ger. Lib.,' Canto IV.

To spite us more,
Determined to advance into our room
A creature formed of earth, and him endow,
Exalted from so base original,
With heavenly spoils, our spoils.

'Paradise Lost,' Book IX.

Mankind he calls into Eternal Day,
Vile earth-born man made of still viler clay.

Conqueror triumphant, and in our despite
Displayed the spoils of Hell in Heaven's sight.
'Ger. Lib.,' Canto IV.

The above will appear to most readers fairly numerous instances of similarity when it is remembered that Tasso's description of Hell and his report of Pluto's speech are limited to some eighteen stanzas in the whole epic.

HOLCOMBE INGLEBY.

Heacham, Norfolk.

BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9th S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62,
162, 301, 362, 442; 10th S. i. 42, 163.)

THE first four of the following notes should strictly have been given before:—

Vol. i. p. 14, l. 5 and n. 1; 3, l. 10 and n. b, "turbine raptus ingenii—Scaliger." 'De Subtil.' Exercit. 324, "videris turbine raptus, atque tempestate ingenii tui."

P. 43, n. 3; 20, n. p, "Anaxagoras olim mens dictus ab antiquis." See the lines of Timon ap. Diog. Laert., ii. 3, 1. Traversarius's rendering as given by Cobet begins

Fertur Anaxagoras quondam, fortissimus heros,
Mens dictus.

P. 44, l. 11; 21, l. 6, "an enemy to all arts and sciences, as Athenæus." See xiii. 588a, where Epicurus, not Socrates, is described as ἐγκυκλίον παιδείας ἀμύητος ὢν, the "omnium disciplinarum ignarus" of Burton's marginal note.

P. 58, l. 30; 30, l. 4, "Flos hominum." Cf. J. C. Scaliger, 'Lacrymæ,' ix. 1, in 'Poemata' (1574), Pt. I. 540:—

Flos hominum, flos idem hominum, sobolesque
Deorum.

P. 85, l. 1; 45, l. 13, "his [Cardan's] *triumviri terrarum*.....are Ptolemæus, Plotinus, Hippocrates." 'De Subtil.,' xvi. 804, ed. Bas., 1582.

P. 85, l. 2; 45, l. 14, "Scaliger, exercitat. 224." Should be 324. For "Galen fimbriam Hippocratis" see 'Conf. Fab. Burd.,' p. 202, ed. 1612.

P. 85, l. 8; 45, l. 19, "Scaliger and Cardan admire Suisset the Calculator, qui pæne modum excessit humani ingenii." Scal., 'De Subtil.' Exercit. 324, "qui pæne modum excessit ingenii humani," and Cardan, 'De Subt.,' xvi. 802.

P. 85, n. 6; 45, n. f, "Actione ad Subtil. in Scal. fol. 1226." Cardan's "In Calumniam torem librorum de Subtilitate actio prima," p. 1015 *ad fin.* in 1582 ed. of his 'De Subt.'

P. 85, n. 13; 45, n. m, "Ps." Add xxxvi. 8.

P. 87, l. 1; 46, l. 25, "as you may read at large in Constantine's husbandry." See 'Geoponica,' x. 4, 4-9.

P. 87, l. 2; 46, l. 26, "That antipathy betwixt the vine and the cabbage, wine and oil." See 'Geopon.,' v. 11, 3; and xii. 17, 17-21.

P. 87, n. 1; 46, n. b, "See Lipsius, epist." Cent. I. ad Belgas, 44.

P. 87, l. 20 and n. 4; 43, n. c, "Cato—Lib. de rust." See Cato, 'De Agri Cultura,' i. 2, "vicini quo animo niteant, id animum advertito: in bona regione bene nitere oportebit."

P. 89, n. 2; 47, n. f, "Non viget respublica cujus caput infirmatur. Sarisburiensis, c. 22." Ch. xxii. of Book VI. of the 'Policraticus'; the heading of the chapter is "Quod sine prudentia & sollicitudine nullus magistratus subsistit incolumis, nec viget respublica cuius caput infirmatur."

P. 91, l. 10 and n. 5; 49, l. 9 and n. b, "Antigonus—Epist. ad Zen." See Diog. Laert., vii. 1, 8, and Hercher's 'Epistolog. Græc.', p. 107 (Paris, 1873).

P. 92, l. 24; 49, l. 47, "Rabulas forenses." Sidonius, Epist. iv. 3, *ad. fin.*

The title of Owen's epigram referred to at 9th S. xii. 303, col. 1, l. 9 from foot, should be 'In Quintum [not Quintam] et Quintinam.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, South Australia.

(To be continued.)

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNET CXLVI.—The following translation in Latin elegiacs, by a well-known expert in that form, has been sent to us:—

•O anima, incesti qui pulveris incola langues,
 cur habitum indigno sumis ab hoste tuum?
 cur intus constricta fame, tamen externa pinguis
 assidue, et lauta splendida veste nites?
 cur impendis opes tectis, quæ præbuit usu,—
 hospes eras tantum—sors habitanda brevi.
 prodiga tu nimum! tanti moliminis heres
 vermis:—an assumpto corpore finis erit?
 mancipium sine tabescat: sic vita redundet
 amplior et rerum copia major eræ.
 divine merces, dum frivola vendis, emanat;
 divino, pauper visa, fruare cibo.
 mors, cui præda homines, fiet tibi præda vicissim,
 et vita, extincta morte, perennis erit.

E. D. S.

"AS THE CROW FLIES."—Whether the crow always flies straight, or only does this when on the homeward way, I am not prepared to affirm; but it is of interest to note a clause in the will of the late Baron Stanley of Alderley (died 10 December, 1903), dated 4 August, 1896, which appears as follows in the *Illustrated London News* of 23 January, 1904: "He devises all the hereditaments within six miles as the crow flies of Alderley Park," &c. If the members of the family do not agree, there seems to be great probability of much work and legal argument as to whether the line is to be measured from the centre of the house, a chimney-top, or some other starting-point. HERBERT SOUTHAM.

LINCOLNSHIRE RIDDLE.—I have just received the following riddle. Miss Mabel Peacock suggests that an incident in the Civil War may have given rise to it. Robert Portington, a connexion of the Portingtons,

then of Sawcliffe, and a Royalist of note, was bitten by a monkey when crossing a ferry on the Ouse, and died from the wound. The riddle may have been localized at other ferries near Sawcliffe, where the Portingtons resided, and in the neighbourhood of which the monkey story would be well known. The riddle is this:—

As I was goin' ovver Butterweek* Ferry,
 I heard a thing cry "Chickamacherry,
 Wi' dorny 'an' s't an' dorny face,
 White cockade, an' silver lace.

J. T. F.

Durham.

SPENSER AND SHAKESPEARE.—Rosalind, Corin (=Colin), and William are personages in 'As You Like It,' Corin and William being shepherds. In Spenser's 'Shepherd's Calendar' I meet with Rosalind, Colin, and Willy; the men are shepherds. Here is the passage:—

But tell me, shepherds, should it not yshend
 Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
 Of Rosalind (who knows not Rosalind?)
 That Colin made? Ylke can I you rehearse.

T. C. BUTTON.

South Gosforth.

JACOBITE WINEGLASSES. (See 7th S. xi. 8.)—At Chastleton House, Oxfordshire, is preserved a set of Jacobite glass, consisting of two decanters and eleven wineglasses (the twelfth presumably having been broken). This was manufactured at Derby for a Jacobite club in Gloucestershire, of which Henry Jones of Chastleton (*ob.* 1761) was a leading member. On the decanters are a compass pointing to a star, a spray of roses, and the word "Fiat": the glasses have only roses. But two or three sets of this glass remain, the Chastleton set being the most perfect. See 'History and Description of Chastleton House,' by Mary Whitmore Jones (London, 1893).

H. A. EVANS.

Oxford.

"MORALE." (See *ante*, p. 93.)—PROF. STRONG cannot, I imagine, be serious when he says, "As a matter of fact, there is no such word [as *morale*] in French; but there is a word *le moral*, which means *morality*." As a fact, both nouns, *moral* (masc.) and *morale* (fem.), exist in French, as a reference to any ordinary French dictionary will show. What, I think, PROF. STRONG should have said is that *la morale* means morality (or morals), whereas in the sense required (namely, the moral *faculties*, as distinguished

* Sometimes "Burringham."

† Downy hands.

from the physical) the French *moral* should be used, if a French word must be used. *Moral* sometimes includes firmness or courage under trying circumstances, and it is in this sense that it would be used. I have very little doubt, however, that the Professor and I are at one in thinking that French words should not be pitchforked into English composition without very good reason.

EDWARD LATHAM.

La morale (morality) not only exists, but is in French, as in English, one of the most important of words. *Le moral* exists also, and this is how it is defined by Littré:—

“*Moral*, subs. masc. No. 5, le moral: l'ensemble de nos facultés morales. Le physique influe sur le moral, et le moral influe sur le physique. No. 6, fermé à supporter les périls, les fatigues, les difficultés. Exemples: son moral s'est relevé; remonter le moral d'une armée” (italics mine).

We see from the last example that to speak of the *moral* (not *morale*) of an army is perfectly good French; and the expression is in fact frequently used by Frenchmen. It therefore seems to me that to write it in italics in English books is absolutely correct.

M. HAULTMONT.

THACKERAY AND CATHERINE HAYES. (See *ante*, p. 64.)—“Catherine” was one of Thackeray’s earliest productions, and originally published in *Fraser’s Magazine* more than fifty years ago. It was accompanied by whole-page illustrations from the pencil of the author.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

ALDWYCH. (See *ante*, p. 138.)—Much written hereon is mere gossip and guesswork, against which are these facts.

1. Mr. Parton shows that Aldewych Cross stood at the Holborn end of Drury Lane, formerly the Via Regia or King’s Highway.

2. The “campo de Aldwych,” part of St. Giles’s Fields, belonged to Holborn Manor.

3. At Domesday the king held two cottages in Holborn. So Holborn appears to be all we have on record as to the earliest known status of the Aldwych, and that is far away from St. Clement Danes.

4. We have no valid record of any grant of land therein to Guthorm of East Anglia. At that time the Strand was an open shore, flooded at every tide, and fed by streams draining the higher ground of St. Giles’s Fields; one such was the Mill bourne, where Vikings might beach their galleys and live as Lithsmen or Lidwickers, rovers all. No doubt St. Clement was so named from Danes, but the higher ground was cultivated, and we have no record of any earlier village

there than the Holborn “cottages” of Domesday, with notes of a “vineyard.” Here would be the “village.”

5. In 1101 Queen Matilda founded the hospital of St. Giles without the bars of the old Temple, in the west suburb of London. The Temple was soon moved to Fleet Street, but conveyancers still kept up the old style of definition; so Bosham’s Inn and garden have been described as without the bar of the old Temple, in the street that leads to the hospital of St. Giles. There is an Aldwick, hundred and tything, Pagham, Sussex; and an Oldwick in Bucks; and it is plain that the “cottiers” of Domesday were not Danish rovers; and if they had any “village” of their own, it would not be “old” to the Saxon residents of London city.

A. HALL.

COBWEB PILLS.—The following is an extract from ‘Lives of Early Methodist Preachers’ (Horace Marshall & Son, 1903). It occurs on p. 270 in a brief summary of the life of John Pritchard, who was born in 1746 at Arthbury, co. Meath:—

“In August, 1781, I went to Taunton, and had for my fellow-traveller Mr. Boone. But we were both very ill of the ague. I used the cold bath, and took bark in abundance; I walked and rode; I tried electricity; but the most effectual remedy I could find was cobweb pills.”

C. T.

THORWALDSEN’S BUST OF BYRON. (See 6th S. vi. 342.)—On a recent visit to the Ambrosian Library at Milan I copied the inscription on the pedestal of Byron’s bust. It is strange that I omitted to quote it when I gave an account of Thorwaldsen’s work at the above reference:—

Byron Effigies

Quam

Thorwaldsen inventor Ronchettio

Sutori sui temporis primo

Clarioribus visis ac Proceribus jucundo

Hujus F Antonius sonantis eburis magister

Bibliothecæ Donavit.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

DICKENS AND SCRIPTURE.—As an addition to the list of adventitious phrases doing duty for Bible texts (“Cleanliness is next to godliness,” &c.), suffer me, in obedience to Capt. Cuttle’s precept, to call attention to the “Scriptural admonition,” in “the letter” (of Scripture), of “Know thyself,” in ‘Nicholas Nickleby,’ chap. xlv.

PHILIP NORTH.

MISPRINTS IN THOMS’S ‘STOW.’—In 1842 the late Mr. Thoms published an edition of John Stow’s ‘Survey of London.’ It contains two rather droll misprints. The king

granted certain premises to be held of the manor of East Greenwich, "by fealty in free forage" (p. 156a). Doubtless that is due to the faint printing of the original black-letter; the right word is *socage*. On p. 157b we read how the wives of the parish treated a murderer by casting "upon him so much filth and odour of the street"—where *ordure* is clearly intended.

W. C. B.

SPANISH PROVERB ON THE ORANGE.—A former owner of a volume now in my possession wrote on a blank leaf so far back as 27 March, 1850, the following lines, which deserve to be borne in mind by all who are fond of this delicious fruit:—

Naranja en la mañana es oro,
En el medio día es plata,
En la tarde es plomo,
Y en la noche te mata.

I subjoin a translation, which gives at least the sense:—

Gold is orange sucked at morn;
Silver 'tis at noon of day;
Lead, when evening hours return;
And at night it doth thee slay.

J. T. CURRY.

NEGROES AND THE LAW.—In his racy autobiographical sketch 'From Journalist to Judge' (p. 158), Judge Condé Williams remarks this peculiarity of negroes:—

"It is certain that the negro, here [Jamaica] as elsewhere, is greatly addicted to law; and the hold which Baptist ministers have obtained upon the country population is said to be largely owing to the fact that they explain regularly from the pulpit, and comment upon, every fresh insular legal enactment. One old negro, asked to explain his disapproval of a certain local minister, answered, 'Marsa, him preach only *gospel*, him no gib us de *lar*.' Cynical persons assured me that the district courts were really instituted after the Gordon riots of 1865 to *amuse* the black population, and give them something to occupy their minds."

These are not the characters of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' What would a Spurgeon say to such ministerial tactics or make of such hearers? I do not remember hearing of this peculiarity of negroes before.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Brixton Hill.

GHOSTS' MARKETS.—The so-called Ghosts' Market (Kwai-Shi) recorded in the following extract would seem to point to the ancient practice of the silent trade (see 9th S. xii. 280) in various parts of China:—

"The 'Record of Annual Seasons' (written in the fifth century?) mentions a ghosts' market taking place at the western gate of Mu-Pan Avenue, where in winter nights there used to be heard a ghost's cries proffering dried faggots for sale. This is an instance of a ghost making a sale. The 'Mis-

cellany from Pan-Yu' (about the thirteenth century?) speaks of the frequent occurrence of ghosts' markets on the coast of that district, where the parties meet at midnight and disperse at cock-crowing, and where many objects of curiosity were procurable by men. Also the god of Shi-Tuh Temple formerly did business with mankind. Should one throw a deed in a pond close to it, the amount desired to be borrowed would be floated up instantly. Not only money, but horses, cattle, and everything else were apt to be lent or borrowed in this way. Further, at the sepulchre of the reputed general Lien Pa (fl. third century B.C.) in Tiau-Chau the same thing occurred. These are instances of reciprocal trading carried on between man and ghost. And the Emperor Chi-Hwang of the Tsin dynasty (reigned 221-210 B.C.) instituted an underground market, in which living men were forbidden to impose on the dead; this is an instance of man selling to ghost."—Sie Chung-Chi, 'Wutsah-tsu,' 1610, Japanese edition, 1661, tom. iii. fol. 46-7.

Owing to the scarcity of books now about me, I am hindered from giving any details of this underground market for the present. If I remember aright, I read in the *Fûzoku Gwahô*, about 1893, that there still survives somewhere in the province of Hizen, Japan, a usage of wayfarers putting coins in, and taking fruits out of, a basket exposed on the roadside, seemingly ownerless. About ten minutes' walk from my present residence there exists the grave of a false saint where such a practice is daily followed in buying joss-sticks.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

IRISH HISTORICAL AND ARTISTIC RELICS.—I should be obliged if any of your readers could give me information as to the whereabouts of relics of distinguished Irishmen, as a collection of such relics is being formed for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

T. W. ROLLESTON.

Department of Agriculture for Ireland,
18, Nassau Street, Dublin.

MANITOBA.—How is this pronounced in Canada? Some of our gazetteers give it as Manitobá, others as Manitobâ. Englishmen generally call it Manitôba, but the correct local pronunciation may be Manitobâ, as that would agree very well with its derivation from the two Odjibwa words *manito*, spirit, and *ba*, shortened from *waba*, a strait. Lake Manitoba is so called, according to

Bishop Baraga, "on account of the strange things seen and heard in the strait which joins this lake with another one, in the old times."
JAMES PLATT, Jun.

RIDDLE.—Some years ago appeared the following lines :—

Men cannot live without my first,
By day and night 'tis used ;
My second is by all accused,
By day and night abused ;
My whole is never seen by day,
And never used at night ;
'Tis dear to friends when far away,
And hated when in sight.

I have written them as repeated to me by a blind lady, and shall be glad to know the answer.
A. A. L.

[This riddle has been variously attributed to Archbishop Whately, Praed, and Samuel Wilberforce, and *ignis fatuus*, *heartache*, and *income-tax* suggested as the answer. See 3rd S. viii. 316; 9th S. i. II, 157.]

THACKERAY QUERIES. (See 9th S. xii. 446.)
—I should like to know also who wrote 'Lines on the Death of Catherine (Hayes) Bushnell.' They were signed T. H., and appeared in the *St. James's Magazine*, September, 1861.

Who wrote the poem (twenty-three verses) 'William Makepeace Thackeray,' that appeared in *Good Words*, February, 1864?
CLIO.
Bolton.

TEMPLE COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.—Several Baptist ministers in England have received the honorary degree of D.D. from this college. Can any reader supply me with information as to its status and degree-conferring powers?
BAPTIST MINISTER.

LECHE FAMILY.—I should be glad of any references to the Leche family, who at one time owned the estate of Squerries, in the parish of Westerham, Kent. Is there any record of a marriage between a Leche and Nicholas Miller, of Wrotham, brother to Sir Humphrey Miller, Bart.?
P. M.

ELIZA SCUDDER'S POEMS.—Has Eliza Scudder ever published her poems in book form? and, if so, where can I procure a copy? I have met several exquisite poems of hers in various books.
L. R. F.

HEIRLOOM COTS.—It was general in the sixteenth century and later for testators specially to bequeath their "joined" bedstead, and even their bedding, the legatee being generally their eldest son. We know of at least one early seventeenth-century will in which the family bedstead is shown to have passed through five generations. Can

readers tell me of existing wooden cots or cradles which have been any considerable time in a family? So far as I can recollect, the cots exhibited at the South Kensington Museum are not historical ones; but many examples of sixteenth and seventeenth century cots exist bearing the date, initials, and arms of their first possessors. I shall be very grateful for particulars, illustrations, or notes of such cots. FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.
6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

A FRENCH CLOISTER IN ENGLAND.—The cloister of the Abbey of Jumièges (Seine-Inférieure), which is shown in the view of the abbey in the 'Monasticon Gallicanum,' was constructed in 1530. After the French Revolution the abbey was sold to M. Lefort, a timber merchant of Canteleu, and he is said to have sold the cloister in 1802 to an English lord, who had it conveyed to England, and put together again with great care in his park. The tradition of this sale seems to have been preserved locally, and it is related by Savalle in 'Les Derniers Moines de Jumièges' (1867), p. 37, and repeated by Perkins in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (1885), i. 137. Is anything now known of the existence of the remains of this cloister in any English park?
JOHN BILSON.

A.E.I.—For what phrase do these letters stand? They are familiar to most people. I have asked, but no one can translate them, so to speak. I have exhausted the ordinary "lists" of abbreviations without success.

W. R.

[Is this not the Greek word *aii*, "for ever" ?]

PLATO AND SIDNEY.—

O heaven.....

Hath all thy whirling course so small effect?
Serve all thy starry eyes this shame to see.

Sidney, 'Arcadia,' xviii.

In Grosart's three-volume edition, 1877, is appended to the above this note :—

"All thy starry eyes": a reminiscence perhaps of Plato's epigrammatic saying in a storm, that the ship could not perish with so many eyes upon it (pointing to the stars)."

Will any reader kindly direct me to the reference for this saying of Plato? (Of course I know the "Aster" epigram; but that is obviously not what is meant.)

H. K. ST. J. S.

SIR HUGH PLATT'S ARMS.—What were the arms borne by Sir Hugh Platt, of Lincoln's Inn, "the most scientific horticulturist of his age" (he died *circa* 1611)? He had a garden in St. Martin's Lane.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

BROWNING'S TEXT.—It is well known that Browning frequently made alterations in his poems when reissuing them. I should, therefore, be grateful if any possessors of first editions could tell me whether there is ground for the authenticity of the following line ('Christmas Eve,' viii.),

He himself with his human hair,

as it reads in the Tauchnitz edition of the poems. I first learnt to know and delight in the poem in this series, and am unwilling to relinquish the line, which, moreover, appears to me far more Browningsque in character (besides its indefinable suggestion of St. John's vision in Patmos) than the "human air" which is certainly the reading in every other edition I have seen.

C. M. HUDSON.

"SORPENI": "HAGGOVELE."—Can any students of Old English explain the origin of the two following words?—

1. *Sorpeni*.—This word seems to have been in use at the end of the twelfth century to express a certain customary payment then made to an abbey for grass for a cow.

2. *Haggovele*.—This word seems to have been in use at the same period to express a certain customary payment in respect of burgage land. It has been said that this was probably a head-tax or hearth-tax, but I am unable to gather any clear idea of the origin of the word from this suggestion.

R. W.

PARISH SUNDIAL.—We have at present the gun-metal top of a sundial which formerly stood in our churchyard. Before having it set up again, I should like very much to discover its date. It weighs 3 lb. 2 oz., is 9 inches in diameter, and is marked in front "J Bennett London." I shall be very glad of any information on the subject, and should like also to know the names of any books which give information on sundials in general.

L. O. MITCHELL.

Chobham Vicarage, Woking.

[Consult Mrs. Gatty's 'Book of Sundials' (Bell & Sons).]

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF LONDON.—Is there—and, if not, why should there not be—a small book dealing with this subject? What is really known of the Thames, the rise of the City proper, the evolution of Middlesex and Surrey, the first great lords of the soil, the extent of the original manors and parishes, their subsequent subdivisions, down to the present time, embracing the whole area known as London to-day, illustrated with outline maps at every stage, showing enough of the

principal landmarks to guide an inquirer—such should be the scope of the book, which need not be more than a shilling primer. It would be more conducive to sober topographical study than many of the "hand-books" and "histories," full of heterogeneous and confusing details, often as untrustworthy as picturesque. NEWCOMER.

YEOMAN OF THE CROWN.—What were the duties of this office? Henry Sayer, of Faversham, in his will proved in 1502, describes himself as "mayor and yeoman of the crown."

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

LONDON RUBBISH AT MOSCOW.—This oft-repeated tale has again appeared; this time in the *St. James's Gazette*, and copied into the *City Press* of 14 January:—

"It seems scarcely credible that Moscow is built upon London rubbish. Such, however, is the case (says the *St. James's Gazette*). An enormous heap of refuse at the Battle Bridge end of what is now Caledonian Road, which was 'the grand centre of dustmen, scavengers, horse and dog dealers, knackermen, brickmakers, and other low but necessary professionalists,' had lain in that position since the Great Fire. After the destruction of Moscow upon the visit of Napoleon, the Russians, by some means, came to hear of this dust heap. They bought it—bricks, bones, rubbish, and all—shipped it off to Moscow, and upon it founded the resurrected city which travellers know to-day."

Is there any contemporary account in corroboration of this statement? One would imagine there had been sufficient *débris* after the fire at Moscow, without importing an accumulation in England from 1666 to 1812.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

GERVAISE HOLLES, the Grimsby antiquary, left church notes and other collections relating to Lincolnshire, which are now in the British Museum. These volumes contain a few folk-lore memoranda. Have they ever been printed? There is a volume of Holles's collections in the Hunterian Library in the University of Glasgow. Is it a duplicate copy of one of those in the British Museum, or an independent work? COM. LINC.

TRAVERS FAMILY.—Can any reader tell me the origin of the surname Travers, or where I can obtain information? Where can a copy of the late Duchess of Cleveland's 'Roll of Battle Abbey' be seen? I understand that there is a description of the name therein. Years ago a gentleman descended from a Lancashire branch claimed that the name is derived from a place in Normandy, between Bayeux and Valognes, now known as Tré-

vières. What was the original spelling of the name? The name of Travers is found in Domesday Book. In England, in the Middle Ages, there were the names of Maltravers and De Travers; and in the Pipe Rolls, in a list of Norman knights in Ireland, is the name of De Trivers. In France there are two places known as St. Trivier. The names of Travers, Trivers, and Trevers are doubtless of the same origin. There is a family named Trivess, and another named Trevis, in this country, closely related, and each tracing descent from a Travers. The name of Travers flourished in the North of England, and the *r* in the second syllable was omitted, or was altered to *s*, in the case of one or more members who wended their way southwards.

MEDLEVAL.

DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER AND DUKE OF SUFFOLK.—Can any reader give me some further information about a minstrel's song, c. 1441 or 1450, concerning the Duchess of Gloucester, in which, I believe, the Duke of Suffolk is described as a fox?

WINIFRED LEE.

The University, Birmingham.

POPE AND GERMAN LITERATURE.—Can any reader give me evidence of German poets in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries being influenced by Pope? There is a striking coincidence between a poem of Rückert, translated by Archbishop Trench, ii. 49 (1885 edition), and Pope's 'Essay on Man,' iii. 27*sqq.* Has this been remarked before? Please reply direct.

(Rev.) CARLETON GREENE.

Great Barford, St. Neots.

"HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED."—What is the exact meaning, and what is the history, of this form of punishment?

KAPPA.

[See 'Drawing, Hanging, and Quartering,' 7th S. xi. 502, and the many references in the Sixth Series there quoted; xii. 129; also under 'Decapitation for High Treason,' 8th S. vii. 27, 97, 170, and 'Executions at Tyburn and Elsewhere,' 9th S. ii. 164, 301; vii. 121, 210, 242, 282, 310.]

SALISBURY CADE, son of Philip Cade, of Greenwich, Kent, was admitted to Westminster School, 27 January, 1777, and became a King's Scholar in 1779. I should be glad to know the exact dates of his birth and death. He is said to have died in Jamaica.

G. F. R. B.

SOULAC ABBEY.—A friend wishes to know whether any printed history of the former abbey of Soulac in France, somewhere near Bordeaux, exists. The abbey, I am told, was completely washed away by the sea many centuries ago.

L. L. K.

Replies.

TEA AS A MEAL.

(8th S. ix. 387; x. 244; 9th S. xii. 351; 10th S. i. 176.)

IN a letter from Barbara, wife of Samuel Kerrich, D.D., vicar of Dersingham, and rector of Wolferton and of West Newton, Norfolk, to her sister, Elizabeth Postlethwayt, at Denton Rectory, in the same county, I find a reference to afternoon tea as a meal. I give the letter in full on account of the interesting allusions to smallpox, which so long and so direfully ravaged that part of East Anglia:—

April 24, 1744.

DEAR SISTER,—I am going to write a letter to you, ^{wh} I believe will be all confusion, between the desire I have of seeing you, & of showing you my dear little girl, & y^e fear I have of her Health. Mrs. Grigson is just come home from seeing her Friends at Norwich, & Attleborough, & brought such dismal Accounts of Sickness every where, y^e have disconcert'd all our Schemes. She says at Norwich in particular there is a very bad fever & measles besides y^e Small-pox & y^e so bad y^e she left Mr. Grigson at Attleborough & only went to Norwich herself, he having never had y^e small pox, & in y^e country Towns she pass'd through, people Airing themselves y^e look'd very fresh got up of y^e small pox, & in one Place no less than three Feather-Beds lay'd in a yard close by y^e Road side, where it was known y^e small pox had very lately been, that she says she has been in continual fear, we observ'd y^e Bill of Mortality, either last week or y^e week before was increased 26 in one week at Norwich, it is very sickly hereabouts too, at Lynn there is an exceeding bad fever & very Mortal.

When you see my Cosine johnson you will be able to give us a true & I hope a better account from Norwich, every body here discourage us very much, we have been at Mr. Grigsons this afternoon, & there was more Company, and we were talking of our journey, & one of y^e Ladies said if we had half a dozen Children she thought we might venture to carry one abroad this sickly Season, but as it was, she thought it wou'd not bear any dispute. Tilly was with us & as merry as a Cricket crowing & laughing & looking of every body & every Thing, you wou'd be surpriz'd to see how she rejoice at Tea things, not y^e she'l drink much, but she love to put her hands among them, & See y^e Tea Pour'd out. but if she hears any body turn over y^e leaves of a Book she is ready to fly off ones Lap, there's nothing please her, nor quiet her if she be crying so soon as giving her a Book to turn over y^e leaves ^{wh} she will do herself very prettily. I thank God she has fine Health, & I wish you cou'd see her, I have got all her short coats made & six new white Frocks, thinking we sheu'd have set out this week, but we must stay till we hear y^e country is more healthfull. I cant say I am right well myself, but shall be glad to hear that you are, & am Dear Sister very affectionately yours

BARBARA KERRICH.

"Tilly" was Matilda, then only child of Samuel and Barbara Kerrich. She was born 31 October, 1742, and died 22 October, 1823.

The above letter forms an item in a large collection of correspondence, from 1633 to 1828, between the families of Rogerson, Postlethwayt, Gooch, and Kerrich, which has descended to me.

I should not be at all surprised if it is shown that afternoon tea was a recognized institution at a much earlier date than 1744—coeval, in fact, with the introduction of the handsome silver tea-kettles, the precursors of the urns and their special tables, of early Georgian times. Afternoon "China" tea must have been hailed, together with chocolate, as a welcome change from the sage tea, the pennyroyal water, and other infusions which were then taking the place of ale at breakfast and at other times of the day.

At the period of the above letter people dined at midday and had supper about 6 P.M., this being rather a movable feast. Afternoon tea, which replaced the refreshment still known among the labouring classes as "the 4 o'clock," came, therefore, as an acceptable restoration between dinner and supper. As the dinner hour was advanced tea became gradually pushed off, neglected, and finally abandoned, reappearing with its sobering influence after the long, tedious dinners, with their "toasts" and "sentiments," lasting from 3 or 4 o'clock until it was almost time for the carriages to be ordered.

In the meantime breakfast had become later, a condition brought about by the heavy drinking over night, and luncheon progressed from the light repast, still known among the peasantry as "the 11 o'clock," and took the place, two hours and a half later, of the ancient midday feast. Dinner correspondingly advanced, and supplanted the time-honoured supper, leaving so long a gap in the afternoon that tea again became a necessity about forty years ago, and in its turn has also gradually increased in refinement and luxury.

Thus has come about a slow transposition of the names and movement in the hours of meals, a noticeable feature of the present state being that the world which is fashionable gets up and goes to bed very much later, save under the pressure of amusement or the business of sport, than it did a hundred and fifty years ago. Afternoon tea, which has gone through the most vicissitudes, stands alone of all the meals at the present day at the same time as it did under the auspices of the early Georges. ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

At another place in the book previously quoted, 'The Husband' (p. 109), the condition of tea is clearly established:—

"I think now," said he, "there remains but one thing more to complete a total regulation of our economy, which is tea.....I look upon afternoon's tea as one of the greatest superfluities that custom has introduced among us. I have calculated the expence, and dare venture to affirm that a very moderate tea table, with all its equipage, cannot be supported under forty or fifty pounds per annum."

To which the lady replies (*inter alia*), "Would any gentleman, or man of honour, deny his wife her tea-table!"

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

NELSON'S SISTER ANNE (9th S. xii. 428; 10th S. i. 170).—I have been naturally interested in J. W. B.'s account of the elopement of my great-aunt, Anne Nelson. I have her will, which says nothing of the Robinsons or of a son, and is signed in her maiden name. From the account of his children given by her father, the Rev. Edmund Nelson, it appears that from the time she left school till she was nineteen she was apprenticed to a lace warehouse in Ludgate Street, London. Her father records that he paid 100*l.* for the apprenticeship. "She is," he writes in 1781, "a free woman of the City of London, as her indentures are enrolled in the Chamberlain's office." Her uncle, Capt. Maurice Suckling, R.N., left her a legacy, and 2,000*l.*, a part of this, she had in the 3 per Cents. when she came of age. From this legacy a premium was paid for her release from her apprenticeship, when she returned to Burnham Thorpe. This does not look like running away from school, and would rather point to the time of her apprenticeship for her going wrong. I should be glad to know what proof J. W. B. has of this elopement and the birth of her son.

NELSON.

Trafalgar, Salisbury.

SMOTHERING HYDROPHOBIC PATIENTS (10th S. i. 65, 176).—In the middle of the great waste of moorland which lies between Ayrshire and Wigtownshire, and is traversed by that ancient earthwork known as the De'il's Dyke, probably marking the boundary of the primitive Picts of Galloway, there exists an exceedingly interesting group of early Christian remains. On the fell of Kilgallioch, just within the parish of Kirkcowan, rise the Wells of the Rees, three in number, within a few yards of each other, each covered with a carefully built dome of stones without mortar, with a square-headed opening for access to the fountain, and above each of these openings a recess, intended either for a pitcher or for the image of a saint. The grey, beehive-like domes stand on a little verdant oasis on the broad fellside of brown

heather. Beneath the hill, on the far side of the Cross Water of Luce, and within the parish of Old Luce, is the deserted farmstead of Laggangarn. A stone pillar, about seven feet high, stands near the ruined dwelling-house, graven with an incised cross. When I first visited this solitude, many years ago, I had come to see the Wells o' the Rees and the Standing Stanes o' Laggangarn. But, lo! there was only one stone standing. I asked the shepherd who guided me to the place whether there were not more standing stones. "There was three o' them ance," said he, "but the tenant o' Laggangarn [he mentioned the man's name, but I forget it] had gotten the promise o' a new barn frae the laird; but he was to cart the stanes for the biggin' o't, ye understand. So he just took twa o' the standin' stanes for lintels like; an' fowk said at the time that nae guid wad come to him for moving thae auncient landmarks. Weel, an' sae it fell oot; for syne [at length] his dowgs went mad and bit him, an' the puir fallow went mad tae. There was nae person in the hoose wi' him but his wife an' twa dochters; an' they buid [were obliged] to pit haunds till him [lay hands on him], and they smooed him between twa cauff beds [smothered him between two chaff mattresses]."

I write without being able to refer to my notes made at the time; but my impression is that the date of this tragedy was near the middle of last century.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

"CHAPERONED BY HER FATHER" (9th S. xii. 245, 370, 431; 10th S. i. 54, 92, 110).—PROF. STRONG states that Littré gives no meaning to *chaperon* corresponding to the English use of the word. This is, however, incorrect, for under 'Chaperon,' No. 4, Littré says:—

"Personne âgée ou grave qui accompagne une jeune femme par bienséance et comme pour répondre de sa conduite; locution prise de ce que cette personne protège comme un chaperon."

M. HAULTMONT.

"AN AUSTRIAN ARMY" (10th S. i. 148).—The author, date, and source of issue have yet to be ascertained. A correspondent stated at 7th S. xi. 213 that the lines have been attributed to many authors, but that their real authorship was due to Alaric A. Watts, for whom they were claimed by his son in a biography published in 1844. They appeared anonymously in the *Literary Gazette* for 1820, p. 826. A contributor at 4th S. x. 503, as also Timperley in his 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing,' asserted they were written by the boys of West-

minster School, and published by W. Ginger, of College Street, Westminster, in a periodical paper called the *Trifler* of 7 May, 1817. The late Dr. Brewer attributed them to the Rev. P. Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester, and thought them to have been written about 1828. They are also said to have been written by Hood. They will be found in the *Saturday Magazine*, 1832, p. 138, and *Bentley's Magazine*, 1838, p. 313.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

G. C. W.'s memorandum is correct. This alliterative poem appeared in the *Trifler* for Wednesday, 7 May, 1817 (No. xx. p. 233). It consists of twenty-seven lines, each line dealing consecutively with the letters of the alphabet, and the last line returning to the letter "A." It is headed thus:—"The following curious specimen of Poetry, presented to us by a friend, is dedicated to lovers of Alliteration." URLLAD.

FRENCH MINIATURE PAINTER (10th S. i. 86, 137, 171).—THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON is, of course, right in suggesting doubt as to whether Madame Lebrun painted in miniature. I have a miniature of Madame Lebrun which was thought by Lady Morgan, the Irish author, to whom it belonged, to be by Madame Lebrun herself, but which has never been so catalogued by me. I do not remember to whom it was attributed when exhibited in the First Loan Collection of Miniatures at South Kensington. When it appeared in the first exhibition of the Society of Miniaturists in 1896 (No. 134) I do not think it was attributed to any particular hand. My miniature appears to me to be based on the oil portrait of which Braun has a reproduction, and, although originally a good miniature, to have been spoilt at some time by retouching. D.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR (10th S. i. 149).—READER should refer to Kenning's 'Cyclopædia of Freemasonry' for full information as to the Knights Templar, &c., or even to any encyclopædia. Eight, according to the Pythagorean lore of numbers, as explained by that greatest of all authorities on Freemasonry the Rev. Dr. Oliver, especially in his posthumous work published by Hogg in 1875, was esteemed as the first cube by the continued multiplication of two, and was held to signify mystically friendship, advice, prudence, and justice. The figure 8 has always been a mystical figure in consequence of its connexion with the Arkite teaching, and has been dwelt upon by writers alike in

Christian and non-Christian arithmetology. Thory points out that a Knight of the Temple belongs generally to all rites of the Templar series. It is the eighth grade of the Philaletes; but if READER cares to communicate with me direct I will refer him to a Masonic friend in Dublin from whom he may glean fuller particulars.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.S.A.I.
Baltimore House, Bradford.

The eight points of the "Maltese" cross are in token of the eight beatitudes. The badge proper, however, of the Knights Templar was a patriarchal cross, probably adopted on account of their immediate responsibility to the Patriarch of Jerusalem rather than to the Pope. (See both Favine's 'Theatre of Honour,' 1623, book ix. ch. v. p. 388, and Edmondson's 'Complete Body of Heraldry,' 1780, vol. i., 'The Several Orders of Knighthood.') The patriarchal cross was enamelled red, and edged with gold (Plate I. fig. 10, *ibid.*). But the Knights Templar also wore, embroidered on their upper habit, a "Maltese" cross, like the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; it was, however, red, while that of the Hospitallers of St. John was white, but in both cases it was the cross of Malta, of eight points. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MELANCHOLY (10th S. i. 148).—If there were any such saying as "Nullum magnum ingenium sine melancholia," it would have been quoted by Robert Burton in his 'Anatomy.' The phrase, however, is evidently founded on another twice given in that famous book. Speaking of "those superintendents of wit and learning, men above men, those refined men, minions of the Muses," Burton says, "You shall find that of Aristotle true, 'nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura demetia'" (sixteenth ed., 1836, p. 67). We have the saying repeated on p. 279 in the following words, which may have led Mr. W. S. Lilly to change it as he has done:—

"Why melancholy men are witty (which Aristotle hath long since maintained in his problems; and that all learned men, famous philosophers and law-givers, 'ad unum fere omnes melancholici,' have still been melancholy) is a problem much controverted. Jason Pratensis will have it understood of natural melancholy; which opinion Melanchthon inclines to in his book 'De Animâ,' and Marcellus Ficinus ('De San. Tuen,' lib. i. cap. 5), but not simple; for that makes men stupid, heavy, dull, being cold and dry, fearful, fools, and solitary, but mixt with the other humours, flegm only excepted; and they not adust, but so mixt, as that blood be half, with little or no adustion, that they be neither too hot nor too cold. Aponensis (cited by Melanchthon) thinks it proceeds from melancholy adust, excluding all natural melancholy, as too

cold. Laurentius condemns his tenent, because adustion of humours makes men mad, as lime burns when water is cast on it. It must be mixt with blood, and somewhat adust; and so that old aphorism of Aristotle may be verified: 'nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura demetia,' no excellent wit without a mixture of madness."

Hence we might conclude that the difference between *dementia* and *melancholia* is little more than that "twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee." JOHN T. CURRY.

Dryden qualifies it thus:—

Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.
'Absalom and Achitophel,' i. 163-4.

W. F. H. King, in his 'Classical Quotations,' says that Seneca quotes Aristotle (Problem 30), as also does Cicero ('Tusc.,' i. 33, 80), to the effect that "Omnes ingeniosos melancholicos," All clever men (or great wits) are more or less tinctured with melancholy:

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The quotation resembles a passage in Seneca's 'De Tranquillitate Animi' (xvii. 10): "Nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura demetia fuit." Burton somewhere whimsically paraphrases this: "They have a worm as well as others." J. DORMER.

MANGOSTEEN MARKINGS (9th S. xii. 330, 417).—It will be *à propos* of this subject to state that the Japanese date plum (*Diospyros kaki*, L.) is marked outside with rather inconspicuous longitudinal depressions, apparently corresponding to the divisions of its inside in the nascent stage, but not always agreeing in number with its kernels. Therefore people in this part amuse themselves when it is in season by guessing how many kernels a particular kaki fruit contains, and often it is made a substitute for dice.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

COMBER FAMILY (10th S. i. 47, 89, 152).—The following items may be of use to MR. COMBER.

Henry Gordon Comber, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, graduated in 1893 in Second-class Honours in the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos, and is now a Fellow and Lecturer of the College.

When I was a boy a Mr. W. M. Comber resided at Brook Lodge, Chester, near the L. & N.W.R. station. He held some railway appointment, and was (like myself) one of the original members of the Chester Society of Natural Science, founded by Charles Kingsley when Canon of Chester in 1871, and now a very flourishing body of 1,000 members. Mr. Comber's sons went to the

local grammar school. The father lectured before the Natural Philosophy Section of the Society on 'Cosmic Ether' on 18 March, 1875; on 'The Raindrop and some of its Uses' on 8 March, 1877; and again on 'The Sunbeam' on 19 Dec., 1878. His name does not appear in the list of members for 1882-3.

Mrs. E. Comber was a member from 1889-90 to 1892-3.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

QUOTATIONS (9th S. xi. 148).—(1) Apparently Saurin merely proposed the phrase "Rien ne manque à sa gloire; il manquait à la nôtre," as the inscription on Molière's statue, so that it would scarcely, I should think, be found in the poet's works; but, quite by chance, I some time ago met with the following lines in Racine's 'Andromaque' (III. iii. 21-2):—

Intrépide, et partout suivi de la victoire,
Charmant, fidèle : enfin rien ne manque à sa gloire,
which would seem to be the original of the idea, whether Saurin had seen or heard of them or not.

(2) Learning that De Caux had written a poem called 'L'Horloge de Sable,' I thought the lines quoted might probably be contained therein, which I found to be the case. The poem is well worth quoting *in extenso* (it contains ninety-six lines), but I will now give only the first twelve lines:—

Assemblage confus d'une arène mobile,
Que l'art sçut enfermer dans ce vase fragile ;
Image de ma vie, Horloge dont le cours
Règle tous mes devoirs en mesurant mes jours :
Puisqu'à te célébrer ma Muse est destinée,
Fais couler pour mes Vers une heure fortunée.
Et vous, pour qui le monde a de si doux appas,
Qui souffrez à regret ceux qui ne l'aiment pas,
Mortels, venez ici. Je veux dans cet ouvrage,
Du monde tel qu'il est vous tracer une image.
Quel est-il en effet ? C'est un verre qui luit,
Qu'un souffle peut détruire, & qu'un souffle a produit.

I have preserved the original spelling, and it will be seen that your correspondent has not quoted the lines quite correctly.

In the same volume (published 1745) are the following remarks:—

"Il donna une Tragédie au Théâtre Français, intitulée 'Marius,' qui fut assez bien reçüe. On a encore de lui quelques Pièces de Vers estimées, & surtout 'L'Horloge de Sable,' qui pourroit faire honneur à un Poète du premier ordre."

Having read the poem, I agree with this opinion, and if any readers should ask for the rest, I shall be pleased to transcribe it if so requested by the Editor.

EDWARD LATHAM.

MINISTERIAL WHITEBAIT DINNER (9th S. xii. 189, 272, 337).—Among "the gay consequences" which Benjamin Disraeli in one of the 'Runnymede Letters,' dated 12 March, 1836, thought possible from "a Reform Ministry and a Reform Parliament," was that "His Majesty's Ministers may hold Cabinet Councils to arrange a whitebait dinner at Blackwall, or prick for an excursion to Richmond or Beulah Spa." That ministers were at one time accustomed to hold their whitebait dinner at Blackwall may further be gathered from an incidental reference, under the heading 'Sandlins,' in 2nd S. iv. 250, to

"the description of fish sauce served up at the Cabinet dinner given at the 'Plough' at Blackwall, or the quality of the whitebait which that renowned *restorateur*, Lovegrove, sends to table on that occasion."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

CLAVERING: DE MANDEVILLE (10th S. i. 149).—De Mandeville does not appear to have held any manor in Clavering, though possessed of a holding in Uttlesford Hundred assessed in Clavering Hundred. The chief manor of Clavering was held by Suain, or Suene, of Essex in William I.'s reign, and continued in that house till forfeited in 1163. The Fitz-Roger family of Warkworth, whose later members were known as De Clavering, came into possession of the lordship late in the twelfth century.

Nothing is left of Suain's castle but the great earthworks, of which I gave a plan in the 'Victoria History of Essex' (i. 292). These works are of exceptional interest from the enormous labour expended in diverting the river Stort to form a high-banked reservoir on the north of the castle. The place has long been known as Clavering Bury, and is close to the parish church.

In this neighbourhood are many undated farmhouses; why the outlying one which recently became so notorious should have been styled *The Moat Farm* it is not easy to say. It certainly was not the "original manor" of Clavering.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

These families were not originally identical. Geoffrey de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex, was a grandson of a follower of the Conqueror. He married Rohese de Vere, daughter of Aubrey de Vere by his wife Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Clare. Alice de Vere, the second daughter of Aubrey de Vere, married, as her second husband, Roger fitz Richard, and was mother of Robert fitz Roger, of Clavering, the ancestor of the Claverings.

The arms of the two families are not quite

the same. Whereas the arms of Mandeville are Quarterly, or and gules, the arms of Clavering are Quarterly, or and gules, a bend sable. Perhaps it may not be out of place to remark that Geoffrey, the great Earl of Essex, a man who rivalled the king himself in power, was destined to die the death of Richard Cœur de Lion. But more tragic was the fate which awaited his corpse:—

“Unshriven, he had passed away laden with the curses of the Church. His soul was lost for ever; and his body no man might bury. As the earl was drawing his last breath there came upon the scene some Knights Templar, who flung over him the garb of their order so that he might at least die with the red cross upon his breast. Then, proud in the privileges of their order, they carried the remains to London, to their ‘Old Temple’ in Holborn. There the earl’s corpse was enclosed in a leaden coffin, which was hung, say some, on a gnarled fruit tree, that it might not contaminate the earth, or was hurled, according to others, into a pit without the churchyard. So it remained, for nearly twenty years, exposed to the gibes of the Londoners, the earl’s deadly foes. Ultimately the Templars buried the coffin in their new graveyard, where, around the nameless resting-place of the great champion of anarchy, there was destined to rise, in later days, the home of English law.”

For much additional information about the great earl and the doom of the Mandevilles I may refer MR. CAREY to ‘Geoffrey de Mandeville: a Study of the Anarchy,’ by J. H. Round (Longmans & Co., 1893).

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

Has MR. CAREY overlooked two replies to his previous question at 8th S. xii. 289, 437?

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

CARDINALS AND CRIMSON ROBES (9th S. xii. 486; 10th S. i. 71, 157).—I agree that the authors whom I quoted at the second reference mean by “purple” what S. P. E. S. means by “violet,” but the confusion in the use of the former word which he notes is paralleled by a similar confusion in the use of many other terms denoting colour. For example, he calls the red robes of a cardinal “dark crimson,” while I should call them “deep scarlet,” but this is by the way.

Two questions arise on his communication. First, Did Boniface VIII. in 1297 or 1299 (not 1290) in granting “purple” to the cardinals give them their red robes or their “violet” robes? My authors say the latter, nor does Mackenzie Walcott appear to contradict them. Secondly, What is the meaning of “violet,” as applied to the soutanes of bishops, which it is admitted the “violet” robes of cardinals resemble, or to the “violacea paramenta” prescribed by the general rubrics of the

Roman Missal for penitential seasons? Durandus (‘Rationale,’ cap. 18) says, “Ad rubeum colorem coccineus [refertur], ad nigrum violaceus, qui aliter coccus vocatur.” In this passage I understand “coccineus” to mean scarlet, and “coccus,” crimson. At any rate, the bishops I have seen have all worn robes not the colour of the violet, but rather of the cyclamen, *i.e.* a dull crimson, and this is most usually the colour of “violacea paramenta.” In this connexion it is interesting to find in the Orphica the *κυκλαμίσ* called *ιοειδής*. If, then, ecclesiastically “violet” means usually (or even merely includes) dull crimson, it may surely be called “purple.” I should contend further that, in its narrowest meaning, as the colour of the flower, “violet” is not incorrectly called “purple.” The flower itself is called “purplea” by Pliny (‘Nat. Hist.’ lib. xxi. capp. xi., xix.), and “purpurans” by Arnobius (lib. v. p. 160). Further, Cornelius Nepos is quoted by Pliny (‘N. H.’ lib. ix. cap. xxxix.) as saying, “Me juvene violacea purpura vigebat, cujus libra denariis centum venibat”; and the ‘Century Dictionary’ gives as one meaning of “violaceous,” “purple,” “purplish.”

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

CURIOUS CHRISTIAN NAMES (10th S. i. 26, 170).—In the pedigree of Bulstrode of Upton, Bucks, quoted in Dr. Lipscomb’s history of that county, vol. iv. p. 572, the (sole) Christian name of *Cotuberry* twice occurs (in the case of daughters) in different generations.

R. B.

Upton.

“THE CROWN AND THREE SUGAR LOAVES” (10th S. i. 167).—No. 44, Fenchurch Street, which is distinguished by a gilt sign of the “Three Sugar Loaves and Crown,” is remarkable in being one of the few remaining of the genuinely old commercial houses within the precincts of the City proper. The house itself, as it stands to-day, is the identical structure erected after the Great Fire, and is consequently close upon 240 years old. The firm is, indeed, still older than that, having been established in 1650, on the present site, by Daniel Rawlinson, friend of Pepys, in that year. Even at this early period the respectability of the firm is indicated by the friendship of its head with a man of such high social status as the frank-hearted voluptuary who filled the office of Secretary for the Navy. Pepys was “mightily troubled” on being told by one Battersby that “after all his sickness and himself (Rawlinson) spending all the last year in the country, one of his men is now dead of the

plague, and his wife and one of his maids sick, and himself shut up." This was on 6 August, 1666. On the 9th the diarist records the death of Rawlinson's wife, the continued illness of the maid, and that Rawlinson himself was compelled to quit the house. Pepys does not, however, appear to be quite correct in his statements with regard to the mortality of the Rawlinsons. See on this point Burn's 'Beaufoy Tokens,' No. 444, note. If his relatives succumbed, Rawlinson's efforts with respect to the preservation of his own health seem to have been crowned with success, for on 8 September, 1667, Pepys met him in Fenchurch Street, where he had been inspecting the ruins of his house and shop, upon the site of which, as it has been remarked, the present premises were erected.

Daniel Rawlinson, senior, kept the "Mitre Tavern," which at the death of Charles I. was changed by him to the "Mourning Mitre," the site being now occupied by Mitre Chambers, at No. 157, Fenchurch Street, and on the opposite side to the "Three Sugar Loaves and Crown." Here he "strove amain and got a good estate." A man of philanthropic disposition, he rebuilt Hawkshead Schools in 1675, and a portrait of him was formerly to be seen there. A monument was erected to his memory in St. Dionis Backchurch, where he was buried. Sir Thomas Rawlinson was Lord Mayor in 1706. In 1763 the "Three Sugar Loaves and Crown" was known by the style of Rawlinson, Davison & Newman, and it must have been the firm as it was then constituted that shipped the fatal consignment of tea, destined when received at Boston to be seized and turned into the sea, in token of American disapproval of Lord North's nominal tax. From 1777 to the present time the "Three Sugar Loaves and Crown" has been known as Davison, Newman & Co.

The sugar-loaf as a sign was originally confined to grocers and confectioners, and was probably adopted for the simple reason that at the period in which the sign is first encountered sugar was the article on which the least profit was made, a sugar-loaf being exhibited as an inducement to custom.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Doubtless this query has reference to No. 44, Fenchurch Street, a very old grocery firm, which, until four or five years ago, presented the same appearance as it did during the eighteenth century. John Camden Hotten, in his 'History of Signboards,' London, 1866, thus describes it:—

"At No. 44, Fenchurch Street, a very old-established grocery firm still carries on business under

the sign of the 'Three Sugar Loaves.' The house presents much the same appearance it had in the last century, with the gilt sugar loaves above the doorway, and is one of the few places of business in London conducted in the ancient style. The small old-fashioned window panes, the complete absence of all show and decoration, the cleanliness of the interior, and the quiet order of the assistants in their long white aprons betoken the respectable old tea warehouse, and impress the passer-by with a complete conviction as to the genuineness of its articles."

Another old-fashioned custom I observed during the many years I dealt there was the serving of customers direct from the cases or tubs in which the tea and sugar were imported, and without the paper.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

OUR OLDEST PUBLIC SCHOOL (10th S. i. 166).—G. T. mentions King's School, Canterbury, as the oldest public school. I am aware that it is so stated in the 'Public School Register,' but on what documentary evidence is not apparent. I suspect that the "fact" is speculative, and merely based on the connexion of Church and education.

Warwick claims to be one of the oldest schools. Founded in remote times, it received five royal charters, viz., from Edward the Confessor, William I., William II., Henry I., and Henry VIII. In the royal charter of 1042 the school is spoken of as "ancient" then, but as to its real founder, whether Æthelfleda or Gutheline, in the ninth or first century, it is futile now to speculate. This gives Warwick (only counting from 1042) more than 300 years start of Winchester, which cannot lay claim with justice to be the oldest "public" school. No doubt can be thrown on the character of the school at Warwick; it was the forerunner of the Elizabethan "grammar" schools, not a choir school or a mere appanage of the Collegiate Church.

R. F.-J. S.

Although Winchester College is the oldest of the greater public schools, recent investigation, especially that of the distinguished Wykehamist Mr. A. F. Leach, has revealed the fact that many smaller schools are of far greater antiquity than was formerly suspected. For instance, St. Peter's School in the metropolitical city of York claims to be identical with the Royal School which existed there in the eighth century. The first head master whose name is known was Albert, who afterwards became Archbishop in 734, and was succeeded in the mastership by Alcuin, his pupil. The school received further endowment in the reign of Philip and Mary, who were, until recently, regarded

as the founders. See 'Our Oldest Public School' in the *Fortnightly*, November, 1892.

A. R. BAYLEY.

THACKERAY QUOTATION (10th S. i. 189).—Probably the printer has cut off a cipher of the sum mentioned by FitzGerald in the letter cited by HIPPOCLIDES. "It isn't difficult to be a country gentleman's wife," Rebecca thought. 'I think I could be a good woman if I had five thousand a year'" ('Vanity Fair,' chap. xli.). R. E. B.

[Several correspondents are thanked for the reference.]

GLOWWORM OR FIREFLY (10th S. i. 47, 112, 156, 193).—*Mea maxima culpa*. Owing to my quoting from memory the stanza from the opera of 'Guy Mannering,' the errors occurred on p. 156. It is given just as cited by MR. JERRAM in the 'Waverley Dramas,' published in a collected form (eight in number) by Alison & Ross, Glasgow, 1872. 'Guy Mannering' is styled "an Operatic Drama in Three Acts," and was first performed at Covent Garden Theatre in 1816. The acting copy, however, differs widely from the novel, poor Godfrey Bertram being mentioned as Sir Godfrey Bertram. Of the "Gipsy Glee and Chorus" it is said: "Words by Joanna Baillie. Music by Bishop."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

ST. DUNSTAN (10th S. i. 149).—Walter Gale, the Sussex schoolmaster, records that in 1749 "there was at Mayfield a pair of tongs, which the inhabitants affirmed, and many believed, to be that with which St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had his residence at a fine ancient dome in this town, pinched the devil by the nose when, in the form of a handsome maid, he tempted him." See Chambers's 'Book of Days' (1864), vol. i. p. 331.

A. R. BAYLEY.

It was at Mayfield that the devil is supposed to have had his nose pulled by St. Dunstan. Eadmer, in his 'Life of St. Dunstan,' who died in 988, seems to imply that the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury at Mayfield was built by that prelate, who, he says, erected a wooden church. The life of this saint, as related by Osbern, Eadmer, and other monkish writers, is filled with accounts of miracles wrought by him, and also of bickerings and conflicts with the devil, in all which Satan met with more than his match. We are told that the archbishop, performing in person the ceremony of dedicating Mayfield Church, and, according to the accustomed form, going in procession round the building, observed that it was out of the line of sanctity, or, in other words, that it did not

stand due east or west; on which he gently touched the edifice with his shoulder, and moved it into its proper bearings, to the great amazement and edification of all the spectators.

In connexion with Glastonbury there was a hundred years ago at the west end of the Tor, or the Tower of St. Michael, a carved figure of the archangel, holding in his hands a pair of scales, in one of which was a Bible, and in the other a devil, who was assisted by another bearing upon the scales; both were represented, however, as much too light to poise against the holy volume.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.
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The story of St. Dunstan seizing the devil by the nose occurs for the first time in Osbern's 'Life' of the "father of monks," where it is, I think, mentioned in connexion with his life in his cell at Glastonbury. The story is not quite so ridiculous as it appears at first sight. Dunstan's dreams and "fairy tales" were generally turned to profitable account for the edification of children, rather than of "grown-ups," and it is thought possible that the saint actually did take some ribald intruder into his cell by the nose with some implement like the tongs. See the Rev. Wm. Stubbs's 'Memorials of Saint Dunstan,' *Introd.*, p. lxxv and note.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The tongs are at Mayfield, and that should suffice.

C. S. WARD.

St. Augustine's at Canterbury, I have always heard, claims the site of the tug.

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA (10th S. i. 144).—The Rev. E. B. James, late of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, in 'Letters Archæological and Historical relating to the Isle of Wight,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, has many references to the Stephens family. There is a good index. The book was published in 1896 by Mr. Frowde, but is not often to be met with in book catalogues. Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars' has one entry of Edwin Stephens, of Whippingham, scholar 1672, aged thirteen, but no other note of him. A second Edward, also of Whippingham, baptized 10 January, 1711/2, entered Winchester 1725, left 1730. If H. C. is not able to consult James's 'Letters,' I might be able to give him some information from it.

VICAR.

THE MIMES OF HERONDAS (10th S. i. 68).—Herondas *must* be a pre-Christian poet. Athenæus, who was living not long after

Herodes Atticus, names Herondas ('Deipnosoph.' iii. 86) together with Sopater, Epicharmus, Sophron, Archilochus, Ibycus, who are all pre-Christian poets. I say nothing of the reasons which the Mimiambi themselves afforded for the third century before Christ, and which can be found in the editions of Kenyon and Crusius, and presumably in that of the Rev. J. A. Nairn (Clarendon Press).

(Dr.) MAX MAAS.

Munich, Bavaria.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS (10th S. i. 168).—

1. "A face to lose youth for," &c.—Robert Browning, 'A Likeness,' 'Poet. Works' (Smith & Elder, 1899), i. 601.

10. "Live and take comfort," &c.—Wordsworth, Sonnet 'To Toussaint L'Ouverture,' 'Poet. Works' (Macmillan, 1893), p. 180.

C. LAWRENCE FORD.

Bath.

He sets

As sets the morning star, which goes not down
Behind the darkened west, nor hides obscured
Among the tempests of the sky, but melts away
Into the light of Heaven.

I think this is the passage No. 14 Mr. W. L. POOLE asks for, and if my memory serves me truly, it is in the fifth book of Pollok's 'Course of Time.' I have not the work at hand, or would reply definitely.

LUCIS.

[C. M. HUDSON and H. K. ST. J. S. thanked for replies.]

WESTERN REBELLION OF 1549 (10th S. i. 46).—My recent query on this subject brought me a few replies which were full of interest. Perhaps some one else may be able to give me references in local histories or out-of-the-way publications. Even casual references may afford a clue of value.

(Mrs.) ROSE-TROUP.

Ottery St. Mary.

TURNER: CANALETTO (10th S. i. 168).—See the articles on 'Canaletto in England' in 5th S. viii. 407; ix. 15, 133, 256; xii. 324, 411; 9th S. i. 373; ii. 11, 471.

W. C. B.

"MEYNES" AND "RHINES" (10th S. i. 49, 92).—I read PROF. SKEAT'S reply with great interest, and quite agree with him as to the danger of mixing up river-names with ordinary words. Is he quite sure that "Rhine" is always pronounced *Keen* or *Reen* on Sedgemoor? I have heard it pronounced *Rhine*, like the river, and it is so spelt in contemporary accounts of Monmouth's battle in 1685. Has the word any connexion with the High German *Rinne*? I am, of course, aware that "Rhine," the river-name, is pre-German. After writing my first note, I saw a 'History of Orange' in which "Meyne" is

used as a river-name, but it certainly is the usual expression for an irrigation channel in that part of Vacluse. H.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY': CAPT. CUTTLE (10th S. i. 166).—The surname Cuttle occurs in the North of England. Some forty years ago I knew a Mr. Cuttle, who resided at Hems-worth, near Pontefract. He was, I think, an auctioneer and valuer. I have seen Cuttle more than once over the doors of village shops in the West Riding, but I do not remember where. Lower, in his 'Patronymica Britannica,' gives the name, and adds:—

"Cuthill, or Cuttle, is a suburb of Prestonpans, co. Haddington. In several surnames the final *le* represents *hill* in a shortened pronunciation."

Cottle is perhaps the same name under a different spelling; there were two poets who bore it, Amos and Joseph, both of whom figure in Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' Lower suggested that Cottle might have been acquired from a district called Cottles in Wiltshire. COM. EBOR.

EPITAPHS: THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY (10th S. i. 44, 173).—A bibliography of epitaphs, compiled by Mr. W. G. B. Page, is appended to 'Curious Epitaphs,' by W. Andrews, 1883, and additions to it appeared in 6th S. ix. 493.

W. C. B.

IMMUREMENT ALIVE OF RELIGIOUS (9th S. xii. 25, 131, 297, 376, 517; 10th S. i. 50, 152).—I quote the following from Lord Cockburn's 'Memorials' (Edinburgh, 1856), p. 173:—

"Gillespie's Hospital, for the shrouding of aged indigence, was commenced about this time, and completed in 1805.....The founder was a snuff-seller who brought up an excellent young man as his heir, and then left death to disclose that, for the vanity of being remembered by a thing called after himself, he had all the while had a deed executed by which this, his nearest, relation was disinherited. Another fact distinguished the rise of this institution. A very curious edifice stood on the very spot where the modern building is erected. It was called Wryttes-Houses, and belonged anciently to a branch of the family of Napier. It was a keep, presiding over a group of inferior buildings, most of it as old as the middle of the fourteenth century, all covered with heraldic and other devices, and all delightfully picturesque. Nothing could be more striking when seen against the evening sky. Many a feudal gathering did that tower see on the Borough Moor; and many a time did the inventor of logarithms, whose castle of Merchiston was near, enter it. Yet it was brutishly obliterated, without one public murmur. A single individual, whose name, were it known, ought to be honored, but who chose to conceal himself under the signature of Cadmon, proclaimed and denounced the outrage, in a communication in July, 1800, to the *Edinburgh Magazine*: but the idiot public looked on in silence.....There is a good view of its position in one of Clerk of Eldiu's sketches printed

for the Bannatyne Club; and an excellent representation of its appearance, from a drawing by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharp, published in vol. ii. p. 208 of Wilson's 'Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time.'

W. S.

ROBIN A BOBBIN (9th S. xii. 503; 10th S. i. 32, 172).—I send you yet another version of this "nomony," evidently from the nursery, and coming from Staffordshire. The last verse was a great excitement, when the double-barrelled guns killed the cock sparrow. The word "pounce" is peculiar.

Let's go to the woods, said Richard to Robin;
Let's go to the woods, said Robin to Robin;
Let's go to the woods, said John all alone;
Let's go to the woods, said every one.

What shall we do there? said Richard to Robin, &c.
We'll shoot a cock sparrow, said Richard to Robin, &c.

Pounce! Pounce! said Richard to Robin;
Pounce! Pounce! said Robin to Robin;
Pounce! Pounce! said John all alone;
Pounce! Pounce! said every one.

J. ASTLEY.

I can remember in the days of my childhood (say in 1838) a variant of this rime in the nursery. It was popularly supposed to have reference to the rapacious nature of Henry VIII. in seizing on Church estates, and a rude engraving in the book depicted a man with an enormous paunch, seated at a well-spread table, holding in his hand a huge carving knife:—

Robin a Bobbin, a big-bellied Ben,
He eat more meat than four score men;
He eat a cow, he eat a calf,
He eat a butcher and a half,
He eat the church, he eat the steeple,
He eat the priest and all the people.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

RIGHT HON. E. SOUTHWELL (10th S. i. 8, 56, 158).—My note on the question is that the diary referred to is mentioned in Thorpe's 'Catalogue Supplement for 1836,' p. 86, ("price 2l. 2s."); that it was purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bt., and recently sold with the rest of the Thirlestane House Library. Mr. Bertram Dobell, the publisher, was the purchaser, and he informed me he did not remember to whom he sold it.

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

MISS LEWEN AND WESLEY (10th S. i. 189).—References will be found in Tyerman's 'Life of Wesley,' ii. 588; in the same author's 'Life of Fletcher' ("Wesley's Designated Successor"), p. 478; in Wesley's 'Journal,' 20 March and 18 April, 1765, and 31 October,

1766; in Stamp's 'Orphan House,' p. 111; in Stevens's 'Women of Methodism,' p. 53; and the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* for 1845, p. 1166.

FRANCIS M. JACKSON.

GENEALOGY: NEW SOURCES (10th S. i. 187).—The collection of wills of seamen amongst the Admiralty records is worth attention in investigating naval pedigrees.

GERALD MARSHALL.

80, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The English Dialect Dictionary. Edited by Joseph Wright, M.A.—Parts XIX. and XX. R—Sharp.—XXI.—XXIII. *Sharpen—Suzzie*. (Frowde.)

WITH the completion of the fifth volume and that, synchronizing with it, of the letter S, the great and diligently wrought task of Prof. Wright is within sight of speedy accomplishment. Next year will, according to present calculations, see the entire work in the hands of the subscribers, together with, as we understand, the 'Grammar of Dialect' and other works included in or supplementary to the schemes. If, as there seems no reason to doubt, the pledges are redeemed, the rate of progress will, we fancy, be more rapid than has been witnessed in the case of any previous work of equal magnitude. Nominally seven letters have yet to be issued. Half of these are, however, the shortest and least important in the alphabet, and not more than two, at the most, are of average dimensions. We have previously stated that no country in the world possesses the equivalent to Prof. Wright's marvellous dictionary, and we own to doubts whether any country has collections that bring within range of conception as a possible task a work of the kind. The production of the dictionary affords exemplary proof of what may be hoped when the cultivated leisure of academic life is backed up by public spirit and sufficing means. That the energy and outlay expended upon the task will prove remunerative is devoutly to be hoped, since it is little less than atrocious that a work national in significance and importance should remain a tax upon private means. We see, however, few signs of general recognition of the work, since queries which a reference to its pages would immediately answer are constantly sent to us, and appear in less carefully guarded columns.

Successing parts of 'The Dialect Dictionary' baffle the reviewer, since every page and almost every column of the well-nigh two thousand constituting the latest instalment contains matter of interest to our readers. We cannot but hold that the collection of dialect words is more important than that of slang expressions. It is in the nature of things that, with the exodus from the country, forms of rural speech will disappear; while in the case of slang forms, each popularization of scientific appliances will bring a further crop of words. Who, for instance, shall say what additions to slang are not likely to follow the introduction of the motor-car? It is a matter of congratulation that there are those well able to judge of the distinction

between dialect and slang. To which category is *rhino*=coin to be assigned, or *rumbo* as a satisfactory answer to an inquiry after health or an expression of the sense of comforting surroundings? *Raddled*, as applied to a woman's face, has the same signification as when used of a sheep. Under *rack* we may notice the existence fifty years ago—it may still be there—at Headingley of a tavern called "The Sky-rack." *Ramshackle*=rickety has the authority of Thackeray. The meaning (3) assigned *rash* seems the same as in "Hamlet," "splenitive and rash." *Scrannel*, Milton's "scrannel pipes," extends in use from Warwickshire up to Yorkshire. *Sculdudry*, which has the sanction of Scott, seems confined in use to Scotland. *Shanks' mare* as equivalent to "on foot" is familiar. Less so are such phrases as *shanks' nag* and *shanks' galloway*. Among words kept back for want of further information is *rambunkshus* or *rambunctious*. With this word we are unfamiliar, but *rambunctious*, equalling impudent, forward, and wanton, we recall in the West Riding a couple of generations ago. *Salopacious*=delicious, might be a mistake for *galopacious*. *Spoon* seems to have meanings in addition to those given, and *spoony* has the sense of silly. *Socket-brass* might be better described "a fine demanded of a young man" than "a fine paid." It was seldom paid except in case of *force majeure*. We have glanced at a few words that recall distant recollections, but the subjects suggested are inexhaustible.

English Literature: an Illustrated Record. By Richard Garnett, C.B., and Edmund Gosse, M.A. Vols. II. and IV. (Heinemann.)

WITH the appearance of the second and fourth volumes the great task of producing an illustrated record of English literature from the earliest times until to-day, undertaken by Messrs. Garnett and Gosse, reaches a successful conclusion, and what is practically an encyclopædia of English literature is brought within the grasp of the general reader, for whom it is principally intended. The division, so far as regards the share of the respective writers, is unequal, the contribution of Dr. Garnett embracing all to the death of Shakespeare—that is, to the close of vol. ii. chap. vi.—while the following period, occupying the remainder of vol. ii. and the whole of vols. iii. and iv., is assigned to his colleague. The fact that the task is well executed is involved in the mere mention of the names of its executants, and the owner of these large and comprehensive volumes may boast the possession of an illustrated guide to our literature such as has not previously been accessible. Compared to the present work others sink into insignificance. The method of execution is acceptable; and though some cavilling may be made, it is only against the last volume. In this it was necessary to use compression, and omissions of names judged important by many were to be expected. We are scarcely prepared to accept in such a case Mr. Gosse or any one else as our caterer. No fault is to be found with the limits prescribed. It is inevitable that living poets should be omitted; that such references as appear to the greatest of living bards, Mr. Swinburne, should be merely incidental; and that the name of Mr. William Watson should not appear. On the sound principle in criticism that a man of taste may have preferences, but no exclusions, we regret the absence of entire classes of writers on whom it is, of course, too early to pass a definite and final

opinion, but whose place in our literary history is already secure. In this case the omissions of which we are disposed to complain will in time be supplied, since Mr. Gosse himself concedes that there is no part of the work in which alterations and additions are so likely to be made as in the last chapter. Meanwhile we recede nowise from the high praise we bestowed upon the two earlier volumes when we said (9th S. xi. 479) that the owner of the work will have within reach a mass of literature such as the greatest clerks of past times might have envied.

It is a portion of the scheme so ably carried out that the illustrations shall be no less helpful than the letterpress. The frontispiece of vol. ii. supplies, accordingly, an admirable coloured reproduction of the Droeshout portrait of Shakespeare; a delightful coloured miniature of Sir Philip Sidney, after Isaac Oliver, from the original at Windsor Castle, follows; and is succeeded by portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Burghley, Sir Walter Raleigh (by Zuccherò), William Camden, Mary, Queen of Scots, Richard Burbage, the Earls of Southampton and Pembroke, and scores of others, and reproductions innumerable of spots of interest, facsimiles of title-pages, and other inexhaustible attractions. In this single volume there are between three and four hundred designs, all of incalculable interest to the student of literature and the drama. Among portraits that we have not previously seen reproduced is the magnificent likeness of George Wither by Hole, which forms a conspicuous ornament of "The Booke of Emblems." Not less full than the second volume is the fourth, and though Mr. Gosse repines because in artistic value the designs are in this case inferior, the fault is nowise his, but is principally attributable to the necessary substitution, in many instances, of photography for picture or engraving. In this volume also are many interesting portraits of Burns, Carlyle, R. L. Stevenson, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, Newman, Keats, Tennyson, the Brownings, Thackeray, Dickens, &c., together with reproduced MSS. of great importance and value. The completion of this monumental work is a matter on which producers and public are alike to be congratulated.

THE opening paper in the *Burlington* is on 'The London County Council and Art,' a combination which suggests a smiling comparison with "Shakespeare and the Musical Glasses" or perhaps the old trade advertisement of "Godly Books and Mouse-traps." An announcement is made of the formation of a new institution to be named after a recently defunct society the Arundel Club. The aim of this is to supply photographs of works of art not easy of access. Three pictures in tempera of William Blake, presenting Scripture subjects, are reproduced. Further designs from the Bronze Relief in the Wallace Collection are given, and there is a good Watteau from the French Exhibition at Brussels. Some illustrations have special interest for bibliophiles.

ONE of the earliest papers in the *Fortnightly* is a wail by the Laureate over 'The Growing Distaste for the Higher Kinds of Poetry.' We see no signs of such, and think that a fitter theme would be the cessation of production of the higher kind of poetry. The best poetry will always be caviare to the general, but the works of the great poets of the last century are still loved and quoted,

while modern so-styled poets have to be taken on trust. Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer writes appreciatively of Christina Rossetti. Mrs. John Lane has some pleasant gossip on 'Entertaining.' A second list of signatures appears to Mr. Hare's recent proposal for a 'British Drama,' and L. J. shows how acting is taught at the Paris Conservatoire. Mr. Cloudeley Brereton agrees with us on the question of 'Greek and the Public Schools.'—'The Franciscan Legends in Italian Art' is the subject of a thoughtful and scholarly article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Emma Gurney Salter. Giottesco frescoes of the Franciscan legends have been discovered at Pistoja overlaid with a coating of green paint. Devout affection, we are told, still hallows the name of the saint in Italy. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones writes on 'The Recognition of the Drama by the State,' and is far from optimistic as to the results of modern movements. Should a national theatre be established, Mr. Jones offers to present it with a play of his own composition. The value of such a gift the general reader will be far from surmising. R. B. Townshend describes 'The Snake-Dancers of Mishongnovi.' His article needs illustrations. 'The Flight of the Earls' opens out an interesting subject.—The frontispiece to the *Pall Mall* consists of a reproduction in tint of 'A Cavalier,' by Meissonier. Following this comes 'The Life of a Carthusian Monk in England,' accompanied by photographs. Under the title of 'An Artist of the People,' a study is given of Eugene van Meighem. It supplies many characteristic reproductions. Whether Mr. George Moore intends to be taken seriously in his 'Avowals' we know not. Intentionally or unintentionally, he is very diverting. 'The Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River' gives many interesting and some startling views. Mr. Sharp deals with 'The Thames from Oxford to the Nore,' and his article is capably illustrated. 'The Land of the Morning Calm' depicts Korea.—Miss Agnes C. Lant in 'The Search for the Western Sea' supplies to *Scribner* an interesting and admirably illustrated picture of early exploration. Mrs. George Bancroft's very interesting correspondence is accompanied by excellent portraits of literary and political celebrities of the early part of last century—Bunsen, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Carlyle and his wife, Wellington, Peel, Kingsley, &c. Capt. Mahan's admirable 'History of the War of 1812' is continued, and there is a life, accompanied by a portrait, of Richard Strauss.—A third instalment of 'Colonial Memories,' by Lady Broome, in the *Cornhill*, keeps up the high level of previous numbers. Judge Parry gives a humorous account of a day of his life in a county court. No. iii. of 'Historic Mysteries,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, differs from its predecessors in the fact that the writer seems able to solve 'The Case of Alan Breck,' and appears loath to do so. Prof. Bonney describes 'The Structure of a Coral Reef,' and Miss Betham-Edwards writes instructively concerning 'French Housekeeping.'—*The Atlantic Monthly* supplies a 'Southern View of Lynching.' Mr. Henry Villard gives some interesting recollections of Lincoln. 'Cicero in Maine' is curious. 'George Borrow' is a sensible article on the author of 'The Bible in Spain.' A second part of 'Fra Paolo Sarpi' follows.—In the *Gentleman's*, Mr. Attenborough describes as 'A Remarkable Literary Deception' the letters of Pope Clement XIV. Rossini scarcely shines as a humourist,

though he was, indeed, a pleasant companion, and said many clever things verging upon ill nature. 'Doctor Maginn' is the subject of an interesting paper.—Capt. Vaughan begins in *Loungman's* a very striking account, to be continued, of the great fight on the 'Modder River.' Mr. W. E. Hicks defends play-reading, which stands surely in little need of defence. Among many subjects on which Mr. Lang converses brilliantly is the need of really good rimes to certain words.

MR. THOMPSON COOPER, of whose death we hear with much regret, was a tolerably frequent contributor to our columns. Best known as a journalist, he also did good service as a biographer, and published, through Messrs. Bell & Sons, a 'Biographical Dictionary,' which during many years held a position of authority. From the beginning of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' he was engaged upon it, and it has been asserted that he was responsible for a larger number of minor biographies than any other contributor to its pages. A reply on the subject of Robert Scott, or Scott (9th S. xi. 331), is his latest traceable communication, and is worth attention as a proof of the amount of out-of-the-way information he possessed. Mr. Cooper had been since 1860 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Notices to Correspondents.

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ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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COL. MILDMAY.—A search through all the General Indexes has failed to give a clue to any article on the meaning of the name Mildmay. You may be interested in the account at 2nd S. iii. 497 of the Diary of Sir Humphrey Mildmay, as his life is not in the 'D.N.B.'

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKS.—Neither 'Fur Dealer' nor 'Stanbury Family' can be traced.

H. R. LEIGHTON ("King of Patterdale").—Anticipated, *ante*, p. 193.

ERRATA.—P. 179, col. 1, l. 8, for "Gurton's" read *Gulton's*. P. 197, col. 2, l. 17, for "Westminster Abbey" read *St. Margaret's, Westminster*. P. 198, col. 2, l. 2, for "Crazio" read *Orazio*.

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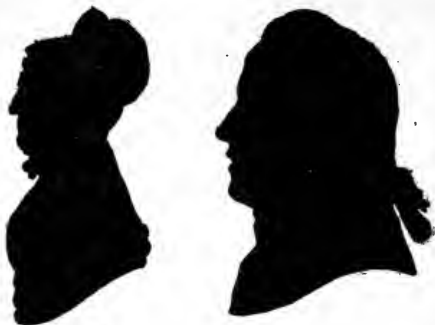
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Notes.

SHADWELL'S 'BURY FAIR.'

In this play, produced in 1689, Act I. scene 1, Oldwit is made to say:—

"I myself, simple as I stand here, was a wit in the last age: I was created Ben Jonson's son, in the Apollo. I knew Fletcher, my friend Fletcher, and his maid Joan. Well, I shall never forget him; I have supped with him at his house on the Bank-side: he loved a fat loin of pork of all things in the world. And Joan his maid had her beer-glass of sack; and we all kissed her, i' faith, and were as merry as passed."

As Thomas Shadwell was born about 1640 he may well have heard much concerning Jonson, who died three, and John Fletcher, fifteen, years before his birth; and in the above quotation we get, perhaps, the Christian name of the "wench" who, according to John Aubrey (i. 96. ed. Clark), was associated with the great Twin Brethren, Beaumont and Fletcher, in that wonderful household "on the Banke Side." Surely the Bankside "not far from the Play-house" was the Bohemia with a sea-coast we wot of, and Father Thames did duty as understudy for Neptune! Francis Beaumont is, indeed, not mentioned in the above extract, but he had died in 1616—the year of Shakespeare's death—whereupon Joan may have remained with the surviving partner.

Wildish rejoins, "This was enough to make any man a wit," and the elder man continues, "Pooh! this was nothing. I was a critic at Blackfriars; but at Cambridge, none so great as I with Jack Cleveland. But Tom Randol(ph) and I were hand and glove: Tom was a brave fellow; the most natural poet!"

John Cleveland, the Cavalier poet, had entered Christ's College in 1627, and was Fellow of St. John's 1634-45; Thomas Randolph, poet and dramatist, went up from Westminster to Trinity 1623, and in 1632 left Cambridge for London. Randolph, who was classed by his contemporaries among "the most pregnant wits of the age," died within three months of his thirtieth birthday:

"his haire, according to Aubrey, was of a very light flaxen, almost white. It was flaggy, as by his picture before his booke appears. He was of a pale, ill complexion and pock-pitten."

Again, in Act II. scene i., in an altercation with his wife, Lady Fantast, Oldwit says:—

"Shall I, who was Jack Fletcher's friend, Ben Jonson's son, and afterwards an intimate crony of Jack Cleveland and Tom Randolph, have kept company with wits, and been accounted a wit these fifty years, live to be deposed by you?"

And again:—

"I, that was a Judge at Blackfriars, writ before Fletcher's Works and Cartwright's, taught even Taylor and the best of them to speak?"

The first collected edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays appeared in 1647; the plays and poems of William Cartwright in 1651. The latter died in 1643, aged thirty-two, student of Christ Church, where he is buried. The Taylor mentioned above is, no doubt, the actor Joseph Taylor, of the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres. He is mentioned in the list prefixed to the First Folio Shakespeare as one of the twenty-six principal actors, playing possibly, among other parts, Hamlet and Iago. He acted also in the plays of Shadwell's favourite dramatist Ben Jonson, and in those of Beaumont and Fletcher.

Dryden, in his defence of the Epilogue to his great ten-act play 'The Conquest of Granada,' derides, in his majestic way, the species of would-be wits of which Oldwit is a notable specimen. The comedies of the Restoration excel those of the last age;

"and this will be denied by none, but some few old fellows who value themselves on their acquaintance with the Black Friars; who, because they saw their plays, would pretend a right to judge ours. The memory of these grave gentlemen is their only plea for being wits. They can tell a story of Ben Jonson, and, perhaps, have had fancy enough to give a supper in the Apollo, that they might be called his sons; and, because they were drawn in to be laughed at in those times, they think themselves now sufficiently entitled to laugh at ours. Learning I

never saw in any of them; and wit no more than they could remember. In short, they were unlucky to have been bred in an unpolished age, and more unlucky to live to a refined one. They have lasted beyond their own, and are cast behind ours; and not contented to have known little at the age of twenty, they boast of their ignorance at three score.

It is in this essay—while condescendingly contrasting the Elizabethan drama with that of his own day, to the disadvantage of the former—that he says

“Shakespeare showed the best of his skill in his *Mercutio*; and he said himself, that he was forced to kill him in the third act, to prevent being killed by him. But, for my part, I cannot find he was so dangerous a person; I see nothing in him but what was so exceeding harmless, that he might have lived to the end of the play, and died in his bed, without offence to any man.”

But elsewhere his praise of Shakespeare is noble and discriminating; and the modern reader of Dryden's heroic plays may echo “without offence” the author's own lines in the Prologue to ‘*Aureng-Zebe*,’ where he says he himself “grows weary of his long-loved mistress, Rhyme.” Whence it appears that Glorious John had seen fit to revise the opinion given by Neander, his counterpart, in ‘*An Essay of Dramatic Poesy*,’ that, blank verse being too low for tragedy, riming couplets are the only wear suitable for heroic plays. And, indeed, the blank verse of ‘*All for Love*’ is a great relief after the perpetual jingle of ‘*Aureng-Zebe*’ or ‘*The Conquest of Granada*,’ fine though the lines generally are. The mental ear aches with the “damned iteration”: the fatal facility of the poet gives no rest to his readers.

In the same essay he makes his *Eugenius* (Lord Buckhurst) contrast “our satirist Cleveland” with Donne. The former gives us “common thoughts in abstruse words; to express a thing hard and unnaturally in his new way of elocution.” A. R. BAYLEY.

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.

Who were the parents of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester 1367–1404, founder of Winchester College and of New College, Oxford? The account of the Bishop of Winchester in the ‘*Dictionary of National Biography*’ is doubtless the latest we have of him, and there it is stated that his parents were John Longe and Sibilla Bowade his wife, the same as recorded by Bishops Lowth and Moberly.

Bishop Lowth is doubtful as to the exactness of the account he gives of Bishop Wykeham's family, for in the chart pedigree contained in his life of Wykeham he names

Henry Aas as a brother of John Longe, and is not certain if the name of Longe is a patronymic or only an appellation of the individual's stature, nor does he give the Christian name of the man who married Agnes, the supposed sister of Bishop Wykeham. Moreover, there seems to be no record that William of Wykeham was ever known by the name of William Longe. This account, therefore, of Bishop Wykeham's parentage is by no means conclusive.

It is shown in the account of Bishop Wykeham in the ‘*D.N.B.*’ that

“he was not the great architect he had been almost universally considered, that he made no mark as a statesman, and the list of his books does not point to any superfluity of learning.”

Bishop Lowth states that he does not appear to have studied at any university, and therefore had no academical degree.

What could have been the cause, then, of such a man as this (apparently the son of quite humble parents, and not endowed by nature with extraordinary talent nor by education with great learning) rising to so high a position in the State as he did, amassing sufficient wealth to build and endow the great school at Winchester and a college at Oxford during his lifetime, and to leave at his death ample estate to establish the family who adopted the name of Wykeham in place of their own?

I venture to suggest that the true parentage of Bishop Wykeham has not yet been disclosed, and that John Longe and Sibilla his wife were the foster-parents of the bishop, and not his actual father and mother—that Wykeham was not his family name.

There are several Wykehams mentioned in the bishop's will, but except those who were born Perots and adopted the name of Wykeham, he calls none of them cousins, as he does the descendants of Henry Aas and John and Alice Archemore, nor does he go beyond the generic term “cousin” or “kinsman” in speaking of any of his supposed relations.

Bishop Lowth says:—

“We must allow Wykeham to have been what the Romans call *Novus homo*, so with regard to his surname he might be strictly and literally the first of his family.”

A *nothus* would be the first of his family, and there appear to be so many difficulties in deciding to what family Bishop Wykeham belonged, that it is doing *him* no injustice if we suppose him to have been a *nothus*. No fault of his if he was such. Bishop Lowth also says:—

“Conscious to himself that his claim to honour was unexceptionable, as founded upon truth and

reason, he in a manner makes his appeal to the world, alleging that neither high birth, to which he makes no pretensions, nor high station, upon which he does not value himself, but virtue alone, is true nobility."

He adopts a motto quite appropriate for one born as described, "Manners makyth Man," and round his coat of arms is the motto of the Garter, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

In the Patent Rolls 6 Edward II., noticed by Dr. Barnes in his history of King Edward III. and by other writers, we read:—

"For so pleasing to his father King Edward II. was the birth of this hopeful prince on 13 Nov., 1312, that on 16 December following he gave to John Launge, valet to the queen, and to Isabel his wife, and to the longest liver of them, twenty-four pounds per annum to be paid out of the farm of London."

As valet to Queen Isabella John Launge was doubtless a Frenchman.

Miss Strickland, in her 'Lives of the Queens of England,' states

"that King Edward II. gives to John Lounges, valet to the queen, and to Isabel his wife an annual pension of 20*l.* for life."

"In 1322 Queen Isabella obtains a reprieve from death of her lover Roger Mortimer. In 1323 Mortimer was again condemned to suffer death, and once more a mysterious influence interposed between him and the royal vengeance, and on the first of August of the same year Mortimer escaped from the Tower and got safely to France. During the year 1324 there was a fierce struggle between the queen and the Despenchers, which ended in the discharge of all her French servants."

William of Wykeham is said to have been born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, between 7 July and 27 September, 1324.

I think that John Launge or Lounges, valet to the queen, and Isabel his wife are the same persons as the John Longe and Sibilla given in the chart pedigree by Bishop Lowth as the parents of Bishop Wykeham; and from the various incidents recorded of Wykeham's early career and rapid advancement, the fact that his actual parents were something more than of humble station, the position of John Launge and his wife about the queen, and granting his identification with John Longe, the reputed father of Wykeham, it does not appear to be a very desperate speculation to conclude that Wykeham was the base half-brother of Edward III., and the son of Isabella and Roger Mortimer, given into the care of John Launge when the French servants left the Court.

"The particular of Edward III.'s meeting with Wykeham first at Winchester is destitute of proof. Archbishop Parker says he was made known to the king at Windsor, which is equally uncertain. The most ancient authors only say that he was brought to Court and taken into the king's service."—Lowth.

King Edward III. visited his mother at stated periods during her long imprisonment, and it may have been during one of these visits that Queen Isabella informed her son the king that his base-born half-brother had been brought up by her faithful valet John Launge and his wife as *their child*, and that he was living at Winchester. This would account for the king *sending* for the young man and placing him at Court. His becoming a cleric would remove the ill feeling the king might entertain towards him, and would give the king an opportunity of furthering his interests in the Church, where Wykeham might assist the king in return. This could be done without any relationship being revealed between the parties, or the relationship could be kept secret between them. This would also explain the cause of the rapid promotion and the many clerical preferments conferred upon William of Wykeham, culminating in his appointment to the rich see of Winchester, and afterwards to the Chancellorship.

At the end of the reign of King Edward III. a quarrel took place between John of Gaunt and Bishop Wykeham, which is said to have originated in a report supposed to have been circulated by the bishop concerning the illegitimacy of John of Gaunt. The accounts are very conflicting, and the truth might have been the reverse of what was reported, and John of Gaunt may have taunted the bishop on his illegitimate birth. However that may be, there is nothing in the idea I have here set forth to diminish the fame attached to the name of Bishop Wykeham; but if the suggestions I have made could be more fully substantiated from the public records or other sources, a little mite of truth would be added to our histories.

R. C. BOSTOCK.

JONSON'S 'ALCHEMIST.'—I have just been reading the sumptuous edition of this comedy published by the De La More Press. It has been eloquently reviewed and its many merits pointed out in these columns (9th S. xii. 478). Mine is the less pleasant duty of drawing attention to a defect. My complaint is that, although several of the alchemical terms with which this play abounds have been cleared up in 'N. & Q.,' Mr. Hart has not discovered this, and consequently gives a wrong account of them in his glossarial notes. The following are his remarks on *heautarit*:—

"Perhaps the same as '*Hyarith*, a word used by some of the affected chemical writers for silver.'—Rees's Chambers's 'Cyclop.' Another suggestion is '*Hetalibit est Terebinthina*.'—'Lexicon Chymicum.'

And Howell has 'Altaris, *Altarit*, Alozet, Quick-silver.' The word is not in the least likely to be of Greek origin."

The word was explained by me as far back as 1896 (8th S. x. 234), as might have been discovered from the General Index, and students would then have been spared the totally irrelevant quotations from Rees and the 'Lexicon Chymicum.' The quotation from Howell happens to be correct. *Altaris, altarit, antarit, antaric, heatararit*, are all more or less corrupt spellings of the Arabic name for Mercury (both planet and metal), *utārid*.

Another word I have explained here (9th S. iii. 386) is *adrop*. Mr. Hart appears to identify it with *azar* or *azane*, which is quite another word. *Adrop* is the Persian *usrup*, Arabic *usrub* or *usruf*, lead. *Azar* is corrupted from Arabic *hajar*, which means the philosopher's stone.

My excuse for referring to my own articles must be that the Clarendon Press announces as in preparation a standard edition of Jonson, with the co-operation of Prof. C. H. Herford and P. Simpson, which makes it needful to criticize somewhat minutely the existing standard works. JAMES PLATT, Jun.

FOREIGN ENGLISH.—From time to time examples of foreign English have appeared in 'N. & Q.' The following is an interesting example. It comes from a bottle label of a certain liqueur called "Liqueur du Père Kerman," made, I think, in or near Bordeaux.

IMPORTANT REMARKS.

Please observe the as of this famous and well-known liquor Three sorts to the flad: N^o 1. Of yellow calom is very stomachic and principally for the use of convalescents or such persons who are note accustomed the faking spirits. N^o 2. Of colour green has a well doingt but more powerful influence on the digestion and into be chosen by persons of strong constitution. N^o 3. Of green colour (cohits land more aromatic soraducing a greater effecttion the digestion than N^o 1 et 2, in destined only forsuch persons who already accustomed to spirits desire a strong stimulating liquor.

GUARANTEE.—All botles have on the corks as well as on the labels the signature of A. Kermann et O. Sieuzac. The capsule is fixed to the bottle by a string whose end are attached to a stampe of lead bearing the mark of the manufactory.

The word following "cohits," or joined to it, is indistinct, being partly spoilt by the endorsed signature. "Soraducing" is perhaps "spraducing." The "Important Observations" in French and Spanish which are side by side with the English are of little help towards an interpretation of the above, which it is evident was not written as a literal translation of either.

Perhaps I may give another example of

foreign English. It was printed some twenty years ago on a little cigarette roller, which was called "Le Cigarogène," and came from Paris, Boulevard de Strasbourg, 24.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1st Movement. To lay the sheet of paper on the inside of the mold cover.

2^d To put the tobacco on the lowest part of the paper (never in the middle.)

3rd Heap up the tobacco with the two forefingers.

4. To fold the cigarogène who grow round the tobacco Making it slide on itself the cigarette rolls.

5. And come out ready and perfectly made between the fingers of the smoker.

The strenght of the mold cover is warranted for the use of the paper therein contained if the smoker does not force it.

In case of breaking the half of it is sufficient to roll it but the two pieces can be put together with a small band of gumed paper.

If there was some sheet detached the smoker will pass the india rubber band on the quire before rolling the cigarette.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

HENRY COLE.—The 'D.N.B.,' xi. 268, says: "It is said that he regained his liberty on 4 April, 1574, but his name occurs in a list of prisoners in 1579." The facts are: (1) He was ordered to be released on bail 3 April, 1574 ('P.C.A.' [N.S.], viii. 218). (2) For some reason he was not released, and we have the order repeated 17 April, 1575 (*ibid.*, viii. 367). (3) In November, 1577, he was living at Ealing. In 'S. P. Dom., Eliz.,' cxviii. 73, occurs the following entry: "Henry Cole, Doctor of law at Yeling. Littell or nothing worth." (4) In 1579 he was back again in the Fleet (see Strype, 'Ann.,' II. ii. 660).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

NICHOLAS HARPSFIELD.—The 'D.N.B.,' xxiv. 431, says: "He was committed a prisoner to the Tower, where he remained from 1559 till his death in 1575." The facts are: (1) He was committed to the Fleet 20 August (Harl. MS. Pluto L.E., 360-7) or 21 August ('S. P. Dom., Eliz.,' xviii. 5), 1559, for trying to fly the country. (2) He was liberated from the Fleet on bail 19 August, 1574, with his brother John, and allowed with him to go to Bath for his health ('P.C.A.' [N.S.], viii. 283, 4). On 27 November, 1575, he was too ill to appear personally before the Star Chamber (*ibid.*, ix. 54); and he died 18 December, 1575, probably in some private house in London.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

JOHN HARPSFIELD.—The 'D.N.B.,' xxiv. 430, says that he was imprisoned in the Fleet for about a year, and thereafter lived with a relative in St. Sepulchre's parish. In fact, he was committed to the Fleet either 7 June ('S. P. Dom., Eliz.,' xviii. 5) or 9 July (Harl

MS. Pluto L.E., 360-7), 1561, and was ordered to be kept in close confinement there 28 July, 1562 ('P.C.A.' [N.S.], vii. 119). Thence he was released on bail 19 August, 1574 (*ibid.*, viii. 283). On 18 July, 1577, he was committed to the custody of the Bishop of Lincoln (*ibid.*, ix. 388, x. 4), whence he was transferred on the ground of serious illness to the custody of the Bishop of London, 5 November, 1577 (*ibid.*, x. 54). JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

THE LAST OF THE WAR BOW. (See 9th S. iv. 424.)—The following quotation is taken from J. T. Wheeler's 'A Short History of India,' &c., 1880: "It is not always remembered that bows and arrows have been used in European warfare during this century. Marbot says the Cossacks at Leipzig were so armed." The battle of Leipzig (16-18 October, 1813), one of the most disastrous defeats inflicted on Napoleon, has been called "the battle of the nations" on account of the numbers and different nationalities of the forces engaged.

M. J. D. COCKLE.

Solan, Punjab.

NAMES OF OUR ENGLISH KINGS.—It is somewhat remarkable that, amongst all the names of our kings since the Norman Conquest, only one is native English, viz., Edward. Indeed, only five are of Germanic origin, viz. (in addition to Edward), William, Henry, Richard, and Charles, all French forms of Old German origin. The rest are all foreign. Stephen and George are Greek; John, Mary, Elizabeth, James, and Anne are Hebrew; and only one is Latin, that name of happy omen, Victoria. WALTER W. SKEAT.

J. R. GREEN ON FREEMAN.—In the 'Historical Studies' of the late Mr. J. R. Green, lately published, the following sentence occurs, p. 103. The reference is to Freeman's 'Norman Conquest.'

"We must say, in justice to the Count, that when he dedicated his abbey 'in honore ac memoria illarum cœlestium virtutum quas Cherubin et Seraphim sublimiores sacra testatur auctoritas,' it is odd construing to translate this 'in honour of the Cherubin and Seraphim.' Above them in the celestial hierarchy came the three Persons of the Trinity, and it was to the Trinity that Fulk dedicated his house at Loches."

Surely the dedication as given in the original is to 'the Heavenly Host, among whom the Cherubin and Seraphim are highest.' The word *quas* may present a difficulty in either rendering, but the sentence is perfectly clear otherwise, and it certainly seems *very* "odd" to class the three Persons of the Trinity among the "celestial hierarchy." M.

"GO FOR"=ATTACK.—"It is exactly self-evident theories of this kind," says Prof. Baldwin Brown, in his volume on 'The Life of Saxon England in its Relation to the Arts,' 1903, p. 70,

"for which the scientific critic of the day is inclined to go. For the sake of clearness it may be said here that the orthodox theory just outlined seems to the present writer more than dubious," &c.

For the sake of clearness it may be said in 'N. & Q.' that Prof. Brown's English is not orthodox English at all, but slang, though that, no doubt, is English in the making. So—without claiming to be a scientific critic—I "go for" Mr. Brown! For his work I have the highest respect.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Glasgow.

THE LAST PEER OF FRANCE.—The enclosed paragraph from the *Irish Times* of 27 February strikes me as being of sufficient historical importance to interest readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"The last peer of France has just passed away by the death of M. le Marquis de Gouvion Saint Cyr. There are many dukes, and counts, and barons in France to-day, but they only hold their titles by courtesy, and under the Republic have no legal right to them. But le Marquis de Gouvion Saint Cyr had really sat in Parliament as an hereditary peer, for he was born in 1815, and succeeded his father, the Marshal, in 1841."

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

"FUTURE."—In the lease of a farm at Hansworth Woodhouse, co. York, in 1721, the tenant is bound to "leave all compost, future, and manure" of the last year of his tenancy, on the premises. In another lease, of a farm at Eckington, co. Derby, 1739, the tenant covenants to "lay or sett all the mannure, future, and compost" on some part of the land. I do not find this word in any dictionary, but it is doubtless a form of *fulyie* or *fulzie*, which the 'N.E.D.' says is (1) the sweepings or refuse of the streets, (2) manure. W. C. B.

FIRST STEAM RAILWAY TRAIN.—The following occurred in the *Western Echo* (Exeter) for 12 February:—

"To-day is the centenary of the railway locomotive. On 12 Feb., 1804, Richard Trevithick, the Cornish inventor, then employed at Merthyr Tydvil, ran the trial trip of his steam carriage over the old horse tramway from Penydarren Ironworks (now disappeared) to Navigation Canal Wharf, nine miles lower down in the Taff Valley. The accomplishment of the feat was the means of Mr. Samuel Homfray, the Penydarren ironmaster, winning a bet of 1,000*l.* which he had made with Mr. Richard Crawshay, Cyfarthfa, that he would convey a load

of iron by steam power over the tramway to the point named. The journey, not unnaturally, was accompanied by circumstances of difficulty. The train conveyed 70 passengers, besides 10 tons of iron, and the stack of the strange-looking locomotive, being of bricks, was overthrown upon colliding with a bridge. Trevithick succeeded in repairing the damage, and accomplished the run at the rate of five miles an hour. The train failed, however, to get back again, for the reason that the gradients were too steep and the curves in the tramline too sharp."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

TOWNSHEND PEDIGREES.—I am endeavouring to make a complete collection of the pedigrees of the Townshend or Townsend family in England. I should be greatly obliged by any information concerning the families settled in Wales and Salop, other than those descended from Sir R. Agborough, who assumed the name of his stepfather Aurelian Townsend. There are also said to have been descendants of Thomas of Testerton, Norfolk, settled at Cramworth and Wretham. I should be grateful for any account of them. DOROTHEA TOWNSHEND.
117, Banbury Road, Oxford.

LUKE KING, DEPUTY MUSTER MASTER, IRELAND, 1689.—This gentleman was attainted by King James's Irish Parliament, 1689. On 6 August, same year, he was examined before the English House of Lords on the miscarriages in Ireland, when he stated he had come over in January, and knew nothing. Was he the same Luke King who was appointed, with Henry, first Viscount Palmerston, 21 Sept., 1680, to the office of Chief Remembrancer of H.M.'s Court of Exchequer in Ireland, during their respective lives, and on whose death the patent was renewed to Lord Palmerston and his son Henry Temple for life, 6 June, 1716? I shall be glad of any information on the subject, and any particulars as to the family of these officials, or of the one. CHARLES S. KING, Bt.
St. Leonard-on-Sea.

MRS. LANE AND PETER PINDAR.—I was informed by a relative that my grandmother Mrs. Lane, *née* Chandler, copied out for the press Peter Pindar's satires. I believe that both my grandparents belonged to families having strong Jacobite sympathies, and

had many literary and artistic friends. I should be glad of any opinion or criticism bearing on the probability or otherwise of this tradition. A. WALLACE.
Pennthorpe, Mead Road, Chislehurst.

CATSKIN EARLS.—I should be very glad indeed of any information on this subject.

(Rev.) H. H. COURTENAY.
Kenton, Exeter.

[See 7th S. ix. 314, 393, 435, 512.]

BOER WAR OF 1881.—Can you tell me of a good book on the Boer war of 1881? I seek a book that gives the regiments in garrison at the different places, along with accounts of the fighting, &c. I want especially to study the sieges of Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Pietersburg, &c. A. J. MITCHELL, Major,
Lancaster Fusiliers.

GAME OF STATE.—I am a member of a club where intellectual diversions are always in requisition. I shall be glad if a reader can give any particulars of the "Game of State," which is, I believe (as is chess), of Eastern origin, and needs much "subtlety of thought and purpose" for its successful practice—so I am told. ASTRAPATH.

POWELL OF BIRKENHEAD.—Can any one give me the date of marriage of Eliza Powell to Mr. John Shaw, the waggon proprietor of Liverpool? (Mrs.) J. HAUTENVILLE COPE.
13c, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

NORTHALL, SHROPSHIRE.—Any early or late information about Northall will be gladly received. In the Visitations it is said to be "in Kinnersley," and was the birthplace of Edward Hall, the historian. But Eyton does not mention the place, nor is it marked in the 'Stafford Estate Maps.' C.

RODNEY'S SECOND WIFE.—I should be glad to know details of the family of Henrietta Clies, of Lisbon, who was the second wife of Admiral Lord Rodney. Miss Clies is stated to have been the daughter of John Clies, of Lisbon, merchant, but no further details are given in printed pedigrees. Any information on the subject of this marriage would be welcomed. P. M.

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.—Can any one tell me what became of the landed property of the Frenchmen of Alsace and Lorraine who refused to accept German rule? Was it sold to land speculators? Was it confiscated? Or was some arrangement made by which residents in France could still receive the rents of estates which were no longer French? E. O. E. A.

SPEAKERS OF IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND MEMBERS FOR COUNTY AND BOROUGHS OF KING'S COUNTY.—Information is desired as to names and dates of Speakers of the Irish House of Commons from 1660 to 1780; also as to names of members for the King's County and the boroughs in it during the same period.

FRANCESCA.

LEPER HYMN-WRITER.—Is there anything more to be learnt about the leper and his hymns mentioned below?—

"In the fourteenth century, it is said, all Europe was carolling the songs of an unknown singer, and when he was found, he was a leper who had carried a little bell to warn people of his approach, and went muffled, from very loathsomeness, about the public streets."—Duffield's 'English Hymns,' p. 466.

C. B.

Providence, R.I.

"A FROG HE WOULD A-WOOING GO."—I should be greatly obliged if you could refer me to a book which would tell me the names of the people represented in the old rime

A frog he would a-wooing go, &c.

None of the books of reference which I have gives me any clue.

J. E. DENISON.

[We do not believe in any allusion to individuals.]

"THERE WAS A MAN."—Can any of your readers inform me if they have heard the following nursery rime?

There was a man, a man indeed,
Who sowed his garden full of seed, &c.

It used to be repeated to my mother by her nurse, who was, I believe, a North-Country woman. Is there any meaning to be attached to it?

L. A. LUXMOORE.

[See 7th S. ii. 507; iii. 35; v. 53, 91.]

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN.—Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, in the *Antiquary* of July, 1885, p. 11, writing on tenures and manorial customs, mentions in regard to Chelsea that

"Sir Hans Sloane, who became lord of the manor in 1712, granted the freehold of four acres, occupied as a physic garden on the riverside, to the Apothecaries' Company for ever, on condition that they should pay a quit rent of 5*l.*, use the garden for that specific purpose, and present yearly to the Royal Society fifty specimens grown *in situ*, till the collection amounted to 2,000."

Was this latter condition ever fulfilled?

S. L. PETTY.

"KICK THE BUCKET."—Can any reader tell me the origin and meaning of this phrase? I have searched the usual books of reference, but do not find it. I mind me of an old story told of some famous "wit" (was it Theodore Hook or Dean Swift?) who, walking with another equally famous "wit," en-

countered a bucket on the pavement. "Ah, sir," said the one, "you've kicked the bucket." To which the other promptly replied, "No, sir, I only turned a little pale" (pail!).

E. P. W.

[Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues,' s.v. 'Kick the bucket,' states that *bucket* is a Norfolk term for a pulley used when pigs are killed. An alternative theory is offered that the bucket was a pail kicked away by a suicide.]

ROBINA CROMWELL.—Are any portraits extant of Oliver Cromwell's youngest sister, who married Bishop Wilkins of Chester?

(Mrs.) J. HAUTENVILLE COPE.

13c, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

DR. SAMUEL HINDS, FORMERLY BISHOP OF NORWICH.—Has any one an account of the funeral of Dr. Hinds, which took place at Kensal Green Cemetery in 1872? He was Dean of Carlisle previous to 1849, when he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, which see he resigned from conscientious scruples in 1857. I should like to know who officiated at his funeral.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

CHARLES V. ON LANGUAGES.—I have often tried to ascertain the correct version of the Emperor Charles V.'s saying about languages. He classified five something like this: Spanish, to pray in; German, to swear at his horse in; French, to talk to his friends in (?); Italian, to make love in (?); English (?). The Spanish and German I feel pretty sure about, but the rest are all doubtful.

HELGA.

[See 9th S. viii. 523; ix. 152, 254, particularly MR. LAWRENCE FORD'S reply at the second reference.]

ROBERT SANDERSON, Bishop of Lincoln 1660-3, is reported to have left behind him several volumes of notes and memoranda relating to Lincolnshire. Have they come down to our time? and if so, where are they?

COM. LINC.

OPROWER.—Can any of your readers throw light upon the origin of this uncommon and somewhat curious family name? A family bearing it lived in Glasgow between 1850 and 1870, and I have never heard of it elsewhere. So far as I know the name was never spelt with an apostrophe after the O, so it is unlikely that it had its origin in Ireland. May it not be a Polish or other continental name, perhaps somewhat corrupted?

W. SANDFORD.

SAMUEL SHELLEY.—Is there any evidence available that Samuel Shelley, the miniature painter (latter half of eighteenth century), was related to the poet? If so, who was their nearest common ancestor?

A. B. S.

LEAP YEAR.—Will some reader refer me to some book in which the astronomical reason for this, connected with the revolution of the earth round the sun, is clearly explained? I find this hardly (or at least not intelligibly to the ordinary reader) explained either in Dr. Brewer's excellent 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' or in 'Words, Facts, and Phrases,' by Eliezer Edwards. E. P. W.

[See 'Astronomical Notes' in the *Leisure Hour* for January, from the pen of our valued contributor MR. W. T. LYNN.]

FIELD-NAMES, BRIGHTWALTON, BERKS.—Will MR. PEACOCK or some other correspondent kindly elucidate the following field and street names found in this parish?

Sparrowbill. (There is a Sparrabills in or near Wolverton, Hants.)

Pilowth.

Deed's Hill, Duts Hill, or Dutsil.

Wedding Close.

Pudding Lane.

Halistreet Lane, 1738. (We now have Holly Street Lane here.)

In neighbouring parishes are to be found California and Egypt.

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

Brightwalton, Wantage.

[California is explained *ante*, p. 156.]

"FLOWERS ARE THE ALPHABET OF ANGELS."
—Who wrote, and in what book,

Flowers are the alphabet of angels, whereby
They write on hills and fields mysterious truths?

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

DICKENS QUERIES.—

1. "'Beg your pardon, sir,' said Mr. Jingle, 'bottle stands—pass it round—way of the sun—through the button-hole—no heel-taps.'"—'Pickwick,' chap. ii.

Will some one explain, or direct me to an explanation of, the phrase "through the button-hole"?

".....an old woman whose name was reported to be Tamaroo. The boarders had appropriated the word from an English ballad, in which it is supposed to express the bold and fiery nature of a certain hackney-coachman."—'Martin Chuzzlewit,' chap. xxxii.

Is this ballad authentic, or pure invention on Dickens's part? If authentic, where could I see it?

"Mr. Dombey had little taste for music, and no knowledge of the strain she played.....but perhaps he heard among the sounding strings some distant music of his own, that tamed the monster of the iron road, and made it less inexorable."—'Dombey and Son,' chap. xxi. (near the end).

What is the meaning of the last portion? "Monster of the iron road" suggests a locomotive; but what is it doing in this galley?

H. K. ST. J. S.

PERIODICALS FOR WOMEN.—I should be very grateful for any information concerning periodical publications intended especially for feminine readers, which were brought out prior to the nineteenth century. The *Lady's Magazine*, I believe, first appeared in 1770. Had it an earlier prototype? During the first year of its long career it did not contain the plates illustrating the fashions of the day which are found in later volumes. The *Fashionable Magazine*; or, *Lady's and Gentleman's Monthly Recorder of New Fashions*, claims in the preface to its first number (June, 1786) to be the first magazine to publish such costume plates—"to catch the evanescent modes of dress, and portray them with fidelity and exactitude," are its own words. Is this assertion correct?

TORFRIDA.

"MUSTLAR": "MUSKYLL".—What is the meaning of these words, which occur in the wills of former parishioners of Whitstable (Kent)?—

"To the light Mustlar, 4*d*."—Richard Aleyn (1473).

"To a light in the church of Whitstaple called the Muskyll tapers."—Alice Gentill (1497).

The 'Century Dictionary' gives "muskyll" as an obsolete form of *nussel*.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

Replies.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW.

(9th S. xii. 341, 517; 10th S. i. 52, 91, 190.)

THERE are several points in which I believe the remarks at the last reference to be wholly misleading. I seem to gather that the presence of *-s-* is regarded as being the sole evidence of the use of a name in the genitive case! But the fact is, of course, that a very large number of names ended in *-a*, and were consequently of the weak declension, with a genitive in *-an*, and it is well known that this suffix *-an* more often disappears than not. There was also a feminine genitive in *-e*, and a genitive plural in *-a*; both of these suffixes almost invariably disappear. Thus, to take some examples from my 'Place-names of Cambridgeshire,' Haddenham is the A.-S. *Hædanhām*, *i.e.*, Hæda's home, where the *-en* (representing the genitive) happens to be kept before the *h*; but Papworth, formerly Pappenworth, representing Pappa's worth, has lost the genitive suffix entirely. Wilburh was a feminine name, with a genitive in *-e*; hence in Wilburton, *i.e.*, "Wilburh's town," there is no sign of the genitive at all.

Dullingham is for Dyllinga hām, "the home of the Dyllings"; and here again the genitive suffix *-a* has disappeared. Not only so, but even the *-s* is not unfrequently dropped; the A.-S. form Lulles worth, *i.e.*, "Lull's farm," is now Lolworth. Thurkell-low can hardly be said to register "a family or tribal name"; it registers merely the name of an individual. Thurkell, better Thurkill, is so common a name that nearly a score of them are on record. It clearly means "Thurkill's low," and the reason why the *s* has disappeared is simply that the second syllable is entirely unaccented. Indeed, there can be no doubt that Thurkill is merely short for Thureytel.

When we are told that "the principle of the accidental *addition* or *elimination* of a letter is applicable to all periods," I think we may fairly demur to a statement so astonishing. The *elimination* of a letter is easy enough and regular enough, but the *addition* of one (excepting, of course, *d* after *u* and similar well-known insertions due to phonetic causes) is quite another matter. Is it possible to produce half a dozen examples of modern place-names containing unoriginal letters that represent real additions? I doubt it very much, and I think that a search for them would soon demonstrate the enormous difficulty of the task of finding them.

Another point is that we must not trust the spellings of Domesday Book over much. After all, the scribes were Normans, and they often made a sad hash of Anglo-Saxon. The modern sound of a name may sometimes be a better guide. It is notorious that they often wrote *orde* under the impression that they were expressing the English suffix *worth*; and they wrote *torp* for *thorp*, and *ulf* for *wulf*; and they dropped or wrongly inserted the initial *h*. I do not know what is meant by saying that "A.-S. surnames are commonly composed of two syllables." It is probably meant that they are of the type Guth-mund, and that such names take a genitive in *-es*. But there are thousands of names in *-a*, such as Winta, with a genitive in *-an*, and such names usually give but one syllable in modern English, with no visible genitive sign. It is quite absurd to found any argument upon such a fact as this; for "Winta's worth" has become Wentworth.

Then the inference is drawn that of 253 "lows" noted in a certain list only 25 contain the genitive sign. No one can be expected to accept this; the chances are that there was a genitive sign *once* in at least 200 of them, though some may be descriptive of their position. But, of course, no one can tell the true results until we have the A.-S.

form of the name in every case, or can safely infer it. One would like to know how many cases are safe. Are there *no* examples of genitives in *-an* amongst all this vast number?

There are three "lows" in Cambridgeshire. None of them exhibits an *s*, yet two of them represent personal names. Tadlow is "Tāda's low"; Triplo is (probably) "Trippa's low," though Domesday Book has Trepešlau, with an *s*, which is almost certainly wrong; and Bartlow, formerly Berklow, simply means "barrow-barrow," the *low* explaining the *berk*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

In the 'Rotuli Hundredorum,' anno 1274, Tideswell is written Tidiswelle, Tudiswelle, and Tyddeswelle. These forms being consistent with the Domesday Tidesuuelle, it is useless to suggest "the possibility of Tideswell having been the original designation." The first element, both in Tideswell and Tideslow, is the A.-S. man's name Tidi, and this occurs, in the fourteenth century, in the compound Tiddeman or Tydeman (Bardsley's 'English Surnames,' 1875, p. 23). So Addyman, in 'The Returns of the Poll Tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire' in 1379, contains the A.-S. man's name Addi or Æddi.

We are told: "That the suffix *-well* denotes a spring of water, and does not represent, in MR. ADDY'S opinion, 'a field or paddock,' is clearly shown by PROF. SKEAT to be erroneous." PROF. SKEAT did not discuss this point at all, but contented himself with saying that the O.N. *völlr* would be *wall* in English. Now one of the things which I tried to prove was that it is so represented. I showed that Tideswell was Tiddswall in 1610, and I referred to New Wall Nook, Swinden Walls, Semyary Walls, &c. And, as regards the earlier suffix *-welle*, I said that the dat. sing. of *völlr* is *velli*. Place-names are often in the dative, the preposition *æt* being either prefixed or understood. In the parcels of a modern deed relating to land in Brinsworth, near Rotherham, I find some fields called Blind Wells. Both in A.-S. and O.N. *blind* has the meaning of "dark," so that the name may stand for O.N. **blindvellir*, *i.e.*, dark, or sunless, fields. Our ancestors were clever enough to appreciate the difference in value between the sunny and the dark side of a hill. Again, take such a local name as Cromwell or Crumbwell. Here the first element is the A.-S. *crumb*, crooked. There was a Crooked-Croft in Sheffield in 1817 (Brownell's 'Directory of Sheffield' for that year, p. 26), and Cromwell means the same thing. Perhaps somebody will tell us what are the old forms of Corn-

wall, for, *primâ facie*, the word seems to mean horn field, or cape field.

I might have referred to other personal names in Mr. Bateman's list of Derbyshire *lows*. For instance, Yarns-low is Earnes-hlaw, the burial-mound of Earn. These are not "family names," as Dr. BRUSHFIELD supposes, but personal names. In the 'Crawford Charters,' p. 70, Prof. Napier and Mr. Stevenson say that *hlaw* "is almost invariably joined with a personal name, no doubt recording the person buried therein." The Derbyshire Baslow, Domesday Basse-lau, mentioned by Dr. BRUSHFIELD, contains the A.-S. man's name Bassa, gen. Bassan, occurring once in Mr. Searle's 'Onomasticon,' and once latinized as Bassus. According to Sievers-Cook, 'Grammar of Old English,' 276n., "final *-n* is discarded in Northumbrian," so that Basse may here stand for Bassen, *i.e.*, Bassan, the meaning of the whole word being Bassa's burial-mound. Mr. Searle (p. 531) gives Tunna cæstir for Tunnan cæstir.

S. O. ADDY.

THE WRECK OF THE WAGER (10th S. i. 201).—In my note on this subject I omitted to say that Capt. Cheap died in 1752, aged fifty-five.

One would like to know more about that interesting character Dr. Patrick Gedde (or Geddes?), the Scotch physician at Santiago, who, in his own house there, entertained for a long time, and with great hospitality, Cheap, Hamilton, Byron, and Campbell ('Narrative,' pp. 215, 235). He is said to have been much esteemed by the Spaniards for his professional abilities and humane disposition. "Don Patricio Gedde," a worthy "Scot abroad," was perhaps related to the Edinburgh goldsmith of stereotyping fame.

W. S.

FOOTBALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY (10th S. i. 127, 194).—G. W. need not be under any apprehension that the "Work'nton fuitba' play" has ceased. With each recurring Easter Tuesday there go from all parts of Cumberland excursion trains carrying thousands of spectators to the Cloffocks, where the game is played, but on Good Friday there is a kind of trial game, in which the youngsters are the contestants. How or when this ancient custom originated no one can say, there being no local records to throw light upon it. The earliest reference I have been able to find is in the *Cumberland Pacquet* of Tuesday, 25 April, 1797:—

"The Workington annual football match, on Easter Tuesday, was won by the seamen. After that was decided, a belt was produced, to be wrestled

for, when no less than forty competitors appeared. After a hard struggle the prize was won by Isaac Brisco, a man about fifty years of age."

Noting from the communication by Mr. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN that no reference to Workington football is contained in 'N. & Q.,' I may perhaps be permitted to supplement the necessarily brief account given in my 'Bygone Cumberland and Westmorland,' and partly quoted by Mr. MAC-MICHAEL. The goals are about a mile apart, one being the inner side of Workington Hall Park wall, and the other a capstan at the bottom of the harbour. Between these points are the quays, the parish church, two lines of railway (each cutting right across the field of play), and numerous foundries and other places of business. On the south lies the town, gradually rising to the park, and on the north the swift-flowing river Derwent. The teams are designated respectively "Uppies" and "Downies," and are supposed to consist, the first of colliers, ironworkers, and countrymen, and the "Downies" of sailors, dock labourers, and workmen from the quaysides. As a matter of fact, any one can join in the play—the more the merrier—and it is no unusual thing to see a couple of hundred men and youths engaged in the fray, but on which side they were fighting comparatively few could say. There is only one rule—to get it by any possible means, fair or unfair, either over the park wall or on to the capstan on the quay. The players may go on to the streets (all business is suspended for the afternoon) in order to circumvent their opponents. On the other hand, the chances are that if a man is found with the ball in his possession when near the river he will be tossed into the stream and held there until he relinquishes his hold. Such a game is, of course, dangerous, and within the last forty years more than one life has been lost in this way. The ball, it should be remarked, is not of the kind ordinarily used in football, but is harder and much smaller; it is made specially for each match. For very many years an old man named Dalgleish threw off the ball from a footbridge crossing a dirty sewer-like beck which runs through the Cloffocks, and on his death he was succeeded by his son. The struggle is always fierce, as may be supposed under the circumstances, and the players, after a few tumbles in the beck, are almost unrecognizable, while their shirts are torn to ribbons. There is nothing edifying in the exhibition, though plenty of rough humour may be found. Sometimes the game lasts from 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon till late at night. Should

the ball be "hailed" over the park wall, the winners go to the Hall and receive a sovereign. The event is the occasion of much drunkenness, hence the growing disfavour with which the annual gathering is regarded by orderly people; but, judging by the experience of the past, the "fuitba" will be continued so long as there is any of the Cloffocks left on which to play.

DANIEL SCOTT.

6, Victoria Road, Penrith.

RUE AND TUSCAN PAWNBROKERS (10th S. i. 148). — Rue, as well as scarlet thread, is still in Italy a protective from the evil eye, but an additional reason why the Tuscan pawnbrokers use it is that, like the use of lavender by the old English pawnbrokers to protect their pledges from the moth, it was employed, on account of its strong and disagreeable odour, as a prophylactic against such infectious diseases as were likely to be associated with pledges received at the Italian *monti di pietà*. Tusser, in his 'Five Hundred Points of Husbandrie,' says:—

What savour is better, if physicke be true,
For places infected, than Wormwood and Rue?

And Robert Turner, in his 'British Physician,' 1687, p. 280, says: "It is an excellent antidote against poisons, and infections. The very smell thereof is a preservation against the Plague, in the time of infection" (see also his 'Enchiridion Medicum,' 1657, p. 63). There is an admirable "turnover" on rue, entitled 'Herby-grass,' in the *Globe* of some date in the latter half of last year, where it is observed that in the old days before prison reform had been heard of, when strong-smelling herbs were always placed profusely before prisoners brought into the dock at the Old Bailey and elsewhere, bunches of rue usually figured prominently among these herbal defences.

Rue entered into the composition of the once noted "vinegar of the four thieves." It is said that four thieves, during the plague of Marseilles, invented this anti-pestilential vinegar, by means of which they entered infected houses without danger, and stole all property worth removing. In Venice rue is kept as a charm in a house to maintain its good fortune (see Folkard's 'Plant-lore,' 1884, p. 531).

As to the amuletic virtues of scarlet thread, the author of 'In a Tuscan Garden' was evidently unaware, when he wrote derisively of the possibility of the Eskdale shepherd tying up the tails of his yearlings with a red ribbon, that the Scotch farmer does still, in some parts, fasten a small twig cross of

rowan-wood, wound about with red thread, to the tails of his cattle, as a defence from the evil eye. This is in accordance with the old adage:—

Rowan-tree and red thread
Put the witches to their speed.

Having given the subject some little attention, I am convinced that the universal belief in the sanguine colour's protective qualities is a survival of solar worship, and that it is consanguinity—the consanguinity of colour—to the sun that has obtained for red objects the world over such superstitious regard. When, in the Isle of Man, coughs were believed to be cured by the use of red flannel, the virtue lay in the colour, not in the flannel ('Notes on Manx Folk-lore,' *Antiquary*, November, 1875, p. 346). The red gelatine exuded from a prickly shrub (*Spina egyptia*) was worn as an amulet to prevent blindness or other malignant influence of female demons (And. Crichton's 'Arabia,' 1852, p. 152; see also p. 72 *ibid.*). In the sculptured reliefs of the great rock-hewn temple of Ipsam-bul is a battle scene similar to those on the temple of Thebes, in which the hero and his attendants are painted red, while the vanquished are yellow (Gau's 'Antiquités de la Nubie,' I think, plate 61). The ancient British antiquities in the British Museum have been since rearranged, I believe; but I remember seeing among them a beautifully ornamented shield (possibly Romano-British) in the centre of which was some design in red enamel. A red pencil is used for dots over the mystic words on ancestral tablets of wood set up in the houses of the Chinese (see the *Fortnightly Review*, February, 1895, 'Ancestor Worship in China,' by R. S. Gundry). Other instances, too numerous for 'N. & Q.,' might be given from every corner of the world. See also *Cornhill Magazine*, January, 1876, p. 50, 'Comparative Mythology,' by J. A. Farrer.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Is it not probable that the alleged popularity of rue with Tuscan pawnbrokers is a survival of the superstition which imputed to that herb the power of warding off pestilence or neutralizing poison, for both of which Italy once had an unenviable notoriety, and to the former of which such repositories would be at all times particularly exposed? And on the other hand, among the people its common use against epidemic disease might reasonably gain for it a sinister reputation, from its presence being indicative of danger.

As for the connexion between St. Peter's Day and green figs, if the coincident ripeness

of the latter is the explanation, then what about "Lent" figs—still so called in this part of the country—and Mid-Lent Sunday?

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

Brightwalton.

CHARLES THE BOLD (10th S. i. 189).—If for "Henry, Count of Lancaster," we read Henry, Earl of Lancaster, his connexion with Charles the Bold is easily shown. Charles's maternal grandmother was Philippa Plantagenet, Queen of Portugal, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Blanche Plantagenet, his first wife, who was granddaughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III. Can MR. NUTTALL give us the blazon of this "the only English shield" on Charles's tomb? If so, that would decide the question. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, bore Gules, three lions passant guardant or, a bendlet azure.

H. MURRAY LANE.

The exact connexion of the Duke of Burgundy with the House of Lancaster is as follows: his mother, Isabel of Portugal, was daughter of John I. of that kingdom and Philippa of Lancaster, full sister to King Henry IV. of England.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Charles the Bold was descended from the House of Lancaster thus:—

Henry, Duke of Lancaster, surnamed the Good,
great-grandson of Henry III.

Blanche, m. John of Gaunt.

Philippa, m. Joao I. of Portugal.

Isabel, m. Philip of Burgundy.

Charles the Bold.

HELGA.

[Reply also from MR. C. E. LEEDS.]

"PANNAGE AND TOLLAGE" (10th S. i. 126).—The rights of pannage are perhaps described with more regard to detail in a statute of William III., cap. 36 (Shipping):—

"All persons having any Right of Common of Pasture, or any Privileges within the New Forest, shall enjoy their Right of Pannage between 14 Sept. and 11 Nov. after Michaelmas, 1716, and not before, on forfeiture of any Hogg, Pigg, or Swine, that after Michaelmas next, and before the time aforesaid, shall be found in the Wastes of the said Forest: And their Common of Pasture is continued to them in the said West Ground of the Forest, when not Inclosed, except in the Fence month, viz., 15 days before and after Midsummer, and in the Winter Heyning, viz., from 11 Nov. to 23 Apr. subject to the Forest Laws, as they might have enjoyed the same before the making of this Act: Saving also to the adjacent Inhabitants their ancient right of Fuel, provided they do not sell or dispose of any part thereof, nor take the same in other manner than they ought, nor by reason of

any Claim not allowed according to the Forest Laws before 27 Eliz."

The reason that this comes under the heading of "Ships and Shipping" is that it had lately been enacted "that 2000 Acres, part of the West Lands of the New Forest..... shall be enclosed and kept in severalty, for the Growth and Preservation of Timber for supply of his Majesty's Navy."

"Tollage" may, I think, be more generally described as the right conferred, by paying tribute or custom, to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, such tolls going towards the repair of any damage the part used may have sustained. (See 'A Continuation of the Abridgment of all the Statutes of K. William and Q. Mary and of William the Third,' begun by J. Washington, of the Middle Temple, Esq., 1699.)

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"COCKSHUT TIME" (10th S. i. 121, 195).—Cockshute as a place-name, whatever its original derivation, is of ancient use. In the grant to Roger Williams of the confiscated lands of the Priory of St. Mary, Usk, 35 Henry VIII., the following parcel is specified: "Certarum terrarum vocat Cockshute." It retains the name to this day, and so appears on the Ordnance map.

R. RICKARDS.

The Priory, Usk.

'RECOMMENDED TO MERCY' (10th S. i. 109).—I find on reference to Mrs. M. C. Houston's novel having this title that it is *not* the story I am in search of. No doubt it is another novel bearing the same title. The heroine (instead of Helen, as in the above) is named either Rosalind or Rosaline. Can any one kindly help me in my quest?

EDWARD LATHAM.

EPITAPH ON SIR JOHN SEYMOUR (10th S. i. 87, 137).—Ought we not to read *peripatetic*, the vocative singular? E. S. DODGSON.

"SON CONFORT ET LIESSE" (9th S. xii. 249).—This, which is the present form of the motto used by the borough of Doncaster, is due to a misreading. It appears on the charter granted to the town by Edward IV. in 1467 as "Don—Confort et Liesse" (see 'Records of the Borough of Doncaster,' 1899, vol. i. p. iv n.). The arms are a lion seated on a cushion powdered ermine, holding a banner whereon is drawn a castle. W. C. B.

"SILLY BILLY" (10th S. i. 183).—This expression was applied to the Duke of Gloucester throughout the greater part of his life, but was given to William IV. in the closing years of his career by those who

condemned his personal demeanour and his political action. One anecdote of the Duke of Gloucester occurs to me. He was being shown over a lunatic asylum, and was inspecting the inmates through the windows of their cells. One of them, when he saw the face of the inspecting visitor, cried out, "Hallo! there's Silly Billy." "Ah," said the Duke, withdrawing from the window, "I see that he has his lucid moments."

W. P. COURTNEY.

That nephew of King George III. who was known in his youth as Prince William of Gloucester, and subsequently became the second Duke of Gloucester, was nicknamed "Silly Billy," as I have heard from the lips of a still surviving godson of H.R.H. H.

William IV. was a popular king during his short reign. John Mitford (a man of birth and abilities, who had served under Hood and Nelson, and was the author of 'Johnny Newcome in the Navy') wrote a once very popular song, 'The King is a True British Sailor.' See Howitt's 'Visits to Remarkable Places,' vol. ii. p. 394.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

SALEP OR SALOP (9th S. xii. 448; 10th S. i. 97, 138).—I. B. B. is right when he says that salep is not always obtained from the orchid-tuber. Indeed, if my last note on the subject gave this impression it should not go uncorrected, for the preparation of salep from the common meadow and male orchis, and some other species of British orchids, made it only an imitation of the genuine Oriental article, which consists almost entirely of a peculiar gummy substance called bassorin and starch, and was considered to be more nutritious than either sago or arrowroot. The method of concocting the English salep is described by Mr. Moulton in the *Philosophical Transactions* :—

"The best time to gather the tubers is when the seed is formed, and the stalk is going to fall, for then the new bulb of which Salep is made, is arrived at its full size. The new roots are washed in water, the outer skin removed, and then set on a tin plate, in an oven heated sufficiently to bake bread. In six, eight, or ten minutes they will have become semi-transparent, like horn, without any diminution of size. Then remove them from the oven and place them in a room to dry and harden, which they will do in a few days; or this process may be effected by the application of a slow heat in a few hours. The roots should then be powdered or ground in a mill, and put into canisters, and so kept dry."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

FEBRUARY 30 (10th S. i. 166).—Cards at a cost of one penny each are to be bought at

Otley and some of the adjacent villages containing the following :—

A CURIOUS GRAVE-STONE.

The following appears on a grave-stone in the church-yard of the picturesque village of Fewston, in the Washburn Valley, near Otley, Yorkshire :—
To the memory of Joseph Ridsdale of Bluberhouse, who died February the 29th, 1823, aged 79 years.

Also Elizabeth his wife, March the 18th, 1813, aged 59 years.

And William their son, died February the 30th, 1802, aged 23 years.

It will be seen that the letter "r" is omitted from "February" in each case; that it is impossible to have "February the 29th, 1823," or "February the 30th, 1802," as the former is not a leap-year, and the latter is quite out of the question; and that the order of the dates when death occurred is reversed.

Of course, every one knows that Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar by establishing the system of three years of 365 days, followed by the leap year of 366 days, and that this division gave February 30 days, the general idea of Cæsar being that the months should alternate 31 and 30 days respectively.

The month of Quintilis, afterwards altered to Julius in honour of Cæsar, contained 31 days, and his successor the Emperor Augustus changed the name of the month Sextilis to August, and took one day from February to make it of equal length to the month named after his predecessor, thus breaking up the regularity of Cæsar's arrangement altogether.

CHARLES F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Editor *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*.

Bradford.

In Adderbury Church, Oxfordshire, there is, just within the chancel, a small brass on the floor inscribed :—

"Here lyeth Jane Smyth sometime the wyfe of |
George Smyth of Adderbury the whiche dyed |
the xxx day of february in the yere of our Lord |
M^cVIII on whose soule Ihu have mercy amē."

J. ASTLEY.

Coventry.

EARL OF EGREMONT (10th S. i. 146, 192).—I remember seeing the issues of the *Daily Western Times*, but cannot give their date.

In Petworth House there is a picture bearing on the frame the endorsement "Elizabeth, Countess of Egremont." I believe it is by Romney. She is represented in a reclining attitude on a sofa-cushion placed on the ground, and about her stand her two sons and two daughters (all born before the following recorded ceremony); the eldest son holds a bow and arrow. These sons were the progenitors of the present important families of Leonfield and the Wyndhams of Sussex. In a register belonging to Petworth Church is the following entry :—

"The year 1801, page 37, No. 146.—George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont, of this parish, bachelor, and Elizabeth Ilive, of the same parish, spinster, were married in this Church by Licence, this 16th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, by me Thomas Vernon, Curate.

"This marriage was solemnized with us, O'Brien Egremont, Elizabeth Ilive, in the presence of William Tayler, John Upton."

It is puzzling to note that, from the time of the ceremony in 1801 up to the death of this unfortunate lady in 1822, a period of twenty-one years, the Earl appears not to have admitted the validity of this marriage, as the various peerages of his time (which must have been duly submitted to him for his revision), as well as sundry works of family history, state that he died *unmarried*—also the lady was known in Petworth simply as "Mrs. Wyndham." Nevertheless, she was buried at St. Decuman's, a lonely church on the cliffs of Somersetshire, in the old burial-place of the Dukes of Somerset, and her burial (conducted by a cousin of the late Dean Alford) is there entered as that of "Countess of Egremont," without any distinguishing Christian name. This is a somewhat strange coincidence, as it suggests a possible explanation of the doubt—were there *two* countesses existing at the same time, and was there a reason for leaving the identity of the one ambiguous? There is a tradition that this lady at the time of her death (at Hurlingham) had long been living there apart from the Earl, and that her burial was arranged solely by her brother, a Devonshire farmer, and that none of the Earl's family appeared at it. This might account for her title only being given in this indefinite and informal manner, which could hardly have occurred had the Earl revised the entry. FORMER PETWORTH RESIDENT.

H. refers to the entailed estates of this nobleman. The entail was made by the will of his father, Charles, the second earl, dated 31 July, 1761; and proved in 1763. (See Folio 'Caesar,' No. 379, Probate Division, Somerset House.) This will entailed Petworth, Cocker-mouth Castle, and the London property in Piccadilly, on the male line legitimately born; failing which the entail passed to the male descendants of Earl Charles's two daughters, the Countesses of Carnarvon and Romney. When was the entail broken? Certainly not by the fourth earl. ARCHEOLOGIST.

SIR CHRISTOPHER PARKINS OR PERKINS, D.C.L. (9th S. xi. 124).—He was perhaps identical with the "Christopher Parkines" who was baptized on 5 February, 1543/4, at St. Mary, Reading (Register, by Rev. G. P.

Crawford). I have now found the cause, sought at the above reference, of the two compositions for the first-fruits of Easton Rectory, Hants, in December, 1559. The See of Winchester being vacant by the deprivation of Dr. John White, the Crown, by letters patent of 28 November, 1559 (Rot. Pat. 2 Eliz., pt. i.), presented John Deveres to the rectory, which was in the gift of the Bishops of Winchester, and which had lately been vacant by the death of Dr. Edmund Stuard.* But Deveres failed to obtain institution, because one Christopher Parkins, clerk, had been already instituted, 23 November, 1559, apparently as nominee of Dr. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, who seems to have made good his claim, as against the Crown, to appoint to the living. Deveres and his sureties were consequently released from liability under their composition bond (First-fruits, Plea Roll, 3 Eliz.), and he appears to have been consoled in 1560 with the rectory of St. Michael, Queenhithe (Foster's 'Alumni Oxon., 1500-1714,' p. 399, No. 7). It seems very unlikely that his successful rival was the future Sir Christopher. Possibly the rival could be identified with Christopher Perkins, of Upton, Berks, who became scholar at Winchester in 1519.

H. C.

ARMS OF LINCOLN, CITY AND SEE (10th S. i. 168).—The arms of the City of Lincoln are recorded in the College of Arms as Argent, on a cross gules a fleur-de-lis or (Davies and Crooke's 'Book of Public Arms'). The Corporation seal is a triple-towered castle. The arms of the See of Lincoln are Gules, two lions passant gardant or; on a chief azure Our Lady sitting with her Babe, crowned and sceptred or. These arms are a composition from the supposed arms of the first Norman bishop, Remigius de Fescamp (1067-92), and the dedication of the cathedral. On a portrait of Bishop Williams, 1621, at Bishopthorpe, York, the sitting figure is in profile, and no Babe is discernible ('The Blazon of Episcopacy,' by the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, 1897, p. 70). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"THE ETERNAL FEMININE" (10th S. i. 108).—In my French dictionary, as an illustration of the phrase "l'éternel féminin," the following is quoted from H. Blaze de Bury:—

"C'est un visage exquis, très-régulier, du plus pur ovale, avec des yeux d'un brun foncé et respirant toutes les suavités de l'éternel féminin."

Although I have failed to trace the exact

* Dean of Winchester, March, 1553/4; deprived 1559 (Cooper's 'Athene Cantab.,' i. 205).

reference, having no better clue than the mere name of the author, yet I have met with some success, enabling me, at all events, to advance the inquiry a stage without definitely settling it. H. Blaze de Bury translated Goethe's 'Faust' into French, and his version of the last two lines of the second part runs thus:—

Le Féminin Eternel
Nous attire au ciel.

The volume I referred to is dated 1847, so that, unless an earlier instance can be found of the use of the English form of the phrase, it is possible—nay, likely—that English writers took it from the French. Be that, however, as it may, it has yet to be shown that the French form is not earlier than the English.

EDWARD LATHAM.

"DRUG IN THE MARKET" (10th S. i. 149).—Dr. Brewer, in his 'Dict. of Phrase and Fable,' says that this means anything so common as to be unsaleable; that *drug* is the French *drogue*=rubbish, as "Ce n'est que de la drogue"; hence *druguet* (drugget), inferior carpet-cloth made of rubbish or inferior wool, &c. Thus also Prof. Skeat in his 'Concise Dictionary' with regard to the words *drug* and *drugget*; but he does not allude to the phrase.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"HE WHO KNOWS NOT," &c. (10th S. i. 167).—The origin of these lines is to be found in Hesiod, 'Works and Days,' 293-7. The passage was very celebrated in antiquity, and is quoted by Aristotle, 'Nic. Eth.,' i. 4. Both Livy (xxii. 29) and Cicero ('Pro Cluent.,' 31) refer to it.

H. A. STRONG.

The University, Liverpool.

The full quotation is:—

Men are four:

- He who knows not, and knows not he knows not, he is a fool—shun him;
- He who knows not, and knows he knows not, he is simple—teach him;
- He who knows, and knows not he knows, he is asleep—wake him;
- He who knows, and knows he knows, he is wise—follow him.

This is given in Lady Burton's 'Life of Sir Richard Burton,' and is therein stated to be an Arab proverb.

J. H. K.

CURIOUS CHRISTIAN NAMES (10th S. i. 26, 170, 214).—MR. WILSON'S interesting list invites a few comments. 1. Bohemian Bohumil is a literal translation of Theophilus. 2. Evahn is a phonetic version of Russian Iván; the Bulgarians shift the stress to the first syllable, Iván. 3. Fagundes is not a Christian name, but a patronymic, the sur-

name of a Brazilian poet. 4. Folger is the Norwegian form of a heroic name which in the German 'Nibelungen Lied' appears as Folker. 5. Ilonka is not Italian, but is the Hungarian for Helena. 6. Jaime, described as Porto Rican, is Aragonese for James; the Catalans write Jaume. 7. Vilhjálmr is Icelandic for William. 8. Norwegian Yetta is short for Henrietta. 9. Zenas is good Greek.

Novelties in Christian names are coming more and more to the front, particularly for women. Draga is the Servian equivalent for Caroline. Etrenne is now given to girls born on New Year's Day. Feo, shortened from Feodorowna, should be restricted, but is not, to cases where the father's name is Theodore. Natica is American, from the Natick tribe of Indians. One hears of ladies christened Ismailia and Rhodesia, and one wonders why somebody does not revive the quaint old name Africa. To me, *Hibernis Hibernior*, Irish names seem the most effective of all; e.g., Barba (Barbara), Clodagh, Dervorgilla (anglicized as Dorothy), Lassarina (i.e., *lasair-fhiona*, blush of wine), Oonagh (Una, sometimes anglicized as Juno), Sabia, Sheelah (in Gaelic *Sile*, anglicized Celia), &c. Among Highland female names is the odd-looking Uere, pronounced like our word *ever*, and in Gaelic written *Eamhair*.

JAMES PLATT, JUN.

The late Sir Walter Besant noted the following odd and old Christian names in the *Queen*. I think it was 'The Voice of the Flying Day' that gave utterance to them: Athelena, Alditha, Avelina, Alfreda, Anable, Annice, Amicia, Avice, Clarice, Clemence, Elicia, Idonia, Earilda, Basilia, Etheldreda, Erneburga, Denys, Olive, Nichola, Eustachia, Roesia, Petronilla or Pernella, Sabine, and Theophania (otherwise Tiffany). Others quaint, but not very pretty, were: Alianora, Allesta, Annullia, Albrica, Bonejoja, Cassandra, Emota, Evota, Bona, Imanca, Egidia, Isonde, Leusta, Diamanda, Gena, Melivia, Lucekyna, Rayna, Juetta, Castania, Scolastica, Swanilda, Salerna, Willelma. But fancy calling your lovely daughter Gunnora, Gunnila, Magota, Mazerá, Orabilia, Richolda, Massilia, Heliwysa, Hawisia, Dionysia, Lecia, Wyleholta, or Frèchesaunchia. Riley, in his 'Memorials of London,' notes that St. Petronilla the Virgin produced Pernella, familiarly in Old English "Parnel." He also notes Aleson (now Alice, which we meet with in Chaucer), Idonia, and Avice. As to names of Hebrew origin, 'A Dictionary of Scripture Proper Names,' with their pronunciations and explanations, was published by the Sunday School Union. Many of these

once proper names now serve as Christian names, as Salome, Miriam, Kezia, Jesse, Ruth, Adah, &c. Greek names occur, such as Anastasia (resurrection), Eunice (happy victory), Irene (peace), Rhoda (a rose), Zœe (life), Agatha (good). Celtic: Gyneth (blessed), Gwendoline (white-browed). Others that occur are Eulalie, Ellice, Juanita, Mima, Una, Ina, Bona, Joyce, Vida (the feminine, I think, of David), Eva, Edna, Leotine, Gozida, Ianthe, Eudoia, Eda, Lolo, Azena, Anstice (?Anastasia), Amanda, Aline, Averil, Coca, Clio, Enda, Etta, Guinevere, Hildegarde, Ione, Iona, Justine, Leila, Mysie, Mora, Medea, Nydia, Oona, Olga, Ora, Enone, Ondine, Quetta, Thisbe, Verena, Zuleika, Zaidée, Alma, Wanda, Zera, Xora, Xera, Frida, Ebba, Isa, Ilse, Else (?Elsie), Irma, Mira, Hulda, Selma, Thecla, Corali, Angela, Isidora, Gustava, Iva, Estelle, Inez, Nona (ninth child), Elma, Otha, Ernestine, Ælia, Carina, Cleta, Cora, Dia, Gina, Iæra, Lælia, Myra, Rena, Titia, Unca, Joyce (joyous), Monica (adviser).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Some curious Christian names have come under my notice in a Shropshire village. Several girls are christened Arena, which is always pronounced Rayna. It seems that the grandmother of the original Arena had been maid at a great house in the neighbourhood where one of the daughters was Irene, and Arena was apparently a shot at this. The child of a travelling hawker was christened in our church Sybaretta, and there is also a Bolina. Scripture names are common. We have Jonathan, Deborah, Enoch, Levi, Manoah, Art, and Birsha. At first I concluded Art to be a diminutive of Arthur, but found the name was taken from one of the genealogies in the Old Testament; and Birsha, I was told by his grandmother, was called after a King of Sodom! Quilla (masculine), so christened, must, I fancy, have been intended for Aquila. I am one of the minority who have known Imogen in the flesh. She was a stout, many-childed matron. I also know Gundred, Ermengarde, and Ingaret, which last I at first took to be a corruption of Ankaret, an old name in the Le Strange and Talbot families; but it appears to have some connexion with the ancestor of the Swedish kings, or the name-father of the Angles—Ing, who is the parent of so many Norse names. A housemaid in a friend's house was Thyrsa Heaven, and a Cheshire carpenter was Julius Cæsar. Morwenna the Cornish, and Modwenna the Warwickshire saint, have living representatives. Myfanwy, the pretty old Welsh name,

now so nearly extinct, is Birsha's sister. On a Devon tombstone I have seen Philadelphia, and I know Fortune and Yvonne (a Breton name). Beata—a beautiful old name, now nearly extinct—is on a brass of 1726 in a neighbouring church; and a woman I know is Medora, of which no explanation appears in Miss Yonge's 'History of Christian Names.' I should be very glad to know if it is an invention of Byron's or a genuine Eastern name, and if the latter, what is its signification. Two girls born at sea were christened respectively Oceana and Indiana (the name of the ship). One of my husband's ancestors under Queen Elizabeth was Hercules. At that date Parnel, a variation of Pernel or Perronel, a feminine of Peter, was common in a North Shropshire town; and Petronel, another form, is borne by a Devonshire maiden to day. The growing popularity of flower-names is noticeable: Marigold, Rosemary, Iris, Ivy, Primrose, Hazel, Heather, and Gloxinia (given to a girl baby very recently). The giving of surnames in baptism to girls is curious, and is at least two centuries old. Two ladies of the seventeenth century were called respectively Essex and Dodington, the former being Countess of Leicester; and we have to-day Montagu, Countess of Glasgow. In the 'Coronation Book' the name of one peeress—I forget which—is given as Adora. If this is not a misprint for Annora or Aurora, it is a name, I believe, not hitherto known. I have seen somewhere—"si non è vero è ben trovato"—that a harassed parent insisted on number thirteen being named Enough.

The meaning of some of the curious names given by MR. C. B. WILSON may be interesting: Bohumil, God's love (Theophilus literally translated into Czech); Folger, almost certainly a Scandinavian variation of the German Folker=people's guard; Ilonka, probably a diminutive of Ilona, Magyar for Helena; Jaime, a Spanish or Portuguese form of James, commonly spelt Jayme; Vilhjalmr, the Icelandic form of William; Zillah, Hebrew=shadow.

The meaning of names is unfortunately not much attended to in these days. If people understood that Cicely meant blind, Gladys lame, Portia pig, and Julia downy-bearded, would they be anxious to bestow the appellations on their children?

HELGA.

Prothasey with its variants is a name that occurs in Devon. Sir Thomas Bodley, of Bodleian Library fame, had a sister Prothesia. There was a Pertesia Midwinter of St. Petrock's, Exeter, if I mistake not, *temp.*

Elizabeth. A Partesa Buckland figures in an Elizabethan deposition relative to Ottery St. Mary. In fact, I am not sure all three of the above may not have obtained their name from some early Ottregian, as both the Bodleys and Midwinters came of Ottery stock. It should be noticed that the inversion of the *ro* or *re* follows the common West-Country fashion, Richard being changed to Urchard in local parlance; so there can be little doubt that the names are the same.

F. R.—T.

In a Buckinghamshire village, a few miles from Aylesbury, there were living in the year 1850 three sisters named Faith, Hope, and Charity Montague, Kerenhappuch Wilson (called Kayrun for short), Seth Plater, Trayton Weston, Israel Clarke, Patience Winter, Tracey Betts, Meshach Johnson, Prudence Spiers, Eldred Rose, Avice Hutt, Zilpah Chapman, Agrippa Small, and Comfort Dormer. Trayton Weston had a brother three miles distant named Purton Weston. In the same year Hephzibah Makepeace, a year earlier Love Briant Pitwell, and in 1873 Miraenny Fletcher, were married there. Among the burials in 1844 was that of Brilliana Arletta Rose, and in 1847 that of Naomi Shepherd. The clergyman of the parish (afterwards a Suffolk vicar, murdered by his curate on Sunday morning, 2 October, 1887), not to be outdone by his parishioners, named one of his children Henricus Astyanax Tertius, as may be seen on the tombstone in the churchyard, for the boy lived but eight months afterwards. RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In the *East Sussex News* of 26 February amongst the deaths is recorded that of Abi Kenward, a name I have never before met with. There is a brother Amram, who is well known to me.

In Bishopstone Church, not far from Lewes, is a stained-glass window, not more than fifty years old, to the memory of Philadelphia Farncombe. CAROLINE STEGGALL.

The following list of women's names in use in a little community of no more than twenty-five families may interest the curious: Alethea, Alida, Alvira, Aralena, Arvilla, Electa, Huldah, Keturah, Leucetia, Myra, Ophelia, Pamela, Philena, Submit, Theodosia, Valeria, Visa, Wealthy, Zillah. M. C. B.

New York State.

In carrying out the self-imposed task of indexing the old registers of this parish prior to 1812, I have come across, amongst others, the following curious Christian names:—Avantio, Bartin, Albina, Lucia, Ursula,

Wightman, Obedience, Emmett, Allethea, Tubal-Cain, Oswald (? Oswald), Jifford, Goodriff, South, Cressense, Goodith, Beata, Avice, Ann (a boy), Ursley, Nun, Kerenhappuch, Russel-Shakspear, Jeremiah-Wardell, Ginney, Ene, Catherinah, Elson, Tilley, Easter, Sill (a woman), Damask (surname Rose).

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

FRENCH MINIATURE PAINTER (10th S. i. 86, 137, 171, 211).—No. 917 in the Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures, South Kensington, 1865, was lent by Miss Talbot, and is thus described in the official Catalogue, doubtless on the owner's authority: "Madame le Brun. By herself. *Madame le Brun*." Probably this is the work referred to by D. at the last reference. O.

BROWNING'S TEXT (10th S. i. 208).—The first edition (1850) of 'Christmas Eve' gives:—

He Himself with His human air.

MR. C. M. HUDSON might satisfy himself were he to examine the original manuscript, which is preserved in the Forster Library at South Kensington. R. A. POTTS.

"MORALE" (10th S. i. 204).—I quite understand that *morale* exists in French, and means what we term "morality" as well as "moral philosophy"; but *moral*, which means "the mental faculties," and is also used for the spirits or disposition of troops, is supplanted in Anglo-French by the word *morale* (*sic*), generally italicized as if it were a French word. My point is that we have a perfect right to adopt any words at our will and to affix any meaning to them—it may be unwise to adopt new words when old ones hold the field; but we have no right to write as French a word which is not French in the sense in which we mean to use it.

HERBERT A. STRONG.

The University, Liverpool.

"AUNCCELL" (10th S. i. 187).—My old Bailey has:—

"*Auncel Weight* (*q.d.* Handsale Weight), a kind of ancient Instrument with Hooks fastened to each End of a Beam, which being raised upon the Forefinger, shewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed."

I dare say it was susceptible of a little fraudulent manipulation, hence its excommunication. G. C. W.

[The 'N.E.D.' says the derivation from *handsale* is absurd, and suggests that *auncel* is from "*launcelle* (*l.* having been mistaken for the article), ad. It. *lancella*, a little balance," in contrast to the "*Balancia domini regis*," or Great Beam of the king.]

MESS DRESS : SERGEANTS' SASHES (10th S. i. 168).—About 1857 a mess jacket and waistcoat of regimental pattern were generally adopted; it was not, however, until 1872 that a regulation pattern of mess jacket and waistcoat was authorized. The above only refers to regiments serving at home or in temperate climates. In the East and West Indies infantry officers had worn a variety of dinner costumes suitable to the climate, never being much troubled by inspecting officers. At home, previous to the Crimean War, officers sat down to dinner in their red long-tailed coatees, with epaulettes or wings, and the sash round the waist, but without shoulder-belt or sword.

From the evidence of original drawings sergeants wore sashes round the waist quite as far back as 1720, and possibly may have worn them for many years previously.

S. M. MILNE.

JAPANESE NAMES (10th S. i. 187).—Is MR. PLATT quite correct in quoting "Osaka" as an example of the stress generally falling on the penultimate? When I was there it would certainly have been classified among the exceptions, at least by its inhabitants, and was pronounced Osakā (the *o* long).

MORRIS BENT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Leviathan; or, the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiasticall and Civill. By Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. The Text edited by A. R. Waller. (Cambridge, University Press.)

WITH an edition of Hobbes's 'Leviathan' the Cambridge University Press opens out a new and attractive series of "English Classics." The character of a series intended for the lovers of English literature in its best days must not be arbitrarily judged by the selection of an opening volume, seeing that the list of works ready for speedy publication includes 'The English Works of Roger Ascham,' edited by Mr. Aldis Wright; 'The Poems of Richard Crashaw,' edited by Mr. Waller; and 'The Early Poems of George Crabbe,' edited by the Master of Peterhouse. All will be published in a handsome and attractive form, reproducing with scrupulous fidelity the original spelling and punctuation, and supplying a text upon which the student can depend as upon the original editions. The 'Leviathan' is far from a common work. Of the genuine 1651 folio copies are scarce, though later editions bearing the same date are encountered. In these later impressions the crowned figure on the title-page bears, says Mr. Waller, a manifest resemblance to Cromwell. A full history of the circumstances under which the later portrait was substituted for the earlier, or Carolinian eikon, would be curious. So timid was, however, Hobbes as regards facing persecution that the change was probably dictated by what was held to be expediency. In the voluminous edition of Hobbes

by Molesworth the 'Leviathan' has, of course, its place, and it is in that shape that the work of late been most closely studied. The present edition will do much to revive interest in a philosopher who connects, in a sense, the teaching of Gassendi with that of Locke, and has the merit, rare among his tribe, of lucidity. Regarded in his own country as an atheist, Hobbes had to face strenuous opposition. On the Continent his influence was more felt. It is but a fragmentary scheme that he expounds, and he carries paradox to its utmost limits; but his work has had a decided and permanent effect upon European thought, and the present publication is likely to lead to a renewed and closer study of it. A few alternative readings are supplied at the end, together with an index of persons and places other than Scriptural. One of the most interesting chapters is that on 'Darkness' and its denizens.

Great Masters. Part X. (Heinemann.)

PART X. of 'Great Masters' opens with 'An Old Woman saying Grace,' by Nicolaes Maes, from the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, one of the few works of a little-known and not too highly esteemed pupil of Rembrandt, painted in his best period. It has all the minute realism and conscientious sincerity of the Dutch School. The atmosphere is superbly produced. In a totally different line is 'The Rape of Ganymede,' from the Vienna Gallery, attributed to Correggio. This is a striking and remarkable work in Allegri's most sensuous style; the foreshortening is marvellous, and the black plumage of the eagle stands in strange contrast with the colour and tissue of the flesh. The figure of Ganymede is chubby and almost feminine, while the face shows strangely little feeling for one embarked on so dangerous a flight. From the Hague Gallery comes the superb portrait by Hans Holbein of Robert Cheseman, of Dormanswell, painted in 1533, when the subject was forty-eight years of age. Something has recently been discovered about Cheseman, who was a justice of the peace and a man of position in Middlesex. Nothing is known, however, to account for his singularly aristocratic and refined appearance. On account of the hawk which he bears he was once credited with being falconer to Henry VIII. Whatever he may have been, the portrait is beyond praise. Last comes Gainsborough's 'Girl feeding Pigs,' from Lord Carlisle's collection, a picture which, on its first exhibition in 1782, was purchased by Sir Joshua, and was afterwards in the famous Colonna Collection. It is declared to have few equals among his works for colour and tone. In every instance the reproductions are brilliant.

The Works of Charles and Mary Lamb. Edited by E. V. Lucas.—Vol. IV. *Dramatic Specimens and the Garrick Plays.* (Methuen & Co.)

THE appearance of this volume of Mr. Lucas's exhaustive and monumental edition of the works of Charles and Mary Lamb brings the collection once more into consecutive order, the volumes previously issued consisting of i., ii., iii., and v. All we have now to await before the definitive edition is in our hands consists of the letters and of the promised life by the editor. For reasons which he advances, and which seem to us thoroughly justified, Mr. Lucas chooses as the basis of his text not the original edition of Longmans of 1808 of the text of the 'Specimens' and the additions from the 'Garrick Plays' contributed to Hone's 'Table-Book' in

1827, but the edition of 1835. It is true that when the latter appeared Lamb was no longer alive. Mr. Lucas, however, who knows that Lamb meditated a reprint, is under the impression that he not only authorized Moxon's edition, but saw the proof-sheets, and was responsible for the arrangement. We are willing to accept Mr. Lucas's conclusions. That Lamb set "a high value upon this piece of pioneering" is highly probable. It is, indeed, difficult for the man of to-day to appreciate the influence of the work in bringing about the close study of the Tudor and Stuart dramatists that subsequent times have seen. Apart, too, from the fine flair displayed by Lamb—almost the only man that we should be content to accept as taster, a Coleridge for insight and a Scott for sanity—the few comments that accompany his selections are, like what he says about actors, perfect. It brings the blood even now into one's cheeks to read of the atrocities uttered in the *Quarterly*, and duly noted by Mr. Dykes Campbell in the *Athenæum*. We may not dwell on all the claims of this edition, over the birth of which what is best in modern scholarship has presided. It gives more than any previous edition. This might not necessarily be a recommendation. In the case of such matter and such a selector it must be accepted as such. The few notes are satisfactory and pregnant, and the work contains, in addition, much reprinted poetry of Mr. Swinburne of highest interest. Hazlitt's portrait of Lamb at the age of twenty-nine as a Venetian Senator constitutes the frontispiece. Other illustrations consist of the title-page of the first edition of the 'Specimens' and a view of the British Museum in Lamb's day. A separate index accompanies a volume which, so far as the lover of Lamb is concerned, is adequate, delightful, final.

The Works of Lord Byron. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M.A. — *Poetry*. Vol. VII. (Murray.)

WITH the appearance of the present volume, the chief interest in which is bibliographical, the new revised and enlarged edition of Byron, issued under the competent and loving care of Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, is concluded. Eighty-eight pages out of close upon five hundred are occupied with Byron's own writings, and comprise the *jeux d'esprit* and the minor poems issued between 1798 and 1824. Familiar enough are many of these, which include the famous 'Lines to Mr. Hodgson written on board the Lisbon Packet,' one of the most spirited as well as the sauciest of his compositions; 'The Devil's Drive,' now printed for the first time in its entirety (248 lines); well-remembered verses referring to Mr. Murray or Tom Moore; and the venomous utterances concerning Castlereagh. A few are given for the first time. The character of these is not such as to inspire a keen appetite for more, and though we are told that a few lines remain unprinted, we are content to think that the final sifting has taken place, and that no further *kryptadia* may be disentombed. A full bibliography of Byron, occupying, with notes, appendix, summary, &c., some two hundred and thirty pages, constitutes an invaluable feature in the edition, which also comprises an index and a table of first lines. Among the eminently interesting illustrations to the present volume are the Countess of Lovelace, after Mrs. Carpenter's portrait; Sir George Sinclair, from Raeburn's picture; and views in Southwell, of Anneley Hall, of Diadem Hill, the

Brig of Balgownie, Tasso's Cell, and the Armenian Convent at Venice. A worthy task is well and definitely fulfilled.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

AMONG the catalogues we have received we find the following:—

Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, has sent us proof-sheets of his April catalogue. It is devoted to foreign theological works, the items of special interest including Hugh de St. Cher's 'Commentaries on the Bible,' with his Concordance, the first one compiled, 1669, 8 vols. folio, 3l. 3s.; 'Ambrosii Opera Omnia,' Paris, 1845, 2l.; 'Augustini Opera,' Paris, 1836-8; 'Basilii Opera Omnia,' 3 vols., Paris, 1721; 'Bernardi Opera Omnia,' Paris, 1839; 'Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum,' Irenopoli, 1636; 'Chrysostomi Opera,' 26 vols. in 13, royal 8vo, newly bound in half-vellum, 1839, 10l. 10s.; 'Brentii Opera,' 8 vols., Tubingæ, 1576-90; 'Erasmii Opera,' 1540; and 'Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, cum Calendario Gallico,' written in bold Gothic letter on vellum leaves, illuminated in gold and colours, with miniatures, 14l. 14s. The catalogue contains a large number of Bibles and commentaries of various dates.

William George's Sons, Bristol, have a valuable collection of books on Topography, Genealogy, Heraldry, and Antiquities of the British Isles. These include Britton's 'Beauties of England and Wales,' original set, 4l. 10s.; George Bradshaw's (the founder of 'Bradshaw') 'Map of the Canals, Navigable Rivers, Railroads, &c., of England,' Manchester, 1830; Barrett's 'Antiquities of Bristol'; an account of 'The Bristol Riots,' 1832; 'The Little Red Book of Bristol,' edited by Francis B. Bickley; and Muller's 'Bits of Old Bristol.' There are many books relating to Cambridge, among these being 'The Cambridge Portfolio,' 1840. This is a special copy, enlarged by the addition of many steel plates. The price is 6l. 6s. Other works are Fowler's 'Coloured Engravings of Ancient Stained Glass and Roman Pavements'; the first edition of Atkyns's 'Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire,' 1712, 25l.; Bigland's 'Historical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester'; and 'Rental of all the Houses in Gloucester,' 1455. Under Ireland we find Borlase's 'The Dolmens of Ireland'; Street's account of 'The Restoration of Christ Church Cathedral'; and 'Parliamentary Representative Government,' 1832. Stothard's 'Monumental Effigies,' large paper, 1876, is 10l. 10s.; and James Savage's 'Original Manuscript Collections for the History of Somerset,' 16 vols., 56l.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son have a new catalogue of engravings. The collection is very varied, and includes Cipriani, Cosway, Kauffman, Rubens, Lawrence, Morland, Stothard, Smirke, Reynolds, Wheatley, and many others, at moderate prices.

Mr. James Roche issues an interesting general catalogue, which includes Sowerby's 'Botany,' an original set, 1790-1834, 34l. 10s.; Didot's 'Greek and Latin Classics,' 49 vols., royal 8vo., 12l. 12s.; tercentenary edition of 'The Complete Angler,' 2 vols. 4to, 12l. 12s.; 'Biographie Universelle,' 1811-57; a large collection of works with Cruikshank's illustrations; 'Portraits of the Members of the Grillon's Club,' 2 vols. imperial folio; 'Harleian Miscellany'; complete edition of Hobbes, edited by Molesworth, 16 vols.; Wilkinson's 'Lon-

dina Illustrata'; 'Old English Dramatists,' 60 vols., in red levant morocco, 24l.; Harding's 'Biographical Mirror,' 1795. There are a number of interesting items under India, China and Japan, and Court memoirs, many of them at low prices; coloured views, including 'Parks and Gardens,' by Manns-kirsch; views of Brighton; and many works on costume. Mr. Roche has also a large collection of the chromos published by the Arundel Society.

The March catalogue of W. H. Smith & Son contains list of books new as published, as well as second-hand surplus copies withdrawn from their library.

The catalogue for the 12th inst. of Messrs. Sotheran & Co. contains the announcement that the first volume of Tissot's Bible will be ready shortly. It is to be published in 2 vols. folio; each copy is to be numbered and stamped by the Cercle de la Librairie, and will bear the name of the subscriber. The books in the catalogue include 'Arabian Nights,' translated by Forster, 14l. 10s.; Ashbee's reprints of rare tracts, 6l. 6s.; 'The Delphin Classics,' 16l. 16s., complete in 160 vols., half-morocco gilt (this was published in boards at 126l. 18s.); Beaumont and Fletcher, Moxon's edition, 12l. 12s.; 'Bacon's Essays,' John Haviland, 1632, 6l. 6s. The bibliographical works include Allibone, Brunet, Dibdin; Todd's 'Catalogue of the Archiepiscopal MSS. at Lambeth; and an illustrated catalogue of the library of Henry Perkins (brewer), with the prices realized at the sale in June, 1873. This contains 250 fine plates. The library consisted of 865 lots, and included two copies of the Mazarin Bible. The total result of the sale was 26,000l. Among extra-illustrated books are Burnet's 'History of his Own Time,' 38l.; Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters,' 17l. 10s.; a choice set of Coleridge, very scarce, Pickering, 1836-53; Payne Collier's 'Old English Literature'; 'Le Costume Historique,' by Racinet; the Gadshill Dickens; the Ex-Libris Series, 13 vols.; Goldsmith's 'Works,' edited by Peter Cunningham; Ritson's 'Literary and Antiquarian Publications,' 33 vols., 28l. 10s.; the *Satirist*, edited by Jerdan; Shakespeare, Boydell & Nicol, 1802; and Shakespeare Society's Publications, complete from its beginning in 1841 to its dissolution in 1853. There is a very choice complete set of Swinburne's works and a first edition of Thackeray's 'Humourists,' with autograph letter, 1853; also a fine copy of Walpole's 'Works and Letters,' 23 vols., morocco, 47l. 10s.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has a collection from the library of the late T. R. Wilkinson. This includes a number of works on Africa and America; 'A Collection of Tracts relating to the Settlement of the Colonies in North America'; *Bibliographica*, 1895-7; a complete set of *Chambers's Journal*, 1832-1900, half-calf, 8l. 8s.; Egypt Exploration Fund Publications; and Jesse's 'Literary and Historical Memorials of London,' 4 vols., first editions, 1847-50. Under Lancashire are many works of interest, including a special copy of Gregson's 'Antiquities of the County of Lancaster,' with the shields of arms emblazoned by hand in gold, silver, and colours; Shaw's 'Manchester, Old and New'; Roby's 'Traditions'; Manchester Geographical Society, Vols. I. to XVI., 1885-1901; 'Oldham Local Notes'; Pipe Rolls, &c. Works on London include Ackermann's 'Microcosm,' 1815, the plates excellently coloured, 3 vols. 4to, morocco, 24l. There is a set of the *Transactions* of

the North of England Mining Engineers, from its commencement in 1852 to its termination, 42 vols. Hipkins's 'Historic and Unique Musical Instruments' is priced at 3l. 10s.; it contains 50 plates in colour, and is sumptuously bound in half-morocco. The original cost of this was 9l. 9s., and the *Musical Standard* expressed surprise at the time it was published (1888) that it could have been produced at the price. A complete set of *Punch* is 27l.

Mr. Thomas Thorp, of Reading, has a good general catalogue of recent purchases, including works on America, India, Japan, and Ireland; Ackermann's 'History of the University of Cambridge,' 12l. 10s.; *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1837-61; Bewick's 'British Land and Water Birds'; a number of works illustrated by Cruikshank, including 'Comic Almanacks,' 1835-46, rare, 4l. 4s., 'The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman,' rare first edition, 7l. 7s., and 'My Sketch Book,' 1824; Dickens's 'A New Spirit of the Age,' edited by R. H. Horne, 1844; Latham's 'Falconry,' 10l. 10s.; Gerarde's 'The Herball,' 1633, very scarce, 9l. 9s.; Hassell's 'Picturesque Rides,' very scarce, 4l. 10s.; Warner's 'Hampshire'; Huxley's 'Scientific Memoirs,' 4 vols., as new; a Flemish manuscript on vellum of the sixteenth century; Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' 17 vols., 8l. 8s.; Percy Society, 3l. vols.; Sowerby's 'Thesaurus Conchyliorum,' 14l.; La Fontaine, Paris, 1755-9, 8l. 10s.; and 'The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette,' 35l.

Mr. Voynich has another 'Short Catalogue,' No. 7. Much of interest will be found under English History, English Presses before 1640, Greek Presses, Mathematics, Medicine, Judaica, and Liturgies. There is a copy of Hakluyt, 1589, 30l.; Burton's 'Anatomy,' 1628, 4l. 10s.; Colley Cibber, first edition, 4l. 10s.; Thomas Dilke's 'The Pretenders; or, the Town Unmask,' 1698, acted in the theatre in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields; and Theobald's 'Shakespeare Restored,' first edition, a rare volume, valuable for the text of 'Hamlet.' Mr. Voynich offers a collection of unknown books, lately discovered in different monastic libraries, for 4,000 guineas.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

E. M. S. ("Centenary").—Authority upon English pronunciation, if such were forthcoming, would be simply wasted. We seem to have lost all idea of quantity.

LIEUT.-COL. PARRY ("Inscriptions at Port Orontava").—We shall be pleased to receive copies of these.

E. S. DODGSON.—Proof of Ainoo and Baskish was sent to Paris with the MS. a fortnight ago. Please return.

ERRATA.—P. 202, col. 1, l. 1 of foot-note, for 1466-7 read 1464-66/7. P. 213, col. 2, l. 19 from foot, for "undated" read *moated*. P. 216, col. 2, l. 12 from foot, for "Edwin" read *Edward*.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES (MARCH).

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

BOOKS FROM JOHN DEE'S LIBRARY.

(See 9th S. viii. 137.)

SOME further works may now be added to the list of John Dee's books in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians given at the above reference.

16. Copernicus (Nicolaus) De Lateri | bus et Angulis Tri- | angulorum.—4to, Vittembergæ, 1542. On the title-page is the signature "Joannes Deëus 1553, 9 Februar. Londini."

17. Glareanus, Δωδεκαχορδον.—Folio, Basileæ, 1547.

The book is a good example of the printed music of the time. There is a specially fine and bold signature on the title-page: "Joannes Dee 1556, 4 deceb. Londini."

18. Thevet (F. André) Cosmogra- | phie de | Levant.—4to, Lyon, 1554.

"Joannes Dee, 1557, 20 Januarii." The book was rebound, probably in the early eighteenth century, and much cut down, so that the top of the signature is cut off.

19. Leovitius (Cyprianus) Eclipsium Omni- | um ab anno domini | 1554 uaque in annum domini 1606: | accurata descriptio & pictura.—Folio, Augustæ Vindelicorum, 1556.

It does not contain a complete signature, but several notes, most of which were ruthlessly cut in half when the book was rebound.

Under an account of an eclipse of the moon as seen from Augsburg in 1556 is the following:—

"Hæc nobis londini inceptit post horā 12 m' 20, et finiebat in canis manore mediabat fere cœlū, sub [?] hor. 2 m' 20. Aliquo tor.....meū co'tendens inceptisse' m'6 post 12nd et finivisse' 23 minutis post 2nd."

A marginal note has been written beside the account of another eclipse of the moon: "fine' ego obs[ervavi] Mortlaci....."

Beside a 'Prædictio Astrologica ad annum domini 1564, 1565, & 1566' appear the remains of a Scriptural text, most of which has been cut away: ".....qui in domino..... tur. J. D."

20. Our philosopher seems not to have been wholly absorbed by abstruse speculations in astrology or in the contemplation of a crystal sphere, for I was surprised to come across the signature "Jehan Dee, 1557," in a work entitled

Cinquante | Jcus Divers | d'honnete entretien, | industrieusement in- | ventés par Messer Innocent | Rhinghier, gentil- | homme Boloi- | gnoys. | Et Fais Francois | par Hubert Philippe de Villiers. Svo, Lyon, 1555.

With the French form of his name he must have assumed something of the French gaiety, though the stately and ceremonious games described would hardly derogate from the dignity of the most grave and reverend signor. It may be of interest to describe them briefly. They are all on one principle. A governor is chosen, who allots names according to the subject in hand. Then the rest are in turn asked questions to which certain replies must be made, accompanied with more or less action. Mistakes are paid for by forfeits, which are redeemed by answering further questions appropriate to the subject of the game. The Game of Ceremonies—it does not belie its name—is a mimic sacrifice to Venus. At the end the author writes complacently:—

"Such is the delectable game of the Sacrifice of Venus, which, however long in nature, and full of ceremonies, will not cause by that less joy and novelty: provided that it be governed and ruled by genteel and pleasant persons."

He thinks some apology necessary for 'Le Jeu d'Enfer,' but justifies himself by the example of Lucian in his 'Dialogues' and Boccaccio, who in his stories sometimes turns such terrifying things as this "into a game and solace: so that very often laughter and consolation proceed from what should bring us only tears and sad lamentations."

In the translator's preface to the reader he hopes he will be pardoned

"si l'ay usé d'une orthographe quelque peu diuere et diferete a la vulgaire : car ie ne l'ay fait sinon pour le soulagement de ceus qui ne prenent plaisir au superflu, le-quel l'ay reieté autant que l'ay conneu la diuersité des doctes opinions du iourd'hui le pouuoir comporter : laissant encor quelques brisures a racler, non pour les approuuer, mais pour ne me faire voir de plain saut trop aigre reformateur."

A tentative reform occurs in the dedication to Marguerite de Bourbon, Duchess of Nevers. Throughout it a special type, an *e* with a line through it, is used for final *e* mute coming before a vowel or *h*. W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

AURORA BOREALIS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

GERVAISE HOLLES, the Grimsby antiquary, whose Lincolnshire collections are in the British Museum, has described a magnificent display of the Aurora Borealis, witnessed by himself and others near Grimsby on 17 January, 1639—that is, I presume, 1640 of our modern reckoning. So far as I am aware, these notes have not hitherto been printed. I send them to 'N. & Q.' because it has been assumed that no display of the kind was observed in England during the seventeenth century (see Miss Agnes M. Clerke's 'Problems in Astrophysics,' p. 156):—

An exact and true description of what was seene in y^e ayre 17th die Jan. 1639 by M^r Edmund Lynold at Healing; and by M^r Geraus Holles, Captaine Guy Molesworth and diuers others at G^r Grimesby in Lincolnsh.

Vpon Friday the 17th of January 1639 we obserued the strange and extraordinary Coruscations wch began to arise in the East and North, but especially Eastward about a quarter of an hower after nine at night, wherof some of them (by reason of the more compacted matter and substance) were not p'sently disolved as vsually they are wont, but helde on still and so incorporated themselues one into another, passing along 5 signes of the Zodiaque, and compassed the Heauens like a bow to the West, a thing seldome or neuer seene, w'ch gaue a true ground of wonder, for þt in their progresse there was not perceived any abatement therof in their strength or splendour.

As for the body or Systeme of it. It was not in itselfe Ex omni parte æquibile, but in some partes broader then in the rest (seeming as ragueled or indented here and there, for the most part most like to a Battalia of pikes countermarching) but the whole circular.

It arose up first amidst the other rayes about sixe degrees North from Cor Leonis, and so stroke up to the midd heauens leauing Castor and Pollux about tenne degrees South, and so much also remote from our Zenith or vertical point, and so went on to Auriga close by Hircus, and from thence stroke downeward betwene the seauen starres and Caput Algol, and so fell vpon the head of Aries in the West. And thus it continued for the space of halfe a quarter of an hower. And then by degrees sodainly broke and grew to a disparition. But

still the Rayes multiplied, and darted up from the Horizon east and north, but Eastward more frequent, though in the North they streamed up higher, and with a stronger Ejaculation.

Not long after the Northerne part was much more troubled, the streames arising up out of a blacke, thicke Cloud eleuated from the Horizon about eight degrees in the height of it, and so falling by a declivity proportionably on either side, it described a perfect Arch of a circle in the Convexity of it. It was of a solid consistency all the while, not breaking or opening of a long time; The difference betwene the gleames arising out of the North and East being this, viz^t Those in the North sprung up more sharp and slender impelling each other Westward like the Motion of the Stringes of an instrument strucke through, each one arising past another, and sometimes crossing one another like so many Speares in Transuerse; The colours of them were diuers, some palish, others red and fiery here and there intermixed with greene.

But that which seemed to be most fearfull was about 10 a clocke, and continued till neare Midnight in our sight, and perchance long after that; And that was in the inflammation and consumption of these Exhalations by continuall flashings and vibrations of the Ayre (like fire and smoke mingled continually ascending vpward with a rapid motion) which were generall all the Heauens ouer in the Northerne part of the Hemisphere according to the boundes first set by the Semicircle, within ye compass of wch it played all the while; for Southward, and in via Solis all was serene.

From about the Western part of ye clowd before-named, there seemed to be a great opening with broad gleames arising w'ch enlightened that part in an Extraordinary manner; The like also a little after that in the Easterne part of it, but they arose nothing so high as the other w'ch pierced up like speares to the very Pole itselfe. About halfe an howre after eleuen of the clocke there seemed to be some abatement of the flashings; but the Streames in the North, and the East especially continued still, though not so abundantly springing vp as before. As for the Naturall cause of this, and the happening of it at this time; I conceaue it to be those Fluid and incondensated exhalations drawne up, and so carried about by a long continued serenity; growing to some degree of clamynesse and the ayre being then disposed to Frost, the Frigus ambiens below, with the cold of y^e midle region aboue working by an Antiperistasis caused an intention of heat in those Exhalations w'ch (being of a tenuous Nature) came so to be inflamed and consumed by a thinne spirit of fire licking them up; w'ch had they beene more incrassated, would either haue ended in perfect lightning, or haue turned into some other Meteor. De Cæteris iudicet alii.—Lansd. MS. 207, C., pp. 192b-193b.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 142, 184.)

Jacobi, Charles T.—On the Making and Issuing of Books. 4to, London, 1891.

Some Notes on Books and Printing (and Publishing). Svo, London, 1902.

James, G. P. R., 1801-60.—Some Observations on the Book-trade, as connected with Literature in England.—Journal of the Statistical Society of London, Vol. VI., Part I. London, February, 1843.

Jessopp, Augustus, 1824— A Plea for the Publisher.—Contemporary Review, March, 1890.

Johnson, Joseph, 1821— By-gone Manchester Booksellers.—I. William Willis, 1807-61, and others. II. Samuel Johnson, 1783-1868, and other members of his family.

These notices appeared in W. T. Johnson's Manchester Catalogue (28, Corporation Street), December, 1883, and February, 1884, and were all that were published.

Liverpool Booksellers. See Bookseller, September, 1861; January, 1862.

Manchester Booksellers. See Bookseller, February, 1861.

Katalog der Bibliothek des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler. Leipzig, 1885. Supplement, 1885-1901. Leipzig, 1902.

Further Supplements are issued periodically, Nos. 1-4, December, 1902 to December, 1903.

This library contains the most complete collection in the world of books in all languages dealing with the production and sale of books and cognate subjects.

Kelly, Thomas, 1772-1855. — Passages from the Private and Official Life of the late Alderman Kelly (Lord Mayor 1836-7). By the Rev. R. C. Fell. With Portrait. Fcap. Svo, London, 1856.

Kelly was an enterprising bookseller and a notable man, but is omitted from the 'D.N.B.'

Kelly's Directory of Stationers, Printers, Booksellers, Publishers, and Paper Makers in Great Britain. Royal Svo, London, 1900, and periodically.

Kirkman, Francis, publisher and dramatic writer, 1632—(?).—Memoirs of his own Life.

This is mentioned by Dunton, but I cannot find any other reference to it or proof of its publication. The 'D.N.B.' does not mention it.

Knight, Charles, 1791-1873.—The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties (see chaps. x.-xi. 'Literary Pursuits of Booksellers and Printers'). 12mo, London, 1830.

The Struggle of a Book against Excessive Taxation. Svo, London, 1850.

The Old Printer and the Modern Press. Crown Svo, London, 1854.

Part II. deals with eighteenth and nineteenth century methods of publishing and bookselling.

Two articles by F. Espinasse appeared in the *Critic* during May, 1860.

Passages of a Working Life. 3 vols. crown Svo, London, 1864.

Shadows of the Old Booksellers. Crown Svo, London, 1865.

A Sketch. By his Granddaughter Alice A. Clowes. With a Portrait. Svo, London, 1892.

Contains a list of works written, edited, or conducted by Charles Knight.

Lackington, James, 1746-1815.

Memoirs of the First Forty-five Years of James Lackington, the present Bookseller in Chiswell-Street, Moorfields, London. Written by Himself in Forty-six Letters to a Friend. With portrait. Svo, London, 1791.

For other editions see Lowndes.

The Confessions of J. Lackington, late Bookseller at the Temple of the Muses, in a Series of Letters to a Friend. Second edition. Crown Svo, London, 1804.

Lawler, John.—Book Auctions in England in the Seventeenth Century (1676-1700). With a Chronological List of the Book Auctions of the Period. Crown Svo, London, 1898.

Mr. Lawler is the principal book-cataloguer at Messrs. Sothely's. His book contains some details of the earliest known "trade sales" as well as of sales of private collections of books.

Lea Brothers & Co.—One Hundred Years of Publishing, 1785-1885. Svo, Philadelphia, 1885.

Leisure Hour Jubilee. By John C. Francis. 9th S. viii. 518; ix. 3, 24.

Letter (A) to the Society of Booksellers, on the Method of forming a True Judgment of the Manuscripts of Authors: and on the leaving them in their hands, or those of others, for the determination of their merit: also, of the knowledge of new books, and of the method of distributing them for sale.....Svo, London, 1738.

Library, The, New Series. Vol. i., 1900, and in progress. See Indexes throughout.

Literature of the People. By John Francis.—Athenæum, 1 January, 1870.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston.—An article reprinted from the *Publishers' Weekly*. Svo, New York, 1898.

Liverpool Booksellers.—Articles by Joseph Johnson in the *Bookseller*, 26 September, 1861; January, 1862.

Lockhart, John Gibson, 1794-1854.—The Life of Sir Walter Scott, 1837-8.

See throughout; also Scott's 'Journal,' 1890; and see Ballantyne, House of, *supra*.

London Booksellers' Signs.

See the *Bibliographer*, vol. ii. 112, 143, 174; iii. 45, 67, 94; iv. 76; vi. 22 (London, 1882-4).

London Bridge Booksellers. See *s.n.* Thomson, R.

See also the articles at 6th S. v. 221; vi. 444, 465, 531; vii. 103, 461; x. 163, 237, 317; xi. 293; 7th S. iv. 164.

Longman, House of.

A series of articles appeared in the *Critic*, 24 March, 7, 21 April, 1860, by F. Espinasse.

This is the most authoritative and minute account which has yet appeared.

Bookseller, August, 1859, and 30 June, 1865.

British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 24 December, 1884.

Publishers' Circular, 13 August, 1892.

Sketch, 30 May, 1894.

Bookman, special article, with portraits, &c., March, 1901.

Public Opinion, 26 February, 1904.

Mr. John C. Francis informs me that Sir Charles W. Dilke possesses a pocket-book of his great-grandfather, Charles Wentworth Dilke, the father of Charles Wentworth Dilke of the *Athenæum*, containing the following entry under date Friday, 4 January, 1788: "Mr. Longman wrote to me desiring my support to a periodical paper called the *Times*."

Longman, Thomas, 1804-79.—*Athenæum*, 6 Sept., 1879; *Standard*, 2 Sept., 1879; *Daily Telegraph*, 1 Sept., 1879; *Publishers' Circular*, 16 Sept., 1879.

Longman, William, 1813-77.—An article by Henry Reeve in *Fraser's Magazine*, October, 1877;

Athenæum, 18 August, 1877; *Publishers' Circular*, 1 Sept., 1877; *Bookseller*, 4 Sept., 1877.

Lowndes, Thomas, 1719-84.—A bookseller in Fleet Street. "He is supposed to have been delineated by Miss Burney, in her celebrated novel 'Cecilia,' under the name of 'Briggs'" (Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers').

- Lucas, E. V.—Charles Lamb and the Lloyds. With portrait. Crown 8vo, London, 1898.
Robert Lloyd (1778-1811) was a bookseller in Birmingham.
- Macmillan, Daniel, 1813-57; Macmillan, Alexander, 1818-96.—Memoir of Daniel Macmillan. By Thomas Hughes. With portrait. Crown 8vo, London, 1882.
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See 9th S. viii. 11 for article by Edward Heron-Allen. Forster, in 'The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith' (Preface to Second Edition, 1854), refers to Newbery MSS. in Mr. Murray's possession, and gives extracts, but Mr. Welsh (p. 65) says that they cannot now be found. The MS. Autobiography of Francis Newbery, 1743-1818, used by Mr. Welsh, is still in the possession of the family.
See also Goldsmith's Works, edited by J. W. N. Gibbs, vol. v. pp. 350, 405-8.
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For alphabetical list of Booksellers, &c., with biographical details, see vol. viii. pp. 463-529.
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WM. H. PEET.

(To be continued.)

THOMAS USK AND RALPH HIGDEN.—It is a great gain to know that the 'Testament of Love' was written by Thomas Usk and not by Chaucer. As is now well known, Usk himself has placed this on record by the fact that the initial letters of his chapters form the sentence: "Margarete of virtw, have merci on thin Vsk."

But this was surely rather a queer thing to do, and naturally suggests the question, What put this idea into his head? The obvious answer is, I think, that the same thing had just been done by Ralph Higden, the author of the 'Polychronicon,' whose great book of history was in vogue just exactly in his time; it was a celebrated book of that age, and he must have known something about it. Usk wrote about 1387, and Higden died in 1363.

The initial letters of the chapters in Higden's first book form the sentence: "Presentem cronicam compilavit frater Ranulphus Cestrensis monachus." It is remarkable that the editor of the first volume of Higden, at p. xvii of his preface, quotes the following from Bishop Nicholson: "If you spell the first letters of the several chapters that begin it, you read, 'Præsentem cronicam compilavit Frater Ranulphus monachus Cestrensis.'" Apparently neither the editor of the volume nor any one else has

ever taken the trouble to verify the statement, or he would have found out that there were three misspellings in it, as denoted by the italics. As it is thus misrepresented, we find sixty-one letters, though there are but sixty chapters; and it is surely amazing that any one, in spelling out an acrostic, should thus put the words in a wrong order!

However, we now come to a literary fact, viz., that Usk knew Higden's book. I find one rather clear case of probable indebtedness. Thus in book ii. ch. ii. l. 116 of the 'Testament,' Usk says that the mother of Perdiccas, who was heir to Alexander the Great, was a dancing-girl. As I point out in the notes, it was Arrhidaeus, Alexander's half-brother, and not Perdiccas, who had such a mother. But Higden has the very same error. In his book iii. ch. xxx. Higden (following, apparently, Trogus) remarks, "filius saltatricis Perdiccas legitur successisse."

And now comes a very interesting point. It was John of Malverne, the continuator of Higden, who has given us some account of Usk, apparently from personal recollection. This fact brings the two authors into very close connexion. WALTER W. SKEAT.

HELL, HEAVEN, AND PARADISE AS PLACE-NAMES.—To the place-names with Hell (see *ante*, pp. 46, 94, 156) may be added a house at Tübingen, Württemberg, called Die Hölle.

May I also remind your readers that a refreshment room in the old House of Commons was named Hell? Many of the M.P.s expelled by Col. Pride in 1648 were confined temporarily in it.

One of the best-known Valaisan wines is called Vin d'Enfer; and there is, of course, a Höllenthal in the Black Forest.

An *osteria* near the catacombs of San Sebastian, on the Appian Way at Rome, has the sign "Delle Anime."

Paradise, Parvis, Parsfel, is, of course, a well-known name for the square outside the west door of a cathedral, as at Paris and Aix-la-Chapelle; but I do not know any example, save Heavenfield in Yorkshire, of Heaven or Purgatory as a place-name. H. 2.

"GIRL."—The etymology of *girl*, according to the 'N.E.D.', is still uncertain, and it may therefore be worth while to urge the claims of an association not, I believe, before suggested.

In the earliest examples quoted it is clear that *girl* is not feminine of sex, but opposed as an immature child to adult man. We should look for the cognates of the word therefore in the direction of immaturity. I find a first cousin to the word in *grilse*, the

immature salmon. The vagary of *ir* and *ri* is of course familiar; cf. *frith* and *firth*, *grin* and *girn*, and the byforms of *girl* and *grilse* in the 'N.E.D.' As to the final *-l*, it is natural to see in it the diminutive *-el*, *-l*, *i.e.*, the I.G. *-lo-* suffix; cf. *runnel*, *cripple* (beside *creep*), *fowl*. This gives *gir-* as the stem, which is confirmed by the Old Low German *gür*, and this will justify us in making *garçon*, besides *gars* and Irish *gossoon*, of the same kindred. It is reasonable to trace in all the root of *grow*, *green*, *grass*, N. Scotch *girs*; and thus we arrive at an I.G. root, the velar or palatal breathed aspirate guttural and *r* (sonant or consonant), which of course appears by ablaut with various stem-vowels. If this be right, we ought probably to see the same root in *χόρτος*, *hortus*, *garth*, *yard*; and it is tempting to suppose that, as happens sporadically, the I.G. had a byform which produced the Latin *cre-o* and *cre-sco*. In any case the old *girl-boy* will thus be the equivalent of our "Verdant Green." I would add that the idea of Mrs. Grundy as the divinity who "mores hominum naso suspendit adunco" is confirmed by the name Grindy, which hangs on a signpost of an inn in the parish of Thorpe Cloud, Derbyshire.

T. NICKLIN.

"ANON."—In the 'New English Dictionary' a curious use of *anon* has, it would appear, escaped attention. In Thackeray's 'The Four Georges' (I quote from Smith & Elder's edition of 1869), in 'George IV.,' p. 106, we have, "It was Walter Scott who had that accident with the broken glass I spoke of *anon*" (*i.e.*, on p. 100). Here the word must be used of the past.

T. NICKLIN.

THE LATE MR. THOMPSON COOPER. (See *ante*, p. 220).—Survivors until 1904 among those who contributed to the First Series of 'N. & Q.' must be so rare that I think special note should be made of the fact that the late MR. THOMPSON COOPER'S earliest contribution was in vol. vii. of that series (p. 118), published on 29 January, 1853, and therefore when he was not twenty years of age, his last appearing just half a century later (9th S. xi. 334). The subject of the first was the Irish ballad of 'Boyne Water,' and three other efforts from his pen are in the same volume; while he was a frequent contributor in many subsequent years, and often in association with C. H. Cooper, whom I take to have been his father. As one who had long known and respected this well-learned and admirable journalist, and who met him at his post of duty in the Press

Gallery of the House of Lords only a very short time before he ceased work and life almost simultaneously, I should like to place upon record a striking indication of his resolve to labour to the end. Because of his advanced age, the authorities of the House of Commons paid him the unprecedented compliment of offering him the use of the Ladies' Gallery lift to the Press Gallery; but he never took advantage of it, on the ground that he was still well able to perform all his duties.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"OUR LADY OF SNOWS."—Among your various contributors will probably be found some to throw light upon the following question. A short time ago I read in a leading London daily paper an allusion to the expression "Our Lady of Snows," which was called the "pretty phrase" of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. But did it really originate with him? To begin with, the expression has a very Roman Catholic flavour about it, and would naturally seem to have come from such a source. England is a rainy country, but an ordinary English Protestant writer would hardly call it "Our Lady of Showers." I am anxious to solve the question, because I came accidentally, a short time ago, on an article in the *Revue Canadienne* (Montreal, 1^{er} Mars, 1903) which was devoted to a Canadian poet now dead, specimens of whose writings were given. Probably this review would not circulate much outside of Canada, for the literature of the French Canadians is very little read except by themselves. The critique is entitled 'Émile Nelligan et son Œuvre,' but no regular biography of the poet is given. The poems cited are many of them very pretty, and have a peculiar *nuance* from the Canadian French which strikes me, although, of course, on delicate shades of expression a foreigner cannot be a complete judge. It certainly does not appear exactly Parisian French. On p. 280 we have a poem entitled 'Notre Dame des Neiges.' In it the legend of the Virgin Mary descending upon Montreal is given. I quote the first two verses:—

Sainte Notre-Dame en beau manteau d'or,
De sa lande fleurie
Descend chaque soir, quand son Jésus dort,
En sa Ville-Marie,

Sous l'astral flambeau que portent ses anges
La belle Vierge va
Triomphalement aux accords étranges
De céleste viva.

Sainte Notre-Dame à là-haut son trône
Sur notre Mont-Royal,
Et de là son œil subjugué le Faune
De l'abîme infernal.

Car elle a dicté "Qu'un Ange protège
De son arme de feu

Ma ville d'argent au collier de neige,"
La Dame du ciel bleu.

Rather whimsically expressed these verses, I think, but very pretty. I want now to find out when Mr. Kipling first used the expression, and when Neilligan performed the "historical feat of flourishing," as Dickens expressed it. Who started this pretty expression "Notre Dame des Neiges"? Perhaps it is much older than both authors, as seems highly probable. OXONIENSIS.

W. MILLER, ENGRAVER.—I am endeavouring to perfect a catalogue of the works of William Miller, line engraver, which I compiled in 1886; and amongst other engravings of his about which I should be thankful for information are the two mentioned below.

The first is a vignette engraving (about 4 in. by 4 in. ?) representing a figure like a Roman soldier standing steering an open boat, his eye fixed on a star, and the following lines (or something like them) underneath:—

Faith is the Christian's guiding star
O'er life's tempestuous sea,
By which the soul can gain from far
A glimpse, O God, of Thee.

Can it have been engraved as a title-page for 'The Pilot,' A. C. Baynes, Liverpool, 1831, or for 'Christian Vespers,' C. Hutcheson, Glasgow, 1832? I could not find either publication in the British Museum.

In what publication is to be found a line engraving (probably about 6 in. by 4 in. ?) of Hornby Castle, after Pickersgill, engraved for Fisher, Son & Co., London, 1832, by William Miller? W. F. MILLER.
Summerfield, Winscombe, Somerset.

COSAS DE ESPAÑA.—I. Can any one give me the history of a very striking memorial to Christopher Columbus which now adorns Seville Cathedral? I find no mention of it in a book so recent as Mr. Gallichan's 'Story of Seville' ("Medieval Towns"), which bears the date of 1903. I have been told that the monument was brought from Havana, but the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' seems to know nothing of it or of its transference. Whose noble conception is embodied in the design? I judged that the grand figures of four kings, Castille, Aragon, Leon, and

Navarre, bearing the bier of the discoverer, were of coloured stone, but a lady who had presumed to touch one of them informed me that they were of "tin," which I cannot for a moment believe.

2. At the feet of the venerated image of El Santo Cristo at Burgos are three oval objects which are probably ostriches' eggs. Does anybody know when and why they were placed there? I should imagine they were a votive offering; and perhaps they may have some connexion with a flock of ostriches belonging to the Crown which is referred to in 'Spanish Life in Town and Country,' pp. 81, 82. The birds were (and perhaps may be still) kept in a royal park near Madrid. "No one," says the author, "seemed to know anything about them nor how long they had been there." The Christ at Bergos is designated *de los huevos*.

3. Is there any legend to account for the unusual tenuity and length of Spaniards' feet? ST. SWITHIN.

"I EXPECT TO PASS THROUGH."—Who is the author of the following?—

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow-creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

It is ascribed to Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon; to Etienne Grellet, a French Quaker; and to Sir Rowland Hill. I shall be greatly obliged for any information about the writer's name and life. J. A. S.

[This saying was discussed 7th S. ix. 429; 8th S. ix. 169, 239, 378; xi. 118; but the author was not identified.]

N PRONOUNCED NG.—Why is the letter *n* always sounded as *ng* before *k*, *c* or *ch* (pronounced *ask*), and *x*? The following are examples of what I believe to be a universal rule: Anchor pronounced anghor; bank, bangk; Jenkins, Jengkins; link, lingk; monk, mongk; uncle, ungle; bunk, bungk; anxiety, angxiety; minx, mingx; lynx, lyngx.

It seems to me that this fact throws some light on recent correspondence concerning the so-called duplication of the sound in some words ending in *ng*, as *angle*, *tingle*, &c.

W. S. B. H.

SHULBREDE: DERIVATION OF THE NAME.—Shulbrede Priory, near Linchmere, in Sussex, was founded in the reign of King John. There is no village or other place of the name, which is confined to the Priory. The name has been spelt in various ways, amongst others "Shilbred" and "Silebrede." It was

not unusual in Sussex, before the Reformation, to endow plots of land, the rental of which went to provide either the bread for the Eucharist or the "pain bénit" distributed after Mass, and such lands were called "Holy Bread Lands," the rent being sometimes referred to as "Holebreds" (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xliv. p. 151 and note). May the name Shulbrede be derived from this practice, *Shul* or *Sile* being equivalent to *Seele* = holy, blessed? C. STRACHEY.

CAMDEN ON SURNAMES: MUSSELWHITE.—I should be much obliged for the reference in Camden's 'Britannia' to the place where he states that there are few villages in Normandy which are not the origin of English surnames.

What is the meaning of the name Musselwhite, common in parts of South Wilts? It is interchangeable with Mussell, families calling themselves by both names. Mussell seems, from its termination *ell*, Norman-French; Musselwhite, from its termination, seems English. G. HILL.

Harnham Vicarage, Salisbury.

COPPER COINS AND TOKENS.—What is the best way to clean these? F. M. J.

GERMAN QUOTATION.—"Ohne Phosphor kein Gedanke." Can any of your readers inform me about the origin of this phrase? I believe I came across it years ago in Goethe's works. H. C. G.

FEUDAL SYSTEM.—When an owner in fee held by tenure of knight service under a tenant *in capite* the position of the two parties is clear, but this is not so when a third person intervenes. Thus it is often the case that a knight's fee is held by the tenant in fee under a mesne tenant, and he (the latter) holds under a tenant *in capite*, and I should like to discover what are the privileges and burdens which this mesne tenant enjoyed and had to bear. B. R.

WILTON NUNNERY.—The Benedictine Abbey of Wilton, near Marlborough, Wilts, was surrendered some time between 1537 and 1540, and granted to the Earl of Pembroke. What evidence is there that it was restored under Queen Mary, as stated by Scott (note A to 'Rob Roy')? JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CROUCH THE MUSICAL COMPOSER.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether Crouch wrote any other music beside his well-known setting to 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' by which he seems to be alone remembered? He was born in Wiltshire; left England for the States in 1849; served in

the Confederate army in the American Civil War; afterwards settled in Maryland, and finally died in his eighty-ninth year at Portland, Maine, U.S. A contemporary states that the heirs of his creditors have now received 11s. 9d. in the pound owing to the increased value of land in Pentonville, where his property was situated. It would be interesting to know whether he is commemorated in any way in his native land.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

1, Rodney Place, Clifton, Bristol.

[F. Nicholls Crouch wrote many other songs. There are references to him 9th S. vii. 430; viii. 349.]

LATIN LINES.—I should be glad to have a translation of the following. The words border one side of an allegorical diagram or chart of Christian doctrine drawn in the twelfth century by a Flemish hand (see Strong's 'Catalogue of Letters, &c., at Welbeck,' p. 9):—

He regis nate sunt mentis sed locate
Per quas irrores nos Christe tuendo sorores
O felix anima que non descendit ad ima
Ut facie celi pociatur luce fideli
Virgineus cetus perdulci carmine letus
Gaudet in eternum regem speculando supernum
Hoc nobis dona sanctorum Christe corona.
Sedibus etherneis quo sociemur eis. Amen.

J. FOSTER, D.C.L.

Tathwell, Louth, Lincs.

"SCOLE INN," NORFOLK. (See 1st S. i. 245, 283, 323.)—In an old print by Kirby, 1746, of the sign of the above inn, built in the year 1655, and costing 1,057*l.*, the following note occurs:—

"It is called 'Schoale Inn' from its being twenty miles from the City of Norwich, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, and Thetford."

Can any of your readers give any meaning of the note under the title of the print?

C. E. LEMAN.

DAHURIA.—Where is this botanical "extra-British distribution," mentioned from time to time in Hooker's 'Student's Flora of the British Islands'?

C. S. WARD.

"DISCE PATI."—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw light on the origin of this maxim? It is the motto of the Duncan family (Earls of Camperdown), but the present head of the family states that he is unaware of its origin. I have found it inscribed in a monastic MS. volume, and signed by a person known to have been living in 1487. C. STRACHEY.

MINIATURE OF ISAAC NEWTON.—I possess a miniature of Sir Isaac Newton, in a frame set with rose diamonds, on the back of which is engraved "The gift of the Associates of

the Royal Academy of Sciences to Sir Isaac Newton, 1703." What was the Royal Academy of Sciences? The miniature is signed either Blake or Black. I cannot find the name in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters' as a miniature painter of that date.

ROBERT BIRKBECK.

GREEK PATRIARCHS.—Can any reader refer me to or supply me with a list of the Ecumenical Patriarchs of Constantinople from Photius to the present Anthimus VII.?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

IRISH EJACULATORY PRAYERS.—Twenty or thirty years ago, a number of more or less stereotyped greetings, ejaculatory prayers, and so forth, often falling into the form of versicle and response, were common among the Irish peasantry—*e.g.*, "God bless the work!" on coming into a place where work was in progress; answered by "Thank you kindly." "God be praised! now we have the light"; answered, I think, by "The Lord send us all the light of heaven!" I should be very grateful for any additions to my store of these generally beautiful formulæ, from those whose knowledge of the subject is more extensive than my own.

A. WALLACE.

Pennthorpe, Mead Road, Chislehurst.

Replies.

TASSO AND MILTON.

(10th S. i. 202.)

THE several instances of similar thought, and sometimes even similar phrase, between these two great poets which MR. INGLEBY gives are certainly interesting. They do not prove, and were not intended to prove, that Milton was a plagiarist. Lauder tried to show that, and failed disgracefully, long ago. But such instances certainly lead us to infer that Milton was a great admirer and reader of Tasso's epic. However, since Milton's fine epic on the Armada has been presented to the present century and been accepted by competent critics, lovers of our great poet will naturally expect to find traces of Tasso either there or in some other part of the varied prose and poetry of 'Nova Solyma.' They will not be disappointed in their expectation. The poem on the Armada consists of three lengthy fragments, which are quoted by Milton in his romance as specimens of epic poetry, and we are reminded of Tasso at the very outset. For the first fragment begins with the heavenly mission of Mars,

sent from Jove in disguise to Philip of Spain; and this is described in much the same manner as the heavenly mission of Gabriel, sent from the Almighty to Godfrey of Bulloigne in Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered.' There is no copying of phrases or "conveying" of uncommon similes—no plagiarism really; but any one who compares the mission of Mars at the beginning of Milton's epic, and the mission of Gabriel at the beginning of Tasso's poem, cannot fail to see that Milton had Tasso's descriptive lines clearly in his mind (though no doubt unconsciously) when he began his own fragment with the similar mission of Mars.

But closely as Tasso is followed here, there is another Italian who is imitated far more closely further on in the third fragment of the same Armada epic: I mean Marcus Hieronymus Vida, and a passage in the fifth book of his 'Christiad.' There Fear is called forth by Satan from a horrid cave-like abode, and sent to frighten Pilate, just as Terror is called from his cave to put to flight the ships of the Armada, and two unusual adjectives meaning "volant" and "importunate" are used in both accounts similarly. The recurrence of such words shows clearly that they came from the earlier poet, and were retained in Milton's mind, and reproduced as his own minting when he was building up "the lofty rime" of his earlier epic. Vida's fame has always been very great as a Latin poet; but I think few judges will deny that the description of Terror's "awful laugh," when summoned to exert his power against the Spanish fleet, beats anything in Vida or his coetaneous Latinists:—

Then overjoyed to take
His share in such wild deeds, that awful Shape
As answer raised a peal most horrible
Of echoing laughter long and loud, far worse
Than rumbling roar of twin contending seas,
Or when the pregnant thunder-clouds displode
From hill to hill. A tremor ran along
The Arctic ground; the mountain tops were rent
By that dread peal; it flawed the eternal ice;
[Thick as it lay upon the Cronian Sea;]
E'en Heaven itself did tremble to the pole.

The original Latin is somewhat less diffuse than the above; but the idealized sublimity of the conception contained in it is far above Vida's powers or Tasso's either:—

Tali sermone ciebat
Lætantem nimium tantos miscere tumultus:
Ille fremens, quantum displosa tonitrua reddunt,
Et quantum freta quæ sese gemina æquora rumpunt,
Horrendum attollit risum: tremat Actica tellus,
Diffissæque jugis rupes, æternaque ponti
Fracta sono glacies; moto cælum axe tremiscit.

But it is in the description of the cave and Fear its occupant that Vida is so closely

followed in 'Nova Solyma.' However, whether we consider the earlier Armada epic or the later unsurpassable ones of Milton's blind old age, in neither case can it be allowed that the author was a plagiarist. There is the "strange case" of him and Vondel the Dutchman, it is true, and the undoubted and remarkable similarities and parallel passages are amazing; but they need not induce any one to consider Milton a plagiarist any more than to consider the immortal Elizabethan author of the chronicle plays to be in the same category because he, page after page, presents his readers with almost the very words of Holinshed. The fact is these two illustrious borrowers took, as it were, lead, or tin, or some baser metal, and transmuted it by their wondrous alchemy into the finest gold the world knows of. If this be plagiarism or literary theft, the world is willing to have more of such deeds. Take the case of Francis Bacon. If ever a man knew how to put in better phrase what had been written or said by other people, and to magnificate and glorify it in the process of change, then Francis Bacon was the man. Indeed, this was frequently admitted by both his friends and enemies, and to some extent allowed by himself; but he, too, was no plagiarist, though he was able to bombast a line or two out of Holinshed better even than Shakspear of Stratford, as many people think.

NE QUID NIMIS.

Addison, in the following passage from the *Spectator*, probably refers to these imitations:—

"I have likewise endeavoured to shew how the Genius of the Poet shines by a happy Invention, a distant Allusion, or a judicious Imitation; how he has copied or improved Homer or Virgil, and raised his own Imaginations by the Use which he has made of several Poetical Passages in Scripture. I might have inserted also several passages of Tasso, which our Author has imitated."—No. 369 on 'Milton's Paradise Lost.'

All the great epic poets since Homer have enriched their poems intentionally with the thoughts of their predecessors; and Milton certainly has done so as much as any of them.

E. YARDLEY.

'MERRY THOUGHTS IN A SAD PLACE' (10th S. i. 141, 193).—The authorship of these lines has always been a matter of interest to students of seventeenth-century verse, and a short bibliographical note may perhaps produce more evidence upon the point.

Twelve stanzas of the poem (omitting that beginning "What though I cannot see my King") were printed in a pamphlet of four

leaves, together with verses 'Upon his Majesties coming to Holmby' and 'A Panegyrick faithfully representing the proceedings of the Parliament.' The pamphlet has no title and is undated; it is bound among the tracts of 1647 in the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum, but part of the manuscript date has been cut off, and it might possibly be 1649. The lines are headed 'The Liberty of the Imprisoned Royalist,' and this is, I believe, their first appearance in print. They have been offered for sale by auction in this form as the work of Lovelace, but it is not necessary to suppose that their author had even seen the lines to Althea, as the ideas common to both may be found in various other places.

The whole poem, entitled 'The Requiem or Libertie of an Imprisoned Royalist, G.M.,' appears in some copies of 'Vaticinium Votivum; or, Palæmon's Prophetick Prayer..... Trajecti. Anno Caroli Martyris primo.' Mr. Percy Dobell, of Charing Cross Road, kindly called my attention to this, and procured me a copy of the book. Other places in which it was printed are: 'Parnassus Biceps,' 1656, p. 107, 'The Liberty and Requiem of an Imprisoned Royalist'; 'Wit and Drollery,' 1656, p. 11, and 'Rump Songs,' 1662, pt. i. p. 242 (reprint), 'Loyalty Confin'd'; 'Westminster Drollery,' 1671, p. 96 (ed. Ebsworth), 'The Loyal Prisoner.'

I have purposely omitted Lloyd's 'Memoirs,' 1668, p. 95, where it was introduced by these words: "But I will cloath his free thoughts in the closest restraint, with the generous Expressions of a worthy Personage that suffered deeply in those times, and enjoys only the conscience of having so suffered in these." What Lloyd says has been thought to fit L'Estrange, the traditional author (see Percy's 'Reliques,' ii. bk. iii. No. 12, 1767), who was seized near Lynn in December, 1644, and imprisoned until he was allowed to escape from the Tower in the spring of 1648; but Mr. Ebsworth points out that he had not gone entirely unrewarded after the Restoration, having been appointed Licenser in 1663.

The poem has also been assigned to Lord Capel ('Royal and Noble Authors,' ed. Park, iii. 35); but apart from the difficulty in his case of Lloyd's statement, MS. authority is, I believe, in favour of L'Estrange, who was accepted by Archdeacon Hannah as the author.

G. THORN-DRURY.

"BRIDGE": ITS DERIVATION (10th S. i. 189).—This game is said to have been brought to England from Constantinople, where it had been introduced by Russian members of the

Corps Diplomatique. The word *bridge* is the Anglicized form of the Russian name for the game, which seems to be a combination of other games of the whist family, such as *Geralasch*, *Siberia*, and *Preference*. It was first played in England about 1880, according to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' The rules of the game in English were printed in 1886, under the title of 'Biritch, or Russian Whist.' When I played it for the first time in London, in 1892, it had already attained some popularity. M. Jean Boussac says that the game was introduced into Paris from London in 1893, and quotes a paragraph from the *Figaro* of 26 November of that year, which gives a notice of the game. I think it as well to mention these dates, as the author of 'Badsworth on Bridge' gives a circumstantial account of the first introduction of bridge into England in the year 1894. F. JESSEL.

DANTEIANA (10th S. i. 181).—By an unaccountable *lapsus oculi*, involving a perversion of meaning, I wrote "less restricted" in the eleventh line, whereas it should, of course, have been "Dante's thought was *more* restricted." This, I hope, will rectify an almost unpardonable blunder. J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

GERVAISE HOLLES (10th S. i. 208).—Inquiries have already been made for the printed works of this noted antiquary in a complete form, but without success (7th S. x. 348). So far as I can ascertain, extracts from the MSS. in the British Museum have appeared in the 'History of Sleaford,' by Creasey; Thompson's 'Boston,' 1856; and Weir's 'Horncastle,' 1820; the *Stamford Mercury*, since the commencement of 1864; and the *Topographer*, vol. iii., 1790. A portrait of Holles was given in the 'Lincoln Diocesan Archæological Papers,' with a biographical sketch. For this list I am chiefly indebted to the contributors of 'N. & Q.' on various dates and occasions. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

"MEYNES" AND "RHINES" (10th S. i. 49, 92, 217).—I hope this may not lead to a new question. I go by the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' which gives *rhine* as a Wiltshire variant, with a note that it is there pronounced *reen* (presumably riming with *been*). And I dare say some pronounce it as *rine*, riming with *vine*. But it is not so very certain that all these words arose from the same original, for our vowel-sounds do not wobble about wildly, as most people believe.

It is a mere matter of curiosity to compare High German forms. As a fact, not a single

English dialect-form is of High German origin, nor ever had any chance of being so, except (indirectly) through Norman. But it is possible that the prov. E. *rine*, a stream, though absurdly spelt *rhine* to look Greek and "classical," or else to imitate the spelling of the German Rhine, really represents the A.-S. *ryne*, a water-course, the origin of our *runnel* and our prov. E. *rinlet*, with the same sense. This *ryne* is derived from *runn-*, the weak grade of *rinnan*, to run; whilst the High German *Rinne* is derived from the prime-grade of the cognate Old High German form. It would very greatly conduce to clearness if we could only stick to English (Anglo-Saxon) forms, and let the Old High German slide. That is what I would plead for. When we know the history of our English forms we can compare the foreign ones at leisure, with fewer chances of error.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

KIPPLES (10th S. i. 109).—Kipples is a local pronunciation of the name Cupples. In his 'Halloween' Burns says:—

She gies the herd a pickle nits,
And twa red-cheekit apples,
To watch, while for the barn she sets,
In hopes to see Tam Kipples
That very night.

Tam Kipples, it has been suggested, was a son of the Rev. Mr. William Cupples, minister of Kirkoswald (1720-52), where the scene of the poem is laid. Be this as it may, Mr. Cupples was locally known as Mr. Kipples, and others of the same name were so known in Ayrshire and elsewhere.

In the same poem mention is made of Rab McGrean. This is a local form of Graeme or Graham. Burns's great-grandmother, a Kirkoswald woman, was Janet McGrean, otherwise Graeme or Graham.

William Cupples was a well-known man in his day, and edited John Stevenson's curious tract 'A Rare Soul-strengthening Cordial' (Glasgow, 1729, 8vo), in which frequent reference is made to his predecessor Henry Adam, minister of Kirkoswald 1694-1719.

Glasgow.

DAVID MURRAY.

SPANISH PROVERB ON THE ORANGE (10th S. i. 206).—About fifty years ago a farmer in the county of Durham said in my hearing, "The late Bishop Barrington used to say, 'Fruit is gold in the morning, silver in the afternoon, and lead at night';" but I think the episcopal utterance was not original, though I cannot just now cite an earlier authority. It is such a usual thing for me to refresh myself with an orange about midnight, and to do so with

impunity, that I smile incredulously at the foreboding of the last line of the Spanish quatrain.
ST. SWITHIN.

NAMELESS GRAVESTONES (9th S. xii. 504; 10th S. i. 173).—Another interesting example is to be seen in Jesmond Cemetery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is a square stone pedestal, about four feet high, and upon it are what appear to be fragments of a broken vase, carved out of the solid stone. The foot of the broken vase stands beside the pedestal, while the body of it, on which is carved a rose spray, lies on its side close by, and the handle and two rosebuds, supposed to be detached from the spray by the fall, lie near at hand. On the southern face of the stone is the following inscription: "Ad Urceolum, Fœminas, et Auricomum, valde defletos. Hunc cippum Pater Mater que dedicant." The cemetery was consecrated in 1836, but I understand that no record of the erection of this affecting monument can be found.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MOON FOLK-LORE (10th S. i. 125, 175).—In Derbyshire the lasses greeted the new moon thus:—

All hail to thee, moon,
All hail to thee;
I pray thee, good moon,
Reveal to me this night
Who is my husband to be.
Not in his riches,
Not in his array (=his best clothes),
But in his clothes
He wears every day.

To work the charm properly the lass must be alone, out of doors, and as near the moon as she can get. The latter condition was met by standing on a wall or climbing the bars of a five-barred gate. She must tell no one what she went out to do, and must not tell when she returned what she had done. All these conditions properly carried out, she would in her sleep that night see her "true love"—her husband to be.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

There is early evidence of moon folk-lore and superstition. For instance, certain fancies with regard to the influence of the moon on planting, sowing, and grafting date back at least to the fourth or fifth century, to the time of Palladius, who wrote a book on agriculture, 'De Re Rustica,' or possibly to Columella, of the first century A.D., from whose work Palladius derived material. In 1872 the Early English Text Society published a Middle English translation of his book from a manuscript of about 1420, under

the title 'Palladius on Husbandrie.' From this work I quote two lines (825-6) as illustrative of the point:—

To graffe and sowe in growing of the moone,
And kytte and mowe in wanyng is to doon.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

The State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

In my childhood we had a rather different invocation to the new moon from that given by J. T. F. Ours ran as follows:—

New moon, new moon, I woo thee
In the name of the Lord and a fair ladye:
If I marry a man or a man marry me,
In my dreams this night may I him see,
Not clad in his rags or in his gay,
But in the apparel he wears every day.

M. N.

EPITAPHS: THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY (10th S. i. 44, 173, 217).—The following books, not mentioned in Mr. MACMICHAEL'S list, are on my shelves:—

Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph.—Chronicles of the Tombs: a Select Collection of Epitaphs. Bohn, 1857.

A Select Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions. Ipswich, printed and sold by J. Raw, 1806.

Andrews, William.—Curious Epitaphs. 1899.

The numerous epitaphs recorded and indexed in 'N. & Q.' would alone form a book of no small proportions. JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Not having access to Mr. W. Andrews's 'Curious Epitaphs,' I cannot say how many of the following are therein mentioned:—

T. Caldwell.—Ancient and Modern Epitaphs, 1796.

F. T. Cansick.—Collection of Epitaphs, 3 vols., 1869-75.

W. Henney.—Collection of Epitaphs, 1814.

James Jones.—Collection of Epitaphs, 1727.

One Hundred and Twenty-six Sepulchral Mottos, 1819.

A. J. Munby.—Faithful Servants, 1891.

B. Richings.—Voices from the Tombs, 1858.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BATROME (10th S. i. 88, 173).—I would suggest that "Batrome" or "Batram" is merely a variation of "Bertram," which has frequently been written and pronounced "Bartram." This in Northumberland is invariably the form used, Barty being the diminutive. In the old Border ballad 'Barthram's Dirge' the same form appears.
HELGA.

TRAVERS FAMILY (10th S. i. 208).—Much information about this family is contained in 'A Collection of Pedigrees of the Family of Travers, or Abstracts of certain Documents towards a History of the Family, by S. Smith Travers, Esq., arranged by Henry J. Sides,

of the Bodleian Library" (Oxford, 1864). A branch of the family settled in the time of Henry III. at Nateby Hall, Garstang, in Lancashire. (See Chetham Soc., vol. cv.)

HENRY FISHWICK.

ANAGRAMS ON PIUS X. (10th S. i. 146).—Anagrams on Giuseppe Sarto are not difficult to make. Perhaps Mr. DODGSON may be interested in these of mine:—

1. Petrus is e pago, *i.e.*, A Peter is this rustic.

2. O Pie, gratus spe, *i.e.*, O Pius, acceptable art thou in thy hope.

3. I, spes pura: tego, *i.e.*, Go forth, pure hope: I protect thee.

4. At Ego spes puri, *i.e.*, But I am the hope of the pure men.

5. Pius, agros pete, *i.e.*, Pius, go into the country!

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Josephus Sarto spells *ius parvo, hostes*, "I prepare the law, O foes!" *hero post iussa*, "a hero after the commands" or "to the lord after the commandments"; *hos portas, Iesu!* "thou bearest these men, O Jesus!" *ius est phos; ora!* "law is light; pray thou!"

E. S. DODGSON.

ST. MARY AXE: ST. MICHAEL LE QUERNE (9th S. x. 425; xi. 110, 231; xii. 170, 253, 351, 507; 10th S. i. 89, 157).—I think COL. PRIDEAUX will allow, on further reflection, that the phrase "*ubi bladum venditur*" will admit of an interpretation allusive to a corn-dealer as well as to a corn-market; and even if it could be shown with certainty that "market" were meant, most markets have a beginning in some individual retailer's enterprise—in this case that of a corn-dealer as well as of a miller whose "*querne*" was actively employed in grinding corn for the neighbourhood.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

WILLIAM HARTLEY (10th S. i. 87, 156, 198).—MR. A. R. BAYLEY supplies additional information as to Dr. Joseph Hartley which I had forgotten, through lapse of time, though his family was related to that of my wife. When I last met him, twenty-five years ago, he kept up his connexion with Leeds. In Walford's 'County Families' for 1901 appears, "Rev. Salter Saint George John, *eldest son* of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hartley, LL.D. Cantab., of the Old Downs, Hartley, Kent." The italics are mine. His circuit was the south-eastern.

MISTLETOE.

THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE (10th S. i. 164).—In the chapel of the Abbey of Fontevraud (which is now used as a convict prison) are preserved the effigies of some of our earlier kings and

queens who were buried there. Some twelve years ago I was saluted by a *gamin* in the streets of Rouen with the cry of "Goddam." He seemed somewhat taken aback when I thanked him with mock politeness for his compliment. I believe this epithet to be an amusing survival, though possibly not quite of the nature H. 2 is in quest of, of the English occupation.

R. W. B.

Boulingrin remains a generic term for lawn or grass-plot in France to this day, and *boulin* is a putting-hole.

ST. SWITHIN.

DORSETSHIRE SNAKE-LORE (10th S. i. 168).—One cannot but think that RED CROSS has hit upon a dying relic of serpent worship. Dr. Phené could probably explain why this superstition with regard to snakes and "worms" never dying till after sunset should be prevalent in several counties. Indeed, I think in his contributions to the discussions of the archaeological societies he has alluded to the subject, but I cannot say where. In Miss Jackson's 'Shropshire Folklore', 1883, edited by Charlotte Sophia Burne, it is remarked as follows:—

"Not having a section devoted to Reptiles, I must here, for want of a better place, mention the popular belief that an adder can only die at sunset, and insert the Shropshire saying,

If the ether 'ad the blindworm's ear,
And the blindworm 'ad the ether's eye,
Neither Mon nor beâst could safe pass by."

In the first volume of the *Folk-lore Record* there is a collection of West Sussex superstitions lingering in 1868, by Charlotte Latham, where it is said:—

"We believe in Sussex that a snake, though cut in two, cannot die until the sun has set, and I have heard of a labourer declaring that the 'queer marks' on the body of the deaf adder could be made out to be

If I could hear as well as see,
No mortal man should master me."

Miss Jackson heard this version when young:—

If the adder could hear, and the blindworm could see,
Neither man nor beast would ever go free.

The belief with regard to "sunset" is probably owing in its origin to the fact that snakes die hard. To give an instance. A viper fell over the cliff, and was picked up in the belief that it was a grass snake. It was played with for two days by the children, but eventually bit both the discoverer and his butler, but not before it was supposed to have been killed by the drawing-room poker, and it was while examining the apparently dead reptile that the butler was bitten. It

had been stunned only (*Chambers's Journal*, *Viperiana*, 2 June, 1894).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Devonshire must claim its share in this belief. I remember a great-uncle of mine killing an adder in his garden at Foxdown, near Bideford, and hanging him on a branch of a tree. The creature's head was crushed, but I saw, or thought I saw, some movement in him an hour or two afterwards, and pointed it out to one of the farm men. He answered, "They things do never die till sundown." This was in the year 1827. ALDENHAM.

This superstition does not appear to have been confined to Dorset. 'N. & Q.' 1st S. i. 511, directed attention to the fact that it prevailed in Cornwall and Devon. In 8th S. vii. 88 it is noted that in Somersetshire a countryman said, "Snakes don't never die till sunset," and the writer believed that opinion was common in Hants and South Berks. Another correspondent gave instances of the belief in Lincolnshire, Jamaica (1845), Virginia, and Essex (1830-40).

Shakespeare evidently was acquainted with the difficulty of dealing instantaneous doom to the snake, for he makes Macbeth say:—

We've scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it;
She'll close, and be herself.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

This idea is not confined to Dorsetshire. I have often heard it elsewhere with regard to lobworms as well as snakes, but I cannot speak with any certainty from my own knowledge.

G. T. SHERBORN.

Twickenham.

The belief that a snake cannot die till after sundown is, I believe, known in many counties. There is a story in Lincolnshire that if you chop a snake into fragments it will wriggle about till it has "put itself together again." You should, therefore, cut it into "inch pieces." Then there is hope that it will not have time to sort itself out and arrange itself in order before the sun has disappeared.

LINCOLN GREEN.

I have heard the superstition instanced at the above reference stated as an undoubted fact in South-East Devon—the native country of Raleigh, Marlborough, and Coleridge—which adjoins the western borders of Dorset.

A. R. BAYLEY.

I am sorry to say that when I and other lads in Derbyshire came across a snake or deaf-adder, we forthwith battered the life out of the creatures. Touch them we

dared not, for the belief was that they would not die until after dark, and that if they were handled they would "venomen us."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

The belief is shared by Lincolnshire, and not unknown elsewhere. ST. SWITHIN.

"FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE" (9th S. xii. 125, 518; 10th S. i. 175).—As to a "civet," no doubt it is usually made of hare, a "civet de lièvre"; but in 'Le Cuisinier à la Bonne Franquette,' par Mique Grandchamp (Paris, 1892), are receipts for "Chevreuil en civet," "Civet de lièvre," and "Civet de lapin domestique," pp. 478, 487. Also in the 'Manuel Complet de la Cuisinière Bourgeoise,' par Mlle. Catherine) Paris, no date, but modern and current), are receipts for "Civet de chevreuil" and "Civet de lièvre," p. 210. In "366 Menus and 1,200 Recipes of the Baron Brisse.....translated by Mrs. Matthew Clark" (London, 1882), are (pp. 19, 275) receipts for "Civet de chevreuil" and "Civet de lièvre."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

To try to explain a joke, or show that there is a joke at all, is perhaps a thankless task, but I will try. Thank goodness! it is not one of my own, or I should not attempt it. To my mind, what joke there is in the French phrase lies in the superfluosity of the direction "prenez un lièvre," in order to make a "civé de lièvre." Up to a certain point the joke in English is practically the same, only the English one is strengthened by the recommendation to "first catch your hare," the animal being of course rather difficult to catch (I presume it means "entrap," rather than "overtake" it). If we were told to "first obtain your hare," there would then be no real difference in the joke in both forms, and the advice would amount to about the same thing as telling any one, in a recipe for making bread, to get some flour. But there—what, even in the way of jokes, is one man's meat is another man's poison. Still, I think the phrases mentioned are generally looked upon as jokes by English and French respectively. I wonder whether a Frenchman would not see the joke in the English saying. If not, we could cry "quits," and each keep his own joke for his own delectation—not to be exported.

In connexion with the French phrase M. Alexandre mentions another cookery joke, but expresses ignorance as to its source, namely, "Le lapin demande à être écorché vif; le lièvre préfère attendre." But if he "waited" he might be "caught."

E. LATHAM.

"FIDE, SED CUI VIDE" (10th S. i. 87, 154).—According to the 'Royal Book of Crests of Great Britain, Ireland, Dominion of Canada,' &c. (London, James Macveigh), preface dated 1883, this is, or was, the motto of Astley, Bart., Wilts; Bankes; Beaumont of Whitley-Beaumont, York; Birkbeck, Lond.; Greensugh; Reynolds, Lond.; Stapleton, Ess.; Stapylton of Norton, Durh.; Stapylton, Martin-, of Myton, Yorks; Watts of Abney Hall, Chesh.

Bankes and Greensugh appear in the list of mottoes as using "Fide," &c. In the 'Index to Family Crests' no Bankes family appears with it.

Perhaps "Greensugh" is a misprint for Greenough, though in the Index no Greenough appears with the motto.

Sir Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, who was created a baronet in 1628, died without issue about 1631. See William Courthope's 'Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England,' 1835. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

RECORDS OF MONASTERY OF MOUNT GRACE LE EBOR' (10th S. i. 149, 198).—It would be more correct to call this ruin Mount Grace Priory than monastery. It belonged to the Carthusian Order, which was strictly eremitical, and not cœnobitical. The article upon it at 8th S. ix. 22 was written by me, and includes an interesting account, by my late friend Thomas Adolphus Trollope, of a visit paid by him, in company with G. H. Lewes and George Eliot, to Camaldoli in the Apennines, where a similar institution was in existence in 1861. Some unknown friend, on reading my account, sent me a large folio plan of Mount Grace Priory drawn to scale, which gives one a better idea of the buildings than any description can possibly do.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

MANNINGS AND TAWELL (9th S. xii. 148, 194' 229, 277, 310, 433).—There is an additional item of interest in this case of Tawell hitherto, I think, not mentioned by your correspondents. I extract it from 'The Bath Road,' by C. G. Harper (Chapman & Hall, 1899), p. 110:—

"The telegraphist warned the officials at Paddington to look out for a man dressed like a Quaker. It is a singular circumstance that the original telegraphic code did not comprise any signal for the letter 'Q'; but the telegraphist was not to be beaten. He spelled the word 'Kwaker.' Sir Francis Head has recorded how he was travelling along the line, months after, in a crowded carriage. 'Not a word had been spoken since the train left London, but as we neared Slough station short-bodied, short-necked, short-nosed, exceed-

ingly respectable-looking man in the corner, fixing his eyes on the apparently fleeting wires, nodded to us as he muttered aloud: 'Them 's the cords that hung John Tawell.'"

A foot-note states that the telegram was to the following effect:—

"A murder has just been committed at Salt Hill, and the suspected murderer was seen to take a first-class ticket for London by the train which left Slough at 7.42 P.M. He is in the garb of a Quaker, with a brown great-coat on which reaches nearly to his feet. He is in the last compartment of the second-class carriage."

One of the earliest messages sent was the announcement of the birth of the Duke of Edinburgh in August, 1844. This does not quite answer the late CAPT. THORNE GEORGE'S surmise that the wire from Slough to Paddington was a special royal one.

R. J. FYNMORE.

"OLD ENGLAND" (10th S. i. 189).—This term, the late Dr. E. Cobham Brewer explains in his 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' was first used in 1641, twenty-one years after our American colony of New Virginia received the name of New England.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

'THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY' (10th S. i. 146, 193).—I quite agree with W. C. B. that "it is unscientific and unmethodical to give a book any other name than that which appears on its title-page," and therefore I was surprised when he adopted the title (8th S. xii. 370), without protest, of 'The Historical Dictionary of the English Language' (in inverted commas) from the editorial note (*ibid.*, p. 321). I agree with all that is said in this editorial note except the inference that the dedication calls the work "The" 'H.E.D.' The dedication says "this" historical English dictionary (without capitals, I contend). Note also that the dedication to the third volume is by "the University of Oxford."

Many great works have several titles. That to Baron von Humboldt's voyages, published at Paris in 1810, has four distinct and different title-pages. Many books are known by titles not exactly that of their title-pages. But there is in the present case ample room for 'The O.E.D.: a New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.' I believe many other dictionaries are called "new." One will be found on p. 42 of Dr. Murray's admirable treatise (which I shall not cite by its first title) 'The Evolution of English Lexicography,' 1900.

We are all striving for the same end, the benefit of the 'Dictionary,' and one of its doughtiest champions has been the writer of the note on p. 321 referred to above, which

note I have had great pleasure in reading again.

RALPH THOMAS.

[The heading of a reply is necessarily the same as that of the article referred to, and does not indicate any preference on the part of the second contributor.]

MARLBOROUGH AND SHAKESPEARE (10th S. i. 127, 177).—In Macaulay's 'History of England' it is said that the education of Marlborough had been so much neglected that he could not spell the most common words in his own language. Macaulay must have believed the anecdote "which only dulness takes literally." We see from Pepys that in the youth of Marlborough the historical and other plays of Shakspeare were sometimes acted, and we can learn from him that they were not so much esteemed as those of Jonson, or so frequently acted as those of Fletcher. When Marlborough himself became great, the greatness of Shakspeare was beginning to be generally recognized; but when Marlborough was young few people thought Shakspeare to be more than an ordinary playwright.

E. YARDLEY.

ADMIRAL BYNG (10th S. i. 189).—Probably the selection by Admiral Byng of the title of Torrington was prompted by the circumstance of the town having already provided General Monk, who was so created by Charles II. at the Restoration, with the title of Earl of Torrington; and it was perhaps thought desirable to revive an extinct title rather than to seek an entirely new one—a choice which seems to indicate that Byng was an admirer of Monk.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

IMMORTALITY OF ANIMALS (10th S. i. 169).—Luther's belief in the possibility of a future state for animals is affirmed in 'N. & Q.' 8th S. ii. 233, where also other authorities are quoted. It may be interesting to add to the bibliography of the subject a book in my collection entitled "Essays tending to prove Animal Restoration. By Samuel Thompson, Wesleyan Minister. Newcastle: Edward Walker, Pilgrim Street. 1830" (12mo, 235 pp.). The preface is dated "Alston, 2nd November, 1829." Mr. Thompson was one of two itinerant ministers stationed at Alston, in Cumberland (the highest market town in England), during the years 1828 and 1829.

RICHARD WELFORD.

"SORPENI": "HAGGOVELE" (10th S. i. 208).—*Sorpeni* is explained in 'The Chronicle of Jocelin de Brakelond,' ch. xiii.; see the edition by Sir Ernest Clarke, p. 151. His note says "payment for a cow"; but it is

easy to assign the origin, if the whole context be considered. His translation is as follows:—

"There being given to them [*i.e.*, to the burgesses by our abbot] another quittance on a certain customary payment, which is called *sorpeni*, in consideration of four shillings, payable at the same term. For the cellarer [of the abbey] was accustomed to receive *one penny by the year for every cow belonging to the men of the town for their dung and pasture*," &c.

See the whole passage.

Sor obviously represents the prov. E. *saur*, manure ('E.D.D.'), from the Icel. *saurr*, excrements. And *peni* is *penny*—*i.e.*, money. So that the riddle is not difficult; it means "payment for manure."

Haggovele I can only guess at. I take it to be a Southern spelling of a word due to Icel. *hag-fella*, a field, from *hagi*, a hedged field, enclosure, pasture. Hence it might mean payment in respect of such a field.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Is it possible that *haggovele* is hedge-money—*haga*, Saxon, a hedge, and *veal*? *Veal* or *veal-money* was a yearly rent paid by one of the tithings within the manor of Bradford, in Wiltshire, to their lord the Marquess of Winchester, which was in lieu of *veal* paid formerly in kind. It might be a local variant of *hay-bote* or *hedge-bote*, which was a mulct or recompense for hedge-breaking, or rather a right to take wood necessary for making hedges, either by tenant for life or for years, though not expressed in the grant or lease. *Hagyng* is in Scotland an enclosure, a hedging: "Als gud hagyng throucht the cloiss and langous the hous syd" (see Jamieson's 'Dict.'). A *haggard* is not only an untrained hawk, but also a yard enclosed by a hag or hedge, and a *hagman* is one who gains his sustenance by cutting and selling wood (in the North of Scotland).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PANNELL (9th S. xii. 248, 475; 10th S. i. 172).—My great-grandfather was Dr. Pannell, of Collumpton, and his only child was the wife of my grandfather Davy. There was a bell-foundry at Collumpton carried on by William and Charles Pannell at the time mentioned by MR. CANN HUGHES, but they were not connexions of ours. They succeeded Thomas Beilbie, who cast so many of the West of England bells. The last bell cast by the Pannells was in 1851. It weighs about 500 lb., and is now in the possession of a friend of mine at Collumpton, who also owns a cistern head stamped "T. Beilbie, 1807." This foundry was destroyed some years ago. I knew Mr. Charles Pannell, who formerly lived in Torquay. He went from here to

Ryde, Isle of Wight. Since then I have heard nothing of him. Excepting this gentleman I have never met with the name of Pannell in the West of England outside my own family.
A. J. DAVY.
Torquay.

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM (10th S. i. 222).—MR. R. C. BOSTOCK'S theory is that the persons whom William of Wykeham regarded as his parents were identical with John Launge and his wife, who were respectively "yeoman" and "damsel" to Queen Isabella at the time of the birth of her son Edward, afterwards King Edward III., and who, being the first to bring to King Edward II. the news of the birth, were rewarded with the grant of an annuity of 80*l.* for their lives, to be paid out of the farm of the City of London by the sheriffs ('Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1307-13,' p. 519). MR. BOSTOCK can hardly be aware that on 21 October, 1331, John Launge and his wife surrendered this annuity and its arrears* in consideration of 300*l.* to be paid at the Exchequer by instalments, and that between the grant of the annuity and its surrender this same John Launge received the honour of knighthood ('Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1330-34,' p. 187). To accept MR. BOSTOCK'S theory about William of Wykeham's parentage it is necessary to suppose that, though his reputed father was a knight, the fact that he received knighthood escaped the notice of the bishop himself, as well as of his contemporaries and earliest biographers. MR. BOSTOCK unfortunately follows Miss Strickland in giving Isabel as the name of Sir John Launge's wife. The above-mentioned 'Calendars' show that her real name was Joan.
H. C.

QUOTATIONS (10th S. i. 190).—The quotation "And better death," &c., is to be found in the Poet Laureate's sonnet entitled 'Love's Wisdom.'
C. TURNER ROOM.
7, Cromwell Place, Highgate, N.

LONDON RUBBISH AT MOSCOW (10th S. i. 208).—Particular reference is made to the "heap of rubbish" at Battle Bridge in Mr. F. Miller's 'History of St. Pancras, Past and Present,' published (if I remember rightly) about thirty years ago, and dedicated to the late George Cruikshank, who was an old resident in that parish. Not having the work before me, I am unable to give an extract. The account, however, is of a somewhat romantic character, and varies consider-

ably from that contained in the extract from the *St. James's Gazette*. J. BASIL BIRCH.
54, Eade Road, Finsbury Park.

Perhaps this story may be grounded on the account of the removal of gravel from Orme Square, Bayswater, for which see 8th S. x. 35.
W. C. B.

OUR OLDEST PUBLIC SCHOOL (10th S. i. 166, 215).—Another school, now known to be far older than was formerly supposed, is King Edward's School, Stratford-on-Avon, which in all probability educated William Shakespeare in 1571-8, Walter Roche, Fellow of C.C.C., Oxon, being at that time master. The school prospectus states that it was founded before 1400 by the Guild of the Holy Cross, endowed in 1482 by Thomas Jollyffe, and received its charter in 1553 from King Edward VI. But Mr. A. F. Leach has discovered the fact that, as early as 1295, a schoolmaster was ordained deacon with William of Grenefield, rector of Stratford, and afterwards Lord High Chancellor and Archbishop of York. He has also practically proved that Richard Foxe, afterwards Lord Privy Seal, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of C.C.C., Oxon, was master there from 1477 to 1482. The beautiful old buildings, which still exist, adjoining the Guild Chapel and near the site of Shakespeare's house, New Place, were erected 1424-5.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Nearly all the greater monasteries had schools for the boys of the neighbourhood, and many of the present cathedral and grammar schools are practically continuations of previous monastic provisions. Documentary evidence may not be always forthcoming; but it would not be easy to decide that this or that is the "oldest public school."

The present grammar school at Evesham has an endowment of not more than 10*l.* a year, being the sum allowed by Henry VIII. on the dissolution of Evesham Abbey, which was founded in 703.
W. C. B.

WILLIAM WILLIE (10th S. i. 67).—I cannot state that I have ever been acquainted with any one bearing what might be called a "double name." But I have personal knowledge of what might be called "duplicate names" in the same family. My mother was a native of Truro, and her parents had eleven children, but only nine names, thus indicating there were two duplicate names in the family. There were two Mary Anns; the first one dying in infancy, the second succeeded to the name and place of the former. There were also two Emmas, the first one

* The annuity remained wholly unpaid down to 1322 ('Calendar of Close Rolls, 1318-23,' p. 611).

dying an infant, the second attaining the age of thirty-one. The second Mary Ann married a native of Exeter, by whom she had seven children, six boys and one girl. But there were only five names in the family, there being two duplicate names. The fourth child was named Charles Augustus, and the fifth Francis Adolphus. But before the sixth made his appearance Charles Augustus had died, so when the sixth child was born he was named to succeed Charles Augustus. Again, before the seventh child was born, Francis Adolphus, the fifth child, also died, and at the birth of the seventh he was named to succeed Francis Adolphus, the fifth child. So in this we have the second Francis Adolphus of the same family being a son of the second Mary Ann of the same family.

This second Francis Adolphus is the writer of this note. It would seem as if my parents did not have enough names to "go round." Whether this is a custom in the West Country I have no knowledge. So far as my experience goes I have found no similar example of "duplicate names."

But as to two persons in the same family with similar names *living* at the same time, I have never heard of it.

FRANCIS ADOLPHUS HOPKINS.

Los Angeles, California, U.S.

[For brothers bearing the same Christian name see 9th S. i. 446; ii. 51, 217, 276, 535; iii. 34, 438; vi. 174; vii. 5, 91; and sisters, 2nd S. v. 307; 9th S. vii. 436.]

"AN AUSTRIAN ARMY" (10th S. i. 148, 211).—I am glad that URELLAD confirms my statement about these lines having first appeared in the *Trifler*, 7 May, 1817; and if so, I venture to think it disposes of several of Mr. COLEMAN's suggestions as to the authorship.

G. C. W.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF LONDON (10th S. i. 208).—The Middlesex section of the 'Victoria History' would, one might expect, include such a geographical history and review of the growth of London. As one greatly interested in Middlesex, including London, and being engaged at present in compiling a work on old Middlesex families, I should be glad to assist in such a work as suggested. From a business point of view I hardly think that the undertaking could be profitable if copies were offered at 1s. each.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

GENEALOGY: NEW SOURCES (10th S. i. 187, 218).—It does not seem to be known that the church St. Peter ad Vincula was a Peculiar Jurisdiction for testamentary matters in the

sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The 'Return' of 1830 does not mention it, but 'Old and New London' gives it as being free from episcopal authority till the time of Edward VI. In the Bodleian Library they have a register of this court covering the years 1586-1614 and 1660-5. An index to the contents of this book is in my possession. Nothing is known of the other records of this court at the Public Record Office.

GERALD MARSHALL.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Duchess Sarah: being the Social History of the Times of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough. By One of her Descendants (Mrs. Arthur Colville). (Longmans & Co.)

ONE of the features of modern literature consists in the biographies of women of rank, "Queens of Tears," "Uncrowned Queens," royal favourites, and others, whose position in history has generally been eclipsed by that of their husbands or protectors. Among uncrowned celebrities of this sex must certainly be counted Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, the Mrs. Freeman to the Mrs. Morley of Queen Anne, and the woman possibly of most importance of the pre-Georgian era. So great was the influence she exercised conjointly with her husband, that it is difficult to dissociate her from the history of her epoch. It is only her early life, indeed, when signs of her coming greatness were not easily traced, and the period after the death of her husband and her own loss of influence, which was passed in feuds and lawsuits, that are easily disentangled from historic records and discussions of statecraft.

Tracing as she does her ancestor from her early life to the close, Mrs. Colville begins by placing us in a world depicted by Anthony Hamilton, and ends by leaving us in one far less interesting, the authorities for which are Fielding, Coxe, Hooke, and Ralph. Her book is avowedly an apology for the great Duchess, and is undertaken lest some one less reverent and sympathetic should deal with the materials collected. That the work will go far to change the general estimate concerning one of the cleverest, shrewdest, most wrongheaded, intemperate, and pugnacious of women is not to be anticipated. What is said, however, about her good-heartedness and the qualities to be discovered behind her aggressive and, as we hold, vindictive disposition may be read, and must exercise such influence as it may. It may at least be maintained that a book for which its author claims no great measure of literary craftsmanship can be perused with sustained interest and pleasure, and has few dull pages. The pictures of life at various epochs are animated, and the portraits of those with whom Sarah Jennings was thrown into association are animated and often faithful. Born in 1660, the year of Restoration, Sarah was twelve years of age when she made her first appearance at the least decorous, if not the most dissipated Court in Europe, that of St. James's. Her hair, like that of her mother, when both arrived at the Palace, was arranged, we are told, flat on the top of her head in natural curls, slightly

fizzed at the side. This style was due to Mlle. de Fontanges, after whom it was named. Her hair coming down when she was riding with Louis XIV., she tied it up with her garter. Fascinated with the effect, the king bade her wear it that way, and so brought the style into fashion. Not long had the juvenile Sarah been at Court before she showed unconquerable temper, and worsted her mother in a fierce battle. She was but fifteen when she conquered John Churchill, and, in spite of the opposition of his father, the engagement was speedily announced, and in 1678, when she was eighteen and he ten years older, they were privately married. When, in 1688, Lady Churchill and her then dear friend Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne fled from Court to the Earl of Northampton's, they were waited upon by Colley Cibber, who was strangely fascinated by Lady Churchill. Very bright are the pictures of Queen Mary, whose gaiety during the coronation period brought on her the implied censure of Evelyn and the open condemnation of Burnet. Among many interesting documents preserved in appendixes is a very favourable character of the Duchess by Mr. Maynwaring, unfortunately unfinished, from the Coxe papers. What is specially commended in her is modesty, a virtue that might well stand out conspicuously in a Stuart Court. The famous song written after Malplaquet on a report of the death of Marlborough,

Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre,

is also quoted. In a very readable and entertaining volume the illustrations are an attractive feature. These include portraits of Charles II., James II., Queen Mary II., King William III., George, Prince of Denmark, Princess Anne, George I., George II., and, of course, the heroine, after Kneller. A few misprints call for revision. "Cussons's" 'History of Hertfordshire' should be Cussans's. As a whole the book is commendably correct.

Great Masters. Part XI. (Heinemann.)

Of 'The Syndics' ('De Staalmeesters') of Rembrandt, which constitutes the first illustration in the latest part of 'Great Masters,' Sir Martin Conway declares that it is in its line the finest picture in the world. This criticism will find general acceptance. Sir Martin speaks of its type as representing the dignity of a *bye* gone age. What is a *bye* gone age? The reproduction is magnificent. Hopper's 'The Sisters' presents two of the nineteen children of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkleby, and the plate is every whit as fine as the engraving by Ward, which sold recently for 500 guineas. Van Dyck's 'Philip, Fourth Baron Wharton,' is from the Hermitage Gallery, St. Petersburg. It was painted in 1632, and is in Van Dyck's best style. Last comes Botticelli's marvellous 'Mother and Child, with Angels,' from the Raczynski collection, Berlin.

Handbook for Yorkshire. (Stanford.)

THE fourth edition of 'Murray's Handbook for Yorkshire' has been revised and remodelled, and is now issued with 28 maps and plans. It is in regard to maps and plans of towns, &c., that improvement is principally to be noted. In large industrial centres—such as Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, &c.—great changes have been made, but the Yorkshire of the tourist, the dales of the Ure and the Swale, Clapham, Ingleton, Settle, and the border lands of Durham

and Westmorland, retain their old features and charm. In connexion with Grewelthorpe, p. 320, it might be mentioned that a delightful cream cheese is, or used to be, made there. Farnley Hall, p. 412, is, of course, the seat of the Fawkesses. A second Farnley Hall, not named here, is mentioned in 'Cassell's Gazetteer.' This used to exist about three miles west of Leeds. Has it disappeared? The 'Handbook' retains its not very seriously contested supremacy.

Examination of an Old Manuscript. By T. Le Marchant Douse. (Taylor & Francis.)

THE old manuscript to which Mr. Douse has devoted a slim quarto is the first leaf of an anonymous work, which has sometimes been called, though with little reason, 'The Conference of Pleasure.' It is preserved in the library of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick. The editor gives a facsimile of this page, partly burnt at the edges, which shows it to be closely scribbled over with a confusion of words, names, and fragmentary tags of lines. With a good deal of ingenuity he comes to the conclusion, from a patient examination of the names mentioned, which include those of Shakespeare, Bacon, Sidney, Nash, and Essex, that the scribbler was none other than John Davies, of Hereford, who is known to have been on friendly terms with all these personages. *Voilà tout!*

Place-names of Scotland. By James B. Johnston, B.D. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

Manx Names. By A. W. Moore, M.A. (Stock.)

THESE two excellent manuals on the origin of names in different families of the Celtic stock have simultaneously attained to a second edition, as they deserved to do. Mr. Johnston has been able to improve his book by the addition of some new matter contributed by Dr. McBain, Sir Herbert Maxwell, and other Gaelic scholars, but the number of alternative derivations by which a name can still be accounted for "another way" shows how difficult and indeterminate the science of local etymology is, and perhaps in many cases must ever be, where early authorities are not forthcoming. This improved edition of Mr. Johnston's work still leaves something to be desired in the matter of editing. In his introduction, *e.g.* (p. xvi), he calls our attention to three words of special interest, which Dr. Murray would do well to take account of, and for these he refers us to the name list in the body of the book. We turn to the place indicated for the first of these three interesting words, which is *Ben*, and find there is no such entry; so that Dr. Murray and ourselves will have to possess our souls in patience till the third edition shall inform us what we ought to know about *Ben*. The author succumbs to the temptation of identifying *eager*, the tidal wave, with the Old Eng. *egor* (p. 116), in which he has the Oxford lexicographer against him and Prof. Skeat to boot.

Mr. Moore's account of Manx names has already won a place for itself in the library of books on words and places so happily inaugurated by the late Canon Taylor and Dr. Joyce. Some valuable suggestions from Prof. Zimmer have been incorporated in this new edition, and a commendatory preface has been contributed by Prof. Rhys, in which he propounds a new explanation of the puzzling name of the local parliament, "the House of Keys." He proposes to see in "Keys" merely an Anglicized rendering of the Manx *Kiave-as*

(pronounced something like *Kārūs*), standing for *Kiars-as-Feed*, "Four-and-Twenty," which was the number of its members. The transformation would have been easier in former times, when "Keys" was always pronounced *Kays*. We may add that those who are keen about the origin of surnames will find much to interest them in these two volumes.

Ancient Calendars and Constellations. By the Hon. Emmeline M. Plunket. (Murray.)

By "ancient" is here meant Babylonian, Egyptian, and Indian. It has long been recognized that the zodiacal constellations (on the places of the sun and moon in which all calendar-making is and must be founded) originated with the star-observers in the Euphratean valley. But there are difficulties connected with the subject in consequence of the changes produced by the precession of the equinoxes, which Miss Plunket has fully grasped, and on which she has brought forward some helpful suggestions. The work is chiefly a collection of papers contributed by her to the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, and the volume gives a view of all that is now known respecting the very interesting subject of which it treats. The days are long gone by since Sir G. Cornewall Lewis endeavoured to throw doubt upon the results of decipherment (then only in its infancy) of the cuneiform inscriptions, whole libraries of which are now in our hands.

The First Volume of the Conway Parish Registers, in the Rural Deanery of Arllechwedd, Diocese of Bangor, Caernarvonshire, 1541 to 1793. (Clark.)

MISS HADLEY has edited the Conway parish registers with great care. The labour of transcription must have been very wearisome, as the documents are some of them faded. They also abound in contractions, and three languages—Latin, Welsh, and English—have been employed. The present volume, though covering upwards of two centuries and a half, does not contain the weddings after 1733, when the new marriage law, as it was called, came into force. We are, however, promised these marriages in due time. May we suggest that when this register is copied for the printer the names of the witnesses should on no account be omitted? They are often very important, as furnishing suggestions of family relationships, which not infrequently direct to evidences of pedigree which would otherwise have failed to come to light.

The editor in her introduction gives useful notes on the history of Conway. From 1172 to 1284 it was the site of a Cistercian abbey, around which a flourishing town soon grew up. When, however, Edward I. established his rule over Wales he drove away the native population, and, with what they must have regarded as high-handed injustice, peopled the town with Englishmen. From what part of his ancestral dominions he gathered his new settlers Miss Hadley does not tell us. There is probably no evidence on the matter. The monks were also removed, but in their case it cannot be regarded as an act of confiscation, as they were settled at Maenan, some ten miles away. When this removal took place the monastic church was made parochial. To what extent it suffered by the change is not clear. We imagine it passed lightly through storms of the Tudor period and the wars of the seventeenth century, and that the changes the modern archaeologist deplures are mainly due to

the neglect of Georgian officialism and the crass ignorance of the restorers of later days.

In the Conway registers, as is the case with nearly all such documents when they extend back to an early period, there are blanks. Here we find that several years at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century have not been filled in. This neglect was probably due to the plague, which nearly depopulated Conway during the ten years between 1597 and 1607. It is interesting to find that in Wales, as we believe to be the case in Scotland, the burial entries regarding married women record their maiden names as well as the surnames of their husbands. Had this been the custom in England it would have been a great help to genealogists. The index of names seems accurate and complete; but we are sorry that it gives surnames only. In cases of common names, such as Hughes, Jones, Lloyd, and Williams, this is the cause of great inconvenience. There is, moreover, an index of trades and professions mentioned in the registers which will be found of service.

Miss Hadley gives a valuable addition not promised on the title-page, that is, all the monumental inscriptions which occur inside the church. We give one of them here, as it may interest our American readers: "Annæ uxori Thomas Aphthory Armig. que annum tricesimum ægens decessit Sept. 28 MDCCCLXXXIV. maritus americanus ob fidem regi debitam proscriptus morens P." The inscriptions in the churchyard, which are not given, are, we understand, numerous. We trust they are reserved for a future volume.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

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CLERICUS.—Tennyson refers to Margaret Roper, the daughter of Sir Thomas More, who is said to have secured his head after his execution and kept it till her death.

W. H. R.—Will be duly inserted.

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We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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SCOTCH WORDS AND ENGLISH COMMENTATORS.

(See 9th S. xi. i.)

It has recently become fashionable to write biographies of Burns, to announce theories of the poet's literary art, and to edit his works as a whole or in selections. Such exercises are probably in demand, or they would not be so numerous; but it is surprising to find that there is room for them all. Now, as Burns is not merely a provincial man of letters, but one of the sovereign forces of English literature in the widest acceptation of the term, it is of the last importance that what is said of him should be correct, and that the editing of his work should at least display familiarity with his language. As a test of this it will be instructive briefly to examine a dainty little volume, entitled 'Selected Poems of Robert Burns,' which was published by an eminent London firm in 1896. The material qualities of the book are all in its favour: paper, type, and binding are fully worthy of the house from which it is issued. It has a critical preface by an author who is a past master in the art of composing introductions, and it is fur-

nished with a somewhat extensive glossary. Everything points to the conclusion that Burns in this guise will have secured numerous readers, and it is curious and entertaining to note what the neophytes among these are assumed to know and what they are expected to believe.

It is not quite clear who is responsible for the editing of the work, but that is of little consequence now, as it is the comment, and not the text, with which we are concerned. The author of the introduction appears to attach considerable importance to the explanation of terms, and therefore one naturally expects the glossary to be one of the strong features of the book. Burns, says the critical guide, "delights in provincial Scotch, in Ayrshire words of which even the Scotch sometimes need an explanation." He mentions "muslin kail," "a shangar" (*sic*), and "a stimpert" as expressions with which he has sometimes puzzled "even very loyal and unanglicized Scots," and he lingers over "tarrow," which in one poem Burns rimes with Pizarro, and indicates his belief that the term is of exceeding rarity. "The word," he says, "is so obscure that it escaped even the older minstrel who was so hard set for various rimes to Yarrow." "Tarrow," however, as Burns experts are aware, does not merely serve the poet's purpose of hitching in a rime, for it expressively embellishes the texture of a stanza in one of his notable epistolary lyrics. Further, as it constitutes the kernel of several familiar Scottish proverbs, and is used by writers so diversely situated as Henryson, Ramsay, Samuel Rutherford, and Ross of 'Helenore,' it seems a fair inference that Yarrow minstrels had it for the taking if they had found it suitable for their purpose. The essayist makes some further distracting allusions and misleading statements. He refers, for instance, to Willie who "brew'd a peck o' maut" as "the detestable William Nichol"; he is divertingly expansive over "nowt," which he ultimately dismisses as "horned cattle in general"; he labours to show that Burns in writing of Bannockburn confounded Edward I. with Edward II.; and he asserts that the poet complained of "the execrable whiskey [*sic*] of Dumfriesshire." These are persons and subjects that need not have been introduced in a style provocative of controversy, but as presented here they are eminently calculated to foster confusion and error.

A casual inspection of the glossary is sufficient to arouse a lively curiosity regarding its character and value. It is plain that there are many possibilities open to a writer who

defines "chield" simply as "child," who considers it an adequate account of "gowans" to call them "wild flowers," and who explains that "rigwoodie" is "the rope or chain traces"! A few examples may be chosen to show that this surprising promise is not belied. In 'The Twa Dogs,' for example, the first lyric in the selection, the poet says of Caesar, the rich man's dog, "The fient a pride—nae pride had he." "Fient" is not included in the glossary. Presently the two dogs are said to have been "unco pack and thick thegither." The only word like "unco" of which a definition is given is "uncos," for which "news" is entered as an equivalent, and the expressive epithet "pack" is ignored. Other words and phrases of the poem that receive no explanation are "haith," "gaun," "run deils," "baran a quarry," "a stinkan brock," "rantan kirns." Where he has fairly struck in, however, and allowed himself freedom of action, the glossarist has certainly achieved distinction. Two examples will suffice. Luath, the ploughman's collie, in the course of his description of workmen's comforts, refers to "their grushie weans an' faithfu' wives." "Grushie," which means vigorously healthy, is here amazingly interpreted as "a protruding muzzle," as if, forsooth, the weans were veritable urchins of the hedgerows! Our second illustration of astonishing ingenuity in definition introduces the sovereign twilight passage with which the poem closes. Two notable features of a summer evening in a rural district are thus happily portrayed:—

The bum-clock hummed wi' lazy drone,
The kye stood rowtin' i' the loan.

Here we have Macbeth's "shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums," and the cows returning up the loan, or farm road, from the pastures, and bellowing aimlessly as they loiter in front of the deliberate herdsman. It is a suggestive delineation, characteristic of the witching hour "tween the gloaming and the mirk" which inspired Collins to brilliant expression, and pleasantly stimulated the romantic chivalry of the Ettrick Shepherd. Our glossarist spoils this attractive picture for his disciples, informing them as he does, with categorical precision, that the loan is "a milking-shed." He would have shown equal familiarity with the subject had he given the meaning as a hen-roost or a counting-house, and even then his interpretative daring would not have been much more surprising than that which his actual definition reveals.

Some examples may be added in reference to the words used in the 'Auld Farmer's

New Year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare, Maggie.' The writer of the introduction to the volume absurdly entitles this poem the 'Farmer's Good Year to his Auld Mare,' but despite this suspicious lack of precision he ventures to assert that the humorous pity and kindness of the piece are "inimitable and unimitated." With this authoritative pronouncement to stimulate him, the English reader will naturally give special attention to this lyric, and diligently utilize the glossary in grappling with its frequent difficulties. For various reasons the opening stanza is certain to give him trouble; in particular, its concluding statement—to the effect that the mare could once go "like ony staggie out owre the lay"—will inevitably prompt deliberate and careful inquiry. "Staggie" is not included in the glossary, and as "lay" is explained to be "part of a weaver's loom," the confiding and ingenuous mind will readily conceive great things of the old mare's youth. Further room for expansive surprise is presently given in reference to the fine qualities of the mare at brooses, that is, at the competitive gallops incidental to marriage processions. As we are given to understand in the glossary that "broose" is a variant of broth, the beginner in Burns will not be to blame if he should conclude that in her prime this remarkable animal must have performed some gastronomic feat that would have put to shame the fastidious stork of the fable. As a racer the steed is said to have been in her youth "a jinker noble"—a description that might surely appeal to a cultured reader without the help of an interpreter. "Jinker," however, is carefully explained as meaning "sprightly," the reader being again left to his own imagination over the undoubted resemblance that exists (especially on the turf) between a sprightly noble and a galloping mare. Then in her early days the old favourite "was a noble Fittie-lan," that is, when yoked to the plough she footed the untilled land—worked "in the hand," as the ploughman says—while her yoke-fellow walked in the furrow. "Fittie-lan," according to our glossarist, is "the near wheeler of a team," a descriptive gloss that prompts thoughts of De Quincey's "glory of motion" rather than the laborious process that slowly transfigures the stubborn glebe. Again, the sturdy pair used to pull the plough through difficult soil "till sprittie knowes wad rair't and rasket"; that is, the sprits or coarse rushes on the knolls would crack with a rasping sound as they were torn up by the plough-share. On "rair't" and "rasket" the glossarist is intelligible, but he is characteristically

cryptic on "sprittie," which he defines as "spirited." Does he, perchance, aver that a modern Polydorus suffered unspeakable pangs from the ruthless coulter on the bleak Ayrshire leas? It is at least self-evident that he never heard of a famous holding in Scotland appropriately named "Sprittie Ha'." It is not necessary to prolong this analysis, but one more specimen may be given to show how indispensable it is to know shades of meaning before undertaking to explain Burns for the English reader. The old farmer declares that his mare "never reestet" in cart or car, the statement implying that she never stood restive when expected to advance with her load. The only explanation of "reestet" in this engaging glossary is "withered," which is, of course, totally inapplicable to this passage, although it suits the "reestet gizz" in the 'Address to the Deil.'

The writer of the introduction to these selections furnishes in a single sentence a complete commentary on such an achievement as the glossary with which his sponsorship of Burns is inseparably associated. "One," he says, "must have been born to the language to understand its delicacies." As a statement of a great general truth this is excellent, and it would be well if many who are prone to rush in as commentators and exponents would realize its full significance in time. The ideal exponent of Burns is to be looked for only in the class to which the poet himself belonged; he is now, more than ever, likely to be found in the direct line of Allan Cunningham, Robert Chambers, Alexander Smith, and Carlyle.

THOMAS BAYNE.

WESTMINSTER CHANGES IN 1903.

For the last two or three years I have endeavoured to place upon record most (if not all) of the changes that have taken place during each year in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, which formerly constituted the "old" city of Westminster. I now purpose to do the same for last year, although in the latter parish they have been so numerous and varied that I fear some may have been missed as I took my walks abroad for the purpose of noting them; but I hope the omissions, if any, will be found to be few and of only minor importance. I must, however, state that I have still been unable to touch upon those in Regency Street, as I have not procured some particulars which I needed; but I hope shortly to overcome that difficulty, and shall then deal with that locality by itself.

Vincent Square had for many years an

almost complete immunity from building operations, but during the last year some notable changes have been made at this spot. The Exhibition Hall for the Royal Horticultural Society has been rapidly proceeded with, and is now nearly ready for roofing, and I believe it is intended to occupy it during the approaching summer. It is very well designed, and will be an ornament to this part of Westminster. On the same side of the square the two houses numbered 83 and 84 have been demolished, and in their place some flats have been erected in the fashionable red brick with stone courses, somewhat irreverently designated by a correspondent in the *City Press* "the streaky-bacon style of architecture." This erection has been fancifully named "The Willows"; why is not very clear. It is partly occupied, Dr. Launcelot Archer, an occasional contributor to 'N. & Q.,' being one of the residents. In this connexion it may be noted that the "handsome price of eighteen hundred pounds" (so says the *Westminster and Pimlico News* of 19 February) "has just been obtained for No. 82, Vincent Square, having a lease of twenty-eight years to run, with a ground rent of 15*l*." This, we believe, is a record price for Westminster property." Still on the same side, at the corner of Carey Street, is a building used as a warehouse and offices by Messrs. Coppen Brothers, which, although in part erected in the previous year, was not occupied until the beginning of 1903.

When Messrs. Broadwood migrated eastward, it was thought that their old premises in Horseferry Road would be at once demolished; but they are still standing, and temporarily occupied: No. 57 by the Husson Safety Acetylene Syndicate, Limited; and No. 45 by Messrs. Rothschild et Fils, Ltd., of Paris, the well-known automobile coach-builders, and the Provincial Carriers, Ltd.; but a change may come at any moment. Further down Horseferry Road we come to a very extensive clearance, which I foreshadowed at 9th S. xi. 22. The side of Carpenter Street, Nos. 1 to 6, then alluded to as condemned, has been cleared, as well as the site of all the houses to No. 28, Horseferry Road, together with the whole of Champion's Alley, then not touched; and now, of the houses from that number to No. 2, all are either empty or demolished, excepting Nos. 26, 20, and 18, which are occupied, as is also the licensed house at the corner of this road and Millbank Street, known as the "Brown Bear."

Turning into Millbank Street, we find No. 80 empty, and from this house all the ground to the corner of Romney Street, and

thence to the corner of Carpenter Street, is entirely cleared. The house at the corner of Millbank Street and Romney Street had from 1813 until last year been one of the landmarks of the locality, and was a very interesting old house. It had been in the occupation of the Fitzgerald family for ninety years, a very extensive oil and colour business having been carried on there for that period. The business was started by Stephen Fitzgerald, who for many years before had been in business as a tallow-chandler in Tothill Street. He came here in 1812, and in course of time was succeeded by his second son, Alexander, born in Tothill Street in 1803, who in his turn gave place to *his* son Alexander (the second), who still carries on business at 47, Marsham Street, having been displaced by the London County Council for the improvements now started. The founder of this business, now over one hundred years old, was an Irishman who came to England, and after a while got into much disgrace with his family by becoming a member of the Society of Friends, to which body his descendants have since belonged. I have been favoured by the sight of a bill, dated 1823, for candles supplied to the churchwardens of St. John's, Westminster, for the purpose of lighting the church.

The houses sold on 13 June, 1901 (see reference already quoted), and unoccupied in January of last year, have all been demolished, the ground now being clear. In Romney Street, from the corner of Church Passage (leading into Smith Square) to No. 38, the houses are being rapidly cleared away; but Nos. 30, 20, 16, and 4, although empty, are still standing. In Millbank Street Nos. 56 and 50 are empty, and it is worthy of note that the High Bailiff of Westminster and a jury, on 21 January, awarded the sum of 2,500*l.* to Mr. G. W. Dunstall, who occupied the latter premises as a coffee and eating house, as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of the house for this improvement scheme. It was stated in evidence that this person had a monopoly of the Thames-side refreshment business in this locality, and that his net profits averaged 600*l.* per annum. The ground from No. 13, Church Street to the corner of Millbank Street and onward to No. 34 has all been cleared, but some of this work was done before 1903. Nos. 30 and 28 are empty, while Nos. 26 and 24 are still inhabited, the former being in the occupation of Messrs. Mary Mallock & Sons as a rope, tarpaulin, and sack manufactory, with premises at the rear in Horse and Groom Yard—a business established as far back as 1800.

One member of this family, Andrew Mallock, was an overseer of St. John's parish in 1841-1842, but does not appear to have filled the position of churchwarden. David Mallock, another member of the family, took his degree as M.A. and wrote, among other things, much creditable verse, as may be seen by reference to a little book preserved in the Westminster City Library, Great Smith Street, published as a contribution to the building fund of the Westminster Library and Scientific and Mechanics' Institution, of which this gentleman was a firm supporter. The next two houses, Nos. 22 and 20, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Vacher, the Parliamentary printers, are now empty, their demolition not being far off. In 1847 No. 22 appears to have been numbered 62, and for many years before and afterwards was the printing office of Messrs. Blanchard & Son, who in that year published at that address the Rev. E. C. Mackenzie Walcott's 'History of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Westminster.' The difference in the numbering of the houses is accounted for by the fact that at that time they ran consecutively on both sides of the way, and not odd and even as they do now. There was no change on the river side of the street during last year, but most probably there will be many to note when this year's demolitions are chronicled.

W. E. HARLAND-OLXEY.

C2, The Almshouses, Rochester Row, S.W.

(To be continued.)

AINOO AND BASKISH.—The Baskish language has no history before the sixteenth century except such as can be extracted from place-names and names of families, chiefly in Spain, and two mediæval glossaries. That of the Ainoo tongue begins in the nineteenth. The Ainoo are supposed to have emigrated from Siberia into Japan. The Basks may have been Iberians, and have migrated from Siberia too, and have brought with them some words taken from the same source as some which survive in Ainoo. Iberia may be derived not from Heuskarian *ibai*, river, or *ibar*=valley, but from Heuskarian *ipar*, *iper*=north. Has it not been said that Siberia means, in some Siberian language, *northland*? Having noticed in 1893, in the 'Dictionary of the Ainoo Language,' by Mr. John Batchelor, certain words resembling others in Baskish of the same meaning (and it was resemblance, the basis of all classification, which gave Sanskrit its passport into the territory of Greek and Latin), I sent him, when he returned to England from his valuable missionary work

in the north of Japan, a list of them, which is here submitted to the criticism of philologists, with that of Mr. Batchelor himself, as he is the chief authority on Ainoo lore. He hopes to publish an enlarged edition of his dictionary and grammar of the language of those savages, who differ in all other respects, as much as is possible, from the *Heuskaldunak*, or Basks. I give in each case the Ainoo word first, followed by the Baskish.

Aashi, to be shut.—*Echi*, in composition *ashi*, e.g., *ar-ashi*=stone-enclosure.

Aba, relation.—*Aha*, tribe, clan, family (abo=father in the Daffla language of Assam).

Au, branches of horns or trees.—*Abar*.

Chiri, bird.—*Chori* (said to be Japanese also), sometimes written *tori*.

Chisei, house.—*Eche*, *echi*.

Epa, to fulfil time.—*Epe*, delay, space of time (qy. Latin *spe*, through (e)*spe*, then *epe*?).

Eren, three persons.—*Erén*, *herén*, third (cf. Armenian *eresun*=30).

Heashi, the beginning.—*Hatse*, *haste*, beginning; *hashi*, *hasi*, begun.

Heise, the breath.—*Haise*, wind; cf. *árepos*, *ánimus*, *ánima*.

Huibe, the inside fat of animals.—*Koipe*.

Oiki, to touch.—*Hunki*.

On, ripe.—*On*, good; *ondu*, *onthu*, goodened, ripe (of fruit).

Sak, without.—*Zaka*, *saka* (in Biscayan).
Qy. Irish *sech*?

Shi, to shut.—*Echi* (whence *house*=Keltic *du*, originally enclosed, fortress).

Shiri, earth, land.—*Hiri*, town.

Mr. Batchelor's reply was as follows:—

Glencoe, Church Street,

Uckfield, Sussex, April 21st, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your letter dated 5th April, and also for the list of Bask words here-with returned. The words you have chosen are certainly very like Ainu; indeed, were there many more such close resemblances, I should probably call it a dialect of Ainu. But, of course, with a few examples I should not dream of going so far as that. My new Dictionary, which I have in MS., is somewhat large, and has at least 10,000 words in it. I would print it if I could, but cannot afford the expense. Should I manage, however, to get it printed later on, I am sure philologists would then be able to speak with assurance as to the affinity between Ainu and Bask, if there is any. As regards the venomous spider in China, I too have heard that there is one, but as to its name I cannot speak.—Yours very truly,
JOHN BATCHELOR.

Let us hope that some society, or some wealthy friend of learning and of missionary civilization, will find the funds for publishing Mr. Batchelor's laborious work before he dies. I had told him that there is in New Zealand a venomous spider called *katipo* by the Maoris, and that there is said to be another

in China bearing the same name in Chinese. Is that a fact?

The Religious Tract Society, 4, Bouverie Street, F.C., has lately published 'The Ainu and their Folk-lore.' E. S. DOUGSON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EASTER. (Continued from 9th S. vii. 264.)—

Certaine Queries proposed by the King to the Lords and Commons attending his Majesty at Holdenby, April 23, 1647, touching the celebration of the Easter Feast. Pp. 6, 1647.

Loredano (G. F.). The Eucharist at Easter, 1657, Psalms cxvi, xxvii, xxxiii, folio, 1681.

Dominici Quartaironij Responiones ad nonnullas Assertiones pro Reformatione Calendarij Gregoriani de Paschate Anni 1700, fol. (see Hearne's 'Collectanea,' i. 21, O.H.S.).

Watts, Mr., of St. John's Coll. The Rule for finding Easter in the Book of Common Prayer, Lond. 1712 (Hearne's 'Collectanea,' iii. 482).

W. C. B.

EASTER SEPULCHRE.—In 1440 a testator leaves a gold cloth with a black foundation, to be kept for ever by the keepers of the fabric of the chapel of B.V.M. in Kingston-upon-Hull, as an ornament to the Lord's sepulchre at the feast of Easter ('Test. Ebor.,' ii. 77, Surtees Soc.).

At Newark, 1500, at the time of Easter the sepulchre of Jesus Christ was usually set up between two pillars next to the altar in the north part of the choir ('Test. Ebor.,' iv. 179).

1509, at Batley, "to on vyse makyng on Estur daie in the mornyng to the sepulchre, iij' iijd'" ('Test. Ebor.,' v. 11).

In 1526 a widow leaves to St. Mary's Church, Beverley, her best oversea bed called the Baptist as an ornament to the sepulchre of our Saviour Christ Jesus at the feast of Easter ('Test. Ebor.,' v. 224).

There was a sepulchre in the chapel of St. Clement in Pontefract Castle, for which the king allowed six shillings yearly for wax and other things ('Chantry Surveys,' ii. 324, Surtees Soc.).

See other references in 'Durham Account Rolls,' iii. 963; 'Rites of Durham,' 204, 346 (Surt. Soc., vol. cvii.).

There was a movable "resurrection" at Sheffield, for the setting up and mending of which payments were made in 1558 (J. D. Leader, 'Cutlers' Company's Accounts,' p. 16).

Other instances in 'Notices of Henry, Lord Percy,' by R. Simpson, 1882, pp. 80, 81; and in the *Treasury*, September, 1903, with illustrations.
W. C. B.

KOREAN AND MANCHURIAN NAMES.—Many readers of these columns must have wondered whence comes the odd-looking name Quelpaert Island. It is from an old Dutch word mean-

ing a hippogriff, or flying horse. In modern Dutch orthography it would be Kwelpaard. *Kwel* is the same as our verb "quell," and *paard* means "horse." Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, is given in only two of our pronouncing gazetteers, and in each with a different accent. Smith's 'Cyclopædia of Names' (1895) marks it Chemulpo, but Worcester's Dictionary Supplement (1887) has Chemulpo, which is unquestionably the more correct. The *ch* is sounded as in "church," and the vowels as in Italian—*Chay-mool-pó*. The sense is said to be "muddy harbour."

We have all seen many allusions lately to the Chunchuses. Unlike the *ch* in Chemulpo, which is soft, the *ch* in Chunchuses is hard. In fact, the best authorities spell it Khunkhuzes, e.g., the *Contemporary Review* for March, p. 318. This corresponds with the Russian plural, *Khunkhuzi*. Wirt Gerrare, in 'Greater Russia,' cuts it down to Khungus (plural). The variations of spelling in this and other Manchu names are due to the readiness with which in that language certain consonants interchange. For instance, the *h* is very guttural, like German *ch*, and is often written *kh*, whence it passes into *k* or *g*. Harbin and Hailar become Kharbin and Khailar; and Tsitsihar becomes Tsitsikar, less correctly Chichikar, and even Tschaghar. There is, however, little difficulty in pronouncing Manchu names correctly, since the stress lies uniformly upon the last syllable. The Yalu River is *Yahlóo*, Harbin and Kirin (Girin) are *Harbéén* and *Keeréén* (*Geeréén*), &c.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"Mosky."—I do not remember this word in 'N. & Q.'—

"There are about a dozen dolphins off the quarter to-day, swimming alongside the ship. They are what seamen call *mosky*—that is, *having yellow tails*. It is an old sailor's hoax that a dolphin gets his yellow tail from eating the weed off the ship's bottom, which is supposed to poison him."—"Round the Horn before the Mast," by A. Basil Lubbock, 1902, p. 135.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Glasgow.

PARISH REGISTER TO STOP A RAT'S HOLE.—The following, from the *Western Morning News* of 9 March, speaks for itself, and with no uncertain voice, of the immediate necessity for all parish registers being removed to some central place of authority, as has been done in Scotland since 1854:—

"One would think that to stop up a rat's hole would be the last use a parish register would be put to. Yet it seems to have been done at Warleggan, near Bodmin. This parish's oldest register was for a long time lost, and a few months ago it was found on

the top of a bookcase, where it had lain for twenty years. The rector has now had it carefully copied, and notwithstanding its dilapidated condition, there are fewer entries which are illegible than might have been expected. The first legible page dates from 1547. 'Old parish registers,' says the rector in the March number of the Parish Magazine, 'are too valuable to be left lying unprotected on the top of a bookcase for twenty years, or to be employed for stopping up rats' holes in the store-room, which was how I found them years ago when I first came to the parish. The iron chest in which they should have been resting was filled with empty bottles. Fortunately, on this occasion, the rats showed more respect for the register than did their proper guardian.'

R. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE.

DISGUISED MURDERER IN FOLK-LORE.—The following paragraph appears in the *Morning Post* of 12 March (p. 8). It may be true, but, until further evidence is forthcoming, it is safer to regard it rather as folk-lore than history. Of course such a plan for robbery or murder may have been elaborated more than once; but it is more probable that the story belongs to that class of tales of which the sheep-stealer who was hanged when getting over a wall by the sheep on his back is a striking specimen, which has already been discussed in 'N. & Q.'—

"A prominent merchant of Londonderry has reported to the police that while driving in his gig on a lonely road a person who appeared to be an aged countrywoman asked him for a lift. A basket was first handed up, and the merchant, catching hold of the hand which passed it, was surprised at its size and roughness. 'This is no woman's hand,' he cried, and whipped up his horses. When he got home the basket was found to contain a loaded revolver and a large knife."

The Lincolnshire version, which I have often heard from my father and other old people, is that a rich farmer, who was known to carry a good stock of money about with him, was one day driving home from market when he was accosted by a woman who carried a basket. She asked him for a lift as she was very tired, and handed up her basket into the cart; but when she raised her dress to get in herself, the farmer saw her massive ankles, and, knowing she was a man in disguise, at once drove off. In the basket there was found a brace of loaded pistols. I believe a similar tale occurs in Yorkshire.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

LINCOLNSHIRE JINGLE.—

My master, old Pant, he fed me with pies,
My mother, she learnt me plenty "off" lies;
My master, old Pant, he learnt me to thieve,
So I cheat all I can, an' laugh in my sleeve.

J. T. F.

Durham.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

GABRIEL HARVEY'S BOOKS.—The Shakespearean scholar Stevens writes that he had seen a copy of Speght's edition of Chaucer, which formerly belonged to Dr. Gabriel Harvey, and which contained in Harvey's handwriting a reference to Shakespeare's 'Venus and Adonis,' 'Lucrece,' and 'Hamlet.' The book seems also to have been seen by Malone. I should be much obliged if any one could tell me the present whereabouts of this book and of any other books which formerly belonged to Gabriel Harvey. I am acquainted with those in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the museum at Saffron Walden. G. C. MOORE SMITH.
University College, Sheffield.

SIR C. HATTON'S TITLE.—On the monument to Sir Christopher Hatton in old St. Paul's that worthily was styled "Regiæ Majestatis D. Elizabethæ ex nobilibus stipatoribus L. vicis." The "stipatores" were no doubt the pensioners; but what is the meaning of "L. vicis"? Could it be lieutenant? Hentzner calls the pensioners "satellites nobiles."

H. BRACKENBURY.

Camberley.

LOUIS XVII.—Having been for many years firmly convinced of the survival of Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI., after his feigned death in the prison of the Temple in Paris on 8 June, 1795, I have found, in reference to a short sentence in the memoirs of the said prince, "Abrégé des Infortunes du Dauphin, publié à Londres, chez C. Armand, Imprimeur, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street," November, 1836, p. 44, serious reasons to believe that Louis XVII. remained hidden somewhere in England, for a certain time at least, during the years 1795-1804.

Later on his real story was, on purpose, mixed up with the false statements of an impostor, Augustus Meves. Consult the papers at the British Museum concerning this man, who was most probably pushed forward by the political enemies of the real Louis XVII. to discredit his legitimate claims. Any documents, family records, or allusions of any kind on this special point for the date indicated will be most gratefully received by

MADAME BARBEY-BOISSIER.

Prièrre, near Geneva.

[See 7th S. xii. 305, 370, 461.]

MISS. OF THE LATE MR. STACEY GRIMALDI.
—I understand that the late Mr. Stacey Grimaldi possessed several manuscript lists of Westminster scholars. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' tell me where they are now to be found?
G. F. R. B.

RUBENS'S 'PALACES OF GENOA.'—In my possession is a thick folio guardbook in old half-calf, size about 16 in. by 12½ in., with the MS. label on back "Drawings of the Palaces in Genoa by S^r P. P. Rubens." It contains on the initial fly-leaf the following note in an early eighteenth-century hand, probably c. 1729, when the then extant loose drawings are believed to have been bound in the volume and the MS. title ("Palazzi di Genoa, dal P. P. Rubens"), and label as above, added:

"This Book was Bought out of the Collection of S^r Tho: Franklin but some of the Drawings were missing so that there was a necessity of compleating it with Prints, the Drawings are the Original ones done by the order & under the Inspection of S^r P. P. Rubens, from which the Book of the Palaces of Genoa is engraved."

There are 120 drawings in pen and wash (sepia tint), instead of 136 (otherwise, in error, "139"), 16 being supplied by the prints, apparently engraved by Nicolaes Ryckemans, and first published at Antwerp, 1622, in two large folio volumes, without text, under the title (in Italian) of "The Ancient and Modern Palaces of Genoa. Collected and Designed by P. P. Rubens." These drawings were, however, executed during Rubens's visit to Genoa, 1607-8. Although unquestionably the "originals," only seven of them are believed to be by the hand of the great master himself; but they mostly have MS. descriptions, &c., in Italian thereon, apparently in his autograph, and, in addition, some writing in lead pencil and red chalk by the engraver.

All writers upon Rubens—including Horace Walpole ('Anecdotes of Painting,' ed. Wornum, 1888, vol. i. p. 305), Kett ('Rubens,' 1882, pp. 65-6), Dr. Waagen ('Peter Paul Rubens, his Life and Genius,' trans. Noel, ed. Jameson, 1840, pp. 13 *seq.*), Fairholt ('Homes and Haunts of Foreign Artists,' 1874, p. 15), Calvert ('Life of Rubens,' 1876, pp. 73-4), Stevenson ('Peter Paul Rubens,' 1898, pp. 25-6)—refer to these drawings, and agree that they were executed by the master.

Sir Thos. Franklin (or Francklyn), Bt., a former owner, died 5 October, 1728. Can any reader state where a copy of the catalogue of his collection is to be seen, and where the sixteen missing drawings now are? They are numbered (vol. i.) fig. 1, 67 (2), 68, 69, 71; (vol. ii.) fig. 6, 12, 21, 24, 45, 54, 57, 61, 63, 65.

W. I. R. V.

ELLISON FAMILY.—I am anxious to know more of my father's family (Ellison). They came from the vicinity of Threadneedle Street about 1760. My great-great-grandfather, Joseph Ellison, died in Boston, Mass., in 1771, aged seventy-six. He had two children who came to this country: Elizabeth Ellison, born 1734, died in Boston, unmarried, 1801; William Ellison, born 1 October, 1741, married in Boston 1762, and died there 1816. He was my great-grandfather, and had children William, Samuel, James, Mary, and Elizabeth.

(Mrs.) MARY H. CURRAN, Librarian.
Bangor Public Library, Maine.

'DEATH OF BOZZARIS.'—In Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' (vol. i. p. 137) there is an extract from Gladstone's diary of 24 June, 1836, in which is the note:—

"Breakfast with Mr. Rogers, Mr. Wordsworth only there. Very agreeable. Rogers produced an American poem, the 'Death of Bozzaris,' which Wordsworth proposed that I should read to them; of course I declined, so even did Rogers. But Wordsworth read it through in good taste, and doing it justice."

Who was the author of the 'Death of Bozzaris'?

G. L. APPERSON.

[FitzGreene Halleck.]

BATTLEFIELD SAYINGS.—Can any reader give instances of witty or humorous sayings, ancient as well as modern, on the battlefield, the occasion on which they were uttered, and, when known, the name of the speaker? An example of what I mean is to be found in the historic phrase of the great general who, being informed that the enemy's arrows were so numerous that they would hide the sun, replied, "Then we will fight in the shade."

R. DE C.

DR. HALL. — Will any one intimately acquainted with my Lord Strafford's home affairs kindly tell me who was Dr. Hall, the friend under whose tuition (presumably in Yorkshire) he placed his nephew Wentworth Dillon, afterwards the poet Earl of Roscommon?

L. I. GUINEY.

INSCRIPTION ON MUSEUM. — Over the entrance to the museum at Christchurch, New Zealand, is engraved the following inscription: "Lo, these are parts of His ways, but how little a portion of them is heard of Him!" Where do these words come from? They do not appear to be in the Bible or Apocrypha.

L.

[Slightly varied from Job xxvi. 14.]

ÆSOP.—I recently bought at a very low price a copy of Æsop which belongs to an

impression which I fancy is not often met with. The cover, which I do not think is the original one, bears the title ÆSOP | FABULAE | A | CORAY. The title-page is:—

ΜΥΘΩΝ ΑΙΣΩΠΕΙΩΝ | ΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ. |
Φιλοτιμω δαπάνη τῶν ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΖΩΣΙ-
ΜΑΔΩΝ, παιδείας ἕνεκα | τῶν τῆν Ἑλλάδα
φωνῆν διδασκομένων Ἑλλήνων. | ΕΝ ΠΑΡΙ-
ΣΙΟΙΣ, | ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ Ι. Μ.
ΕΒΕΡΑΡΤΟΥ. | ΩΜΙ.

It has as frontispiece a portrait of Æsop engraved from the bust in the Albanian Garden at Rome, and another engraving, a portrait of Archilochos from a bust in the Vatican Museum. There is an interesting and scholarly introduction, written in modern Greek, which I take to be from the pen of Koraës, of whose series 'Ἑλληνική Βιβλιοθήκη' it forms part, being vol. ii. of the *πάρρηγα*. I have learnt that the volumes of Plutarch in the same series are extremely scarce. Perhaps your readers may know something of this book, and can give me information as to its rarity or otherwise.

C. CAMP TARELLI.

PATIENCE, CARD GAME.—When was the name "Patience" first applied to the game of cards? I do not know of an instance before 1850.

F. JESSEL.

MUTILATED LATIN LINES.—Among some papers I purchased a few years ago are some mutilated and, I think, misspelt Latin lines. Some of the letters have disappeared. Will some reader help me to supply the missing letters and correct the lines? I should be grateful to any Latin scholar for his English rendering of the verse, so far as *dissecta membra* will permit of anything like a translation.

I think the first word in the first line should be *Flamen*. Should the first word in the sixth line be *Undique*?

.....amen ut aeterni sapiens et dextra parentis

Protexit thalamos Elizabetha suos

In quibus infantem longeva puerpera alebas

Miscebas curis et pia vota tuis

....grassantes tota Jordanis in ora

....dique sevirunt Parthuo Arabisque truces

....fratrum membris passique cruore

Jussissent.....millia capta.....

Tu secura tamen divini numinis umbra

Figebas nati bassia multa genis.

Sic modo cum penis argentur regna superba,

Juxta aras cætus protege, Christe, tuos.

.....scellusque domum descende.....

.....es custos no.....

FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN.

537, Western Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Can any one inform me of a book of moderate price

dealing with old prints and engravings and their producers? I specially want to know about eighteenth and early nineteenth century landscape work in England and Wales.

E. H. EDWARDS.

ROBERTSON FAMILY.—Can any of your readers tell me the parentage of, or particulars about, George Robertson, a writer in Edinburgh, who married (second wife) Elizabeth Ogilvie, and died 1737? His son Alexander, of Parson's Green, a Clerk of Session, matriculated in 1778 as a cadet of the Strowan family.

W. H. R.

THE CAVE, HORNSEY.—Can any correspondent enlighten me as to what this place was?

P. M.

ROWE FAMILY.—Who was the grandfather of Owen Rowe, the regicide? I have consulted the 'D.N.B.'

F. M. H. K.

"TUGS," WYKEHAMICAL NOTION.—Before I knew that it was also Prof. Skeat's opinion, I had concluded, when beginning the study of Irish Gaelic, that the familiar English verb *to twig* must be akin to Keltic *tuigsinn*, meaning to understand. It also occurred to me that the Wykehamical word "tugs," which is used to mean "I knew that already," or "stale news," might, like *brock* for badger, and other words existing in English dialects, be of Keltic origin. I have not access at present to the books which have been published on Wykehamical "notions." But this branch of philology seems to have some interest for some readers of 'N. & Q.,' and so I raise the question.

E. S. DODGSON.

AMERICAN LOYALISTS.—On the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, when the independence of the North American colonies was established, a Commission was appointed by the British Government to inquire into claims of American Loyalists for losses incurred by them during the war in consequence of their loyalty. Is there any record of the proceedings of that Commission, the names of the claimants, &c.? Any information on this subject would greatly oblige.

H. M. H.

ADMIRAL SIR T. HOPSON, 1643-1717.—Can any reader give me information regarding Sir Thomas Hopson's marriage, his wife's parentage, &c.? Her name was Elizabeth, born 1660-1, married *circa* 1682, died and was buried with her husband at Weybridge, Surrey, in 1740, aged seventy-nine. Her arms, as they appear impaled with those of her husband on his monument, are Quarterly

arg. and gules, in the first quarter an escallop shell. Her sister married a man named Brambell. It has been said that Lady Hopson was a daughter of Col. Skelton, but there is no proof of it.

G. BRIGSTOCKE.

PUNS AT THE HAYMARKET.—Can any reader put me right as to the authorship, title, and date of production of the theatrical absurdity in which the following lines were spoken at the "Old Haymarket"? They always struck me as a highly amusing example of sustained punning at a time when burlesque held the boards at many a London playhouse.

Though we've of late a wig been forced to wear,
Our crown at length has got a little heir,
That is to say, an heiss—such a pearl!
In fact, our little hair's a little curl.

There is a suggestion of H. J. Byron's style in the words; but I cannot in my mind connect them with any of his pieces.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

SAMUEL HAYNES.—Lieut.-General John William Egerton, seventh Earl of Bridgewater, born 1753, died 1823, married in 1783 Charlotte Catherine Anne, only daughter and heiress of Samuel Haynes, Esq. Samuel Haynes died at Sunninghill, 18 June, 1811, and his widow at Little Gaddesden in 1813. Whose son was Samuel Haynes?

C. H. MAYO.

Long Burton, Sherborne.

Replies.

OUR OLDEST PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(10th S. i. 166, 215, 257.)

As I am the "common vouchee" for the claims of both Canterbury and York to the title at the head of this article, and also for the antiquity of Warwick and Kingston-on-Thames, I should like to make "a personal explanation" in answer to your correspondents R. F.-J. S., MR. BAYLEY, and G. T., and help to set at rest the vexed question of relative priority among our schools. In an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, November, 1892, I did, unfortunately, give the history of St. Peter's, York, under the title of 'Our Oldest School,' being then under the impression that, Canterbury being a monastic cathedral, the present King's School could not claim any real pre-Reformation existence. But further inquiry showed that the real Canterbury Grammar School was not in the monastery, was independent of the monks and under the direct control of the Arch

bishops, and that it has a fairly continuous record from 1259 till the last head master of the City or Archbishop's School became the first head master of the King's School. Its precedence over York is established by a mention in Bede, *à propos* of Sigebert, King of the East Angles 631-44. The recantation in favour of Canterbury, and the evidence for it, were set out in the *Times*, 7 September, 1897, and *Guardian*, 12 and 19 January, 1898.

Whence R. F.-J. S. gets the date of 1042 for Warwick I am at a loss to conceive. It certainly has no warrant in documentary evidence. Warwick School does rejoice in a piece of conclusive evidence of its continuity from the days of Edward the Confessor, which, though only in a fifteenth-century chartulary, is no doubt authentic. It is a writ of Henry I. addressed to Earl Roger of Warwick, followed by a deed of the same earl in 1123. I published a translation and account of this and other early documents as to the school in the *Westminster Gazette*, 26 July, 1894. This document does not make Warwick "our oldest school," and I carefully headed the article 'One of our Oldest Schools.'

The fact is that the question of the relative antiquity of the schools mentioned is a fairly simple one. A "public" school is only a grammar school which has acquired a certain status of reputation. The proper name of Winchester and of Eton is "the Grammar School of the College of Our Blessed Lady of" Winchester and Eton respectively. Every secular cathedral and collegiate church of the "old foundation" was bound to maintain such a grammar school as an essential part of its foundation, and if the cathedral was monastic, the bishop, and not the chapter, maintained, or at least looked after, the school. So, if the relative antiquity of the churches or the bishoprics can be settled, the relative antiquity of the schools is settled also. So Canterbury comes before York, St. Paul's before Hereford; and if the collegiate church of Warwick was founded, as I conjecture, by Ethelfleda, then its school comes before that of Beverley, founded by Athelstan; while Ottery St. Mary's, founded 1334, comes before Winchester, 1382; and Higham Ferrers, 1422, before Eton, 1442, and so on.

If the relative antiquity were to be determined by the earliest mention of any school or schoolmaster, still Canterbury holds the field, followed by York and St. Paul's, while Warwick still comes before Beverley. It must not be understood that the names mentioned are a complete list in order of seniority, since other schools come in before

Warwick, and scores of others before Winchester and Eton. Apart from collegiate establishments, the question of priority becomes a matter of chance reference. I found Kingston casually mentioned in a Prior's Register at Canterbury while looking for Canterbury School. Whole crops of schools turn up in the first half of the fourteenth century. Some Yorkshire examples are given in 'Early Yorkshire Schools,' 1899 and 1903; while a Lincolnshire batch in 1327 appears in the list in 'English Schools at the Reformation,' 1896.

ARTHUR F. LEACH.

34, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN (10th S. i. 227).—The question of MR. S. L. PETTY very much interests me, and at the same time gives me an opportunity of correcting a widespread error.

The condition under which what is now the Society of Apothecaries of London was granted the freehold named has long since been fully complied with, and if MR. PETTY will communicate with me, I will send him much further information direct. What more concerns me, and the Society of Apothecaries of London particularly, is the very prevalent opinion that it was Sir Hans Sloane who originally granted this freehold. Such, however, is not the case. Many 'N. & Q.' readers know that I am the Secretary of the Association of the Assistant Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Halls, London and Dublin, and that I have made myself thoroughly conversant with the history of both bodies. This is neither the place nor the time to discuss this matter; but such as are interested should look up 'Old and New London' and the 'Middlesex' volumes of the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 1816. In the meantime one quotation from the latter work will show that Sir Hans was not the original benefactor to the then Apothecaries' Company (*vide* vol. x. p. 84, under 'Chelsea'):—

"As an institution connected with the advancement of useful knowledge, the Apothecaries' Garden must be considered one of the most desirable ornaments of this village. This is situate on the margin of the Thames, and comprises between three and four acres. In the year 1673 Charles Cheyne, Esq., then lord of the manor of Chelsea, demised to the Company of Apothecaries this plot of ground, for a lease of sixty-one years; and the garden was soon stocked with a satisfactory variety of medicinal plants. It was here that Sir Hans Sloane studied, at an early period, his favourite science; and, at the expiration of the original lease, that eminent person granted the freehold of the premises to the Company of Apothecaries, on certain salutary conditions," &c.

Later in the same article we learn:—

"The eminent Philip Miller was long gardener here, and he published in 1730 a catalogue of the plants, which was reprinted, with additions, in 1739."

I refer MR. PETTY to this catalogue, and to many others issued subsequently; also to 'An Accurate Survey of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea,' and many similar works which will be readily shown him if he pays a visit to the Apothecaries' Hall at Blackfriars.

In vol. x. part ii. of the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 1814, p. 437, occurs the following, where, it will be observed, no mention of a quitrent of 5*l.* is made:—

"The freehold of the Physic Garden at Chelsea was given to the Apothecaries by Sir Hans Sloane, upon condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society fifty new plants till the number should amount to 2,000. This condition was punctually fulfilled, and the specimens are yet preserved in the Society's collection."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.
Bradford.

In 'Memoirs of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea,' by the late Henry Field, revised by R. H. Semple, M.D., 1878, the most important covenants of the conveyance from Sir Hans Sloane are given, the one alluded to by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, in the *Antiquary* of 1885, stating that the Master, Wardens, and Society shall have the

"parcel of arable and pasture ground situate at Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex,.....paying to Sir Hans Sloane, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent of 5*l.*, and rendering yearly to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London fifty specimens of distinct plants, well dried and preserved, which grew in their garden the same year, with their names or reputed names; and those presented in each year to be specifically different from (those of) every former year until the number of two thousand shall have been delivered."

It is further ordered that if this condition is not complied with and the garden is diverted from its desired object it shall be lawful for Sir Hans Sloane to re-enter into possession of the premises,

"to hold them in trust for the Royal Society, subject to the same rent, and to the delivery of specimens of plants, as above mentioned, to the President of the College or Commonalty or Faculty of Physic, in London; and in case the Royal Society shall refuse to comply with these conditions, then in trust for the President and College of Physicians in London, subject to the same conditions as the Society of Apothecaries were originally charged with."

It would seem that there is no doubt that the desired conditions were duly complied with, for on 15 December, 1773, when Mr. William Curtis was elected to the vacant office of Demonstrator of Plants and Præfectus Horti, some very elaborate regulations set

forth his duties. There were six of them, but it is only with the fifth that we have to do. It sets forth that

"he is yearly to prepare fifty dried specimens from plants growing in the Society's Garden at Chelsea, which are to be presented to the Royal Society, by direction of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., having been first approved by the Court of Assistants of this Society."

It will thus be seen that the Society was fully alive to what was required from it. Writing in 1820, Mr. Field, in reference to the tenure on which the garden is held by the Society of Apothecaries, states that the condition as to the presentation of two thousand plants "had been long before fulfilled." He further says that a "much larger number had been given than the condition demanded, but it is not easy to ascertain when the presentation ceased." Prof. W. T. Brande, one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, states that the last presentation of plants took place on 17 February, 1774, being the fifty-first annual presentation, the whole amounting to 2,550 plants. The author adds:—

"It is perfectly certain that the plants were presented long subsequently to that time, but the delivery must either have taken place at irregular periods, or if otherwise the minute books of the Society of Apothecaries have not regularly noticed it. The last presentation of fifty plants mentioned in those minutes is in October, 1794, the last preceding that being in October, 1791. The entries in former years appear to have been equally irregular."

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

C2. The Almshouses, Rochester Row, S.W.

To any who are interested in the Chelsea Physic Gardens I would recommend the perusal of a very interesting account by MR. JOHN T. PAGE (an old correspondent of 'N. & Q.')

which appeared in the *East End News* of 10 August, 1898, also 'N. & Q.,' 5th S. iii. 230, 380.

The *Standard* of 3 December, 1898, contained a legal notice from the Charity Commissioners on the intended alterations, and comments thereon will be found on 24 March and 3 and 21 May, 1899. An account of the opening of the new laboratories by Lord Cadogan, with a sketch of the history of the gardens since their foundation in 1653, will be found in the *Standard* of 26 July, 1902. The article thus concludes:—

"One interesting relic of Old London will be turned to useful account, without any of its landmarks being removed or its character essentially altered."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also sends extracts from Mr. Field's work.]

"Go FOR"—ATTACK (10th S. i. 225).—An expressive if inelegant extension of this phrase is to "go for it bald-headed," *i.e.*, to proceed in any course with energy, vehemence, haste, &c., as if one had no time to put one's hat on, or in spite of the drawback of the hirsute deficiencies of old age:—

"M. Jean de Bonnefon is a brilliant journalist, who wields a mordant pen in several Parisian dailies, and whose great delight it is, as a Radical of the Paul Bert school, to pitch into the Papal Nunciature here whenever occasion offers. Of late especially he has been 'going for it bald-headed.'"—*M.A.P.*, May 13 (?), 1899.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

GUIDE TO MANOR ROLLS (10th S. i. 169, 198).—I thank the Editor for his courteous suggestion that I should try Miss Thoyts's 'How to Decipher Old Documents.' I regret to say that I have not found that work of much service in matters of real difficulty. Probably, however, my difficulties arise only from my own ignorance, and I shall be grateful if any readers will kindly extend the following for me—the portions to me unintelligible being in italics:—

"*Vas. J. Davy quer de J. Boscawen [and others] in iiii pl. tns. Et att^h sunt*" (*temp.* Henry VI.).

"No^{ti}" is a marginal note opposite entry of a relief (same date).

The Earl of Oxford does fealty "Et r j^d. Et il' sumi'.....p'est distring d'eu' comitem ad fac domino homagium" (same date).

"Dis. Joh'em Veer comit' ad faciend' D'no Homag' Et quia p'positus non distr'" (same date).—What is the full formula?

"Dis. Dat' est Cur' inte' q^d Johannes Gerves [and others] invenerunt ...j hogsede vini," &c. (same date).

Over the name of a man presented to reeveship is "Jur' d³;" (Henry VII.).

These are samples. I regret my inability to get assistance in the book referred to.

YGREC.

Every series of 'N. & Q.' except the first, contains notices on this subject. At 8th S. i. 247, 380, are long and instructive articles on the matter. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

Some help is given and sources of more are indicated in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, x. 68; *Archæologia*, xlvii. 89-130.

W. C. B.

SOULAC ABBEY (10th S. i. 209).—The most important work on Soulac Abbey is 'Sainte Véronique, Apôtre de l'Aquitaine, son Tombeau et son Culte à Soulac, ou N. D. de la Fin des Terres,' by Abbé Mezaret (8vo, Toulouse, 1877). Other works on the subject are:—'Soulac et N. D. de la Fin des Terres,' par Dom. Grégoire Thomas (16mo, Bordeaux,

1882); and 'N. D. de la Fin des Terres de Soulac,' par Dom. Bernard Marechaux, Curé de Soulac (18mo, Bordeaux, 1893).

ROBERT B. DOUGLAS.

64, Rue des Martyrs, Paris.

DICKENS QUERIES (10th S. i. 228).—The ballad relating to a hackney-coachman, with the chorus of "Tamaroo," is undoubtedly authentic, and was sung at Winchester School some seventy years ago. As far as I can remember, the first verse (I am sure of the first line thereof) ran as under:—

Ben he was a coachman rare—
[“Jarvey! Jarvey!” “Here am I, your honour!”]
Crikey! how he used to swear!
How he'd swear and how he'd drive—
Number two hundred and sixty-five—
Tamaroo, tamaroo, tamaroo.

He is engaged by his Satanic Majesty to drive him home. So accordingly—

Jarvey he drove down Pall Mall
Until he came to the gates of Hell,
But he wouldn't go first to the gulf of sin,
So he turned and backed the Devil in,
Tamaroo, tamaroo, tamaroo.

I have no idea where the ballad could be seen, or, indeed, if it ever was in print, and the above is about all that I can remember of it. G. E. C.

The word "Tamaroo" comes from an old song which used to be sung at Winchester when I was a boy. Each boy had to write out a certain number of "College songs" and keep them in a book. These songs were sung just before "toy time" in "Chambers" for a fortnight in succession. I think that the song in question was called 'Jarvey.' The first stanza ran:—

Ben was a hackney-coachman rare—
“Jarvey! Jarvey!” “Here I am, your honour!”
Crackey! how he used to swear—
Tamaroo!

How he'd swear, and how he'd drive!
Number three hundred and sixty-five.

A description of these songs may be found in Tuckwell's 'Winchester Fifty Years Ago' (Macmillan), p. 88. But I imagine that Mr. Wells, the bookseller to Winchester School, would be the most likely source of information respecting the songs and song-book.

One of the Winchester "notions" which was never explained was "biddy," which was the name of the earthenware bath which stood behind the door in College chambers. I believe it to be nothing else than the French word *bidet*. HERBERT A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

YEOMAN OF THE CROWN (10th S. i. 208).—The Mayor of Faversham no doubt derived his title of "Yeoman of the Crown" from the

fact that the manor and the most considerable part of the site of the Abbey of Faversham and its demesnes continued in the Crown till the reign of Charles I. Consequently the duties of the office of Yeoman of the Crown related directly to the interests of the Crown. These duties would probably come under the designation of *servitium regale*, or royal service, which comprised the rights and prerogatives that within a royal manor belonged to the king. These rights, according to Cowel's 'Interpreter,' were generally reckoned to be six:—

1. Power of judicature in matters of pro-perty.
2. Power of life and death in felonies and murders.
3. A right to waifs and strays.
4. Assessments.
5. Minting of money.
6. Assize of bread, beer, weights, and measures.

"All these entire Privileges were annex'd," says Cowel, "to some Manors in their Grant from the King, and were sometimes conveyed in the Charters of Donation to religious Houses."

In the third Act of Edward IV., cap. v., as to "what kind of apparel men and women of every vocation and degree are allowed, and what prohibited to wear," it is stipulated that

"no esquire nor gentleman, nor none other under the degrees above rehearsed, shall wear from the said feast [the Purification] any damask or satin, except the menial esquires, sergeants officers of the King's house, *yeomen of the Crown*, yeomen of the King's chamber, and esquires, and gentlemen having possessions to the yearly value of a hundred pounds by year, upon pain to forfeit to the King for every default a hundred shillings."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

From Sir Thomas Smith's little book 'The Commonwealth of England' I gather that this expression has nothing to do with an office. This treatise, written in 1565, when the author was ambassador in France, as Strype tells us ('Life of the Learned Sir Thomas Smith,' p. 117, London, 1698), is divided into three books, the twenty-third chapter of the first bearing the title 'Of Yeomen,' which contains no mention of any such officer as Yeoman of the Crown. On this authority we may therefore conclude that he did not exist, otherwise he would have been named. When Henry Sayer, of Faversham, is described as having been "mayor and yeoman of the Crown," nothing more is meant than that he had filled the office of mayor and had been *by condition* a yeoman of the Crown. He might have held

his land directly from the Crown; if not, the appellation doubtless derived its origin from causes such as Sir Thomas Smith speaks of in the tenth chapter of his third book, where he writes:—

"For no man holdeth Land simply free in England, but he or she that holdeth the Crown of England: all others hold their land in fee, that is, upon a faith or trust, and some service to be done to another Lord of a Mannor, as superiour, and he againe of an higher Lord, till it come to the Prince, and him that holdeth the Crowne. So that if a man die, and it be found that hee hath land which hee holdeth, but of whom no man can tell, this is understood to be holden of the Crowne, and *in capite*."—"The Commonwealth of England,' p. 256, London, 1640.

I take it that a testator in such a case as this might very properly be described as a yeoman of the Crown. JOHN T. CURRY.

Two long articles bearing this title, by the late learned antiquary JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, were given just forty-three years ago (see 2nd S. xi. 124, 251). They conclude with these sentences, which may prove of sufficient information for many of your readers:—

"In short, they appear to have been the original bodyguard of the King, before the larger corps of Yeomen of the Guard was established.

"The old statutes of the household.....referred to, were those of King Edward III." (1327-77).

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

COBWEB PILLS (10th S. i. 205).—The astonishingly hardy superstitions relating to the efficacy of spider and spider-web swallowing in folk-medicine probably owe their survival, if not their exact origin, to the tradition that a spider spun his web over Christ in the manger, and hid Him from Herod, upon which ensued a superstitious objection to destroying spiders. Speaking of the spider-cure for an ague, Burton, in his 'Anatomic of Melancholy' (part. ii. sect. v. memb. i. sub-sect. vi.), says:—

"Being in the Country in the vacation time, not many years since, at Lindley, in Leicestershire, my Father's house, I first observed this amulet of a spider in a nut-shell lapped in silk, &c., so applied for an Ague by my Mother; whom although I knew to have excellent Skill in Chirurgery, sore eyes, aches, &c., and such experimental medicines, as all the country where she dwelt can witness,.....yet among all other experiments, this methought was most absurd and ridiculous.....till at length, rambling amongst authors (as I often do), I found this very medicine in Dioscorides, approved by Matthioli, repeated by Aldrovandus, *cap. de aranea, lib. de insectis*, I began to have a better opinion of it."—Ed. 1893, vol. ii. p. 290.

The web of a spider is in Lincolnshire a sure cure for ague (*Hardwicke's Science Gossip*, first series, ii. 83). The Glasgow working

man used to take a pill of spider's web every morning before breakfast, for three successive days. This was thought to bring about the speedy and satisfactory cure of ague (see further Black's 'Folk-Medicine,' pp. 60, 61). A spider was rolled in butter for jaundice ('West Sussex Folk-lore,' in the *Folk-lore Record*, vol. i. See also, for spider superstitions, the *Folk-lore Journal*, vol. ii. p. 219). Spiders are still considered in remote parts of Somersetshire efficacious remedies for ague, a common disease in the low-lying district of the parish of Breaun. Sometimes a live spider is put in water, and when "he do curly up," both water and spider are swallowed together ('The Seaboard of Mendip,' by Francis A. Knight, 1902, p. 296). The same process is seen in an old recipe which comes from Nuremberg: "Take a fine fat spider, remove its legs and shell, dip it in water, rub it over with butter, and—swallow it" (the *Royal Mag.*, Jan., 1904).

"Some churgeons there be that cure warts in this manner: they take a spider's web, rolling the same upon a round heap like a ball, and laying it upon the wart: they then set fire on it, and so turn it to ashes, and by this way and order the warts are eradicated, that they never after grow again."—Topsel's 'Hist. of Four-footed Beasts,' pp. 789 and 1073; originally taken from the 'Moufeti Insectorum Theatrum,' p. 237, London, 1634.

Longfellow, in his 'Evangeline,' alludes to the nutshell form of the remedy:—

Only beware of the fever, my friends, beware of the fever!

For it is not like that of our old Accadian climate
Cured by wearing a spider hung round one's neck
in a nutshell!

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[Having accidentally chewed a spider baked in a loaf, we are in a position to discourage a repetition of the experiment. Whatever curative effects it might have, the taste is indescribably bitter.]

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY': CAPT. CUTTLE (10th S. i. 166, 217).—Three families of the name Cuttle, and two of the name Cuttel, live in this district. In fact, the name is not considered uncommon at all in Yorkshire.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

In the contiguous parish of Watford, Northamptonshire, is a field known by the name of Cottles. When visiting the village of Long Itchington, Warwickshire, I have frequently passed by an inn bearing the sign of "The Cuttle Inn." It stands beside the canal.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

TICKLING TROUT (9th S. xii. 505; 10th S. i. 154).—It is quite possible that the mode of

tickling trout is not the same in every locality. "Tickling for trout" is the phrase here. It is no offence to tickle trout, but it is to be engaged in "illegal fishing," and this is the form of charge when proceedings are taken against poachers for fish. As gamekeepers and witnesses invariably call the offence "tickling for trout," so the offence gets described in newspaper paragraphs. I have heard it said in evidence that "the more you tickle trout the better they like it," and in fact remain motionless while the tickling goes on. He who may, let him believe. Fish-ticklers always wade up stream here, so as to be behind their quarry, and fish when stationary in the water lie with heads towards the flow of water. As a lad I often saw fish "tickled for"; but then such was no offence.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

At least thirty years ago I remember an old lady (long since dead) describing to me how she, as the daughter of the agent of the owner of property near the "Loggerheads" Hotel, close to Mold, in Flintshire, was herself accustomed as a girl to tickle trout in the pools of the estate by hand, as usually understood.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.
Lancaster.

LECHE FAMILY (10th S. i. 207).—On the south aisle wall of Stepney Church is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

In memory of
Henry Leche
Clerk
late Rector of this
Parish
who died June ye 15th
1742.

Above it are a coat of arms and crest as follows: Arms, Ermine, on a chief indented gules three crowns or; crest, a cubit arm erect, grasping a leech or snake environed round the arm. Leche held the rectory from 1727 to 1742.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

THE HONOUR OF TUTBURY (10th S. i. 127, 195).—My query on the above subject was suggested by the following passage in 'A Pictorial Guide to Birmingham,' published in 1849:—

"Another ancient court, which had for many years become nearly obsolete, having been superseded by local courts of requests, but which has been, in some measure, revived by the late changes in the recovery of small debts [the author is here referring to the Act of 1847 which created county courts], is the court of the Honour of Tutbury and Duchy of Lancaster, commonly called 'The Three Weeks Court.' Its cognizance is limited to debts under 40s. This honour belongs to the Crown, as

part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and extends into several counties and over the principal part of the Hundred of Hemlingford, with some other places also within this county."

I am greatly obliged to MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL for his reference to the Woodmote Court, but I fear it does not help me to understand how the Honour of Tutbury came to have power to hold a court for the recovery of small debts within the Hundred of Hemlingford, when the hundred possessed a court of its own capable of performing that service. Have any records of the Duchy of Lancaster been published which would be likely to throw any light on the matter?

BENJ. WALKER.

Erdington.

MANITOBA (10th S. i. 206).—Some years ago a young friend who had settled out in this region told me, during one of his visits home, that the correct pronunciation was to accentuate the penultimate, and that laying the stress on the final was due only to the theorizing of some learned persons who did not know the locality.

E. E. STREET.

PENRITH (10th S. i. 29, 97, 156).—Penrith was so long ago as June, 1898, deprived of the honour persistently given to it as having once been the name-place of a bishop. At the date mentioned Mr. George Watson, now of Bournemouth, contributed to the *Penrith Observer* a long article, the result of much research, in which he proved conclusively that there never was a Bishop of Penrith. So far as can be traced, it was in Sir Daniel Fleming's 'Description of the County of Cumberland' (printed so recently as 1889 by the local antiquarian society, 218 years after it was written) that the error was first made. Writing of Penrith, he remarked, "The church is a beautiful edifice, and had the honour of a Suffragan Bishop." Such an authority as the gossiping Rydal historian would be taken as conclusive on most things, but in this of Penrith's ecclesiastical greatness he was unquestionably wrong. Unfortunately later comers, who "cribbed" from the writings of their predecessors without taking the trouble to find out what was right and what was wrong, perpetuated the error. The greatest sinner in this respect was T. Cox, who, in his 'Cumberland,' wrote: "Penrith Church is a handsome and spacious edifice, sufficient for the reception of the inhabitants for God's worship, and was in King Henry VIII.'s time honoured with the title of a Suffragan Bishop." Then 'Crockford's Clerical Directory' has long continued the error by the entry, "1537, John Bird, Bishop of Penrith," in the list

of Bishops Suffragan. Mr. Watson, by an admirable collation of names, dates, and facts, proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that though John Bird was really a Suffragan Bishop, it was of Penrith, in the diocese of Llandaff, as he filled this office from 1527 to 1539, when he became Bishop of Bangor. The naming of Suffragan Bishops has occasioned trouble in our own time, for so recently as 1888, when the Bishop of Ripon was given a Suffragan, it was decided to take the title of Penrith, on the supposition that the Cumberland town was the place meant by the 1534 Act. Bishop Goodwin stopped that by getting an amended Act passed, giving power for a Suffragan to take his title from any place in his own diocese, and we get a modern Bishop of Richmond instead of Suffragan Bishop of Penrith.

A quotation in 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. ii. 1, from 'The Book of the British Hierarchy,' reads, "John Byrd, consecrated June 24 to Penrith by the Primate and Bishops of Rochester and St. Asaph; translated to Bangor 1539, and Chester August 5th, 1541 (Llandaff)." These names would alone show that it was not the Penrith in Cumberland that was meant.

D. SCOTT.

Penrith.

PENN'S 'FRUITS OF SOLITUDE' (10th S. i. 190).—It seems to have been a very general belief that the inhabitants of Lapland were noted for witchcraft. Charles Kingsley in 'Hereward the Wake' says, "Torfrida's nurse was a Lapp woman, skilled in all the sorceries for which the Lapps were famed throughout the North."

HELGA.

[Nor uglier follow the night-hag, when, call'd
In secret, riding through the air she comes,
Lured with the smell of infant blood, to dance
With Lapland witches, while the labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms.

Milton, 'Par. Lost,' book ii. ll. 662-6.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS (10th S. i. 168, 217).—

To set as sets the morning star, which goes, &c.

LUCIS is right in his reference, somewhat dubiously given, to Pollok's 'Course of Time,' book v. The passage occurs on p. 180 of the sixth edition, 1829, and begins:—

They set, &c.

C. LAWRENCE FORD.

"HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED" (10th S. i. 209).—For an account of the carrying out of the high treason sentences after the Civil War of 1745-6, see Robert Chambers's 'History of the Rebellion' in the above years. The first edition was issued in "Constable's

Miscellany." If my memory does not mislead me, it contains a somewhat fuller account of the revolting details than is to be found in the later editions. Bishop Challoner's 'Memoirs of Missionary Priests,' and the contemporary accounts of the execution of the regicides, may be consulted with advantage.

K. P. D. E.

"Hanged" speaks for itself; Hotspur was quartered, and his members distributed among five different towns. "Drawing" is equivocal—primarily to disembowel; but that horrid process died out, and a pretence thereof consisted in drawing the culprit on a hurdle or a cart to the place of execution. One variation was to drag the convict through the streets attached to a horse. A. H.

"KING OF PATERDALE" (10th S. i. 149, 193).—There are still living in Cumberland and Westmorland descendants of the Kings of Patterdale, though the title long since passed away. The quotation given by Dr. FORSHAU, at the second reference, from 'Beauties of England and Wales,' was originally written in Nicolson and Burn's 'History of Cumberland and Westmorland' (1777). How the title came to be bestowed is the subject of more than one local legend, but the substance may be given in the following extract from a local book written nearly sixty years ago. The only addition needed is the remark that the date of the attack is given approximately by other gossips (it would be wrong to call them historians) as 1648:—

"The origin of this fell-enviored kingdom is wrapped in some obscurity; tradition, however, affirms that, in the days of Scottish incursion, a band of marauders from Scotland were proceeding up New Church [now Watermillock] towards Patterdale; that Mr. John Mounsey, who was then lord of the manor, raised the inhabitants of the dale, who went forth under his command to the pass of Stybarrow, where the Scots were defeated and driven back. The dalesmen, overjoyed at the auspicious termination of the enterprise, conferred on their leader the honorary title of King, which has been inherited by his descendants to this day." The "reign" came to an end, so far as the "Palace" was concerned, in 1824, when Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, purchased the Patterdale Hall estate. It is somewhat cruel even to doubt some of the pretty stories told of the "Kings of Patterdale," and all that need here be said is that if readers of 'N. & Q.' turn to 'A Fortnight's Ramble at the Lakes' (1792), they will find a complete disillusionment. One amusing anecdote, in which another "King" is concerned, is still told by the dalesfolk. The neighbouring valley of Mardale, at the head of Haweswater, for hundreds of years had as its chiefs the

Holmes, a family now almost extinct in the direct line. When one of the later Kings of Mardale and his contemporary the King of Patterdale were boys, they were on one occasion staying with a Patterdale 'statesman. In the evening the host gave them no peace, teasing them about their respective kingdoms in prospect, and dwelt on the high honour which had befallen him of entertaining two future kings under his roof at once, until the twain were thoroughly tired of the subject. Next morning the yeoman was up betimes and hammered at the door of his slumbering guests' room, calling out, "Git up, git up, an' come an' fodder t' yowes" [the ewes]. "Fodder yowes, indeed! Kings don't fodder yowes," called out the future King of Mardale, as he composed himself for another nap, only too pleased to be able to turn the tables on his facetious entertainer.

DANIEL SCOTT.

Penrith.

"AS MERRY AS GRIGGS" (9th S. xii. 506; 10th S. i. 36, 94).—Very little, if anything, has been added in this discussion to the account of the word *grig* in the 'N.E.D.' which suggests that the sense "a grasshopper or cricket" is due to an erroneous inference. It also deals with the relation of "a merry grig" to "a merry Greek."

Browning, 'Pippa Passes,' II., has:—

Oh were but every worm a maggot,
Every fly a grig,
Every bough a Christmas faggot,
Every tune a jig!

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Walton and Cotton's 'Compleat Angler,' part i. chap. xiii., speaks of "the silver eel, and green or greenish eel, with which the river of Thames abounds, and those are called grigs."

W. H. L.

The surmise that a "grigg" was originally a "cricket," whence also a grasshopper, an eel, or anything of a particularly lively disposition, may be supplemented by what Prof. Skeat has to say upon the word in his 'Concise Dictionary':—

"*Grig*, a small eel, a cricket (Scand.). Weakened form of *crick*, still preserved in *crick-et*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *crick*, a tick, louse. Swed. dial. *krik*, *kräk*, a creeping creature. Swed. dial. *kräka*, to creep; cf. G. *kriechen*, to creep. In phr. 'as merry as a grig,' *grig* is for Greek ('Troil.,' I. ii. 118); Mery-greek is a character in Udall's 'Roister Doister'; from L. *græcari*, to live like Greeks, i.e., luxuriously."

Halliwell is not so "very decided" as we are told "in stating that *grig* is a corruption of *Greek*;" for he says also that its meaning in various dialects is a cricket; in Suffolk, a

small eel; an old cant term for a farthing; and in Somerset, verbally, to pinch. "As merry as a pismire" (*i.e.*, an ant) occurs proverbially for the same animalculine reasons. "A merry *grig*" (Cotgrave, 'Dict.,' 1611). "I grew as merry as a *grig*, and laughed at every word that was spoken" (Goldsmith, 'Essays,' vi., 1765). One cannot help thinking that "Greek" is a corruption of "grig" through ignorance of the latter's dialectal signification, especially as a Greek is no merrier, or more pleasantly situated with regard to climate, than he of several other nationalities. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"AN AUSTRIAN ARMY" (10th S. i. 148, 211, 258).—According to Mr. Alaric Alfred Watts 'The Siege of Belgrade' was published by his father "in the *Literary Gazette*, 1820, and never by him reprinted." "These verses," he adds, "having been published many years after in a London magazine, with somebody else's initials, I am induced now to claim them for their writer for the little they are worth" ('Alaric Watts, a Narrative of his Life,' 1884, vol. i. p. 118). It is to be observed that the editors of the *Tribler* make no claim to the authorship, and expressly state that this "curious specimen of poetry" was "presented to us by a friend" (p. 233). G. F. R. B.

FOSCARINUS (10th S. i. 127, 198).—The name Foscarinus was probably suggested by that of the distinguished Foscari family of Italy (cp. Litta's 'Famiglie Celebri Italiane,' vol. ix.). Francesco Foscari was Doge of Venice from 1423 to 1457. The tragic history of his son Jacopo has been poetically treated, as, for example, in Byron's 'The Two Foscari.'

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

The State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

"HE WHO KNOWS NOT" (10th S. i. 167, 235).—The versions given at these references seem to me wanting in the rhythm and pith of the following, copied from the *Spectator* of 11 August, 1894 (p. 176):—

Men are Four.

The man who knows not that he knows not aught,
He is a fool; no light shall ever reach him.
Who knows he knows not, and would fain be
taught,

He is but simple; take thou him and teach him.
But whose knowing, knows not that he knows,
He is asleep; go thou to him and wake him.
The truly wise both knows, and knows he knows;
Cleave thou to him, and never more forsake him.

G. L.

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR (10th S. i. 226).—The landed property of the Frenchmen of Alsace and Lorraine who refused to accept German

rule was neither confiscated nor sold to land speculators. Scheurer-Kestner, Senator, kept his property at Thann, Mathieu Dreyfus his property at Mulhausen, Edmond About at Savern, &c. J. R.

BOER WAR OF 1881 (10th S. i. 226).—MAJOR MITCHELL will, I think, find all he requires in Mr. Thomas Fortescue Carter's 'A Narrative of the Boer War of 1880-1,' published by Mr. Macqueen. Mr. Carter was, I believe, a war correspondent for the *Natal Mercury*, and was present with the troops on Majuba, a most graphic account of which he gives in his book. He is one of the leading advocates in Natal, and was, when I knew him in 1899, practising in Ladysmith.

S. BUTTERWORTH, Major R.A.M. Corps.
The Castle, Carlisle.

'The Complete Story of the Transvaal from the "Great Trek" to the Convention of London,' by John Nixon (Sampson Low, 1885), written by an eyewitness of the 1881 war, gives a lot of detailed information.

FRANCIS J. A. SKEET, Capt. 4 R.D.F.

The best account of the war in Natal, ending with Majuba, is in the last four chapters of Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Butler's 'Life of Sir George Pomeroy-Colley.' 'A Narrative of the Boer War,' by Thos. Fortescue Carter—the only war correspondent on Majuba—covers the same ground, but adds chapters on the isolated struggles, the sieges of Standerton, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Leydenburg, and Wakkerstroom. I think MAJOR MITCHELL will find that there was no siege of Pietersburg. C. S. WARD.

MESS DRESS: SERGEANTS' SASHES (10th S. i. 168, 238).—Col. Clifford Walton, in his 'History of the British Standing Army, 1660-1700,' says:—

"The sash was worn by all officers, from the General down to the Serjeant, whether of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons. The material was generally similar to that still in vogue, the fringes, however, being, in the case of Commissioned officers, of gold or silver. In this, as in most other details, considerable licence prevailed prior to the Revolution, some officers preferring silver network, others gold; while others, again, favoured the plain crimson silk; but by degrees greater uniformity was ensured, and the use of gold and silver network became confined to the highest officers, as is the case to this day. The sashes of officers of Horse were exceedingly handsome, having rich fringes two, three, or even four deep round the waist, and very deep fringes at the ends. The Private Troopers of Horse also wore sashes, the only exception to the general colour being the Fourth Dragoon Guards, whose sashes were white. Pikemen in Foot regiments were similarly distinguished by sashes, but of white worsted with a coloured fringe. In

some regiments of Foot all the men appear to have worn sashes in Charles's reign. There is nothing new under the sun, and the fashion introduced but a few years ago, of wearing the sash over the shoulder, was usual also in the beginning of the seventeenth century: during the latter half of the century, however, the custom was generally to wear it round the waist. The sash was commonly tied slightly in front of the left side; although would-be dandies would often have the tassels quite in front, and the sash loosely knotted in a very *négligé* style."

Clifford Walton's illustrations may be seen in the Royal United Service Institution. Bound with them are the 'Authorities and Notes' from which the details were drawn.

W. S.

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM (10th S. i. 222, 257).—If he was the first of his family, how about those who from time to time have claimed to be of founder's kin? In the *Herald and Genealogist* for May, 1868, there is an article by Mr. C. Wykeham Martin, the vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, entitled 'Who was William of Wykeham?' a supplement to one in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii. Mr. Wykeham Martin states therein that he summed up

"his argument by saying that William of Wykeham was known at least as early as his fifty-third year (1376) to the family of (Wykeham) Swalcliffe; that he held personal intercourse with them, purchased the family living of Swalcliffe, and what had been a portion of the family property; that he settled his heir on this property, within three miles of Swalcliffe; that one of the Wykehams of Swalcliffe is recorded as founder's kin before his death, and a second about thirty-four years afterwards."

Further:—

"I have shown that the bishop had numerous relations of the same name with himself, one of whom at least bore the same coat of arms. I have shown that there were collaterals from whom he might have descended."

R. J. FYNMORE.

SAMUEL SHELLY (10th S. i. 227).—This eminent miniature painter died at his house in George Street, Hanover Square, 22 December, 1808. I would recommend the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii. pp. 1134, 1186, for any further information which may be required.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

THE COPE (9th S. x. 285, 374, 495; xi. 93, 172, 335; 10th S. i. 174).—It may be not irrelevant to these notes to mention that I remember a visit to Mr. Hawker, the well-known vicar of Morwenstow, in June, 1845. He showed me a chest in his study, in which was a new chasuble, and (I think) a coloured stole to match. I said, "Do you wear these

things?" He answered, "Not yet; but, please God, I shall do so on St. John's Day." I do not know whether he did wear them; but, if he did, I suppose it was the earliest return (or one of the earliest) to the rubrical order on that behalf.

ALDENHAM.

FIRST STEAM RAILWAY TRAIN (10th S. i. 225).—The high-pressure engine made by R. Trevithick is now in the South Kensington Museum, among the collection of machinery and inventions. There is an illustration exhibiting a side and an end view of Trevithick and Vivian's first locomotive in the 'History of the Steam Engine from the Second Century before the Christian Era to the Time of the Great Exhibition,' published by John Cassell, 335, Strand, in 1852 (p. 122).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THE LAST OF THE WAR BOW (10th S. i. 225).—A far more striking instance of the recent use of the war bow than that quoted by Mr. COCKLE is to be found recorded in 4th S. viii. 485, and by one who is happily still living, and able even to be present at the Jubilee dinner, on 19 March, of the London Association of Correctors of the Press; for Sir William Howard Russell, the *doyen* of special correspondents, wrote in 1871:—

"It is quite certain that when the allies made a reconnaissance of the Valley of Bärder in the spring of 1855, there were among the Russian irregulars some horsemen armed with bows and arrows, who used them without effect. I saw bows and arrows which had been found in the Cossack camp, and were brought back by our men."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW (9th S. xii. 341, 517; 10th S. i. 52, 91, 190, 228).—I am not sure that I understand PROF. SKEAT aright at the last reference. "The addition of a letter, excepting, of course, *d* after *n*, and similar well-known insertions due to phonetic causes, is quite another matter"; and he asks if it were possible to produce half a dozen examples of modern place-names that represent real additions. There are plenty of instances of such additions made, either to indicate a mistaken meaning or a false analogy. The *s* in Carlisle is certainly not organic; it has been inserted, I suppose, from false analogy with "isle," just as it found its way into "island." How did the *p* get into Hampstead; the *d* into Tinwald in Dumfriesshire and the Isle of Man, and not into Dingwall and the Shetland Tingwall; the second *w* into Wigtown in Scotland, which is pronounced exactly the same as Wigton in Cumberland? None of these redundant letters are sounded in local pronunciation,

nor are they true to the etymology of the names. Probably, therefore, they do not represent what PROF. SKEAT means by "real additions," but neither do they appear due to "phonetic causes." They are simply redundant.

To turn to names that have received additional letters out of a mistaken meaning, their name is legion. There are two farms, one in Ayrshire, another in Eastern Galloway, written Bardrochwood. When the Ordnance surveyors requested me to help them in revising the orthography of place-names in South-Western Scotland, I pointed out to them that this name had no reference to a wood, but was good Gaelic—*bar drochaid*, the hill by the bridge. They proposed to alter it accordingly, but in one case the proprietor refused his consent, because the correct orthography would not correspond with the name in his title-deeds.

Again, Craigends, in Renfrewshire, has received the accretion of *d* and *s*. The original name was the Gaelic plural *creagan*, the crags. Somebody thought it meant "the end of the crag," which accounts for the *d*. Then the owner of the land so named built a mansion house; and he being known, *more Scotico*, as Craigend, his house became spoken of as Craigend's [place].

It is quite possible that in all this I am speaking aside from what PROF. SKEAT intended to convey. If so, I trust he will excuse my density.

PROF. SKEAT refers to the havoc wrought by Norman scribes upon Saxon names. Saxon scribes are avenging themselves at this day. The following are quoted in the *Gardener's Chronicle* from a list of roses lately offered for sale in Hertfordshire: Yules Murgottin [Jules Margottin], Lausi van Haute [Louis van Houtte], General Yucuminal [Général Jacqueminot]. Among others which were past recognition occurred Witte Ethos, Mad. guro Feshant, Chape de Napolian, Prins cum a Bohn, and Louu vun Rauffe.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

A History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times. By Karl Mantzius. Authorized Translation by Louise von Cossel. Vol. III. (Duckworth & Co.)

We have already (see *ante*, p. 77) spoken in high praise of Dr. Karl Mantzius's history of theatrical art. To the two volumes there noticed has been added a third and concluding volume, the approaching advent of which we announced. To the average Englishman this last volume will pro-

bably prove the most popular and useful. In solid merit it is not superior to its predecessors, and it supplies little information that will be new to the advanced student. What, however, it undertakes is admirably executed, and it furnishes in a readable and accurate form much knowledge which elsewhere is only to be found in obscure and often rare publications. Materials for a thorough history of the stage are more abundant than is generally supposed. So widely scattered are they that the volumes in which they appear constitute in themselves a considerable library. These have for the most part been diligently employed by our Danish historian, whose work is a solid and most important contribution to our knowledge of the stage. Works such as the lives of Shakespeare by Halliwell-Phillipps and Mr. Sidney Lee, the histories of Mr. Fleay, the laborious chronicle of Genest, and the like, are generally known and within easy reach. Strange, however, to say, the not less important works of Malone and Chalmers are all but ignored. The valuable information they supply is undigested, and the absence of adequate indexes is discouraging to students. Dr. Mantzius has most of these and other works at his finger ends, the only book bearing on the subject he appears not to have seen being Halliwell-Phillipps's 'Collection of Ancient Documents respecting the Master of the Revels, and other Papers relating to the Early English Theatre,' of which eleven copies only were issued at 3*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* each, and which, consequently, is of the utmost rarity. We sought vainly for a copy during a score years. The result of Dr. Mantzius's labours is a work which every scholar must have on his shelves and all may consult with advantage. Within a short space it presents a full history of all that is known about the pre-Restoration stage. Especially useful is the information supplied concerning theatres such as the Cockpit, the Blackfriars, and others not included in Mr. Fairman Ordish's 'Early London Theatres (In the Fields),' the half-promised supplementary volume to which has not appeared. The work is no less correct than ample. Almost the only misleading statement we trace is the assertion (p. 54, note) that John Taylor, the Water Poet, "left in all sixty-three works of great interest to investigators of the life of those times." Sixty-three is the number of works in a single collection, and not that of his entire publications. The volume is further recommended by the illustrations, which are numerous, and in some instances rare. These include views of the Tabard Inn, London in Shakespeare's time (after Hoefnagel's ground plan), the interior of a private theatre (from Alabaster's 'Roxana'), the interior of the Red Bull Theatre, Tarlton as a clown, Kemp in his famous morris dance, &c., and portraits of Alleyn as Dr. Faustus and Hieronimo, Richard Burbage, and Nathaniel Field, together with—how obtained we know not—William Shakespeare, from the bust belonging to the Garrick Club.

Dictionary of Contemporary Quotations (English).
By Helena Swan. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THOUGH a work of considerable labour, this book may not be pronounced worthy of association with the best volumes of the series to which it belongs. It assigns far too much prominence to writers concerning whom the world has but a languid interest, if it has any interest at all. It is a difficult and, perhaps, an ungracious thing in the case of living

people to discuss the chances of immortality. One, however, who has been fed on the best poetry cannot fail to recognize failure on the part of "minor minstrels" to come near the mark. Poetry is, in a sense, and to the few, an exact science. Unhesitatingly, then, we say that some of those from whom Mrs. Swan freely quotes have no more claim to be poets than had the Tupper of yesterday, or the Mævius of the day before. To a certain extent the compiler disarms criticism, since she owns that, while some who ought to be represented are not, others occupy an undue space. We fail to find, however, the poems for which we seek, such as 'Ionica,' while the volume is filled up by the commonplace utterances of bards of whom we have never heard, or whom we are anxious to forget. Many good passages from genuine poets will, however, reward the explorer.

Devon Notes and Queries is making good progress. The number for October, 1903, is well illustrated, and contains several valuable notes and replies. Local genealogy, we are glad to find, is a strong point. Mr. W. H. Thornton contributes an account, mainly gleaned from tradition, of the murder of Gilbert Yarde, rector of Teigngrace, in 1783. No report of the trial of the murderer seems to be known; we imagine that the depositions taken by the local magistrates must be in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace. If the depositions at the coroner's inquest have not perished they would also, we may assume, throw light on the tragedy. Mr. H. M. Whitley has furnished from the original in the Record Office a notice of the repairs carried on at Powderham Castle when in the king's hands (1539-40) on account of the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter and Earl of Devon. Though short, it is useful as furnishing means by which to make an estimate of the rate of wages of artisans at that time in the South-West. Joanna Southcott was a Devon woman; she has been dead hard upon ninety years, and but faint memories remain of her except in the minds of the few who study the vagaries of fanaticism. The wonderful thing about the poor woman's career is, that though she was undoubtedly mad, yet there were not a few people of education and well skilled in the conduct of the ordinary affairs of life who accepted her teaching, and looked upon the turbid rhapsodies she uttered as divine revelations. One of her practices was that of "scaling the faithful," as it was called—that is, issuing "certificates for the millennium." One of these curious documents has fallen into the hands of Mr. F. B. Dickinson. He has reproduced it with a very interesting note as an accompaniment. Thousands of these papers were sold to her credulous followers, most of them at a guinea each. We never saw one, and believe them to be at the present time great rarities, as almost all the purchasers would destroy them when they discovered, on her death, that they had been deluded. Joanna died in 1814, and was buried at St. John's Wood. The tombstone that marked her grave was shattered, Mr. Dickinson says, by the great gunpowder explosion in the Regent's Park Canal in 1874. We wonder whether it has been replaced. At that date she had still followers who looked forward to her return to life. The Morebath churchwardens' accounts are continued, and assuredly do not fail in interest. The young men's wardens and Our Lady's wardens still appear in 1539. These persons evidently were not the churchwardens, but officers

acting for some of the gilds. Perhaps the young men served St. George, who had, we know, an image in the church. Bees were possessed by the church authorities. They were useful for producing wax for candles; but we remember only one other instance of churchwardens keeping bees. In 1477 several hives belonged to the church authorities of St. Edmund's, Salisbury.

THE Clarendon Press has for a number of years had in use *Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford*, drawn up by the Controller, Mr. Horace Hart, and revised by Dr. Murray and Dr. Bradley. Copies of these rules have been supplied gratuitously by the Controller to many persons; and as additional requests are constantly being made, it has been thought advisable to publish the rules. The notes in the revised and enlarged edition make the booklet interesting reading, as in the case of Mr. Hart's discussion with Gladstone about the spelling *forgo* or *forego*.

DR. S. F. CRESWELL, of whom there is an obituary notice in the *Times*, 26 March, was a contributor to 'N. & Q.,' Second and Third Series. He was an authority on Nottinghamshire bibliography.

WE must also notice the death of Henry J. Moule, an accomplished antiquary, who contributed frequently to our columns, and was for years curator of the County Museum at Dorchester. He was the eldest of the well-known family of brothers which includes the Bishop of Durham.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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T. STEVENS ("Skool! to the Northland! Skool!").—Last stanza of Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armour."

INDIANA ("An Austrian army").—These lines were printed in full in 3rd S. iv. 88. Other references to periodicals in which they have appeared will be found *ante*, pp. 120, 211.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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ances Next Week.
DRAMA:—'Love's Carnival'; Gossip.

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Notes.

STILL-BORN CHILDREN.

CHILDREN apparently dead at the moment of birth have survived for hours, with an almost imperceptible beating of the heart as the sole evidence of temporarily latent life after birth. Many of these "still-born" children die, but so long as the heart is not dumb and at rest, and until the final flutter of the pulse, they have not departed out of this life. Formerly these feebly enlivened babes were often laid aside as dead, as in 1702 was Philip Doddridge, who completed his mother's literal score of children (Orton's 'Life'). Accoucheurs and others have signed declarations of "still-birth" too hastily. Only after vigorous treatment and considerable delay do some of these puny children cheat death by first inspiring the breath of life—snatched from the grave, perhaps only to re-elicit from a modern parent, "I could not tell whether to rejoice to see mine aborted infant revived." These cases are comparable with those resuscitated after apparent suffocation. Samuel Johnson, who was christened on his birthday (1709, as were also Joseph Addison, 1672, and King George III., 1738),

records in the autobiographical notes: "I was born almost dead, and could not cry for some time." Isaac Newton (1642, who was as well posthumous as premature), Fontenelle (1659), "the Old Pretender" (1688), Voltaire (1694), and the first Lord Lyttelton (1709) were also among the immortals who during a single century enjoyed but a precarious, if not also a precocious entry into life.

There is no direct definition of *still-birth*. Legally, a negative contextual description is alone obtainable—that is, *not born alive* (cf. *Law Quarterly Review*, April, 1904). Johnson's view (1755) is of personal interest: "dead in the birth, born lifeless"; in 1775, however, the 'Annual Register' (p. 99) records: 'The Recovery of Overlaid and even Still-born Children.' The *still-born* actually differs from the *dead-born*—the former is alive, but its pre-natal apnœa persists—the maintenance of the rectal temperature and the possibility of revival mark it as a survivor, and as not yet defunct. The assumed antithesis between *quick-born* and *still-born*, as indicating post-natally alive or dead respectively, has no strict historical validity. Originally a still-born child was one that could not cry. In the absence of even a still small voice it was numbered among the silent dead. Glanvil (1190) gives the common-law text of live-birth: *clamans et auditus infra quatuor parietes*. In 1300 we find: "that quick-borne child I have fordon" ('Cursor M.'). In 1330: "the child ded bornen was" ('King of Tar.'). In 1483 "dede-borne" corresponds with *abortivus*. Cotgrave (1611) gives "abortive, untimely," as synonyms of "still-born." Bishop Hall ('Serm,' 1613) says: "We begin our life with tears; and therefore our lawyers define life, by weeping. If a child were heard to cry, it is a lawful proof of his living; else, if he be dead, we say he is still-born" (cf. 8th S. xii. 283 and 9th S. i. 285). Middleton ('Chast Mayd,' 1620): "When the child cries, for if 't should be still-born, it doth no good, sir." It was 21 Jac. I. c. 27, which, copying a French edict, reversed for nearly two centuries the common-law presumption of the dead-birth of bastards, and in 1628 Coke assumed, with quaint pathology, that the new-born might not be able to cry, "for, peradventure, it may be born dumbe." Fuller ('Good Thoughts,' &c., 1647): "These still-born babes only breathe, without crying." Shakespeare ('2 King Henry IV.,' 1598) opposes the term to "fair-birth." Hollyband (1593) for *mort-né* gives "a still-borne." L'Estrange ('King Charles,' 1654): "These discontents of the subject were not still-born,

but cried so lowd as reached to his sacred ears." Sir Wm. Petty (1676) "included abortives and still-born in the burials" (*Phil. Trans.*, lii. 48). The Rev. R. Foulkes was hanged at Tyburn (30 January, 1679) for "murdering in Act and Execution" his bastard ('Confession'). 'A True and Perfect Relation' (Brit. Mus.) says: "He no sooner received it into the world but," as Anthony Wood ('Diary') continues, "being still-borne (as 'tis said) he throw'd it in the privy house."

Such is the suggestive, if not exhaustive, early history of *still-birth*. Mr. Charles Balk, of Oxford, has kindly given me some of the references.

STANLEY B. ATKINSON.

Inner Temple.

BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9th S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442; 10th S. i. 42, 163, 203.)

VOL. I. (Shilleto), 21, l. 7; 7, l. 13, ed. 6, "scrape Ennius dung-hills." See Virgil. Vit. formerly attributed to Ti. Donatus, § 18, 71; p. ix, vol. i. of Burmann's ed., "Cum is aliquando Ennium in manu haberet, rogareturque quidnam faceret, respondit se aurum colligere de stercore Ennii."

P. 21, n. 4; 7, n. c. "E Democriti puteo." Cf. Agrippa, 'De Van. Sc.' peroration three-fifths through, "haurire.....ex Democriti puteo virtutem."

P. 23, l. 19; 8, 33, "diverso stilo, non diversâ fide." Aug., 'De Trin.' i. 3. Migne, 42, col. 823.

P. 39, 23; 18, 15, "omnes stultos insanire." Lips., 'Manud. ad Stoic. Phil.' iii. 20; Cic., 'Parad.' 4.

P. 43, 14; 20, 29, "Nulla ferant talem secla futura virum." See Gyraldus, 'De Poet. Hist.', Dial. iii., 'Op.', vol. ii. (1696), col. 141, where it is quoted (with *ferent*) from Cardinal Bessarion's version of the so-called 'Elegy' of Aristotle on Plato. For the original Greek see 'Anth. Epig. Græc.,' Appendix Nova, ed. E. Cougny (vol. iii. of 'Anth. Pal.' Paris, 1890), cap. iii. 47, with references there given.

P. 45, 20; 21, 43, "Christiani Crassiani." See Budæus, 'De Asse,' V. Epilog., pp. 732, 733 (ed. 1551): "Eant igitur philopluti diuitiarum amore perditum, quos Christus ut Crassianos non Christianos limine suo repulit."

P. 46, 18; 22, 23, "semper pueri." Plato, 'Tim.' 22 b. Cf. p. 86, n. 1; 45, n. o.

P. 64, n. 4; 33, n. f., "Busbequius Turc. Hist." 'Leg. Turc.,' Ep. iii. p. 251, ed. 1660.

P. 68, l. 30 and n. 10 (wrongly given as 11 in text); 35, l. 44 and n. c., "Anacharsis." See Diog. Laert., I. viii. 5 (105).

P. 69, l. 17; 36, 12, "which Cato counts a great *indecorum*." Not Cato; Plutarch.

P. 70, n. 4; 36, n. n:—

Perjurata suo postponit numina lucro
Mercator [Stygiis non nisi dignus aquis].

The full couplet is quoted by Agrippa, 'De Van. Sc.,' cap. 72.

P. 72, n. 9; 38, n. * (second), "Salvianus lib. de pro." Shilleto adds iii. See 'De Gub. Dei,' iii. x. (57), Migne, 53, col. 68, c.

P. 74, n. 1; 38, n. * (at foot), "Democrit. ep. præd." See xvii. §§ 49, 50.

P. 81, n. 7; 43, n. m. Cf. p. 289, l. 1; Pt. I., sect. 2, mem. 3, subs. 1; p. 91, l. 45 in ed. 6. Shilleto adds "cap. 3" to the number of the book (ii.) of the 'Institutiones' given by Burton. One may add the section (6).

P. 82, n. 7; 43, n. *, "De curial miser." P. 772 D, E in Bas. ed. of 1571 (the ep. extends from p. 720 to p. 736). Æneas Sylvius's words are:—

"Stultus est qui querit quod nequit invenire: Stultus quoque & ille est qui fine proposito ad quem tendit, cum plures habeat calles, deteriorem deligit & periculosiorem.....[5 lines lower] Mihi videntur omnes qui regum vel principum latera stipant, aut honores querere, famamque seculi aut.....[4 lines lower] ut facile quibus eosdem deliros, amentes, insanos, ac stultissimos queat cognoscere."

It is impossible to comment in every case on Burton's curious looseness in quotation. This may serve as a sample.

P. 85, 30; 45, 38, "Austin.....ad ebrietatem se quisque parat." Enarratio in Ps. ciii. sermo 3, § 13. Migne, 37, col. 1369.

P. 86, 14; 46, 6, "as Phocion concludes." Plut., 'Reg. et imp. apophth.,' 187, F.

P. 90, n. 2; 48, n. g, R. Dallington [A Survey of the Great Dvkes State of Tuscany. In the yeare of our Lord] 1596, [Lond. 1605]. See W. C. Hazlitt, 'Coll. and Notes,' 1876.

P. 91, 22; 49, 20, ἡ πένια στάσις ἐμποίει καὶ κακοῦργίαν. Arist. pol. ii. iii. 7 (6, 1265b). The Latin version and reference at the end of n. 5; n. b, obviously refer to this. Shilleto has left the slip uncorrected.

P. 92, n. 4; 49, n. f, "Dousa epid. loquieieia turba, vultures togati." Thus misprinted in ed. 6. Shilleto perverts it still further by turning *loquieieia* into *loquax*! Yet on p. 360, 23 *sqq.*; 134, 42, Part. I. sect. 2, mem. 3, subs. 15, the same passage of Dousa is quoted at greater length, the epithet of *turba* spelt *loquuteleia* (i.e., *locutuleia*), and the reference given by Burton to Dousa, 'Epodon,' lib. ii. car. 2.

P. 93, n. 2; 50, n. d, "is stipe contentus," &c.; p. 93, 8; 50, 13, "damnificas linguas," &c.; p. 93, n. 3; 50, n. *, "Plus accipiunt," &c.; p. 93, n. 4; 50, n. e, "Totius injustitiæ,"

&c. ; p. 93, 15 ; 50, 19, "fovere causas," &c. ; p. 93, 15 ; 50, 20, "patrocinantur," &c. ; p. 93, n. 7 ; 50, n. f. ; "Nam quocunque modo," &c. ; p. 93, l. 16 ; 50, 21, "ut loculos," &c. For these eight quotations see John of Salisbury's 'Polycraticus,' Lib. V. cap. 10, the same chapter to which Burton's two preceding quotations belong. See 9th S. xi. 323, col. 1.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, South Australia.

(To be continued.)

DAMAGE TO CORN.

IN the *Month* for February last there is a very interesting paper by the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott on Antoinette de Bourbon, Duchesse de Guise, grandmother of Mary, Queen of Scots, who owed, we are told, a great part of her early education to the Duchess's care. A striking passage occurs in this article (p. 182), which I proceed to quote :—

"Her [the Duchess's] children were not allowed to forget their duties to others. One day the young princes, in the course of some hunting-party, no doubt, rode over a field of corn. This came to their mother's knowledge, and the next day at table there was no bread. To the exclamations and questions of her sons, she simply replied, 'My children, we must economize the corn, as you destroy the future harvest!'"

This is an interesting illustration of the religious reverence in which corn was held in times when famines were frequent and the dread of them ever haunted the imagination of the poor. The occurrence of famines even entered into the dream-world of romance, as the *Athenæum* pointed out some time ago (10 October, 1903, p. 486), for in the 'Lay of Havelok the Dane' we hear of a great dearth at Grimsby when food was plentiful at Lincoln. The minds of men were deeply impressed in old times by the well-known fact that people might be suffering from hunger in one part of the island while the necessities of life might be plentiful in another. Now such horrors are wellnigh forgotten by all but historical students, but they might have occurred at any time before the modern means of transit had been evolved. Accidental injury to corn-crops is, I need not say, not unfrequent now, but we hear little of wanton damage. Occasionally the young wheat near a fox cover may be trampled out of life, but this is a rare occurrence, and when it does happen ample compensation is commonly made to the owner ; but in manor court rolls of the seventeenth, sixteenth, and earlier centuries, I have often met with regulations and fines relating to

such matters. For example, in the Scotter (Lincolnshire) Roll for 1578 there is a bylaw "that no man shall make no bye wayes through anie parte of the Corne feildes, in payne of euery one found in the same default xii^d"; and in the following year Richard Paycocke was fined a like sum because he permitted a mare and her foal "ire ad largum in campo seminato." Sometimes offences of this kind found a place in the literature of the people. In 'The Jolly Pinder of Wakefield' among the 'Robin Hood Ballads,' for example, the fight takes place because Robin and his men had

Forsaken the king's highway,

And made a path over the corn.

The Church in the Middle Ages undoubtedly regarded acts of this nature as sins. In Myrc's 'Instructions for Parish Priests,' a fifteenth-century poem, issued by the Early English Text Society, we read (p. 46) :—

Hast þow ay cast vp lyde ȝate

þere bestus haue go in ate ?

Hast þou 1-struyed corn or gras

Or oper þynge þat sown was ?

Hast þou I-come in any sty

And cropped ȝerus of corne þeby ?

Art þou I-wont ouer corn to ryde

When þou myȝtest haue go by syde ?

Taylor, the Water Poet, who frequently reflects the thoughts of the common people, tells us :—

I saw a fellow take a white loaf's pith,

And rub his master's white shoes clean therewith ;

And I did know that fellow (for his pride)

To want both bread and meat before he died.

'Superbiæ Flagellum,' p. 34.

As quoted in Southey's 'Common-Place Book,' i. 517.

In Sweden injuring corn is regarded as a moral as well as a legal offence. There is a pretty legend illustrative of this wholesome feeling :—

"Halting at Munketorp, we visit a chapel of English St. David, apostle of Wastmanland. He came from Britain shortly before Sigfrid died, and stands high in the annals of the Church for the purity of his life. Tradition tells how, when his eyesight began to fail, as he entered his humble chamber, a sunbeam was peeping through the narrow window. Mistaking it for a peg, he suspended his gloves thereon, and the sunbeam bore them up. When St. David sent his pupil to fetch his gloves, lo ! to his surprise, the boy beheld them still hanging to the sunbeam ; he ran and told his master, who thanked Heaven, for he felt this to be a token that his sins were forgiven. From that day a sunbeam was always at his service. Once the gloves fell to the floor ; then the holy man felt he had committed some sin, and, in anguish of mind, recollected how that day he had trodden down some ears of corn, and though but few grains were spilt, yet even this little was the Lord's gift, and should have been food for the poor."—Horace Marryat, 'One Year in Sweden,' 1862, vol. ii. p. 104.

In Drane's 'History of St. Catherine of Siena' we find that she objected to even musty corn being wasted. "Will you cast that away that God hath sent for the sustenance of man?" she said, and is reported to have worked a miracle to make the bread of this corn good for the poor (p. 201).

Sir Charles Fellows, in his 'Travels in Asia Minor,' writing of Phrygia, says (p. 104) that "as soon as the tray was removed, the carpet was swept, lest any crumbs should have fallen, it being a religious law never to tread on food."

The oath by grass and corn seems to have been regarded as a very solemn one, as appealing to corn, the chief need of man, and grass, that which sustains his servants of the brute creation. It occurs in the ballad of 'Young Huntin':—

And she sware by the grass sae green,
Sae did she by the corn,
That she had na seen him, young Huntin,
Sin yesterday at morn.

W. E. Aytoun's 'Ballads of Scotland,' ii. 69.

Another version of this ballad, containing the above lines, occurs in Scott's 'Border Minstrelsy,' under the name of Earl Richard.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

THE GERMAN REPRINT OF LEIÇARRAGA'S BOOKS. (See 9th S. xi. 64, 112, 191, 276, 393.)—The Editor having been kind enough to recommend to the "confidence" of his readers (9th S. xi. 140) my reprint of Leiçarraga's translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, I feel bound to point out that I stupidly allowed some of the "Faults committed in the Print" (as they are called in 'The Historie of Tithes,' 1618) of the original to be reproduced in that Gospel, as well as in the Oxford reprint of the rest of the New Testament. In another edition they must be corrected by reading as follows:—p. 9, v. 2, guenean; p. 19, v. 16, agueri zaiztençat; p. 38, v. 7, ciradela has; p. 58, v. 29, cedin Galileaco; p. 79, v. 12, laincoaren; p. 15, haourrac; p. 80, v. 22, recebituren; p. 90, v. 28, zarezquite iusto; p. 399, v. 36, nire; p. 344, v. 33, vicitze eman draucana; p. 361, v. 26, citic hire; p. 376, v. 36, eçaque Arguia; p. 378, v. 3, guciac; v. 5, uric; p. 395, v. 4, ciraden; p. 397, v. 22, officieretic bateg, present cela, cihor; p. 608, v. 1, Çareten; p. 688, v. 1, Çareten.

Some of these mistakes of the first, second, and third editions are not mere misprints, but oversights of the translator, conflicting with his own usual practice and the laws of his language. Some of them have already been pointed out in my statement published in the

Annual Report of the Trinitarian Bible Society for 1903, of which an amended off-print of 100 copies was distributed last November.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Holland has very graciously promised to publish this month my 'Analytical Synopsis of the 281 Forms of the Verb which occur in the Epistles to the Ephesians and the Thessalonians' in Leiçarraga's translation. With the exception of the Acts of the Apostles, all the hitherto unprinted parts of this laborious task are ready for press, and awaiting the benevolence of individuals or societies having funds for such unremunerative contributions to comparative grammar. It was undertaken to prevent any one from saying again of Baskish, in the words of Psalm lxxiii., "Then sought I to understand this, but it was too hard for me."

E. S. DODGSON.

CAPT. WOGAN.—I suppose it is too late in the day to attempt to open the eyes of those who take their information regarding Scotch history from Walter Scott. But I would like to draw the attention of unbiased readers to the extraordinarily inaccurate allusions to the above personage in Scott's 'Waverley.' Wogan is first mentioned in this novel as "the gallant Capt. Wogan, who renounced the service of the usurper Cromwell to join the standard of Charles II., marched a handful of cavalry from London to the Highlands to join Middleton, then in arms for the King, and at length died gloriously in the royal cause." His march took place in November-December, 1653, and he went to join Glencairn in the Highlands, and died late in January or early in February of 1654. Middleton was not then in Scotland, but arrived some time about the end of February of the same year. So that Wogan's career was at an end before Middleton appeared on the scene (Gardiner, 'Commonwealth and Protectorate,' ii. 403, 407). Nor is it the case that Wogan renounced the service of Cromwell to enter on this march. He had deserted the Parliamentary service to join the Scotch army which invaded England in 1648 under the Duke of Hamilton (Carlyle, 'Cromwell,' ii. p. 198); and had since then done service in Ireland. He now started from Paris to make his way through England to Scotland to take part in the insurrection there. In chap. xxix. we are told "he had originally engaged in the service of the Parliament, but had abjured that party upon the execution of Charles I." As already pointed out, Wogan had left the Parliamentary service before the death of Charles I. We are next told that "on hearing that the

royal standard was set up by the Earl of Glencairn and General Middleton in the Highlands," he came over into England. The royal standard was set up at Killin on 27 July, 1653, and the office of Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland was held by Glencairn until the arrival of Middleton at the end of February of the following year. Immediately on his arrival Glencairn was superseded by Sir George Monro. But Scott's inaccuracy in this matter surely reaches its height on the opposite page, where we find Flora MacIvor's poem on the oak tree marking "the grave of Capt. Wogan, killed in 1649 (!)" Yet some have proposed that our youth should be taught history in schools by means of Scott's works.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

'THE CREEVEY PAPERS.'—On p. 78 of these there is a letter from Mr. Creevey to Dr. Currie, dated July, 1806, and on p. 80 another from the same to the same, dated "12 July." In the latter case the year is presumably also 1806, since Creevey's account of what took place in the House the previous night is, in a foot-note, buttressed by a quotation from 'Hansard' of 11 July, 1806. Now the curious part of the matter is that Dr. Currie (presuming the Dr. Currie of the numerous letters between Creevey and Currie to be one and the same person) died 31 August, 1805. See 'Life of Dr. Currie,' vol. i. 403 (Longmans, 1831). Sir Herbert Maxwell, on p. vi of the Introduction to the 'Papers,' gives a brief account, in a foot-note, of Dr. Currie, and there also the dates are given 1756-1805.

Whilst on this matter I may mention that Sir H. Maxwell says nothing about T. Creevey's parentage. In Boardman's 'Liverpool Table Talk 100 Years Ago,' published by Henry Young, Liverpool, 1856, which is a running commentary on the names appearing in the first Liverpool Directory, that of 1766, there is the entry, "Capt. William Creevey, School Lane, father of the late T. Creevy, Esq., M.P." Further, in Gomer Williams's 'The Liverpool Privateers' (London, Wm. Heinemann, 1897), on p. 489, the same information is given. Capt. William Creevey seems to have been very unfortunate. While collecting slaves in Melimba Road, Africa, in March, 1757, he and other slavers were attacked by two French frigates, and their vessels destroyed. In the following year, whilst outward bound in the snow Betty, he was captured again by the French, and the vessel was sunk. In 1759 we find him, in command of the Spy, safely arriving on the African coast, but after that in this book all is silence.

J. H. K.

THOMAS RANDOLPH.—Thomas Randolph, poet and dramatist, who is referred to in Mr. BAYLEY's note on Shadwell's 'Bury Fair' (*ante*, p. 221), died, as there stated, within three months of his thirtieth birthday. This event, which was the result of excesses into which his fashionable life had led him, occurred at the house of William Stafford, Esq., of Blatherwyke House, Northamptonshire, and he was buried there among the ancestors of that family, "in an aisle adjoining the church," 17 March, 1634. A monument, still on the church wall, was erected to his memory at the expense of Sir Christopher Hatton, and it bears an inscription composed by Randolph's most intimate friend, Peter Hausted. It is quaint enough, perhaps, for a place in 'N. & Q.,' and runs as follows:—

Here sleepe thirteene together in one Tombe
And all these great—yet quarrel not for room.
The Muses and the Graces' tears did meet
And graved these letters on ye churlish sheete ;

Who, having wept their Fountaines drye
Through the conduit of ye eye
For their friend who here doth lye,
Crept into his grave and died—
And so the riddle is untied.

For which this Church—proudly the Fates bequeath
Unto her ever honored trust
So much (and that so precious) dust—
Hath crowned her temples with an ivy wreath,
Which should have laurel been
But that the grieved plant to see him dead
Took pet and withered.

Fuller says of him:—

"The Muses may seem not only to have smiled,
but to have been tickled at his nativity and the
festivity of his poems of all sorts."

ALAN STEWART.

7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

MARTELLO TOWERS.—The following cutting from the column headed 'Books and Authors' in the *Morning Post* for 4 March may perhaps be thought worth preservation, though I am not sure that a similar explanation has not previously been given in 'N. & Q.':—

"A much-vexed etymological problem, the origin of the name 'Martello Tower,' can now be regarded as finally solved. The curious erections to be seen along the southern coast were known to have been imitated from a Corsican fort, first taken from the French by a member of the Wolseley family in 1793, but recaptured and again held against the British two years later. How the name arose was disputed. Two explanations, ingenious but quite baseless, were propounded. The first derived it from a designer, one Martel, who has existed solely in the realm of hypothesis. The other took the term to be neither more nor less than the Italian word for 'hammer,' it being supposed that a small instrument of the kind was used to strike a bell inside the tower as a warning of approaching pirates.

The simple truth is that the word should really be spelt 'Mortella,' and as such appears in the contemporary map given by Sir J. F. Maurice in his recently issued publication of 'Sir John Moore's Diary.' The name was applied to a tower and bay on the north coast of Corsica, and in all probability was given in allusion to the myrtle, which grows luxuriantly on that part of the coast."

The Punta Mortella is a small promontory situated in the Gulf of St. Florent, on the north-western coast of Corsica, a few miles to the north of the town of that name. Readers of the late Henry Seton Merriman's novel 'The Isle of Unrest,' which gives a life-like picture of the people and scenery of Corsica, will remember that this old but decayed town frequently figures in that story. The coast of Corsica is studded with these Genoese watch-towers, now generally in a state of ruin. In the interior of the island the forts built to dominate the surrounding country were constructed according to the approved rules of fortification in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and are generally provided with moats and drawbridges. The old square tower of Vivario is a picturesque ruin. The fort of Vizzavona, which was built upon the narrow tongue of land that forms the watershed between the valley of the Gravona to the south and the valley of the Vecchio to the north, has unfortunately undergone a sort of restoration. The results are disastrous, as from a distance it resembles a modern house with a tiled pitched roof and gable ends, and from its commanding position it forms a blot upon a landscape that otherwise possesses every element of beauty. The myrtle, which is said to grow luxuriantly upon the coast in the neighbourhood of Mortella, is found in abundance everywhere. With the arbutus, the cystus, and various other shrubs, it forms a principal constituent of the *macchie*, Fr. *maquis*, or Corsican "bush," of which the aromatic odours impregnate the atmosphere of the island. The Corsican name for the myrtle is *murta* in the dialect of Ajaccio, and *morta* in that of Bastia. Of the latter word *mortella* may perhaps be a diminutive. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Vizzavona, Corsica.

TORPEDOES.—A correspondent in the *Times* has drawn attention to Ben Jonson's 'Staple of News,' which contains the following dialogue:—

Barber. They write here one Cornelius Son hath made the Hollanders an invisible eel, to swim the haven of Dunkirk, and sink all the shipping there.

Pennyboy. But how is 't done?

Cymbal. I'll show you, sir. It is an Automa, runs under water, with a snug nose, and has a nimble tail made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles

betwixt the costs (ribs) of a ship, and sinks it straight.

Pennyboy. A most brave device, to murder their flat bottoms.

The 'Staple of News' was, I understand, produced in 1625. Although the use of torpedoes in naval warfare was proposed in the early part of the nineteenth century, no successful application of them was made until the American Civil War of 1861-64. This matter is, perhaps, sufficiently curious to deserve mention in 'N. & Q.'

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

BURNS ANTICIPATED.—It is mentioned in a MS. album, *circa* 1830-34, in my possession, that

"there is a remarkable coincidence, almost amounting to identity, between a passage in one of Burns's poems and a sentence in an old dramatist. Burns says:—

Her prentice han'

She tried on Man

And then she made the Lasses, oh!

In 'Cupid's Whirligig,' a comedy printed in 1607, is the following passage:—"Man was made when Nature was but an apprentice, but Woman when she was a skilful Mistress of her Art."

Whether this anticipation of Burns has been previously noticed in print, I am not aware.

W. I. R. V.

PIT OF A THEATRE.—In his recently published volume on the Elizabethan-Stuart stage, Dr. Karl Mantzius hazards a guess as to the original significance of the word "pit" in its theatrical application. It appears to him that the ground was so called because it formed the base of a well-like structure. But surely there were other and more distinctive reasons for the upspringing of the phrase. To trace its origin is to map out the genesis of the English theatre.

When the players were forced by Bumbledom to desert their temporary scaffolds in the old inn-yards, they removed across the river and built themselves permanent theatres on the plan of the neighbouring amphitheatres in which bulls and bears had long been baited. That is to say, the disposition of the auditorium was circus-like, but the arrangement of the stage, with its traverses and permanent balcony, remained as in the inn-yards. For long there was little inclination to keep the art of the drama free from the brutalities of bear-baiting. Some, but not all, of the theatres were built with removable stages so that acting might be diversified occasionally by less refined entertainments. Ludwig, Prince of Anhalt, visited London in 1596, and subsequently wrote an account of his

travels in which he pointed out that in the English playhouses bulls and bears were not only baited, but cock-matches fought. On such occasions the ground-floor would form the bear-pit or cockpit, and by a natural transition, the place, when utilized by spectators, would come to be spoken of as "the pit." If my interpretation be correct, the expression "yard" as applied to the position occupied by the groundlings must have become obsolete with the players' abandonment of the old inn-yards.

What is the earliest known use of the word "pit" in its strictly theatrical sense? I can trace it in Pepsy at the dawn of the Restoration, but no earlier. W. J. LAWRENCE.

BISHOP BUCKERIDGE'S BIRTHPLACE.—John Buckeridge, President of St. John's College, Oxford, and Bishop of Ely in 1627, was not born at Draycot Cerne, as stated in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' but at Draycot Foliat, in Chisledon parish. His secretary, Anthony Holmes, was told by the bishop that he was born at Draycot, near Marlborough (see Fuller's 'Worthies,' under 'Wilts'), to which town Draycot Cerne certainly cannot be said to be near. To show that Draycot Foliat is meant, the following extracts from the Wilts subsidies may be of interest. William Buckeridge, the bishop's father, occurs in the subsidy of the thirty-fifth and fortieth years of Elizabeth under Chisledon parish, in which Draycot was then assessed. In the year 1600 Thomas, son of William, occurs, and he was assessor or collector of the subsidy in the years 1610 and 1628. In 1641 we find the name of the latter's younger son Anthony. Thomas Buckeridge was possessed of the farm of Draycot, and in 1649 his elder son Arthur (see 'Chancery Bills and Answers,' Buckeridge v. Fettiplace) was in possession. The family came from Basildon, Berks, where the elder branch died out in the year 1743. Another branch, that of Pangbourne, the adjoining village, ceased to reside there in or about 1868. The family is of interest, as it was kin to that of St. John's College, and the mother of Jethro Tull, the writer on agriculture, was a Buckeridge of Basildon. The pedigrees as given by Wilder of Sulham and Blandy of Chaddleworth (see Berry, 'Berks Pedigrees,' and Burke's 'Landed Gentry') are incorrect. The two families claimed kinship to Sir Thomas White through the Buckeridges, and professed to be descended from Thomas Buckeridge of Basildon, brother of the bishop. This Thomas was in reality the only son of John Buckeridge of Basildon and Katharine, a daughter of Thomas Pleydell of Shrevenham,

and his will was proved in 1653; his father, John, was a first cousin of the bishop, and therefore not entitled to kinship with the founder of St. John's. The bishop's brother Thomas, as we see in the subsidies, was of Draycot (see also his brother Arthur's will, which was proved in 1638, and where he is styled "my brother Thomas of Dracot"), but later, probably through his wife's connexion with the place—she was a Goddard of Swindon; and in his will, which was proved 1655, we find him of Ham, in Cliffe Pypard. There is a pedigree (Harleian MS.) which correctly states the descent, and as this and the pedigrees, as given in Berry are certified by heralds, it is somewhat difficult to attach importance to such certificates.

ARTHUR STEPHENS DYER.

28, Leamington Road Villas, W.

PIT=A GRAVE.—Looking through the sixteenth and early seventeenth century burial registers of the church of St. Peter, Cornhill, I was struck with the constant use of this word. The following are a few examples:—

"1593, 25 Jan. John Randoll, Draper and Sexton of this church, his pit in the belfrie."

"1593, 8 Sept. Henry Drables, sonne of Robert Drables, Fishmonger, his pit in the east yrd."

"1593. Elizabeth Whitehead, M^r Hunters maid, her pit in the east yard."

"1646, Mar. 30. Our Reverent Pastor, Mr. Tho. Colema', pitt in ye vpper end of ye chancell."

The grave is often described as the pit by the Psalmist; but it is not common to find it so designated in parish registers, at all events so late as 1646. HENRY FISHWICK.

"MUCK-A-LUCKS."—I first met with this in the *Athenæum*, 6 January, 1900, in a review of a book called 'Two Women in the Klondyke.' The reviewer remarked that the author, Mrs. Hitchcock, "wore *muck-a-lucks*; what they are we shall not attempt to guess." The term is not in existing English dictionaries, but it is to be found in most modern works on the Klondyke. Jack London spells it *muclucs* in his 'Children of the Frost,' 1902, p. 90. As the 'N.E.D.' will doubtless include it, I have been at some pains to trace its history. It is from the Eskimo word for a seal, *māklōq* (so written by Father Barnum, in his 'Innuit Language,' 1901). This was extended to mean, first, the skin of the seal, then the sealskin boots of the white miners, picturesquely described in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, vol. xxiii. p. 56, as "water-tight, clumsy, evil-smelling, so large that hay is put inside to make a good bed for the foot, and so loose that leather thongs must be wrapped

around instep and ankle." That the above is the true etymology appears from the following quotations:—

"Their boots vary in length, and in the material used for the sides, but all have soles of *maclock*, or seal-skin."—F. Whymer, 'Travels in Alaska,' 1863, p. 136.

"The Innuit name of the same seal is *muklok*, a word which is also used by the Russians to designate seal-skin."—W. H. Dall, 'Alaska,' 1870, p. 533.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"SMALLAGE."—What is the origin of this word? It does not occur in the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary,' nor in Paxton's 'Botanical Dictionary,' but is still used, I believe, at any rate in some parts of the country. In Herrick's 'Hesperides,' No. 220, we have the lines:—

Dear Perenna, prithee come
And with smallage dress my tomb.

This, in Pollard's edition, is explained to mean the water-parsley. In Syme's 'English Botany,' however, we are told (vol. iv. p. 99) that smallage means the wild celery (*Apium graveolens*), with which agrees the 'Cyclopædia' of Rees. Halliwell gives "smallage," and calls it the water-parsley, quoting a passage from Heywood's 'Marriage Triumph' (1613). But according to Syme the latter is the English name of a species of *Enanthe*.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

[Smallage=water-parsley, occurs in Barclay's 'Argenis,' translated by Le Grys.]

LORDS RAYMOND AND PENGELLY.—On p. 62 of a booklet entitled "The Stranger's Guide through London; or, a View of the British Metropolis in 1808, by William Carey," occurs this note: "Furnival's Inn, situated in Holborn, contains a hall, about 70 feet by 24, in which are portraits of Lords Raymond and Pengelly." What is become of these portraits?

E. S. DODGSON.

IMMUREMENT IN SEA-WALLS.—'In the Fenland Past and Present,' by S. H. Miller and S. B. J. Skertchly, 1878, it is said that formerly, when an inundation was caused by neglect of the sea-walls, the man in fault in some cases "had his sins brought home to him in a striking manner—he was placed in the breach and built in." Whence is this

statement derived? Does it occur in Dugdale's 'History of Imbanking and Draining of Fens and Marshes'?

M. P.

"MONKEY ON THE CHIMNEY."—This saying indicates the existence of a mortgage on a house. It is said to be current in Devonshire, but I have not met with it before. What is its origin, and how does the comparison hold good?

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

ST. MEWBRED.—What is on record about this saint, to whom Cardinham Church is dedicated? I have Mr. Iago's paper on Cardinham (*Journal R. I. Cornwall*, xix., Nov., 1877), which quotes William of Worcester for St. Mybbard *alias* Colrog; but the reference "concerning St. Mewbred see also Bothes Reg. fo. 22," is beyond my reach.

C. S. WARD.

GERARDE JODE.—Can any correspondent give me information respecting the artist Gerarde Jode?

WALTER L. JODE.

[There is a notice of this artist and his works in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.']

LESLIE STEPHEN'S 'ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.'—There are two references in this delightful volume about which I venture to ask for information. On p. 100 Stephen says: "When the 'moneyed men'.....were roused by the story of Capt. Jenkins's ear, Walpole fell"; and on p. 136, "Crusoe is the voice of the race which was to be stirred by the story of Jenkins's ear and lay the foundation of the Empire." Who was Jenkins, and what is the story?

On p. 123 occurs:—

"The taste [for gardening] has, I suppose, existed ever since our ancestors were turned out of the Garden of Eden. Milton's description of that place of residence, and Bacon's famous essay, and Cowley's poems addressed to the great authority Evelyn, and most of all perhaps Maxwell's inimitable description of the very essence of garden, may remind us that it flourished in the seventeenth century."

Will some reader tell me something of Maxwell?

G. W. P. S.

[For the War of Jenkins's Ear see Prof. Lughton's article on Robert Jenkins, master mariner, in the 'D.N.B.' or Rawson Gardiner's 'Student's History of England' under 1738-42.]

SHAKESPEARE'S GRAVE.—What is the reason for the general belief that the slab in the chancel in the church at Stratford covers the grave of Shakspeare? It bears four lines of doggerel, but says nothing about Shakspeare. The monument in the north wall says that Shakspeare is "within this monument."

Of course this cannot be taken literally, but the natural interpretation would be that the body was beneath the monument, not several feet away and beyond another grave. I have never heard of the matter being questioned, but I have never seen it stated on what authority that particular grave is identified with Shakspeare's earlier than Dugdale's statement in his 'Antiquities of Warwickshire,' which was published forty years after Shakspeare's death and would seem to be mere tradition. Is there earlier authority? De Quincey and Knight thought that the stone with the doggerel was put there "as a sort of *siste viator* appeal to future sextons," and was probably written by the gravedigger or the parish clerk. It is true that at the time of the publication of Dugdale's book Shakspeare's daughter Judith and his granddaughter Elizabeth were still living, and he might have obtained his information from them. Is there any evidence that he did?

ISAAC HULL PLATT.

The Players, 16, Gramercy Park, New York.

"BADGER IN THE BAG."—In Lady Guest's translation of the 'Mabinogion,' 'Pwyll Prince of Dyved,' p. 17, Nutt's edition, 1902, is the following: "Every one, as he came in, asked 'What game are you playing at thus?' 'The game of Badger in the Bag,' said they. And then was the game of Badger in the Bag first played." What is the game here referred to? I do not find an explanation in any book of reference, including the 'N.E.D.' A. G. Leeds.

HALLEY'S TWO VOYAGES, 1698-1700.—We may not turn naturally to the life of an eminent physicist for tales of travel and daring adventure, yet these and more may be there. A bibliophile often finds hidden treasure in unexpected places, conscious, however, that every jewel loses brilliancy when taken from the sparkling cluster to which it belongs. To place them in a new setting is a task which only a skilful lapidary is able satisfactorily to perform. Occasionally a collection can be transferred intact, leaving the selection of individual gems to a later hand. There are one or two such collections which have been mentioned in these columns, namely, Capt. E. Halley's 'Letters,' written during his two voyages, and the original memoirs of that astronomer by Folkes. The former are in the Public Record Office (9th S. x. 361), and the latter ought to be in the archives of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, though some inquiries therefor remain unanswered (9th S. xii. 127, and the *Intermédiaire*, xlvi. 557). The two together,

with notes and appendices, would be a considerable contribution towards a biography of Halley. They might very appropriately be accompanied by a reprint of his 'Log' (22+83 pp. 4to), published by Sir Alex. Dalrymple in his 'Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the Southern Atlantick Ocean' (London, 1775), of which a copy is in the New York Public Library. The writer is indebted to Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, assistant to director of that library, for some very interesting particulars of the book.

In 9th S. x. 361 reference was made to the following item in the late Bernard Quaritch's 'General Catalogue for 1880' (p. 1202): "No. 12086. Halley's two Voyages, 1699-1700, Terra Magellanica, Falkland Islands, 4to, hf.-bd. 6s. 1773-5."

Can any reader give a fuller description of this book? Does it consist of a reprint of Halley's 'Journal' or 'Log,' published by Dalrymple?

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.

BARTOLOZZI.—Can any of your readers tell me the exact title and date of publication of Melchiorre Missirini's 'Life of Bartolozzi'? I shall also be glad of the references to this engraver in the works of Misani.

INQUIRER.

'JOHN INGLESANT.'—I am told the localities of the scenes in 'John Inglesant' are known; that, for instance, one of the churches (is it Monks Lydiard?) is near Malvern. The book is of real importance, and if any key does exist, and some contributor would send it to your columns, he would render a valuable service to others besides

LUCIS.

RIVER DIVIDED.—Nathaniel Crouch, using the signature of R. B., in his 'Admirable Curiosities, Rarities, and Wonders in England, Scotland, and Ireland,' tells his readers that

"in 1399, before the Wars of Lancaster and York, on New Year's day, the deep River between Suelstone and Harwood (two Villages near Bedford Town) call'd Ouse, stood still, and divided it self, so that for three miles the bottom remained dry, and backwards the Waters swell'd to a great height, which wonder was thought to presage the division of the People and King."—Sixth ed., 1702, p. 11.

No authority is given for this strange tale. Is it a mere fable? or does it record some geological change ill understood?

ASTARTE.

FAIR MAID OF KENT.—I am anxious to discover the descendants of Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent. Was Thomas, the second Earl of Kent, her son? In that case, as his daughter, Margaret Holland, married the

Earl of Somerset, Joan Beaufort, Queen of James I., was her great-granddaughter. And was Eleanor Holland, who married Roger Mortimer, the son of Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, sister to the above Margaret? And is there any record of issue of the Fair Maid's daughters, Joan, Duchess of Brittany, and Maude, who married the Comte de St. Pol?

Though I cannot find the reference, I have seen somewhere that the mother of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, was Eleanor Holland. Would she be a granddaughter or great-granddaughter of Joan? I may mention that a descendant of the Fair Maid of Kent, through Eleanor, sister of the last earl, is the wife of a yeoman in a Worcestershire parish, personally known to me. HELGA.

ARCHITECTURE IN OLD TIMES.—In Longfellow's poem of 'The Builders' we find this stanza:—

In the elder days of Art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

That this is something more than mere poetical hyperbole seems to be shown by a passage in Mozley's 'Reminiscences of Oriel College,' i. 32:—

"As an instance of the way in which religious sentiment was now beginning to be dissociated from practical bearings and necessities, Froude would frequently mention the *exquisitely finished details* at York Minster, and other churches, in situations where *no eye but the eye of Heaven could possibly reach them.*" (The italics are mine.)

It would be interesting to have other illustrations of this praiseworthy sentiment, so different from our modern utilitarianism.

C. LAWRENCE FORD.

FABLE FROM ARIOSTO.—In Mr. Christie Murray's novel 'Hearts,' chap. v. (1892), occurs the following:—

"Ariosto's fable is true. God found one day a lump of gold, and he wrapt it in lead and cast it upon the earth, and that was the English people. And you have been ashamed of the gold, and proud to show the wretched lead ever since."

I have spent some time in seeking for this fable in my folio Ariosto, of nearly 1,000 pages, in vain. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' place the "dicte and saying"?

Norwich.

JAMES HOOPER.

FISH DAYS: THEIR NUMBER.—I am anxious to learn if the 153 fish days formerly compulsory in each year had any connexion with the 153 fish in the miraculous draught of fishes alluded to in John xxi. 11. In his life of Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's

School, J. H. Lupton states that the number of scholars at St. Paul's School (London) was to be 153, according to the number of fishes. Dr. Colet calculated that the school half-holidays, holidays, and Sundays, in which there was to be no teaching, also amounted to 153 at St. Paul's. Was the number of these holidays introduced in memory of the sacred haul of fishes?

J. LAWRENCE-HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.

BARBERS.—I have been preparing for some years a little work on barbers, which will shortly be issued under the title of 'At the Sign of the Barber's Pole.' I am anxious to include in it short notices of notable barbers, and of the famous sons of barbers. References to these men will oblige.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

Hull Royal Institution.

[See 9th S. ii. 191, 413.]

HERALDIC REFERENCE IN SHAKESPEARE.—

Has the following description ever been identified with any badge or device borne by the Yorkist party? or is it only an imaginary one suggested by the "sun and cloud" known to have been used by Edward III. and his son the Black Prince? The reference is contained in the speech of the sea-captain to the Duke of Suffolk, '2 Henry VI.,' IV. i. :—
And now the house of York—thrust from the crown

By shameful murder of a guiltless king,
And lofty proud encroaching tyranny—
Burns with revenging fire; whose hopeful colours
Advance our half-faced sun, striving to shine,
Under the which is writ "Invitis nubibus."

The commentaries of Malone and Dyce merely quote Camden's remark about Edward III.'s badge without making any suggestion as to its later use. The "sun and cloud" does not occur in the usual lists of Yorkist badges; but Shakespeare may have intended to suggest the temporary eclipse of the Yorkist fortunes by indicating the Yorkist "sun in splendour" as enveloped in clouds and accompanied by a suitable Latin motto.

R. H. E. H.

HIEROGLYPHICS AND DEITIES.—After consulting several books on the stone hieroglyphic inscriptions which have been deciphered of late years, I am unable to satisfy myself whether the direct intervention of the deities of Assyria and Egypt in the events recorded is mentioned or implied, or whether all are related in a matter-of-fact way without reference to the supernatural. If the miraculous occurs at all, one would like to know to what extent—as often, say, as in early Roman history?

M.

Replies.

N PRONOUNCED NG.

(10th S. i. 247.)

I MUCH deprecate the discussion of phonetic questions. One who knows the answer is often placed in a false and unenviable position by being thus asked to explain technical matters which are properly treated in technical books, such as Sweet's 'History of English Sounds.' It requires preliminary knowledge, such as the majority do not possess, before an answer can be understood, unless one occupies far more space than can reasonably be given to the consideration of such a subject as this.

The very title assigned to the question shows how wholly the matter is misunderstood. The true word is the spoken utterance; the mere spelling is only the representation of such utterance, and often represents it very badly. It is not the letter *n* that is pronounced as *ng* (though such vague expressions are only too common), but the sound of *ng* that is represented by *n*; which is a very different way of putting it.

The fact is this. We have, in modern English spelling, adopted this rule, viz., always to represent the sound of *ngk* by the symbol *nk*. The rule has the convenience of saving a letter without causing any ambiguity. For this reason it was that, even in Gothic, in which the symbol for the sound of *ngk* happened to be *ggk* (in imitation of Greek), it was not unusual to write *gk* simply; hence the Gothic *driggkan*, to drink, was also written *drigkan*.

Similarly, instead of A.-S. *dringcan*, it seemed sufficient to write *drinčan*. Wherever the symbol *nc* occurs in A.-S., it is to be understood as denoting the sound which would more correctly be denoted by *ngk* or *ngc*.

One great trouble is that *ng* denotes a simple elementary sound, and has, in philological works, a special symbol. It is quite distinct from *n* followed by *g*. Neither the *ng* in *sing* nor the implied *ngg* in *single* is sounded like the *ng* in *sun-god*. This should always be borne in mind.

As the use of *nk* for *ngk* is invariable, no harm arises. But the sounds of *ng* in *sing* and in *single*, though quite distinct, are written alike. It may be well to show how this arose.

It simply arose from the fact that, at least in the earliest A.-S., and probably in the latest, the sound of *ng* in *sing* does not appear to have existed except before a consonant,

when its position decided its value. The A.-S. *sang*, a song, was pronounced *sangg* (with Italian short *a*), and *singan*, to sing, was pronounced as *singgan*. But there came a time when a final *ngg* was pronounced as *ng* simple, giving a Middle-English *sang* or *song*, though the verb remained as *singgen*. Then came a time when the verb was reduced to *sing-ge* (two syllables), then to *singg*, and then to *sing*. But such reduction never occurred in words where the sound of *ngg* was never final. That is why we still say *lingger* and *jingger* and *singgle*, whilst *singer* and *songster* are reduced to conformity with *sing* and *song*.

There is a great deal more to be said. I will only say, briefly, and (I hope) once for all, that no man can expect to have any real grasp of the principles of English spelling until he has learnt (1) the old Roman pronunciation of the Latin alphabet which we employ; (2) the sounds and sound-laws of Anglo-Saxon; (3) the sounds and sound-laws of Anglo-French; and (4) the changes made by us both in sounds and symbols since A.D. 800.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The answer to W. S. B. H., who pertinently asks, "Why is the letter *n* sounded as *ng* before *k*, &c.?" is that the practice is chiefly an outcome of the loose and careless way of speaking which has long since spoilt some of our habitual locutions. It is certainly worse in my own recollection. But those persons who have a mind to preserve the more cultivated phases of the English tongue will continue to say *an-chor*, *an-quist*, *Jenkins*, and so forth.

After purchasing Annandale's 'Concise English Dictionary' I was amazed to find these "pronunciations" given: anchor=angker; ankle=angkl; ankylosis=ang-kilosis; but encroach=en-kröch; enquire=en-kwir; also inconvenient=inkonvenient; increase=inkrës; inquire=inkwir, &c. It looks "ingconsistent" to treat an differently from *en* and *in*. One cannot find refuge in respect to the accent—that is to say, apply the *g* to the prefix when it is accented. No; it is neither more nor less than needless haste in speaking, and consequent failure to be elegant.

EDWARD SMITH.

It is, I think, convenience of speech alone that dictates the ringing sound of *ng* in words where the semi-vowel *n* precedes a *k*. If, in ignoring any *g* sound, one were to repeat a dozen times any one of the words, such as "anchor," that W. S. B. H. has named, it would be found that more time and trouble would be necessary than would be involved in the articulation of the *g* sound. Custom and convenience make the pronunciation

"angchor," "Jengkins," &c., the only permissible one.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

W. S. B. H.'s assumption that *n* is "always sounded as *ng* before *k*, *c* or *ch* (pronounced *ask*), and *x*" astonishes me. With the single exception of the word *anxiety*, which is sometimes rendered *angxiety* by people who try to talk very nicely, I do not think the examples he gives would be confirmed by the utterance of most well-educated men.

ST. SWITHIN.

MARLBOROUGH AND SHAKESPEARE (10th S. i. 127, 177, 256).—It seems clear to me that after the Restoration Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher were the most esteemed of the dramatists that flourished during the reigns of Elizabeth and James. When another was mentioned, it was Shakespeare. Pepys, in his 'Diary,' seems to reflect the opinion of his age, and evidently holds Jonson in the greatest esteem. We can also gather from the 'Diary' that the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher were the most frequently performed. Of the 'Volpone' of Ben Jonson Pepys has written:—

"A most excellent play: the best, I think, I ever saw."

In another place he has the following:—

"I never was more taken with a play than I am with this 'Silent Woman,' as old as it is, and as often as I have seen it. There is more wit in it than goes to ten new plays.....The best comedy, I think, that ever was wrote."

He has written as follows of 'Bartholomew Fair':—

"An excellent play. The more I see it, the more I love the wit of it."

Shakespeare's plays evidently appeared to him to be of less value:—

"To the King's Theatre, where we saw 'Midsummer's Night's Dream,' which I had never seen before, nor shall I ever again, for it is the most insipid, ridiculous play that ever I saw in my life."

He, however, thought better of 'Macbeth':—

"A pretty good play, but admirably acted..... A most excellent play."

He has written thus:—

"To Deptford by water, reading 'Othello, Moore of Venice,' which I ever heretofore esteemed a mighty good play, but having so lately read 'The Adventures of Five Houres,' it seems a mean thing."

The 'Diary' contains likewise this passage:—

"Saw 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' which did not please me at all, in no part of it."

It has also the following:—

"Resolved to go to see 'The Tempest,'.....The most innocent play, that ever I saw.....The play

has no great wit, but yet good above ordinary plays."*

If I have counted them rightly, Pepys saw eight plays of Shakspeare. Those on which he has made no remark were 'Hamlet,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Henry IV.' He saw eleven plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, and five of Fletcher. Milton, in poetry which was not read, acknowledged the supremacy of Shakspeare. Dryden did the same, and also extolled Milton. But not till the eighteenth century was either Shakspeare or Milton valued at his real worth by the public. Hume, in his 'History of England,' referring to 'Paradise Lost,' has written the following sentence:—

"Lord Somers, by encouraging a good edition of it, about twenty years after the author's death, first brought it into request; and Tonson, in his dedication of a smaller edition, speaks of it as a work just beginning to be known."

Addison must have spread the fame of our two greatest poets by what he wrote concerning them in the *Spectator*.

E. YARDLEY.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW (9th S. xii. 341, 517; 10th S. i. 52, 91, 190, 228, 278).—I have read the articles contributed by MR. ADDY, PROF. SKEAT, and DR. BRUSHFIELD on this interesting tumulus and its connexion with the origin of the name Tideswell, a town very prettily situated not far away, and can testify to the local pronunciation being Tidsa for the town, and Tidslow for the ancient burial mound.

The position of the low is very commanding, standing as it does on the highest point of Tideswell Moor; and though my acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon grammar is too meagre to allow me to enter the lists with such able scholars as MR. ADDY and PROF. SKEAT, I am of opinion that MR. ADDY's theory has much support from natural evidence, such as is afforded by a comparison with other sites; for instance, Walder's Low, on the crest of the hill about eight miles north-west of Sheffield, brings down the stream of time the personal name of an old chieftain whose memory is embalmed in Waldershelf, the ancient name of the district now known as Bolsterstone.

With reference to the suffix *well*, there is in the Little Don valley a small district known as Swinden Walls, but I cannot find that this name has anything to do with wells or springs of water; on the contrary, the fact that there has been from time immemorial a cultivated clearing in the moorland

[* Is not this reference to Dryden's 'Tempest' ?]

at this place would appear to lend force to the argument that *well* or *wall* indicates an enclosure or cultivated area.

Another district in the same region is known as Whitwell, and answers to similar conditions.

Further, the reference to Baslow, in Derbyshire, as containing the A.-S. name Bassa or Bassan would certainly appear to be confirmed by the name Bassenthwaite, near Keswick, in Cumberland, and proves how necessary it is to appeal to the older spelling of place-names, if we are to unravel aright the true meaning of the past.

JOSEPH KENWORTHY.

Deepcar, near Sheffield.

ST. DUNSTAN (10th S. i. 149, 216).—Allen quotes Aubery (1673) as follows with regard to this saint and the devil:—

“There was also a chapel, larger than at Trinity College, Oxford, the windows of the fashion as the chapel windows at the Priory of St. Mary in Wilts. There were no escutcheons or monuments remaining; but in the parlour and chamber over it (built not long since) were some roundels of painted glass, about 8 inches diameter, viz., St. Michael fighting with the devil, St. Dunstan holding the devil by the nose with its pincers, and having retorts, crucibles, and chemical instruments about him; with several others, so exactly drawn as if done from a good modern print.”

The above appears under ‘Waverley’ in ‘Abbeys around London.’

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

SPEAKERS OF THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND MEMBERS FOR COUNTY AND BOROUGH OF KING’S COUNTY (10th S. i. 227).—The Speakers FRANCESCA will find in the ‘Journals’ of the Irish House of Commons, the members in part ii. of the ‘Official Return of Members of Parliament.’

G. F. R. B.

The following editorial note appeared in 4th S. vii. 323:—

“Lodge’s ‘Parliamentary Register of the Irish House of Commons from 1585 to 1769’ is printed in the ‘Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ,’ being the Report of R. Lascelles published by the Record Commission, 2 vols. 1824, fol. See part i. pp. 1 to 40. For a continuation of the list to the year 1800, consult ‘The Journals of the House of Commons of Ireland,’ vols. viii. to xix., Dublin, 1796–1800, fol.”

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

LECHE FAMILY (10th S. i. 207, 274).—There is a reference to this family in Edward Hasted’s ‘History of Kent,’ 1778, vol. i. p. 385, from which it appears that Squerries was at one time possessed by Lambert, the Parliamentary general, who sold it to John Leach, Esq.,

whose son, Sir William Leach, Knt., sheriff of the county in 1667, sold it in 1681 to Sir Nicholas Crisp, Bt. W. S.

TORCH AND TAPER (10th S. i. 109, 196).—The following extract from the will of a John Swynnerton, proved at Lichfield in 1547, may be read with interest:—

“Item I will to have iij torches to bringe me home and thereafter to be kepte tyll suche tyme as God shall caull for my wiff. And after her decease one to be gyven to Wolstanton and another to Thursfelde chappell and the other to Astbury towards the maintenynge of God s’vys and to be praed for.”

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

JACOBITE WINEGLASSES (10th S. i. 204).—I have a glass goblet, 7½ in. high, 3½ in. in diameter. It belonged to my great-grandfather, born 1708, whose father lived near Oxford. On it are a star, and a thistle full blown with four leaves; issuing from the stem of the thistle is a spray consisting of a full-blown rose, a bud, and four rose leaves. Is it Jacobite?

To 5th S. i. 62 I contributed a letter purporting to have been written by a Fynmore to his son at Oxford, who had sent a request for money. The father, in sending a draft, expressed his satisfaction at his son’s conduct on the birthday of “that old rump rogue with an orange” (William III.). Some very extraordinary advice follows. Fynmore proceeds: “Our family have always been in the true old cause, and we will live and dye by it, Boy. Damn the rump—that is my motto.”

Another family manuscript has the following expression: “King Charles, I wish I call king now.” R. J. FYNMORE.

CLAVERING: DE MANDEVILLE (10th S. i. 149, 213).—Saffron Walden was head of the Mandevilles’ honour in Essex, and members of this family were probably overlords to Swain’s descendants, one of whom, viz., Eleanor, daughter and coheirress to Henry de Essex, married Roger FitzRichard; his son succeeded to the manor of Clavering, and a great-grandson became Baron of Clavering by writ. The manor fell subsequently to Nevil and Barrington. A. H.

FLESH AND SHAMBLE MEATS (10th S. i. 68).—The only explanation of this seems to be that the “Shambles,” the regular meat-market, were closed on fast days, so that any meat required on those occasions was necessarily obtained from some other source. “Flesh daies” and “fysh daies” are frequently specified in the ‘Regulations of the Percy Household,’ 1827; and William Benet bequeathed “v^l. for the reparation of the

shambles for strange butchers to occupy every market-day." See N. H. Nicolas's 'Testamenta Vetusta,' 1826, p. 426.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

J. R. GREEN ON FREEMAN (10th S. i. 225).—M.'s translation is only possible on the assumption that an *inter* has fallen out before *quas*, which I suspect to have been the case. The division of the angels into nine choirs divided into three hierarchies is due to the Pseudo-Dionysius ('Hierarchia Cœlestis,' c. 6), who was followed, with minor variations, by St. Gregory the Great (Hom. in Ezek. xxxiv. 7); St. John Damascene ('De Fid. Orthod.,' ii. 3); the majority of the schoolmen, e.g. Hugh of St. Victor ('De Sacr.,' i. 5), Peter Lombard ('Sent.,' L. ii. dist. 9 A), and St. Thomas Aquinas ('Summa,' P. i. qu. 108, art. 6); and since the Photian Schism by the Orthodox Confession (P. i. qu. xx.) and the Confession of Metrophanes Critopulos (cap. ii.) in the East. In the last-cited author the angels collectively are called *δυνάμεις*. It is probable that *virtutes* is used in this general sense in the passage under discussion. The difficulty, however, of interpreting it without interpolating *inter* is that most writers do not rank any angels (except in some cases the Thrones) above the Cherubim and Seraphim. The commonly accepted order seems to be that of St. Thomas, viz., I. (1) Seraphim, (2) Cherubim, (3) Thrones; II. (4) Dominations, i.e., *κυριότητες*, (5) Virtues, i.e., *δυνάμεις*, (6) Powers, i.e., *ἐξουσίαι*; III. (7) Principalities, i.e., *ἀρχαί*, (8) Archangels, (9) Angels. This is the order given, for example, in the 'Manual of Catholic Theology' by Wilhelm v. Scannell, sec. 121 (3). On the other hand, the authors of 'A Catholic Dictionary' (apparently following St. Gregory's order) transpose the Virtues and Principalities, and, speaking of the division of angels into choirs generally, observe that "the existence of these particular classes of angels is no article of faith." Seraphim, cherubim, archangels, and angels are often mentioned in the Scriptures; the names of the other orders are taken from Ephes. i. 21 and Col. i. 16.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

COL. ROGER MACELLIGOTT (9th S. xii. 328).—Among the regiments ordered to be established in 1688 by King James was one for Col. Roger MacElligott, a very experienced officer of an ancient Munster race. "The MacElligott Regiment" formed part of the army brought over to England by James as a force on whose fidelity he could rely. The Earl of Clarendon in his 'Journal' mentions

the fact that James went to Hampton Court to inspect "MacGillicudd's regiment lately come out of Ireland." In June, 1688, this force returned to Ireland. In 1689 Col. MacElligott was M.P. for Ardfert, in Kerry in the National Parliament in Dublin; and the Comte d'Avaux, Louis XIV.'s ambassador to King James in Ireland, in a letter from Dublin, immediately before the meeting of that Parliament, wrote: "M. MacElligott, Gouverneur de Kinsale, c'est un fort honeste homme de mes amis, et qui me les fera tenir fort ponctuellement"; and in July, 1690, Col. MacElligott was with his regiment at the battle of the Boyne. Cork in 1690 was so unfitted to endure a siege by the Earl of Marlborough (theretofore the friend of King James) and his force of 1,200 men, besides ships of war, that Col. MacElligott and his garrison of 4,500 men were compelled to capitulate. Col. MacElligott was sent a prisoner to the Tower of London; but in 1697 he was exchanged, and permitted to pass over to France. Meantime, he was not forgotten by King James, who, on the remodelling of the Irish army on the Continent, made him colonel of the "Régiment de Clancarty Infanterie." This regiment, after the battle of La Hogue in 1692, was attached to Marshal de Catinet's army in Italy; and was finally transferred to the Duke de Ventome's army in Catalonia, with which it assisted at the reduction of Barcelona in 1697.

The name of MacElligott, besides supplying a major-general and a baron to the military service of Austria under the Empress Maria Theresa, has been represented in the service of France, where, including a Maréchal de Camp, it contributed several officers to the regiments of Berwick, Clare, Roscommon, &c. From the mention of a General MacElligott amongst the number of great military and civil officers of Irish birth or descent in the Austrian service who dined together in Vienna on St. Patrick's Day, 1778, it is probable that the brave Col. Roger MacElligott emigrated to and settled in the Imperial dominions.

In a letter in Sleator's 'Public Gazetteer' of 1760 it is related that Lieut.-General MacGuire commanded at Dresden, &c., and "that it is to him and his near kinsman and countryman, the brave Major-General Baron MacElligott, who is indefatigably climbing to military glory, that their Imperial Majesties are indebted for forming the Croats, Pandours, and other irregular freebooters into as regular and well-disciplined troops as any others of their subjects."

The above is culled from 'King James's Irish Army List,' second edition, by John D'Alton (J. R. Smith, 1861), and 'History of

the Irish Brigades in the Service of France,' by J. C. O'Callaghan (Glasgow, Cameron & Ferguson, 1870). HENRY GERALD HOPE.
119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

In the 'Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters' it is related that in the year 1247

"a great war was kindled by Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donough, the son of Annchadh O'Gillpatrick of Ossory, against the English of Connaught..... Many persons were destroyed by them, with MacElget (Mageoghegan calls him Mac-Eligott), Seneschal of Connaught, who was killed by the aforesaid Donough, the son of Annchadh."

It is also recorded

"that a family named Eligott, and probably the descendants of this seneschal, settled at Bally-Mac-Eligott, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, where they were highly respectable till the close of the seventeenth century."

Some particulars of the family bearing this name during the eighteenth century will be found in 3rd S. xi. 196; 5th S. viii. 168.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

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In the London Library copy of Wolsley's 'Life of Marlborough,' on pp. 175, 199, 205 of vol. ii. there are some rather interesting MS. notes in pencil concerning this officer. Among other things it is mentioned that he was sent to the Tower with Lord Clancarty, and afterwards allowed to go to France. A manuscript in the Record Office is quoted, but no detailed description given of it.

G. GILBERT.

PERIODICALS FOR WOMEN (10th S. i. 228).— Besides the *Ladies' Magazine*, dating from 1710, there was another *Ladies' Magazine*, by Jasper Goodwill, of Oxford, which first appeared in 1749 and ceased in 1753. Then there were the *Ladies' Mercury* (London, 1693); the *Female Tatler* (Lond., 1709); the *Female Spectator* (Lond., 1745); the *Court Magazine and Monthly Critic and Ladies' Magazine and Museum of the Belles Lettres*, first published in 1756; the *Ladies' New and Elegant Pocket Magazine* (Lond., 1795); and the *Ladies' Monthly Museum; or, Polite Repository of Amusement and Instruction* (Lond., 1798). For all of these see under 'Periodical Publications' in the Reading-room Catalogue of the British Museum Library, where there are probably others.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"PRIOR TO" (9th S. xii. 66, 154, 312; 10th S. i. 114, 175).—The grammar seems to be quite right in the sentence quoted by J. T. F. from Paley. "A propensity prior to experience" may be compared in construction with Ad-

dison's "A great man superior to his sufferings." In one or two sentences quoted by Mr. CURRY "prior to" was used elliptically for "at a time prior to." And, whether the ellipsis is allowable or not, *prior* in such cases may certainly be supposed to be an adjective. I could not, however, see any defence for some of the expressions; and I agree with him that they were used wrongly.

E. YARDLEY.

BAGSHAW (10th S. i. 9, 152).—In my library there is a 'Gazetteer of Cheshire' by Samuel Bagshaw: "Sheffield, printed for the Author by George Ridge, 5, King Street, and sold by Samuel Bagshaw, Wentworth Terrace, Sheffield. Price to Subscribers, 14s. 6d. 1850." The preface is dated "Sheffield, January 21st, 1850." T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT LONDON (9th S. xii. 429; 10th S. i. 70).—The "jelusie" or "gelosye" circa 1277 was, no doubt, the "jalousie," a sort of Venetian blind, a variation of the simple window-shutter of the Middle Ages, which, from being an unusual feature in domestic architecture, served well to distinguish the house which it adorned from the neighbouring house signs. The balcony at its first adoption in London served as a sign in a similar way, as did an "iron gate" or a "green hatch," &c. "Jealous" is spelt "gelous" by Lydgate, the fifteenth-century poet (Halliwell). "Gelus" was the Middle-English form (Old French *gelos*), as "gelusie" (O. French *gelosie*) was of "jealousy" (Stratmann's 'Midd. Eng. Dict.').

It is difficult to say where "Doggestrete" was. Possibly it was a street which led to the Dog House on the north side of Moorfields, in which were kept the hounds for the amusement of the Lord Mayor (see Pennant's 'London,' 1793, p. 264). Or, as streets often derived their names from house signs, it may have been named after a tavern with the sign of the "Dog," of which there were at least three instances in London—one in Holywell Street, another on Ludgate Hill, and a third, of uncertain locality, but near the Houses of Parliament, which is mentioned by Pepys in his 'Diary.'

"The cemetery in London" could, one would have thought, be identified by the context, for the consecrated enclosure round any church was often called a cemetery: 1485, Caxton, 'Chas. Gt.,' 243, "Two cymytories or chircheyrdes." 1530-1, Act 22 Hen. VIII., c. 14, "Any parishe church, Cimitorie, or other lyke halowed place" ('H.E.D.').

The date might also help to identify the

lazar-house, of which there were several in the suburbs of London: one without Southwark, in Kent Street; another between Mile End and Stratford, near Bow; another at Kingsland, between Shoreditch and Stoke Newington; and a fourth at Knightsbridge. See Stow's 'Survey,' 1720, Appendix, ch. iv. p. 21. Others were at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. James's-in-the-Fields, at Hammersmith, Finchley, and Ilford (*ibid.*). "Mr. Moser, in his vestiges published in the *Europ. Mag.*, vol. li. p. 331, says that a lazaretto existed in Lambeth Marsh" (Thos. Allen's 'Hist. of Lambeth,' 1837, p. 304). There was a lazaretto at the bottom of Highgate Hill (see John Nelson's 'St. Mary, Islington,' 1811, p. 75; and S. Lewis's 'Hist. and Topog. of St. Mary's, Islington,' 1842, p. 288); and another at Norbiton at the beginning of the fifteenth century (W. D. Biden's 'Hist. and Antiq. of Kingston,' 1852, p. 126). In Pest-house Fields the Lord Craven built a lazaretto, which during the plague of 1665 was used as a pest-house, whence the name (Allen's 'Hist. of Lond.,' 1829, vol. iv. p. 298). Pest-House Row, Old Street, St. Luke's, afterwards Bath Street, obtained its name from a building that stood here called the City Pest-house. It consisted of several tenements, and was erected for the reception of distressful persons infected by the plague, as a lazaretto (W. Harrison's 'New Hist. of London,' book v. ch. ii. p. 541; and Maitland's 'London,' 1739, p. 776). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.
161, Hammersmith Road.

As the four names mentioned in the query appear to be all Jewish, the allusion to "the Cemetery" seems to point to that mentioned by Stow as situated on the west side of Red Cross Street. This, till the year 1177, was the only one allowed to the Jews in England.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

EGERTON-WARBURTON (10th S. i. 169).—I possess a complete set of the *Palatine Note-Book*, also a letter from the late Mr. J. E. Bailey, dated 8 April, 1885, explaining that the last issue was dated 1 January, and the next would be No. 49, for May, 1885. I never received another, which I think I should have done, as I had paid the subscription for the year. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road.

HORN DANCING (10th S. i. 5).—A full account of this old-time occurrence is given in 'The Natural History of Staffordshire,' by Robert Plot, LL.D. (Oxford, 1686). The paragraph quoted by W. B. H. shows that the custom is now celebrated four months earlier than

formerly (*vide* Gough's 'Camden,' vol. ii. p. 514). In 'The Beauties of England and Wales,' edited by the Rev. J. Nightingale, 1813, vol. xiii. part ii. pp. 876-7, under 'Abbot's Bromley,' will be found a full description.

This practice seems to have existed at other places besides Abbot's Bromley, for we find hobbyhorse money frequently mentioned in the old parish books both of Stafford and Seighford. It continued in force till the Civil War, when Sir Simon Degge states that he saw it often practised. The same author adds, in another part of his work, "that they had something of the same kind, to get money for the repair of the church of Stafford, every common council [man?] then collecting money from his friends, and whosoever brought in the greatest sum to the hobbyhorse was considered as the man of best credit, so that they strove who should most improve his interest: and as he remembered it was accounted for at Christmas."

As a Staffordshire man I take an interest in everything pertaining to the county, more especially from an antiquary's point of view; I should therefore be obliged if any reader could tell me when the name of this festival was changed from Hobbyhorse Dancing to Horn Dancing.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.
Baltimore House, Bradford.

LEPER HYMN-WRITER (10th S. i. 227).—I remember that Heine, either in poetry or prose, mentions this singer; but I cannot give a particular reference. E. YARDLEY.

"FULTURE" (10th S. i. 225).—In 1692 a jury for the manor of Holmesfield, near Dronfield, in Derbyshire, gave permission to a widow "to lay her manure in the fold, or any other fulter what so ever." I gave the whole verdict at 9th S. x. 501, and said that "fulter" here represented M.E. *fulthe*, filth, with the final *e* sounded. However, the two extracts from leases given by W. C. B. appear to show that my guess about the final *e* was wrong. It is interesting to note that Holmesfield, Hansworth Woodhouse, and Eckington are in the same neighbourhood. S. O. ADDY.

Would not this word refer to the fixtures added to the property during the last year of the tenant's lease, from the Latin *fulturnus*, a support or prop; but no doubt, if such be the case, comprising the repairs which the tenant had made of dwelling-house, barns, stables, outhouses, beams, doors, floors, walls, gates, bars, posts, stiles, hedges, ditches, and fences? J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"AS THE CROW FLIES" (10th S. i. 204).—The late Dr. Brewer, in his 'Dictionary of Phrase

and Fable,' says that the crow flies straight to its point of destination, and the route is therefore the shortest between two places.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

LATIN QUOTATIONS (10th S. i. 188).—

6. "Oves et boves et cetera pecora campi" seems a free quotation of Psalm viii. 8, "oves et boves universas, insuper et pecora campi."

36. "Litera scripta manet." The question has already been fruitlessly raised; see 5th S. vii. 19, 39.

45. "Nil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu." John of Salisbury, 'Metalogicus,' lib. iv. cap. 9, "ait omnino non est aut vix est cognitio, deficiente sensu." The unknown author of 'De Intellectibus' (printed in 'Abelardi Opera,' ed. Cousins, 1859, ii. p. 747), "tota humana notitia a sensibus surgit." This last passage gives the sense, though not the words, of the quotation, which when quoted is never attributed, so far as I can find, to any author. Gassendi, writing to Descartes, gives the maxim in this form: "Quicquid est in intellectu præsedebere in sensu" (Blakey's 'Hist. Philosophy of Mind,' ii. 482 n.). Aristotle, 'An. Post.,' i. 18, says: ἐπαχθῆναι δὲ μὴ ἔχοντας αἰσθησιμὰ ἀδύνατον. Cf. Plato's 'Philebus,' § 82, translated by Jowett, iii. 187-8.

46. "Vivit post funera virtus" has been discussed without result, 8th S. v. 129; vi. 79; x. 362; xi. 152. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"THE CROWN AND THREE SUGAR LOAVES" (10th S. i. 167, 214).—May I ask what authority MR. MACMICHAEL has for stating that the name of the "Mitre Tavern" was changed by Daniel Rawlinson, senior, into the "Mourning Mitre"? His son Sir Thomas Rawlinson, in January, 1700, refers to the "Mitre Tavern," in occupation of Daniel Rawlinson (his son), which he held under lease from the Pewterers' Company. F. M. H. K.

NORTHALL, SHROPSHIRE (10th S. i. 226).—Only one place of this name is mentioned in the 'Imperial Gazetteer,' and this is a hamlet in the parish of Eddlesborough, near Ivinghoe, in Bucks.

Northall as a surname is frequently met with in the Midlands. A Mr. F. A. Northall resides at Dudley.

CHARLES F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

AINOO AND BASKISH (10th S. i. 264).—In 1888 Mr. W. Webster, of Sara near St. Jean de Luz, lent me a copy of Mr. Chamberlain's English translation of an Ainoo folk-tale on 'The Birds' Tea-party.' I put it into French

prose, and asked the local poet, Augustin Etcheberri, innkeeper and ex-shoemaker, to translate it into Baskish rimes. He did so, allowing me to suggest a word here and there. His poem, under the title 'Chorién Bestá,' i.e., 'The Birds' Feast,' obtained an "honourable mention" at the Bask literary festival, at Christmas, 1888, at San Sebastián, and was published, with some regrettable deformation of the orthography, in the *Revista Euskal-erria*, printed in that capital. So Baskish literature has been enriched by means of Ainoo, through the intervention of an Englishman and the Bask bard from whom Dr. H. Schuchardt learnt the Labourdin dialect. E. S. DODGSON.

RODNEY'S SECOND WIFE (10th S. i. 226).—Some information respecting the descendants of Henrietta, second daughter of John Clies, of Lisbon, by Admiral Lord Rodney (1718-1798), will be found in 'N. & Q.,' 6th S. vii. 449; viii. 415. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road.

"BRIDGE": ITS DERIVATION (10th S. i. 189, 250).—I think M. Jean Boussac must be in error when he affirms that bridge was introduced into Paris from London in 1893. I was in 1886, and for many years after, a member of the Khedivial Club in Cairo, and bridge was the principal card game played there at my entry, and, as members told me, had long so been. Among the players were many Frenchmen, though, so far as I now recall, no Englishman. I infer it must have been known in France years before 1893.

A. M. KEILEY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (9th S. xii. 188, 271).—At the latter reference MR. E. H. COLEMAN stated that the lines commencing

I asked of Time for whom those temples rose
are a translation by the Rev. Charles Strong of a sonnet by the Italian poet Petrocchi, published in 1862. I have looked up Mr. Strong's book, and find the wording of this sonnet varies very considerably from the version I refer to. Has any other translation been made beginning with the words I have quoted? INDIANA.

TEMPLE COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA (10th S. i. 207).—I know nothing about the degree-conferring powers of this college, but vol. ii. of the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1902 (which has just reached this country) includes it in a table of 'Statistics of Schools of Theology for the Year 1902.' From this table I gather that the full title of the institution is "Philadelphia

Theological School of Temple College"; that it is unsectarian, was opened in 1894, and has Russell H. Conwell as Dean or President. The number of professors is set down as 5, special or assistant instructors 0, whole number of students 42 (including 2 women), years in the course, 5 (a foot-note to this states that it is an evening school). There are no entries in the columns headed "Graduated in 1902," "Students having A.B. or B.S.," "Value of Grounds and Buildings," "Endowment Funds," "Total Income including Benefactions," "Benefactions received," "Bound Volumes in Library."

DAVID SALMON.

DICKENS QUERIES (10th S. i. 228, 272).—I am now in a position to supply an answer to one of my queries from the *Globe* of 26 March:

"Two correspondents send the same solution of the question we quoted last week from *Notes and Queries* as to what Mr. Jingle meant when he desired the festive bottle to be passed 'through the button-hole.' The button-hole is, of course, always on the left lappel of the coat, and it is explained that Jingle's phrase means 'right to left' (i.e., 'the way of the sun'), just in the way that a posy would be brought to the button-hole from the right hand [rather, I should suppose, the way the button goes through]. One correspondent points out that in women's clothing the arrangement of buttons is reversed, but his inquiries as to the cause of this have been fruitless."

H. K. ST. J. S.

The expression "through the button-hole" appears to mean simply "from right to left," the bottle being naturally on the right, and button-holes from time immemorial on the left of the coat. The phrase is, therefore, an equivalent of the accompanying "way of the sun." I have seen this query asked and answered somewhere before, but it is not, as I thought, in Calverley's famous Examination Paper in 'Pickwick,' though other Jingle-phrases are.

F. SIDGWICK.

[COL. MALET also replies concerning "through the button-hole," and COL. DURAND about "Tamaroo."]

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Cambridge Gild Records. Edited by Mary Bateson. With Preface by William Cunningham, D.D. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

MISS BATESON'S carefully edited work is a very useful addition to the gild literature which is at present accessible in a printed form. No pains have been spared to make it as useful as possible, and we are glad to find it not burdened by useless or irrelevant notes. It is, however, quite evident that a great part of the documents relating to these interesting confraternities have been lost. Till recent days very little was known regarding the

mediaeval gilds, which were for the most part ruthlessly swept away by the storms of the sixteenth century. From what has now come to light it is evident that they differed very much in character and objects among themselves, but nearly all had certain features in common: they relieved the poor members of their own body, and had religious services performed for the living and the dead. The gild life of Cambridge goes back to pre-Norman days; but whether any of those bodies whose records Miss Bateson has edited were descendants of those of an earlier time may well be questioned.

The surviving papers of eleven gilds are here reproduced. They all contain interesting things bearing on the domestic life of our predecessors, which indicate how free our ancestors of five hundred years ago were to combine for social benefits, and suggest, but do not prove, that such was the case in more remote days, concerning which direct evidence is wanting. Though not trade gilds in the strict sense, the Cambridge gilds sometimes transacted business from which they drew profit. They dealt in barley and malt, from which they made a small gain, and the gild of St. Mary traded in millstones. In the year 1319 it gained upwards of eight pounds by this means. Were these stones of the small sort commonly turned by hand, or were they the large stones used in wind or water mills? Some of them must have been of the latter kind, for we find that a pair were sold for the large sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* No indication is given as to the place where these stones were quarried. They may have come from Derbyshire or further north, but it is equally probable that they were imported through the Netherlands from some place on the Continent. Turf-diggers found some years ago near Nieuport a vessel laden with the stones of hand-mills buried about five feet deep in the peat. It is not impossible that this barge, when it sank, was making its way down a canal for the transshipment of its cargo. Quern-stones, we find from an Irish statute of 1662, were at that time imported into the sister island. In 1353 William de Lenne and his wife Isabella, on their becoming members of the gild of Corpus Christi, contributed to the expense of a play called 'The Children of Israel.' This probably was a representation of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents by order of Herod, as a copy of a drama on this subject, as Miss Bateson points out, has come down to us; but it may quite possibly have been a dramatic rendering of Moses leading his people out of Egypt. St. Mary's Gild had, we think, a special service for those who died of the Black Death. This was probably because many of them must have passed away without its being possible for the services of a priest to be procured. The bede rolls of St. Mary's Gild are given in full, and the names, as well as all others in the book, have been carefully indexed.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

THE spring and Easter bookselling trade is evidently in full vigour, if we are to judge from the interesting catalogues we have received.

Mr. James Clegg, of Rochdale, sends List No. 46, Spring, 1904, containing theological works from the library of the Rev. R. S. Rowan and others. Among general literature we find the first edition of Addison's 'Remarks on Several Parts of Italy,'

ll. 12s. 6d.; Burton's 'London and Westminster,' 1730; Comines's 'Memoirs,' 1712; Phillips's 'Views of the Old Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire,' 1893; *Review of Reviews*, vols. 1. to xxii., 3l. 15s.; and Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words.'

Mr. Bertram Dobell has in his April catalogue a choice selection from the library of the late Sir Thos. Dawson Brodie. This includes many rare works of Scottish interest. In the general list are Shelley's 'Queen Mab,' the extremely rare original edition, a rather short copy, but in sound condition and complete, 3ll.; the first edition of 'Festus,' with autograph letter, 2l. 10s.; Goldsmith's 'Citizen of the World,' first edition, 4l. 10s.; 'Cromwelliana,' 1810; Donne's 'Poems,' 1649; a 'Collection of Curious Tracts relating to America,' 1665; and some manuscript Psalters on vellum. Under FitzGerald is a copy of Major Moor's 'Mysterious Ringing of Bells at Great Bealings.' The author was a firm friend of Edward FitzGerald, whose autograph is on the title. There are also Halliwell's 'Contributions to Early English Literature,' Brixton Hill, 1848 (there were only 75 copies of this printed), and a first edition of Home's 'Douglas,' the volume containing a collection of cuttings from contemporary papers and three portraits of the author, with his autograph. The collection is from the library of James Maidment, with his book-plate. Under Coloured Plates are 'The Spirit of Cervantes' and 'Doctor Syntax.'

Mr. Downing, of Birmingham, "Chaucer's Head Library," has a new list, full of variety. It includes *Baily's Magazine*, 54 vols., 13l. 13s.; *Blades's Enemies of Books*, 7l. 7s.; *Boccaccio*, 1573, 2l. 10s.; *Cruikshank's 'Table Book'*, Punch Office, 1845, 4l. 4s.; *Fielding's 'Works'*, with introduction by Edmund Gosse; *Leech's 'Little Tour in Ireland'*, 1859; *Leigh's 'Carols of Cockayne'*, first edition, 1869; a set of the *Magazine of Art*; *Musée Français*, 4 vols., atlas folio, Galignani, 1829-30, 9l. 9s.; *Fitchett's 'Naval and Military Works'*, 9 vols.; *Pope's 'Works'*, 20 vols., 1725-42; *Payne Collier's 'Shakespeare'*, 8 vols., 20l. (this edition was limited to 58 copies); first edition of Rowlandson's *Journal of Sentimental Travels*, 1821; *Pinkerton's 'Select Scottish Ballads'*, 1783; 'Syntax in London,' 1820; and *Binns's 'Century of Pottery in the City of Worcester'*, 1877. There are also interesting items under Birds, Crustacea, Zoophytes, Fishes, &c.

Mr. Francis Edwards's Easter catalogue contains Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters,' 42l.; *Alpine Journal*, complete set, 1869-1900, 26l.; 'English Dialect Dictionary,' 18l.; *Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues'*, complete set; and 'Hansard,' vol. ii., 1803 to 1903, 580 vols., half-calf, 250l. This set includes the 36 vols. of Cobbett's 'Parliamentary History, 1066-1803.' Mr. Edwards has also a copy of the first edition of 'Queen Mab,' an exceptionally tall copy, bound in full russia, extra gilt, 45l.; *Sowerby's 'English Botany'*, 15l.; *Thomas à Kempis*, Paris, 1856 (the supplementary volume contains a bibliography and index of MSS.); *Knight's 'Gallery of Portraits'*, 1834-7, 14l.; 'Portraits of the British Poets,' 1824; *Reclus's 'Universal Geography'*, edited by Ravenstein, complete, 19 vols.; *Perrot and Chipiez's 'History of Ancient Art and Archaeology'*, 12 vols., 1883-94; 'Holbein and Vandyck Pictures at Windsor'; *Nisbet's 'System of Heraldry'*, 2 vols. folio, Edinburgh, 1816; *Rossetti's 'Ballads'*, small

4to, vellum, 1893, 5l. 5s.; *Keats's 'Lamia'*, the rare first edition, 12mo, 20 guineas; the *Germ*, January to April, 1850, 42l.; *Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare'*, first edition, 2 vols. 12mo, in bright, fresh condition, 40l.; 'John Woodvil,' first edition; and 'Original Letters of Sir John Falstaff.' There is a considerable collection of folk-lore, and works on art and costume; also many items of interest under London, Kent, India, and Africa.

Messrs. William George's Sons' (Bristol) new list consists of old and recent books. Under Edward Bradley ("Cuthbert Bede") is 'College Life,' a series of 24 etchings, Oxford, 1849-50. The catalogue states "unknown even to the writer of the article on Bradley in 'D.N.B.'" There is a set of the British Association, 1831-81. Various other items are the 'Calves-Head Club,' 1706; Chaucer, black-letter, 4l. 4s., Adam Islip, 1602; 'Figaro in London,' 1832-6; works on Folk-lore: 'Biographie Universelle,' 52 vols., Paris, 1811-28, 5l. 5s.; 'The Historical Register,' 1716-38, with book-plates of Lord Camden; the Book of Common Prayer, "the Sealed Book," the famous standard of 1662; the *London Magazine*, from its first issue, 1732, to 1773; William Morris's works in the Golden Type, 8 vols.; first editions of Ruskin, including 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture,' 4l. 4s.; Lettson's 'Tea Trade,' 1774, with Ellis's 'Historical Account of Coffee'; and Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting,' 1828.

Mr. Charles Higham, of Farringdon Street, has, as usual, a large number of theological books, also new books at reduced prices. There is a curious work, 'A New and more Exact Mappe or Description of New Jerusalem's Glory when Jesus Christ and His Saints with Him shall Reign on Earth a Thousand Years,' by Mary Cary, 1651. 'Critici Sacri,' 13 vols. folio, 1698-1732; 'A Directory for the Publique Worship of God,' 1645; and 'Records of the Reformation,' arranged by Nicholas Pocock, Oxford, 1870, are other items.

Messrs. J. & J. Leighton's catalogue, Part VI. N-Q, is full of valuable books and illuminated MSS. The illustrations add much to its interest, and it contains a note of the sales of the following libraries, with estimates as to probable cost, as indicating bookbuying as an investment: Roxburghe, cost 4,000l., realized 23,397l.; Beckford, 30,000l., 73,551l.; Spencer, 100,000l., 250,000l.; Ashburnham, 60,000l., 175,000l.; Ashburnham (Barrois MSS.), 8,000l., 33,217l. Under Psalms and Prayers are many very choice items. A finely written manuscript, 'Psalterium Græcum Davidicum,' is priced at 90l.; another, in Latin, 65l. (this came from Carisbrooke Castle, and is supposed to have belonged to Charles I.); 'Heures de Rome,' illuminated in gold and colours, Paris, 1518, 60l.; 'Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis,' MS. of the fifteenth century, illustrated with many miniatures, 120l. There are also choice editions of Ovid, Plato, Plautus, Plutarch, Phalaris; a set of the works of the Philobiblon Society, 1854-88, 40l.; 'Ptolemæus, Geographia,' fine clean copy, 36l., Rome, P. de Turre, 1490; another copy, 1520, 35 guineas; Prynne's 'Collection of Records,' 1665-70, large-paper copy, morocco extra, 37l. (the Duke of Sussex's copy of this work sold for 155l.); and under Portraits we find Caulfield, 1819-20; Meysens's 'Painters,' 1694; Vandyck, including twelve etchings by his own hand, Antwerp, n.d., 12l. 12s.

Messrs. Macmillan & Bowes, of Cambridge, have a selection from the library of the late Rev. Henry Russell, rector of Layham. These include Ackermann's 'University of Cambridge' and 'University of Oxford,' 21l. each; 'Oxonia Illustrata,' 1675, 21l.; Chalmers's 'British Essayists,' 48 vols., green morocco, 6l. 6s.; Chalmers's 'Poets,' 21 vols.; Scott's novels, the 48-vol. edition, 1830-3; Strype's 'Works'; a fine copy of 'Tracts for the Times,' Archbishop Longley's copy with his book-plate; Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge'; 'Cambridge Calendar,' 1796 to 1903, and many other works relating to Cambridge; 'Sir Joshua Reynolds,' by Leslie and Tom Taylor; Liddon's 'Life of Pusey'; and the rare first edition of Beckford's 'Vathek.' There are also many scarce books from the Kelm-scott and other presses.

Messrs. Maggs's Catalogue of Old-Time Literature, No. 201, Part I., A—M, gives us the first edition of 'Paradise Lost,' "Printed by S. Simmons, and are to be sold by T. Helder at the Angel in Little Britain," 1669, 25l.; also another copy, 21l.; L. Maiolus, 'Epiphylides in Dialecticis,' Venet., Aldus, 1487, the Syston Park copy, with ex-libris, 8l. 18s., very rare; Augustine, 'Select Prayers,' black-letter, 1586, 6l. 6s.; Bacon's 'Essays,' the extremely rare fifth edition, 16mo, bound by Riviere, 1612, 26l. (this is complete, with the rare blank leaf before title); another copy, the sixth edition, 1613, 26l.; a Collection of Ballads, published by J. Pitts, Seven Dials, 1790-1840; also Payne Collier's 'Book of Roxburge Ballads.' There are a number of rare Bibles; Bieston's 'The Bayte and Snare of Fortune,' 1550, 30l.; a large Collection of Broad-sides, some in black-letter, 3 vols. folio, 25l.; 'The Report of John Stockdale's Trial,' Edmund Burke's copy, with a large number of his MS. notes; the first Edinburgh edition and first issue of Burns's 'Poems,' 1787, 35l.; an early specimen of Cambridge printing, 'Ecclesiastes,' 1580; first edition of Camoens's poems, 1595; a number of pamphlets relating to Charles I.; the Kelm-scott Chaucer, 75l.; first edition of William Collins's 'Odes,' 1747, 10l. 10s. (this is extremely rare, as the greater part was destroyed by the author); Crabbe, 'The Newspaper,' 1785, and 'The Village,' 1783; first edition of 'Robinson Crusoe,' 1719, 14l. 14s.; a number of valuable items under Early Printing, including a specimen of Notary's press, 1506; the English Historical Society's Publications, 1838-56; Fabyan's 'Chronicle,' 1533; Evelyn's 'Acetaria,' 1699, a presentation copy; Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,' 1570, 25l.; and 'Fugitive Tracts,' with notices by Hazlitt and Huth, printed at the Chiswick Press for private circulation.

Messrs. A. Maurice & Co.'s list contains some fine illustrated books in handsome bindings. These include Count Grammont's 'Memoirs,' 1889, 22l. 10s.; Gronow's 'Reminiscences,' 1900, 7l. 7s.; Foote's 'Table Talk,' 1882, 9l. 9s.; an extra-illustrated copy of Barras, 1895-6, 25l.; Forster's 'Dickens'; Blanchard Jerrold's 'Life of Cruikshank'; Talfourd's 'Memoirs of Lanib'; Fraser's 'Words on Wellington'; Rogers's 'Table Talk'; 'Memoir of Walpole'; and many others, all with extra illustrations; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' illustrated edition; Blake's 'Book of Job'; Balzac's 'Œuvres Complètes,' plates by Johannot; and a number of modern books in general literature.

Mr. Thomas Thorp, of St. Martin's Lane, has a copy of Piranesi, 'Vedute di Roma,' with brilliant

early impressions, price 34l. 10s.; 'An Exact Collection of the Choicest Poems of the Rump,' 1681; 'Marguerite de Valois,' Berne, 1780-1, 14l. 10s. (the Hamilton copy sold for 46l.); Scott's novels, 25 vols., 1852-7; Bewick, a large collection of chap-books, 73 vols., 10l. 10s.; 'British Gallery of Portraits,' Cadell, 1822; a number of first editions of R. L. Stevenson; Paynell's 'Regimen Sanitatis Salerin,' 1597 ("after we have dyned or taken our repast we must for awhile stand upright, that so the meale may descend downe to the bottome of the stomacke"); Mason's 'Christian Humiliation,' a treatise on fasting, 1624, bound in vellum with arms of James I.; and Lysons's 'London and Middlesex,' 1792. There are a number of engravings and book-plates, caricatures, &c.

Mr. James Wilson, of Birmingham, sends us two catalogues for March—the first one theological, three pages being Roman Catholic. There is a copy of Julia Cartwright's (Mrs. Ady) 'Christ and His Mother in Italian Art,' price 2l. 7s. 6d. Of this only 256 copies were printed at 8l. 8s. net. The general list includes Dugdale's 'Monasticum Anglicanum,' 14l. 14s., cost 100l. Dibdin describes it as "a magnificent national work." Viollet-le-Duc's 'Dictionnaire Raisonné,' 10 vols., is priced at 11l. 15s., and Gotch's 'Architecture of the Renaissance' at 7l. 18s. A set of the 'National Encyclopedia' is to be had for 2l. 2s., a set of *Punch* to the end of June, 1891, half-bound in red morocco, for 12l. 18s. (a note is made, '*Times* price 25l. 7s. 6d.'). Marilier's 'Rossetti,' best edition, 2l. 10s.; 'Celebrated Crimes,' by Dumas, 8 vols.; Lardner's 'Cyclo-pædia'; Greeny's 'Incised Slabs'; 'Desiderata Curiosa,' by Francis Peck, 1732-5; a scarce lot of portraits illustrating Alison's 'Europe'; first editions of Rogers's 'Italy' and 'Poems,' 1830-4 (Ruskin said "this beautiful edition of Samuel Rogers's 'Poetical Works' was the book which first determined his devotion to the study of art"); Walker's 'Costume of Yorkshire in 1814'; and Todd's 'History of the College of Bonhommes at Ashridge, Buckingham.' Under Natural History we find Yarrell's 'Birds and Fishes.'

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

H. J. F. A.—John Christopher Smith was a friend of Garrick and a pupil of Handel. He is included in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'

LUCIS ("Sow an act, and you reap a habit").—Charles Reade. See 9th S. xii. 377.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

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JOANNA SOUTHCOTT.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTT's seals are referred to, *ante*, p. 280, as being great rarities. That is perfectly true; but to add that most of the thousands distributed were sold at a guinea each is absolutely incorrect and misleading. Joanna gave strict injunctions that they should not be sold, she having heard that in a few instances small sums of money had been received for them on wrong pretences. I am the fortunate possessor of two of these certificates of future millennial joys, and of one of these the seal is still unbroken, and therefore possibly unique. Another misleading statement is that Joanna "was undoubtedly mad." She was perfectly sane, and above the average for shrewdness. She had a genuine religious mind, and considerable textual knowledge of the Bible; but she belonged to that comparatively small section of humanity in which the subliminal consciousness is in the habit of rising up over the threshold and quite flooding the house of reasoned judgment and every-day experience. One of the effects is automatic writing, and Joanna began somewhat in this way, and would have so continued, but no one could read the doggerel writings that issued from her unpractised pen; consequently an

amanuensis was required, and then the subliminal consciousness had to speak and no longer write.

The history of her blameless life, her enthusiastic followers, of the various curious schisms which came into existence at Ashton and elsewhere later on, and of the faithful few who even now in England and America look up to her as their spiritual mother—all this history is far more interesting than votaries of Marie Corelli and Rudyard Kipling conceive, and is adequately known to very few indeed.

NE QUID NIMIS.

The interesting note on Mr. F. B. Dickinson's article in *Devon Notes and Queries* induced me to renew my acquaintance with the grave of Joanna Southcott in the burial-ground attached to St. John's Chapel, St. John's Wood. There are two stones. The actual tombstone lies flat on the ground, and is surrounded by a low iron railing. Near the wall of the burial-ground is another stone, standing erect, and bearing an inscription directing the visitor to the grave; this stone, the inscription declares, was erected in 1828. Both stones are in an excellent state of preservation, the inscriptions being perfectly legible, while stones lying close at hand belonging to graves of about the same date can only be read with great difficulty. It is, therefore, certain that the stones have been cleaned from time to time, if not recut; and their smooth surface suggests that they have been actually renewed; in the latter case, however, the restorer failed to record the fact. It may also be mentioned that the attention of a loving hand is further indicated by a wreath with card attached, bearing the words "In Memory," which, enclosed in a glass case, reposes on the tomb.

It is clear, therefore, that, if the tombstone was shattered by the explosion in 1874, a new one was provided and has been well looked after since. All the same, one would like to know the original authority for a statement which, to me at least, appears improbable. After examining the grave I spoke to an attendant, who told me that he well remembered seeing the broken windows in the houses in the High Street overlooking the burial-ground; but he had never heard of any gravestones being injured by the explosion, nor could he remember that the stone over Joanna Southcott's grave had at any time been renewed. It ought, however, to be stated that, though resident in the neighbourhood in 1874, it was not till many years afterwards that he was employed in the burial-ground.

I also learnt from the same attendant that

the periodical cleaning of the two stones is paid for by a gentleman who visits the grave two or three times a year, and who placed on it the wreath above referred to. So that in 1904, no less than in 1874, Joanna Southcott has a follower who, if he does not "look forward to her return to life," at least wishes to do something towards keeping her memory green.

F. W. READ.

On 27 August, 1887, I visited the burial-ground attached to St. John's Wood Chapel for the purpose of trying to find the grave of Joanna Southcott. I searched the place pretty thoroughly several times, but could find no memorial of any kind relating to Joanna. I think, therefore, the tombstone which marked her grave cannot have been replaced after being shattered by the explosion in 1874.

In 'Old and New London,' v. 253, Mr. Walford says:—

"Her remains were first moved to an undertaker's in Oxford Street, whence they were taken secretly for interment in this cemetery. A tablet to her memory contains these lines:—

While through all thy wondrous days,
Heaven and earth enraptured gaze;
While vain sages think they know
Secrets thou alone canst show;
Time alone will tell what hour
Thou'lt appear to greater power.

Sabineus."

I have seen it stated that Joanna Southcott was buried under a fictitious name. Is this true?

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

WESTMINSTER CHANGES IN 1903.

(See *ante*, p. 263.)

I STATED at 9th S. x. 263 that the ground bounded by "Millbank Street, Great College Street, Little College Street, and Wood Street is already scheduled," and at the reference previously given in this note that the "houses are all down and the ground nearly cleared," with the exception of the houses Nos. 2 and 4, Millbank Street. I can now add that that stage has been passed, for those two houses were pulled down some months ago, and the foundations are now being got in for a building destined to be the palatial home of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and most probably of other societies as well. It is designed by, I believe, Mr. W. D. Caroe, the contractors being Messrs. J. E. Johnson & Son, of Leicester, and 11, Little College Street. This building will be a great ornament to the neighbourhood, and will be well seen from the new

ornamental gardens opposite, and from the river, which it will front.

At the corner of Little College Street, and standing upon the site of Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Great College Street, lately removed, has been erected a somewhat peculiar building for the offices of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, which had been previously housed at No. 1, Great College Street. At the other end of the latter street a notable clearance has been made for the purpose of erecting buildings to afford extra accommodation for Westminster School, the ground being cleared from No. 15, Barton Street round to the Drill Hall of the Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers in Tufton Street, a building itself only a few years old.

At the corner of Great College Street, opposite the entrance to Dean's Yard, was "Sutcliffe's, the immortal "tuck shop" of many generations of Westminster scholars, concerning which there are many good and quaint stories on record, as the old scholars delight to tell them at every opportunity. There were also two other notable shops in this street, at either corner of Black Dog Alley, now done away with, one being Martin's, from which boots and shoes, rackets, balls, and such-like goods were supplied to the scholars for many years, and the other Ginger's, which supplied school-books and stationery for a long series of years. The proprietor was somewhat of a droll, and full of eccentricities, and was well known to my own family a couple of generations back. This house was burnt down some years ago, and rebuilt, but has now gone for good.

The house built at No. 11, Tufton Street, for the Westminster Female Refuge, has been opened, but the other land cleared at this spot is still unutilized.

In Great Smith Street Nos. 22 to 14 are empty, and likely to be cleared away at an early date. No. 12 has been used as the entrance to the stables of the Duke of Buccleuch, who has had to make several moves on account of the various changes in the neighbourhood; and Nos. 10 and 8, lately rebuilt, are now a meter-testing depôt of the L.C.C., and extend back to St. Anne's Street (formerly Lane), where there is an outlet. In the latter-named thoroughfare a building numbered 15, 16, and 17 has been erected by Messrs. Harborow, the shirt-makers of New Bond Street, and is devoted to workshops, which were occupied early last year.

In Rochester Row Nos. 11, 13, and 15, occupied by Mr. A. Smellie, wholesale and

retail ironmonger, are being rebuilt, and not a day too soon, for it has been a wonder that they stood so long. I cannot find out the age of these shops; but every one agrees that they were very old, and it is certain that the work of pulling down was not a work of much labour. The new Police Court has been completed, and is now in use. It is a substantial building; the approaches and waiting-rooms are spacious and handsome, all the former objectionable surroundings having been done away with, but the court itself is the same building which has been in use for many years. It has, however, been redecorated and refitted, and the oak benches and desks for the solicitors and the various officials give the place a decidedly neat and businesslike appearance. I am pleased to be able to state that the old-fashioned dock with its heavy lead flooring has been removed, and in its place there is a more modern-looking structure, answering to the true court of justice type. It is upon record that the old one was so strong that once, some years ago, it resisted "the outward pressure of the muscular arms of Samson, of Royal Aquarium fame." The old coat of arms, which adorned the bookcase standing behind the magistrate's chair, is still there, and, having been beautified, carries its age—over a hundred years—exceedingly well. The change here was thoroughly needed.

In Vauxhall Bridge Road Nos. 82 to 94 (even numbers) are empty, and are about to be rebuilt; while in Edward Street, adjoining, Nos. 2 to 10 (even numbers) are all empty, and seem to be included in the same scheme. No. 10, at the corner of Douglas Street, has a very frail, old-fashioned, semicircular iron balcony to the window in the angle on the first floor. No. 90, Vauxhall Bridge Road is also empty, with a view to rebuilding.

Wheeler Street, a short street in the same road, has been widened and levelled, an improvement of considerable use; and at Strutton Ground, Pear Street has been made into a thoroughfare for carriage traffic, a house having been pulled down and some posts removed to effect this; but the usefulness of the change is not very clear, as the street leads nowhere of any consequence.

In Elverton Street—the origin of the name of which still remains in obscurity—Brin's Oxygen Company have put up a building for offices, &c., which gives an entrance to their works. It is in no way ornamental.

In Rochester Street and Grey Coat Street all the small houses (some of which were of considerable age) have been done away with, and the same thing has happened in Bell

Street. At Millbank (or, as it is now called, Grosvenor Road) the Military Hospital buildings are being rapidly pushed forward, and the public garden at the rear of the Tate Gallery is railed in, and during the coming summer will be found a great boon by the residents at the new Millbank dwellings, owned by the London County Council.

My perambulation of St. John's parish is now at an end. In St. Margaret's the changes during the past year have not been so numerous; still those that have occurred are of some interest, and particulars of them are likely to be inquired for in the future. In the church itself some changes have been made. The electric lighting has been rearranged, not altogether, as I think, to advantage; and the font set up by public subscription in Dr. Farrar's time, at a cost of 150*l.*, has been removed from the west end, dismantled, and stowed away, and a much smaller one, which had not been used for many years, has been placed in the south-west corner of the church in its stead, and this arrangement must be deemed an improvement.

The aspect of Victoria Street has been much altered within the last two years, and changes are still taking place, most of them having been effected during the last twelve months. A great number of the ground-floor flats have been converted into shops; the exclusively residential character of the street having gone, trade has come in the wake of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, which has been established here for something over thirty-two years. This spot has now quite a businesslike appearance, and certainly the most artistic-looking shop-front is that of the premises occupied by Messrs. Berkeley, the outfitters, which has been greatly admired. There is nothing finer anywhere in London trading quarters, even the noted front at Swan & Edgar's no longer retaining its pre-eminence. All the alterations are in good taste, and have done much to remove the dullness of the street, so long complained about, not without cause.

In the Sanctuary, close under the shadow of the Abbey towers, extensive alterations are in progress at Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which are the offices of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, in order to adapt what have always been looked upon as excellent specimens of Gothic dwelling-houses (designed many years ago by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A.) to the increased requirements of their business. A frontage is being added in Dean's Yard, which the Precentor of Westminster Abbey, the Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, says, and

not unjustly, is like nothing so much as a mortuary chapel, but it will not be completed for many months. The Royal Aquarium has entirely disappeared, the last portion having been demolished just before Christmas, and with it have gone several houses in Princes Street, two of which had some interest for me, as they had been the property of my grandfather many years ago.

A portion of the larger pile of buildings having frontages in Tothill Street, New Tothill Street, and Great Chapel Street is nearing completion. The building, which is to be known as Queen Anne's Chambers, does not appear (to the casual observer, at least) to be entirely satisfactory. The stone formerly on No. 4, Tothill Street, between the two centre windows on the second floor, upon which the date 1761 was cut, and which I, at 9th S. x. 223, dared hope would be inserted as near its old position as possible, has not been reinstated, a matter of much regret to Westminster folk. Our landmarks are gradually dwindling, so that efforts ought to be made that they should not be entirely lost in the rebuilding going on around us. The portion of this large building facing Great Chapel Street is not likely to be completed for some time, and it is to be feared that the inner portion will suffer sadly from insufficient daylight. Close at hand is situated Christ Church, the successor of the old "New" Chapel. It was dedicated on 14 December, 1843, the architect being Mr. A. Poynter, of Park Street (now Queen Anne's Gate), the father of the present President of the Royal Academy. It was to have had a spire 200 ft. high, but this part of the design was not carried out. A tower is now in course of erection, but not according to the original drawing. It will, however, be a great gain in dignity to the church as seen from Victoria Street.

At the rear of Victoria Street, surrounding the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, the locality known as Ashley Gardens was completed last year, and the flats, which number 227, are mostly occupied. The Cathedral, too, is open for service, the first function having been the lying in state of Cardinal Vaughan, and lately (although this properly belongs to 1904) another imposing ceremony took place when Archbishop Bourne was enthroned. Of course the Cathedral is a very long way from complete; but, even as it is, it is an exceedingly fine building, of rare artistic excellence and much beauty.

The Government offices at Parliament Street are progressing, it may be supposed, satisfactorily, after some delays, and before

long it seems likely that the whole of Delahay Street and much of Great George Street will be required; but there are at present only rumours of what is intended to be done, and speculations as to when it will be done.

This will, I hope, be found a fair and accurate record of the changes of the locality during the past year. Truly the "old order changeth," and most especially in Westminster. I would that time served for me to go further afield in the old city, for pulling down and rebuilding are going on all around, and we may but hope that the changes will tend to the promotion of health and prosperity within our borders.

W. E. HARLAND-OLXEY.

C2, The Almshouses, Rochester Row, S.W.

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Copies of this circular letter, together with many original replies from authors, among whom were Carlyle, Dickens, Leigh Hunt, J. S. Mill, and Herbert Spencer, are now in the possession of the Publishers' Association.

Carlyle wrote:—"I can see no issue of any permanency to the controversy that has now arisen but absolute 'Free-Trade' in all branches of bookselling and book publishing."

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decided that "on the occasion of this great Exhibition at Paris an attempt should be made to show practically and by that strongest of all appeals, an appeal to the senses, what literature has done, and is doing, towards advancing the civilization of the English people." The collection of books was made by the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, while the collection of periodicals was entrusted to Mr. Charles Alston Collins. In order that it should be made as complete as possible Mr. Collins sought the aid of John Francis, to whom he rendered generous tribute in the Official Report.

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See Borrow's 'Lavengro,' chap. xxxiii. (the vegetarian publisher is probably intended for Phillips); 'The Ethics of Diet,' by Howard Williams, London, 1883, p. 285; second edition, 1896, p. 433; 'Stray Chapters,' by William E. A. Axon, 1888, p. 237; 'N. & Q.,' 9th S. xi. 382. Phillips was the author or compiler of many books which several generations of booksellers have sold as being "the Abbé Bossut," "the Rev. John Goldsmith," "the Rev. David Blair," &c., even as William Godwin published several educational books as by "Edward Baldwin," which had a very fair sale up to a few years ago.

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WM. H. PEET.

(To be concluded.)

'DERBY'S RAM.'—The following song was learnt by a Cape Cod sailor during the war of 1812–15, when it was common, and was taught to his nephew, of whom I have it:—

As I was going to Derby on a pleasant summer day,
'Twas there I spied the biggest ram that ever was
fed on hay.

He had four feet to walk upon and four feet to stand,
And every foot he stood upon covered forty acres of
land.

Chorus: Turna ra zee, sir, and his eyes, sir,
And his head was bigger than his eyes.

The horns upon this ram, sir, they reached up to
the moon;
A man went up them in January and didn't come
down till June.

Chorus: Turna ra zee, sir, &c.

The wool on this ram's back, sir, it reached up to
the sky,
Where the eagles built their nest, for I heard the
young ones cry.

Chorus.

The man that butchered this ram, sir, was drowned
in his blood,
And forty more astanding around was carried away
in the flood.

Chorus.

Now this old ram's pizzle, sir, measured forty yards
and an ell,
That was sent to Ireland to ring St. Patrick's bell.

Chorus.

There was forty gentlemen of honor, sir, come to see
this old ram's bones,
And forty ladies of honor went to see this old ram's
stones.

Chorus.

The man that owned this ram, sir, was counted very
rich,
But the one that made this song was a lying son of
a bitch.

GEORGE DAVIS CHASE.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

[This version of the well-known song differs widely from that generally cited.]

'HERRING SONG.'—The following 'Herring Song' was sometimes used by the men as a cradle song:—

As I was walking down by the seaside,
I saw an old herring floating up with the tide;
He was forty feet long and fifty feet square,
If this ain't a great lie I will sing no more here.

And what do you think I made of his head ?
 'Twas forty fine ovens as ever baked bread,
 Some shovels and pokers and other fine things,—
 Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

And what do you think I made of his eyes ?
 'Twas forty great puddings and fifty great pies,
 Some mustards and custards and other fine things,—
 Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

Now what do you think I made of his fins ?
 It was sixty fine Dutchmen as ever drank gin,
 There was Swedes and Norwegians and other fine
 things,—
 Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

And what do you think I made of his tail ?
 'Twas forty fine shipping as ever sot sail,
 Some long-boats and barges and other fine things,—
 Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

And what do you think I made of his scales ?
 'Twas forty fine blacksmiths as ever made nails,
 Some carpenters and masons and other fine things,—
 Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

And what do you think I made of his guts ?
 Some forty pretty maidens and fifty great sluts,
 Some kitchen maids and chamber maids and other
 fine things,—
 Don't you think I made well of my jovial herring ?

'Tis fizzlecum fizzlecum jig,
 A long-tail sow and a short-tail pig.

GEORGE DAVIS CHASE.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

THE CEDILLA.—This well-known mark (which signifies little zeta and takes the place of *cz*) is used in French words under the letter *c* when followed by one of the vowels *a*, *o*, or *u*, to indicate that it has the soft sound, as before *e*, *i*, or *y*. We do not use it in English, presumably because there is no exception to *c* being hard (formerly its universal force) before *a*, *o*, or *u*. But, oddly enough, the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' inserts it where *c* is followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, in which cases it is not necessary even in French.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

"FOULARD."—In Larousse's dictionary the origin of the word *foulard* ("éttoffe de soie de la famille des taffetas," &c.) is stated to be unknown. I had always supposed it to be derived from *fouler*, to press, to trample on, &c., this make of silk being so soft and uncreasable that it can be rumpled and even squeezed with impunity; but it occurs to me that another signification of *fouler*—i.e., to mill (cloth, &c.), to full—might be more to the point. From Webster's Dictionary and from 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' I gather that the essential of the fulling process is pressure, whether by beating with mallets or, as of later years, by mangling between rollers, the object being to shrink and thicken the cloth. One of the equivalents (?) offered in Webster

for the verb *t. full* is Low Latin *folare*, to smooth, bleach, &c.

I have learnt from the buyers of two large Kensington houses that foulard is not made of silk proper, but of a certain refuse-part of the cocoon known as "shap"; that this undergoes a process of pressure similar to that by which waste wool is converted into "shoddy," and that the material is finally highly calendered. It may be questioned whether these particulars would apply to the old as well as to the variety of modern productions called "foulard."

Since communicating the above I have seen the remark in Littré that, considering the lack of historical evidence, it cannot be determined whether this word comes from some Oriental term or from *fouler*.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

[The 'H.E.D.' merely says adopted from Fr. *foulard*.]

LYNOLD FAMILY.—One of the persons who witnessed the aurora borealis in 1639 was Mr. Edmund Lynold, at Healing (*ante*, p. 242). These notes about him may be useful.

In 1631 John Clarke, of Lincoln, edited the 'Colloquies' of Erasmus, and at the end of the volume was added a "lusus anagrammaticus" on Erasmus's name by "Edmundus Lynold, de Heling, Lincoln" (ed. 1727).

In 1634 "Edmund Lyneold" was suspended from the ministry by the High Commission for refusing to conform (S. R. Gardiner, 'History of England, 1603-42,' vol. x., 1884, p. 224).

There are marriage licences at Lincoln: 1606, 31 July, Wm. Dale, parson of South Stoke, and Anne, daughter of John Lynold, "cl^{rk} dec^d," of Healing; and 1614, 30 June, Walter Allen, rector of Withcall, and "Priscilla Linolde, of Healing, sp^r" (Gibbons, 'Lincoln Marr. Lic., 1888, pp. 20, 38).

W. C. B.

JOHN GAUDEN: EDWARD LEWKOR.—In its memoir of Bishop Gauden the 'D.N.B.' says that in 1630 he was already married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Russell and widow of Edward Lewknor. But this is impossible, as Edward Lewknor did not die till December, 1634. The Denham register is my authority. A portrait of this Edward Lewknor was recently sold among the Raynham portraits at Christie's, lot 152. But he was wrongly described in the sale catalogue as brother to Mary, first wife of Horatio, Lord Townshend. He was her father, and she was an only child.

S. H. A. H.

"WENTWORTH": ITS LOCAL PRONUNCIATION.—PROF. SKEAT alludes (*ante*, p. 229) to the fact that "Winta's worth has become Went-

worth." It may appropriately be added that the name is still pronounced locally Wint'orth. In 1887 an exhibition in honour of Queen Victoria's jubilee was opened at Elsecar by H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck. After the ceremony I inquired my way to Wentworth, and when about a mile away inquired again, this time of a lad about twelve years old. He denied all knowledge of the place. I then asked him whether he was not, like myself, a stranger in the locality, to which he replied that he had always lived thereabouts. "Then," said I, "you must know, surely, where Earl Fitzwilliam lives." His face at once beamed with intelligence as he said, "Oh, yo meean Wint'orth," and followed up by directions which were all that one could wish. This is but one of many instances which might be adduced of the persistence in the local dialect of the pronunciation as recorded in Domesday.

E. G. B.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"PART AND PARCEL."—The earliest example of this locution as yet sent to us for the 'Dictionary' is of 1837, "this being part and parcel of my present subject." I have little doubt that much earlier instances can be furnished, and shall be obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who will send them. Address Dr. Murray, Oxford.

J. A. H. M.

PASSIM.—When did this Latin adverb begin to be used in English context, after names of authors or books? We greatly want examples before the nineteenth century. One would expect to find it in the eighteenth century, and perhaps in the seventeenth; but the 'Stanford Dictionary' has it only from 1803.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

PASSING-BELL.—The Sixty-seventh Canon directs, "When any is passing out of this life, a bell shall be tolled, and the Minister shall not then slack to do his last duty." Dr. Johnson explains "Passing-bell" as "The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death." Is the passing-bell as thus defined now rung anywhere? And is the name "passing-bell" commonly given to the bell rung after death?

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

FRANÇOIS VIVARÈS.—J'ai l'honneur de faire appel à l'intermédiaire de votre estimable journal pour obtenir, s'il est possible, des renseignements relativement à une étude historique que je poursuis. Elle a pour objet la vie et les œuvres du graveur François Vivarès, qui, né en France en 1709, passa en Angleterre à l'âge de dix-huit ans et vécut à Londres jusqu'en 1780. L'œuvre de cet artiste est très considérable, et a eu une influence décisive sur l'orientation, en Angleterre, de l'art de la gravure, qui a atteint dans votre pays un degré de perfection si remarquable.

Je suis suffisamment documenté sur l'œuvre de Fr. Vivarès. J'ai le catalogue complet de ses planches et un certain nombre de ses gravures. J'ai le catalogue de la vente de son fonds, après sa mort, et j'ai relevé toutes les notices biographiques qui ont paru à son sujet dans les ouvrages anglais et étrangers.

Ce que je cherche aujourd'hui, ce sont les renseignements inédits qui pourraient me faire pénétrer plus avant dans la vie privée de l'artiste et le suivre dans sa descendance. Peut-être existe-t-il de pareils documents, soit sous forme de correspondances manuscrites, de mémoires non publiés, &c. Peut-être se trouvent-ils dans des bibliothèques publiques ou privées dont il serait possible de les faire sortir dans l'intérêt de l'histoire de l'art.

Puisque votre journal a pour but principal l'étude des problèmes de ce genre, je pense que je ne suis pas indiscret en m'adressant à lui et à votre obligeance.

HENRY VIVAREZ.

12, Rue de Berne, Paris.

NELSON AND WOLSEY.—Is it possible that the greatest of English naval commanders is buried in a second-hand sarcophagus? It appears so, for the tomb at St. Paul's is said to be that of Cardinal Wolsey. BRUTUS.

BASS ROCK MUSIC.—James Ray, of Whitehaven, took part in the battle of Culloden as a volunteer serving under the Duke of Cumberland. On the northward march in January, 1746, he records in his letters that "we had a fine view of Tantallon Castle and the Bass Rock, whence the Scots derive their march on the drum." This must mean that his soldiering experience in Flanders and elsewhere had made Ray familiar with a military air used in the Scots regiments and named after the Bass Rock. Can any reader say whether this air has survived, or whether there is any other record of it? It has been suggested to the querist by a military author, Col. Greenhill-Gardyne, of Finavon, Forfar-

shire, that Ray, being an Englishman, may have confused the Bass with the rock of Dumbarton, and been thinking about the old air:—

Dumbarton's drums beat bonnie, O,
And mind me o' my Johnnie, O.

The gallant officer believes this to have been the march of the Royal Scots, that oldest of regiments, but he fancies that the drums were those of a Mr. Dumbarton, who was colonel of the regiment when the air was composed. It would certainly be odd if the Royal Scots named their march after a rock in the Lennox instead of one in the Lothians, with which they were and are territorially associated. It would be very interesting if a 'Bass Rock March' could be disinterred that would lilt to the ballad commemorating the famous fight which took place upon the sea beside the Bass Rock in 1489, between Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo, and the sturdy English captain Sir Steven Bull, of which the final verse is:—

The battle fiercely it was focht
Near to the craig o' Bass:
When next we meet the English loons,
May nae waur come to pass!

GEORGE LAW.

ENGRAVINGS.—I have recently bought four steel engravings very fine work, in old oak frames, as follows:—

"No. 17. The North View of Mettingham Castle and College in the County of Suffolk. Inscribed to Tobias Hunt, Esq. Sam^l and Nath^l Black, del. et sculp. Published according to Act of Parliament, March 25th, 1738."

"No. 22. South East View of Caer-Phily Castle, in the County of Glamorgan. Inscribed to Herbert, Viscount Windsor and Baron Mountjoy. Sam^l and Nath^l Black, del. et sculp. Publisht according to Act of Parliament, April 5th, 1740."

"No. 38. South Eastern View of Brecknock Castle. Inscribed to William Morgan, Esq. Sam^l and Nath^l Black, del. et sculp. Published according to Act of Parliament, March 25th, 1741."

"No. 73. North East View of Caernarvon Castle. With explanatory notes. Sam^l and Nath^l Black, del. et sculp. Published according to Act of Parliament, Ap^l 9th, 1742."

Can your readers tell me where I could obtain others of the series? Were Samuel and Nathaniel Black famous for their work? What does "publisht according to Act of Parliament" mean? I shall be glad of any information relating to this series of fine steel engravings. BLANCHE HULTON.
Astley House, Bolton, Lancashire.

ADMIRAL DONALD CAMPBELL.—This British officer was in the Portuguese service 1797–1805, and in the latter year gave important information to Lord Nelson as to the direction the French fleet had taken, viz., the

West Indies. In consequence of Campbell's action he lost his position, and died shortly after. Can any of your readers refer me to any work giving a detailed account of his services, or say whether the British Government ever compensated his widow and family, who suffered distress? I should also be glad to know particulars of his parentage.

ALAISTER MACGILLEAN.

ARMS OF POPE PIUS X.—At 6th S. vi. 81 was given by MR. EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A., a very interesting list of the coats of arms of the Popes from Innocent III. to Leo XIII., covering, therefore, the period from 1198 to 1903. Could this now be completed by a description of the coat of Pius X.?

A. F. R.

WYBURNE FAMILY.—This family, residing in the county of Cumberland, bore Sable, three bars between as many mullets or. I shall be much obliged by information whether any descendants are living in Cumberland or in the North of England. H. D. E.

"STAT CRUX DUM VOLVITUR ORBIS" is quoted in the *Month* for March last, p. 150. Is the author known or where it first occurs?

N. M. & A.

OXFORD MEN SENT TO THE TOWER.—I shall be much obliged to any one who will give me the names and college of the persons to whom reference is made in a letter from Bp. Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, dated 15 November, 1561 ('Cal. S. P. Span., Eliz.,' vol. i. No. 143), as follows:—

"Two days ago six young Oxford students were thrown into the Tower of London. They were brought before the Council on a charge of having resisted the Mayor, who had gone to take away the crucifix from their college chapel," &c.

The Register of the Acts of the Privy Council from 12 May, 1559, to 28 May, 1562, is unhappily lost. Is not such interference of the Mayor in a university matter most unusual?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"FOLEIT."—Perhaps some of your readers could supply an interpretation (which has been sought vainly in Dufresne's, Fennell-Stanford's, and other dictionaries) of the word *foleit*, occurring in a Barnstaple merchant's inventory of 1413 (Escheator's Inquisitions, file 659), thus: "unū kercher & unū foleitu' de Cotyn, ijs.; duo foleit' de Northefolke, xvii^d.;.....unū foleit' de Straubury clothe, 1^d ob." If from Lat. *foliatus*, one could fancy its describing some scalloped or quasi-leaf-shaped fichu or shawl; but it might, perhaps, be traced instead to a L. Latin word that I find in Webster's Dictionary

(under 'Full,' v. t.), *folare*, to smooth, bleach. Again, there is about it a faint suggestion of the French *foulard*, another word of uncertain derivation. I have just found in Littré, "*Follette*.....sorte de fichu à la mode vers 1722."

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

RALEIGH PORTRAIT.—Two portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh engraved by Simon Pass are included in the list of the latter's works in Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting,' &c. (1876), iii. 145-6. The first is thus described: "Sir Walter Raleigh in an oval, arms and devices. Sim. Pass sculps. Comp. Holland exc. Oval 4to," and is to be found in Raleigh's 'History of the World,' from the third (1617) edition to the tenth (1687). The second is simply noted as "another of Sir Walter Raleigh"; but in Granger's 'Biographical History of England' (ed. 1824, ii. 140) it is stated to bear the inscription "Fortunam ex aliis." I have been unable to meet with an example of the latter, and should feel greatly obliged for any information where a copy of it could be seen.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

JESSAMY BRIDE.—Can any of your readers tell me what is the meaning of the above name, which was given by Goldsmith to Miss Mary Horneck?

F. E. S.

['The History of Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy,' 3 vols., 1753, was written by Mrs. Eliza Haywood. Pepys talks of jessamy gloves, 15 Feb., 1668/9. See 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. xi. 148, 213; and Austin Dobson's 'Life of Goldsmith,' pp. 154-5.]

JAMES BRINDLEY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where James Brindley, the engineer, was born, when he died, and where he was buried? Does any illustration of his birthplace exist? and, if so, where is it to be found?

J. R. FINCH.

[Neither Smiles nor the 'D.N.B.' seems to supply the information you seek.]

MITCHEL & FINLAY, BANKERS.—This firm is mentioned, in letters written early in the eighteenth century, as near the Post Office, London. I should be glad to know how long it existed and the name of the senior partner. The junior was Robert Finlay, who married, 29 July, 1707, at St. Audoen's, Dublin, Katherine, eldest daughter of Alderman Thos. Somerville, of Dublin (by Katherine King his wife), and had issue James, Katherine, &c. Robert Finlay's address in 1709 and subsequently appears to have been "Shelburne Lane, n^o y^e Post Office, London."

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

GOOD FRIDAY AND LOW TIDES.—At St. Mary's, Scilly, it is firmly believed that

the lowest tide of the year, as happened to be the case this year, is invariably on Good Friday, at whatever date it may occur. Is there anything to justify this belief on astronomical ground? and are like superstitions known elsewhere? H. 2.

EARLY MS. MENTION OF SHAKESPEARE.—In Malone's 'Inquiry,' 1796, p. 67, is the following foot-note:—

"'Venus and Adonis,' 16mo, 1596.—This poem was entered on the Stationers' Books, by Richard Field, April 18, 1593; and I long since conjectured that it was printed in that year, though I have never seen an earlier edition than that above quoted, which is in my possession. Since I published that poem [in 1790] my conjecture has been confirmed, beyond a doubt; the following entry having been found in an ancient MS. diary, which some time since was in the hands of an acquaintance of Mr. Steevens, by whom it was communicated to me: '12th of June, 1593. For the Survey of France, with the Venus and Athony p^r Shakspeare, xiid.'"

Afterwards, as he states in a note to the second edition of his 'Shakespeare' (vol. xx. p. 9), Malone acquired a copy of the 1593 edition, the existence of which he had conjectured, but he now says nothing of the "ancient MS. diary." Under the circumstances it was not necessary that he should; it is, however, possible that he had come to have doubts of its existence. I have not been able to find any allusion to it by any subsequent writer, and it is absent from Ingleby's 'Centurie of Prayse' and from Furnivall's 'Fresh Allusions.' Is anything known of it?

H. A. EVANS.

Begbroke, Oxon.

H. LAWRENCE, FANMAKER, PALL MALL.—The Duke and Duchess of Gordon had a box at the King's Theatre for the opera season 1787-8. The fan used by the duchess was made by the above fanmaker. I shall be glad to learn whether the ancestors of this fanmaker were in any way connected with the Buchan district, Aberdeenshire, where the above way of spelling Lawrence was once extremely common. The first person I have come across in history to use it either as a Christian name or a surname was Lawrence Fraser, of Philorth, Fraserburgh, circa 1498. Please send answers relating to the above or any Lawrences connected with Aberdeenshire to

ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE.

71, Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

WHITE TURBARY.—Could any of your readers give me the botanical name of white turbary? A name for it in Lancashire is *devon*.

W. E. S.

Replies.

"OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS."

(10th S. i. 246.)

THOSE who refer to Kipling's poem should not omit the "the." I believe that "Notre Dame des Nieves" is the dedication of some chapels among the mountains in Switzerland, but I do not know whence Kipling got the title. He told me, however, that it had been floating in his mind for some time before the occasion for the verses arose. The facts of their composition constitute so remarkable an illustration of his genius as to be worth mention, and I think he will not mind their narration.

The news of the Canadian diminution of the duty on imports from England arrived one Saturday morning. I was then staying at Torquay, and Kipling, who was living near, came over the following Monday morning. He spoke of the Canadian action, and said that, while cycling the day before, some lines had come into his mind about it, but he had not written them down. He recited them to me, and said that he thought of working them up for a week or two and then publishing them. I urged him to do so at once, while the subject was fresh in the mind of the public (we were sitting in a garden looking over the bay towards the west). He said, "I will come to your rooms, then, and write them out." He did so, and then read them, discussed a line or two, made a few alterations, wrote them out again, put them in an envelope for the *Times*, and dismissed them from his mind. After lunch I sent them off by train; they appeared in the *Times* next morning, and the same evening, having been telegraphed to Canada, were recited there at a meeting of, I think, the Imperial League. The verses seem to me a marvellous example of work struck off while the iron is still glowing on the anvil, their spirit breathing the warmth of feeling which inspired them, and their form more effective than that which any hammering at the cold metal could produce. The Canadian objection to their title is surely an instance alike of ingratitude and of perverted over-sensitiveness.

WILLIAM R. GOWERS, M.D.

The phrase is at least seven or eight centuries old, and the title of "Our Lady of the Snow (or Snows)" is known to every well-informed Catholic.

"Sancta Maria ad Nives" is one of the several titles given in the course of ages to the great basilica in Rome dedicated to Our Lady, and now generally known as that

of Santa Maria Maggiore, or Saint Mary Major.

The French expression "Notre Dame des Nieves" or "Sainte Marie des Nieves" is equivalent to the German "Maria zum Schnee," the Italian "La Madonna della Neve," and the Spanish "Maria de las Nieves." The last was the baptismal name of the princess of Braganza who in 1871 became the wife of Alphonso de Bourbon, brother of Don Carlos, and no doubt the motive of her being so called was the fact that she was born on 5 August (1852), the day of the dedication of the said basilica, which in the Roman kalendar was observed as a feast of St. Mary under the above title. It is of interest to note further that it was not owing to her complexion, but to her baptismal name of Maria de las Nieves, that this Spanish princess was popularly known as Doña Blanca.

The pious legend to which the "pretty phrase" no doubt owes its origin is given *in extenso* in the Roman Breviary for the Nones of August. There it is related how one John, a Roman patrician, and his wife, having a large fortune, but no children to inherit it, vowed their wealth to the service of the Mother of God. They were, however, at a loss to know how best to dispose of it. After they had sought Divine guidance in prayer, the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to each separately in sleep, as also to the reigning Pontiff, Pope Liberius, and to have made it clear to them that she desired that the money should be devoted to the building of a church in her honour. On the same night, though it was August, snow fell on the Esquiline hill. This occurrence was taken to be a supernatural indication of the site chosen. The plan of the church was marked out in the snow as it lay on the ground, "deep and crisp and even," and the church was commenced forthwith. It was at first known in history as the Liberian Basilica; it was later on practically rebuilt—and dedicated to the Mother of God—by Sixtus III. It may be conjectured that it was in connexion with this dedication that the aforesaid legend sprang up, but apparently not for some hundreds of years afterwards. Be this as it may, however, the truth of the legend seems to lack any solid evidence in its support. (Cf. 'The Holy Year of Jubilee,' by the Rev. H. Thurston, S.J., pp. 197 *et seqq.*)

In the thirteenth century the feast of S. Maria ad Nives was not universally observed in the Church; on the other hand, before the time of Paul IV. in 1558 the feast

had so greatly spread that that Pontiff was induced to transfer the feast of St. Dominic from the 5th to the 4th of August. The office of the feast was enjoined on the entire world by Pope St. Pius V. (cf. Dom Géranger, 'L'Année Liturgique'). The feast was kept by the Carthusians, Benedictines, Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and others, as also in the Mozarabic and Ambrosian Liturgies and in the Sarum Rite. In the 'Martiloge after the Use of the Chirche of Salisbury' we read for

"The v. day of August. Addicyons. In englonde at dower the feest of S. Thomas a monk.....At rome ye feast of our lady, called y^e feast of say't Mary at the snowe, bycause the fyrst chirche of our lady in rome was buylded by a reuelacyon, & a miracle of snowe y^t fell there in grete quantite the v. day of August."

In the Aberdeen Breviary (ed. 1509-10) we have the whole story given at even greater length than in the Roman Breviary, though the accounts are substantially the same; but the former Breviary is founded on that of Salisbury. Finally, when Benedict XIV. collected evidence on the subject, the earliest authority he could find for the legend was that of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1287, who reported the tradition in his time. Hence the phrase dates back at least to the thirteenth century.

Many no doubt are the shrines in various countries known under this title. I may instance the Snow Kirk (S. Maria ad Nives), which was founded by Bishop Elphinstone in 1497, and became the parish church of Old Aberdeen. It was a beautiful little church of pure Scottish Gothic, but it was destroyed under Principal Guild, of King's College, in 1643. It occupied the site of what is now called the Snow Kirkyard, the R.C. burying-ground. The little rustic chapel of "Maria zum Schnee," which stands at an altitude of 8,411 ft., amidst the snows and glaciers of Switzerland, by the side of the famous Schwarzsee, or "Black Lake," and at the foot of the great snow-white Matterhorn, is also of interest. This shrine too has its legend, but it will suffice here merely to recall its name. The *Tablet* of 24 August, 1895, gives the details. Many an adventurous Alpine climber has passed it by, or entered in to pray, before attempting to scale the dangerous peak above.

B. W.

See Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' *sub* 5 August, "The dedication of St. Mary ad Nives."

The Canadian legend of Our Lady of the Snows is most interesting, and is beautifully told in 'Canadian Ballads,' by the Hon. T. D.

McGee. Shortly the story runs as follows. "In the old times, when France held sway," a noble Breton cavalier, whose home was beside the "Rivers Three," had always made it his pious custom to repair to the "Ville Marie" (Montreal) for his Christmas duties. On the particular occasion which the ballad chronicles the snow fell thick and fast, and eventually the cavalier's horse succumbed to cold and fatigue, fell "stiff as a steed of stone," and became the prey of the howling wolves. The ballad proceeds:—

Sad was the heart and sore the plight
Of the benumbed, bewildered knight,
Now scrambling through the storm;
At every step he sank apace,
The death-dew freezing on his face.
In vain each loud alarm.
Down on his knees himself he cast,
Deeming that hour to be his last,
Yet mindful of his faith.
He prayed St. Catherine and St. John,
And our dear Lady called upon
For grace of happy death.
When lo! a light beneath the trees,
Which clank their brilliants in the breeze,
And lo! a phantom fair!
As God is in heaven! by that blest light
Our Lady's self rose to his sight,
In robes that spirits wear!

All trembling, as she onward smiled,
Followed that knight our Mother mild,
Vowing a grateful vow;
Until, far down the mountain gorge,
She led him to an antique forge,
Where her own shrine stands now.

"Fronting on Sherbrooke-street [Montreal] a wall of defence and two towers are still erect, to show you where once stood Our Lady of the Snows.The present chapel of the name is in the village of Cote des Neiges, behind the mountain."—'Devotion to the B.V.M. in N. America,' by the Rev. X. D. Macleod (New York), pp. 139-43.

HELLIER R. H. GOSSELIN-GRIMSHAW.
Bengeo Hall, Hertford.

I may remind OXONIENSIS that the Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore at Rome was founded on a spot which the Blessed Virgin pointed out by means of a miraculous fall of snow on the 5th of August, 352. "This legend," wrote Augustus J. C. Hare,

"is commemorated every year on the 5th of August, the festa of La Madonna della Neve, when, during a solemn high mass in the Borghese chapel, showers of white rose-leaves are thrown down constantly through two holes in the ceiling 'like a leafy mist between the priests and worshippers.'"—'Walks in Rome,' vol. ii. p. 83.

If the weather should continue its arctic practices of the last few years, genuine snow may again fall on the Esquiline in August.

At Toledo there is a church, Santa Maria la Blanca, connected with a legend resembling

that which belongs to S. Maria Maggiore, and, I think, identical :—

“The origin of the name.....dates from the fourth century, when Our Lady in a miraculous vision is said to have chosen the spot for the erection of a church in her honour, which was covered with snow. Pope Liberius then ordered the church to be built and consecrated to the White Lady—Nuestra Señora la Blanca.”

Thus did the late Miss Hannah Lynch express herself in ‘Toledo’ (“Mediaeval Towns”), p. 238.

Seville has also a church under the same invocation. Murillo took the legend as a subject of pictures for its adornment. The purity of snow, I imagine it was, that led to its being associated with Our Lady in traditions. ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. GEORGE ANGUS is also thanked for a reply.]

AMERICAN LOYALISTS (10th S. i. 269).—The record of compensation paid to the United Empire Loyalists is incomplete. A part is, I believe, preserved at the Treasury; the remainder of the roll is in the United States—I understand, in the Record Office at Washington. This portion has been, I am told, destroyed to a great extent by neglect and exposure; but I am informed that its publication will shortly take place. H. M. H. might obtain fuller information as to this from the secretary of the United Empire Loyalists' Association at Toronto. U.E.L.

Egerton Ryerson's ‘Loyalists of America,’ vol. ii. pp. 159-82, may help H. M. H. The introduction to Lorenzo Sabine's ‘American Loyalists’ is also useful. Both these writers give as their chief authority John Eardley Wilmot's ‘Historical View of the Commission, with Account of the Compensation granted by Parliament.’ Wilmot was chairman of the Commission. His book is sometimes to be found in second-hand bookshops, and is very likely in the British Museum. Van Tyne's ‘Loyalists’ is a small book lately published. I have not read it, but it may give information. No one has yet done justice to the unhappy Loyalists.

M. N. G.

‘EXAMINATION OF AN OLD MANUSCRIPT (10th S. i. 259).—I appreciate your good intentions in finding room for a notice of my investigation into an ‘Old Manuscript’; but your intentions are, I fear, made of none effect by the writer of the notice. May I state that the MS. in question is not the “first leaf” (afterwards reduced to a page) of any “work,” but a quire of eighty-eight—originally ninety-six—pages? The “leaf”

referred to was really and only the front half of the cover. The so-called “work” is merely a collection of written copies of miscellaneous papers and groups of papers numbering sixteen separate compositions; and so far from being anonymous, the authors of all but one are well known. Nor has this collection ever been called ‘The Conference of Pleasure.’ I show clearly, at the outset, that Spedding published a group of four of the sixteen papers, to which group he wrongly gave the title ‘A Conference,’ &c.; while Bacon's own title and sub-titles were before him in the page of scribble! Further, the names of Shakespeare and others had little or nothing to do with my “conclusion,” although the relations I have described between the scribbler and the men named powerfully support that conclusion. Finally, to the writer's “Voilà tout,” I answer “Ce n'est pas tout”; for over and above my identification of the scribbler (which is not unimportant), my essay has bearings of which the greater importance will be recognized by every educated reader. T. LE M. DOUSE.

OPROWER (10th S. i. 227).—This is a strange family name, whatever it means. It would seem to be Dutch or Flemish. *Oprower* in Dutch is *uproar* in English, *Aufwubr* in German, and means *bustle*, as well as the more riotous-sounding *uproar*. I cannot find Bustle either in Directory or Blue-Book, but there are plenty of Bussells, which is perhaps much the same thing. ALDENHAM.

Is not this a dialectal form of the English word “approver”? OSWALD J. REICHEL.

“SCOLE INN,” NORFOLK (10th S. i. 248).—What the inscriber of the print evidently meant to say is that “Scole Inn” is remarkable for being about equidistant between Norwich on the north road and Ipswich on the south, *i.e.*, twenty miles, the village of Scole being a great thoroughfare on the high road from Ipswich to Norwich and Yarmouth, and that the notable circumstance concerning the village is that its inn is distinguished in more ways than one as a resting-place for travellers between those parts. It was built by John Peck, a merchant of Norwich, in 1655. It was a large structure, ornamented with a profusion of carved work the size of life. Peck's arms and those of his wife were placed over the entrance porch. Among the carvings was the figure of an astronomer seated on a circumferenter (a theodolite), which by a secret device acted as a hygrometer. In fine weather it turned towards the north, and when it rained faced the

quarter whence the rain came. This remarkable sculpture in wood was executed by an artisan named Fairchild, and cost 1,057*l*. The inn also contained a large round bed, capable of accommodating forty persons. It would be interesting to know what has become of these antiquities. Are any of them still *in situ*? and, if not, where may they be seen? J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

This does not seem to be a difficult problem. The 'Promptorium Parvulorum' was written at Lynn, and contains many Norfolk words. It has the entry: "*Scole*, to wey wythe, scale, balawnce, *Libra*, *balanx* vel *bilanx*." That is, *scole* is an old Norfolk word for a pair of scales. And seeing that the arms of a pair of scales are of equal length, it appears that the "Scole Inn" was so called because it was at equal distances from four towns which are named, the distance in each case being twenty miles.

It is obvious that this is only a medieval joke; for the conditions are hardly possible. Neither are the arms of the balance straight. There is actually a village called *Scole*, near the river Waveney, a little below Diss; and this is somewhere near the position. It is, as the crow flies and roughly speaking, about seventeen miles from Norwich, nineteen from Thetford, twenty-one from Bury, and twenty-two from Ipswich. And the "Scole Inn" may really have meant the inn at *Scole*. If this is not correct, perhaps we may hope to be told where the inn actually stood.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

If a misprint in the *l* for *r*, the meaning is clear; or could it be a joke on *schola*, accommodation for learned conversationalists?

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

The late Rev. C. R. Manning, of Diss, a frequent contributor to 'N. & Q.,' informed me that he traced the name to a shoal in the river Waveney, utilized by travellers.

A. HALL.

"KICK THE BUCKET" (10th S. i. 227).—This phrase is probably drawn from the experience of milking, in which it is not an unusual occurrence for a restive cow by an unhappy kick to upset a pail full of milk; "for we must needs die, and are as water spilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again" (2 Samuel xiv. 14).

W. C. B.

CAMDEN ON SURNAMES: MUSSELWHITE (10th S. i. 248).—The passage required may be in the author's 'Britannia,' to which I cannot at present refer, but it is also contained in his 'Remaines,' and runs as follows:

"Neither is there any village in Normandy, that gave not denomination to some family in England; in which number are all names, having the French De, Du, Des, De-la prefix, and beginning or ending with Font, Fant, Beau, Sainct, Mont, Bois, Aux, Eux, Vall, Vaux, Cort, Court, Fort, Champ, Vil, which is corruptly turned in some into Feld, as in Baskerfeld, Somerfeld, Dangerfeld, Trublefeld, Greenefeld, Sackefeld, for Baskervil, Somervil, Dangervil, Turbervil, Greenevil, Sackvil; and in others into Well, as Boswell for Bossevil, Freshwell for Freshvil."—Camden's 'Remaines,' London, 1614, p. 113.

The only change in the spelling I have made is to put *v* instead of *u* in such words as Baskervil.

JOHN T. CURRY.

May not Mussell be derived from the mollusc? A Nicholas le Musele is found "Placit: in Dom. Cap. Westminster," and the humble barnacle and whelk both lent their names to human beings.

Camden refers to the Norman origin of many English surnames in his 'Remains concerning Britain' (p. 118, ed. M. A. Lower, 1870); and there is much information on the subject in chap. vii. of the late Canon Isaac Taylor's well-known 'Words and Places.'

A. R. BAYLEY.

"Neither is there any village in Normandy that gave not denomination to some family in England" occurs at p. 118 in John Russell Smith's edition of Camden's 'Remains.'

ST. SWITHIN.

LATIN LINES (10th S. i. 248).—The lines are leonine verse, and I think should be read:—

Hæ [sc. literæ] regis natæ sunt mentis, ibique locatæ,
Per quas irrores nos, Christe, docendo, sorores.
O felix anima quæ non descendit ad ima
Ut facie cæli potiatur luce fideli!
Virgineus cœtus, perdulci carmine lætus,
Gaudet in æternum regem speculando supernum
Hoc nobis dona sanctorum Christe corona
Sedibus æternis quo sociemur eis.

These (pictures or letters) are sprung from the king's mind, and are placed there that by them, by their teaching, thou mayest refresh the sisters.

O happy spirit which does not go down to the pit
That it may enjoy the face of heaven in loyal light.
The assembly of maidens, rejoicing in sweet harmony,

Rejoices for ever gazing on the king supernal;
Therefore present us, O Christ, with the crown of the saints,

That we may be joined to them in eternal abodes.

I take it that "nobis dona corona" is careless Latin for "nobis dona coronam."

HERBERT A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

TASSO AND MILTON (10th S. i. 202, 249).—Voltaire has something to say on this subject, and as his remarks are very sensible they

may be worth quoting. The following is from his account of Milton in the 'Essai sur la Poésie Épique':—

"Il a pu prendre dans le Tasse la description de l'enfer, le caractère de Satan, le conseil des démons: imiter ainsi, ce n'est point être plagiaire, c'est lutter, comme dit Boileau, contre son original; c'est enrichir sa langue des beautés des langues étrangères; c'est nourrir son génie et l'accroître du génie des autres; c'est ressembler à Virgile, qui imita Homère. Sans doute Milton a jouté contre le Tasse avec des armes inégales; la langue anglaise ne pouvait rendre l'harmonie des vers italiens:—

Chiama gli abitatori dell' ombra eterne
Il rauco suon della tartarea tromba;
Tremar le spaziose a tre caverne,
E l'aer cieco a quel rumor rimbomba, &c.

Cependant Milton a trouvé l'art d'imiter heureusement tous ces beaux morceaux. Il est vrai que ce qui n'est qu'un épisode dans le Tasse est le sujet même dans Milton; il est encore vrai que, sans la peinture des amours d'Adam et d'Eve, comme sans l'amour de Renaud et d'Armide, les diables de Milton et du Tasse n'auraient pas eu un grand succès."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

THE GERMAN REPRINT OF LEIÇARRAGA'S BOOKS (10th S. i. 284).—In line 18 of my article read p. 339, not p. 399; and insert before that item "p. 120, v. 9, Ioannesez."

E. S. DODGSON.

MINIATURE OF ISAAC NEWTON (10th S. i. 248).—MR. BIRKBECK may count himself fortunate in possessing this miniature, and it would be interesting to all readers of 'N. & Q.' to learn how he came by it, and in whose possession it has been since the death of Sir Isaac in 1726/7. Of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris Sir Isaac was elected a Foreign Associate in 1699. He had been a Fellow of the Royal Society since 1672, and was elected its President in 1703, continuing to act as such until his death. He presided for the last time on 28 February, 1726/7, and the miniature would doubtless be given him when he was first elected President. Is MR. BIRKBECK, however, quite certain of the date on the miniature? Sir Isaac was not knighted by Queen Anne until 1705, two years later than the date MR. BIRKBECK gives. The painter would doubtless be a Parisian.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

Sir Isaac Newton was the first President of the Royal Society, and held that position from 1703 till his death, which took place on 20 March, 1727. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by Queen Anne on 15 April, 1705. The Museum of the Royal Society was commenced in 1665, and the account of its rarities in Hatton's 'London,' 1708, occupies twenty pages, which probably

was known as the "Royal Academy of Sciences." EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road.

WILLIAM WILLIE (10th S. i. 67, 257).—MR. F. A. HOPKINS gives a very interesting paper as to "double names." The practice of duplicating names in a family was very common in my younger days. If a John Smith died, his parents would almost as a matter of course christen another child John, and this was found to be the explanation of many apparently wonderful records of longevity. John Smith, born in 1780, dies, and another John appears, maybe ten or fifteen years afterwards; but the birthday of his elder brother is claimed for him, and the register of the baptism seems to prove that he is ten or fifteen years older than he really is. But what seems curious to me is how few double names of any kind were in use seventy or eighty years ago. I had as a child fully thirty near relatives, brothers, sisters, uncles, and aunts, and none had two names. I had at school some thirty-five companions, and not one had two names except myself. What a curious contrast to the present order of things! G. C. W.

John Sylvester John Gardiner, D.D., was rector of Trinity Church, Boston, United States, and died in 1830. His first and third Christian names were the same, and he seems to have been named after his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, who were all distinguished men in New England. Dr. Gardiner was learned, eloquent, and witty. He was the founder of that valuable library and museum, the Boston Athenæum.

M. N. G.

[The question of the rarity of the early use of double Christian names has been discussed. See 6th S. vii. 119, 172; viii. 153, 273, 371; ix. 36, 438; x. 214, 333; 9th S. vi. 107, 217.]

SLEEP AND DEATH (9th S. xii. 389, 512).—Most poets and many prose writers have touched upon this obvious simile. Passages have been heaped together in 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. v. 229; 3rd S. ix. 413; 4th S. viii. 161, 336; but especially at 1st S. ix. 346. I can add these further references:—

Boyle's 'Reflections,' 1665, i. 211.
Browne, Sir Tho. (another passage quoted in 'Truths Illustrated').
Butler's 'Analogy.'
Byron, 'Sardanapalus,' iv. 1; 'Lara,' i. 29.
Codd, E. T., 'Sermons,' p. 1.
Howell's 'Instructions,' Arber, p. 24.
Johnson, 'Adventurer,' No. 39.
Longfellow, 'Sleeping Child.'
Ovid, 'Eleg.,' ii. 9 (tr. by Marlowe, 1870, p. 245).
Owen, 'Epigrams' (second collection, No. 193).

Pope, Homer.
 Psalms, Bible Vers., xiii. 3.
 Randolph, T., 'Poems,' 1668, p. 311.
 Sackville, 'Mirror for Magistrates,' induction.
 Seneca, 'Hercules.'
 Shakespeare, 'Mids. N. D.,' III. ii.; and Sonnet 73.
 Shelley, 'Alastor' (and often).
 Taylor, 'Holy Dying,' 1837, pp. 4, 260.
 Tennyson, 'In Memoriam,' lxvii.
 White, H. K. (often).
 Young, 'Night Thoughts,' Nights i. ii.

Unfortunately I have not preserved notes of volume and page in every case. At 1st S. ix. 346 for "Dennis, Sophonisba," read *Denham, Sophy*.
 W. C. B.

Hesiod has the following line:—

ἦ δ' Ὀππρον μετὰ χερσὶ κασίγνητον Θανάτοιο.
 'Theogony,' 756.

Shelley begins one of his poems thus:—

How wonderful is Death,
 Death and his brother Sleep!

I have met with the same expression in a minor poem of Butler, the author of 'Hudibras,' and elsewhere.
 E. YARDLEY.

"I EXPECT TO PASS THROUGH" (10th S. i. 247).—I feel absolutely convinced that I saw this quotation the other day in Addison's *Spectator*, the paragraph being written by Addison himself. It would be rather wearisome to me to re-read Addison throughout to endeavour to find it, but I am of firm belief that if the *Spectator* were thoroughly searched, that search would be rewarded by a discovery of the sentence.

In No. 1, vol. i. of the *Spectator* a very similar thought occurs. Addison writes (Thursday, 1 March, 1710/11):—

"If I can in any way contribute to the diversion or improvement of the country in which I live, I shall leave it, when I am summoned out of it, with the secret satisfaction of thinking that I have not lived in vain."

Bradford.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

"DISCE PATI" (10th S. i. 248).—This motto alludes not to the Camperdown arms, but to the crest, a dismasted ship. This ship is accounted for in an authenticated heraldic tradition which says that a member of the family who lived some two hundred years ago, having been supercargo on board a vessel bound from Norway to his native place, Dundee, was overtaken by a tremendous storm, in which the ship became almost a wreck, and the crew were reduced to the utmost distress. Contrary, however, to all expectations, they were enabled to navigate their crazy, crippled bark into port, and the parents of the thus

fortunately rescued son immediately adopted the crest alluded to, in commemoration of the dangers their heir had so providentially escaped from. See Burke's 'Peerage.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"Disce pati" is the key-note of many passages in the 'De Imitatione Christi.' The words in conjunction with others will be found in lib. i. cap. xxiv. l. 88: "Disce te nunc in modico pati."

J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

Canonbury.

WILLIAM HARTLEY (10th S. i. 87, 156, 198, 253).—I must apologize to MISTLETOE for not comprehending that Dr. Joseph Hartley and Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hartley were one and the same person.
 A. R. BAXLEY.

"DRUG IN THE MARKET" (10th S. i. 149, 235).—MR. MACMICHAEL'S kind quotation from Brewer's 'Phrase and Fable' puts me into the ludicrous position of explaining that I am not unaware of the existence of that book. Some fifteen years ago, however, after having, from my own business experience, checked off certain of its statements, I discontinued the use of it; and the 1897 edition did not encourage me to begin again. I am not sure that the quotation explains the words "in the market," but I have no wish to argue; though "rubbish" is not now, and was not in 1747, the only meaning of *drogue*. I had consulted Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary,' but the Free Library here does not include the 'Concise.'
 U. V. W. Carlisle.

"OLD ENGLAND" (10th S. i. 189, 255).—The fond term "Old England" is probably much older than the date, 1641, which is claimed for its first use by Dr. Brewer. Every one in Norfolk in the olden time thought Weybourne Hoop the key of the county, and there is still current a rime which is probably of ancient origin:—

He who would old England win
 Must at Weybourne Hoop begin.

See the 'Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany,' edited by Walter Rye, 1877, p. 286.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW (9th S. xii. 341, 517; 10th S. i. 52, 91, 190, 228, 278, 292).—I believe SIR HERBERT MAXWELL and myself are in substantial agreement. The cases which he mentions are such as are fairly covered by the phrase "phonetic causes." I fear he was misled by the unlucky misprint of *u* for *v*, and by my use of the word "letter." What I meant was—"The addition of a letter [*i. e.*, a

letter representing a real sound], excepting, of course, *d* after *n* [not *u*], and similar well-known insertions due to phonetic causes, is quite another matter," &c. The "excrement *d*" after *n*, as in Craigend for *craigean*, is due to confusion with words like *sound* (from French *son*), and is the very thing I meant. It is extremely common, and is explained in my 'Principles of Eng. Etym.' first series, p. 370, with many examples. Of course, in this case it is entirely wrong, because (as I suppose) the accent does *not* fall on the suffix *-ean*; but it became possible by confusion with other cases. Precisely parallel to the excrement *d* in *sound* is the excrement *p* after *m*, as in Hamstead; I explain this in the same work, p. 373, and cite as examples *em-p-ty*, *glim-p-se*, *whim-p-er*, *sem-p-ster*; to which add *Dem-p-ster*. I also show (p. 370) that *d* occurs, similarly, after *l*, as in *al-d-er* (the tree), &c.; so also *Tinwald*, where the *d* shows that some people, at some time, turned the *ll* into *ld*, whether it is done now or not.

The second *w* in *Wigtown* is purely phonetic; it shows that (it may be long ago) the suffix in this word was once pronounced as in the Scottish *toon*, rhyming with *boon*. For, after all, *town* is merely a variant of *toun*, the Anglo-French form of A.-S. *tūn* (pronounced *toon*, as above); so that *Wig-toun* was once correct. But, of course, the second syllable has long since been reduced to *tun* by lack of emphasis, and it pleased the Anglo-French scribes to write *ton* for *tun*, *monk* for *munk*, *honey* for *huney*, and the like, because *un* (in MSS.) looked indistinct. It is the fact that *Wigton*, but not *Wigtown*, has lost a written *w*. The difference of spelling indicates that *Wigton* is a name of later date than the other, and that is all. Both are now sounded alike.

In words like *Carlisle* there is no inserted "letter" in the sense I intended; for the *s* is not sounded. I was referring to words like *Tideslow*, in which it *is* sounded. There is, however, an inserted "symbol"; which is a very different thing, and due, of course, to ignorance. The beginning of it was the Lat. *insula*; this gave O.F. *isle*, with *s* sounded. But in Norman and later French *s* was dropped before *l*, *m*, and *n*, and the word became really *île*; yet *s* was still written, and found its way into *island* and *Carlisle*, by mere mistake. Strictly, there is no gain of *s*, but a loss not only of *s*, but of *n*; for we started from the form *insula*.

Bardroch-wood is an excellent example; the ignorant insertion of a written *w* arose from the fact that the E. *wood* was frequently pronounced 'ood, as it is still. It was there-

fore inferred (through ignorance) that what sounded something like Bardrochood really meant Bardroch-wood. If this belief were to become universal, the sound of *w*, and not merely the symbol, would at last be established; but I seem to gather that this has not yet happened. Still, it may yet do so; for the force of "popular etymology" is often considerable. The result, even then, would be due to the fact that *wood* became 'ood in other cases.

After all, all changes in the *spoken* names must be of phonetic origin; for even when due to popular etymology, they must have been suggested by analogy with some change that had such an origin. The case of *Tideswell* is quite different; for if the name could be supposed to refer to *tide*, the name would be *tide-well*. We can here only explain the actual presence of an *s* that is really pronounced by the supposition that it has *always* been pronounced.

I conclude, as before, that it is impossible to discuss pronunciations within reasonable limits. If I am obscure, it is owing to the necessity of being brief. I do not believe, any more than I did before, that the introduction of letters that represent real sounds into words or names that did not once possess them is at all a common phenomenon; that is, when we make due allowances for such well-known instances as are found in *em-p-ty*, *thun-d-er*, *al-d-er*, *slum-b-er*, *amongst*, most of which are due to what has been so happily called "dissimilated gemination," as explained in my 'Principles of Eng. Etym.' p. 366.

In cases where place-names have been wilfully perverted, it has generally been done by force of a popular etymology that tries to give a new meaning to a word. The worst instances of this character are not those due to unlearned people, but to the shameless and unpardonable meddlesomeness of those who ought to know better, and who imagine they know what is correct when they are all the while in the blindest ignorance. Place-names are best preserved when they are left in the keeping of the illiterate, who speak naturally and are not ambitious to be always inventing theories. WALTER W. SKEAT.

COBWEB PILLS (10th S. i. 205, 273).—In the spring of 1871 I was staying at Wakefield, in the house of the Rev. Thomas Pearson, an old West Indian missionary. I was making merry over Wesley's 'Primitive Physic,' and particularly over cobweb pills as a remedy for ague, or for anything. Mrs. Pearson quietly observed, "You may laugh, but I

have many times cured Mr. Pearson of ague with cobweb pills, when we were abroad." "Six middling pills of *Cobwebs*" are prescribed by Wesley "For an Ague," par. 9. Mrs. Pearson swept down the cobwebs, and with bread mixed them into pills.

H. J. FOSTER.

WILTON NUNNERY (10th S. i. 248).—Wilton Abbey was dissolved in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII., by whom the site and buildings were granted to Sir William Herbert, afterwards created Earl of Pembroke. Its religious inmates were of the Benedictine order, and seem to have been usually selected from among the daughters of the nobility. At the suppression its revenues, according to Dugdale, were estimated at 60*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, but Speed states their amount as 65*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The prioress of this nunnery was, in right of her title, a baroness of England.

That it was restored during the reign of Queen Mary there is no doubt. The former abbey was then—and has been since—known as Wilton House. Soon after the dissolution of Wilton Abbey, some considerable alterations were made (according to Mr. John Britton, F.S.A.) in the arrangement of the buildings for domestic purposes, by William, the first Earl of Pembroke. Charles I. is said to have been particularly partial to Wilton, and frequently resided there. The architects Holbein, De Caus, Inigo Jones, Webb, and others, were successively engaged to enlarge and embellish it. Edmund Lodge tells us that Queen Elizabeth visited the town in September, 1579, and that the Court resided here for a short time in October, 1603.

An interesting incident in connexion with Wilton Nunnery has hitherto remained unrecorded in 'N. & Q.' The story runs that in 1299 there was a certain knight, Sir Osborne Gifford, of Fonthill, who stole out of the nunnery of Wilton two fair nuns and carried them off. This coming to the ears of the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Peckham, he first excommunicated the said knight, and then absolved him on the following conditions: 1, That he should never come within any nunnery, or into the company of a nun; 2, that for three Sundays together he should be publicly whipped in the parish church of Wilton, and as many times in the market-place and church of Shaftesbury; 3, that he should fast a certain number of months; 4, that he should not wear a shirt for three years; and lastly, that he should not any more take upon him the habit and title of a knight, but should wear apparel of a russet colour until he had spent three years in the

Holy Land. All these penances, adds Godwin, Peckham made Gifford swear to perform before he would grant him absolution.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Microcosmographie; or, a Piece of the World Discovered: in Essayes and Characters. By John Earle. (Cambridge, University Press.)

WITH a reprint of Earle's witty and thoughtful 'Microcosmographie,' to a knowledge of the value of which the world is tardily awaking, the Cambridge University Press is beginning a series of reprints certain to gladden the heart of the scholar, the antiquary, and the bibliophile. The series in question, of which the second volume will consist of Sidney's 'Defence of Poesie,' is unlike anything previously attempted by the Cambridge Press, and is issued in a new and an eminently artistic type and in a strictly and narrowly limited edition, but two hundred and twenty-five copies in all being offered for sale, and the type, which is reserved to the Cambridge Press, being in the present instance already distributed. How beautiful this type is, and how clear also, may be seen from the work and from the prospectus. Altogether exquisite is the reproduction of the title of the sixth augmented edition of 1633, with its quaint allegorical printer's mark. Neither as regards text nor punctuation is any departure from the original permitted, and the masterpieces of literature, to which the series is confined, will be placed before the reader of to-day as they were seen by their producers. On the fitness of Earle's work for revival, and on the history of its appearance, we commented (9th S. xii. 358) in dealing with a previous, if less ambitious, reprint of the same edition. Seventy-eight "characters" appear in this, as against fifty-four in the first edition, which bears date 1628. Earle's 'Microcosmographie,' it may be mentioned, was translated into French—no common fate at that time for an English book—so early as 1679 under the title of 'Le Vice ridicule et la Vertu louée.'

A greeting is merited by the book for its own sake, as introducing to general notice one of the most characteristic works of early Stuart times. No less welcome is it as proof of the resolution of a great University Press to be known as producers of beautiful works. No long time can elapse, taking into account circumstances and conditions of publication, before the owner of these dainty volumes will point to them with pride upon his shelves, and their possession will be disputed in the sale-rooms.

Great Masters. Part XII. (Heinemann.)

ANOTHER part of 'Great Masters' maintains the high level, both as regards selection and execution, that places the work foremost among modern art publications. A dozen consecutive parts establish how thoroughly representative of the great galleries of Europe the completed work will be, and how artistic, when competently exercised, are those processes at which at the outset we were disposed to cavil. First of the four plates constituting the number comes Reynolds's 'The Duchess of Devonshire and her Baby,' from the Duke of

Devonshire's collection, a replica existing at Windsor Castle. Far away the most popular is this of many pictures of the then celebrated lady from the brush of the same great artist, and it also represents the supreme accomplishment in portraiture of the English School of the eighteenth century. Quite delightful and exquisitely easy and natural is the mimic action of the child. Wonderful is the contrast between this seductive work and the portrait from the Berlin Museum, by Albrecht Dürer, of Hieronymus Holzschuher, which Dr. Bode declares "the pearl of all Dürer's portraits." Concerning it the same eminent authority says that "when seen close it has all the delicacy of a miniature, and yet, when beheld from a distance, it is none the less broadly effective and powerful." On the technical qualities of the workmanship, making the picture unique in its class, this is not the place to comment. 'A Fresh Breeze,' by Jacob van Ruijsdael, from Lord Northbrook's collection, is a magnificent seascape, presenting a wildly tumultuous sea, and informed by the very spirit of the wind. From the National Gallery, London, where it constitutes the lunette over the artist's best picture, designed as an altarpiece for the church of St. Frediano at Lucca, comes 'The Deposition' of Francesco Francia. The flesh of the Christ is marvellous, and the faces of the women are beyond praise. Francesco Francia, Aurifex, as he described himself, died in 1517, and this work has all the qualities of the century preceding his death.

Old Moss Side. By Henry Thomas Crofton. (Manchester, 'City News' Office.)

THIS is a reprint of papers which have appeared at intervals in the *Manchester City News*. They were well worthy of being reproduced in a permanent form, as they record much that is of interest concerning men and things when Old Moss Side was a rural place, with neither churches nor chapels, and did not, we believe, though of this we are not quite certain, possess one single shop. In 1834 the district had progressed so far as to have one public-house. Mr. Crofton deals mainly with modern times. There are, however, many notes on family history which will be of service to the genealogists of the future, and these, we are glad to say, have been indexed most carefully.

As the name of the district indicates, the greater part of its surface was covered with peat, and as a consequence the roads were in a vile condition. About seventy years ago one of them, known as Withington Road, "was such a quagmire that no cart could take a full load along it." Those which carried hay and straw on the way to Manchester had to be accompanied by men armed with "pikels," whose function it was to hold up the loads so as to hinder the carts from overturning.

The writer records a curious piece of folk-lore which is worthy of attention. There was a place called Twenty Pits, which took its name from many deep pools. These were probably of a relatively modern date, as they are believed to have been dug for the purpose of getting marl for agricultural purposes. These ponds were in a secluded spot, and had become the haunt of ducks—wild ones, we imagine—which nested on their margins. School-boys used to fish for sticklebacks there in summer, and slide and skate thereon in winter. As these pools were deep, it is not surprising that from time to time cases of drowning occurred, and that the place acquired an evil name. A malicious water-hag, we

are told, dwelt there whose name was Jenny Greenteeth. She was in the habit of seizing those who came too near her abode and dragging them down into its depths, and as a matter of course they were seen no more. We seem here to have a tale much older than these ponds—if, indeed, they were modern marl-pits. Probably it is a case of transference from some demon-haunted mere.

Rosemary and Pansies. By Bertram Dobell. (Published by the Author.)

ALTHOUGH we have a rule not to review books of modern verse, we feel we must turn aside to notice this little collection by an old friend who has already rendered good service to literature by his 'Sidelights on Charles Lamb' and his rediscovery, after two hundred and fifty years, of the poet Traherne. These recreations of Mr. Dobell are put forward with such modesty as to disarm criticism. In his dedication to Arthur H. Bullen he says:—

I thought, old friend, a better gift to bring
Than this poor garland, rather weeds than flowers,

Not the rich product of calm leisured hours,
But such as I from toil and haste could wring.

The poems include one 'To J. W. E.' The initials will be recognized by lovers of old ballads. There is one, 'A Song of Yearning,' three verses of which we quote:—

Our eyes are dim with watching for the dawning of
the day,
The yearned-for day that's coming when our griefs
shall melt away:
Oh! shall we never, never, of that dawn perceive a
ray?

Must we ever wait in vain?

Might we but live to see the day when ancient
wrong departs,
And man no more contends with man save in the
peaceful arts!
Oh what a thrill of love and joy would glad our
wearied hearts

On such a blessed dawn!

It is a dawn we'll hope for still, ev'n though we-
hope in vain;
We will not think the world was made for naught
but care and pain;
We'll still believe we shall at last a Golden Age
attain,

And every dawn be blessed!

Mr. Dobell is right in the hope he expresses that, whether the verse "attracts or repels," there is much in this little volume "that will to some kind hearts the bard endear."

Jesus Christ Gure Iannaren Testamentu Berria.
(Trinitarian Bible Society.)

WE understand these mysterious words on the title-page of this little volume to announce it as being a Basque version of the New Testament. Hovelacque tells us that the Spaniards have a story that the Devil spent seven long years among the Basques without succeeding in understanding a single word of their language. As we have not even served the apprenticeship of the Evil One, we may be pardoned if we shrink from discussing the merits of this translation, made originally by John Leizarraga in 1571; but as it has had the advantage of having been revised by Mr. E. S. Dodgson, we have every confidence that it is trustworthy.

The Burlington Magazine. No. XIII.

In the current number of the *Burlington Magazine* appears the first part of 'Comments,' by Julia Cartwright, upon the drawings of J. F. Millet in the collection of Mr. James Staats Forbes, which, unfortunately, that eminent collector, now defunct, will be unable to see. Among them are many studies for 'The Gleaners.' Mr. Lionel Cust sends the first of a series of papers on 'Prince Albert as an Art Collector.' 'The Blue Porcelain in the Possession of Sir William Bennett' supplies some excellent coloured illustrations. Clayton House, the seat of the Verneys, is well illustrated. Etchings of Rembrandt in the Dutuit Collection are also reproduced. The frontispiece to the number, not being satisfactory in all copies, is being reprinted.

Yorkshire Notes and Queries, edited by Dr. Charles L. Forshaw, has to be added to the long list of our descendants. It is issued in Bradford, and contains much matter of moment to Yorkshire antiquaries.

STRIKING proof how interest in the drama has revived during recent years is shown in the space assigned to it in reviews and magazines. In the *Fortnightly*, in addition to a third list of signatures "in support of a movement to ameliorate the British Stage"—which includes, among others, that of Mr. Swinburne—letters concerning the theme are published from Mary Anderson (Madame de Navarre) and from Mrs. Craigie. With what the latter says we find ourselves in full accord, especially when she asks for a list of the instructors. Miss Bateman also furnishes a rhapsody concerning the new play of Gabriele D'Annunzio.—In the *Nineteenth Century* the stage, as such, has no place, but there is an essay by Mr. De Courcy Laffan on 'Æschylus and Shakespeare.' Mr. Reginald J. Farrer gives a faithful study of 'The Geisha,' and shows how closely, in her most exalted aspects as in the more debased, the outcome of connexion with European so-called civilization, the Geisha corresponds with the Hetaïra of Athens. In relation to this subject a striking picture is afforded of the status of the Japanese wife. Other articles of interest are Mr. Frederick Wedmore's 'The Place of Whistler' and Prof. Giles's 'In Chinese Dreamland.'—In the *Pall Mall* a close study of Mr. Beerbohm Tree is given under the title, appropriate, if such ever was, of 'Master Workers.' A portion of the observations upon Mr. Tree are drawn from an interview. It is interesting, in view of Mr. Tree's present undertakings, to find that he thinks that in its essence acting cannot be taught. Mr. Archer's 'Real Conversations' diminish in interest as they recede from the drama, and what he and Mr. Norman, M.P., have to say concerning motoring has no strong appeal to the world Mr. Archer ordinarily addresses.—*Scribner's* has a paper on 'Playgoing in London,' which is accurate in observation, but of no special significance. At any rate, what is said is especially eulogistic. Mrs. George Bancroft's deeply interesting letters are concluded, and will shortly be issued in a separate form. They are readable and valuable in themselves, and the illustrations add greatly to their claims.—To the *Cornhill* Mr. Frederic Harrison contributes an estimate of Sir Leslie Stephen, which is discriminating as well as eulogistic. Mr. Lang's paper on 'The Strange Case of David Dunglas Home' is too

near our own time to figure among 'Historical Mysteries.' At any rate, we find it less interesting as well as less edifying than previous contributions under similar headings. Mr. Alex. Innes Shand gives us a peep behind the *Times*, for which we have long craved. It is good so far as it goes, but inadequate.—Most interesting among the contents of the *Atlantic Monthly* is Mr. Higginson's 'Books Unread,' a good paper with a suggestive title. 'Prescott the Man' and 'Theodor Mommsen' repay study. Among 'True Poets,' in an article somewhat arrogantly so named, is included Mrs. Marriott-Watson.—Mr. Heneage Legge in the *Gentleman's* deals with 'The Bridge.' Under the title 'A Curiosity of Literature' Mr. Barton Baker writes concerning James Merry and Hannah Cowley, and others of the Anna Matilda or Della Crusca school.—'Feathered Foragers' in *Lougan's* is excellent, as is 'In Arcady.' Into 'At the Sign of the Ship' Mr. Lang admits a tribute to Canon Ainger other than his own.

MR. FROWDE is about to publish, under the auspices of the Royal Society of Literature, 'Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company,' which sets out the details of a curious diplomatic and literary incident in the establishing of our trading relations with Constantinople. The volume, which will include twenty-six facsimile illustrations, has been edited by the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D.D.

Notices to Correspondents:

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

E. L. ("Peacocks' Feathers Unlucky").—Discussed at great length, 8th S. iv., v., ix., x., xi.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.—Proof of Queen's West-ministers shortly.

R. S. ('Reminiscences of Thought and Feeling').—Mary Ann Kely, for whom see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'

R. A. B. ("I shall pass through the world").—See *ante*, pp. 247, 316.

NOTICE.

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Notes.

SCOTCH WORDS AND ENGLISH COMMENTATORS.

(See *ante*, p. 261.)

THE interesting communication under this heading reminds me that Burns is not the only sufferer in this way. Last year a school edition of Scott's 'Rob Roy' was issued by a well-known London firm, originally hailing from Edinburgh. The notes abundantly prove how hard it is for an ordinary Englishman to avoid blunders in explaining Scotch words, phrases, and allusions. An exhaustive list of omissions and of erroneous or misleading annotations would fill several pages and tire every reader's patience, but perhaps space may be found for a few of these.

Names of dishes of food are often difficult to explain, and we cannot congratulate the editor on interpreting "crowdy" as "thick pottage made of oatmeal," or "reisted haddock" as "roasted." It was a "smoked" haddock that the Bailie promised Frank, which might, of course, be roasted. Again, "bag puddings" are simply "puddings boiled in a bag or cloth," but our editor must say "puddings encased in pastry." Nor is he happier in stating that "MacCullum [*sic*]

More" is "the Scotch title of the Duke of Argyle." He is also inconsistent. On one page "take the bent" is correctly given as "take to flight," while on another "taen the bent" is incorrectly explained as "crossed the slope." One would imagine "avont" to be well known as equivalent to "beyond," yet we are told it means "beside" in "the auld wife avont the fire." Scott uses "penny-fee," as Burns does in 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' to mean "wages," but our editor has mixed it up with "arles," and says "the amount paid to a servant when hired." The word "mint" is not uncommon in the sense of "aim, purpose, threaten," but here it is wrongly explained as "make, pronounce." When such simple words are misunderstood we need not be surprised that when real difficulties crop up, the editor takes full advantage of them. There is a peculiar use of "set up" in several Scotch phrases, where the locution expresses contempt for one who is too pretentious or puts on airs of distinction. Scott has it twice in 'Rob Roy,' and twice our editor stumbles, in explaining "Set him up and lay him down!" as "taking him all round," and "Set up their nashgabs!" as "begun their insolent talk." In both cases he ignores the mark of exclamation, and does not see that the verb is imperative. The Bailie says in regard to the ability of the members of Glasgow University to speak Greek and Latin, "they got plenty o' siller for doing deil haet else." All that our editor does is to explain "haet" as "smallest thing conceivable." How can this be dovetailed into the original so as to give sense? "Haet" is "hae it," i.e., "have it"; and so "deil haet else" is "devil another thing"—a strong negation.

Neither is our editor at home in Scotch history. One of the losses enumerated by Andrew Fairservice as resulting from the Union of 1707 is that of "the riding o' the Scots Parliament." The only explanation given is "proclaiming the Parliament open." As a matter of fact there was a picturesque procession on horseback, a faint shadow of which appears in Edinburgh every May, when the Royal Commissioner rides in state from Holyrood to open the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Rob Roy's exploits, says the Bailie, are such as might be told "ower at the winter-ingle in the daft days," and all the illumination granted us is that "daft days" means "merry times." True, but in old Scotland the term "daft days" connoted the Christmas holidays, as any one may discover from Robert Fergusson's poem on the subject. In another passage Andrew refers contemptuously to

the "curate linking awa' at it in his white sark," only the last word of which is explained. But surely "linking" requires interpretation, and evidently Scott had in his mind three lines from the description of the witches' dance in 'Tam o' Shanter':—

Till ilka carlin swat and reekit,
And coost her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark.

The origin of "true-blue" as an epithet of Presbyterian, with the meaning of "staunch," is unknown to our editor, for his note is, "blue was the royal colour." If the history of Scotland in the seventeenth century is a sealed book to him, surely he knows that Scott writes, "Blue was the favourite colour of the Covenanters; hence the vulgar phrase of a true-blue Whig"; and he must remember what Butler says in 'Hudibras':—"His religion.....'twas Presbyterian true-blue." A familiar Scotch title prefixed to the Christian name of a clergyman was "Mess," as in 'Rob Roy,' "Mess John Quackleben." Here we find the very mysterious explanation of "muster." Did the annotator write "master," and when the printer turned that into "muster" did he fail to see anything amiss? Several other misprints seem to argue the editor's inability to know whether a form of Scotch be correct or not. Burns calls Satan "Clottie" and "Auld Cloots," referring to the cloven hoof, and "hoof" is the meaning of "clot" in Scott's "if they lost sae muckle as a single clout," but the explanation given is "clout, rag." The Devil as Old Clo' is rich! In the song of 'John Anderson' we find:—

Your bonnie brow was brent,

where "brent" means "smooth, un wrinkled," and that is the idea in the lines quoted by the Bailie:—

Brent brow and lily skin,
A loving heart and a leal within,
Is better than gowd or gentile kin.

But our annotator says "brent" is "burnt, z.e., sunburnt." I will add only one more blunder—in some ways the most ludicrous. Andrew Fairservice gave his lawyer "four ankers of as gude brandy as was e'er coupit ower craig," where the concluding words mean "poured down the throat." On the authority of this annotator we are asked to understand them as meaning "rolled over a steep rock or precipice," which, in Andrew's eyes at least, would have been a shameful waste of good stuff.

And this editing is considered good enough for schoolboys and for Sir Walter Scott!

W. M.

STAMP COLLECTING AND ITS LITERATURE.

(See 2nd S. ix. 482; 9th S. x. 81, 172, 239, 333, 432, 470.)

WRITING to 'N. & Q.' in August, 1902, I mentioned that Judge Suppantshitsch, of Vienna, claimed to have unearthed a reference to collecting in the *Family Herald* for 22 March, 1851. I find that the reference is in an advertisement:—

"Postage Stamps.—To collectors of the Used Postage Stamps. The Advertiser will give (in exchange) four of the Penny Red Stamps for one Oval off the Stamped Envelopes. Any person that would collect a few would be kindly thanked by T. H. S., Smith's Library, 20, Brewer Street, Golden Square. N.B. The Ceiling of the Library is decorated with 80,000 Postage Stamps, in various Devices, and admitted to be the most novel Ceiling in England."

This advertiser, however, obviously aims not at a collection in the philatelic sense, but at a mere accumulation of used duplicates.

In the late Mr. J. K. Tiffany's 'Philatelic Library' (St. Louis, privately printed, 1874), p. 94, is the entry "Part III. Articles on Stamp Collecting. *1. *Annuaire scientifique*, 1855. Stamp Collecting." The prefixed asterisk shows that Mr. Tiffany had not seen the article in question, and I have failed to find it, or even an *Annuaire Scientifique* in 1855. The only periodical of that name that I can trace is the *Annuaire Scientifique*, edited by P. P. Dehérain, the first issue of which is dated 1862.

So far, then, it would seem that 'N. & Q.' contains the earliest printed reference to philately. As nearly forty-four years have elapsed since its appearance, on 23 June, 1860, the note may be reproduced here:—

"Postage Stamps.—A boy in my form one day showed me a collection of from 300 to 400 different postage stamps, English and foreign, and at the same time stated that Sir Rowland Hill told him that at that time there might be about 500 varieties on the whole. This seems a cheap, instructive, and portable museum for young persons to arrange; and yet I have seen no notices of catalogues or specimens for sale, such as there are of coins, eggs, prints, plants, &c., and no articles in periodicals. A cheap facsimile catalogue, with nothing but names of respective states, periods of use, value, &c., would meet with attention. If there be a London shop where stamps or lists of them could be procured, its address would be acceptable to me, and to a score young friends. S. F. CRESWELL.

"The School, Tonbridge."

MR. CRESWELL seems to have met with no response, and the next references are found a year later in Beeton's *Boy's Own Magazine*:

"W. T. and J. F. C. should advertise in, say, for cheapness, the *Daily Telegraph*, for old foreign postage stamps. You cannot get them gratuitously. We know several collectors who have to pay for them."—June, 1861.

"C. J. Armstrong, Bexley, Kent, will be glad to exchange foreign postage stamps. And S. G. L., Arbourfield, Streatham Hill, Surrey, has also a collection. The latter will exchange, but will accept no remittance beyond postage for his answers to enquiries."—August, 1861.

"E. Pemberton, Warstone House, near Birmingham, would be glad to effect exchanges with stamp collectors per post."—September, 1861.

This is interesting as being evidently the first appearance of Mr. Edward L. Pemberton (born 1844, died 1878), the well-known writer on philately. An 'In Memoriam' notice and portrait are given in the *Philatelic Record* for February, 1879.

"Extra Prize for January.—We have received scores of applications from subscribers to open up a correspondence on the subject of Foreign Postage Stamps, giving the names and addresses of those who are desirous of exchanging or purchasing such stamps. As far as we could, we have done so; but finding it impossible to meet the requirements of all our applicants in this respect, we now offer one of our usual prizes to him who will, on or before the 5th of December next, send us the completest collection of Foreign Postage Stamps, such collection to be engraved and published in the *Boy's Own Magazine*. The collection must be accompanied by an introduction."—November, 1861.

"H. Barber, 44, Douglas Street, Deptford, S.E., wishes to announce that he has above 400 *foreign* postage stamps, many of them duplicates."—December, 1861.

This seems to be the first trade advertisement, as after this H. Barber advertises every month, sometimes mentioning special stamps.

"Foreign Postage Stamps; Extra Prize for January.—There is not a shade of doubt, all things considered, that the winner of this prize is entitled to it, still there are several other very good collections. The best collection possesses the following characteristics: a tersely written introduction, admirable arrangement, great variety, and remarkable neatness in mounting. On the first opportunity we will publish in the *Boy's Own Magazine* a selection from these foreign stamps. Many of our stamp-collecting subscribers will be pleased to possess the following list of those with whom they may correspond with reference to their common pursuit: H. F. Winter, The College, Chester (Prize)," &c.—January, 1862.

A list of twelve subscribers follows, several of the addresses being schools. The promised selection of stamps is not published in this volume, which is the last of the first series.

"Foreign Stamp Collectors are informed that an advertisement announcing their desire to exchange or sell foreign stamps can be inserted in the *Boy's Own Magazine* for 1s. 6d."—January, 1862.

In March there are five advertisements for exchange or purchase, and the number increases monthly; by December, 1862, there are two pages of advertisements, double columns. By July advertisers offer to send lists, and special stamps—Modena, Naples, &c.—are mentioned. In September and the

following months there are advertisements of *new and unused* foreign stamps, italicized as if these were considered specially valuable.

I recently received some interesting reminiscences from Mr. Samuel Allan Taylor, Boston, the *doyen* of American philatelic dealers and editors. I find his advertisements in the *Boy's Own Magazine* for 1863, and I have before me vol. i. (the late Mr. Tiffany's copy) of his *Stamp Collector's Record*, begun at Montreal in February, 1864, and continued at Albany and Boston. Referring to Judge Suppantchitsch's supposed discovery, Mr. Taylor writes:—

"I do not think that any German, Frenchman, Swede, Russian, Turk, or Southern European heathen of any kind is entitled to more than a smile of pity from Englishmen when he attempts to discover anything concerned with Philately or anything else in English printed literature.....The earliest notice in print on this side is, as far as I have ever seen, a paragraph in November, 1860, which stated that *young girls* were collecting the stamps of different nations. This appeared in a monthly periodical called Littell's *Living Age*, published here in Boston. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, the Rebel States quickly issued stamps for themselves—special ones first like Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville, &c. These were counterfeited by a Philadelphia firm, and were reproduced in sheets of six (*i.e.*, six of a kind) and sold by newsboys in the street and in stationers' stores, not at all as Philatelic treasures, but as curiosities of the Rebels. They sold some half dozen sheets for 10c. The words 'Facsimile Rebel Postage Stamp, printed by S. C. Upham, Philadelphia,' were printed in small type on each sheet. This thing was largely instrumental in bringing stamp collecting into vogue. The first person who sold stamps as a business was a man named James Brennan, who opened a small office (a very small place not over 10 feet square) at 37, Nassau Street, New York, in 1863. He published a list, the type, style, size, &c., having been copied from one printed by James Robinson, of Liverpool. This was a foolscap size, 4 pp. thing, but the prices were filled in with the pen. Before that one A. C. Kline, now dead, of Philadelphia, had issued a 'Manual,' a copy of Mount Brown's first issue merely. Kline was a dealer in antiques, old coins, armour, firearms, &c., and stamps were only a small portion of his business. He kept a quite good-sized store on the ground floor. Another person, Wm. P. Brown, 212, Broadway, New York, who is still in existence, and who then as now is more of a coin dealer and authority than a stamp man, sold stamps, but only through the medium of the mail, not having any office, he being a printer in a weekly newspaper office (of which his father, a distinguished clergyman, was editor). I believe that for some time he had a stand attached to the railing of the City Hall Park, as also had another man named John Bailey, but the business was largely coins and odd things, even military buttons. No one then knew what stamps existed, until the manuals of Mount Brown, Baillieu, Potique, and others appeared. This was all in New York of course. J. W. Scott, who is a native of London, came to New York in 1863, he being then a lad of fifteen years. He came across Brown at his stand

and made exchanges in stamps with him, but shortly after left New York and went to California.

"I was in Montreal from 1860 to 1864. I had gathered some ten or a dozen foreign stamps as far back as 1857-8, France, England, and one 10gr. Hanover; but I never saw or heard of any collectors until 1862, when I chanced to see the collection (probably forty or so) of a man named J. A. Nutter, and I made exchanges with him for local stamps, as I (having been brought up in New York) knew where the local stamps or posts were. I left Canada in 1864, and after a short time abandoned the druggist business and came to Boston, and have been here ever since. J. W. Scott I never heard of until 1867; the previous account of him I got from W. P. Brown. You can depend on it that no other dealer was earlier than James Brennan in 1863.....I note in the *Philatelic Journal of America* for March, 1885, being the first number of that paper, the statement that Dr. Blackie, of Nashville, has been 'collecting for twenty-nine years,' but that sort of talk is absurd. Letters from foreign countries were almost invariably paid in money and were stamped *paid* by the Postmaster. Street letter-boxes were unknown here, at any rate, and where would he have got the stamps in 1856? But the egotism of the average stamp-collector is something very awful.....My earliest commercial relations with Great Britain were with F. E. Millar, of Dalston, George Prior, of Fenchurch Street, London, C. H. Hill, of Argyll Street, Glasgow, and H. M. Lennox, Newhall Terrace, Glasgow."

At 9th S. x. 83 I quoted the sum of 1,920*l.* paid in 1897 for a pair (1*d.* and 2*d.*) of "Post Office Mauritius" as a record price; but that record was broken on 13 January last, when an unused copy of the 2*d.* was sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson for 1,450*l.* The discovery of this specimen in a collection formed in 1864 by Mr. James Bonar, now of Hampstead, is chronicled in the *London Philatelist* for 1903, pp. 269, 301; 1904, p. 1.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

EASTER DAY BY THE JULIAN RECKONING.—

In the old editions of the Prayer Book, before the reformation of the Calendar in England, a table is given "to find Easter for ever." This was founded on the notion that nineteen years were exactly equal to 235 lunations, so that at the end of each period of nineteen years (the number in which is called the Golden Number) the moon will be at the same age (as it is called), or distance from conjunction with the sun. As a matter of fact, 235 lunations exceed nineteen true tropical years by about two hours, and fall short of nineteen Julian years by about one and a half hours. But there was no provision in the Julian calendar for readjusting this difference; and as that calendar is still observed in the Eastern Church, Easter—which, with us and all Christian nations which have accepted the reformed Gregorian

calendar, is always within a week of the paschal full moon (there is a special provision that it shall not be *on* the day of it)—now falls, in Russia and Greece, more than a week from the full moon. The table to which reference has been made gives the Sunday letters in a horizontal line above, and the Golden Numbers in a vertical line on the left, by a combination of which the date of Easter can be taken out at sight. It seems to have been forgotten (I have before me the edition of 1662) to note that leap years have two Sunday letters, the first applicable to January and February, and the second to the remainder of the year. Thus for the present year D and C are the Sunday letters; C must be taken in determining Easter, and as the Golden Number is 5, Easter Day fell by the Julian reckoning on 28 March, corresponding to our 10 April by the reformed calendar, and was so observed in the Oriental Church, one week after our Easter and eleven days after the paschal full moon.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

KENTISH CUSTOM ON EASTER DAY.—The following cutting is from the *Standard* of 4 April, in reference to a custom already alluded to in former series of 'N. & Q.'; but why the name of the place should be persistently called Biddenham, and not Biddenden, I cannot say. The former place is in Bedfordshire, the latter in Kent, about five miles from Cranbrook:—

"The village of Biddenham, Kent, was crowded yesterday with visitors from the adjoining towns and villages, who flocked there on Easter Day to witness the annual distribution of what is known as the 'Biddenham Maids.' This singular custom, which has been in existence for several hundred years, consists of a distribution of bread and cheese to poor residents, and the presentation to all visitors of a cake made of flour and water, bearing an impression of the famous 'Maids,' who were joined at the hips and shoulders. The legend is that in 1100 there were born in Biddenham two girls, joined together as described, and they lived thus for thirty-four years, and when one died, the other, refusing to be operated upon, also died within six hours. By their will they founded the charity."

In Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' *s.v.* 'Biddenden,' is the following notice of this custom:—

"A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place on Easter Sunday, the expense of which is defrayed from the rental of about 20 acres of land, the reputed bequests of the Biddenden Maids, two sisters of the name of Chulkhurst, who, according to tradition, were joined by the hips and shoulders in the year 1100, and, having lived in that state to the age of thirty-four, died within six hours of each other."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

ANTIQUARY *v.* ANTIQUARIAN.—In an excellent review of Mr. Guy F. Laking's recently published book on 'The Armoury of Windsor Castle,' which appeared in the *Athenæum* for 12 March, the writer says: "Mr. Laking is a comparatively recent Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Had he been one of longer standing he would probably not have written about 'an antiquarian.'" As I have always thought that "antiquarian" employed as a substantive is a detestable word, notwithstanding its use by several respectable writers, as Dr. Murray's 'Dictionary' will testify, I was very glad to see the *Athenæum* lend the weight of its authority against a practice which seems somewhat on the increase. In the last Indian papers, for instance, I noticed that the Government of India had appointed Lieut.-Col. Waddell, Indian Medical Service, to be principal medical officer and "antiquarian" to the Tibetan Mission. Surely "archæologist" would have been a better word. But the *Athenæum's* orthodoxy in the matter renders it all the more surprising that in its issue for 13 February, p. 200, in a review of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of Horace Walpole's 'Letters,' a reference should have been made to the "Society of Antiquarians," a body of which I can find no record in Walpole's day.

There is another apparent slip in the same review. On p. 199 the writer says that Walpole's letters to Madame du Deffand "were destroyed, at his own request, after Walpole's death, either by that lady herself or by Miss Berry." But as Madame du Deffand died several years before Walpole, it was impossible that she could have destroyed the letters after the latter's death. I am obliged to trust to memory at present, but as a matter of fact, I believe the letters were destroyed, in accordance with Walpole's injunctions, by Mr. Berry, the father of Horace's two young lady friends.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Vizzavona, Corsica.

DRAKE IN MEXICO.—I have a son in Mexico who keeps his eyes and ears open. His letters occasionally reveal very startling side-lights on that country. The following tit-bit is, perhaps, worth preserving in the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

"By the way, I heard a woman calming a tempestuous child by saying '*Ahi viene Drake!*' I made minute inquiries, and found that it is a common threat to children on this coast, like unto 'Bony will get you!' or 'The Black Douglas shall not get you!' Fancy people still living in terror of seeing Drake's topsails on the horizon!"

EDWARD SMITH.

LINKS WITH THE PAST.—In 'Old Days in Diplomacy,' by Miss Disbrowe, it is noted that a lady who died in 1882 was told by her father, who died in 1818, that he well remembered his great-aunt, who was married in 1693! Lady Burdett-Coutts, born 1814, may have known, and probably did know, Lady Louisa Stuart, Lord Bute's daughter, who died 1851, aged ninety-four. She in her girlhood met Mrs. Delany, who died 1788, aged eighty-eight, and *she* knew the Countess Granville, born 1654; so four lives bridge 250 years. George III. was born 1738; his daughter-in-law the Duchess of Cambridge died 1889, which makes the time covered by two lives 151 years.

HELGA.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.—On 2 March Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary of State for War, declared in the House of Commons that the casualties throughout the late war in South Africa were as follows:—

Killed or died of Wounds.—Officers, 719; Warrant, N.C.O.s, and men, 6,863.

Deaths from Enteric Fever.—Officers, 183; Warrant, N.C.O.s, and men, 7,807.

Deaths from other Diseases.—Officers, 223; Warrant, N.C.O.s, and men, 4,926.

This shows a total loss of 1,125 officers, and 19,596 Warrant, N.C.O.s, and men—a death roll of 20,721 men of all ranks during the course of the war. I think that this official statement should find a permanent place in 'N. & Q.' for the use of future historians of the war.

RICHARD EDGUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

IRVING'S 'HISTORY OF SCOTISH POETRY.'—In 1861 Dr. David Irving's 'History of Scottish Poetry' was published posthumously, with a memoir and glossary, the editor being Carlyle's brother, Dr. John Aitken Carlyle. In an "advertisement," prefixed to the volume, and signed with his initials, Dr. Carlyle explains how he came to undertake the editorial work, states how he has treated his material, and makes it perfectly clear that he is entirely responsible for the 'History' as it stands. After the table of contents there appears a twofold memoir, written by David Laing and Irving's friend General Sir Charles W. Pasley. Each section of the memorial tribute is signed by its respective writer, and it seems likely that the appearance of Laing's name has misled Mr. J. H. Millar, who mentions the work at p. 568 of his 'Literary History of Scotland.' Mr. Millar credits Laing with the editorship, quite justifiably adding that he was "probably the greatest of all the Scottish literary antiquaries." Dr. Carlyle explains that he

rectified the extracts used in the book by reference to Laing's editions of early poets and his collations from the MS. of the 'King's Quair,' and implies that he did all this under his own hand, and without help or supervision. It seems only fair, therefore, that he should get credit for a piece of arduous work, honestly and successfully achieved.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"PITA."—In a former article (9th S. ix. 226) I discussed the various theories which exist as to the etymology of the term *pulque*, applied to a wine made from the American aloë. *Pita*, the term applied commercially to the fibre of the same plant, is equally of doubtful origin. The following are some possible and impossible suggestions:—

(a) The 'Century Dictionary' calls it Mexican, for which there seems to be no evidence.

(b) Von Martius, 'Beiträge,' 1867, guessed that it might be Carib.

(c) Barberena, 'Quicheismos,' 1894, rather speciously claims it for the Maya language of Yucatan.

(d) Others maintain that it is not American at all, but came into Spanish from the lost tongue of the Canary Islands.

(e) The great 'Wörterbuch der Kechua Sprache,' by Tschudi, 1853, has an entry, "*Pita*, ein dünner Faden aus Bast." This seems to prove that this much-disputed word is Peruvian, and should be of interest to the editors of the 'N.E.D.' JAS. PLATT, Jun.

CORNISH LEXICOLOGY.—There can be no objection to the preservation in 'N. & Q.' of the information contained in the following letter to me:—

13, Ham Street, Plymouth, 4 June, 1893.

Dear Sir,—In the *errata* ('English-Cornish Dictionary') I find under 'Owner' a reference which is itself a mistake. How this happened I do not now remember. In my 'English-Cornish Dictionary,' pp. xi and xii, is a list of the Gwavas MSS. This is, I believe, a complete list of the Cornish remains which have never been printed. All the other Cornish remains are in print. I have no knowledge of Basque words, and cannot say what words are like Cornish; possibly there may be many borrowed words. Still the Basque is so peculiar, and different from surrounding languages, ancient and modern, that the *origin* of it would seem to be very remote from where it is now spoken. But of this you must be a far better judge than myself after so long a study. By this post I send you the list of books (No. 133) by Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, for April, 1893, in which on p. 16 you will find my book named and priced. Since the printing of my 'English-Cornish Dictionary,' in 1887, I have been engaged in writing a second edition. This is now finished. This has not been printed. It contains three times the amount of writing in the first edition; but whether it will

ever see daylight I do not know. I am hoping that the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro, will publish it. But their funds are low, and I cannot afford to publish it at my own risk. The above MS., together with the MS. of the second edition of my 'Glossary of the Cornish Dialect,' are both at present in the hands of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for their consideration. The '*Glossary of the Cornish Dialect*' is nearly, if not quite, out of sale. There may be a few copies left with Messrs. Netherton & Worth, Truro, the printers of this book. The second edition, in MS., is half as much bigger than the first edition in 8vo, issued in 1882. The Cornish dialect is unique, and contains a large number of words handed down and more or less changed from the ancient Cornish tongue. FRED. W. P. JAGO.

E. S. DODGSON, Esq., Paris.

Let us hope that Dr. Jago's manuscripts will be carefully edited, and then no less carefully kept in some public library in England or Wales. E. S. DODGSON.

PUTTING HEADS TOGETHER.—The following interesting passage occurs in 'Spanish Life in Town and Country,' by L. Higgin:—

"A curious survival exists in Valencia in the 'Tribunal de las Aguas,' which is presided over by three of the oldest men in the city; it is a direct inheritance from the Moors, and from its verdict there is no appeal. Every Thursday the old men take their seats on a bench outside one of the doors of the cathedral, and to them come all those who have disputes about irrigation, marshalled by two beadles in strange old-world uniforms. When both sides have been heard, the old men put their heads together under a cloak, or manta, and agree upon their judgment. The covering is then withdrawn, and the decision is announced. On one occasion they decreed that a certain man whom they considered in fault was to pay a fine. The unwary litigant, thinking that his case had not been properly heard, began to try to address the judges in mitigation of the sentence. 'But, Señores—' he began. 'Pay another peseta for speaking,' solemnly said the spokesman of the elders. 'Pero, Señores—' 'Una peseta mas!' solemnly returned the judge; and at last, finding that each time he opened his lips cost him one more peseta, he soon gave up and retired." —P. 33.

I think it may be fairly doubted whether the *tête-à-tête* business was of Moorish origin, for I have in one of my scrapbooks an old newspaper cutting which professes to be citing 'N. & Q.' when it says:—

"I have been assured by an excellent legal friend of mine that it used to be the custom in one of our northern counties at the quarter sessions, when the chairman had summed up, for him to conclude his address to the jury with the advice given by Sydney Smith to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, 'to lay their heads together' with a view of producing the best and hardest pavement. I am told that no sooner were the words uttered from the bench, 'Now, gentlemen, lay your heads together and consider your verdict,' than down went every head in the box, and an official approached armed with a long wand. If any unlucky juror inadvertently

raised his head, down came the stick upon his pate; and so they continued till the truth was struck out, in their *veredictum*, an excellent plan for expediting business."

ST. SWITHIN.

THE LOBISHOME.—The following passage was written some years ago by the late Rev. John Mason Neale, warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead. He travelled in Portugal in 1853 and 1854, and no doubt made a record of this superstition on one of those occasions. We have just come upon it in the *St. Margaret's Magazine* for July, 1893, which is, we believe, issued under the direction of the Sisters of the Anglican Convent of East Grinstead. It would be well to transfer it to 'N. & Q.' for several reasons, among others because it is probably the most western version of the werewolf story to be found in Europe:—

"The *lobishome* is a young man or girl (for they never live to grow old), only to be known in the daytime by their gloom and wretchedness, but under a spell which obliges them, at night, to take the form of a horse and gallop wildly over mountain or valley, without pause or rest till daylight. If the clatter of hoofs is heard through a village of Traz os Montes at night, the peasant will cross himself and say, 'God help the poor *lobishome*!' The only cure is this. Advance boldly to such a miserable creature, and draw blood from its breast. The spell is broken, and that for ever."

N. M. & A.

JOHN ECTON, 'D.N.B.,' XVI. 353.—Perhaps the following additional facts concerning the author of 'Liber Valorum et Decimarum' are worthy of a note in these columns. In 1711 he gave a copy of his book to Winchester College, and his inscription on the fly-leaf shows that he had been educated at the college as a chorister. He was therefore, no doubt, the Ecton whose name is on the school rolls of 1688-93, and his education perhaps explains the collection of music and musical instruments which he bequeathed by his will to James Kent. On the recommendation of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty he was appointed collector and receiver of the tenths of the clergy, with a salary of 300*l.* per annum, by letters patent dated 6 December, 1717 (Patent Roll, 4 Geo. I., part 3); and he held the office until his death at his house at Turnham Green on 20 August, 1730 ('Historical Register, Chronological Diary for 1730,' p. 55). He was buried in Winchester Cathedral on 26 August, 1730 (Cathedral Register). His widow Dorothea, who is mentioned in the 'Dictionary' as his executrix, was probably his second wife, as the Cathedral Register records the burial on 12 August, 1726, of "Mrs. Eliz. Ecton, the

wife of John Ecton, esq.," "brought from London and buried here." Is anything known of either lady? Mindful of certain discussions in these columns, I add that he was a genuine "esquire," being styled such in the above-mentioned letters patent. It appears from his will that he owned some freehold property at Fritham, Hants, and had a youthful kinswoman named Barbara Jones.

H. C.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"A PAST."—When did the modern phrase "a man" or "woman with a past" come into existence? Who was its author? Are there uses leading up to it? J. A. H. MURRAY.

WOMEN VOTERS IN COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.—John Stuart Mill, in his speech on the admission of women to the electoral franchise in the House of Commons, delivered 20 May, 1867, said: "There is evidence in our constitutional records that women have voted in counties and in some boroughs, at former, though certainly distant, periods of our history." Can any of your readers inform me where these instances are to be found or in what records they should be looked for?

M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.

Villa Julia, Hastings.

BIRDS' EGGS.—Now that the season for birdsnesting has arrived, it may be amusing to some readers to notice the genuine and naïve enthusiasm of the pure oologist, who is an egg-collector first and a student of natural history afterwards. Take the case of the eggs of the *Limicola*, *i.e.*, the division of plovers, snipes, sandpipers, &c. There are about fifty-five species of birds of this single class, all interesting to us whose lot is cast in "this sceptred isle.....set in the silver sea," and the eggs of them all, except three, have been discovered and properly identified.

But the eggs of the sharp-tailed sandpiper, the curlew-sandpiper, and the knot are, or were very recently, unknown. To these three particular species the ardent egg-collector directs his special attention, and no doubt will continue to do so for many years. Mr. Seebohm and others have been very nearly successful with the second unknown egg, *viz.*, that of the curlew-sandpiper, but they have just failed under provoking circumstances, which they give us with the full details, and evidently *con amore*. Mr. Seebohm saw a

bird in its *nuptial dress* close to the Arctic Circle on the Yenisei. This was, so to speak, an outward visible sign of an inward and future clutch—the *spolia opima* of the whole egg-collecting trip; but circumstances prevented Mr. Seebohm reaching the nesting ground for which the bridal feathers had been growing. Next we hear of Dr. Finsch, who delights, as all oologists should, in a bird-like name, and he declared that he had found the *downy young* on the Yalmal Peninsula. He seems to have failed in the exactly opposite way to Mr. Seebohm. We hear nothing from Dr. Finsch of a nuptial dress, he has to confine himself to baby-linen—the fluffy down of the plump fledgelings.

The third enthusiast, a Dr. von Middendorf, nearly obtained the object of his quest, or at least he was nearly a whole egg-shell better than his predecessors, for he is delighted to tell us that he found the desired birds on the tundras of the Taimiyr in lat. 74° N., and secured a female with a *partially shelled egg in her oviduct!* O that it had been possible for this glory to have fallen to one of our own countrymen! Alas! it has been otherwise, and this Dr. von Middendorf, presumably a German, holds the world's record for possessing a larger quantity of authentic egg-shell from these three desired varieties of the Limicolæ than any other collector. It seems sad to end the tale thus. Cannot Britons come in somewhere or somehow? Well, there is just a chance. Of the last variety, the knot, there is an egg, not perfectly authenticated, in the British Museum, in the Kensington department, and Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, the Curator, says, "it looks exactly the kind of egg one might expect the knot to lay," so perhaps the British Museum holds, as trustee for our oologists, the world's record after all. So note it be.

To put myself in order I will conclude with a query. How can any one, even an experienced oologist, "spot" an egg before it is laid?

NE QUID NIMIS.

"WAX TO RECEIVE, AND MARBLE TO RETAIN."—Who wrote the above, referring to the mind during the period of youth?

LUCIS.

[Imitated from Cervantes by Byron, 'Beppo,' stanza 34.]

BIRCH, BURCH, OR BYRCH FAMILIES.—I have collected a large amount of genealogical data relating to families of the above name in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, Berkshire, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and elsewhere, covering the last 300 years. Being desirous of obtaining further particulars, I shall be

pleased to correspond with any one able to assist me or desiring information.

HERBERT BIRCH.

10, Palmerston Mansions, West Kensington.

[We have no address for the gentleman after whom you ask further than that supplied.]

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND FOREIGN DECORATIONS.—I distinctly remember reading some years ago an incident in connexion with Queen Elizabeth—that one of her ambassadors, having been offered a decoration by the Government to which he was accredited, applied for permission to accept and wear it. This application she indignantly refused, with the remark that "English dogs shall only wear their master's collars."

Can any of your readers kindly tell me where this characteristic story of Queen Elizabeth is to be found? I expected to meet with it in Lord Chancellor Bacon's 'Collection of Apophthegms, New and Old,' but it is not there.

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

MARRIAGE OF JAMES, FIRST LORD DUNKELD.—G. E. C., in his 'Complete Peerage,' states, following Douglas and Crawford, that Sir James Galloway, who was created Lord Dunkeld by Charles I., married —, daughter of Sir Robert Norter. Can any reader point out where proof of this or any other marriage of Lord Dunkeld can be found, or identify Sir Robert Norter, whose name seems to be utterly unknown? It seems possible that "Norter" may have been substituted for some other name through misreading of a MS. or misprint.

R. E. B.

NAPOLEONIC CONSPIRACY IN ENGLAND.—I am desirous of knowing of a book or pamphlet, or other source, which would give information as to a plot that was formed in England in 1814 to assist Napoleon to leave Elba. I understand that communication was entered into with him, but that he refused to accept the offer of assistance.

F. S.

'DIE AND BE DAMNED.'—Who is T. Mortimer, to whom the Editor, at 9th S. iii. 128, attributes this polemic against the Methodists in general, and the Rev. Mr. Romaine in particular?

F.

ALEXANDER GARDEN, M.D.—Dr. Garden, a botanist of Charlestown, South Carolina, and a vice-president of the Royal Society, died in 1791. In the 'D.N.B.' his father is said to be a Rev. Alexander Garden, of the Church of England, who went out to Charlestown in 1719. A collateral branch of his family state that the parentage given in

this dictionary, and all other dictionaries, is an error: that his father was the Rev. Alexander Garden, Church of Scotland, Birse, Aberdeenshire, to whose memory a marble tablet, with a Latin inscription, was placed by Dr. Garden in the Birse Church in 1789. Can any of your readers, or Dr. Garden's descendants, explain the apparent error?
ALAISTER MACGILLEAN.

STEP-BROTHER.—I have been interested lately in a discussion as to the correct meaning of the term *step-brother*. I have looked the word up in about eight different dictionaries. Two give decided definitions, but as they are different, they do not help much. All the rest give opinions which might be considered either for or against one's own.

Must a person and his step-brother have one common parent? or is it when a widower with children marries a widow with children that these children of previous marriages become step-brothers and step-sisters?
RACHEL BLAIKLEY.

WILLIAM GIBBARD was admitted to Westminster School, 8 September, 1777, and became a King's Scholar in 1783. I should be glad to ascertain any particulars of his career and the date of his death.
G. F. R. B.

WELLINGTON'S HORSES.—Where can information be found as to the breeding of Wellington's chargers, and particularly whether they had anything to do with a "Wellesley Arabian" whose portrait was painted by J. L. Agasse? It seems the Wellesley Arabian died 1811 (J. C. Whyte, 'British Turf,' vol. ii. appendix); and in the 'Racing Calendar' for 1804 and subsequent years a chestnut Arabian and a grey Arabian, both said to be brought from India in 1803 by "the Hon. Mr. Wellesley," are advertised as stallions. The Mr. Wellesley referred to was apparently Henry Wellesley, afterwards the first Baron Cowley, youngest brother of Wellington. I believe a good deal has been written about the horse on whose back Wellington is represented at Hyde Park Corner.
C. F. H.

FETTIPLACE.—Can any reader inform me if any MSS. or records of the family of Fettiplace are in existence? I believe the family at one time owned Ockwells Manor and Childrey, both in Berks, also property in Oxon.
C. P.

COLLINS.—I wish to learn the origin and centre of distribution of the name Collins. The name is found in Ireland, and very generally along the South of England. Some

of the name claim it as Saxon, others as Celtic. Can any of your correspondents throw any light upon this matter, or give me the name of an author who has dealt philologically with name-origins?
EDWD. JACKSON.

[New editions of Bardsley's 'English and Welsh Surnames' and Barber's 'British Family Names' have recently appeared.]

REGISTER OF THE GOLDEN BALL, SOUTHWARK.—Is the under-mentioned marriage register in existence? and if so where can it be seen?—

"A Register kept at ye Golden ball in Blew ball Alley in Sussex Place in S^t George's Parish in Southwark."

FRANCIS R. RUSHTON.

LAMONT HARP.—Who bought the Lamont harp, sold at Edinburgh on 12 March for 500 guineas? As this passed into private hands, its destination should be recorded in 'N. & Q.' for future reference.
T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

THE SUN AND ITS ORBIT.—The Marquis of Bute, in his translation of the Roman Breviary, published in 1879, has at p. 408 a foot-note in reference to the sun, reading thus: "Modern astronomers believe the centre of its orbit to be a star (Alcyone) in the constellation Pleiades." He quotes no authority in support of his assertion, nor have I succeeded in finding any. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw a light on the subject.
ROBERT PARKER.

WILKIE'S JOURNAL OR DIARY.—Lord Ronald S. Gower, in his little book 'Sir David Wilkie,' 1902, states that on 1 January, 1809, the artist began to keep a journal. Can any reader inform us in whose possession the original now is? I presume it has never been printed.
W. I. R. V.

READE.—A William Reade was Bishop of Carlisle about 1500, and was afterwards translated to Chichester. In the latter see he was succeeded by Robert Reade, where at the same time was an archdeacon named William Reade. Were these dignitaries related to each other? To which family of Reade did they belong? Is anything known of the descendants of either of them?
W. R.

Carlisle.

HERALDRY.—I want the owner of this coat: Sable, an escutcheon of pretence between eight howletts sejant guardant, 3, 2, 3, all argent. Crest, an howlett sejant guardant argent. Motto, "Ex caligine veritas."
FR. ROLFE.

Replies.

"SMALLAGE."

(10th S. i. 288.)

In my 'Concise Etymological Dictionary' I give:—

"*Smallage*, celery. For *small ache*; from F. *ache*, parsley, which is from L. *apium*, parsley."

The explanation is simply that the sound of *ch* in *ache* has been "voiced" to the sound of *j* in *age*, owing to the lack of stress on the syllable, just as from the M.E. *knowlechen* we have obtained the modern *knowledge*.

I simply gave "celery" as the explanation, because it seemed sufficient to identify the word. The Oxford Dictionary explains *celery* as

"an umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*) cultivated for the use of its blanched stalks as a salad and vegetable; in its wild form (*smallage*) indigenous in some parts of England."

There is a good account of it in Lyte's translation of Dodoens, book v. ch. xlii., headed:—'Of Marish Parsely, March, or Smallach.' As to the name, he says:—

"Smallach is called in Greeke *ἑλιόσιον* [*sic*]; in Latine, *Apium palustre* and *Paludapium*—that is to say, Marish Parsely; of some, *ὑδροσίλιον ἄγριον*, *Hydroselinon agrion*—that is, wild water Parsely, and *Apium rusticum*; in shops, *Apium*; in French, *De L'ache*: in high Douch, *Epffich*; in base Almaigne, *Iouffrouw merck*; and of some, after the Apothecaries, *Eppe*: in English, *March*, *Smallach*, and *marish Parsely*."

The M.E. *ache*, wild celery, is as old as A.D. 1300. WALTER W. SKEAT.

This is a phonetic modification of *small ache*. See 'Ache' in 'New English Dictionary.' For phonetic change cf. *partridge* from *pertriche*, *Grinnidge* for *Greenwich*, *Swanage* from *Swanwich*. *Ache* is, of course, L. *apium*. J. A. H. M.

In popular word-formation scant attention is paid to the philological proprieties; otherwise we might well be speaking of "pettiage" instead of "smallage." For this plant-name is etymologically a word of good old Anglo-Saxon stock welded on to another of French extraction. The final syllable is a corruption of *ache*, which according to Littré is still the name of a "plante ombellifère qui ressemble au persil," though it has ceased to have an independent existence in English. "Smallage" is, in fact, "small-ache," properly the wild celery (*Apium graveolens*), also called water-parsley to distinguish it from common or rock parsley, which grows in much drier

situations. Like most popular terms of the kind, however, "ache" was applied to various plants resembling one another. (See the 'N.E.D.' s.v. 'Ache,' sb. 2.) It is itself a corruption of the *apium* which garlanded the brows of bibulous Romans (cf. Horace, 'Odes,' iv. 11), and which was used as a mark of distinction in the Isthmian games. If, too, one trespasses beyond the etymology of "smallage," the literary pedigree of the plant can be traced back to the *selinon* of the 'Odyssey' without much misgiving as to the correctness of the generic identification. We can hardly credit the Greeks with such pedantic accuracy in "dressing" tombs that they always chose the true parsley for the purpose. J. DORMER.

"*Smallage*, as Pliny writeth, hath a peculiar vertue against the biting of venomous spiders."—Gerarde (1545-1607).

"The leaves of this plant, which they termed by the name of *Maspetum*, came very near in all respects to those of *smallach* or *persely*."—Holland (1551-1636), 'Plinie's Nat. Hist.,' v. ii. p. 8.

The Rev. T. Lewis O. Davies, in his 'Supplementary English Glossary,' gives the same meaning, but adds that Tusser, in his 'Husbandrie,' 1573, recommends "smalach for swellings."

Heywood, in his 'Marriage Triumphe,' 1613, says:—

Smallage, balme, germander, basell, and lilly,
The pinke, the flower-de-luce, and daffadilly.

Herrick (1591-1674), in addition to the quotation already given from the 'Hesperides,' in No. 82 has:—

But now 'tis known, behold! behold, I bring
Unto thy ghost th' effused offering;
And look what *smallage*, night-shade, cypress, yew,
Unto the shades have been, or now are due.

This word has already been discussed in 'N. & Q.,' see 2nd S. xii. 252; 3rd S. iii. 158.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

Gerarde, in his 'Herbal,' devotes a page to the description of *smallage*, or water parsley, and gives a woodcut of it. He says it is "seldom eaten, neither is it counted good for sauce, but it is very profitable for medicine." Enlarging on this latter quality, he says:—

"The juice thereof is good for many things: it clenseth, openeth, attenuateth, or maketh thin; it removeth obstructions.....doth perfectly cure the malicious and venomous ulcers of the mouth, and of the almonds of the throat with the decoction of Barly and *Mel rosarum*, or hony of roses, added."

I quote from the edition of 1633.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

(DR. FORSHAW, A. H., and MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL are also thanked for replies.)

SHAKESPEARE'S GRAVE (10th S. i. 288).—Why should MR. I. H. PLATT go out of the trend of his argument to assert repeatedly that the quatrain on Shakespeare's tombstone is doggerel? Surely no one on this side of the pond will thank him for it.

"The lines are said to have been written by Shakespeare himself; but may we not rather suppose that the sentiment alone is his, and that the words in which it is conveyed were supplied by a reverential survivor?"—"Beauties of England and Wales."

MR. PLATT asks if there is any earlier authority than Dugdale's 'Warwickshire.' If he is a Shakespearian student he should know that the monument was erected within the seven years preceding Shakespeare's death, and that a prevailing tradition is that the bust was copied from a cast after nature. There can be no question as to the slab with the "doggerel" lines covering the actual burial-place of the "immortal bard." "Within this monument" must, of course, not be taken literally; but doubtless the following from the Warwickshire volume (1814) of the 'Beauties of England and Wales' will help MR. PLATT to grasp more fully the situation:—

"About five feet from the floor, on the north wall, is a monument raised by the grateful tenderness of those who did not venture to apprehend that the works of such a man must embalm his memory through every succeeding age. Inarched between two Corinthian columns of black marble, with gilded bases and capitals, is here placed the half-length effigies of Shakespeare, a cushion before him, a pen in the right hand, and the left resting on a scroll. Above the entablature are his armorial bearings (the tilting spear point upwards; and the falcon supporting a spear for the crest). Over the arms, at the pinnacle of the monument, is a death's head; and on each side is a boy figure, in a sitting attitude, one holding a spade, and the other, whose eyes are closed, bearing with the left hand an inverted torch, and resting the right upon a chapless skull. The effigies of Shakespeare *was* originally coloured to resemble life, and its appearance, before touched by innovation, is thus described: 'The eyes were of a light hazel, and the hair and beard auburn. The dress consisted of a scarlet doublet, over which was a loose black gown without sleeves. The lower part of a cushion before him was of a crimson colour, and the upper part green, with gilt tassels.'"

This is a quotation from Wheler's 'Stratford,' p. 72. In 1748 this monument was repaired by a company of strolling players, who raised money for that purpose by performing in Stratford the play of 'Othello.' In this repair the colours originally bestowed on the effigies were carefully restored by a lunner residing in the town; but in 1793 the bust and figures above it were painted white at the request of Malone. The inscrip-

tion on the monument bears date and concludes as follows: "Obiit Ano. Doi. 1616. Ætatis 53. Die 23. Ap."

MR. PLATT's researches would be greatly simplified and augmented by a reference to the afore-mentioned work.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.
Baltimore House, Bradford.

FOOTBALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY (10th S. i. 127, 194, 230).—Sunday football used to be common. Until 1825 an annual match, beginning on the racecourse, was played at Beverley on the Sunday preceding the races (W. Andrews's 'Old Church Lore,' 1891, p. 96). Can any one tell me whether in this game, and in Shrovetide football in Derbyshire, as played, for instance, at Ashbourne and Derby—also in the Shrovetide football at Chester-le-Street—the opposed sides were players from different townships, districts, or trades?

From the information afforded by correspondents of 'N. & Q.' I judge that Shrove Tuesday football is nearly allied to "camping," a once popular East Anglian sport, which has, I fancy, been already discussed in these pages. Certain French ecclesiastical ball-games, supposed to be remnants of sun-worship, should also be remembered in this connexion, and I believe that India affords examples of a similar kind. G. W.

'EDWIN DROOD' CONTINUED (9th S. xii. 389, 510; 10th S. i. 37).—Although Wilkie Collins did not write a continuation to 'Edwin Drood,' there is such a continuation attributed to him, now on sale in the United States, and possibly also in Britain. Its title-page reads:—

"'John Jasper's Secret.' Sequel to Charles Dickens's 'Mystery of Edwin Drood,' by Charles Dickens the Younger, and Wilkie Collins. R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 and 11, East Sixteenth Street, New York City, 1901."

This work was written by Henry Morford, a New York journalist, assisted by his wife. They spent several months in England in the summer of 1871, living in London and working at the libraries, but also visiting Rochester, Gadshill, Cobham, and district once or twice each week. They worked upon "hints supplied by him [Dickens], unwittingly, for a much closer estimate of the bearings of those portions remaining unwritten than he could probably have believed while in life," and upon "many other particulars, laboriously but lovingly procured." The work was published anonymously, as a weekly serial, in the *Chimney Corner* (London and New York) in 1871; as a monthly serial in

shilling parts (1871-2); in book form by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, 1871; and again in London (342, Strand) in 1872. At least one other edition was published by the Petersons, so that the present (Fenno's) edition is the third (or later) in American book form. I think, but am not quite sure, that the property passed through the hands of another publisher, between the Petersons and the Fennos, and that this intermediate hand placed the names of Charles Dickens, jun., and Wilkie Collins on the title-page, at a time when both the parties and also the real author were dead. Mrs. Morford informs me that these facts have been brought to the notice of Messrs. Fenno & Co., who have undertaken that any new edition of the book which may be demanded shall be duly credited to Henry Morford.

Particulars of other "continuations" of 'Edwin Drood' are to be found in 'Dickensiana,' by F. G. Kitton (George Redway, 1886), and in 'The Minor Writings of Charles Dickens,' by the same (Elliot Stock, 1900).

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

SMOTHERING HYDROPHOBIC PATIENTS (10th S. i. 65, 176, 210).—That this custom obtained in England in the eighteenth century seems very probable, for Gunning, in his 'Reminiscences of Cambridge,' mentions it. Speaking of the Rev. Samuel Peck, B.D., one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, he observes:—

"An opinion once prevailed in this county [Cambridgeshire] (and I fear in many others) that when a person had been bitten by a mad dog, and symptoms of having taken the infection showed themselves, the relations of the suffering party were justified in smothering the patient between two feather beds. This question he formally proposed to the judges, and to their answer that 'persons thus acting would undoubtedly be guilty of murder' he gave all possible publicity. For this he deserved great credit, as I have heard persons of undoubted veracity declare that it was considered not only to be legal, but really to be an act of kindness."—Vol. ii. p. 108.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Under the heading of 'The Dog Days' and 'Mad Dogs' in his 'Every-Day Book,' Hone has the following:—

"There is no cure for the bite of a mad dog, and as at this time dogs go mad, it is proper to observe, that immediate burning out of the bitten part by caustic, or the cutting of it out by the surgeon's knife, is the only remedy. If either burning or cutting be omitted, the bitten person, unless opiumed to death, or smothered between feather beds, will in a few days or weeks die in unspeakable agony. The latter means are said to have been

sometimes resorted to as a merciful method of extinguishing life."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

HELL, HEAVEN, AND PARADISE AS PLACE-NAMES (10th S. i. 245).—Coventry has a Paradise Street, and a row of houses in it are marked Eden Terrace. Two miles away, but still within the city, is a district always known as Paradise.

H. C. WILKINS.

19, Gloucester Street, Coventry.

In the first 'Gazetteer of the Australian Colonies,' compiled by W. H. Wells, and published in 1848, localities called Paradise and Pandemonium are noted on p. 330, and one styled Purgatory is referred to on p. 350. In the early years of colonization there was a good deal of this eccentric, unconventional nomenclature, the pioneer gold-diggers being probably the worst offenders. Many of the erratic, incongruous, rough-and-ready names then conferred have been very properly abolished during recent years, and the places rechristened with more graceful and euphonious titles. J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute.

The pretty little Norwegian village of Hell is reached by a line connecting Trondhjem with Storlien, twenty (English) miles from the former, and forty-six from the latter. I have visited it on several occasions, and can testify it is by no manner of means in "a deep hollow, or a darksome place" (*ante*, p. 95). It lies near the mouth of the Stjordalselo and in the midst of fine scenery. All its houses are of wood, and these are prettily painted—yellow, grey, and a dark red being the predominant colours. The church itself is of a Salvation Army red, with white window frames, and has a black turret. The very signposts are a pillar-box red. The name "Hell" is in big block-letters upon the railway station; whilst just outside it is a public-house rejoicing in the sign of the "Bell Bageri."

HARRY HEMS.

Vester Boulevard, Copenhagen.

Three farms near Leyland, in Lancashire, are named the Old Purgatory Farm, the New Purgatory Farm, and Paradise Farm.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Birklands, Southport.

There is a Paradise Street in this city and a Paradise Works in it.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

COSAS DE ESPAÑA (10th S. i. 247).—The troop of ostriches in the gardens of the Buen

Retiro at Madrid, mentioned by Miss Higgin, attracted the attention of Beckford in 1787 ('Spain,' Letter xvi.).
E. E. STREET.

DORSETSHIRE SNAKE-LORE (10th S. i. 168, 253).—Compare two passages in Hardy's 'Return of the Native.' In a chapter called 'The Closed Door' Mrs. Yeobright, on her sultry journey across Egdon Heath, has been bitten by an adder, and the remedy recommended by the rustics is oil from frying the fat of other adders:—

"I have only been able to get one alive and fresh as he ought to be," said Sam. "These limp ones are two I killed to-day at work; but as they don't die till the sun goes down they can't be very stale meat."—P. 299, new edition.

"Well, it is a very ancient remedy—the only remedy of the viper-catchers, I believe," replied the doctor. "It is mentioned as an infallible ointment by Hoffman, Mead, and, I think, the Abbé Fontana. Undoubtedly it was as good a thing as anything you could do; though I question if some other oils would not have been equally efficacious."—New edition, p. 307.

The remedy was in vain: Mrs. Yeobright died. The scene is apparently in Dorset, and the story is a repertory of old provincial manners and customs.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

The belief that a snake can only die after sundown appears to be shared by educated as well as uneducated people. A correspondent writing from Georgia, U.S., says:—

"We killed a large black snake very early in the morning one day last September. When we passed it shortly before sundown it was still moving and evidently alive, and it was not till the sun had gone down that all motion ceased. The negroes all say that a snake can only die at nightfall, and it looks as though that might be true."

I have heard the same statement made in Virginia, as well as other parts of the South.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

The belief that a snake never dies till after sunset is likewise common in the United States among children and superstitious adults. It matters not how much a snake's body may be mutilated, the belief is firm that its tail will show active evidence of life till the sun disappears below the horizon. I had always assumed that this superstition had its origin among the American Indians, but it is now interesting to note its existence elsewhere.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

CROUCH THE MUSICAL COMPOSER (10th S. i. 248).—In the words of the song to which he set the music, "it may be for years and it may be for ever" that 'Kathleen Mavour-

neen' will live in the heart of the lover of Irish melodies. It was one of 'The Echoes of the Lakes,' published about 1838. Crouch wrote the music of two operas, 'Sir Roger de Coverley' and 'The Fifth of November, 1670.' He published 'Songs of Erin,' 'Echoes of the Past,' 'Bardic Reminiscences,' 'Songs of the Olden Time,' 'Songs of a Rambler,' 'Wayside Melodies,' and many detached songs by various writers, which in their day had great popularity, and which will be found duly recorded in the Music Catalogue of the British Museum. See also Brown and Stratton's 'British Musical Biography,' 1897. One of his latest songs was 'Donna Dear.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

IMAGINARY OR INVENTED SAINTS (9th S. xii. 127, 215, 369, 515; 10th S. i. 159).—*Saint Ubes*, the seamen's corruption of Setubal, a well-known port eighteen miles south of Lisbon, may be included in the list.

A note in Black's 'Guide to Cornwall,' compiled by A. R. Hope Moncrieff, may also be of interest, not only as giving a new synonym for the Blessed Virgin Mary, but also as furnishing a possible explanation of the dedication of St. Margaret *Moses*, which appears in the old lists of City churches. Writing on the subject of the "Furry Dance" on 8 May at Helston, the compiler quotes the following verse from the "Furry Tune," sung during the ceremony:—

God bless *Aunt Mary Moses*,
With all her power and might, O,
And send us peace in merry England
Both by day and night, O.

A note adds that this verse is explained by Mr. H. Jenner, of the British Museum, as referring to the B.V. Mary, in Cornish "Mary *Mouse*." It is, of course, well known that some of the earliest dedications of churches were to the virgin saints, who figure so prominently in the Roman Liturgy, and it is possible, therefore, that St. Margaret *Moses* may preserve the memory of a pre-Saxon dedication.

H. 2.

ARCHITECTURE IN OLD TIMES (10th S. i. 290).—In all but the output of the most ancient, *i.e.*, archaic art, and frequently even in examples of that, MR. FORD may find that artistic enthusiasm, if not religious sacrifice, compelled finishing to the utmost the sculptures that adorned antique buildings. The statues from the Parthenon, now in the British Museum, are as elaborate and fine in their backs, which were never seen *in situ*, as in their fronts which faced spectators; the bas-reliefs of the frieze on that building were executed without stint of knowledge and

care, although they were seen by reflected light only. Nevertheless, Michael Angelo and other sculptors of the Renaissance did not illustrate this noble law. O.

In the third of Frederick Denison Maurice's lectures on 'Learning and Working,' delivered in 1854, these words occur:—

"The sense of responsibility which led the Greek to be as diligent in working out that part of the statue which would be hidden by the wall of the temple as that part which would be exposed to the eye, because the gods would look upon both, seems to have departed from Christendom, which should cherish it most. The flimsy texture which cannot instantly be discovered—the carelessness which will only cause some boiler to explode in a distant ocean, where no one will hear who has perished—is considered no outrage upon the modern morality."

This passage may be of some use for illustration of the quotation from Longfellow's poem 'The Builders.' At a later period some one lectured on 'Stucco and Veneer' to inculcate sound morality. F. JARRATT.

COTTISWOLD (9th S. xii. 506).—The Cotswold games are mentioned in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor' (I. i.), where Slender asks Page:—

How does your fallow greyhound, sir?
I heard say he was outrun at Cotsale.

A full description of the amusements, accompanied with quotations from old authors and illustrations, will be found in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' i. 712. For horse-racing at Cotswold in 1677 and 1682, see 2nd S. ii. 418, and for 'The Cotswold Sports,' 3rd S. ix. 80, 100, 128, 185, 355. There is no place named Cotswold excepting that in Gloucestershire.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA (10th S. i. 144, 216).—The Rev. E. B. James, vicar of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, was a very old friend of mine. On his death his widow consulted me as to the mode of issuing his 'Letters, Archaeological and Historical, relating to the Isle of Wight,' chiefly contributions to local papers. I suggested their being placed in the hands of some London house willing to undertake their publication. Mrs. James, who died some few years ago at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, was a sister of Sir Arthur Charles. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

LECHE FAMILY (10th S. i. 207, 274, 293).—An interesting genealogy of a family of Leche can be compiled from the lists of York freemen published by the Surtees Society. The entries show incidentally the hereditary character of the profession betokened in the name, for no fewer than eight generations

were successively members of the York Guild of Barber-Surgeons. The registers of St. Michael le Belfrey have several entries relative to the family, and no doubt a search in other city registers would throw considerable light upon the family history. In the later entries the name is generally spelt Leach, Leech, or Leache.

GEORGE A. AUDEN.

MELANCHOLY (10th S. i. 148, 212).—See also Cicero, 'De Div.' i. 37, and Aul. Gellius, xviii. 7, "quæ μελαγχολία dicitur; non parvis nec abjectis ingeniis accidere."

G. T. SHERBORN.

Twickenham.

EPITAPHS: THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY (10th S. i. 44, 173, 217, 252).—To MR. MACMICHAEL'S list may be added T. Webb's 'A New Selection of Epitaphs,' 1775, of which there is a copy in the British Museum.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

At the end of the 'Book of Blunders,' by David Macrae (published by J. S. Doidge, Douglas, n.d.), is 'A Chapter of Queer Epitaphs,' pp. 91-116. I may also add 'Into the Silent Land: Epitaphs, Quaint, Curious, Historic,' copied chiefly from tombstones by E. M. T. (London, Simpkin & Marshall; and Bakewell, A. E. Cokayne, n.d.).

ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

St. Thomas, Douglas.

JAPANESE MONKEYS (9th S. xi. 9, 76, 430, 517; xii. 237).—Kitamura's 'Kiyū Shōran,' ed. Tokyo, 1882, tom. vii. fol. 18 b, quoting the 'Mottomo-no-Sōshi,' written in the seventeenth century, says:—

"At Awataguchi, Kyōto, exists the so-called 'Temple of the Three Monkeys,' in which stand the 'Non-Speaking' Monkey, covering the mouth with his paws, and the attendant 'Non-Seeing' and 'Non-Hearing' Monkeys. These statues were carved by Dengyō Daishi [who first introduced to Japan the Tendai sect of Buddhism, 767-822 A.D.], and a tradition attached to that of the 'Non-Speaking' Monkey is that if any one engaged in a lawsuit should temporarily keep it in his house he would infallibly succeed in his case."

It is almost needless to observe that this superstition originated in the Blue-Faced Vajra's inculcation of the safety of the non-speaking party (see 9th S. xi. 430).

KUMAGASU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

SAMUEL HAYNES (10th S. i. 269).—The author of 'A Memoir of Richard Haines: his Ancestry and Posterity,' privately printed 1899, on p. 137 says that the seventh Earl of Bridgewater married Charlotte Catherine

Ann Haynes, "a descendant of Hopton Haynes, from 1696 to 1749 officer of the Mint, who was probably from Gloucestershire or Wiltshire." To judge from the date of Charlotte's birth (1753), she would be granddaughter of Hopton Haynes, or, at most, great-granddaughter. In virtue of the Bridgewater-Haynes alliance the arms of Egerton impaling Haynes are sculptured over the entrance of the Egerton family mansion at Ashridge, Bucks. The Haynes family of Gloucester appear to have used Or, on a fesse gules three bezants; in chief a hound courant sable, collared of the second.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

Samuel was son of Hopton Haynes, rector of Elmsett, county Suffolk, who died 25 June, 1766, aged sixty-eight, and was buried at Elmsett. He was Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge. He married, firstly, Margaret White on 13 February, 1728, at St. Helen's, London, and, secondly, Mary Bayley (marr. lic. 6 January, 1734/5). Hopton Haynes's brother was Samuel Haynes, D.D., Canon of Windsor and rector of Hatfield, editor of the Hatfield House MSS. They were sons of Hopton Haynes, the Unitarian, and friend of Sir Isaac Newton's, who was Assay Master of the Mint, and wrote several books on theological matters and on coinage. I have many notes about him and his father and grandfather, who came from Ireland and from Wiltshire. He used for arms the early Haynes coat with bezants and greyhound, and the eagle crest. I shall be glad to give your correspondent any further particulars in my power.

REGINALD HAINES.

Uppingham.

COPPER COINS AND TOKENS (10th S. i. 248).—I am assured by a local numismatist, whose collection of our token coinage alone is valued at upwards of three thousand pounds, that there is no better method of cleaning copper coins than to steep them overnight in petroleum, and in the morning brush them well with soft soap and warm water.

An old way of reading the inscriptions on defaced and worn coins is to place them on a shovel over the fire, and when they are heated to a certain point the lettering is usually readily decipherable.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

CHARLES THE BOLD (10th S. i. 189, 232).—The replies to this inquiry give all the particulars required, for which I am much obliged. In answer to MR. LANE, I may say

the bearings on the shield are Gules, three lions passant guardant or, with the legend "Henry, Count of Lancaster." I do not remember the bendlet azure, and my impression is that there is not one; but, speaking from memory after the lapse of a year or two, I may be mistaken.

J. R. NUTTALL.

Lancaster.

GERMAN QUOTATION (10th S. i. 248).—The words "Ohne Phosphor kein Gedanke" are the words of the Dutch materialist Jakob Moleschott, and date about 1852-6.

JAMES B. JOHNSTON.

Falkirk.

If I am not greatly mistaken, the thought has been pronounced by Jakob Moleschott, the famous materialist, and Karl Vogt has very probably repeated it more than once.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

WRECK OF THE WAGER (10th S. i. 201, 230).—It may interest W. S. and some others of your readers to know that among the MSS. of Lady Du Cane, the report of which will presently be issued by the Historical MSS. Commission, there is a copy of a letter from the lieutenant of the Wager, written on his arrival in England, and giving a full and interesting account of the adventures and sufferings of the ship's company. J. K. L.

"MUSTLAR": "MUSKYLL" (10th S. i. 228).

—Do not these names refer to previous donors of light-shot, or light-scot, which was a payment for the maintenance of certain altar-lights? Richard Aleyn and Alice Gentill would thus be merely augmenting a pre-existing benefaction. Gifts of candles and lights for special church purposes, when adequate, perpetuated the name of the donor by being called after him.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

"THE ETERNAL FEMINE" (10th S. i. 108, 234).—MR. EDWARD LATHAM'S discovery that this phrase was employed by H. Blaze de Bury in his translation of 'Faust,' so far back as 1847, would seem to show that the editorial suggestion to the effect that it originated with Goethe is correct. But I am unable to believe that any English translator would have rendered Goethe's "Das Ewig-Weibliche" by such a phrase as "the eternal feminine." It would be interesting to learn how it has been rendered by the best English translators of 'Faust.' I am unfortunately unable to refer to my books at present. As regards the main point, I am disposed to think that the expression under discussion was borrowed from the French by some smart

young writer on the English press, and that, like other phrases which now have a newspaper currency, such as "That goes without saying," &c., it properly belongs, not to literature, but to "journalese."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Vizzavona, Corsica.

W. MILLER, ENGRAVER (10th S. i. 247).—The view of Hornby Castle is to be found in the fourth volume of Baines's 'History of Lancashire,' published by Fisher & Co. in 1836.

W. D. MACRAY.

The engraving of Hornby Castle is in 'Lancashire Illustrated,' vol. i. p. 132, published by Peter Jackson, late Fisher, Son & Co., London.

A. H. ARKLE.

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN (10th S. i. 227, 270).—As a sequel to the information already given on this subject I may add what appeared in the *City Press* of 1 April, which I think should be recorded in 'N. & Q.':—

"The Old Cedars at Chelsea.—The removal of the last of the four cedars in the Chelsea Physic Gardens has recently been effected, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, owing to its having become so covered with a destructive fungus as to be a menace to its neighbours. The tree has been completely dead for quite six years, and the committee of management, being fully alive to its historical interest, resolved to leave it standing as long as possible. Lately it has been covered with a highly infectious fungus, which would soon have spread to the healthy trees near. The wood of the cedar is carefully preserved, but the trunk, though it measured 13 ft. round the base, is entirely rotten, and would before long have become dangerous, and injured the trees near whenever it collapsed. It was only when the retention of this interesting relic—the first cedar of Lebanon planted in England—became a source of danger to the rest of the garden that the committee of management sanctioned its removal."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

IMMORTALITY OF ANIMALS (10th S. i. 169, 256).—Those who take interest in the question itself should read Dr. Ludwig Büchner, 'Kraft und Stoff,' last chapter but one, 'Die Thierseele.' Berlin.

G. KRUEGER.

THE MIMES OF HERONDAS (10th S. i. 68, 216).—Scholars in England who write to 'N. & Q.' will probably have anticipated anything that an Antipodean student of the classics could contribute in answer to MR. R. J. WALKER'S question. Still, it may be worth while to mention that the whole external evidence for the date of Herondas (Herodas?) has been brought together in a convenient form by Otto Crusius in his edition of the 'Mimes' (Leipzig, second ed., 1894). The most im-

portant of the "testimonia" there cited is that of Pliny the Younger, "Callimachum me vel Heroden vel si quid his melius tenere credebam" ('Epp.,' iv. 3, 3). Pliny must have died while Herodes Atticus was still a child. The idea that Herodas was mentioned by Hipponax as a contemporary is now known to have arisen from a misreading.

The internal evidence is a much more complex question. As it is concerned with dialect, vocabulary, metre, and literary and historical allusion, it could not be adequately treated except at a length unsuited to the pages of 'N. & Q.' One may say confidently, however, that the great weight of scholarly authority favours, on internal grounds, the view that the poet flourished in the reign of the third Ptolemy. It seems pretty certain that the king mentioned in the thirtieth verse of the first Mime is Euergetes. I do not know whether Prof. Robinson Ellis still inclines to the singular theory that the Greek poet imitated Catullus and perhaps Vergil.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

ENGRAVINGS (10th S. i. 309).—The engravers referred to were not named Black. The well-known brothers S. and N. Buck are the engravers.

R. B.—r.

POPE AND GERMAN LITERATURE (10th S. i. 209).—About twenty years ago a German scholar, Mr. S. Levy, collected some parallel passages in the works of Alexander Pope and Goethe, which seemed to indicate that the latter had been influenced by the former. The results were published under the title 'Einige Parallelen zu Goethe aus Pope' in the *Goethe-Jahrbuch*, vol. v. pp. 344, 345 (Frankfurt a/M., 1884). In Eckermann's 'Gespräche mit Goethe,' vol. i., Goethe discusses Lord Byron at some length, and on p. 142 he briefly compares Byron and Pope.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

The State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, No. 17 (9th S. xii. 265).—This prebendal house never belonged to the Bishopric of Gloucester, as MR. HARLAND-OXLEY seems to imply. Dr. Monk, who was appointed both a Canon of Westminster and Bishop of Gloucester in 1830, did not succeed to the occupation of this house (then known as No. 13) until after the death of Canon H. H. Edwards in September, 1846. On Dr. Monk's death, in June, 1856, it became, under the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict., c. 113, sec. 30, and an order in Council dated 22 April, 1856, the Rectory House of St. Margaret's, and Dr. Cureton,

who had been appointed Canon and Rector of St. Margaret's in 1849, took possession of it.

With reference to MR. HARLAND-OXLEY'S remarks concerning Ashburnham House, I may add that Lord John Thynne succeeded Dr. Milman in the occupation of that house in 1849, and that on Lord John Thynne's death in 1881 it was conveyed by the Dean and Chapter to the governing body of Westminster School under the provisions of the Public Schools Act, 1868, sec. 20, sub-sec. 9.

G. F. R. B.

THE LATE MR. THOMPSON COOPER (10th S. i. 246).—It may be of interest to state that your veteran contributors JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY and THOMPSON COOPER corresponded in Pepys's shorthand, though the former was a disciple of Pitman and the latter of Gurney. A common interest in the history of stenography, and in what may be called minor biography, had brought them together. COOPER, as I learn from his brother, Dr. J. W. Cooper, was born in 1837.

J. G. ALGER.

Holland Park Court.

DAHURIA (10th S. i. 248).—The 'Dictionnaire Historique et Géographique' of Bouillet says:—

"Daourie, vaste région de l'Asie Centrale, vers le N.E. entre le Saghalien et le lac Baïkal. Elle est très-haute, très-froide: les monts qui la couvrent font partie du Grand Altaï," &c.

C. B. B.

Pierrière, Genève, Suisse.

Dahuria, or Dahouria, is a district in Eastern Siberia bordering on the Stanovoi Mountains.

J. DORMER.

"ANON" (10th S. i. 246).—The 'N.E.D.' justifiably rejects Thackeray's use of "anon" in the passage quoted from his lecture on George IV. It is an erroneous and indefensible application of the word, probably due to some vague association with *olim* in the novelist's mind. He is not likely to have been thinking of the obsolete "anone," which in Halliwell's 'Archaic Dictionary' is said to have meant "at one time" and "in the first place." When annotating 'The Four Georges,' last year, for Messrs. Blackie's "Red-Letter Library," I drew attention to the anomalous construction. It is curious that it should have originally found its place, and remarkable that it should have been allowed to keep it when the 'Lectures' went into a second edition.

THOMAS BAYNE.

IRISH EJACULATORY PRAYERS (10th S. i. 249).—These were common in the West of

Ireland at least seventy years ago, and probably at a much earlier date.

A usual salutation by a stranger on entering a cottage was, "God save all here!" And this was answered by, "And you too!" A stranger meeting another on the road generally addressed him with the words, "God save you!" or if more than one, "God save ye!" the common response to which was, "God save you kindly!" Friends or neighbours, however, would begin the morning greeting with "Good morrow, Tom," or Pat, as the case might be, and Tom would reply, "Good morrow kindly."

The usual expression on hearing surprising or startling news was, "The Lord be praised!" and the comment on a great calamity, such as a sudden death, was, "God is good."

HENRY SMYTH.

Harborne.

'N. & Q.' lays us under such obligations to each other (if we are not basely ungrateful) that every reader should add his mite to that great "storehouse." It is up to the present moment universally the custom in Ireland not to pass a stranger without saying, "God save you!" the answer being, "God save you kindly!" Of course this does not apply to towns, but only to the country roads.

I should like to know if there is a recognized salute in England or Scotland amongst the working classes.

PATRICK.

Dublin.

GRAMMAR: NINE PARTS OF SPEECH (9th S. xii. 504; 10th S. i. 94).—These interesting lines were set to music in 1878 by Mr. John Longbottom, then head master of Woodlesford Board Schools, Leeds, and subsequently master of the old grammar school at Warley, near Halifax. Mr. Longbottom is a well-known Yorkshire author and antiquary, and he assures me that the lines are "as old as Adam."

If MR. COLEMAN desires a copy of the words and music, I will post him one "with the author's compliments."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

The verses appeared some years ago in the *Leisure Hour*, and the author was a librarian at Capetown. In spite of their heterodoxy according to modern standards, I have taught them to my own children.

BRUTUS.

"TO MUG" (9th S. xii. 5, 57, 136, 231, 518).—The Rev. A. Smythe-Palmer, in his 'Folk-Etymology,' says that "mug" is a vulgar word for a face or mouth (especially an ugly one), and

stands for *murg*, Scot. *morgue*, a solemn face; *murgeon*, to mock by making mouths (Jamieson); from Fr. *morgue*, a sour face, a solemn countenance, *morguer*, to look sourly; cf. Languedoc *murga*, countenance. One might add the Paris dead-house, known as the *morgue*. These etymologies have not, I think, been alluded to by previous correspondents.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

'RECOMMENDED TO MERCY' (10th S. i. 109, 232).—A friend remembers reading in India a book with this title by Mrs. Eiloart.

M. E. F.

[We have failed to find this under Mrs. Eiloart's name in the 'English Catalogue.' Mrs. Houston's work with the same title is not the one Mr. LATHAM requires.]

BATROME (10th S. i. 88, 173, 252).—HELGA is surely mistaken in speaking of 'Barthram's Dirge' as an old Border ballad. That Sir Walter Scott believed in its antiquity cannot be called in question, but there can be no doubt that it was composed by Robert Surtees of Mainsforth, the Durham antiquary. For evidence of this see George Taylor's 'Memoir of Robert Surtees,' a new edition, with additions by the Rev. James Raine (issued by the Surtees Society, 1852), pp. 85, 240.

ASTARTE.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR (10th S. i. 149, 211).—Much information on this subject may be found in 'Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,' which, with other works, may be consulted at 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

P. A. X.

"FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE" (9th S. xii. 125, 518; 10th S. i. 175, 254).—In my copy of "The Art of Cookery, by Mrs. Glasse" (a new edition, 1803), there are two directions which might easily have led to the above expression. 'To Roast a Hare' (p. 22) begins, "Take your hare when it is cased," &c.; and 'Florendine Hare' (p. 126) begins, "Take a full-grown hare," &c. Mrs. Raffald (1807) also uses the same expression (p. 118): "To Florendine a Hare. Take a grown hare," &c. It is easy to imagine a wilful misunderstanding of the word "take" in these instances, and to treat it as if it meant to "catch."

ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

St. Thomas, Douglas.

HERALDIC REFERENCE IN SHAKESPEARE (10th S. i. 290).—In 'The Glossary of Terms used in British Heraldry,' published by J. H. Parker, of Oxford, in 1847, p. 34, it is stated that the sun behind a cloud is embroidered on Richard II.'s robe on his effigy at Westminster.

N. M. & A.

THE FIRST EDITION OF HORACE (10th S. i. 103).—As regards the statement that the eight spurious lines at the beginning of the tenth Satire of the first book "are said" to be found in only one printed edition before 1691, it may be observed that, according to Mr. Alfred Holder (Keller and Holder's 'Horace,' vol. ii., 1869), they are given by several editions before 1515. See the details in his critical note.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, S. Australia.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

A *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*.—*P*—*Paraged*. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A DOUBLE section of the great dictionary, issued under the direct charge of the editor in chief, contains a total of 3,803 words, and carries the alphabet from *P* to *Paraged*. Few previous parts are more interesting or instructive than this, and in none is the editorial comment more edifying and important. In the introduction Dr. Murray explains how, while as an initial it occupied a small space in the Old English vocabulary, the letter *p* has grown to be one of the three gigantic letters of the modern English dictionary. He is responsible for the startling statement that of the 2,454 main words discussed in the double section, one only, *pan*, the culinary vessel, can claim to be a native Old English word. From France came the great invasion which followed the few Latin words that preceded the Norman Conquest. Many of these supply proof of Court or warlike usage—as *page*, *palace*, *pale*, *palfrey*, *palisade*, *papal*, *pardon*, and the like—though a few were derived direct from the Latin by scholars. While individual words came from Danish, Italian, Burmese, Chinese, Malay, Algonquin, Tamil, &c., a third of those given are of Greek derivation. We hope Dr. Murray will not think it trifling if we ask whether it is ascribable to the growth of words in *p* to which he refers that we find, in the alphabeted books supplied us as a means of indexing entries, the letter *p* is that invariably which first proves inadequate and gives out. The numerous words in *ph* answering to the Greek ϕ have, it is stated, no more relation to the *p* words proper than have those in *ch* to *c*; that is, they constitute an alien group, and only for alphabetical convenience are assigned the place they occupy. Under the heading *p* is supplied much curious information as to minding one's *p*'s and *q*'s, or, in what seems an earlier form, to be *p*' and *q*. *Pabulum*=food for thought, was a commonish journalistic word 1860-1865. *Pace*, a varying but definite measure of length, is an interesting study. The same may, however, be said of other significations of the term as well as of innumerable words. *Padding*, in relation to literary articles or books, is first traced in 1861, which we suppose is about the time of its introduction. A singularly interesting article is that on *pad*. As applied to the foot of the fox, no earlier instance is advanced than 1790. To "pad the hoof" is used by Washington Irving. The origin of all the senses of *pad* seems to be "rare," "unknown,"

or "obscure." In the form of *padenshaw Padishah* is encountered so early as 1612. The origin ordinarily assigned *Paduasoy*, of silk of Padua, seems scarcely to be accepted. *Peaan*, a song of praise, is used in 1544 as the title of a book, 'The Prayse of all Women, called Mulierum Pean.' *Pagan*=paramour is rare, though it is used by Shakespeare. In sense 2 the words of the song put by Scott into the mouth of one of the characters in 'The Abbot' might be noted: "The pope, that pagan full of strife." That *page*=boy is derived from Greek *παῖδιον* is doubted. Thackeray's use, "Ho! pretty page with the dimpled chin," deserves citation as an instance of special use. Milton's fine phrase

Mask and antique pageantry

is an early and significant use of the last word. *Pagoda* appears as *pagotha* in 1634. *Paigle* for the cowslip, and *pail*, a vessel, are of uncertain origin. *Paiocke*=peacock as is supposed, is encountered only in Shakespeare. *Palace*, *paladin*, *palatine*, all repay close study. *Paladin* first appears in Daniel's 'Delia,' 1592. *Palanquin* is found in 1588. Ben Jonson has *palindrome*, and also *palinode*. Very interesting is the development of *pall*, and not less so that of *palm* in its various senses. *Pan* should be closely studied in all its senses. *Pang*, a brief spasm of pain, is uncertain in origin. The song cited for *pannuscorium*, and called popular, is a little earlier than c. 1860, and is, we fancy, by Planché. *Panorama* dates from 1796. *Pantagruel*, *Pantaloon*, and *pantomime* have all much interest. The name *pantiles* seems to be erroneously applied to the parade at Tunbridge Wells. The earliest quotation for *papa*=father, once a "genteel" word, is from Otway. *Paraphernalia* has, as scholars know, a curious origin and history. *Pap* with a *hatchet* and *Panjandrum* both supply entertainment.

The Prelude. By William Wordsworth. Edited by Basil Worsfold. (De La More Press.)
Eikon Basilike; or, the *King's Book*. Edited by Edward Almack. (Same publishers.)
Shakespeare's Sonnets. Edited by C. C. Stopes. (Same publishers.)

To the pretty, artistic, and cheap editions of the De La More Press have been added three works of great but varying interest. Wordsworth's 'Prelude' forms, of course, an indispensable portion of his poems. It contains many fine passages, but is, on the whole, more valuable from the autobiographical than the poetic standpoint. The present edition is accompanied by an admirable portrait, a map of the Wordsworth country, an introduction, and a few serviceable notes.

Mr. Almack, to whom is due a 'Bibliography of the King's Book,' for an appreciation of which and of the compiler himself see 8th S. x. 147, has edited an edition of the 'Eikon Basilike,' the work in question. Unlike previous modern reprints, this is taken from the first edition, an advance copy of which, saved from destruction by a corrector of the press—a most interesting item in many respects—has been used. Mr. Almack still holds strongly to the royal authorship of the volume, and is in entire opposition to the claims of Bishop Gauden. The new edition is beautiful and convenient. It is enriched by a handsome and rather sentimentalized portrait of Charles I., and has some interesting appendices. Its appearance will doubtless com-

mend the work to some to whom it is not yet known.

Mrs. Stopes's edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets is the most convenient with which we are acquainted. So handy is it that we have set it apart for that pocket companionship for which, before almost all others, the book is to be commended. An indispensable preliminary to solving the mystery of Shakespeare's Sonnets is, as Mr. Butler has told us, to commit them to heart. Special value attaches to the edition from Mrs. Stopes's introduction. That we agree with all her conclusions we may not say. What she writes, however, is worthy of study. So firm a believer in the Southampton theory is she that the portrait of the Earl, reproduced from that at Welbeck Abbey, forms a frontispiece to the volume. This edition of the Sonnets appears to form part of what is called 'The King's Shakespeare.' The three works we have conjoin to form a notable addition to "The King's Library."

Old Falmouth. By Susan E. Gay. (Headley Brothers.)

MISTRESS GAY (if we may use the old term, ambiguously convenient to a reviewer) has made extensive collection of all that illustrates the history and fortunes of the interesting old town from which she writes, and we can hardly find fault if Falmouthian events and personages loom disproportionately large in the eyes of its enthusiastic historian. At times the minute conscientiousness with which local details are given reminds us of those old chronicles of which a satirist remarked—

If but a brickbat from a chimney falls.....

All these, and thousand such like toys as these, They close in chronicles like butterflies.

The author's industrious researches might have been prosecuted more widely with advantage. She has much to tell us about the Killigrews of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but no reference is made to Pepys's allusions to various members of the family, not even to the Tom Killigrew who was the favourite poet and boon-companion of Charles II. And what warrant is there for the assertion that the name Killigrew means "a grove of eagles"?—which on the face of it seems unlikely. It is surely a rash conclusion to draw from the mere appearance of the name "Jerubbaal Gideon" in a baptismal register, that some Jews must have joined the Church! The Latinity of an epitaph (p. 46) needs some revision to make it intelligible. And what a quaint correction is this at the end of the book, that for "(Charles II. and) his father" (p. 20) should be read "his royal father"! There is a good supply of illustrations pleasingly produced, some of very local celebrities.

Lent and Holy Week. By Herbert Thurston, S. J. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. THURSTON'S book comes within our ken as being one that treats of the ritual observances of the Roman Church on their historical and antiquarian side rather than their devotional. Such subjects as the Carnival, the Tenebræ Herse, Maundy customs, the Harrowing of Hell, and other pre-Reformation beliefs and practices, afford him ample material on which to enlarge, and though there is little that can be called new or original, the author writes lucidly and pleasantly, and with an agreeable absence of controversial acidity. As,

however, he disclaims any intention of discussing the origin and meaning of folk-customs—the use of Easter eggs and the like—even though they have been more or less recognized by the Church, his notices of such subjects are somewhat meagre and disappointing. Mr. Thurston candidly admits that many of the accepted symbolism of the Roman Church are without doubt mere afterthoughts, which never entered the mind of the framers of the ceremony. To *esprits forts* some of them appear to be (if not childish) childlike in the simplicity of their make-believe. Such, for instance, is the custom of solemnly inserting five grains of incense in the substance of the paschal candle to typify the wounds of the Divine Victim. This particular practice, the writer conjectures, may have arisen out of a misunderstanding of the Latin words "*incensum hujus sacrificium*," "the sacrifice of this lighted [candle]," as if they meant "the sacrifice of this incense." The book is excellently printed and illustrated, and deserves the attention of those interested in ritual observances.

The Parish Clerk and his Right to Read the Liturgical Epistle. By Cuthbert Atchley, L.R.C.P. (Longmans & Co.)

IN this tract, written for the Alcuin Club, Mr. Atchley makes out a case of merely academic interest in favour of the lay clerk being allowed to read the Epistle in the Communion Service as well as the Lessons. He has no desire, however, to see the old custom revived. Why should a young man "*completely baptized*" be regarded as somewhat of a rarity (p. 5)?

AMONG other points discussed in the *Intermédiaire* during the last three months are the blood of St. Januarius, the first introduction of pepper into France, symbolic shells used as amulets from pre-historic times, and the authorship of the well-known phrase "*Après moi le déluge*." This saying, it appears, was in reality coined by Madame de Pompadour, although "it was so exactly the *mot*, the expression of that reign of from hand to mouth, that it was believed, with reason, only the *well-beloved* king could have uttered it." The ritual murder so commonly attributed to the Jews by narrow-minded fanaticism is also dealt with. It would be well if some learned Hebrew would publish a European bibliography of this subject, with a suitable introduction, paying due attention to the fact that the bloodshed attributed to his co-religionists in the Middle Ages can only have been specially horrible from theological reasons. Every "civilized" country in those days was so habituated to the idea of violence and outrage that the accused must have been detested because they were held to be miscreants, in the old sense of the word, rather than because they were believed to be human beings who had slain their fellows.

Folk-lore for March contains 'The Story of Deirdre, in its Bearing on the Social Development of the Folk-tale,' an article demonstrating how a legend is necessarily modified and toned down by the gradual softening of manners among the people who transmit it from generation to generation. 'Arthur and Gorlagon,' in the same journal, is an English version of a curious fourteenth-century Latin text in which the werewolf idea occurs, sympathy being with, and not against, the wolf. 'Wizardy on the Welsh Border,' by Miss B. A. Wherry, a very young folk-lorist, who gives promise

of doing excellent work in the future, is decidedly entertaining. More than one of her stories exists in a slightly different form in Eastern England. For instance, Jack Kent, who sent the crows into an old barn while he went to a fair, had a fellow-wizard in North-West Lincolnshire, where William of Lindholme, who also disliked "scaring birds" from the crops, imprisoned the sparrows in a similar manner while he went to enjoy himself at Wroot feast. The legend is also known to occur in France and Spain.

PROF. SAINTSBURY has prepared a list of the most important of Carolinian poets whose work has been practically consigned to oblivion, and has arranged for the publication of their chief contributions to the poetry of the reigns of the first and second Charles. The scheme already includes Chamberlayne's 'Pharonnida' (1659), Marmion's 'Cupid and Psyche' (1637), Bishop Henry King's 'Poems' (1657), Benlowes's 'Theophila' (1652), T. Stanley's 'Poems (1651) and 'Aurora' (1657), Patrick Hannay's 'Poems (1622), R. Gomersall's 'Poems' (1633), Sidney Godolphin's 'Poems' (a. 1643), Kynaston's 'Leoline and Sydanis' (1641), T. Beedome's 'Poems' (1641), Robert Heath's 'Clarastella' (1650), Bishop Joseph Hall's 'Poems' (1651), Flecknoe's 'Miscellanies (1653), Flatman's 'Poems' (1674), Katherine Phillips's ('Orinda') 'Poems' (1667), Philip Ayres' 'Lyric Poems' (1687), Patrick Carey's 'Poems and Triolets' (1651), and John Cleveland's 'Poems (1653). The book, which will contain the necessary introductions and notes to each group of poem and a general introduction by Prof. Saintsbury, will be published at the Clarendon Press in two octavo volumes, of which the first will be ready in the autumn.

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H. J. C. ("Quarter of Corn").—See the full discussion at 9th S. vi. 32, 253, 310, 410.

B. W.—Proof received too late.

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COLD HARBOUR: WINDY ARBOUR.

ALTHOUGH this interesting subject has often been discussed in 'N. & Q.,' it has never been exhausted, and unless you can refer me to some exhaustive and authoritative treatment of the matter, I hope you will allow me sufficient space to raise certain points, and to ask your many readers to assist in clearing them.

1. As to meaning.—The best authorities seem to agree that Cold Harbour (with its variants Cold Arbour, &c.) is simply a combination of the ordinary word "cold" (possibly in a sense nearly akin to our present "cool") and "harbour," in the sense of a shelter or resting-place. Other suggestions that I have seen appear to be guesses; but it will be interesting to have any proof or evidence that may seem to support other theories of meaning or derivation.

2. As to kindred "Col" names.—If the ordinary suggestion as to meaning and as to use (see below) of the Cold Harbours be accepted, it seems curious that many Cold Harbours should be close to other places with "Col" names. For instance, to mention only a few: Cold Arbour, two miles west-north-west of Sittingbourne, is close to Keycol

Hill; Coldharbour, two miles north of Wrotham, is not far from the Coldrum Stones; and Cold-harbour farm, four miles and a half south-south-east from Canterbury, is near Cooling Downs. Near other Cold Harbours, or alongside the roads with which they are associated, are such names as Colman's Ash, Colley Hill, Collickmoor, Colekitchen, &c., and the meanings or derivations of some of them may throw light on some of the Cold Harbours.

3. As to equivalent or partially equivalent names.—Windy Arbour, found along some of the old roads in the North of England, has been stated to be the exact equivalent of Cold Harbour, though it would seem to imply that the name was given in an unappreciative sense rather than as conveying appreciation of a cool shelter in the summer travelling time. Caldecot, Caldecote, and corruptions are quoted as names of kindred significance, and these seem to suggest that the coldness is bleak and undesirable rather than advantageous.

4. As to use.—It is stated that our Cold Harbours were all shelters, or unwarmed resting-places, along roads, and it is sometimes suggested that they were buildings. It is also stated that they were camping-places (without buildings), chosen on account of sheltering trees and suitable water supply for the travellers' horses. Again, it is suggested that the shelters were not connected primarily with travellers, but were night-camping places for drovers moving herds of cattle or horses to distant fairs or markets.

5. As to locality.—It is stated that "almost all" the Cold Harbours and Windy Arbours are along Roman roads, and they are associated with the Romans. Alternatively, it is said that they all lie near old roads, without reference to the Romans.

The collection, collation, and study of facts from a large number of localities should throw interesting light upon several points which are not at all clear at present, and I suggest that your readers who have access to, or knowledge of, Cold Harbours, Windy Arbours, Caldecotes, &c., be asked to communicate the following particulars:—1. Name, as now spelt. 2. Position. 3. Local suggestions as to meaning or derivation; with evidence, if any. 4. Other local "Col"-named places, stating whether the *o* is pronounced long or short; and their direction and distance from the Cold Harbour, &c. 5. Locally accepted derivations of these names. 6. Distance and direction of the Cold Harbour (&c.) from nearest old trade road or Roman road. 7. Suitability

of the Cold Harbour (&c.) for a summer or winter shelter, in the matters of aspect, protection from wind, supply of water, &c. 8. Suitability for a drovers' camp. 9. Suitability (especially if far from any known main road) for a great fold or cattle shelter. 10. Evidence that a hostelry, caravansary, or built shelter-house anciently existed. 11. Earlier spellings of the name, and earliest date at which it is known to have been used (on maps, deeds, &c.) in any of its forms. 12. If on Ordnance map, state the fact; if not, give bearings from nearest town, village, farm, &c., also height above sea-level, and nature and aspect of situation.

A reader who can do no more than carefully search a few sections of the Ordnance map, and drop me a line stating which sections he has examined, and giving brief particulars of the Cold Harbours (&c.) found, or a statement that none are to be found, in the sections in question, will materially help.

If particulars are sent to me I will carefully sift and digest them. With anything like a general response from your readers, it should be possible to prepare a most interesting report, for which room may possibly be found in your pages.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

HORSE.—If ever there was an emendation to be made in Shakespeare that is certain and obvious, it is that "horses," in 'Macbeth,' II. iv. 13, is a mere misprint for *horse*.

The First Folio prints it in a peculiar way, which intimates that the printers missed the scansion of the line. It appears thus :—

*Rosse. And Duncans Horses,
(A thing most strange, and certaine)
Beauteous and swift, &c.*

The right reading is :—

And Duncan's horse (a thing most strange and certain),
Beauteous and swift, &c.

The point is simply that, being a neuter noun with a long stem, the A.-S. *hors* was unchanged in the plural, like our modern *sheep* and *deer*. The same is true for Middle English generally—for Chaucer, and (what is here very material) for Shakespeare also. Indeed, we find it again in the very same play! In 'Macbeth,' IV. i. 140, we find "the galloping of *horse*."

In further proof of the point, take the following examples, which are all from Shakespeare :—

Some in their hawks and hounds, some in their horse.
Sonnet 91.

A team of horse shall not pluck that from me.
'Two Gentlemen,' III. i. 265.

Another tell him of his hounds and horse.
'Tam. Shrew,' Induct., 61.

Or horse or oxen.—'1 Hen. VI.,' I. v. 31.
Oxen, sheep, or horse.—*Id.*, V. v. 54.

So also '3 Hen. VI.,' IV. v. 12; 'Titus,' II. ii. 18; 'Ant.,' III. vi. 45; III. vii. 7, 8.

The pl. *horses* also occurs, as in Sonnet 91; but it is clear that the older plural was still well known.

The passage is noted in Abbott's 'Shak. Gram.,' § 471, under the statement :—

"The plurals and possessive cases of nouns in which the singular ends in *s*, *se*, *ss*, *ce*, and *ge*, are frequently written, and still more frequently pronounced, without the additional syllable."

That may be true enough, but it has nothing to do with the present passage. His *alter-native* note, that "*horse* is the old plural," is alone correct here; and surely it suffices. In Sonnet 91 it rhymes with *force*.

The final *s* ought, in fact, to be struck out, because it contradicts Shakespeare's usage in many other passages.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

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EPILOGUE.

"If asked, Why Printers and Booksellers, in particular?—I answer, they are a valuable class of the community—the friendly assistants, at least, if not the patrons of literature,—and I myself, one of the fraternity. Let the members of other professions, if they approve of the suggestion, in like manner record the meritorious actions of their brethren."—John Nichols (quoted from the title page of Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing,' 1839).

WM. H. PEET.

MARK HILDESLEY.—A marble tablet, now broken into two pieces, with a somewhat curious history, may be seen let into a column in the crypt beneath the chapel at Lincoln's Inn. It commemorates Mark Hilsley, Hildsley, Hildesley, or Hildersley, as the name is variously spelt, and was discovered built into the embrasure of a window at No. 13, Old Square, when that building was demolished in 1881. No. 8, Old Square now occupies part of the site. In Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.' it is stated that Mark Hildesley was a Scholar of C.C.C., Oxford, in 1649, but he graduated B.A. from Emanuel College, Cam-

bridge, in 1650, and in the same year became a Fellow of New College.

The Lincoln's Inn Records prove that he was admitted a member of that Society on 30 December, 1648, when he is described as "son and heir app. of Mark H., of City of London, gen.;" and at a Council held on 26 June, 1650,

"Mr. Mark Hildsley is admitted to a Chamber in the Chapel stairs which Mr. Myles Richardson now holds, paying 10*l.* forthwith; 'soe as he doe not keepe any office therein, the same by reason of the scytuation thereof, soe neere the Chappell, being very inconvenient for that use.'"

He was called to the Bar on 6 February, 1656.

Where he was buried, or where the tablet in question originally came from, is at present a mystery. The inscription itself is not altogether free from errors; probably the stonemason who cut it was an illiterate man; and the line commencing "Quâ Linc's in" appears hopeless. Nor is it clear why the date 1692 should appear in the upper part when the date of death is correctly given as 1693 in the lower part. Possibly some reader may be able to suggest an amended reading. The inscription runs as follows:—

On the upper fragment—

Optimus & Dominus mihi Maxim
ut Benedicat

Oro: (ut Fulvū Aurum Virtus
in igne Micat)

His mercys are to all y^e Heare Him
His goodness unto y^m y^e Feare Him

Feb xv^{to} MDCXCII^o

On the lower fragment—

EXUVIÆ MARCI HILSLY DOM
LINCOLNIENSIS; Hospitio Armgⁱ.

Hoc in Loco inhumatur

MHILSIJ corpⁱ vite satur.

Cui Marc (Alderman) Pater

& DOROTHEA fuit mater

& STEPHANUS (mercator) Frater

P Cantab Oxonⁱ Huc Meatur

Quâ LINC'S in, Plus ultra Datur

Conjugibus Bis Decoratur

At Licet filiatⁱ Quater

Duobⁱ Tantuⁱ is Beatu^r

Natus 15: Apr. 1630 Denat MDCXCIII

ÆT: LXIII

Est mihi mors Lucrum. Felix

Post Funera Vivam.

ALAN STEWART.

7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

[Is not February, 1692, merely the Old Style for 1692-3?]

"PARADE-REST."—I have just read the following in the latest issue of the 'Oxford English Dictionary':—

"Parade-rest, a position of rest, less fatiguing than that of 'attention,' in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, much used during reviews.

.....1888 *Century Mag.* xxxvii. 465/1. Not a man moved from the military posture of 'parade-rest.'"

I think some readers may conclude that this is the known name of a military posture in the British army; but, so far as I know, it is exclusively American. The name is quoted from a paper by John S. Wise in the *Century Magazine* of January, 1889, and its title is 'The West Point of the Confederacy: Boys in Battle at New Market, Virginia, 15 May, 1864.' W. S.

SHANKS'S MARE. (See *ante*, p. 219).—In a review of Mr. Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary,' at the above reference, this passage occurs: "*Shanks' mare* as equivalent to 'on foot' is familiar. Less so are such phrases as *shanks' nag* and *shanks' galloway*." This seems hardly applicable to the practice of the Scottish Lowlands. "Shanks nag," in the form "shanks naggy" or "shanks naigie," appears to be in general use at the present time in at least the counties of Ayr, Lanark, Stirling, and Fife. I have heard "shanks naigie" hundreds of times, but my only familiarity with "shanks mare" is from its recognition in Jamieson's 'Scottish Dictionary,' which gives no illustration for this particular form. "Shanks galloway," of course, is a perfectly possible variant, and is quite likely to be common in the south-west of Scotland, but its specific reference indicates its necessary limitations. "Shanks naggy," on the other hand, has literary value, from its occurrence in 'Scornfu' Nancy,' one of the old anonymous songs of Ramsay's 'Tea Table Miscellany' (1724). In this song the wooer, who would fain supplant a favoured rival, enumerates certain credentials, which he regards as personal recommendations, and then proceeds thus:—

Although my father was nae laird,

'Tis daffin to be vaunty,

He keptit aye a good kail-yard,

A ha' house and a pantry:

A good blew bonnet on his head,

An owrlay 'bout his craggy;

And aye, until the day he dy'd,

He rade on good shanks naggy.

In his 'Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs,' 1791, Herd reads "shanks-naigy"; Ritson, in 'Scottish Songs,' 1794, has "shanks naggie," while Johnson, in the 'Musical Museum,' and Thomson, in his 'Select Collection'—anthologies glorified by the superintendence of Burns—both give "shanks naggy." The expression does not occur in Burns's poems. Jamieson, who enters "shanks-naigie" in his dictionary, and gratuitously terms it "a low phrase," quotes

from Ritson *ut supra*, and gives this further illustration from Galt's 'Sir Andrew Wylie,' "No just sae far; I maun gang there on Shanks-naggy."
THOMAS BAYNE.

"ONLY FRED."—The following paragraph from the *York Courant* of 26 March, 1751, has been recently revealed:—

"Between ten and eleven o'clock last night (20 March) died, at Leicester House (to the utmost grief and concern of his Royal Family and Household, and inexpressible loss of the public), the most High Puissant and most illustrious Prince Frederick Lewis, eldest son of our Most Gracious Sovereign, George II.....To form a just estimate of the nation's loss by the death of his Royal Highness one should be able to do justice to his character, but that is more than we dare venture to undertake, and therefore leave it to some masterly hand to tell the world that the joy of Britain is withered, her hope is gone. The merchant's friend, the protector of arts and sciences, the patron of merit, the generous reliever of the distressed, the accomplished Prince, and the fine gentleman in private life is now no more. Weep, all ye inhabitants of the land, pour out floods of tears, let there not be a dry eye in the nation; humble yourselves under this fatal stroke and deprecate the wrath of heaven, who seems to have taken away this great and good Prince for our numberless crying sins."

"There's no more to be said."

ST. SWITHIN.

"CHOP-DOLLAR."—In many places in China the Mexican dollar, when found to be of good silver, often receives the chop or stamp of the tradesman through whose hands it passes. At Shanghai the chop is applied in black or red ink by means of a rubber stamp. At Hong Kong a die is used, and some of the metal is fetched away each time the chop is applied. Hence the surface of the coin becomes pitted. So much is this the case that dollars of good silver are sometimes rejected because they have lost weight. The interesting part of the case arises when we find the term applied figuratively to any one whose face is pitted with smallpox. On first hearing the expression is startling, but its aptness is unmistakable.

I do not find the word with either meaning in the 'H. E. D.' It may be as well to say that the Indian "chobdar," "chopdar," or beadle, is a different word altogether.

DU AH COO.

Hongkew, Shanghai.

FARNLEY HALL.—In your notice of 'Murray's Handbook for Yorkshire,' *ante*, p. 259, you inquire if Farnley Hall, three miles west of Leeds, has disappeared, and say that it is mentioned in 'Cassell's Gazetteer.' Many gazetteers besides Cassell's mention the Farnley Hall alluded to, but what is

most generally meant by Farnley Hall is the seat of the Fawkeses. Other discrepancies and omissions in this excellent work could readily be pointed out, but presumably the book has already assumed sufficiently alarming dimensions without giving every place worth mentioning in our broad-acred shire.

We have in Yorkshire—all in this immediate district—Farnley, in the parish of Otley; Farnley, in the parish of Leeds; Farnley-Hey, a hamlet in the parish of Almondbury; and Farnley-Tyas, a township in the parish of Almondbury. In the last-named Farnley is Woodsome Hall, one of the seats of the Earl of Dartmouth, which is frequently alluded to as Farnley Hall.

As regards the Farnley Hall which is missing from 'Murray,' the 'National Gazetteer' (1868) says:—

"Farnley is a chapelry in the parish and borough of Leeds, West Riding, co. York, four miles southwest of Leeds and six east of Bradford. The Wortley station on the Great Northern Railway is about one mile to the north-east.....Farnley Hall is the principal residence."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

"VESTIBULE" AS A VERB.—The announcement is going the round of the newspapers that through carriages on a certain train between London and Hull will henceforward "be vestibuled through" to an express at an intermediate station; and this use of "vestibule" as a verb seems to deserve note.

A. F. R.

SIBERIA.—The Russian name of Siberia, viz., Sibir, has been sometimes connected, indeed, with the Russian and Slavonic word for north=*séver*, as incidentally suggested by MR. DODGSON in his note (*ante*, p. 264). This supposition must be, however, now entirely abandoned, since it is unfounded. According to Potanin (quoted in Vivien de Saint-Martin's 'Dictionnaire Géographique,' vii. 885), the most probable derivation of Sibir is from the name of a Mongolian or Tatar tribe first known to Russia in the sixteenth century, and afterwards gradually extended to the whole of Asiatic Siberia. The same view is held by Prof. Morfill, as he kindly informed me.

H. KREBS.

GEORGIANA M. CRAIK.—In his 'English Literature in the Reign of Queen Victoria,' published in 1881, the late Henry Morley said that "Miss Georgiana Craik began to write novels in 1859." He repeated this in the revised 'First Sketch of English Literature,' in which he practically embodied the Victorian book. The attention thus given by an

industrious and, in many ways, admirable historian to a thoroughly deserving writer does him every credit, and reference is now made to it here in order to supplement what is said as to the author's first appearance as a novelist. In his 'Memories of a Long Life,' David Douglas notes with interest the fact that Mrs. Carlyle, in a letter of 5 November, 1857, makes an allusion to Miss Craik's first novel. The point is not one of the first importance, but as the authors of recent literary text-books ignore Miss Craik, it seems worth while to note and rectify Morley's reference.

THOMAS BAYNE.

['Riverston,' a novel by Georgiana M. Craik, was published in three volumes by Smith & Elder in 1857.]

RUSSIAN FOLK-LORE. — The following instance of Russian folk-lore of a new kind appears in the *Morning Post* of 4 April. It is worth preserving in a corner of 'N. & Q.' :—

"The St. Petersburg Correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* telegraphs to-day [3 April]: 'Rumours are current among the Russian troops in Manchuria to the effect that the Japanese possess wonderful magnetic stones endowed with magical properties, rendering the adversaries of the owners incapable of fighting. The Russian officers are endeavouring to destroy the superstition by performing experiments with magnetised stones in the presence of the soldiers, but the men, nevertheless, continue to lament their hard fate in being sent to fight sorcerers.'

ASTARTE.

"COPY"=COPYHOLD.—"My leases or copies in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Worcester-shire, or elsewhere" (will of Martin Sandys, of Worcester, Esquire, 5 Sept., 1750, P.C.C. 31 Searle).

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.—The incessant rain for the last year or more has led me to consult 'N. & Q.' for an explanation. Its pages should solve every difficulty; but my search as yet has been unavailing. I find, however, some notes under the above heading in the First and other Series, but generally dismissing *ex cathedra* the question of lunar influence.

In Dr. Adam Clarke's works ('Detached Pieces,' vol. ii. No. 16) there is an article on the subject, to which it may be worth while to make reference. He there sets out a table, said to have been prepared by Dr. Herschel, and "professing to form prognostics of the weather by the times of the change, full and quarters, of the moon"; and he continues, "I have carefully consulted this table for several years, and was amazed at its general accuracy." This table was disclaimed by Sir

John Herschel as the work of his father; but, whoever the author, Dr. Clarke considered "the table, judiciously observed, might be of public benefit." The general principle underlying it appears to be that the nearer the change of the moon to midnight, the greater the probability of fine weather. This is subject, of course, to other conditions, all of which are shown in the table. Dr. Clarke was hardly the man to write carelessly, and if readers of 'N. & Q.' would like to see his table I will forward it.

A propos of this subject, there are some lines, written years ago, in the visitors' album of the "White Lion" at Bala which should not be lost. I quote from memory :—

The weather depends on the moon, it is said,

And I've found that the saying is true,

For at Bala it rains when the moon's at the full,

And it rains when the moon's at the new.

When the moon's at the quarter, then down comes the rain;

At the half it's no better, I ween;

When the moon's at three quarters, it's at it again,

And besides it rains mostly between.

LUCIS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

MANZONI IN ENGLISH.—I should like to know if there is a good English translation of Manzoni's 'Cinque Maggio,' and of the famous chorus in the 'Conte di Carmagnola,' by the same author. Many years ago I read a masterly translation of 'Cinque Maggio' in one of the American magazines—the *Eclectic Magazine*—from the pen, if I recollect aright, of Lord Derby; but that number of the magazine is now out of print. I remember that the rendering of the line

Fu vera gloria? Ai posteri, &c.,

was striking :—

Was it true glory? Answer ye

That are not, but that are to be.

C. LOMBARDI.

Portland, Oregon.

WALBEOFF FAMILY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information with regard to this family? Do any of the name still exist?

DIPLOMAT.

'THE GRENADIER'S EXERCISE OF THE GRENADO.'—Would W. S. kindly inform me where a copy may be seen of 'The Grenadier's Exercise of the Grenado in H.M. First Regi-

ment of Foot Guards,' 1745 (*ante*, p. 31)? No mention is made of it in any of the half-dozen military library catalogues to which I have referred. Was this edition of 1745 the only one issued?
M. J. D. C.

Solan, Punjab.

"FEED THE BRUTE."—I shall be glad to know the origin of this phrase. I have some misty recollection that it appeared in *Punch* some years since, but am not certain on the point.
A. G.

BYARD FAMILY.—In Ecclesfield Church, Yorkshire, there is a tablet to the memory of George Byard, Gent., late of Farfield, near Sheffield, and formerly of St. James's, Clerkenwell, London, who died 30 October, 1813; also to his father Robert Byard, late of Covent Garden, London, Gent., who died 11 May, 1771. Any further particulars as to this family would be acceptable.

T. WORSLEY STANFORTH.

Buxton, Derbyshire.

HUGO'S 'LES ABEILLES IMPÉRIALES.'—Can any reader kindly tell me in what part of Victor Hugo's works I can find a poem entitled 'Les Abeilles Impériales,' which Gambetta is said to have been fond of reciting? I have searched the indexes to the successive volumes of the collected edition, but in vain.

CYRIL.

MASSINGER'S 'FATAL DOWRY.'—At the end of this fine play, so far as my recollection goes after many years, Romont (I think after the death of Charalois) says as follows:—

The tears which I was never wont to shed
Now flow from me like a woman's.

Having quite recently bought a copy of Massinger and Ford's plays, I do not find this passage. Can any of your readers inform me if these lines are really to be found in the original text, or if they belong to another play? The copy I have bought is published by Messrs. Routledge.

GEORGE W. H. GIRTIN.

[No such passage occurs in the place indicated in the edition of the play in Gifford's 'Massinger' of 1813, which is authoritative. Passages of somewhat similar import may be found, but none phrased as you write.]

NORTH AUSTRALIAN VOCABULARIES.—Macgillivray, in his 'Voyage of the Rattlesnake,' vol. i. p. 157n., states that he received from Father Anjelto, of Port Essington, four MS. vocabularies of 650 words each of the tribes in the neighbourhood (*i.e.*, Limbakarajia, &c.), which, as they were too long to publish, he was going to deposit in the British Museum. I cannot find any trace of

them in the MS. Department, and they do not seem to have reached the Museum. Can any reader say where they are?

N. W. THOMAS.

7, Coptic Street, W.C.

[Macgillivray wrote in 1852.]

CATHEDRAL HIGH STEWARDS.—What are supposed to be the duties of these functionaries? The late Earl Kimberley was High Steward of Norwich Cathedral, and, I believe, drew a nominal stipend of three or four pounds annually. It seems that Norwich is unique in possessing such an official, but I have been unable to discover the origin and cause of the office here.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

'ATHENE CANTABRIGIENSES.'—The first volume was published in 1858, the second in 1861, and at the end of this it is announced that "a third volume is in preparation and will shortly be sent to press." Was the latter ever published?

'Graduati Cantabrigienses' (Hustler), 1823, and 'A Catalogue of Oxford Graduates,' 1851, are lists of the graduates of each university. Each begins at the year 1659. Is this merely a coincidence, or is there some reason therefor?

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

WILLIAM PECK.—In Read's 'History of the Isle of Axholme' there is a biographical notice of William Peck, author of 'The Topography of Bawtry,' and also of 'A Topographical Account of the Isle of Axholme.' This biographical notice was written by his daughter, Elizabeth Peck, who says: "He left behind him many MSS., which afterwards passed into other hands." These MSS. probably included the materials for the second volume of the 'Isle of Axholme,' which was never published. The first volume was published in 1815 at Doncaster, and Mr. Peck died in 1824 at Epworth.

Could any one give me information about these MSS.? Where are they now? Do they contain materials for the history of the Isle of Axholme? I should esteem it a favour if any one possessing any information or who is interested in the subject would correspond with me.

A. T. C. CREE.

Brodsworth, Beckenham.

RIGHT HON. JOHN SMITH, SPEAKER 1705-8.—Who was his wife? What family had he? Considering his position as Speaker in the first Parliament of the Union, very little appears to be known of him. According to Manning's 'Speakers' he left "an only son," Capt. William Smith, who died without

issue. On the other hand, the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' states that a monumental tablet to his memory was placed in South Tedworth Church, Hants, by his "fourth" son, Henry Smith. Among Musgrave's 'Obituaries' is that of Thomas Smith, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen Consort and M.P. for Tregony, died 3 August, 1728, being "son of John Smith, Speaker of the House of Commons." Any information as the family of this somewhat obscure Speaker will be acceptable.

W. D. PINK.

PRINTING IN THE CHANNEL ISLES.—At what date was the art of printing first practised in the Channel Islands? and what were its first fruits there?

E. S. DODGSON.

[Stead's 'Caesarea; or, History of Jersey,' has the rubric Jersey, 1798. This appears to be the earliest instance.]

'IRUS,' SUPPOSED PLAY BY SHAKESPEARE.—A book called Edward Pudsey's book, published in 1888 at Stratford, contains extracts from a play called 'Irus.' Is anything more known about this play? I can find no other reference to it in Shaksperian literature.

REGINALD HAINES.

Uppingham.

STOYLE.—As I am seeking for the pedigrees of Stoyle families, and wish, if possible, to join them, I should be grateful for any information bearing thereon.

(Rev.) B. W. BLIN-STOYLE.

Langden House, Braunston, near Rugby.

"BARRAR."—In the overseers' accounts of this parish for the year 1719 is the following entry: "For a pese of flannel for an under petty coat and a barrar, 00. 01. 06." What was a "barrar"? FRANCIS R. RUSHTON, Betchworth.

ST. FINA OF GIMIGNANO.—A painting or fresco by Ghirlandaio has for its subject the death of St. Fina of Gimignano. Can any one give me any information of this saint?

W. T. H.

MILITARY BUTTONS: SERGEANTS' CHEVRONS.—Am I right in conjecturing that there is some explanation for the fact of military buttons being of oval shape?

About what period did the custom of non-commissioned officers wearing chevrons prevail? And did sergeants previous to that have any particular distinguishing mark?

R. S. C.

ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL GREIG.—This British officer entered the Russian navy in 1763. He was instrumental in the destruction of the

Turkish fleet in the Bay of Chisney, 1770. This event led to the Crimea being annexed to Russia. In his efforts for the improvement of the Russian navy Admiral Greig, in 1776, drew into it a very considerable number of British officers, principally Scotchmen, resulting in a permanent benefit to the navy. I should feel greatly obliged if any of your readers could refer me to any books which would give the names of the officers in question.

ALAISTER MACGILLEAN.

INDIAN SPORT.—Can any one kindly refer me to any complete list of record "bags" in India—such as the largest tiger, the largest number killed by any sportsman, the heaviest "bag" of snipe, and so on? I should also like to have references to the elephant which carried Warren Hastings. It was used by several succeeding Governors-General. Is the animal still alive?

EMERITUS.

JOHN WESLEY AND GARDENS.—1. Wesley seems to have been an admirer of gardens. In his journal (22 March, 1775) he mentions "Mr. Gordon's curious garden at Mile End," and that he "learned there the real nature of the tea-tree." Is anything to be found about this garden? and is this Gordon connected with "Gordon, James, sen., botanist and gardener, at Barking, co. Essex," whose death is announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 20 December, 1780?

2. On 16 October, 1782, Wesley "saw such a garden at Oxford as I verily believe all England cannot parallel," and after some description says, "for all which why should not Mr. Badcock's name, as well as Mr. Roberts's, be consigned to posterity?" Is anything to be found further about this garden or these two names?

3. On 11 November, 1773, Wesley "met with a great natural curiosity, the largest elm he ever saw; it was 28 ft. in circumference, 6 ft. more than that which was some years ago in Magdalen College walks at Oxford." Is this elm still in existence, and where? He says it was between Northampton and Towcester.

F. M. J.

REV. ARTHUR GALTON.—I shall be glad if any particulars concerning the writings, &c., of the Rev. Arthur Galton, of the *Record* newspaper.

M. C. BOYLE.

NICOMEDE BIANCHI.—Is it known what has become of the collection of notes, letters, official documents, &c., once in the possession of the late Nicomede Bianchi, the Italian historian? He died quite recently—in 1888, I believe.

L. L. K.

Epitaphs.**PASSING-BELL.**(10th S. i. 308.)

OCCASIONALLY in this town the passing-bell is rung at the time of the funeral. We have in the Museum attached to this building a very interesting relic in the shape of the "dead bell." It has more than a passing interest, because it came through the fire on the occasion of the burning of the former Museum in 1898, when so many objects of old association were destroyed, among them being the Killiecrankie and Bannockburn flags.

Mr. George Watson, who was some time curator of this Museum, and wrote a most interesting *brochure*, 'The Annals of Jedburgh Castle,' has a short paper in this month's *Border Magazine* on the dead bell, from which the following quotation is taken:—

"The passing-bell, or soul bell as it was also termed, was tolled when a person was passing—whence the term—from this world into the next. In some parts it invited prayers on behalf of the soul of the dying person, and in other parts of the country intercession for the soul of the departed. This custom is distinctly referred to by Bede (A.D. 673-735) in connexion with the death of St. Hilda. The former of these was owing to the current belief that devils lay in wait in order to afflict the soul the very moment it was separated from the body, the opinion being that the sound of the bell had the power to terrify the evil spirits.....The custom of tolling the bell at funerals dates back fully seven centuries; for Durand, who lived about the end of the twelfth century, informs us: 'A bell, too, must be rung when we are conducting the corpse to the church, and during the bringing it out of the church to the grave.'

When thou dost hear a toll or knell
Then think upon *thy* passing-bell.

"Another of the 'melancholy bells' employed at deaths and funerals was the dead bell.....Upon the death of a person in the times of which we speak, the intimation of such was immediately communicated to the inhabitants of the town or village. 'This was usually done,' says the Rev. Thomas Somerville, in his 'Life and Times' (1741-1814), 'by the beadle or kirk officer, who walked through the streets at a slow pace tinkling a small bell, sometimes called the dead bell and sometimes the passing-bell, and, with his head uncovered, intimated that a brother or sister, whose name was given, had departed this life. A few years ago the officer in Jedburgh was obliged to make this announcement at once, however unreasonable the hour. A "lykewake," too, took place in the night or during the several nights intervening between the death and the funeral. As the intimation made by the passing-bell was understood to be a general invitation, great crowds attended the funeral. I may add that at the time to which I refer several of the female relatives walked in the rear of the funeral procession to the gate or

threshold of the churchyard, where they always stopped and dispersed.....When the body was removed in order for burial, the bellman took the bell and walked in front of the bier, giving notice of the approach of the funeral procession by an occasional toll of the bell. Such was the custom in Jedburgh, and the practice there is illustrated in the drawing of Jedburgh made by one of the French prisoners in 1812, in which a funeral, with the bellman proceeding in front, is seen under the town clock on its way to the churchyard. Made by a John Meikel, of Edinburgh, it is nearly a century younger than Hawick dead bell, as is testified by the inscription which the Jedburgh one formerly bore: 'John Meikel, me fecit. Edr., 1694.'

J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Public Library, Jedburgh.

In these parts the "passing-bell" is understood to be only a poetical phrase. Here, at least, it is popularly known as "the deed bell" (death bell). In our villages it is the practice, at the moment of death, to call up the sexton, who then goes to the church, and, without delay, rings out the announcement. First of all he rings what are called "the tellers"; then, after a pause, he continues to toll slowly on his great bell. In the English Dialect Society's 'Northumberland Glossary' the tellers are thus described:—

"Tellers, the successive strokes on a church bell, rung to tell the sex and age of a person just deceased. It is usual at village churches to knell the sex of an adult by nine strokes for a man, or six strokes for a woman, repeated on each of three bells. For a child three strokes are given and similarly repeated. Then follow a number of strokes on the treble bell to indicate the age, each stroke counting one year. In some places the age is given first."

In village life all are neighbours and are acquainted with the ordinary circumstances of each other's households; so that the announcement of age and sex is generally sufficient for identification of the deceased person. When the function occurs through the night, its effect upon awakened villagers is a solemn experience, its impressiveness heightened by personal acquaintance with those for whom is heard the knell of the passing soul. R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The tolling of the church bell at the burial of a parishioner is a custom identical in its origin with, and complementary to, that of tolling at the actual passing of the soul of the deceased (see Brand's 'Antiquities,' Bohn, 1854, vol. ii. p. 203). The passing-bell was, I think, sometimes called the soul bell, and the custom was prevalent much later than 1732, when Nelson alludes to it in his 'Fasts and Festivals of the Church' (p. 144). In hamlets and villages, where greater intimacy prevails among the people than in

cities, the tolling of the bell to register the actual death-stroke is probably continued to this day, and contributors will no doubt be able to supply instances of the survival of the "passing," as distinct from the "funeral" bell, other than those furnished below. One of the peculiar features of the practice is the account rendered by the bellringer, in the number of his strokes, of the age of the deceased. In some districts it is always rung exactly twenty-five hours after death, the tenor bell for the adult and the treble for a child, the big bell being reserved for funerals. In rural districts, we are told in Mr. William Andrews's 'Curious Church Customs,' 1895, p. 129, after the passing-bell has tolled, the sex of the deceased is indicated most generally by tolling twice for a woman and thrice for a man, and to this is often added the age by giving one toll for each year. In the *Penny Post* of 1 February, 1871, the passing-bell is described as being then still rung "at a village near Grantham, Lincolnshire" (p. 55). Up till 1865 in the town of Guildford (and possibly it is still the custom) the passing-bell was tolled every morning after the parishioner's death until the funeral morning; and a lady who died about the year 1868, aged seventy-two, remembered the passing-bell at Somerton, in Oxfordshire. Some information as to this survival may also be found, I think, in vols. xxi. and xxiv. of the *Penny Post*.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

Passing-bells are by no means out of use in very many parish churches, even in London. At present, and as long as I can remember during thirty years, announcements of the nature in question are and were frequent from the campanile of St. Peter's, Hammer-smith. I remember the same custom obtaining when I was a boy in the parish church of Bermondsey. O.

In the North the passing-bell is more generally known as the death bell. DR. MURRAY will find scores of references on the subject in past volumes of 'N. & Q.'

The Venerable Bede was perhaps the first to make mention of the passing bell, but if DR. MURRAY will look up Strutt's 'Manners and Customs' and Bourne's 'Antiquitates Vulgares,' he will, I think, find much of the information he desires.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

The custom of tolling the passing-bell while a person is dying still prevails in Belgium, and probably in other Catholic countries as well. I recollect that while I was staying in

a religious house near Ghent some years since the bell was tolled at intervals all day for a member of the community who was on his death-bed. The death bell is, I believe, tolled in a different manner, so that those who hear it know at once whether it is for a passing soul or for one who has already passed. In some parts of Ireland the passing as well as the death bell are still rung, I am told, as no doubt they were in many places in England up till the commencement of the nineteenth century.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

I believe I am correct in saying that the passing-bell, as ordered by Canon 67, is still tolled at the parish church of Offham, St. Michael, in Kent. Why this ancient and most fitting custom should have been allowed to fall into disuse it is hard to say, but most probably negligence has been the cause, as is so often the case in regard to old customs.

JOHN SYDNEY HAM.

DR. SAMUEL HINDS, FORMERLY BISHOP OF NORWICH (10th S. i. 227).—I have made a considerable search as to the funeral of this well-known prelate, but, so far, find no record of it. I was at the Guildhall Library about a fortnight ago, and mentioned the matter to an elderly clergyman, an entire stranger to me, who said that for a year or two before the bishop's resignation he was doing temporary duty in the Norwich diocese, and remembered many of the circumstances of the case. The bishop's resignation was entirely due to the way in which Mrs. Hinds (his second wife) was received in Norwich society. It was well known that she was much below him in station, and was (so my informant stated) a domestic servant in his household. The obituary notice of about a quarter of a column in the *Times* of Monday, 12 February, 1872, stated that "he resigned the see of Norwich in 1857, from domestic reasons much canvassed at the time, and retired into private life." In the *Times* of the previous Saturday, among the deaths, the notice reads:—

"On the morning of the 7th inst., at his private residence at Notting Hill, after many years of continuous and great suffering, the Right Rev. Samuel Hinds, D.D., late Bishop of Norwich, in his 78th year."

The 'D.N.B.' in its notice of Dr. Hinds, seems rather to bear out the statement of my clerical informant, for, while it gives full particulars of his first wife, his second marriage is thus recorded, "He married a second time some years before his death," no particulars as to his second wife being given. For many years he resided at Walmer House,

Walmer Road, W., and most probably it was in that house that he breathed his last. With reference to the funeral, the clergyman to whom I have alluded stated that he thought it was probably extremely plain, and that he had little doubt the ceremony was performed by the chaplain of the cemetery. Neither in the *Times* nor in the *Illustrated London News*, which in those days made a feature of such information, have I been able to discover any account of the funeral. I remember that a portrait of the deceased prelate appeared in one of the illustrated papers of the day, and think it was in the *Illustrated Times*, since incorporated with the latter of the papers mentioned above.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

C2, The Almshouses, Rochester Row, S.W.

"BELLAMY'S" (10th S. i. 169).—There is an account of our own House of Commons "Bellamy's" in 'Old and New London.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

SHAKESPEARE'S GRAVE (10th S. i. 288, 331).—At the last reference Shakespeare's monument is said to be "five feet from the floor." Is this a correct measurement? Surely it is much higher. HARRIETT M'ILQUHAM.

In my reply to MR. I. H. PLATT an obvious error occurs. Whether I am to blame, or the printer, I cannot say; but I meant to write "within the seven years succeeding Shakespeare's death," not "preceding" it, which, of course, makes all the difference.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

[Our correspondent clearly wrote "preceding," which puzzled us a good deal.]

EASTER DAY BY THE JULIAN RECKONING (10th S. i. 324).—May I point out a slight mistake in the note on the above subject? The Sunday letters for this year are C, B, not D, C. C. S. H.

FLAYING ALIVE (9th S. xii. 429, 489; 10th S. i. 15, 73, 155).—In the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, is, or was, a piece of the skin of a man hanged for killing his wife, perhaps four inches square and a sixteenth of an inch in thickness, resembling in texture a fine kid glove. In the same case was a lock of Sir Isaac Newton's hair, and the hair will last long after the body has mouldered into dust.

Readers of Dickens may remember that in the 'Pickwick Papers' Mr. Dowler, who is really a great coward, spoke of the rules of the service imperatively requiring that he should fulfil his promise of skinning his

adversary. "Did you skin him, sir?" said Mr. Winkle, faintly.

There is the ancient legend of Apollo having flayed Marsyas alive for his presumption in challenging the god to a musical contest, and in the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography' the story is narrated at length. It seems to have formed a favourite subject with sculptors and writers of antiquity. P. S. (Philip Smith, B.A.), the writer of the article 'Marsyas,' observes:—

"In the fora of ancient cities there was frequently placed a statue of Marsyas with one hand erect, in token, according to Servius, of the freedom of the state, since Marsyas was a minister of Bacchus, the god of liberty (Serv. in 'Æn.' iv. 523). It seems more likely that the statue, standing in the place where justice was administered, was intended to hold forth an example of the severe punishment of arrogant presumption."

The circumstance is alluded to by Juvenal, 'Sat.' ix. 2, and Horace, 'Sat.' i. 6, 120. I once saw a gruesome engraving of it, representing Marsyas tied to a tree, head downward, whilst Apollo was stripping off his skin.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

MARLBOROUGH AND SHAKESPEARE (10th S. i. 127, 177, 256, 292).—On 18 November, 1748, Chesterfield gives his son an account of the career and character of Marlborough, in which he says, "He [Marlborough] was eminently illiterate; wrote bad English, and spelled it still worse." But Chesterfield writes of Marlborough with almost open enmity, and perhaps exaggerates a few slips that were pardonable before the days of Murray and Mavor. M. N. G.

At the last reference MR. YARDLEY is not quite accurate regarding Pepys's references to Shakespeare's plays in his 'Diary.' Pepys mentions eleven of the plays, the three omitted by MR. YARDLEY being 'Twelfth Night,' 'Taming of the Shrew,' and 'Henry VIII.' So far from making no remark on 'Hamlet,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and 'Henry IV.,' he saw the first-named several times, and the following is but one of many similar remarks on it:—

"Saw 'Hamlet, Prince of Denmark,' done with scenes very well, and mightily pleased with it, but above all with Betterton, the best part, I believe, that ever man acted."

Of 'Romeo and Juliet' he says:—

"Saw 'Romeo and Juliet'.....but it is a play of itself the worst that ever I saw in my life, and the worst acted that ever I saw these people do."

The first time he saw 'Henry IV.' he writes:—

"Bought the play of 'Henry IV.,' and so went to the theatre and saw it acted, but my expectation

being too great, it did not please me as otherwise I believe it would; my having a book, I believe, did spoil it a little."

And on seeing it again he says:—

"Contrary to expectation, was pleased in nothing more than in Cartwright's speaking of Falstaff's speech about 'What is honour.'"

In his remarks on 'The Tempest' he speaks of

"a curious piece of music in an echo of half sentences, the echo repeating the former half, while the man goes on to the latter, which is mighty pretty."

This bears out the Editor's note at the last reference, as it is evidently the song sung by Ferdinand, wherein Ariel echoes "Go thy ways," in an adaptation of 'The Tempest' by Davenant and Dryden. This fashion of altering Shakespeare's plays is always to be taken into account when speaking of Pepys as a Shakespearean critic. In conclusion, may I quote a passage from some remarks that I made on this subject before the Shakespeare Club at Stratford-on-Avon?

"It is safe to say that very few of Shakespeare's plays seen by Pepys were acted as we know them now. To name but three notorious examples, Dryden and Davenant adapted 'The Tempest,' Lacy altered 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and the Hon. James Howard had the audacity to supply 'Romeo and Juliet' with a happy ending, and to introduce another character—the wife of Count Paris. After this, I think we are justified in pardoning Pepys many of his criticisms of Shakespeare's plays, and a worse offender in this respect than he is his brother diarist, John Evelyn, generally accepted as a more refined and cultured man than Pepys, who in 1661 writes: 'I saw "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," played, but now the old plays begin to disgust this refined age, since his Majesty's being so long abroad!' and this is the only play of Shakespeare's which he mentions in his Diary as having been acted."

CHARLES R. DAWES.

I am sure Mr. YARDLEY will permit me to call his attention to the fact that *eleven*, and not *eight*, was the number of the plays of Shakespeare seen by Samuel Pepys: 'Hamlet,' 'Henry IV.,' 'Henry VIII.,' 'Macbeth,' 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'Othello,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Taming of the Shrew,' 'Tempest,' and 'Twelfth Night.' It may further be remarked that the exact number of plays of all kinds that the immortal diarist saw was 145; for the names of which see 'Samuel Pepys: and the World He Lived In,' by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. (London, Bickers & Son, 1880).

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

"TUGS," WYKEHAMICAL NOTION (10th S. i. 269).—The late Warden of Merton College,

Oxford, in his interesting book 'Memories and Impressions,' a copy of which he presented to me, appears to derive the term "tugs" (*togati*) (chap. ii.), a term applied to the Collegers at Eton by the Oppidans, from *toga*, a gown. It was, I have heard, from their having only roast mutton for dinner. The slang term "togs" is applied to articles of dress.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

MUTILATED LATIN LINES (10th S. i. 268).—

In line 1 Flamen seems right.

5. Read "ne quâ."

6. Undique and Parthus.

7. Polluti fratrum membris sparsique cruore.

8. Jussissent hominum millia capta neci.

13. Purga corda scelusque, domum descende, precamur.

14. Es custos nobis, sicut et ante tuis.

The lines of course refer to St. Elizabeth:

"When the minister so wise and clever of the eternal parent guarded her couch in which thou, O aged maiden, wast cherishing the child and wast mingling holy prayers with thy cares, lest, violently advancing along the whole line of Jordan, the Parthian and Arabian fierce should vent their wrath on every side, polluted with the limbs of their brothers and sprinkled with blood, should have consigned thousands of men captive to death: "Thou still in conscious safety in the shadow of the divine deity wast impressing many kisses on the cheeks of thy son.

"Thus when proud kingdoms are crushed by punishment, being present at the altar, do Thou, O Christ, protect Thy congregations.

"Purge our hearts and purge away our crime, and come down to our home, we pray. Be guardian to us, even as Thou wert before to Thy people!"

H. A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

FEUDAL SYSTEM (10th S. i. 248).—The following quotations from Stephen's 'Commentaries' should explain as to mesne tenant:—

"The stipendiary (or feudatory, as he should now rather be termed), considering himself as substantially the owner, began to imitate the example of his sovereign by carving out portions of the benefice or feud, to be held of himself by some other person, on terms and conditions similar to those of the original grant; and a continued chain of successive dependencies was thus established, connecting each stipendiary, or vassal, as he was termed, with his immediate superior or lord.

And again:—

"Such tenants as held under the king immediately, when they granted out portions of their lands to inferior persons, became also lords with respect to those inferior persons, as they were still tenants with respect to the king; and, thus partaking of a middle nature, were called mesne, or

middle lords. So that if the king granted a manor to A, and A granted a portion of the land to B, now B was said to hold of A, and A of the king; or, in other words, B held his land immediately of A, but mediately of the king. The king therefore was styled lord paramount; A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord; and B was called tenant paravall, or the lowest tenant."

The question of "privileges and burdens" (to use B. R.'s expression) would be one of fact, having regard to the terms of the original grant to the tenant *in capite*, and to the risk of the king exercising his power of forfeiture under that grant—to say nothing of the terms of the grants as between each immediate lord and tenant. MISTLETOE.

THE PLOUGHGANG AND OTHER MEASURES (10th S. i. 101, 143).—If MR. ADDY had lived in one of the more southern counties, such as Oxford, Buckingham, or Berkshire, and asked one of the older rural labourers, whose memory took him back to days before Enclosure Acts were passed, what an acre was, he would have been told that an acre was a strip of land in the open field 22 yards wide, that half an acre was a strip 11 yards wide, and a quarter acre or rood was a strip 5½ yards wide. To understand the meaning of this statement he will have to supplement by what was always understood, that the normal length of all the strips was a furlong, or 220 yards. Hence acre as a measure of length—and in this sense it occurs sometimes in Domesday—is the equivalent of 22 yards.

A glance at any one of the old maps showing the strips held by the different tenants in the open field would have convinced him that the open field usually consisted of three fields, the normal size of each of which was 40 acres, and that each of the three fields was again subdivided into shots, so arranged that the furlong ran to 220 yards. When the lie of the ground rendered this impossible—if, for instance, the furlong were of extra length—the normal width was curtailed. If, on the other hand, the furlong ran short, the normal width was extended. If the difference of length were only trifling, the normal width was adhered to, but in that case the nominal acre might be greater or less than an acre. I have such a map before me, showing the holding of each tenant, either acre, half acre, or quarter acre nominal, in each shot of each field, and specifying the actual acreage by admeasurement in each case. I therefore very respectfully submit that a full homestead or house-land, the original hide, *familia*, or *casatus*, consisted of one full acre in each shot of each field, which would normally be

120. As the villagers' tenements usually lay near to each other in the township (*villa*), whereas the open field lay outside the village, it seems to me an ingenious theory, but one as yet far from proven, that the size of the message fixed the measure of a quarter acre.

So far as Devonshire is concerned I think MR. ADDY is correct in giving 60 acres as the extent of the plough or teamland. To be strictly accurate he should have said 64; and if to this is added the amount taken up by mere-balks, linches, and green ways, the teamland would cover some 80 acres as measured on the Ordnance Survey. In the survey of Berry Pomeroy, taken in 1292, in 'Testa Nevil,' the ferling is stated to consist of 16 acres, and the normal holding of each villager to be 2 ferlings, or 32 acres, which agrees with MR. ADDY's statement. Only it must not be supposed that these 32 acres formed one piece or lay in a ring-fence. They were interspersed with the acres of other villagers.

Two years ago, in the neighbourhood of Cirencester, I saw a man ploughing with eight oxen; they did not plough four abreast, but only two abreast. In bygone days I have frequently seen ploughing done with four oxen at a time, but they were also two abreast.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

A la Ronde, Lympstone, Devon.

PENRITH (10th S. i. 29, 97, 156, 275).—MR. SCOTT writes of Penrith. Now we have no concern with this place (or Perest) in the quest for *Penrith*, and Mr. Watson, with whom I have for some years had a friendly correspondence, has clearly proved this was not the place from which John Byrde took his title. But he did not prove that it was Penrith in the diocese of Llandaff—there is no such place there. This name seems to have slipped into a letter from Mr. Pritchard, of Bangor.

I would refer your correspondents to an article of mine upon the subject that will probably appear in the forthcoming number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

ALFRED HALL.

MR. SCOTT says: "It was decided to take the title of Penrith, on the supposition that the Cumberland town was the place meant by the 1534 Act. Bishop Goodwin stopped that," &c. In the article which Mr. George Watson contributed in July, 1898, to the *Transactions of the C. and W. A. and A. Society* (vol. xv. p. 303), he shows, it is true, that John Bird was bishop of some place in Wales; but he also quotes from the 1534 Act the name "Pereth," and this, from a comparison of the spelling in the State

Papers of Henry VIII.'s time, he shows to mean "Penrith." Bishop Goodwin's Act had hardly the effect ascribed to it by MR. SCOTT, of stopping an erroneous use of the name.
U. V. W.

WESTMINSTER CHANGES IN 1903 (10th S. i. 263, 302).—MR. HARLAND-OXLEY's interesting communication on this subject moves me to call his attention to the fact that William Harrison Ainsworth selected Westminster as the scene of the plot of his pleasing tale entitled 'The Miser's Daughter,' so very charmingly illustrated by George Cruikshank. The miser himself resided in an old-fashioned house at the corner of the little Sanctuary; and the members of the Jacobite Club, often referred to in the course of the story, met not only at "The Chequers," Millbank, but also at "The Rose and Crown," Gardiner Street.

With regard to the Irishman, Mr. Stephen Fitzgerald, who commenced business in Tot-hill Street, moved to Millbank Street in 1812, and became a member of the Society of Friends, perhaps I may mention that many years ago, when I occupied a house in Free-grove Road, N., a son of my landlord and neighbour, Mr. John Betts, a Quaker, married a daughter of Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald, of Millbank Street. HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

In vol. v. of 'London,' edited by C. Knight, p. 208, there is an illustration of Christ Church as it was intended to be. It was inserted to show the progress of taste in architecture, and as representing "the grandest art in its grandest form." Does the new tower follow in detail Poynter's design? and is it an instalment of an effort to carry out the original purpose? FRANK PENNY.

"I EXPECT TO PASS THROUGH" (10th S. i. 247, 316).—In a little book called 'Blessed be Drudgery,' by William C. Gannett, published by David Bryce, Glasgow, there is one paper called 'A Cup of Cold Water,' and in it there is this sentence:—

"The old Quaker was right: 'I expect to pass through this life but once. If there is any kindness or any good thing I can do to my fellow-beings, let me do it now. I shall pass this way but once.'"

Addison was not a Quaker, so if this sentence is in one of his papers, it must have been a quotation. Who was "the old Quaker"?
G. L.

"BADGER IN THE BAG" (10th S. i. 289).—As the English term is simply a translation from the Welsh, and does not refer to any English sport, it cannot obviously be men-

tioned in the 'N.E.D.' or in any other English source. The question whether the Welsh storyteller was referring to a game actually in vogue in Wales in the Middle Ages is one which should not be unanswerable by Welsh antiquaries.
ALF. NUTT.

'THE CREEVEY PAPERS' (10th S. i. 285).—I am obliged to J. H. K. for calling my attention to the discrepancy between the alleged date of Dr. Currie's death in 1805 and the actual date of his letters written in 1806, and printed by me. Currie's biographer and the 'D.N.B.' must be in error in stating that the doctor died in 1805. I have had letters in my hands written by him in 1806, and the two letters written to him by Creevey in 1806 (cited by J. H. K.) contain internal evidence of being of that year, for they deal with the administration of "All the Talents."

The Creevey MSS. have gone back to their owner, or I would refer to a long printed obituary notice of Dr. Currie which is among them.
HERBERT MAXWELL.

SLEEP AND DEATH (9th S. xii. 389, 512; 10th S. i. 315).—My husband, who when alive was a contributor to your columns, and who after his death was spoken of by the *Athenæum* as "one of the best of the minor poets," in one of his earliest poems, 'An Ode to Death,' wrote the following verse:—

Draw nearer still—upon thy breast
Awhile in blissful trance I'll lie,
And gather up my soul to rest;
So—so, sweet Death! I slumber, I.

CAROLINE STEGGALL.

Omar Khayyam, writing *circa* A.D. 1000, says:—

I fell asleep, and Wisdom said to me,
"Never from Sleep has the Rose of Happiness
bloomed for any one;
Why do a thing that is the Mate of Death?"
(Bodleian MS. Quatrain 27.)

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

MINIATURE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON (10th S. i. 248, 315).—I must take the earliest possible opportunity of correcting MR. COLEMAN's serious misstatement that "Sir Isaac Newton was the first President of the Royal Society." This honour belongs to Viscount Brouncker and Sir Robert Moray. Sir Isaac was elected President of the Royal Society on 30 November, 1703, and succeeded Lord Somers, who had retired from that position in the autumn of that year. Bishop Wilkins was the first Chairman of the Society, but only acted in this capacity for a few months, or until the election of Sir Robert Moray. Sir Robert was President

from 6 March, 1661, until the incorporation of the Society on 15 July, 1662, when he was succeeded by Lord Brouncker.

I must also point out to Mr. COLEMAN that the Royal Society was never known as the Royal Academy of Sciences, and that there can be no possible doubt of Sir Isaac being an Associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, by the Associates of which body the miniature now in the possession of Mr. BIRKBECK was presented.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

"HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED" (10th S. i. 209, 275).—When I ventured to ask whether "hanging" did not come before "drawing," a long and unqualified contradiction was the reply at 7th S. xi. 502. At 9th S. iv. 162 I gave some instances to show that the order of the words "hanged, drawn, and quartered" had a foundation in fact. It is true that the criminal was often drawn on a hurdle to the gallows, but it is just as true that the withdrawing of his entrails was part of the sentence. I now furnish another *catena* of examples.

1441-2, in 'Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles,' *Camd. Soc.*, p. 63: "The clerke was dampned to be hanged, drawe, and quartered."

1549, Latimer, in 'Seven Sermons,' Arber, p. 101: "He was iudged to be hanged, drawn, and quartred."

1608, in Willet, 'Exodus,' p. 770.

1623, in Shakespeare, 'King John,' Act II. sc. ii.: "Hang'd, and drawn, and quarter'd."

1641, in 'Diary of John Rous,' *Camd. Soc.*, p. 117: "Thou maist whip and strip, hang, draw, and quarter."

1658, in 'Obituary of Richard Smyth,' *Camd. Soc.*, p. 47: "Coll. Ashton & one Batteley, hanged, drawn, and quartered."

1660, in the same, p. 52: "Coll. Thomas Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered."

1661, in 'Memoirs of Sir John Reresby,' 1875, p. 50: "They were all hanged, drawn, and quartered."

1664, in *Surtees Soc. Publ.*, vol. xl. p. xix: "To be hanged, drawn, and quartered."

1679, *Ant. à Wood*, in *Oxf. Hist. Soc.*, xxi. 456: "Mr. Richard Langhorne was hanged, drawne, and quartered."

1688, the same, xxvi. 276: "Cornish was hanged, drawn, and quartered."

1690, the same, xxvi. 346: "An innkeeper was hang'd, drawne, and quartered."

1721, in G. Roussillon's translation of Vertot's 'Revolution in Portugal,' p. 88.

1812, in an edition of 'Hudibras,' ii. 193.

1815, Sir W. Scott, in the 'Antiquary'

(1818, iii. 290): "There can be no hanging, drawing, or quartering on the present occasion."

1884, Canon Raine, in *Surt. Soc.*, vol. lxxix. p. 306: "Sir John was hanged, drawn, and quartered" (1537). W. C. B.

MARTELLO TOWERS (10th S. i. 285).—In confirmation of the *Morning Post's* explanation, but affording additional particulars, is the account given of the origin of these towers in Admiral Smyth's 'Sailor's Word-Book,' where it is stated that they were

"so named from a tower in the Bay of Mortella, in Corsica, which, in 1794, maintained a very determined resistance against the English. A martello tower at the entrance to the Bay of Gaeta beat off H.M.S. *Pompée* of eighty guns. A martello is built circular, and is thus difficult to hit, with walls of vast thickness, pierced by loopholes, and the bomb-proof roof is armed with one heavy traversing gun. They are thirty to forty feet high, surrounded by a dry fosse, and the entrance is by a ladder at a door several feet from the ground."

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

In 'N. & Q.' of 13 July, 1850, p. 110, a correspondent (WM. DURRANT COOPER) wrote that Martello was "a mis-spelling for Mortella," and gave an interesting account of the origin of the towers along the coasts of Kent and Sussex, which were constructed in consequence of the brilliant defence of the Tower of Mortella by Ensign Le Tellier, with about forty men, against a formidable attack, both by land and sea, in February, 1794. A further reference to the name is to be found at p. 173.

W. S.

When I visited the tomb of Cæcilia Metella on the Appian Way, near Rome, the guide Prof. Reynaud assured the party that the name "Martello" was a corruption given to the Channel towers from their likeness to Metella's tomb. R. B.—r.

ROWE FAMILY (10th S. i. 269).—Mark Noble, in his 'Lives of the Regicides,' says that Owen Rowe, the regicide, was descended from Sir Thomas Rowe, Lord Mayor of London in 1568. The following may be consulted at the Corporation Library, Guildhall:—

"The indictment, arraignment, tryal, and judgment at large of twenty-nine regicides, the murderers of.....King Charles I.....begun at Hicks's-hall, 9th Oct., 1660, and continued at the Old-Baily." London, 1739.

See also 1st S. ix. 449.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

N PRONOUNCED AS NG (10th S. i. 247, 291).—Surely MR. SMITH has found a veritable

mare's nest in the supposed inconsistency between the pronunciation of *ankle*, *ankylosis*, &c., and such words as *inquire*, *inconvenient*, *inconsistent*. There is no possible relation between the two classes of words. The latter are compound words, consisting of a verb and a prefix, as "in" and "quero," while the former are merely the arbitrary English methods of spelling Greek words which are believed to have been pronounced, so far as this particular sound is concerned, as we usually pronounce the consonant *ng*. Why the supposed Greek pronunciation, for example, of ἀγκύλωσις should govern that of compound words derived from the Latin it is difficult to see.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

BURNS ANTICIPATED (10th S. i. 286).—In reference to the very striking and interesting parallel furnished by him, W. I. R. V. says, "Whether this anticipation of Burns has been previously noticed in print I am not aware."

I may say that it appears in an interesting article on 'Parallel Ideas of Nations,' contributed to *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* for 3 February, 1844 (New Series, No. 5, p. 70). It is also given in Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' p. 226.

The context of the above article also gives two other anticipations of Burns worth transcribing:—

The rank is but the guinea's stamp,

The man's the gowd for a' that.

Wycherley says, in 'The Plain Dealer,' "I weigh the man, not his title: 'tis not the king's stamp can make the metal better or heavier."

This, too, is given in Bartlett:—

Who'er thou art, O reader, know

That Death has murdered Johnie;

And here his body lies fu' low—

For saul, he ne'er had ony.

"In a rare old work, 'Nuge Venales, sive Thesaurus ridendi et jocandi,' &c., bearing date 1663, but without place or publisher's name, is a Latin epigram turning upon exactly the same jest:—

Oh Deus omnipotens, vituli miserere Joannis,

Quem mors praveniens non sinit esse bovem:

Corpus in Italia est, habet intestina Brabantus,

Ast animam nemo: Cur? quia non habuit."

To the parallel from 'Cupid's Whirligig,' anticipating

Her prentice han' she tried on man, &c.,

I may here add one less close, but similar enough to be interesting. Steele, in his 'Christian Hero,' says of Adam awaking and seeing Eve: "He beheld his own rougher make softened into sweetness, and tempered with smiles: he saw a creature who had, as it were, *Heaven's second thought* in her formation." Here we may, I suppose, see a tacit

allusion to the saying, "Second thoughts are best."

The similarity, at least in form, between Burns's 'Twa Dogs' and the immortal 'Coloquio de los Perros' of Cervantes, in the 'Novelas Ejemplares,' has probably been often noted. C. LAWRENCE FORD, B.A.

LESLIE STEPHEN'S 'ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY' (10th S. i. 288).—The Maxwell who gave a description of the very essence of garden was probably Sir William Stirling Maxwell, whose description of the island garden of Aranjuez is quoted at pp. 286-7 in 'The Praise of Gardens,' by Albert Forbes Sieveking, published by Dent & Co. in 1899.

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

'JOHN INGLESANT' (10th S. i. 289).—Much information is given in the articles (principally by the late CUTHBERT BEDE) at 6th S. vii. 341, 387, 457, 481.

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Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Scots Peerage. Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's 'Peerage of Scotland.' Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms. Vol. I. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

To a society of genealogists and men of letters is owing what bids fair to be one of the most important genealogical and heraldic works of modern times. The society in question, which numbers many well-known writers and heraldic experts, is presided over by Lyon as editor, and has, accordingly, a cachet of authority. How intricate and difficult are questions of Scottish descent is generally known. Our own pages overflow with correspondence and controversy on a subject which, in a time happily past, led to some bickering. For the basis of the great work now undertaken has been accepted John Philip Wood's edition of 'The Peerage of Scotland,' by Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., a work which, in spite of the castigation it received from Riddell, is recognized as sound, painstaking, and, considering the state of knowledge at the time, authoritative—that is, as nearly authoritative as it could be expected to be. First published in 1764, in a thick folio of over seven hundred pages, it appeared in an enlarged form, in two volumes folio, in 1813, with the additions of Wood. Much of the original matter has been rewritten—so much, indeed, as to justify the editor in giving the work an altered title. Himself a member of an old Scottish family, Sir Robert Douglas found open to him the records of the principal Scottish houses, and his book was a notable advance upon that of George Crawford, published almost half a century earlier. That it could have been final, even as regards the period reached, no one with the slightest familiarity with Scottish pedigrees could have

anticipated. Since Wood's day the conditions attending genealogical investigation have changed. Nothing in the way of printing or calendaring public or private records had then been done, and the writers had to forage as they could among ill-arranged and unindexed collections. What advance has been made in these matters in recent years is known to all, and especially to students of our columns. During the last half century have appeared 'The Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland,' 'The Register of the Great Seal,' 'The Exchequer Rolls,' 'The Privy Council Registers,' and 'The Lord High Treasurer's Accounts.' To these must be added the publications of the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Spalding Clubs. About one-fourth has been added to the matter contained in Wood's Douglas. As the task of revising and ordering the whole of the information was too much for one man, the greater portion of whose lifetime it might well occupy, and as, moreover, the need for a new edition was urgent and imperative, it has been entrusted to a syndicate presided over by the most accurate and authoritative of Scottish antiquaries. There is, indeed, no work of the class more necessary and none likely to be so welcome. The aim is, of course, primarily genealogical, historical detail being necessarily subordinate. To the historian, however, the work also appeals, and its conclusions will be eagerly anticipated by all concerned in the study of both subjects. Fulness of reference has been a special aim, and the peerage seems likely in this respect to set a notable example. Vol. i., which, after the preliminary portion dealing with the Kings of Scotland, begins with Abercorn, Hamilton, Earl of, ends with Balmerino, Elphinstone, Lord; a second volume is in the press, and the whole, which is to be in six volumes, will be issued with all the rapidity reconcilable with thoroughness of workmanship. The illustrations form a striking and important feature. A richly coloured plate of the arms of the Kings of Scotland constitutes a frontispiece; full-page achievements are furnished of the arms of sixteen peers. Other heraldic designs are numerous.

It is interesting to find that the cost of the work, which is issued in a limited edition and is brought up to date, would have been almost prohibitive but for the assistance furnished by our former friend and contributor Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., who left a sum of money to be spent in printing works elucidatory of the history of Scotland. It must not, however, be supposed that the sum in question was sufficient to cover the entire outlay, or does much to lessen the obligation due to the enterprise of the publisher. In the opening portion, on the Kings of Scotland, the point of departure is Malcolm III., Ceanmor, c. 1031-93, the record closing with the Cardinal Duke of York, the last male of his line, who died 13 July, 1807. All concerned with this fine production are to be congratulated on its inception, and the execution so far as it has gone, and scholars generally will not hesitate to acknowledge their obligation.

Great Masters. Part XV. (Heinemann.)

FOR 'The Rest on the Flight into Egypt' of Lucas Cranach, from the Berlin Museum, it is claimed that though the artist was a manufacturer who turned out pictures as a cobbler turns out boots, this work, painted in 1504, when he was thirty-two years old, is his masterpiece. It has but recently passed from

a private collection into its present home, and is, perhaps, the most notable acquisition of the Museum during recent years. From the Louvre comes Leonardo's 'Mona Lisa,' ordinarily known, by a name Gabriele d'Annunzio has once more brought into celebrity, as 'La Gioconda.' The expression, half pleased, half amused, of this lovely portrait is wonderfully reproduced, and the work constitutes one of the gems of the series. Another recent acquisition of the Berlin Museum is 'The Farm' of Adriaen Van de Velde, dated 1666. It is a thoroughly characteristic picture, the trees in which are beautifully painted. Before them the animal figures, which are, however, much praised, seem insignificant. Raeburn's portrait of Mrs. Hart comes from Major Hotchkiss's collection. It was painted in the nineteenth century, its date being about 1810, and so is outside the general scheme of the series. Few will complain that the directors have stretched a point in order to include it.

CASSELL'S "National Library," which has been much improved in shape and appearance, opens with a cheap, pretty, and handy little edition of George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, with an introduction by Stuart G. Reid, and a reproduction of Sir Frederick Burton's portrait of the author from the National Portrait Gallery.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

If the April catalogues are any indication as to the condition of trade, there should be no complaint of depression. Fresh lists are constantly being received by us, and most of them contain many books exceedingly valuable and rare, requiring those desirous of possessing them to be provided with a well-filled purse.

Mr. Blackwell, of Oxford, has two lists of theological works, the first chiefly English, and the second foreign. The prices are moderate, but among the more expensive are 'Chrysostomi Opera Omnia,' 26 vols. in 13, royal 8vo, half-vellum, 1839, 10l. 10s.; 'Brentii Opera,' Tubinge, 1576-90, 5l. 5s.; 'Salmeronis Opera,' 1606-15, 3l. 3s.; Melancthon, Brunswick, 1851-80, 28 vols. 4to, 5l.; and Erasmus, 1540. There are two Horæ of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Those seeking works relating to Scotland will do well to consult the list of Mr. Richard Cameron, of Edinburgh. Among many items referring to Scottish burgh records, market crosses, scenery, and music printers will be found 'Acts of the Parliament of Scotland,' 1224-1707, 12 vols. folio, 9l. 10s.; *Scots Magazine*, complete, 97 vols., 1739-1826, 10l. 10s.; a set of *The Ten Pounder*, 1832; 'Spottiswoode Miscellany'; Drummond's 'Ancient Scottish Weapons'; and a set of *Constable's Miscellany*, the 80 vols. for 2l. 15s. Among the trials is that of James Mackoull for robbing the Paisley Bank of 50,000l. in 1811.

Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham, has a mixed catalogue of manuscripts and printed books, early Court and Rent Rolls, charters, printed pedigrees, and old wills. There are some curious deeds relating to London, comprising one with reference to land in Walbrook in 1659; another (1712) as to the landing-place at Fauxhall, in Lambeth; an account of lands given to St. Giles, Cripplegate, 1642; a deed between the Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital, Tothill Fields, and Thomas Cooper, of St. John's, Westminster, 1756; and a lithographic

sketch of the north bank of the Thames, 1825, being the original roll showing the improvements suggested by Col. Trench, including a proposed quay. Under Oxford we find the decision of Dr. Alworth, 26 October, 1678, "that Edmund Warcup, his wife and family, alone had the right to use and occupy the north aisle in the parish church of Northmore in the co. of Oxford."

Mr. Charles Higham's list includes a unique library of hymnology of 4,000 volumes, many of them described in 'The Dictionary of Hymnology,' 1892, but others of earlier date and not known to the compilers of that work. The great majority of the books are in English, but some are in Greek, Latin, French, German, and other languages. The price asked is 315*l.* Mr. W. T. Brooke has largely assisted in the collection. The catalogue contains a wide selection of modern theological books. We notice one exception, a copy of Baronius, 16 vols. folio, calf, 1612-1727, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. Idle, of Bloomsbury, have a catalogue of modern books at moderate prices.

Mr. Macphail, of Edinburgh, has in the front page of his catalogue "an ancient prophecy about to be fulfilled" regarding his change of address to St. Giles Street. Among rarities in Scottish literature we find the original drawing in sepia of 'A Gala Day at Abbotsford,' by Sir William Allan. The picture represents Scott, his family, and friends in the grounds at Abbotsford. The price in frame is 4*l.* 4*s.* Strangvage's 'Mary Stuart,' 1624, is 21*s.*; first edition of 'Rokeby,' with the portrait, which is often missing, 2*l.*; 'Acts of the Parliament of Scotland,' 1682-1731, 4 vols., 35*s.*; Lady Anne Barnard's 'Auld Robin Gray,' edited by Scott, 1825, 42*s.* (only 65 copies printed); and Buchanan's 'Rerum Scotticarum,' 1582. There are also Jacobite works; works relating to family history, the Bairds, Dick Cunynghames, Douglasses, Egertons, Gowries, Mures, &c.; 'Views of London,' 1794; and 'Trials.'

Messrs. B. & J. F. Meehan, of Bath, have books relating to Bath ranging from 1770 to the present time. There is a 'Bath Bibliography,' containing 200 works in prose and verse. Other items are Cruikshank's 'Odds and Ends,' by Merle, 1831, priced at 2*l.* 2*s.*; 'Scenes from the Pickwick Papers,' drawn by Mulcken, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Wotton's 'Heraldry,' 5 vols., 1741; Collins's 'Heraldry,' 9 vols., 1779; 'Once a Week,' 13 vols., 1859-63, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Cripps's 'Old English Plate'; a set of the 'Quarterly,' 1809 to 1850, 87 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Wilkes's 'North Briton,' including No. 45, which was suppressed. We wish Messrs. Meehan would print their catalogue on white paper.

Messrs. Parsons's catalogue includes Bryan's 'Painters,' a magnificently extra-illustrated copy, 450*l.*; a large collection of Alken's illustrations; Audsley's 'Arts of Japan,' 1882-4, very rare, 10*l.* 10*s.*; works of Bartolozzi; Boydell's 'Thames,' 14*l.* 14*s.*; Burton's 'Arabian Nights'; Rowlandson, 1811, &c., 15*l.* 15*s.*; a number of books on costume; 'The Politicke and Militarie Discourses of Lord De la Noeve,' 1587, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Dickens's 'Grimaldi,' Bentley, 1838, 3*l.*; Edwards's 'Etchings of Inns,' privately printed, 1875-80, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Harding's 'Biographical Mirrour,' 1795, 15*l.* 15*s.*; original drawings of Gavarni, 50 guineas; Girtin's 'Views of Paris,' 1802, 7*l.* 7*s.*; 'Holbein's Portraits,' 1812, 14*l.* 14*s.*; 'Houghton Gallery,' Boydell, 1788,

40 guineas; Houbraken and Vertue's 'Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain,' 1756, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Kidd's 'Views of Jamaica,' 1839; 'Kit-Cat Club Portraits,' 1735, 38 guineas; Madame Lanchester's 'The Mirior de la Mode,' 1803; Lecomte's 'Costumes de Théâtre de 1600 à 1820,' 1830; Malton's 'Coloured Views of Dublin,' 1791; a large number of works on military costume, including Smith's, published by Colnaghi, 1815, 46*l.*; coloured plate books of battle scenes; Millais's sketches, 25 guineas; an original unused specimen of the Mulready envelope, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Nash's 'Mansions,' rare coloured copy, 1839-49, 38 guineas; original water-colours of English ladies' costume, 1800, 25 guineas; panoramas of Queen Victoria's Coronation, giving the Royal cortege and the whole line of decorated streets, also Victoria's Marriage, and the opening of the Royal Exchange; Reynolds's complete engraved works, 1833-66, 180 guineas; War Tracts, Americana, &c., from the collection of General Knollys, 1689-97, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. James Rimell & Son have a large number of choice books with coloured plates, including a copy of Pierce Egan, in the original boards, 1821-4, 13*l.* 13*s.*; Humphries's 'Middle Ages,' 8*l.*; McLan's 'Clans of the Scottish Highlands,' Ackermann, 1845, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Racinet's 'Costume Historique,' 2*l.*; Rowlandson's 'Microcosm of London,' 24*l.*; 'Les Peuples de la Russie,' Paris, 1812, 9*l.* 5*s.* There are presentation copies, including 'The Excursion.' Written on the flyleaf is, 'To William Wordsworth Talfourd, from his friend William Wordsworth, London, 20 May, 1839.' This is priced at 13*l.* 13*s.* The catalogue is also rich in historical and personal memoirs and military works.

Messrs. Sotheran's April list is, like all their catalogues, full of interest. It opens with subjects relating to Africa; then we have Alp-lore, then Americana, including Bancroft's 'Historical Works on Western American Origins,' San Francisco, 1883-93, 39 vols., 27*l.*; 'Harriman Alaska Expedition,' 1*l.* 15*s.*, described as being one of the most important works on North-West America; Silk Buckingham's works on America, 1842; Kingsford's 'Canada,' 8 vols., 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; the charter granted by William and Mary to the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, Boston, 1726, rare, 18*l.* 18*s.*; 'The Book of Mormon,' 1840-4, 2 vols. 16mo, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 'Vues de Boston,' rare, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Schomburgk's 'Guiana,' scarce, 3*l.* 10*s.* There is a set of the *Annual Register*, 25*l.* Under 'Botany' occur a set of the *Botanical Magazine*, 1787-1901, 150*l.*; Sander's great work on orchids, 22*l.* 10*s.*; and Sowerby's 'English Fungi,' 1797-1803[15], extremely scarce, 2*l.* Napoleon's great work on Egypt, 1809-22, is 63*l.*; it was published at 160*l.* unbound. A choice copy, in the original 88 weekly parts, of 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' is 5*l.* 5*s.* Other noteworthy items are 34 numbers of the Eton *Miniature*, 1803; Florian's works, printed on vellum paper, 15 vols., Didot l'ainé, 1784-92, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Gough's 'Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,' very rare, 1786-96, 25*l.*; Higgins's 'Celtic Druids'; O'Donovan's 'Annals,' 7 vols. 4to, Dublin, 1856, 7*l.* 10*s.*; Hodgson's 'Northumberland,' large-paper copy, 42*l.*; a set of the Royal Society *Transactions*, 2*l.*; and in the Isham reprints: 'Venus and Adonis,' from the hitherto unknown edition of 1599, 'The Passionate Pilgrim,' and others, edited by Charles Edmonds, who discovered them over a stable at Lampport Hall, 1870, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* There are a number of books on Scottish subjects.

and some curious works on witchcraft, including 'Pseudochristus,' 1630; Hopkins's 'Discovery of Witches,' 1647; Perkins's 'Discourse of the Damned Art of Witchcraft,' 1608; and a manuscript list of witches in Scotland, 1638.

Mr. James Thin, of Edinburgh, has a number of miscellaneous books on the fine arts. These include 'Tadema,' selected by F. G. Stephens, 2l. 2s.; 'History of Art Sales, 1628-1887,' 2 vols. royal 4to, issued to subscribers only, 1888, 24l.; 'British Gallery of Pictures,' 3l. 10s.; 'Life of Vicat Cole,' by Robert Chignell; 'Gallery of Pictures selected from the Galleries and Private Collections of Great Britain,' with descriptions by S. C. Hall, 1872, 7l. 7s.; Ottley's 'Wood Engraving,' 1816, 4l. 5s.; Stafford Collection; Turner, and Raffaele. The law-books include a set of the *Scottish Jurist*, 1829-73, and *Scottish Law Reporter*, 27 vols. Under Military will be found interesting items. Mr. Thin has also a supplementary list of new books at very reduced prices, including the *Anglo-Saxon Review* for 4l. 15s., and Pearson's 'Historical Maps of England during the First Thirteen Centuries.'

Mr. Thorp, of Reading, has a copy of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 vols., *Times* office, as new, for 9l. Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' the beautiful illustrated edition of 1896, is 5l. 5s.; Talfourd's 'Lamb,' 1838, uncut, scarce, 2l. 10s.; Barbault's 'Rome,' 1761, large thick paper, 5l. 10s.; Holingshead's 'Chronicles,' 1586-7, 10l. 10s.; Swift's 'Directions to Servants,' 1745, 'The Injured Lady, 1746, and 'The Chace,' the three tracts in 1 vol., 8vo. calf, 5l. 5s.; the *Britannia*, weekly journal, January, 1840, to December, 1849, 9 vols., 7l.; Toppell's 'History of Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, a curious work, in which the unicorn, satyr, ape, and hunting horse are described, 7l. 10s.; a set of the "Anglo-Catholic Theology Library," Parker, 1841-67, 88 vols. 4l. 4s.; first edition of Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' Newark, 1807; Dickens's works, a set of first and early editions, 7l. 10s.; Miss Burney's 'Camilla' and 'The Wanderer,' first editions; and Parker's 'Archæology of Rome.' Interesting items are to be found under America, Architecture, Angling, Berkshire, Chronicles, &c.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich sends us another of his short catalogues, and we take the opportunity of offering to him our congratulations on his becoming a naturalized Englishman. The *Athenæum* believes that he is the first Polish political exile to receive letters of naturalization. The new list is full of rarities. Under Americana is a black-letter Hakluyt, 1589, 30l. Archæology includes Alexandro, 'Dies Geniales,' ed. princeps, Rome, 1522; Junius, 'The Painting of the Ancients'; and Prasch's collection of epitaphs, Augsburg, 1624. Under Bibles is the very rare first Polish Bible (the British Museum possesses only an imperfect copy, and Mr. Voynich knows of no copy in America), Cracow, 1561. The price of this is 30l. In an interesting note it is mentioned that "few books have been the cause of so much discussion.....and the vexed question of the translator's identity is still unsettled." Other noteworthy entries are 'Isocrates,' Basle, 1582 (no copy of this is in the British Museum); 'France and Spanish Armada,' Bergamo, 1594 (a rare collection, edited by Ventura); Bunyan's 'Life and Death of Mr. Badman,' 1680, 20l. (this is the rare first edition, "no copy has been sold in the auction-rooms in England during the last sixteen years"); 'Pilgrim's Progress,' Hamburg,

1703, 12mo, 10l. 10s. (the earliest German edition in the British Museum is 1751); English Presses before 1640; Erasmiana; Greek Presses; Incunabula; Secrets, Inventions, and Occult Science; and Shakespeariana.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have Beattie's 'Castles and Abbeys,' 2l. 10s.; Walbran's 'Abbeys,' 4l. 4s. (complete copies of this are seldom to be met with); Archbishop Parker's rare edition of three Chronicles, including Asser's life of Alfred, 1574, 4l. 10s.; Bewick's 'Quadrupeds,' 1807, 6l. 6s.; valuable books on birds; second edition of 'Don Quixote,' 1652, 5l. 5s.; Skelton's 'Charles the First'; and Cruikshank's 'Lessons of Thrift,' hand-coloured etchings, Boys, 1820, 5l. 15s. Under Early Printing are St. Jerome's 'Lives of the Holy Fathers,' Venice, 1483; 'The Decrees of Pope Gregory IX.,' 1482; and Thomas à Kempis, 12mo, 1486. Hayward's 'Edward the Sixth,' 1630, and Milles's 'Heraldry,' 1608, are notable, as are items under Tudor Law, Kelmescott Press, Naval (including Pepys's 'State of the Royal Navy of England,' first edition, 1690), Walter Pater, Plantin's Press; the second edition of 'The Faerie Queen,' fine copy, 1611, 10l. 10s.; and MacGillivray's 'Natural History of Dee Side and Braemar,' privately printed by command of Queen Victoria (this copy was presented by Prince Albert to Col. Sir T. Cautley, 1855). There are also a number of bargains for book collectors.

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We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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E. S. MARSHALL ("Impression of Seal").—To us the seal, which we have no means of reproducing, seems modern.

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CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 297, col. 1, l. 15, for "ait" read *aut*; and l. 19, for "sensitus" read *sensibus*.

NOTICE.

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Michael Lloyd Ferrar.

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Notes.

INSCRIPTIONS AT OROTAVA, TENERIFE.

THE following record of inscriptions on tombs of persons of English nationality in the English cemetery at Port Orotava, Tenerife, was taken on 22 February. There are a few interments without inscriptions, and a few of persons of other nationalities, which are not recorded here.

1. Anne, w. of Charles Smith, M.A., of St. John's, Cambridge, and 2nd dau. of the late Benjamin Thompson, Esq., of Workington, Cumberland, b. 27 Dec., 1801, mar. 12 Sep., 1833, *ob.* 26 Nov., 1862. Also the above Charles Smith, many years resident in the Valley of Orotava, b. 31 Aug., 1804, *ob.* 13 Aug., 1885.

2. Mary Smith, sister of Charles Smith, M.A., b. in London, 16 Feb., 1795, *ob.* at Port Orotava, 12 Nov., 1875.

3. Fanny Aimée Kathleen, d. of Derwent Smith and Fanny his wife, b. 5 May, 1875, *ob.* 5 July, 1876.

4. Andres Daniel Goodall, *ob.* 19 Dec., 1879, a. 78.

5. Ysabel Fleming Goodall de Carpenter, *ob.* 3 July, 1873, a. 79.

6. Tomas Carpenter *ob.* 7 June, 1871 a. 84.

7. David Boswell Goodall, *ob.* 29 Ap., 1871, a. 70.

8. Juana Goodall, *ob.* 28 May, 1847.

[The above are all enclosed by one railing, and the last inscription is already very indistinct. The last five are in Spanish.]

9. Charles Hughes Cousens, *ob.* 14 Ap., 1898, b. 26 Nov., 1861.

10. George Herbert Wilson, s. of the Rev. John Wilson, M.A., Free Church, Canonbie, Scotland, *ob.* 3 Feb., 1889, a. 3 months.

11. Betty, only child of Robert and Helena Acland Hood, b. 23 Ap., 1900, *ob.* 20 Feb., 1901.

11a. George Simpson Nixon, Oct., 1890.—Indistinct.

12. Janet Findlater Andrew, *ob.* 6 Feb., 1903.

13. Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Major Bengal Staff Corps, previously Royal Artillery, b. 9 Aug., 1843, *ob.* 30 Oct., 1890.

14. Brooke Lewis Laing, b. at Colchester, *ob.* suddenly 12 May, 1872, a. 21.—In Latin.

15. Benjamin Smith, M.D., b. 2 Feb, 1804, *ob.* 10 Mar., 1868, at Puerto de Orotava.

16. Susan Heard Dabney, wid. of Charles William Dabney, of Boston, Mass., *ob.* 25 Dec., 1896, a. 77.

17. James W. Morris, *ob.* 25 Nov., 1878, a. 29.

18. George Herbert Marriott, *ob.* at Orotava, 17 Aug., 1893, a. 45.—Inscription on local stone, and already indistinct.

19. Arthur Henry Pring, b. 20 Sept., 1855, *ob.* 17 May, 1893.

20. Alice Evelyn Wharry, b. 19 June, 1889, *ob.* 15 May, 1890.

21. Walter Long Boreham, 1848–1890.

22. Maria Carter Renshaw, b. 26 Oct., 1846, *ob.* 16 Mar., 1880.

23. Adeline, w. of Lieut.-Col. Girardot, *ob.* 22 Feb., 1889, a. 39.

24. Fitzroy William Richard Hichens, *ob.* 12 Feb., 1891, a. 24.

25. M. W. Stuart Isacke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., b. 18 Mar., 1871, *ob.* 27 Dec., 1901.

26. Charles William Robinson, b. in India, *ob.* at Puerto Orotava, 19 Oct., 1886, a. 35.

27. Benjamin Brancker, b. 29 Nov., 1819, *ob.* 16 Mar., 1900.

28. John Lanyon, of Lisbreen, Fort William Park, Belfast, *ob.* at Orotava, 13 Feb., 1900, a. 61.

29. Florence Sarah, w. of G. W. Strettell, *ob.* at Orotava, 29 July (her natal day), 1891, a. 39.

30. George William Strettell, *ob.* at Orotava, 17 June, 1898.

31. Alfred William Webster, youngest s. of

the late James Webster, Esq., of Hatherley Court, Cheltenham, b. 1847, *ob.* 1895.

32. W. Sealy Vidal, Captain Royal Engineers, *ob.* 14 Jan., 1896, a. 75.

33. John Stirling, gr. son of John Stirling, of Kippendavie, Perth, N.B., *ob.* 15 May, 1894, a. 81.

34. John Ronald Rainey, *ob.* at Orotava, 16 July, 1896, a. 47.

35. Robin Perry, b. May, 1866, *ob.* Jan., 1895.

36. Jean Logan Muir, *ob.* 13 Feb., 1893.

37. Henry W. Isacke, Col. Royal Artillery, b. 29 Sept., 1841, *ob.* 14 Mar., 1902.

38. Mabel Burleigh, b. at Kingstown, Ireland, 28 May, 1868, *ob.* at Orotava, 20 Nov., 1891.

39. Edwin, s. of John and Annie Naylor, of Fern Hill, near Halifax, England, *ob.* 19 April, 1891, a. 34.

40. William Howard, of Brading, Bournemouth, *ob.* 30 Jan., 1889, a. 33.

41. Donald A. Kennedy, b. 8 Dec., 1860, *ob.* 12 Jan., 1889.

42. Arthur Grene Robinson, 7th s. of the late Robt. Robinson, of Partick, Glasgow, *ob.* at Orotava, 17 Feb., 1898, a. 45.

43. George Ballingall Stuart, M.B., Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel, formerly of the Royal Scots Greys and Grenadier Guards, b. at Bombay, 8 July, 1848, *ob.* at Orotava, 2 Aug., 1897.

44. Peter Mortimer Turnbull, of Smithston Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, *ob.* at Hotel Martizane, Orotava, 7 Mar., 1898, a. 51.

45. Norah Grace, d. of Vice-Admiral T. B. Sulivan and Isabel his w., *ob.* 1 June, 1897, a. 24.

45a. Alice Haynes, *ob.* 26 May, 1901.

46. Francis William Eveleigh, 6th s. of Captain George Carter Eveleigh, Royal Artillery, of Newport, I. of Wight, b. 17 Feb., 1849, *ob.* 30 Nov., 1902.

47. Hugh Lindsay Maclennan, Captain 3rd Batt. Seaforth Highlanders, and for thirty-one years Quartermaster at Fort George, Scotland, b. 4 Sept., 1837, *ob.* 12 Sept., 1896.

48. Robert William Forrest, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford, eldest s. of the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., of the Rectory of St. Paul's, Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington, and of Isabella his wife, b. at Liverpool, 20 Feb., 1863, *ob.* 22 Mar., 1887.

49. Edward Heron Ryan Tenison, *ob.* at Orotava, 14 Sept., 1894, a. 34.

50. Edward Rendall, b. 28 Feb., 1855, *ob.* 29 Dec., 1894.

51. The wife (no name) of Stephen Crosby Mills, United States Army, *ob.* 14 Dec., 1889.

52. Agnes Wemyss Janson, *ob.* 17 July, 1892.

53. George Puckle, Lieut. Royal Marines, eldest s. of Colonel H. G. Puckle, Madras Staff Corps, *ob.* at Orotava, 16 May, 1892, a. 25.

54. General J. W. Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps, *ob.* 18 Mar., 1893, a. 65.

55. Arthur Patchett Martin, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, b. 18 Feb., 1851, *ob.* 15 Feb., 1902.

56. Edith Louise Jennings, *ob.* 10 Ap., 1893, a. 24.

57. John Townsend Kirkwood, of Boldrewood, Berks, formerly of Yeo Vale, Bideford, Devon, b. 7 Oct., 1814, *ob.* 10 Jan., 1902.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

BIRTH-MARKS.

THE note on still-born children (*ante*, p. 281) calls to mind the various curious ideas about mothers' marks. I believe medical men nowadays altogether ridicule the widespread belief that pregnant women mark their children with objects they have longed for. May, in Chaucer's 'Marchand's Tale,' says :—

I telle yow wel a womman in my plyt
May have to fruyt so gret an appetyt
That sche may deyen, but sche it have.

In my edition (Bell, 1878) there is this note, I presume by Prof. Skeat: "An allusion to the well-known vulgar error about the longings of pregnant women." But is it quite certain that this is a vulgar error? It has, of course, long been considered so, for as far back as 1765 a book was published entitled 'Letters on the Force of Imagination in Pregnant Women, wherein it is proved that it is a ridiculous prejudice to suppose it possible for a Pregnant Woman to mark her child with the figure of any object she has longed for.'

Jacob's stratagem (Genesis xxx. 37-39) of preparing streaked rods, whereby "the flocks conceived before the rods, and brought forth cattle ringstraked, speckled, and spotted," is a very ancient example of the belief of the power of imagination in such cases. It is not desirable to quote old Burton in full on a topic so congenial to him, so the following may suffice :—

"Jacob the Patriarke, by force of imagination, made peckled Lambes, laying peckled rodde before his sheepe. Persina, that Æthiopian Queene in Heliodorus, by seeing the picture of Perseus and Andromeda, in steed of a Blackmoore, was brought to bed of a faire white child."

"Ipsam faciem quam animo effigiat, fœtui inducit," and so on.

A note in Dr. Douglas's 'Criterion' (1754, p. 153) is very much to the point :—

"For many curious and surprizing Instances of the effects of the Imagination of the Mother on the Foetus, the Reader may consult Fienus, who is very copious on this subject, in his Treatise 'de Viribus Imaginationis,' Malebranche's 'Recherche de la Vérité,' B. ii. C. 7, and Dr. James's 'Dictionary' under the Article of Imagination. As some Physicians pretend to doubt, nay, to laugh at such Stories, it may not be improper to subjoin the opinion of Dr. Mead, and his Testimony to their Truth. 'Quid mirabilis iis, quæ in graviditatibus non raro contingere videmus? Fœmina in utero gestans, si forte quid appetiverit, et frustra fit, interdum rei concupitæ figuram quondam, aut similitudinem, in hac aut illâ corporis parte, foetui suæ imprimit. Imo, quod majus, et prodigii instar, subita partus alicujus lesione perterrita matre, ipsa illa pars in infante noxam sentit, et nutrimenti defectu marcescit. Scio hujusmodi omnes historias a Medicis nonnullis, quoniam qui talia fieri possunt haud percipiunt, in dubium vocari. At multa, quæ ipse vidi, exempla mihi hac in re scrupulum, omnem ademerunt.'—'Medica Sacra,' p. 71."

Maury, in his great work on magic, writes thus on stigmatization :—

"Il est donc opéré, en réalité, un travail dans l'économie, l'âme a agi sur la chair, et, suivant que son action a été plus ou moins puissante, la chair a gardé des traces plus ou moins apparentes de l'idée. Des faits de ce genre tendent à nous faire croire que l'opinion populaire sur les envies de femmes grosses, et sur l'influence de la pensée de la mère sur le corps de l'enfant qu'elle porte dans son sein, mérite un sérieux examen."—'La Magie,' 1864, p. 403.

Is, then, the belief in these *navi* quite a "vulgar error" after all? There are, we know, many people bearing birth-marks of one sort or another, attributed by themselves, their mothers, and other relatives, to the cause here indicated.

Dear old Montaigne, in his very curious chapter on 'The Force of Imagination,' among many whimsicalities, has this :—

"Nous voyons par experience les femmes envoyer, aux corps des enfans qu'elles portent au ventre, des marques de leurs fantasies; tesmoing celle qui engendra le more: et il feut présenté à Charles, roy de Boheme et empereur, une fille d'auprez de Pise, toute velue et herissée, que sa mere disoit avoir esté ainsi conceue à cause d'une image de saint Jean Baptiste pendue en son liet."—Liv. i. ch. xx.

That Dr. Mead's opinion was not peculiar to him is evidenced from the following definition in Dr. Quincy's 'Lexicon Physico-Medicum,' 1794 :—

"*Nævi*, signify those marks that are made upon the foetus, by the imagination of the mother, in longing for anything."

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich,

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH AND THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS.

A LARGE number of our English cathedrals and parish churches are the depositories of old regimental colours, which from a variety of causes have fallen into desuetude by the regiments to which they belong; and that they should be left to rest in these sacred buildings seems a good and salutary custom, and one against which nothing can be urged. Therefore it is only fit and proper that the interesting old colours of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers should have found a resting-place within St. Margaret's Church, for they have a very respectable antiquity, having been presented to the Westminster Volunteers in 1798 by the Countess Grosvenor, whose husband was the colonel of the regiment, which had just been raised. The presentation took place on the site of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square. In 1814 the corps, along with the remainder of the volunteer force, being disbanded, the colours in question were presented at St. Margaret's Church, with a solemn service, to the rector, who laid them upon the Communion table. Hanging upon the south wall of the church, just inside the east door, entered through the Sherbrooke Memorial Porch (see 8th S. xi. 304), is a small framed notice :—

The Colours were presented to the Saint Margaret's and Saint John's Volunteer Infantry by the Countess Grosvenor on the 17th day of August, 1798, Robert, Earl Grosvenor, being the first Commandant of the Regiment.

On the return of Peace, and the further services of the Volunteer Infantry being dispensed with by His Majesty's Government, they were by permission of John Cooper and William Glasier Esq^s, Church Ward^s of this Parish here deposited for a lasting memorial of the Loyalty, Patriotism, and Zeal of the Inhabitants of these Parishes in times of the utmost danger from the threatened Invasion of a powerful and malignant foreign foe, and from the traitorous [*sic*] and desperate designs of domestic enemies, but from which the mercies of Divine Providence have now happily delivered our beloved Country.

John Jones, late Major Commandant.

Deposited 9th December, 1814.

So far as can be ascertained, there is no evidence where the colours were afterwards placed in the church, or for what period after that date they remained on view, but ultimately they appear to have been put in a room in the tower where a large quantity of lumber was stored, and their existence forgotten. In 1886 they were discovered (together with the document above quoted) packed away in two boxes in a very shabby condition. It was at once arranged that they should be redelivered to the Queen's West-

minsters, that corps being rightly considered as the successors, after an interval of some forty-five years, of the old Volunteer Infantry. It is noteworthy that at the time of the finding of the old colours the honorary colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteer Corps was the late Duke of Westminster, who was originally the colonel commandant of the regiment, as his ancestor had been the first colonel commandant of the old corps. The colours had been renovated, repaired, and relined, as they were in a very dilapidated condition, and all being ready, it was decided that they should once more be placed in St. Margaret's Church, in the keeping of the rector and churchwardens for the time being.

This was carried out on the afternoon of Sunday, 27 March, 1887, when, at 3 15 P.M., the regiment, to the number of 562 of all ranks, assembled at the new Drill Hall, in James Street (now Buckingham Gate), not far from St. James's Park Railway Station, among the officers present being Colonel Commandant (now Sir) C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., Col. Lynch, and Lieut.-Col. Commerford. It was noted at the time that the "men were remarkable for the fine physique, steadiness, and the creditable manner in which they turned out." After the companies had been inspected and proved, the regiment marched off, headed by their excellent band and the newly formed bugle band, which played alternately. Immediately followed the colours, with an armed escort of forty men, selected half from the St. Margaret's and half from the St. John's companies, which in 1798 furnished the bulk of the regiment. The officer commanding the colour escort was Capt. De Castro, the colours being carried by Lieuts. Rose and Dalton. The occasion was thought much of in Westminster, there being a large concourse of people assembled in the streets to see the regiment pass, and when the church was reached it was found that every seat not required by the Volunteers was occupied, even standing-room being utilized to the full. The colours escort formed up on each side of the nave, where it remained throughout the service, the band playing the regiment in to the strains of a slow march called 'Flowers of Beauty.' Among those present were the Speaker (who sat in a state chair in the chancel, which had not been so occupied by any of his predecessors for a period of 130 years), the Duke of Bedford, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., Mr. Talbot, M.P., Col. Stracey, and two former commandants of the regiment, Cols. Bushby and Scrivener. The

churchwardens of St. John's, Messrs. Holman-Bishop and Holder, were also present. The Dean of Westminster (Dr. Bradley) and Archdeacon Farrar, rector of the parish, conducted the service, assisted by the Revs. R. Ashington Bullen and F. G. L. Lucas. The office of evensong was somewhat shortened, and on its conclusion the Dean, the Archdeacon, and the rest of the clergy and the choir, proceeded down the nave to the west end, then returned with the bearers of the silver staves of the parish in front, immediately followed by the churchwardens, Messrs. H. A. Hunt and Charles Wright, behind whom were Cols. C. E. Howard Vincent and Lynch. Next followed the colours, with Capt. Probyn, the adjutant, between, the rear of this little procession being brought up by an escort of four colour-sergeants, with fixed bayonets. As the procession marched the choir sang "Onward, Christian soldiers." The colours halted at the chancel steps, when the two colonels took each a colour from its bearer, and handed them over to the churchwardens, Col. Howard Vincent saying, in a voice distinctly audible all over the church, that he handed them over to the rector "to be kept in the church for ever." The colours were then carried to the Archdeacon by the churchwardens, who placed them against the screen by the Communion table. While this part of the ceremony was taking place, a verse of the National Anthem was sung by the choir, the congregation joining in. Handel's "The Lord is a Man of War" was finely rendered by Messrs. F. Pownall and Devonshire, and then Archdeacon Farrar delivered an appropriate and eloquent sermon, taking for his text the words from Exodus xvii. 15, "And Moses built an altar, and called the name of it Jehovah-nissi"—the Lord my banner. At the conclusion of this memorable service the regiment filed out of the church and marched back to the Drill Hall, the crowd being even larger than before.

Within the next few weeks the colours were placed in various positions, to see what the effect would be, and finally they were arranged one on each side of the great east window against the wall. A small brass tablet was, at the expense of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers and with the concurrence of the rector, affixed at the foot of the third pillar from the Communion table on the south side of the chancel, bearing the following inscription:—

The ancient Colours | of | the Queen's | West-
minster Volunteers, | presented by George III. in
1798 | on the threatened invasion of | England by

Napoleon I., | were on this day solemnly received | on behalf of the Parish | from | Colonel Commandant | C. E. | Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., | and | the Officers, N.C.O., and | Citizens now serving to the number of One Thousand | and placed in the Chancel | of S. Margaret's Church | as | a monument of | National Patriotism | for | the Emulation of Posterity. | Frederic W. Farrar, D.D., | Archdeacon and Rector. | Henry Hunt, Chas. Wright, Churchwardens.

Sunday March 27th, | in the Jubilee Year | of Queen Victoria's Reign | A.D. 1887.

As they were placed, so they remained during the time that Archdeacon Farrar continued rector; but upon his preferment to the Deanery of Canterbury, and the appointment of the Rev. Robert Eyton, Rector of Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, and Prebendary of St. Paul's (who was inducted into the rectory in July, 1895), they were removed to the west end of the church, the reason given for this proceeding being that "they disturbed the symmetry of the east window, and did not harmonize with the colour of its stained glass," both of which statements were distinctly true. The new rector was, however, unacquainted with their previous history, and thought that, as no faculty had been obtained for placing them in the chancel, it was in order for the rector and churchwardens for the time being to place them in any other part of the church. In March, 1896, Col. Sir Howard Vincent became aware of the removal of the colours, and as colonel of the regiment, and the officer with whom the engagement as to the placing of the colours in the chancel had been made by the late rector and churchwardens in 1887, and as a member of the House of Commons, of which the church is the officially recognized place of worship, wrote a letter, dated 13 March, 1896, to Canon Eyton, stating his objections to the removal of the colours, and asking him, on reconsideration, to restore them to their former position. This request met with a decided refusal from the rector, whereupon a petition was filed in the Consistory Court of London by Sir Howard Vincent, he being joined in the matter by Mr. Tomlinson, M.P., a parishioner, (1) praying that Canon Eyton should be ordered to replace the colours in their original position against the east wall of the church; and (2) asking that a faculty confirmatory of the erection of the brass tablet in the chancel, and of the affixing of the colours to the chancel wall in that position, should issue. Canon Eyton opposed in person the application, on the ground that the flags in 1814 had become the property of the rector and churchwardens and their successors, and subject to their control as to the position they occupied

in the church, and that they could not be treated as a fresh gift from the regiment by their re-presentation in 1887. He therefore asked that the faculty, if issued, should provide that the position of the flags in the church should be under the control of the rector and churchwardens for the time being. Many witnesses were called and examined, and ultimately a very learned judgment was given by Dr. Tristram, the Chancellor of London, on 23 July, 1896, in favour of the regiment, extracts from which are given here, the judgment being fully reported in the *Times* of the following day.

The colours now hang on either side of the reredos in the church, at a lower level and better angle than their original position, and have a much better effect, not interfering with the beautiful east window, which has been truly said to be the "pride of the parish and glory of the church," and it is pretty safe to assert that they are not likely to be moved from the place they now occupy.

It may, perhaps, be allowable to add that Col. Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, M.P., has lately retired from the command of the regiment, being succeeded by Col. Trollope.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

JENNY GREENTEETH.—In your review of Mr. Crofton's 'Old Moss Side' (*ante*, p. 319) reference is made to Mr. Crofton's description of a water-hag called "Jenny Greenteeth." It may be interesting to learn that at this day in all East Lancashire the older inhabitants call the green moss which covers the surface of stagnant ponds "Jenny Greenteeth." Further, I have often been told by my mother and nurse that if I did not keep my teeth clean I should some day be dragged into one of these ponds by Jenny Greenteeth, and I have met many elderly people who have had the same threat applied to them.

HENRY BRIERLEY.

Wigan.

THE CHESHIRE CAT IN AMERICA.—In the 'Dictionary of Americanisms' of John R. Bartlett (1877; not in the first edition, 1848) we find the phrase "to grin like a chessey cat." A writer in *Dialect Notes* (vol. i. p. 378) of the American Dialect Society, when giving the phrase in a word-list, remarks: "In Bartlett, but no locality given. Certainly not widely known."

Before ever reading this notice, I heard the expression "jessy cat" used by a Philadelphia woman, with the usual State-school education, and was informed by other members of her family that both forms,

"jessy" and "chessy," were usual, but the latter predominant. As Bartlett was a New Englander, and the speaker mentioned a born Pennsylvanian, the statement in *Dialect Notes* needs correction.

Americans who have not read English books are generally ignorant of your county names.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

NELSON AT BATH.—A tablet has been placed by the Corporation on the house No. 2, Pierrepont Street, Bath, in which Nelson lived from the autumn of 1780 to August of the following year. Broken down in health after the Fort St. Juan expedition, he came to Bath for the waters, with the result that his complete recovery followed. No place of its size in England has so many houses still standing which have been associated with celebrated people as Bath has, and the number of them marked with tablets adds much to the interest of that charming city.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

THOMAS RANKIN.—A question was asked at 5th S. iii. 67 about Thomas Rankin, and it may therefore be well to record that there is a notice of him in the 'D.N.B.' (vol. xlvii. p. 290). In addition to the references there given, see Jackson's 'Life of Charles Wesley' (ii. 412); Tyerman's 'Life of Whitefield' (ii. 393); the same author's 'Life of Fletcher' (pp. 3, 447, 464); Southey's 'Life of Wesley' (Bohn's ed. p. 505); Stoughton's 'Religion in England' (vi. 278); Sidney's 'Life of Walker, of Truro' (2nd ed. p. 260); and a full biography in Jackson's 'Early Methodist Preachers.' His portrait appeared in the *Arminian* (not "Armenian," as printed in the note in the 'D.N.B.') *Magazine* of 1779, and another portrait was published in 1794 (see Stevenson's 'City Road Chapel,' p. 401).

FRANCIS M. JACKSON.

Bowdon.

SIR WILLIAM CATESBY.—When visiting the church of Ashby St. Ledgers, in this county, the other day, in order to take rubbings of brasses there, I noticed a curious coincidence with respect to the brass of Sir William Catesby, friend of Richard III. Sir William was taken prisoner at the battle of Bosworth Field, and executed three days afterwards. According to directions contained in his will, his body was brought for interment to Ashby. He is buried in the chancel, and over his tomb is a magnificent brass representing life-size effigies of himself and his lady. These are intact and in good preservation, except that across the neck of Sir

William's effigy is an ugly crack which almost severs the head from the body. Considering the fact that Sir William lost his head, it will be certainly somewhat strange if the same fate is in reserve for his effigy.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

"HASPED."—This word has, no doubt, its direct physical meaning of "enclosed with a hasp," as thus used in Garth's 'Dispensary':

Haspt in a tombril, awkward have you shined.

The metaphorical signification is suggested by the service the word renders the Quaker who rebukes the soldier when, with others, they are travelling by coach, as described in the *Spectator*, No. 132. "To speak indiscreetly," he says, "what we are obliged to hear, by being hasped up with thee in this public vehicle, is in some degree assaulting on the high road." In conversation with myself a Scottish workman recently used the word in the purely figurative sense. He had promised to carry out a contract within a given time, and was several days late in making his appearance. His explanation of the delay was that a sudden crush of unexpected business had disturbed his plans. "I was fair hespit," he observed, "and couldna come a moment sooner." It is needless to say that the apology was deemed amply sufficient.

THOMAS BAYNE.

CASTING LOTS.—Few dictionaries, when treating of "casting lots," allude at any length to the military custom which was common, both on the Continent and in this country, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Among Callot's illustrations in the 'Misères de la Guerre,' 1633, is one which shows some soldiers dicing under a tree (the gallows). At the surrender of Winchester, in 1645, some captives complained of having been plundered, whereupon Cromwell had six of his soldiers tried. All were found guilty, and one of them, by lot, was hanged (Cromwell's 'Letters and Speeches,' second edition, vol. i. p. 252; Firth's 'Cromwell's Army,' p. 295). In Tangiers in 1663 two privates, sentenced to suffer death by being shot, were ordered to throw dice on a drum-head, "he who throws the least, to suffer." In the same garrison in 1665 two privates, for theft from a comrade, were sentenced to be hanged:—

"You are to see Thomas Shaw and Peter Craggs within mentioned throw dice upon a drum-head in the face of the parade, and that being done, to cause execution to be made upon him of the two who throws least."

At Portsmouth in May, 1693, the sentence of a court-martial on three deserters was that one of them should suffer death by being shot: "All three shall lot whose chance it shall be to die." In August, 1693, a few weeks after the battle of Neerwinden, thirty English linesmen and six Guardsmen were returned from Holland by the authorities, and, tried for desertion, were condemned to death. The number to suffer was commuted to six linesmen and three Guardsmen, and the whole number of prisoners cast dice to settle upon whom the lot of death should fall.

The selection of officers to command troops on trying occasions was sometimes made by "casting lots." The brave and pious Col. Blackader, of the Cameronian Regiment, thus writes of the siege of Douay, under date 20 May, 1710:—

"We marched straight into the trenches. I was detached upon command into the sap, to command the grenadiers and those who were to fire all night. I was surprised at this, because I was not near command; but it was the pure decision of Providence, being done by lot; so I went cheerfully, being assured that it was not blind chance, but God who sent me there."

W. S.

TOWER BRIDGE ANTICIPATED.—That foolish libel on architectural art, the most unfortunate of all the inartistic bridges on the Thames, the Tower Bridge, a structure which puts the Tower itself to shame, seems to have been anticipated just about a century ago in its functions, if not in its falseness. I find in the Catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition for 1802 the following description of a drawing which was then on view at Somerset House:—

"6. View of London, and some improvements of its Port, submitted to the Select Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, by Mr. Dance, exhibiting the proposed Double Bridge intended for the passage of Ships by the alternate elevation of a draw-bridge in either of the two bridges, whilst an uninterrupted way over the other is afforded at all times for carriages and foot-passengers, without impeding the navigation, and without the necessity of such elevated arches as the height of ships' masts require; also the proposed Embankment and enlargement of the Legal Quays, and the new Custom-House in the centre of a line of Warehouses extending to the Tower, to and from which goods may be conveyed by carts on the level of the area round the Monument, without encumbering the Quays. The Monument, that noble eolumn, erected by the immortal Sir Christopher Wren, is seen in the focus of an extensive amphitheatrical area on the north side of the Thames, and the proposed Naval Trophy is placed in the centre of a semicircular range of buildings on the south side of the river.—W. DANIELL."

The artist of the drawing thus described was

a distinguished architect and draughtsman, whose 'Views of London,' 1812, possess great interest for topographers, to say nothing of his architectural aquatints from monuments of all kinds in India, as well as his drawings in colours. Born in 1769, he became a student in the Royal Academy in 1799, an A.R.A. in 1807, and a R.A. in 1822. He died in 1837. The "Mr. Dance" whose design W. Daniell drew for the exhibition was, of course, George of that name, son of another George who built the Mansion House in 1739. The second G. Dance was the famous R.A., City Architect, designer of the now destroyed Newgate Prison, and brother of Nathaniel Dance, who took the name of Holland, became a R.A., a baronet and M.P., and died in 1811.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

'ANCIENT ORDERS OF GRAY'S INN.'—Referring to the earlier records of Gray's Inn, Mr. Douthwaite, in his book on the Inn, at p. 24, after stating that a manuscript order-book, not now to be found, existed in Dugdale's time and was largely quoted by him, says:—

"By the 'Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ,' published in 1697, it appears that Francis Bernard, M.D., had amongst his collection of manuscripts a folio volume entitled 'Ancient Orders of Gray's Inn...' This afterwards belonged to Charles Bernard, Esq., Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen Anne, and was sold at the sale of his library, March, 1710."

Could any of your readers kindly inform me who was the purchaser, or furnish me with any particulars respecting the subsequent history of the manuscript?

JAMES MULLIGAN, Master of the Library.

COMMEMORATIVE TABLETS.—The East Herts Archaeological Society propose from time to time to affix small commemorative tablets to houses in the county which have been the residences of notable persons. As hon. secretary I should be very grateful for any information as to the size and material for these memorials, also the probable cost, and whether any firm of masons especially undertake this class of work. W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

JOHN MOTTLEY, DRAMATIST.—I shall be greatly obliged if any one will give me information regarding John Mottley, author

and dramatist (born 1692, died 1750), son of Col. Thomas Mottley, killed at the battle of Turin in 1706, while in the service of Louis XIV. John Mottley was educated at Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Was he married? had he children or brothers? Any information regarding him beyond that given in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' will be most acceptable. WALTER HOWARD, Col. Ellerslie, Waterden Road, Guildford.

DRYDEN PORTRAITS.—I should be glad to know particulars of any original portraits of the poet; also the present whereabouts of the following pictures mentioned by a biographer under date 1800:—

Portrait by Riley in the possession of William Davenport Bromley, of Baginton Hall.

Portrait, formerly belonging to Addison, the property of the Hon. John Simpson, second son of Lord Bradford, in 1797.

Portrait by Maubert, owned by Horace, Earl of Orford, or duplicate owned by C. Bedford, of Brixton Causeway.

Portrait (head), formerly in possession of Rev. — Bilston, chaplain of All Souls' College, Oxon.

Portrait in pencil in the possession of the Rev. John Dryden Piggot, of Edgmond, near Shrewsbury. P. C. D. M.

LORD GOWRAN, VIVENS 1720.—Who was this nobleman? I shall be glad to have his names and those of his wife, if married, and dates of their death, and when the peerage became extinct. There was an earldom of Gowran, created, 1676, in favour of John Butler, fourth son of the first Duke of Ormonde, but it became extinct the year after. CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

[Richard Fitzpatrick was created Baron Gowran, of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, in the peerage of Ireland, 27 April, 1715. He married Anne, younger daughter of Sir John Robinson, Bt., of Farming Woods, co. Northampton. The title became extinct in 1818. See Burke's 'Extinct Peerages,' s.r. Fitz-Patrick.]

MIRFIELD BOOK SOCIETY.—Can any one give me information concerning the above society, which was in existence about 1830, or a reference thereto in any Yorkshire book? A. H. ARKLE.

"SEND" OF THE SEA.—In the *Times* of 21 March it is stated, "Endeavours were made yesterday to lift the sunken submarine by means of wire hawsers, but owing to the send of the sea in the exposed position in which the wreck is lying, the hawsers parted."

Is *send* in the sense of *current* a usual expression among seamen? E. S. DODGSON.

[Used by Longfellow in 'Miles Standish.' See 'Encyclopædic Dict.' and Annandale's 'Imperial.']

EPITAPH ON LIEUTENANT OF MARINES.—Where can the following epitaph be seen?—

Here lies retired from busy scenes
A first lieutenant of Marines,
Who lately lived in gay content
On board the brave ship Diligent:
Now stripp'd of all his warlike show,
And laid in box of elm below,
Confined in earth in narrow borders,
He rises not till further orders.

A. R. C.

LADY CHANTREY.—Can any reader inform me where the widow of the famous sculptor Sir Francis Chantrey is buried? She died 3 January, 1875. W. P. GOLDEN.

Renishaw, Chesterfield.

BROME OF BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—Who are the present representatives of the above family? They seem to have possessed valuable MSS., &c., relating to their ancestors the Denny. (Rev.) H. L. L. DENNY.

Londonderry.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, DROWNED 1821.—Was he a descendant of Morgan Williams, Oliver Cromwell's ancestor? What General Baird was related to him? A. C. H.

"SAL ET SALIVA."—Nearly all the guide-books state that these words form the inscription on the fine early Perpendicular font in St. Margaret's Church at Ipswich. Can any explanation be given of this curious collocation? JAMES HOOPEE.

ST. BEES' HEAD, CUMBERLAND.—There is a part of this headland known locally (and I believe marked in modern maps) as "Tomline." I remember being told some five-and-thirty years ago, by a friend (long since dead) who had been a student at the College, that this name arose out of a joke. One of the books then used in the College was Bishop Tomline's 'Elements of Christian Theology,' and some witty student propounded the question, "Why was this place like Tomline?" the answer being "Because it is hard to get up."

Some years ago, when a student was unfortunately killed in climbing this place, I noticed that the witnesses at the inquest called it "Tomline," and I have several times asked persons living in the neighbourhood if they knew the origin of the name; but the story told me does not seem to be now known there. I shall be glad if any "Hivite" now living can confirm it, as, if true, it is a curious

instance of how names which puzzle etymologists are sometimes acquired.

H. G. P.

Barrow-in-Furness.

ROMAN TENEMENT HOUSES.—An American writer has stated, "We have reason to believe that the great majority of the people in the city of Rome lived in immense tenement houses, six stories high, or even more, and divided into rooms." Is there any foundation for the above? Upon what authority is the statement made?

S. P. Q. R.

BRAZEN BIJOU.—Amongst a number of kitchen utensils mentioned as being in use about 1830 occurs "one Bijou of brass," with the value "about two shillings" set against it. I have never come across this article in any list of such kitchen furniture before, with the exception of the allusion to it in Dickens's 'Great Expectations' (chap. xxv.), "A brazen bijou over the fireplace, designed for the suspension of a roasting jack." The word probably went out with the last-mentioned article. Can any one tell me its derivation, and also its proper designation to-day, supposing such still to be in use in kitchens?

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

"GRINGO" = FOREIGNER: "GRIENGRO."—"Gringo" is used by natives of the River Plate to designate all foreigners (see 9th S. vii. 389, 496; viii. 21, 130, 210) except Spaniards, Spanish-Americans, and Portuguese. It is applied especially to Italians. The meaning given in a large Spanish dictionary is "unintelligible," and the word is stated to be "Gitanesco," gipsy. The word *griengro*, a horse-dealer, occurs several times in 'Aylwin', referring to gipsies. Is it possible that these two words are identical? The equivalent *griego*, given by 'La Academia,' does not seem right.

W. L. POOLE.

Montevideo.

CHAIR OF ST. AUGUSTINE.—In a report in a London paper of the recent dedication of the new west front of Hereford Cathedral is the following:—

"Speaking at a subsequent reception, the Bishop of Hereford expressed the hope that the Archbishop would help to restore the Chair of St. Augustine from Canterbury to Hereford."

What did the Bishop allude to by this? Was the seat St. Augustine sat in removed afterwards to Hereford from the conference in Worcestershire?

ALFRED HALL.

NUMBER SUPERSTITION.—My wife asked a little Jewish girl how many children there were in her class at school. The answer was

"Nicht zwanzig." Eventually it appeared that the number was exactly twenty, but that to name the exact number of a party is unlucky, and involves the death of one of them during the year. Can any reader explain this?

FRED. G. ACKERLEY.

Care of British Vice-Consulate, Libau, Russia.

Replies.

ENGRAVINGS.

(10th S. i. 309, 336.)

I ADVISE MRS. HULTON to apply to Mr. Daniel, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, or any similar dealer in old prints and books, for the remaining prints of the series to which her note refers.

The line "publish according to Act of Parliament," which is a portion of the so-called publication line, means that the engravings upon which it appears were issued according to the rules and conditions prescribed by what is known as Hogarth's Act, a measure intended to secure to those who complied with them some protection against the pirates who—after, and even before, the appearance of engravings—did not hesitate to issue fraudulent copies of prints or pictures upon which artists had expended their best powers and (where the two functions were not performed by one person) publishers their capital.

The Act in question bears Hogarth's name because, owing to the great popularity of some of his earlier prints, especially 'A Harlot's Progress' in 1734, unscrupulous persons had put forth copies of them, manifestly to his injury and, the copies being invariably bad, the degradation of his art. Before this enactment came into force there was, in this country at least, no protection whatever for painters and publishers. On the Continent it was very different; in fact, centuries before Hogarth's time the Signory of Venice had defended Albert Dürer against their piratical countrymen, who, nevertheless, were not invariably bad engravers. After a great deal of trouble Hogarth, and others who were interested, procured the passing of the Act which bears his name. In consequence the publication lines of the prints of 'A Rake's Progress,' eight in all, are "Invented Painted Engrav'd & Publish'd by W^m Hogarth June y^e 25 1735 According to Act of Parliament." Probably this is the earliest instance of this form of the publication line on an engraving. The issue of 'A Rake's Progress' was delayed until the above date, which had been fixed

by the Act of Parliament referred to, *i.e.*, 8 George II. cap. 13. In the date "25" of the publication line of No. 2158 of the 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum' are distinct traces of a "4" under the "5"; this may be accounted for by supposing that Hogarth found it desirable to secure his copyright according to the Act, which gave protection to works published *after* or from 24 June, 1735.

The great success of 'A Harlot's Progress' induced Hogarth to produce its fellow series. He caused advertisements to be issued which partly explain the history of the work and the mode of its publication. In the *London Evening Post*, 3 June, 1735, is the following:—

"The Nine Prints, from the Paintings of Mr. Hogarth, one representing a Fair [*i.e.*, 'Southwark Fair', which is No. 1960 in the National Collection], and the others a Rake's Progress, are now printing off, and will be ready to be delivered on the 25th instant. Subscriptions will be taken at Mr. Hogarth's, the Golden Head, in Leicester Fields, till the 23 of June, and no longer, at half a guinea to be paid on subscribing [the etching called 'The Laughing Audience,' B.M. No. 1949, was given as a receipt], and half a guinea on the delivery of the prints at the time above mentioned: after which the price will be two guineas, according to the Proposal.—N.B. Mr. Hogarth was, and is, obliged to defer the publication and delivery of the above said Prints till the 25th of June, in order to secure his property, pursuant to an Act lately passed both Houses of Parliament, to secure all new-invented Prints that shall be published after the 24th instant, from being copied without consent of the proprietor, and thereby preventing a scandalous and unjust custom (hitherto practised with impunity) of making and vending base copies of original Prints, to the manifest injury of the Author, and the great discouragement of the arts of Painting and Engraving."

This advertisement was repeated on 14 June, 1735.

In the *London Daily Post*, 27 June, 1735, p. 1, col. 1, we may read the following:—

"Certain Printsellers in London, intending not only to injure Mr. Hogarth in his Property, but also to impose their base Imitations (of his Eight Prints of the Rake's Progress) on the Publick, which they, being oblig'd to do only [by] what they could carry away by Memory from the sight of the Paintings [which were, of course, exhibited at the Golden Head], have executed most wretchedly both in Design and Drawing, as will be very obvious when they are expos'd; he, in order to prevent such scandalous Practices, and that the Publick may be furnish'd with his real Designs, has permitted his Original Prints to be closely copied and the said Copies will be published in a few Days, and sold at 2s. 6d. each Set, by T. Bakewell, Print and Mapseller, next Johnson's Court in Fleet Street, London."

This attempt to take the wind out of the sails of the pirates by means of Bakewell and his versions of 'A Rake's Progress' was not

entirely successful; but as the British Museum, rich beyond comparison as it is in prints after Hogarth's designs, contains only one print which, as a piracy, can be compared with the reproductions of 'A Harlot's Progress,' it seems that it was not without effect of a sort. See B.M. print No. 2186. As to Bakewell's licensed copies, which were reversed and reduced from their originals, see B.M. No. 2159. It is true there were plagiaries, not downright copies, of 'A Rake's Progress,' as well as, strange to say, copies from the plagiaries. See B.M. No. 2171, No. 2172, &c., in the above-named Catalogue, which gives an exhaustive account of all Hogarth's satirical prints, their subjects, allusions, and histories, as well as of the copies and piracies of them which are in the British Museum. See likewise 'Hogarth and the Pirates,' which was published, with illustrations, by Messrs. Seeley & Co., in the *Portfolio*. F. G. S.

The works of Samuel and Nathaniel Buck are recorded in Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual' and elsewhere. The plates issued by the Bucks were probably faithful representations, and prove of special value in showing the extent of the destruction which has fallen to the lot of our castle ruins since the middle of the eighteenth century. Plates are to be picked up at prices ranging from half-a-crown upwards, the large folding views of towns being priced more highly. The best show of the fine castle plates is (or was) to be seen in the Midland Railway Hotel at Derby, where a room was panelled with some hundreds of the prints.

I. C. GOULD.

"Publish'd according to Act of Parliament" refers, I believe, to 8 Geo. II. c. 13. This Act was amended in 1766 by 7 Geo. III. c. 38, which extended the time of protection from fourteen to twenty-eight years. These Acts were probably repealed by the first Victorian Copyright Act.

RALPH THOMAS.

The reply at the second reference is correct; evidently an error in transcription was made. An excellent account of the work of the brothers Buck will be found in 'D.N.B.' vii. 198. Any second-hand bookseller will report their engravings. I take it "published according to Act of Parliament" complies with clause 1 of the Copyright Act (Engravings), 8 Geo. II. c. 13, which states that all prints shall be "truly engraved with the name of the proprietor on each plate, and printed on every such print or prints." These words do not appear on some twelve

of the Bucks' engravings in my possession, dated 1732-4, and consequently before the passing of this Act. R. A.

“HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED” (10th S. i. 209, 275, 356).—The sentence on certain Maories, which was the cause of the abolition of the old treason sentence by statute in this country in the 1868 Parliament, ran in the order of the title quoted by your correspondent W. C. B. D.

The collection of instances at the last reference is of much value. The right answer is given, of course, in the ‘New English Dictionary,’ s.v. ‘Draw,’ sections 4 and 50. It is that *drawn* had *both* senses, viz., (1) drawn on a hurdle *before* hanging; and (2) eviscerated *after* hanging. Something depends on the date. Thus, all the examples at the last reference are later than 1440.

But sense (1) is the older, the original, and the most common use. It began about 1330; and in 1568 Grafton says (‘Chron.’, ii. 191):

“Because he came of the bloud royall.....he was not drawne, but was set upon a horse, and so brought to the place of execution, and there hanged.”

It is remarkable that Garnett was “drawn” in *both* senses; for he was “sentenced to be drawn, hanged, disembowelled, and quartered.” This is given in the same storehouse, which is all too little consulted.

Sense (2) is explained at section 50; but the examples are not numerous, and hardly one of them is quite certain. It seems to have arisen from using the old word in a new sense. WALTER W. SKEAT.

BURNS ANTICIPATED (10th S. i. 286, 357).—I find I am made responsible for what reads as an incorrect statement.

The words “This, too, is given in Bartlett” were meant to refer to the *preceding* quotation, and should have ended with a full stop. The punctuation given makes them apply to the one which *follows*. This would be incorrect, as the “Wee Johnie” parallel is not in Bartlett’s foot-notes, but is one of those taken from *Chambers’s Edinburgh Journal*. C. LAWRENCE FORD.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW (9th S. xii. 341, 517; 10th S. i. 52, 91, 190, 228, 278, 292, 316).—I am obliged to PROF. SKEAT for his note at the last reference. It is scarcely creditable to my acumen that I did not detect the misprint of *u* for *n* in his former note; had I done so, it would have been clear that he was dealing with operative letters, not mere symbols or ghost letters.

I agree with him entirely as to the import-

ance of local pronunciation in general, but it is not always a guide to etymology. Thus Bridlington in Yorkshire, a station on the North-Eastern Railway, is locally pronounced “Burlington,” but you will puzzle the booking clerk at King’s Cross if you do not pronounce it according to the written form, which preserves the old meaning. Again, Ruthwell, a parish in Dumfriesshire, is pronounced locally “Rivvel,” and I have seen it so written phonetically in documents of the thirteenth or fourteenth century (unfortunately my references are not at hand); but there can be no doubt that the name is really A.-S. *rōð wel*, as the famous Ruthwell cross and the holy well remain to testify. In Wigtownshire the written form Kirkcolm (a parish) bears upon the face of it its dedication to S. Colum, but it is always pronounced “Kirkūm,” and is sometimes so written in very early documents. It happens that here also is a carved cross and “S. Colum’s well.” Another Scottish dedication to S. Colum—Kilmacòlm, in Renfrewshire—has suffered grievously from the name being painted up at the railway station “Kilmalcolm.” Locally it is still pronounced correctly, with the stress on the last syllable = *cil mo Coluim*, “at the cell of dear Colum”; but railway officials and travellers accent the penultimate, which alters the meaning into *cil maòil Coluim*, “at the cell of Colum’s servant.”

Railway usage is also responsible for a change in stress, and consequent obscuring of the etymology, of Carlisle, which rightly bears the accent on the last and qualitative syllable. HERBERT MAXWELL.

I have just discovered a piece of evidence which makes it certain that, before the eleventh century, the suffix *-welle* in place-names had the meaning of field. In Domesday the town of Duffield, nineteen miles from Tideswell, and in the same county, appears as *Duuelle*. Here the prefix is the woman’s name *Duuua*, which occurs in Domesday, or *Duuu* (a woman’s name!), found once in the Durham ‘Liber Vitæ.’ The suffix *-elle*, for *-welle*, is translated by “field” in Duffield. Cold Wall, in Derbyshire, can only mean cold field. S. O. ADDY.

In support of DR. BRUSHFIELD’S contention that Tideswell was popularly named from the flowing and ebbing well situated there, I would draw attention to Joseph Hall’s ‘Mundus alter et idem,’ published in 1607, and partially translated by Dr. King about a century later. Describing the fanciful country of Crapulia, he speaks of the hamlet of Marmitta as “watered by the river Livenza;”

which, as is said of a fountain in the Peak of Derby, boils over twice in four-and-twenty hours."

E. STEVENS.

Melbourne.

An illustration of the truth of what PROF. SKEAT says at the end of his latest letter on Tideswell and Tideslow is to be found at Tintinhull in Somerset. The people of the village still pronounce its name Tinknell. This spelling of the name is represented on some late mediæval brasses on the pavement of its church. Is it of Keltic origin?

E. S. DODGSON.

The "growing tendency to acrimonious disputation in 'N. & Q.'" is greatly to be regretted, and has been most ably pointed out by MR. PIERPOINT at p. 110 of the present volume. His remarks I respectfully recommend to the attention of some frequent and important contributors.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

"AS THE CROW FLIES" (10th S. i. 204, 296).—This is a common expression, used to signify that the distance is to be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane. If to get from one place to another it is necessary to pass over a mountain the distance will be much greater than the distance measured as the crow flies. There are numerous cases in which disputes have arisen as to the mode in which a distance is to be measured. It may be that the measurement should be by the nearest public road, it may be by going up hill and down dale, or it may be as the crow flies. In order to avoid disputes in the construction of Acts of Parliament, the Interpretation Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63, sec. 34, enacts

"that in the measurement of any distance for the purposes of any Act passed after the commencement of this Act, that distance shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane."

See also section 231 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Every one has seen the crow flying home at the end of the day, going, as Dr. Brewer says, straight to its point of destination. The expression is often used in courts of law.

Inner Temple.

HARRY B. POLAND.

WOMEN VOTERS IN COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS (10th S. i. 327).—It is not unlikely that the following was one of the instances in the mind of the late John Stuart Mill when he made his memorable speech in the House of Commons in favour of the enfranchisement of women. Prynne, in his 'Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva,' refers to sundry earls,

lords, nobles, and *some ladies* who were annual suitors (freeholders) to the county court of Yorkshire, being the sole electors of the knights, and sealing their indentures. He gives, pp. 152 and 153, two instances of such indentures. The earliest is dated 13 Hen. IV., and is signed by an attorney of Lucy, Countess of Kent. Another, in 2 Henry V., is signed by the attorney of Margaret, widow of Sir H. Vavasour. In 7 Edward VI. the return for the borough of Gatton was made by the Lady Elizabeth Copley, widow of Roger Copley. Other instances could be cited, but I fear to trespass too much on your valuable space.

HARRIETT McILQUHAM.

MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS will find much information about women voters in Sydney Smith's 'Enfranchisement of Women the Law of the Land' (1876), Mr. Chisholm Anstey's papers on 'The Representation of the People Acts, 1876,' and Miss Helen Blackburn's articles in the *Englishwoman's Review*. The work of these three authors was combined and much expanded by Mrs. Stopes in her 'British Freewomen, their Historical Privilege' (Sonnenschein, 1894).

A. B. C.

See 4th S. xi.; 6th S. iv.; 7th S. vi., vii.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

[Reply acknowledged also from ALICE COBBETT.]

BIRDS' EGGS (10th S. i. 327).—On 3 July, 1897, Mr. Hugh Leyborn Popham found in the valley of the Jenessei river, in Siberia, the first recorded nest of the pigmy curlew or curlew-sandpiper. The four eggs which it contained are figured in the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society for that year (plate 51), and he himself described the circumstances of the discovery in the *Ibis* for October, 1898 (pp. 515-17). The "glory" of it has therefore "fallen to one of our own countrymen." So with the knot. Its eggs were found, on what were then known as the North Georgian Islands, in Parry's first Arctic Expedition, and again in abundance in Melville Peninsula, some years later, by the younger Ross—facts which NE QUID NIMIS might have easily ascertained had he consulted any standard authority, which, however, is about the last thing that an ordinary writer on zoological subjects ever thinks of doing. In other quarters he might as easily hear of the achievements of Alexander Theodor von Middendorff (who did not happen to be exactly a German), but as they concern Siberian exploration more than "birds' eggs," I need not dwell upon them here. A slight acquaintance, too,

with the doings of English oologists during the last sixty or seventy years would show that the names of Atkinson, Dann, Harvie-Brown, Hewitson, Hoy, Proctor, Salvin, Tristram, and, above all, Wolley, form a roll which cannot be approached by those of any other country. ANPIEL.

It may be material to this subject, and to the letter thereon of NE QUID NIMIS, to state that my elder brother (now dead) made in his lifetime a collection of these, which I believe to be still in existence and to be of considerable value. It contained some eggs of the grasshopper warbler (a comparatively rare bird in this country), which he bought from the old woman who in those days—fifty or more years ago—sold cakes and sweets at "The Wall" in front of Eton College, giving her only a halfpenny each for them, but knowing (though she did not) that they were worth quite half-a-crown each. I myself assisted my brother in all his egg rambles. EDWARD P. WOLFERSTAN.

ARMS OF PIUS X. (10th S. i. 309).—Azure, in base a sea proper, over all an anchor of three flukes sable, fouled proper, ensigned with an estoile of six rays argent; on a chief of the last the winged lion of St. Mark of Venice, guardant and passant, holding in dexter paw a sword erect or, and between the paws an open book proper, inscribed, "Pax tibi Marce Evangelista meus," sable. EVERARD GREEN, Rouge Dragon.

According to a rude sketch in an Italian newspaper, the arms of Pope Pius X. are, Gules, issuant from a base wavy an anchor palewise; in the centre chief a mullet argent. GEORGE ANGUS.

St. Andrews, N.B.

LATIN LINES (10th S. i. 248, 314).—*Coronam* would not rime with *dona*. We must take *corona* as a vocative, in apposition to *Christe*; and translate, "O Christ, Thou crown of the saints!" E. S. DODGSON.

MR. STRONG'S emendations of the words *sed* and *tuendo*, in the first two lines of the inscription sent by DR. FOSTER, seem somewhat violent, and the latter quite unnecessary. I would suggest *sede* for *sed*, which is a much simpler restoration of the metre, and seems to me to give a better sense. The lines would then run either, "These [letters], the daughters of the King, are fixed in the seat of the mind that by them Thou, O Christ, mayest guard and refresh us sisters"; or else, "These [letters] are fixed in the seat of the King's daughter's mind that by them....."

In the latter case the nun is described as the King's daughter; in either case the meaning is that the symbols are committed to memory in order to keep the good sisters sound in the faith. Such aids to memory blend a kind of recreation (*irrores*) with instruction (*tuendo*), though the latter verb may have also the meaning of protection, such being the object of this teaching.

In the last sentence there is no need to assume, as MR. STRONG does, that there is a careless confusion between the two constructions *dona nobis coronam* and *dona nos corona* ("present to us a crown," "present us with a crown"); for *corona* is manifestly the vocative, "O Christ, Thou Crown of the saints"; and *hoc* is the object to *dona*.

In the last line *etherneis* may be meant for *athereis*, though it is by no means impossible that *aternus* may be spelt two ways in three lines. W. E. B.

MANITOBA (10th S. i. 206, 275).—Early in the seventies, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was doing much to bring the North-West Provinces before the people, I was stopping for a few days in a village of Eastern Canada. A resident of the little place corrected my pronunciation to Manitoba; and as he was alert on questions of the day, and also, through friends in the Government and the colleges, was in the way of hearing the educated as well as the popular usage, I think the pronunciation he gave may, in that early day, have been the scholarly and, so to speak, the official one. But as I have heard the word used since in Montreal and elsewhere, my strong impression is that the easier pronunciation, with accent on the penult, has gained the day in all classes. Here the name is rarer in speech, and authorities differ; but I note that in most recent books preference is given to Manitoba. M. C. L.
New York City.

"THE CROWN AND THREE SUGAR LOAVES" (10th S. i. 167, 214, 297).—Daniel Rawlinson appears to have been a staunch royalist. Dr. Richard Rawlinson, in a letter to Tom Hearne, the nonjuring antiquary at Oxford, says:—

"Of Daniel Rawlinson, who kept the 'Mitre' tavern in Fenchurch Street, and of his being suspected in the Rump time, I have heard much. The Whigs tell this, that upon the king's murder, 30 January, 1649, he *hang his sign in mourning*; he certainly judged right; the honour of the mitre was much eclipsed by the loss of so good a parent to the Church of England."—Burn's 'Beaufoy Tokens,' No. 444.

It must, however, have been only temporarily that the sign was known as the "Mourning Mitre," for it frequently occurs in the news-

papers after the year 1700 as the "Mitre" only. The "Mourning Bush" was known as such so late as 1742 (see the *Daily Advertiser* of 26 April for that year); and in Phoenix Alley, afterwards Hanover Court, on the south side of Long Acre, lived Taylor, the Water Poet, who there kept an alehouse named, in memory of Charles I., the "Mourning Crown." Under the Commonwealth, we are told, he prudently changed the sign to the "Taylor's Head," with the lines beneath:—

There's many a head stands for a sign;
Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

'Hist. of Signboards.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

As the very interesting communications at the second reference imply that the firm of Davison, Newman & Co. still exists, it may be well to place on record the fact that 44, Fenchurch Street, is not now a grocery establishment.

F. W. READ.

MITCHEL & FINLAY, BANKERS (10th S. i. 310).—I have in progress an index to the London rate-books, &c. It may interest SIR CHARLES KING to know that the 'Book of Names of Inhabitants of St. Mary, Woolnoth,' and parts of St. Mary, Woolchurch Haw,' gives Charles Mitchell in 1789 and 1795, also a James Mitchell in the same years. As the registers of this parish are printed down to 1760, I did not think it necessary to index this book before 1750.

GERALD MARSHALL.

80, Chancery Lane, W.C.

For "Shelburne Lane, n^r ye Post Office, London," read Sherborne Lane, King William Street, E. C., near the Lombard Street post office.

A. H.

BASS ROCK MUSIC (10th S. i. 308).—George, Earl of Dumbarton, was colonel of the Royal Scots from 1645 to 1681.

W. S.

FAIR MAID OF KENT (10th S. i. 289).—For her eldest son, Sir Thomas Holland, second Earl of Kent, see 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxvii. p. 157, and for her third son, Sir John Holland, first Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon, the same vol., p. 147. The former's daughter Margaret, first Countess of Somerset, was mother of Joan Beaufort, Queen of James I. of Scots, and ancestress of all the later kings of Scotland (xxix., 240). Eleanor Holland, Margaret's eldest sister, married Roger de Mortimer (vi.), fourth Earl of March and Ulster (xxxix. 145), thus becoming ancestress of the House of York.

The Lady Margaret, mother of King Henry VII., was daughter of John Beaufort,

first Duke of Somerset, by Margaret, widow of Sir Oliver St. John, and heiress to Sir J. Beauchamp, of Bletso. She erected a fine monument over her parents' grave in Wimborne Minster.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"FOLEIT" (10th S. i. 309).—We shall not arrive at the sense of this word by assigning impossible origins. The Lat. *foliatus* is F. *feuille*, Anglo-French *foile*, and cannot possibly give a F. word beginning with *fol*. The Lat. *folare* would merely give *folé*, *foulé*, and does not help us with respect to the suffix. It is more likely that we have to do with some derivative of *follis*. The F. *poil follet* means "down"; and *follet* meant "foolish, soft."

However, Godefroy's O.F. Dict. gives: "*Folet, follet, adj.*, qualifying a sort of silk; as in 'Coustepointe tracée de soie follete a. i. feuillage d'espine,' and also sb. m., as in 'donner a un drap blanc qui sera taint en folet autre liziere que blanche.'" These quotations are dated 1316 and 1406 respectively.

Mistral gives the modern Prov. *péu fouletin*, down; and notes that *fouletin* also appears as *foulatin, foulati, fouletin, fulati*. The difficulty is in the suffix *-eit*; we should expect *foleit* to result from a Latin **follectum*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

TORPEDOES (10th S. i. 286).—The following extract from my 'History of Bampton' is copied from an old manuscript scrap-book which belonged to a youth named Tinklar, an officer on the ship Maidstone:—

"The American Torpedo boat, which was sent down from New York for the destruction of His Majesty's Ship, Maidstone, at anchor off Gardener's Island.

"New York, June 29th, 1814.
"Torpedo Boat.—A new invented Torpedo Boat, resembling a turtle floating just above the surface of the water, and sufficiently roomy to carry nine persons within, having on her back a coat of mail consisting of three large bombs, which could be discharged by machinery, so as to bid defiance to any attacks by barges, left this city (New York) one day last week to blow up some of the enemy's ships off New London. At one end of the boat projected a long pole under water, with a torpedo fastened to it, which, as she approached the enemy in the night, was to be poked under the bottom, and then let off. The boat, we understand, is the invention of an ingenious gentleman, by the name of Berrian.

"June 22, 1814.—Received information of the torpedo having been driven on shore close to Oyster Pond, Long Island, where she was completely destroyed by the boats of the Maidstone and Sylph. The militia had collected on the neighbouring heights, and kept a sharp fire of musketry on the boats until a small detachment of marines had effected a landing, when the militia immediately decamped with unaccustomed rapidity. Pursued

them about a mile and a half till the woods screened the dastardly refugees, which enabled us to accomplish the object of the enterprise without molestation. Thus without loss were the Yankees disappointed, as in many similar attempts, of launching into eternity a British man-of-war and her crew. A mode of warfare practised by no other nation, as cowardly as it is detestable."

Diagrams showing the construction of different parts of the boat are afterwards given.

MARY E. NOBLE.

TICKLING TROUT (9th S. xii. 505; 10th S. i. 154, 274).—When I was a boy in Herefordshire I often saw a tailor from a neighbouring village wading up the river up to his armpits and feeling under the banks. I have seen him throw out many a big trout, one after the other, on to the bank. This was called *tickling trout*.

E. M.

BARBERS (10th S. i. 290).—William Falconer, the poet and author of 'The Shipwreck,' was the son of an Edinburgh barber. There is an account of Jacques Jasmin, the barber poet of Languedoc, in *Eliza Cook's Journal* for 15 March, 1851. The father of Jeremy Taylor was a barber in Cambridge. Lords Tenterden and St. Leonards were both sons of barbers.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

SCOTCH WORDS AND ENGLISH COMMENTATORS (10th S. i. 261, 321).—It seems to me that Burns, in

The bum-clock hummed wi' lazy drone,
The kye stood rowtin' i' the loan,

drew his inspiration chiefly from the beginning of Gray's 'Elegy'; but Gray and Collins remembered the passage in 'Macbeth'; and Gray has expressed himself as though he had the ode of Collins in his mind:—

Ere the bat has flown

His cloistered flight; ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal.

Shakespeare.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homewards plods his weary way.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Gray.

Now air is hushed, save where the weak-eyed bat
With short, shrill shriek, flits by on leathern wing;
Or where the beetle winds
His small but sullen horn.

Collins.

E. YARDLEY.

THE "SHIP" HOTEL AT GREENWICH (9th S. xii. 306, 375, 415, 431; 10th S. i. 111).—Is not this preserved in an engraving in 'Pendennis,' vol. ii. p. 26, entitled 'Almost Perfect Happi-

ness,' representing Foker on a balcony overlooking the river, engaged in conversation with Blanche Amory? Foker, it is said, "had some delicious opportunities of conversation with her during the repast, and afterwards on the balcony of their room at the hotel" (chap. ii.).

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

LOUIS XVII. (10th S. i. 267).—The deeply calculated barbarity that caused the lingering death of this hapless prince is minutely described by Thiers in his 'History of the French Revolution.' With regard to MADAME BARBEY-BOISSIER'S firm belief in "the survival of Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI., after his feigned death in the prison of the Temple on 8 June, 1795," I venture to think that the following note by Mr. Holland Rose, at vol. iii. p. 358 of his edition of Carlyle's 'French Revolution,' will interest her:—

"The royalist reaction was further checked by the death of the little Louis XVII. (8 June, 1795) owing to the filth and darkness in which the Committee of General Security kept him of set purpose. This was a blow to the royalists, who cared little for the next claimant to the throne, the Comte de Provence. *The stories of the rescue of Louis XVII. and substitution of an idiot boy are very far-fetched.* For that theory see Louis Blanc, 'La Rév. Fr.' vol. xii. chap. ii.; also several perversely ingenious monographs."

The italics are mine.

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

BATTLEFIELD SAYINGS (10th S. i. 268).—It was on the day of the fatal battle of Pavia that Francis I. wrote his mother a letter containing the oft-quoted words, "All is lost, madam, save honour." "Let posterity cheer for us" is attributed to Washington, when some of the American troops cheered as the sword of Cornwallis was given by General O'Hara, at the surrender of Yorktown, 19 October, 1781, to the American commander-in-chief. The story has, however, been doubted. Several other such *dicta* will be found in S. A. Bent's 'Short Sayings of Great Men,' 1882.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

JAMES BRINDLEY (10th S. i. 310).—The editorial foot-note is partly incorrect. My copy of 'Lives of the Engineers,' by Dr. Smiles, is the "sixth thousand," published by Murray in 1862, and on p. 308 it is stated that James Brindley first saw the light in a humble cottage standing about midway between the hamlet of Great Rocks and that of Tunstead, in the liberty of Thornsett, some three miles to the north-east of Buxton. The house in which he was born, in 1716, has long since fallen to ruins, the Brindley family

having been its last occupants. The walls stood long after the roof had fallen in, and at length the materials were removed to build cowhouses; but in the middle of the ruin there grew up a young ash tree, forcing up one of the flags of the cottage floor. It looked so healthy and thriving a plant that the labourer employed to remove the stones for the purpose of forming the pathway to the neighbouring farmhouse spared the seedling, and it grew up to a large and flourishing tree, 6ft. 9 in. in girth, standing in the middle of the croft, and now known as "Brindley's Tree." This ash tree is nature's own memorial of the birthplace of the engineer, and it is the only one yet raised to the genius of Brindley.

There is no actual illustration of Brindley's birthplace, but in the afore-mentioned work is an engraving of this tree and a contiguous house, which is still called "Brindley's Croft." On p. 467 will be found an illustration of 'Brindley's House at Turnhurst.' It was formerly the residence of the Bellot family, and is said to have been the last house in England in which a family fool was kept. On p. 470 it is stated:—

"After an illness of some duration, he expired at his house at Turnhurst on 27 September, 1772, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was interred in the burying-ground at New Chapel, a few fields distant from his dwelling."

A view of 'Brindley's Burial-place at New Chapel' is on p. 476.

One of my proudest possessions is an oil painting of this burial-place and the church of St. James the Less at Newchapel (also depicted on p. 476), for of this church my grandfather (see 9th S. xii. 493), the Rev. T. Forshaw, was vicar for thirty-five years, and many a time, when I was a child, the dear old gentleman pointed out Brindley's grave to me.

Brindley's house at Turnhurst was residentially occupied by my grandfather and family before the erection of the vicarage of Newchapel, which was built by my ancestor in 1845, on land given by Mr. Lawton, of Prestbury Hall, Cheshire.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

James Brindley was born in the year 1716, at a cottage between the hamlet of Great Rocks and that of Tunstead, in the liberty of Thornsett, some three miles to the north-east of Buxton. He died at his house at Turnhurst, 27 September, 1772, and was buried in the ground of New Chapel, a few fields distant from his dwelling.

These particulars are taken from Smiles's 'Lives of the Engineers,' ed. 1874. The same

information is given in a 'Dictionary of Biography,' ed. J. Gorton, 1828.

R. A. POTTS.

See John Gorton's 'Biog. Dict.,' 1828; Watkins's 'Biog. Dict.,' 1829; and Dugdale's 'British Traveller,' 1819, vol. ii. pp. 82, 83, where there is a long biographical account.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

Brindley died at Turnhurst, Staffordshire, 30 September, 1772. See 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' 1888, vol. ii. pp. 455-6.

W. H. PEET.

[MR. C. S. WARD gives the date of death as 27 or 30 September, with a reference to the 'Penny Cyclopædia' and Hole's 'Brief Biog. Diet.' Numerous other replies acknowledged.]

NELSON AND WOLSEY (10th S. i. 308).—The sarcophagus in which the remains of Nelson lie can hardly be called a second-hand one, seeing that, although it was intended for the corpse of the magnificent cardinal, and by his means designed by Torrigiano, it was never occupied until 1806. From c. 1525 until Nelson's day the cist in question stood empty in Wolsey's Chapel, so called, at Windsor.

O.

The tomb-house east of St. George's Chapel was built by Henry VII. for his own remains, but he afterwards deserted Windsor for Westminster; and Henry VIII. granted his father's first mausoleum to Cardinal Wolsey, who began his own tomb within it, employing a Florentine sculptor on brazen columns and brazen candlesticks, which were sold in 1646 for 600*l.* as defaced brass. James II. converted the tomb-house into a Romish chapel, which was defaced by a Protestant rabble. In 1742 it was appropriated as a free school-house. Finally George III. converted it into a tomb-house for himself and his descendants, and it has since been vaulted in stone and much decorated as a sepulchral chapel in memory of Prince Albert.

In the very centre of the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral the corpse of Nelson lies underneath a splendid black-and-white sarcophagus of the sixteenth century. This work of art, upon which Benedetto da Rovanza and his masons spent much labour, was intended by Wolsey for his own monument, but was confiscated with the rest of his goods. His Ipswich foundation was entirely suppressed, but Christ Church, Oxford, as the creation of his cruel master, has come down to us, an imperfect realization of the Cardinal's great aim, while to this day no man knows the exact spot where the Abbot of Leicester and his monks buried the great Tudor statesman.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"THERE WAS A MAN" (10th S. i. 227).—In West Yorkshire, some years ago, the complete rime was as follows, though the first line was sometimes ended "he lived in Leeds," and "seeds" took the place of "seed" in the second line:—

There was a man, a man indeed,
He sowed his garden full of seed;
When the seed began to grow
'Twas like a garden full of snow;
When the snow began to fall
'Twas like a bird upon the wall;
When the bird began to fly
'Twas like an eagle in the sky;
When the sky began to roar
'Twas like a lion at the door;
When the door began to crack
'Twas like a stick about my back;
When my back began to smart
'Twas like a penknife in my heart;
When my heart began to bleed
'Twas time for me to die indeed.

The harrowing narrative was supposed to have some useful moral for children, but I do not know the moral intended.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

NORTHALL, SHROPSHIRE (10th S. i. 226, 297).—There is a place named Northall, near Southall, Middlesex, lat. 51° 33' N., long. 0° 22' W., as well as that in Buckinghamshire. See 'Index Geographicus,' by Keith Johnston, Edinburgh, 1864.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

ST. MEWBRED (10th S. i. 288).—The legends concerning St. Mewbred appear to be very confused. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould has stated in a letter to me:—

"There is a Mobart in Brittany; and St. Mobred, or Mobart, occurs in the Cartularies of Landevennec. The name also occurs in Nennius, in his genealogy of Vortigern; so that Mobratt, or Mobart, would seem to have been a Celtic name not uncommon."

The following statement is taken from some notes by the same writer:—

"According to William of Worcester, Mybard was a son of a King of Ireland and was also named Colrog. He settled at Cardinham (in Cornwall) as a hermit, where he was murdered. His companions were Mannach, or Mancus, and Wyllow. In the Cartulary of Landevennec, in Brittany, he occurs as Sanctus Morbretus, who made over his settlement at Lanriivoare to St. Winwaloe, and the date of the forged deed is 31 March, 955. Either he was contemporary with Winwaloe and the date is wrong, or else he was a different person, who gave his land to the abbey at this later period. In the diocese of Quimper, at Ploumodiern, is a hamlet, with chapel, called Loc-Mybrit; and the saint is said by tradition to have for a while led a hermit's life there; but this is the Mybard who was a disciple of St. Winwaloe. Mewbred is represented in one of the old windows of St. Neot's Church, Cornwall, wearing a brass cap, or yellow cap, on his head: in his

left hand a short staff, in his right he carries his head. The inscription is 'Sancte Maberde ora pro nobis.' His feast at Cardinham is on the Thursday before Pentecost."

An inscribed stone occurs in Cornwall with the legend "Clotuali Mogratti (or Mobratti)":—perhaps the concluding word may be equivalent to Mewbred. Accounts of such saints seem to be very untrustworthy.

W. IAGO, B.A.

Bodmin.

CARSON (9th S. xi. 468; xii. 19, 110, 331, 377; 10th S. i. 52).—John Carson, late of Taff's Well, Cardiff, was L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., and L.M. 1868. Alexander Tertius Carson, late of Toronto, Canada, was M.D. Edin. 1862, M.R.C.S.Eng. 1861, L.M. 1863, L.A.H.Dub. 1862, M.C.P.S.Ontario, 1862. William Carson began his medical career in Birmingham in the latter part of the "seventies." He afterwards went out to Newfoundland, where, apart from being a distinguished doctor, he became "the parent of agriculture" in the colony, and the founder of the constitutional government of the island. His son Samuel Carson was also a well-known figure in St John's as a medical practitioner, and at the time of the cholera outbreak there saved many lives by his devotion and unwearied efforts to stamp out the scourge, which so undermined his constitution that he died in the prime of life. Another notable Carson was James, brother to the first-mentioned William. He was also a doctor of medicine (of what university?), and was spoken of as one of the most eminent physicians of the day. He practised in Liverpool. An account of William and Samuel Carson will be found in Judge Prowse's 'History of Newfoundland.. In Lucerne is the tomb of the Rev. H. W. Carson, B.D., died 1 September, 1895.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS (10th S. i. 268).—The desired information would, no doubt, be found in some of the following works: 'Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints,' by Mrs. Frankau; 'Fine Prints,' by Frederick Wedmore (a book for collectors and dealers in the engravings of Ostade, Claude, Vandyke, and Hollar; the etchings of Rembrandt, Whistler, and Haden; mezzotints, lithographs, and woodcuts; Turner prints and French eighteenth-century prints; Italian line engravings; Dürer and the Little Masters; and the later French and English etchers); 'Engravers' Marks: a History of the Art of Engraving, with a Collection of Marks and Cyphers by which the Prints of the best Engravers are Distinguished,' 1747; 'Reminis-

cences of Stothard'; 'Masters of Wood Engraving,' by W. J. Linton; and 'Engraving: its Origin, Processes, and History,' by Vicomte Henri Delaborde, translated by R. A. M. Stevenson, with an additional chapter on English engraving by William Walker, illustrated (this is a volume of the 'Fine-Art Library,' edited by John C. L. Sparkes). See also 'Line Engraving,' in *Country Life*, 30 September, 1899; 'Arundel Prints,' in the *Queen*, 10 October, 1903; 'Bartolozzi and his Engravings,' in the *Queen*, 14 December, 1901; 'Wood Engraving, Historical and Practical,' by Chatto and Jackson; 'Practical Manual of Wood Engraving,' by W. N. Brown, with brief historical introduction (good on technique); A. F. Didot's 'Essai sur la Gravure sur Bois' (advanced criticism, historical and critical, and contains list of artists and bibliography); and 'Le Peintre Graveur,' by J. D. Passavant, 6 vols. (advanced criticism).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

BATROME (10th S. i. 88, 173, 252, 338).—I was aware that we owed our knowledge of 'Barthram's Dirge' to Surtees; but Scott expressly states that "it was taken down by Mr. Surtees from the recitation of Anne Douglas, an old woman who weeded in his garden." Is Surtees held to have enacted the rôle of Macpherson and Chatterton?

HELGA.

ADMIRAL DONALD CAMPBELL (10th S. i. 309).—MR. ALAISTER MACGILLEAN will find a detailed account of this officer in 'Life of Admiral Lord Nelson,' by J. S. Clarke and J. McArthur, 2 vols. 1809 (British Museum Library, 1858 e). He is not to be confused with the Rear-Admiral Donald Campbell (1752-1819), also connected with Islay, who died on his flagship, H.M.S. Salisbury, during his command on the Leeward Islands Station, and who is buried in the garrison chapel at Portsmouth. LIONEL A. V. SCHANK.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Elizabethan Critical Essays. Edited, with an Introduction, by C. Gregory Smith. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It will perhaps be disappointing to Mr. Smith when we say that the primary appeal of his edition of 'Elizabethan Critical Essays' is to our sense of convenience. It is very pleasant to have within two thick, but well-printed, legible, and handsome volumes works the search after which in other forms would be long, and in some cases, perhaps, unremunerative. With most of the works now reprinted the student of Tudor literature is bound

to be familiar. The writings of Ascham, Lodge, Webbe, Puttenham, and others are part of his literary equipment. With those of Nash and Gabriel Harvey—unless he owns the Huth Library reprints of Grosart, not common as a private possession, and not readily accessible except in important libraries—he has less chance of being familiar. Prof. Arber has, however, brought within general ken many works until recently of the greatest rarity, and a fascinating branch of study may now be pursued with moderate comfort. To have within handy reach a series of works such as Mr. Smith gives us is a matter for devout thanksgiving. For the first time, moreover, the majority of them are issued with notes and illustrative comment, and the whole is supplied with a full index, which trebles its value. Our sense of obligation does not stop even here. Mr. Smith's introduction is ample and illuminatory. For a century past the value of Elizabethan criticism has won recognition. Haslewood's reprint of 'Ancient Critical Essays upon English Poets and Poesy' was one of the most commendable products of a time rich in such boons to the student, and it is pleasant to find this work of a respectable antiquary greeted as it deserves by his successor. Comparative criticism has made remarkable progress, and the collective value of the works reprinted—works which seem at times strangely out of keeping with the poetic and dramatic products of the age—is, perhaps, for the first time evident. Fresh interest is given to the controversial aspect of the writings—and few of them but took their rise in controversy—from the fact that they originated in that attack by the Puritans upon English poetry and plays which manifests itself in so many different ways in the England of Elizabeth and her successors. Attacks such as Gosson's 'School of Abuse,' Northbrooke's 'Treatise,' and the like, are not included in the volumes, though passages from them are printed in the notes to Lodge and other of those who essayed to answer them. Puritan teaching is, however, fully illustrated in the works of Ascham and others. In addition to his well-known arraignment of the 'Morte Arthur' Ascham has long tirades against the Italian translations which were then in fashion: "Ten sermons at Pauls Crosse do not so much good for mouyng men and trewe doctrine as one of those bookes do harme with inticing men to ill liuing." As regards the indebtedness to Italian and French sources, to the latter especially, we are not sure that the last word has been said. We fancy we can trace obligations in Puttenham to others besides Du Bellay and Ronsard, but have not time to prosecute an investigation. Mr. Smith, however, shows familiarity with many French works little known and not easily accessible, and it is not likely that less thoroughness should be displayed in this than in other parts of his work. The term Elizabethan is used in the strictest sense, to the exclusion of some early works, such as Richard Sherry's 'Treatise of the Figures of Grammer and Rhetorique,' and Fulwood's 'Enimie of Idleness,' the banishment of which few will regret. By ending, moreover, with Elizabeth's death year, the critical work of Ben Jonson and Bacon is omitted. The *milieu* of these is held to be Jacobean, and it is said that their works, with others that are named, will supply materials for another volume. All the writings in the body of the work are in prose. Hence Daniel's delightful poem 'Musophilus,' in its line altogether

unequalled, is excluded in common with other works. These two volumes will be welcome to scholars, and will probably serve a useful purpose in tuition.

Old West Surrey: Some Notes and Memories. By Gertrude Jekyll. (Longmans & Co.)

THE part of Surrey with which in her attractive volume Miss Jekyll deals is that south-western corner abutting on Hampshire and Sussex, and including all the lovely country between Guildford and Godalming. Of scenes and nooks in this favoured spot, of many-gabled cottages, mills, wells, gates, pumps, and the like, of men in smock-frocks and women in sun-bonnets, she gives innumerable well-executed photographs. Then follow views of farm implements, the furniture and paraphernalia of the house, and of implements common enough in the first half of the nineteenth century, but now accepted as antiquities. Here are tinder-boxes, warming-pans, smoothing-irons, butter-prints, rush-light holders, snuffers, pattens, pocket lanterns, and all sorts of familiar or unfamiliar objects to be found in the cottage, down even to clay pipes. Rustic crockery and ornaments, samplers, and the like abound, and there are grimmer souvenirs of the life of our ancestors in the shape of man-traps and spring guns. These things are varied by pictures of cottage gardens and hedgerows, the illustrations being no fewer than 330. To the antiquary a book which preserves the memory of things now difficult of access is delightful in all respects.

Book-plates. By Edward Almack, F.S.A. (Methuen & Co.)

To the Methuen series of "Little Books on Art," Mr. Almack has contributed a useful, popular, and well-illustrated treatise on book-plates. It has forty-two illustrations, an ecclesiastical book-plate it presents being probably the oldest in existence. It serves as a frontispiece to the volume. Many familiar and some modern plates are given, and there is a chapter on American plates.

Aids to Reflection, and Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS cheap, handsome, and legible reprint will do much to diffuse a knowledge of Coleridge's most prized contributions to religious philosophy. With the works mentioned are also given Coleridge's 'Essay on Faith' and 'Notes on the Book of Common Prayer.'

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. New Series, Vol. XVII. (Offices of the Society.)

ALL the articles in this volume are of substantial value. If we do not accept every statement or deduction, they supply thoughts, and direct the reader to other sources of knowledge, which will assuredly extend the vision of those to whom the study of history is not a labour undertaken for purposes of mere utility.

Miss R. Graham's paper on 'The Intellectual Influence of the English Monasteries between the Tenth and the Twelfth Centuries' is valuable as throwing light on a complex subject, of which many people are content to be as uninformed as their forefathers were at a time when religious controversy furnished excuses which the present times do not.

Dr. Firth is a hard worker. Nothing he has

hitherto published furnishes stronger evidence of his plodding industry than his 'Royalist and Cronwellian Armies in Flanders, 1657-62.' The subject has never been worked out in detail before. Future biographers and historians will find the details he gives of immense advantage to them, not only on account of the direct instruction imparted, but also because their attention cannot fail to be directed to fresh avenues of knowledge.

Mr. Alexander Savine's 'Bondmen under the Tudors' is excellent work, but we cannot unhesitatingly accept all his conclusions. He has not been able to solve the very difficult question as to when villenage died out, or when merchet fines for marrying out of the manor came to an end. He quotes a heavy one—five shillings—inflicted on a woman of Scotter, in Lincolnshire, on this account, and refers to some others of later date; but in these subsequent cases the fine was less, only two shillings. So far as Mr. Savine's researches go (and they are confirmed by our own), it would seem that these fines had come to an end before the accession of James I., but we cannot be sure. We have seen a conveyance of property whereon there were coal-pits, dated late in this king's reign, by which the miners were conveyed with the estate; but a question arises here. The extreme conservatism of the legal profession is of long standing. Can we therefore be sure that the words were anything more than a mere transcript from an earlier document?

The Right Rev. Dr. Gasquet furnishes a most useful account of the Premonstratensian Order in England, which every one should master who is interested in our mediæval religious history, or in any one of the ancient houses of this once distinguished order.

Mr. R. J. Whitwell's paper on the relations between Italian bankers and the English Crown contains a tabulated list of advances of money made to the Court of Rome in the early years of the thirteenth century. We see no reason for thinking it exhaustive; but even as it stands, it goes far towards explaining the sensitiveness of many Englishmen to the continued export of money to the Papal Court.

THE *English Historical Review* for the current quarter contains an article by Mrs. Armstrong, supporting by a detailed examination of sites the theory of Norman castles associated with the name of Mr. J. H. Round. Mr. Firth continues his valuable examination of the sources of Clarendon's 'History.' Prof. Vinogradoff writes a note on 'Sulong and Hide.' The reviews are rather briefer than is usual. The first of any length is one by Mr. Figgis on Mr. Carlyle's 'Political Theories of the Middle Age'—an interesting subject. Mr. J. A. Doyle criticizes with severity, but justice, the presentation of the American War of Independence by Sir George Trevelyan. Some noteworthy books on Napoleon are noticed.

THE 'Leaf of Olive' is the mystical title of a subtly metaphysical article which M. Maeterlinck contributes to the *Fortnightly*. Its gist is the basis of morality when that of religion is removed. Many startling paradoxes are maintained. Here is one which may be regarded as representative: "We should be better, nobler, more moral, in the midst of a universe proved to be without morality, but conceived on an infinite scale, than in a universe which attained the perfection of the human ideal, but which appeared to us circumscribed and devoid

of mystery. Mr. James Baker writes eulogistically concerning R. D. Blackmore. Mrs. B. A. Crackanthorpe is earnest in advancing 'A Plea for a Reformed Theatre.' One of her demands is the abolition without compensation of the "Finance Syndicate."—One of the pleasantest articles in the *Nineteenth Century* is that of Mr. R. Bosworth Smith upon 'Bird Life at Bingham's Melcombe.' The writer is an observant naturalist, and what he has to say concerning rooks, magpies, kingfishers, &c., is of supreme interest. Sir George Arthur writes earnestly and ably on 'Anti-Clericalism in France and England,' and draws some striking contrasts. Sir M. E. Grant Duff points out noteworthy things in 'Lord Acton's Letters.' It is interesting to find Mr. Hugh Arthur Scott writing 'Against a Subsidized Opera.' Sir Michael Foster has an important article on 'The State and Scientific Research,' and Sir William Broadbent a second on 'Dr. Maclagan and his Great Work.'—In the *Pall Mall*, the cover of which presents the piping of Pan, we are given, under 'Literary Geography,' 'The Country of George Meredith,' which, as it happens, is Box Hill, that of his residence. It is conceded that Meredith has in his works no special atmosphere such as that of Blackmore. The views are those of Surrey slopes and ridges. There is also a portrait of the novelist. A very readable description, with illustrations, of 'Kilkenny Castle' constitutes an attractive feature. 'The Etiquette of Visiting Cards' copies many invitations from distinguished folk to John Wilson Croker, and is fresh and suggestive. Mr. Andrew Lang's 'Captain Pink' deals with an adventure in Jacobite times. Mr. Max Beerbohm has much that is interesting to say on 'Whistler's Writing.'—Though it appeared originally as a lecture, Canon Ainger's 'How I traced Charles Lamb in Hertfordshire,' in the *Cornhill*, is a model magazine article, and will be read with delight by lovers of Lamb. It throws much light upon "Eliu." No. IV. of Lady Broome's 'Colonial Memories' deals with Rodrigues, and is so far the most interesting. No. V. of Mr. Andrew Lang's 'Historic Mysteries,' describes the curious case of Elizabeth Canning, whom, in common with Fielding, the writer regards as "a poor, honest, simple, innocent girl." Miss Betham-Edwards writes on 'French Brides and Bridegrooms.'—To the *Gentleman's* Mr. John Stuart sends a good paper on 'Proverbs.' What is said about "It's a far cry to Lochow" is unfamiliar. Should not "Lochow" be "Lochawe"? 'An Old Inventory' has antiquarian interest.—In 'At the Sign of the Ship' in *Longman's* Mr. Lang concerns himself principally with books, and discusses at some length Mr. Wilkins' 'Queen of Tears,' which he truly says is as good as a novel.

MICHAEL LLOYD FERRAR.—MR. FRANCIS P. MARCHANT writes:—"The gentleman whose death is mentioned in the following extract from the *Times* of 26 April was an occasional contributor to 'N. & Q.': Ferrar—On 23 April, 1904, suddenly, at Little Gidding, Ealing, Michael Lloyd Ferrar, ex-Scholar and B.A. of T.C.D., Indian Civil Service (Retired), third son of the late Michael Lloyd Ferrar, of Belfast, aged sixty-four. The funeral will leave Little Gidding to-day (Tuesday), 26th, at 2.30, for St. Matthew's Church, Ealing Common, for the service at 2.45.' I did not personally know Mr. Ferrar, but he corresponded with me over an

article on the patriarch Job, to which he made friendly allusion in 'N. & Q.'" [9th S. vii. 190].

The *Times* of 30 April has the following more comprehensive account:—"A correspondent writes: The ranks of retired Indian Civil servants have lost a well-known and much esteemed member in the person of Mr. Michael Lloyd Ferrar, who died suddenly at his residence, Little Gidding, Ealing, on the 23rd inst., at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Ferrar, who was a native of the North of Ireland, and an ex-Scholar and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1863, and was appointed to Bengal. After two years' service in that province he was transferred to Oudh, where he remained for nearly twenty years, distinguishing himself by carrying through the revenue settlement of the Sitapur district. Some time after the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Ferrar was transferred to the latter, where in 1891 he became the first Commissioner of the Gorakhpur Division. He held this high office until his retirement in 1896, and during his tenure of it was called upon to display courage and judgment in dealing with the "cow-killing" disturbances in 1893. The Commissioner's presence at Azamgarh gave the needful support to the youthful and inexperienced local officers, and the three European officials who had to face the crisis were able to report, after a few anxious days, that the danger was past. Mr. Ferrar, who was a member of the family of Nicholas Ferrar, the well-known seventeenth-century divine, was a man of exceptionally amiable disposition, popular among both Europeans and natives. He was especially beloved by the native gentry, as he belonged to that school of officials whose sympathies are given most actively to the aristocratic classes. But to all classes he was kind, just, and generous."

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E. S. DODGSON.—Fontarrabia shortly.

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Notes.

CARLO BUFFONE IN 'EVERY MAN OUT OF HIS HUMOUR.'

I HAVE a few words to say still about the Jonson-Marston war. Gifford, followed by Fleay, Penniman, and other critics, maintains that Carlo Buffone is Marston. Fleay says he "thought that if anything was settled in criticism it was the identity of Crispinus ['Poetaster'] and Carlo Buffone with Marston." With the latter part of this conclusion I disagree entirely, after much study of the subject.

I will first, as briefly as possible, show why Carlo was supposed to be Marston; secondly, why he is not Marston; and thirdly, who he probably really is.

Gifford says in a note to the words (addressed to Carlo): "And how dost thou, thou grand scourge, or second *untrusse* of the time?"—

"The allusion is here to Marston, whose satires called the 'Scourge of Villanie,' in three books, were printed in the year before the first edition of this comedy, 1599."

The passage is in 'Every Man out of his Humour,' II. i. (Cunningham's 'Gifford,' 86 a). Gifford prints "Grand Scourge," &c., in italics

and with liberal (four) capital letters. In the folios *untrusse* is merely in italics. When Gifford's italics and capitals are removed the allusion to Marston becomes quite shadowy. "Scourge," I take it, refers simply to Carlo, as he is introduced to us at the end of the "Induction," and before in the "Character of the Persons":—

"An impudent common jester, a violent railerwill transform any person into deformity..... His religion is railing, and his discourse ribaldry."

The expression is more suitable to Carlo than to Marston's poem against "villany." As for "second untruss of the time," if it refers to a literary product, which is doubtful, it should refer to Antony Munday, since Nashe tells us he wrote "a ballet of Untruss" (*circa* 1592). See Grosart's 'Nashe,' i. lxii. Nashe speaks of "a treatise of.....ye exploits of Untrusse" in 'Pierce Penilesse' (ii. 12), which is duly referred to by Harvey. And as Marston does not identify his writings anywhere (to my knowledge) with the term "untruss" before this date, this allusion seems to me unlikely. He uses the word later: "Whipt? that's good, i' faith! untrusse me," 'Eastward Ho,' I. i. (1604), a play partly by Jonson. Hall's 'Virgide-marium' preceded Marston.

The next argument (?) is that certain words used by Carlo (V. iv.)—"gigantomachized," "grumbledories," &c. ("strummel-patched") is a misreading of Gifford's, from folio text)—"are in imitation of Marston's language." None of these words are in Marston, so this evidence, given by Penniman, is of no value.

It is advanced by Penniman that Marston attacked Ben Jonson as "Torquatus" in his 'Scourge,' and that therefore Ben retaliates upon him as Carlo Buffone. But I think I have proved that Torquatus has nothing to do with Ben, but refers without a doubt to Gabriel Harvey. This erroneous supposition being removed, the main prop of the Carlo-Marston identification falls to pieces. There is no proof that there was any enmity between Marston and Ben at the date of 'Every Man out of his Humour.' Even if Carlo did indulge in a sneer at Marston in the above passage, that is very far from identifying the two characters. There is no doubt, however, that Clove, in III. i. (99b), indulges in some fun at Marston's expense—legitimate criticism of his bombastic language. He refers to 'Histriomastix,' a play of Elizabeth's time, and, from this reference, acted in or before 1599. It was not printed till 1610, and in its printed form Marston's hand is obvious when it was a remodelled play. See Simpson's 'School of Shakespeare.' There is no reason

to suppose Marston had any hand in the original play. In the added bits there are undoubtedly what appear to be gibes ("translating Scholler," &c.) at Ben. This sneer at Ben would not be appropriate till later than 'Every Man in his Humour.' The words selected for ridicule by Clove do not come from 'Histriomastix,' with any exception of importance, except "paunch of Esquiline," but "Port Esquiline" is referred to by Spenser and by Hall earlier. The uncouth terms pilloried by Clove come from the 'Scourge of Villany.'

If any one is identifiable with Marston, therefore, it is Clove. Clove is an absolute nonentity, a mere peg upon which to hang this good-humoured rebuke to Marston for his pedantic language. Clove makes reference to other empirics in the tongue besides Marston. Clove, in fact, began the paper war, and it is likely that Marston's first retort was in his additions to 'Histriomastix'; but with this question, which is all vague, I have dealt already.

It seems to me an outrageous thing to identify Marston with Carlo Buffone. As Penniman says, it is indeed "a severe arraignment." Carlo is an abominable character, a cur who has not the pluck to defend himself when Sir Puntarvolo strikes him and seals up his mouth with "hard wax" in a notable scene in the fifth act. Marston was quite famous as a poet from his 'Pygmalion' and his 'Scourge.' There is not a trace of the literary vein in Carlo. Compare Carlo with Crispinus in the 'Poetaster,' who is undoubtedly Marston, and how can any one suppose them to represent the same person? Crispinus is an affected versifier, a spewer-up of terrible words, a harmless, toadying courtier—in fact, rather a pleasant if silly person. We know nothing against Marston except that he and Ben quarrelled; that his language was very gross, in common with that of numerous of his contemporaries; and that his muse walked upon phraseological stilts in a manner that roused the wrath of Ben, the Crites of the stage.

I observe that Mr. Bullen, Marston's last editor, does not assimilate the identification of Carlo with his author. He barely refers to it.

The question remains, Who was intended to be represented by Carlo Buffone? There are undoubted personal allusions, as in the drinking bout (borrowed, apparently, from a German custom) in Act V., and his gluttony, there and elsewhere referred to; and in IV. vi., "Carlo comes not to Court indeed" is surely a personal reference to one who

had been forbidden the presence for some misbehaviour.

Nares quotes from 'Aubrey Papers,' p. 514, that Carlo Buffone is said to have been intended for one Charles Chester, "a bold impertinent—a perpetual talker, who made a noise like a drum in a room." There are various opinions as to the weight to be attached to the statements of the Oxford antiquary (who wrote in Charles II.'s reign) on account of his over-credulousness. But he certainly picked up this legend, and I am able to add likelihood to it by certain references to this individual which I have not seen anywhere adduced. I would dismiss at once Collier's supposed allusion to Charles Chester in Nash's 'Pierce Penilesse' at p. 38 in Collier's edition (Shakespeare Society, 1842, note p. 99). I wrote "bosh" against that note many years ago, and I hold the same opinion still.

Charles Chester was quite a notable person. In 'An Apology for the Metamorphosis of Ajax' (Chiswick, folio 50), 1596, Sir T. Harington says:—

"You know the book well enough.....Out upon it, have you put it in print? did not I tell you then, Charles Chester and two or three such scoffing fellows would laugh at you for it?"

And the same writer, in 'A Treatise on Playe' ('Nugæ Antiquæ,' ii. 180, ed. 1779), circa 1600, says:—

"Now yf the yrreverent Doctor Fawstus, or some such grave patron of great play, should..... with some Chester-like elloquens, deride the weaknes of the conceyt," &c.

E. Guilpin says in the 'Preludium' to his 'Satyra Prima' ('Skialetheia,' rept., p. 27), 1598:—

the Satyre hath a nobler vaine :
He's the strappado, rack, and some such paine
To base lewd vice : the Epigram's Bridewell,
Some whipping cheere ; but this is follies hell.
The Epigram's like dwarfe Kings scurrill grace,
A Satyre's Chester to a painted face :
It is the bone-ach unto lechery...
It is the scourge, the Tamberlaine of vice.

The use of the word "scourge" may be noticed here. King is, no doubt, "little Numps," Humphrey King, to whom Nashe dedicated his 'Lenten Stuffe,' and who was a bit of a writer himself.

Guilpin mentions Chester again in his 'Satyra Secunda' (p. 35):—

Then, what 's a wench but a quirke, quidlit case,
Which makes a painter's pallat of her face?
Or would not Chester swaere her downe that shee
Lookt like an Elench, logicke sophistrie?

Dekker refers to some of these characteristics of Charles Chester under the name of Carlo Buffone; at least, that is the sense I put upon the following passage in his 'Satiromastix' (Pearson, p. 263):—

"When you sup in Tavernes, amongst your betters, you shall swear not to dippe your manners in too much sawce, nor at Table to fling Epigrams, Emblemes, or Play-speeches about you.....upon payne to sit at the upper end of the Table, a' th' left hand of Carlo Buffon" (addressed to Tucca).

From a passage in Jasper Mayne's 'To the Memory of Ben Jonson' ('Jonsonus Virbius') it would appear to have been affirmed that Jonson had a real cause of anger with the person intended by Carlo:—

Some.....say thy wit lay in thy gall:

That thou didst quarrel first, and then, in spite,
Didst 'gainst a person of such vices write:
That 'twas revenge, not truth: that on the stage
Carlo was not presented, but thy rage.

Finally, the name Carlo Buffone is, in accordance with Ben Jonson's custom of imparting names to his characters of some fitting signification with reference to their dominant characteristics or positions in life, a cogent argument in favour of the Charles Chester identification. For what is Carlo Buffon but Charles the jester, *i.e.*, Charles Chester? The opening description of Carlo is "A public, scurrilous, and prophane jester" (Dram. Pers.); and at his first appearance he is "Carlo Buffone, an impudent common jester." The thin pun of Chester and jester is altogether in Ben's style (and in the style of another who shall be nameless).

Any further references to Charles Chester would be of interest. He probably disappeared with Elizabeth's reign, since he does not figure in the gossiping accounts of James I.'s days. Perhaps 'Every Man out of his Humour' killed him.

If the reference to the earlier stages of the quarrel between Ben and Marston just given be slight, or even perhaps faulty, the necessary brevity of this article must be my excuse. It is not the point at issue. And to deal with that tedious subject would require an analysis of a number of plays ('Histriomastix,' 'Pasquil and Katherine,' 'Patient Grissel,' &c.), which has been ably done by Penniman.

In conclusion, I have to thank Mr. Moore Smith for kindly furnishing me with a quotation from Harvey's 'Letter-Book' (Camden Soc., p. 110), from which it appears that his Angelica is a loan from Aretine, who was much read by Harvey.

I have further to thank the same correspondent for the correction of an error in my paper at 9th S. xi. 345, where I referred a passage about Pedantius to Nashe's 'Strange News.' The reference should be to his 'Have with you to Saffron Walden' (Gros. iii. pp. 117-118). The reference to Pedantius in 'Strange News' (p. 244) states that Harvey's muse was "miserably flouted at" in that comedy.

With regard to the mysterious Constantinople allusions, referred to above, Nashe may be again referred to in his 'Pierce Penilesse' (Grosart's 'Nashe,' ii. 27). Harvey may have contemplated a journey there, or been associated with some one in the production of a "legend of lyes of his travailes into Constantinople."
H. C. HART.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL PROVERBS IN THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

I HAVE made a collection of the proverbs and proverbial sayings used by Scott in his romances, limiting myself to those of a local or personal nature. Although I have compiled this list very carefully, I cannot flatter myself that it is absolutely complete; but I think it must be nearly so. I presume that most of these proverbs and proverbial sayings are quoted by Sir Walter, but I think he may have invented some—*e.g.*, that concerning "the Laird o' Hotchpotch's lands," in 'The Bride of Lammermoor'; "John-a-Duck's mare," in 'Ivanhoe'; and "the piper of Sligo," in 'Woodstock.' But it is quite possible that these are quoted also, although the source may be difficult to trace. When a proverbial saying occurs more than once I have noted each instance. Your readers will observe how many of the popular sayings used by Scott refer to the Highlands and Highlanders.

Some of the sayings I have noted may possibly come under the head of simple phrases or "ow'er-words," rather than proverbs, such as William Morris's "Hah! hah! la belle jaune giroflée," and "Ah! qu'elle est belle La Marguerite!" or, to take a less dignified example, Lal Dinah Grayson's "comical [*i.e.* pert] ow'er-word," "m'appen I may," in Dr. A. C. Gibson's Cumberland song entitled 'Lal Dinah Grayson.' But if I have erred in including some popular phrases as well as real proverbs and proverbial sayings, I hope I shall be forgiven, as a list of this kind had better be too copious than too meagre.

Waverley.

A Dutch concert.—Chap. xi.

Blow for blow, as Conan said to the devil.—xxii., xxvii., xlii.

Laissez faire à Don Antoine.—xxvii. (Qy. quoted from some drama?)

Mac Farlane's boat, *i.e.*, lantern (the moon).—xxxviii.

A St. Johnstone's tippet, *i.e.*, a halter (not for horses).—xxxix.; also 'Old Mortality,' vii. (Compare "a Tyburn tippet," 'Kenilworth,' iii.)

Mar e Bran is e a brathair, If it be not Bran it is Bran's brother.—xlv. (Bran, Fingal's dog.)

It's ill taking the breeks off a Highlandman.—xlviii. (See also 'Rob Roy,' xxvii.; and 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' v.)

Duncan MacGirdie's mare.—liv. (See Evan Maccombich's application of this phrase.)

Guy Mannering.

Downright Dunstable.—Chap. xvi. (Also in 'Redgauntlet,' xvii.)

A gentleman who was much disposed to escape from Coventry.—xxxii. (See 'St. Ronan's Well,' xii.)

He'll be a Teviotdale tup at ane, tat's for keeping ta crown o' ta causeway tat gate.—xxxvi.

You're right, Dandie—spoke like a Hieland oracle.—l. (Also in 'Old Mortality,' xlv.)

The Antiquary.

For Aiken was anc o' the kale-suppers o' Fife.—Chap. iv.

I canna take mair [care] if his hair were like [that is, as white as] John Harlowe's.—viii.

A Highland heart.—ix.

It's written like John Thomson's wallet, frae end to end.—xv.

Have we got Hiren here? We'll have no swagging, youngsters.—xix. (See '2 Henry IV.,' ii. iv., twice.)

Ye wot weel I sought nane and gat nane, like Michael Scott's man.—xxviii.

The deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster.—xxix. (Also in 'Rob Roy,' xiv. and xxvi.)

Highland bail.—xxix.

It's just a Kelso convoy, a step and a half ower the door-stane.—xxx.

He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar.—xlii. (See 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' xviii., and 'Rob Roy,' xxviii.)

Old Mortality.

Saint Johnstone's tippet.—Chap. vii. (See 'Waverley,' xxxix.)

It's ill sitting at Rome and striving wi' the Pope.—viii.

You have been reading Geneva print this morning already.—xi. (See also 'Redgauntlet,' chap. [not Letter] xiii.—"Geneva text.")

D'ye think I am to be John Tamson's man, and mastered by woman a' the days o' my life?—xxxviii.

Lady Margaret, ye speak like a Highland oracle.—xlv. (See 'Guy Mannering,' l.)

Rob Roy.

The deil's ower Jock Wabster.—Chap. xiv. and xxvi. (See 'The Antiquary,' xxix.)

He's like Giles Heathertap's auld boar—ye need but shake a clout at him to mak him turn and gore.—xxi.

Ye'll cool and come to yoursell, like Mac-Gibbon's crowdy when he set it out at the window-hole.—xxv.

He has a kind o' Hieland honesty—he's honest ter a sort, as they say.—xxvi.

A Hieland plea.—xxvi.

As plain as Peter Pasley's pike-staff.—xxvi.

The truth is that Rob is for his ain hand, as Henry Wynd feught—he'll take the side that suits him best.—xxvi.

It's ill taking the breeks aff a Hielandman.—xxvii. (See also 'Waverley,' xlvi., and 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' v.)

Forth [the river] bridles the wild Highlandman.—xxviii. (See 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' xii.)

A wilfu' man will hae his way—them that will to Cupar maun to Cupar.—xxviii. (See 'The Antiquary,' xlii., and 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' xviii.)

It's a far cry to Lochow.—xxix. (See 'The Legend of Montrose,' xii.)

It's a bauld moon, quoth Bennygask—another pint, quoth Lesley.—xxix.

Sic greswome wishes.....that they suld dee the death of Walter Cuming of Guiyock.—xxx. (A foot-note states that "the expression, Walter of Guiyock's curse, is proverbial.")

They'll keep a Hielandman's word wi' us—I never kend them better—it's ill drawing boots upon trows.—xxxii.

A Jeddart [Jedburgh] cast: i.e., a legal trial after punishment.—xxxvi. (See 'The Fair Maid of Perth,' xxxii.)

The Heart of Mid-Lothian.

But he's as gleg [sharp] as Mac Keachan's elshin [awl] that ran through sax plies of hand-leather [six folds of thick sole-leather], and half an inch into the king's heel.—xvii.

Bark, Bawtie, and be done wi' t.—xviii. Bawtie is the name of a dog (see 'Waverley,' xxxvi., spelt "Bawty"), but Meg Murdockson uses the saying in a personal sense.

Why, when it's clean without them [bad company] I'll thatch Groby pool wi' pancakes.—xxix.

They hold together no better than the men of Marsham when they lost their common.—xxix.

Grantham gruel, nine grots and a gallon of water.—xxix.

The same again, quoth Mark of Bellgrave.—xxix. Leap, Lawrence, you're long enough.—xxix.

Dutch courage.—xxx. (See 'Redgauntlet,' xv., and 'Woodstock,' xii.)

She's as fast asleep as if she were in Bedfordshire.—xxx.

The land of Nod.—xxx.

I will be sworn she was not born at Witt-ham.—xxxii. Note: A proverbial and punning expression in that county [Lincolnshire], to intimate that a person is not very clever.

A Leicester plover, i.e., a bag-pudding.—xxxiii.

Een [eyes] like a blue huntin' hawk's, which gaed throu' and throu' me like a Hieland durk.—xxxix. (Hardly a proverb perhaps.)

It is our Highland privilege to take from all what we want, and to give to all what they want.—xxxix.

If Skiddaw hath a cap,

Criffel wots full weel of that.—xl.

(See Wordsworth's 'Poems,' ed. 1858, iii. 240. Note, with a quotation from Drayton referring to Skiddaw and Scruffel, i.e., Criffel.)

I was like the Mayor of Altrincham, who lies in bed whilst his breeches are mending.—xlv.

The Bride of Lammermoor.

The things are a' lying here awa, there awa, like the Laird o' Hotchpotch's lands.—xi.

He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar.—xviii. (See 'Rob Roy,' xxviii., and 'The Antiquary,' xlii.)

The Legend of Montrose.

It is a far cry to Lochow.—xii. and xv.—(See also 'Rob Roy,' xxix.)

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

Ropley, Alesford, Hants.

(To be continued.)

THE PREMIER GRENADIER OF FRANCE.—It is well known that, although descended from one of the most distinguished families of France, La Tour d'Auvergne persisted to the last in

carrying a musket in the ranks of the Republican army. Never attaining any higher grade, nor known by any other title, than that of "Premier Grenadier de la France," conferred upon him by the great Napoleon himself, he lived among his comrades the life of a simple soldier, fell fighting, and was buried on the field of battle with his face to the enemy. The following particulars of the recent burial of the heart of the hero, from the *Daily Telegraph*, 30 March, deserve, I venture to think, preservation in 'N. & Q.':—

"To-day the heart of a hero of the Army of the Revolution, namely, Théophile Malo Corret de la Tour d'Auvergne, called the First Grenadier of France, was deposited with great military pomp and ceremony in the Hôtel des Invalides. The heart, long in the possession of the warrior's family, has been presented to the nation by one of De la Tour d'Auvergne's descendants, Col. du Pontavice de Heussey, formerly French military attaché in London, and now commanding the Fourth Regiment of Artillery at Grenoble. The colonel and his brother came up from Grenoble this morning, having with them the heart enclosed in an urn. They were received at the Gare de Lyon by various officers, and towards nine o'clock the urn was placed on a sort of stretcher, with it being the sabre of the famous soldier and a facsimile of the flag of his regiment, which had been made and embroidered by the wives of the officers of the 46th Infantry Corps, called that of La Tour d'Auvergne. The stretcher was borne by non-commissioned officers, and outside the station an old-fashioned ceremony was carried out. Troops presented arms, and then the colonel of the 46th called aloud, in muster parade style, 'La Tour d'Auvergne.' The traditional reply was given by the senior sergeant, who, stepping out of the ranks, saluted, and said: 'Mort au champ d'honneur,' whereupon martial and patriotic bosoms vibrated with emotion. This ceremony was repeated twice at the Invalides, whither the urn was carried along the quays. Around and inside the Hôtel des Invalides an imposing force was drawn up. Waiting there were President Loubet, General André, War Minister, the Military Governor of Paris, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and a brilliant staff of officers. On the arrival of the urn and the escort a procession was formed. This, headed by the President of the Republic, went slowly through the Church of the Invalides, where there was a guard of pensioners, the organ pealing forth a solemn march. Finally the urn was placed by a non-commissioned officer near the tomb of Turenne. The War Minister made a short speech about the First Grenadier, who was killed at Oberhausen, in Bavaria, in June, 1800, while in the army of the Rhine. Then President Loubet thanked Col. du Pontavice de Heussey, and the ceremony concluded. The Hôtel des Invalides possesses, besides the remains of Napoleon I. and of several great soldiers of France, the hearts of some other historic celebrities. These are Vauban, the military engineer and marshal, famous for his fortifications; General Kléber, who was killed in Egypt in June, 1800; and Mlle. de Sombreuil, who saved her father, a Governor of the Invalides, from the fury of the Terrorists. To the enshrined hearts of these

is now added that of De la Tour d'Auvergne, 'who died on the field of honour.'"

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

The *Morning Post* of Maundy Thursday gave an account of the presentation to the French nation of the urn containing the heart of La Tour d'Auvergne. It is probable that there are not many of your younger readers who ever read a poem relating to him, called 'Le Premier Grenadier des Armées de la République.' It was written by J. E. Inman, author of 'Sir Orfeo,' but not published until after his death, when it appeared in *La Belle Assemblée* for September, 1844. Inman's verse, I have understood, was highly thought of by Rogers. The poem I mention would, I have no doubt, be appreciated in France—if, indeed, it has not been made known there already:

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

HOCKEY.—Writing to John Newton on 5 November, 1785, Cowper speaks thus, *inter alia*, of what must have been an unchastened form of a game that has recently become exceedingly popular:—

"The boys at Olney have likewise a very entertaining sport, which commences annually upon this day; they call it Hockey, and it consists in dashing each other with mud, and the windows also, so that I am forced to rise now and then, and to threaten them with a horsewhip, to preserve our own."

Apparently actual mud-slinging had been a feature of the amusement, for the poet continues:—

"We know that the Roman boys whipped tops, trundled the hoop, and played at tennis; but I believe we nowhere read that they delighted in these filthy aspersions: I am inclined, therefore, to give to the slovenly but ingenious youths of Olney full credit for the invention."

The whole description may, of course, simply be a satirical way of saying that the game was played in the public streets when they were in a very sloppy condition; but it was hardly worth the writer's while to elaborate such a little jest as he does in this passage, especially when his correspondent was Newton. THOMAS BAYNE.

RUSSIAN MEN-OF-WAR.—It may perhaps be worth recording and explaining several distinguishing names given to those torpedo-boats which, among others, accompanied the Russian cruiser Petro-Pavlovsky on its terribly fatal excursion off Port Arthur (13 April); for instance, Strásny=Fearful, Bezstrásny=Fearless, Smély=Bold, Bezúmný=Inconsiderate or Rash. We may readily

compare such names with the French *Téméraire*, or with our Dauntless and the like. H. K.

"PERIDOTE."—A peridote is said to be a kind of chrysolite, a precious stone more or less like topaz. There is a notice of it in the *Daily Telegraph* of 26 April, p. 12, col. 1. This concludes with the remark that the name "has long been the cause of struggling among philologists. Some pin their faith to the derivation *περιδοτος*, a wager; others swear by *περιδοτος*, banded. The Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' philologist dogmatically states that the word is derived from 'Feridet,' a precious stone." The remark is hardly fair, for no philologist would accept these suggestions of a Greek origin. The word is obviously Eastern. What is meant by "Feridet" we are not informed.

However, when we compare the modern Pers. *ferseng* with the Old Pers. *παρσάγγη*, as preserved in a Greek dress, the supposition that the *p* in *peridote* corresponds to a modern Oriental *f* is not unreasonable. I find in Richardson's 'Arab. Dict.' these entries:—

"Arab. *farīdat*, a precious stone, a pearl; Arab. *farīd*, a precious gem, a pearl, especially one of a larger size, or a bead of gold placed alternately between smaller ones in a necklace or bracelet; one, unique, incomparable. Also Pers. *farīd*, the middle bead of a necklace."

The M.E. *perydote*, in Emare, l. 155, is from the O.F. *peridot*, fully explained by Godefroy. WALTER W. SKEAT.

[See also 8th S. i. 180, 296, 361, 423, 518; 9th S. vi. 348, 414; vii. 215.]

ALEXANDER PENNECUIK, GENT.—In 1717 Richard Steele was one of a commission of twelve appointed to visit Edinburgh with the object of confiscating the lands of those nobles and gentlemen who had been concerned in the rebellion of 1715. Steele was splendidly entertained in the northern capital, and received a special welcome from two men of letters—Allan Ramsay and Alexander Pennecuik. In the monograph on Steele which he contributed to the "English Worthies" series, Mr. Dobson calls Pennecuik "an unknown 'Alexander Pennicuik, gentleman,' author of a volume of 'Streams from Helicon.'" This worthy seems to have been rather notorious than unknown in his own day, and he has his appropriate place in Scottish literary history. He figures in the biographical dictionaries of Chambers and Joseph Irving, and he is estimated with characteristic fairness and lucidity in Dr. David Irving's posthumous 'History of Scottish Poetry.' The critic justifiably considers the 'Streams from Helicon' not

"always very pure streams," and he thinks that the poet's broadly humorous 'Merry Tales for the Lang Nights of Winter' show him "capable of employing his native tongue with considerable effect." "Streams from Helicon; or, Poems on various Subjects, by Alexander Pennecuik, Gent.," appeared in 1720, and this was followed in 1726 by 'Flowers from Parnassus.' The author's prose work, 'The Blue Blanket; or, Craftsman's Banner,' has value as a curious contribution to local history. THOMAS BAYNE.

JOWETT AND WHEWELL.—In 4th S. vi. 226 is recorded the election of Prof. Jowett as Master of Balliol, but I do not see in any later number a reference to the "famous" verse about him:—

My name is Benjamin Jowett,
I'm the Master of Balliol College;

Whatever is known, I know it,
And what I don't know isn't knowledge.

The other verse on Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, is also worth recording:—

Should a man through all space to far galaxies travel,

And all nebulous films the remotest unravel,
He will find, if he venture to fathom infinity,
The great work of God is the Master of Trinity.

I quote from memory in each case.

LUCIS.

THIEVES' SLANG: "JOE GURR."—The following cutting from the *Sun* of 25 April seems almost worth a corner in the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

"A labourer of over sixty years of age was charged on Saturday at Stratford with begging. The prisoner was going to a number of houses in Vaughan Road asking for money to get a 'night's doss,' and when arrested by Detective-sergeant Marshall he said, 'I have often heard of "Joe Gurr," and if I get seven days I shall have the satisfaction of knowing what it's like.' He now made no defence, and the detective explained that 'Joe Gurr' was a slang word for prison."

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

"THE PRESENT CENTURY."—In the early years of a century we are apt to forget that it has changed, and still speak or write as if the previous century was still present. Perhaps I may mention two instances of this, and be pardoned that the first should be an error of my own. The other relates to a work which is of special interest at this season of the year.

In the tenth edition of my 'Remarkable Comets,' published in 1902, I inadvertently used the expression, at pp. 13, 14, "The finest comets of the present century were those of 1811, 1858, and 1861." I have corrected this in the last edition, which appeared at the

beginning of the present year, into "The finest comets of the nineteenth century were"—those above named.

The other work referred to (of great interest to all lovers of nature) is 'The Country Month by Month,' by Mrs. Visger (*née* Owen, under which name her portions appear) and Prof. Boulger. In the second edition, published in 1902, we read, at p. 107, "this so-called 'flowering currant,' introduced from North America within the present century." I believe two species of *Ribes* are included in this description, the *Ribes sanguineum* and the *Ribes speciosum*. The former was brought into this country (according to Paxton) in 1826, and the latter in 1829. Undoubtedly, Prof. Boulger meant the *last*, not the *present* (twentieth) century. W. T. LYNN.

WALNEY ISLAND NAMES.—At 8th S. xi. 365 the late CANON ISAAC TAYLOR refers to a curious explanation of the name "Cove o' Kend" (not Cove o' Ken), which appears as the name of an enclosure near Biggar, on Walney Island, on the six-inch O.S. map of Lancashire, sheet 21, surveyed originally in 1847, and perpetuated on the O.S. maps engraved in 1895. As a matter of fact, "Cove o' Kend" is found on an old chart dated 1737, as the name of the enclosure referred to, and thus the modern surveyors cannot be blamed for the "absurd blunder" which the chart-maker of 1737 appears to have originated. In a list of field-names in 1805 of an estate at Biggar, on Walney Island, the name appears as "Colvac End" or "Calvac End." These words are not pronounced "Coaf Hook End" by the natives of Walney Island, but Calvac End—the first *a* as in "call," and the *l* silent as in "calf." Another place-name adjoining Calvac End is spelt on the O.S. maps "Cove Hakes," which appears to be an attempt at the local pronunciation of "Colv-heaks"—pronounced in a breath quickly. It is impossible to put in type the exact local sounds, but I would suggest that the word "Colvacs" is meant, and that the plural form here given represents the possessive. In the Furness dialect there is no apostrophe *s* to represent the possessive case—*e.g.*, "Tom wife," "Colvac End," "Ashburner wife ford," except, as in the case of "Colvacs," when the thing possessed is omitted. Who this Colvac may have been it is impossible to say, but it is not unreasonable to infer a settler from the Isle of Man, or Ireland, where the word was a common proper name. The Isle of Man can be distinctly seen from Walney.

HARPER GAYTHORPE.

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Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

THE TURIN NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The recent fire at the National Library of Turin caused the total or partial destruction of many treasures belonging to one of the most valuable collections in the world. To remedy this terrible evil, which struck the universal brotherhood of the worshippers of artistic and literary memories, a spontaneous offering of help sprang from every side, in Italy and abroad.

The Italian Bibliographical Society, with the aim of contributing to this noble deed of reparation, has decided to co-operate in the restoration of the lost treasures, according to its particular competence, namely, gathering material for the reconstruction of a collection of Italian and foreign bibliography, which has been completely destroyed.

This project, having been submitted to the judgment of the Principal of the National Library of Turin, has been heartily approved. Considering one of the greatest helps to scholars to be the consultation of catalogues of libraries and archives, and of the bibliographical works belonging to scientific institutions of every country, the Committee named for that purpose by the Italian Bibliographical Society appeals for copies of bibliographical works. The volumes should be forwarded to the Società Bibliografica Italiana, care of the National Library in Milan.

Each work will have a special ex-libris inserted in it, with the name of the donor; and the National Library of Turin will be presented with an album containing a list of the donors as well as of their gifts.

GIUSEPPE GIACOSO.

Società Bibliografica Italiana.

"ASHES TO ASHES" IN THE BURIAL SERVICE.—These well-known words occur in the Collect read while the earth is cast upon the body, and are coupled with "earth to earth" and "dust to dust." At first sight they seem to imply or record the rite of cremation, for an ash is usually something burnt out. Does ash mean metaphorically a light of life extinguished? or is it merely a way of expressing nothingness, as in Genesis xviii. 27, where Abraham says that he is but "dust and ashes"? The references in the margin there give instances of dust, but none of ashes so

used elsewhere. It appears from various commentaries that the prayer in question dates from 1552 in its present form. I should be glad to learn of the earliest trace of the phrase, and its original, which is presumably Greek or Latin. I may add that I have consulted 'The Teacher's Prayer-Book,' 'The Prayer-Book, its History,' &c., by Evan Daniel, and 'Proctor on the Book of Common Prayer' in vain for light on the point. HIPPOCLIDES.

AUTHORSHIP OF LINES.—What is the authorship of the following (I am quoting from memory, and I am afraid I have not got the lines quite accurately)?—

Crime enough is there in this city dark.
Go! get thee back unto thy fellow-men,
And make thy gold thy vassal, not thy king:
And fling free alms into the beggar's bowl;
And bring the day into the darkened heart.

It is rather Tennysonian.

Who is the author of the line?—

Thou hast conquered, O pale Galilean.

Of course I know Julian's original "Vicisti, Galilæe." GEO. BEN. DOUGHTY.

[The latter is from Mr. Swinburne's 'Hymn to Proserpine': 'Poems and Ballads,' First Ser. p. 7.]

"THE RUN OF HIS TEETH."—This phrase is current in conversation, especially in connexion with the appointment of a club secretary who has an annual income and the right to take his meals in the house. Has it appeared in print? Has it a history? When was it first used? H. T.

'THE BAILIFF'S DAUGHTER OF ISLINGTON.'—I want to know all there is to be known about this ballad, and shall be glad of any information. What is its date? Is it founded on fact? Where are the best complete versions to be found? or can any reader give one? Is there a history of Islington? OXSHOTT.

[We can only advise you to consult Percy's 'Reliques,' iii. 177, Ritson's 'Ancient Songs,' ii. 134, and Child's 'English and Scottish Ballads,' iv. 158, in all of which it will be found. If you supplied an address for publication, you would probably have a copy sent you. It is too long for our columns. The original title is 'True Love Requited; or, the Bailiff's Daughter of Islington.' The books we mention are in most good public libraries.]

COFFIN HOUSE.—In King Street, Brixham, there stands a detached house, bearing a sign with the following inscription:—"Ye Olde Coffin House. Only one in England." It is built in the shape of a coffin—hence, I presume, its designation. All the information I could gain on the spot was that it was reputed to be upwards of 600 years old, and to have been the first house in which the Prince of Orange stayed after he landed at

Brixham Harbour. If there is any further information available I should be glad to have it. A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

EASTER SUNDAY IN 1512 AND 1513.—Will some one be good enough to tell me upon what dates (O.S.) Easter fell in the years 1512 and 1513? Also, what would be the anniversary date (N.S.) of Easter in the latter year?

I think, but am not sure, that in 1513 Easter may have come on 27 March (O.S.). If the Gregorian calendar had then been in use, would that date have been, or would its proper anniversary now be, 6 April or 8 April? I should put it as 6 April, arguing that, as the Julian calendar was then ten days behind true time, the same difference of ten days would continue through all anniversary days. But a valuable reference book issued late in the last century gives the date of a certain event as Easter Sunday, 8 April, 1513. If I am right as to the O.S. date of Easter in that year, the error of twelve days which had accrued before 1900 must have been counted. Another book gives the date of the same event as Easter Sunday, 1512.

M. C. L.

New York.

IBERIAN INSCRIPTIONS IN HIBERNIA.—The tradition that the people of Eireland, or Hibernia, once came from the Iberian peninsula is very ancient. Has any coin or other object bearing an Iberian inscription been discovered in the soil, or inside any bit of an old ruin, in Eireland? Has an essay been published on the resemblance in form of the Iberian letters to those of the Etruscan and the Runic alphabets?

E. S. DODGSON.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—Can any reader identify the Mr. H. Drake frequently referred to in the Western and other papers as the original inventor of a cannon which was rejected by the Committee of Defence, and afterwards adopted under the name of "Armstrong"? W. H. H.

MARTYRDOM OF ST. THOMAS.—Will any of your readers kindly refer me to a list or partial list, or even a single example, of ancient pictorial representations of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in the form of stained windows, frescoes, illuminations in missals, &c., stating if still in existence, if accessible, and in what state of preservation?

I also desire lists of churches, chapels, chantries, &c., now or sometime dedicated to

St. Thomas, with date or approximate date, and particulars of any special local reason for the dedication (such as a reported notable miracle) or of any connexion with special vows or pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Thomas.

Note of any wells or "waterings" of St. Thomas, and of cures or special properties attributed to the water, will also be greatly appreciated.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

BRADLEY, CO. SOUTHAMPTON: CLARK FAMILY.—In the 'Calendar of State Papers,' 23 January, 1630, there is a letter of Sir H. Wallop to the Council relating endeavours made by himself and his under-sheriff to remove Ths. Taylor out of the manor house of Bradley, and to give possession to Sir Kenelm Digby as his Majesty's farmer thereof. Resistance was made with firearms; sheriff's party answered with ordnance, but were ultimately obliged to retreat. The old manor house of Bradley, a parish near Preston Candover, co. Southampton, has marks in ancient beams of the roof said to have been made by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers in the Civil War, but no proof of this has ever been found.

Again, a family of the name of Clark, in this and adjacent places, are stated to have descended from the second wife of Richard Cromwell.

Are both or either of these legends by mutual confusion mixed up with the trouble at Bradley in 1630? If so, Cromwell's army must give way to the officers of the Star Chamber.

Bradley is a commonplace name in Hants, but the above is the only parish of this name.

VICAR.

HUNTINGTON: COURTENAY: HONE.—In his 'Visitation of Devonshire' (p. 247) Col. Vivian records that John Courteney, of Ottery St. Mary, son of Sir William Courteney, of Powderham, married Thomasine, daughter and heir of Nicholas Huntington.

In Carewe's 'Scroll of Armes' (published in connexion with the *Devon Notes and Queries*) occurs the following:—

"Er., bet. 2 bendlettes, 3 water bougets in bend. Huntington. This coate standethe impaled wth Joh. Courtney in Awtree Church on a pillar in brass."

In the will of Robert Hone, of Ottery St. Mary, 13 October, 1540, we read:—

"I forgive all debts due to me by reason my wife was ex'rix to John Huntisdon."

In connexion with this will on 31 Jan., 1581, a commission was granted to Roger Courtney,

next of kin of said deceased, to administer goods not fully administered by Joan the relict; and this, although one or more of Hone's daughters still lived. It seems probable from other references in the above-mentioned will that Joan was the widow of John Huntisdon or Huntington (perhaps of Honiton) when she married Robert Hone.

I should be glad of any information concerning these Huntingtons, or anything throwing light on the kinship of the Courtneys and Hones. It is by the way, but there is some reason to believe that there is a mistake in the Courteney pedigree in inserting a John Courteney between John, who married Thomasine, and Roger. This Roger was very poor at the time of his death, and had had two children, William, and Thomasine, who married Thomas Prust. I should like to trace this latter William Courteney. Considering how many Courtenays there were of importance prior to the eighteenth century, there are very few wills of the family preserved in the courts where they would naturally be sought.

(Mrs.) ROSE-TROUP.

Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary.

BRISTOW ON EUGENE ARAM.—Among the authorities given for the life of Eugene Aram by Dr. Garnett, in the 'D.N.B.' is "Bristow's contemporary account, Knaresboro', best ed., Richmond, 1832." I possess a copy of this best edition, wherein the editor (p. 47, note) complains that the original compiler suppressed Aram's second confession, "with no friendly intention." Can any particulars be found about the original compiler, Bristow, or the editor of the Richmond edition of 1832? Has the "second confession" been published?

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

OUR OLDEST MILITARY OFFICER.—Can any correspondent inform me which British military officer now living was the earliest to receive his commission?

DUNHEVED.

"HUMANUM EST ERRARE."—Is the source of this quotation known? Terence has "Censen" me hominem esse? Erravi." Thucydides has ἀνθρώπινως ἀμαρτάνειν, and there is a similar expression in the 'Cyræpædia,' which seems to show that the idea was a commonplace from very early times; but the earliest occurrence of the phrase itself (though in another language) that is known to me is in the letters of Severus of Antioch (early sixth century), who has "it is human to sin," which, through the ambiguity of ἀμαρτάνειν, is the same thing, and I should be glad to know whether this

expression is a mere coincidence, or was derived from Severus from some written source. If the latter is the case, it would probably come from Menander, whose gnomic sayings were well known to the ecclesiastical writers of this time; but, if I knew where the Latin phrase is first found, I should have a better chance of tracing it to its source. I have tried several Latin lexicons and dictionaries of quotations without result.

E. W. B.

Replies.

AMERICAN LOYALISTS.

(10th S. i. 269, 313.)

THESE were a long-suffering people. For a decade before the Revolution they had been tarred and feathered and otherwise ill-treated; after the outbreak of the war they were banished, their estates were confiscated, and they were thrown overboard in the treaty of peace. Yet two such ardent patriots as John Adams and Thomas McKean, both of whom signed the Declaration of Independence, agreed in 1813-15, at which time the passions engendered by the war had somewhat subsided, that "full one third [of the American people] were averse to the Revolution" ('Works of J. Adams,' x. 63, 87, 110).

Much has been written about the Loyalists, though no exhaustive work on the subject has yet appeared. The following list comprises the chief books and articles of value:—

Davis, Andrew McF., *The Confiscation of John Chandler's Estate* (190).

Ellis, George E., *The Loyalists and their Fortunes*.—'Narrative and Critical History of America' (1888), vii. 185-214.

Flick, Alexander C., *Loyalism in New York*.—'Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law' (1901), xiv. 1-281.

Ryerson, Adolphus E., *Loyalists of America and their Times* (1880).

Sabine, Lorenzo, *American Loyalists* (1842); and *Biographical Sketches of the Loyalists of the American Revolution* (1864).

Tyler, Moses C., *The Party of the Loyalists in the American Revolution*.—*American Historical Review*, October, 1895, i. 24-45.

Van Tyne, Claude H., *Loyalists in the American Revolution* (1902).

Wilmot, John E., *Historical View of the Commission for enquiring into the Losses, Services, and Claims of the American Loyalists* (1815).

The following extract, which is based on Wilmot's 'Historical View,' is taken from Prof. Van Tyne's book (pp. 301-3):—

"After the peace, over five thousand Loyalists submitted claims for losses, usually through the agents appointed by the refugees from each Ame-

rican colony. In July of 1783 a Commission of five members was appointed by Parliament to classify the losses and services of the Loyalists. This Commission divided the Loyalists into six classes: (1) Those who had rendered services to Great Britain; (2) those who had borne arms against the Revolution; (3) uniform Loyalists; (4) Loyalists resident in Great Britain; (5) those who took oaths of allegiance to American states, but afterwards joined the British; (6) those who took arms with the Americans and later joined the English army and navy. They then examined the claims with an impartial and judicial severity which the Loyalists denounced as an inquisition.....The Commission sat at first in England, but soon realized that, to give fair opportunities to all classes of claimants, it would be necessary to go to them. Thereupon Dundee and Pemberton went to Nova Scotia, and John Anstey to New York. Between the years 1785 and 1789 these Commissioners sat in Halifax, St. John's, Quebec, and Montreal. In the whole course of their work they examined claims to the amount of forty millions of dollars, and ordered nineteen millions to be paid. At first the per cent. that was granted was not fixed, but later Pitt's plan was adopted, which fixed by schedule the per cent. of approved losses to be paid, giving greater consideration to the small losers than the great. If to the cost of establishing the Loyalists in Nova Scotia and Canada we add the compensations granted in money, the total amount expended by the British Government for their American adherents was at least thirty millions of dollars. There is every evidence that the greatest care that human ingenuity could devise was exercised to make all these awards in a fair and equitable manner."

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

In 1783 Parliament appointed a Commission to investigate the claims of the Loyalists. The Commissioners made twelve reports, which will be found among the proceedings of Parliament during the years 1783-1890, in which latter year the proceedings were wound up. The reports will doubtless be found in any of the large libraries which were in existence at the time. One of the Commissioners, John Eardley Wilmot, published a work, "Historical View of the Commission for Inquiry into the Losses, Services, and Claims of the American Loyalists, &c., with an Account of the Compensation granted to them by Parliament in 1785 and 1788. London, 1815."

AVERN PARDOE.

Legislative Library, Toronto.

EASTER DAY BY THE JULIAN RECKONING (10th S. i. 324, 352).—If C. S. H. will kindly consult a Julian calendar for this year, he will see that by that reckoning D, C are the Dominical Letters. By the Gregorian reckoning, 1 January was a Friday and the first Sunday in the year was 3 January, so that C was the Sunday Letter until the end of

February. But by the old Julian reckoning (still observed in the Eastern Church) 1 January this year was a Thursday and the first Sunday was 4 January, so that D was the Sunday Letter till the end of February; from the beginning of March (and therefore in the tabular guide to Easter) it was C. As I remarked before, taking this as the Sunday or Dominical Letter and 5 as the Golden Number, we find in the table 28 March (corresponding to the Gregorian 10 April) for Easter Day.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

KENTISH CUSTOM ON EASTER DAY (10th S. i. 324).—In the *Reliquary* for January, 1900, is a paper about the Biddenden Maids by Mr. George Clinch. At the Canterbury Probate Office I have examined the Index of Wills proved in the Archdeacon's Court and Consistory Court, and there is no name of Chulkhurst.

The following presentment from Biddenden at the visitation of the Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1605 possibly refers to this custom:—

"52 was not observed on the last Easter day. For there hath been a custom with us that on that day our parson giveth and causeth to be delivered unto the parishioners bread, cheese, cakes, and divers barrels of beer, brought in there and drawn, not without much disorder by reason of some unruly ones, which at such a time we cannot restrain with any ease."—Vol. lxii. fol. 150.

The "52" evidently refers to the question of inquiry, not preserved with the volumes in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

HUGO'S 'LES ABEILLES IMPÉRIALES' (10th S. i. 348).—The poem is entitled 'Le Manteau Impérial,' and is to be found in the 'Châtiments,' livre v. poëme 3. J. R.

[MR. A. HAMONET and H. G. L. S. are thanked for similar information.]

RIVER DIVIDED (10th S. i. 289).—From vol. i. (1801) of the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' p. 81, I cull the following. It will be observed that Snelson and Harrold are the names of the villages mentioned, instead of Suelstone and Harwood as quoted by ASTARTE:—

"Walsingham relates a singular circumstance concerning the river Ouse, which on the 1st of January, in the year 1399, suddenly ceased to flow between the villages of Snelson and Harrold, near Bedford, leaving its channel so bare of water, that people walked at the bottom for full three miles. Various explanations have been given of this remarkable phenomenon; but the opinion that it was a portent of the divisions and dire wars, which the claims of the rival houses of York and Lancaster shortly afterwards occasioned, seems to have ob-

tained most credit in that age of superstitious credulity. Dr. Childrey endeavours to account for it by supposing that the stream upward was congealed by a sudden frost; yet very little consideration enables us to determine that this conjecture is untenable. What the real cause was cannot, perhaps, at this distance of time, be discovered; but as the reasons hitherto assigned have proved unsatisfactory, we shall offer a suggestion that appears to us more deserving of belief. Might not the earth have sunk in some part of the channel, and admitted the waters into an extensive cavity, which having filled, the river resumed its course, and again flowed within its accustomed bed?"

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.Hist.S.
Bradford.

Capgrave mentions this phenomenon under the year 1398, not 1399:—

"In the xxii yere [*i.e.* of Richard II.'s reign] in the fest of Circumcision, a depe watir in Bedfordshire, that rennyth betwix Snelleston and Harleswoode, sodeynly stood stille, and departed him on to othir place; and the ryver, that was wete before, stood drye thre myle o length, that men myte go ovyr. This merveyle betokned, men seide, gret dyvysion that schuld falle."

See 'The Chronicle of England,' by John Capgrave, Rolls Series, 1858, p. 268.

A. T. C. CREE.

Brodsworth, Beckenham.

There is an old Cambridgeshire proverb, mentioned by Fuller, in allusion to the inundations of the Ouse: "The bailiff of Bedford is coming." This river, when swollen with rain, &c., in the winter, "arrests the Isle of Ely with an inundation, bringing down suddenly abundance of water," and on these occasions the Ouse, as Lysons says, is "a most rapacious distrainer of hay and cattle." The river divides the county of Bedford in two parts, and in the year 1256 the town of Bedford suffered great injury from one of these sudden inundations, and again in 1570. But with regard to the account of the particular event of 1399 it is attributed by Lysons, in his 'Magna Britannia,' to the fifteenth-century monk and chronicler Thomas Walsingham, who says that "the course of the Ouse, between Harold in Bedfordshire, and Snelston in Buckinghamshire, was suddenly changed, and a dry channel left for the length of three miles." Walsingham is the principal authority, for the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V., for many historical incidents not to be met with in other writers, but Lysons does not, in the edition referred to of his 'Magna Britannia' (1813, vol. i. part i.), allude to any prophetic interpretation which was placed upon the event by Walsingham. Dugdale in his 'British Traveller,' however, says that it was regarded as presaging the subsequent civil war, while

a similar phenomenon in January, 1648, referred to the death of King Charles.

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

JACOBITE WINEGLASSES (10th S. i. 204, 293).—In connexion with this subject, perhaps I may be permitted to mention that, as a frontispiece to Ainsworth's interesting tale 'The Miser's Daughter,' George Cruikshank has given us in his own inimitable manner a graphic picture of a meeting of members of a Jacobite club in 1744-5, at the "Rose and Crown," Gardiner Street, Petty France. Standing around a table, on which there is a large bowl nearly full of water, each person held in his outstretched hand a wineglass, narrow in shape, and apparently about six inches from stem to rim. The hero of the story—who, by the way, was only invited to the gathering—nearly came to the end of his career in consequence of refusing to drink the health of the king—*over the water*.

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

"OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS" (10th S. i. 246, 311).—This phrase has arisen from beliefs which are far older than Christianity, and "Our Lady" merely stands in the place of Holda, Hulda, Holle, or Hulle, who, in the words of Jacob Grimm, was "the kind, benignant, merciful goddess or lady." In legend and tradition

"Frau Holle is represented as a being of the sky, begridding the earth; when it snows she is making her bed, and the feathers of it fly. She stirs up snow, as Donar does rain; the Greeks ascribed the production of snow and rain to their Zeus: $\Delta\iota\delta\varsigma$ $\delta\upsilon\beta\pi\omicron\varsigma$, 'Il.' v. 91, xi. 493, as well as $\nu\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\Delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, 'Il.' xix. 357; so that Holda comes before us as a goddess of no mean rank. As other attributes of Holda have passed to Mary, we may here also bring into comparison the *Maria ad nives*, 'notre dame aux neiges,' whose feast was held on Aug. 5; on that day the lace-makers of Brussels pray to her that their work may keep as white as snow."—'Deutsche Mythologie,' trans. by Stallybrass, p. 267.

"The comparison of snowflakes to feathers," says Grimm, "is very old; the Scythians pronounced the regions north of them inaccessible, because they were filled with feathers (Herod. 4, 7, conf. 31)." Even yet, when snow begins to fall in Yorkshire, children run out of doors to catch some of the first flakes and say:—

Snow, snow faster,
Hally, Hally Blaster—
Plucking geese in Scotland,
And sending feathers here.

It is possible that "Hally" is here identical with the German Holle, and that Blaster is the spirit of the air, mentioned by Grimm, called Bläster.

The "pious legend" about the building of a church on the Esquiline hill, because snow is said to have fallen there in August, has many counterparts in legend and in story. Not only does falling snow indicate the spot, but, as Grimm shows, the site is suggested by cows in a Swedish story, and by resting animals in a beautiful Anglo-Saxon legend. And, as I have shown in my 'Household Tales and Traditional Remains,' it is still believed in England that fairies have pointed out the sites of churches, and moved the stones away if the builders chose the wrong site.

As everybody knows, divine origins were everywhere attributed to natural phenomena. Just as, for instance, Holda made the snow by making the feathers fly from her bed, so there was a being who scattered great stones on the Yorkshire moors. A place known as the Apronful of Stones, near Bradfield, west of Sheffield, clearly points back to a myth like that of the giantess Zechiel, who had gathered stones in her apron to build a bridge, but who fell down dead in a fright, "scattering the load of stones out of her apron higgledy-piggledy on the ground" (Grimm, *ut supra*, p. 537). Mary herself "carries stones and earth in her apron, like Athena or the fay" (*ibid.*, p. xxxvii); but "Our Lady of the Stones" would not please our modern ear, though Sancta Maria ad Lapides would sound better. On Ashop moor, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, nearly two thousand feet about the level of the sea, a heap of large boulders is called Madwoman's Stones. There must have been a story about them, and it is evident that this strange place-name has arisen from some such belief as that which gave rise to the Apronful of Stones. How else could men, who were ignorant of natural laws, have accounted for falling snow, or for masses of rock which seemed to them to have been thrown wildly over the land?

S. O. ADDY.

As every one knows, Montreal originally was named Ville-Marie, and, as was to be expected in a town thus specially devoted to the Virgin, several churches and religious foundations, beside the great Cathedral known *par excellence* as that of Notre Dame, are dedicated to her under various characterizations—*e.g.*, Notre Dame de Grâce, de Lourdes, de Bonsecours, &c.

English as the aspect of the city is in many ways, it is markedly French also, and the old French names for streets and districts remain.

One of the pleasant drives recommended to visitors is that around the moun-

tain, which takes one outside the city limits, and, partly by the highway having the same name, through the suburb or district called "Côte des Neiges," lying on the western slope of the beautiful Mount Royal that gives distinction as well as name to the city, and is justly her pride. By this road one approaches also the main entrance to the French Catholic "Côte des Neiges Cemetery," adjoining on its opposite side the English "Mount Royal Cemetery." On the Côte des Neiges road are several old churches and other religious buildings, and though with no aid to memory I cannot be sure of their names, I think at least one of them—church or convent—has the Notre Dame appellation, and thus might naturally come to be spoken of as "Notre Dame des Neiges."

However this may be, it is plain to one at all familiar with Montreal that in writing of "Sainte Notre-Dame" having "son trône sur notre Mont Royal," whence she "descend chaque soir.....en sa Ville-Marie," "ville..... au collier de neige," the Canadian poet quoted refers to the Côte des Neiges.

Whether or not the title phrase of this poem had precedence, the same designation which Kipling applied to all Canada (and thereby gave that country great offence) may easily have been suggested to his mind during a visit to Montreal and her Côte des Neiges.

As to the name, I have been told that, probably from the direction of neighbouring hill-slopes, the section is noted for its exceptionally deep snows.

New York.

M. C. L.

The Congregation for the reform of the Breviary under Benedict XIV. reported:—

"Lectiones secundi nocturni, quæ hac die usque modo recitatae sunt, immutandas sane esse existimatur. De ea solemnitate, quæ hac die celebratur, eiusque institutionis causa, habentur, ait Baronius in 'Martyrologio Romano,' vetera monumenta et MSS. Huiusmodi autem monumenta et MSS. nec unquam vidimus, nec fortasse unquam videbimus. Mirandum profecto est, ait Baillet, non adhuc tanti miraculi et tam mirabilis historiae auctorem innotuisse: insuper quod tam novum tamque stupendum prodigium spatium annorum fere mille et amplius profundo sepultum silentio iacuerit, nec usquam inveniri poterit, præterquam in breviario et in Catalogo Petri de Natalibus lib. 7, cap. 21."—'Analecta,' p. 915.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

READE (10th S. i. 329).—The 'D.N.B.,' vol. xlvii. p. 361, under Robert Reade (d. 1415), Dominican friar, and bishop successively of Carlisle and Chichester, says, "There does not seem to be any evidence as to whether he was related to his predecessor, William Rede or Reade"; and on p. 376, under the latter name (d. 1385), it says:—

"A William Read, who was archdeacon of Chichester 1398-1411, chancellor in 1407, and treasurer in 1411, may have been a relative of William Rede the bishop, or perhaps more probably of Robert Reade."

Bishop William, a native of the diocese of Exeter, built the beautiful library of Merton College, Oxon, of which he was Fellow, and to him the diocese of Chichester is indebted for the preservation of the early records relating to the see. The next three bishops were Thomas Rushoke, Richard Metford, and Robert Waldby. Then, in 1397, we find Robert Rede a bishop of Chichester, who occupied the see during the reign of Henry IV. His register is the earliest of those that remain, and testifies to the zeal with which he endeavoured to suppress the doctrines of Wyclif and the Lollards.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Lives of both the Bishops of Chichester so named—William (1368-85) and Robert (1397-1417)—are given in 'D.N.B.,' the former much more fully than the latter. Additional information can be found in the late Dean Stephens's 'Memorials of the See of Chichester,' 119 and 124. So far the authorities have found no evidence as to any family kinship between these two eminent prelates. The William Read mentioned by your correspondent was Archdeacon of Chichester 1398-1411, and held other offices. The 'D.N.B.' biographer thinks that he may probably have been a relative of Bishop Robert Reade.

C. DEEDES.

Chichester.

"STAT CRUX DUM VOLVITUR ORBIS" (10th S. i. 309).—This is the motto of the Carthusian monks, who make the famous Chartreuse liqueur. Mr. Ch. Chaille-Long, the writer of an article entitled 'A Visit to the Monastery of the Grande Chartreuse,' in the *Catholic World* for October, 1894, tells us that the motto and the arms of the Carthusians were composed by the "Reverend Father," or General of the Order, Dom Martin, in 1233. The accuracy of this statement may be verified by the assertion of Helyot in his 'Histoire des Ordres Religieux,' vol. vii. cap. lii. p. 401, § 2, which runs as follows:—

"Dom Martin, onzième général de cet Ordre [des Chartreux], lui donna pour symbole une croix posée sur un monde, avec cette devise, *stat crux dum volvitur orbis.*"

This motto was at one time the cognizance of an Anglican sisterhood founded by the late Dr. Neale, who unquestionably pirated the same. It is of interest to note that in the same locality there is established the great

Carthusian monastery of Parkminster, over the outer gateway of which are carved the arms and the motto mentioned by Helyot, with the addition of seven stars. It is but just to add that when these ladies discovered this "coincidence," namely, that they were making use of the exclusive cognizance of the Carthusians, they very creditably relinquished it, and adopted other arms.

B. W.

"BRIDGE": ITS DERIVATION (10th S. i. 189, 250, 297).—Sir Horace Rumbold, describing St. Petersburg society about 1869, says:—

"The men, of course, had the resource of the Yacht Club, with high play—for those who cared for, and could, or could not, afford it—at *ieralash*, a Russian form of whist, which I take to be the parent of the now so popular game of bridge."—'Recollections of a Diplomatist,' 1902, vol. ii. p. 260.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

FLESH AND SHAMBLE MEATS (10th S. i. 68, 293).—In connexion with this query, the following, though not a reply, may be of interest. An old Devonian servant, now nearly eighty years of age, in describing his early days on a farm, said, "Us didn't have no shamml mate!"—that is, no meat killed in the shambles, but only the home-killed pig in its various forms.

In the number of the *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* for March is the text of a play acted by Christmas mummers in West Dorset. On p. 18 are these lines:—

Don't tell I about the cock, goose, capon, and swan,
That's not the diet for an honest old husbandman.
Let I have a good old rusty piece of bacon, a peck
of (pickled?) pork and a douse (?) always in
my house, and a good hard crust of bread and
cheese once now and then,
That's the diet for an honest old husbandman.

(Mrs.) ROSE-TROUP.

"SCOLE INN," NORFOLK (10th S. i. 248, 313).—I have the engraving published in the *Imperial Magazine*, 1762, and there it is called "Schoale or Scale Inn." Has the name any connexion with the word *scale*, so common in place-names of the Lake District, such as Portinscale, Seascale, Scale Hill, Scale Inn and Waterfall in Ennerdale, and many others? None of the explanations of the place-names seems to explain the meaning of this word.

A. H. ARKLE.

That the *Scale Inn* means the inn at *Scole*. PROF. SKEAT may be certainly assured. I have many times been inside that great inn, in "the pleasant village and parish of *Scole*, two miles from Diss," as the 'Norfolk Directory' has it. The 'Directory' of 1883 states that the bed and the costly sign were

"destroyed above 100 years ago." There is a fine engraving of the sign in the Norwich Castle Museum, and there is a full description of it in the second volume of the 'Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society' (p. 217). The proper title of this celebrated tavern is the "White Hart," and it has still a fine oak staircase and a few remaining picturesque features, carvings, &c. In 'Domesday Book' the village stands as *Osmundestuna*, and it is sometimes called *Osmundeston* now, though the shorter *Scole* has almost superseded the ancient name. In the Rev. G. Munford's work entitled 'An Attempt to ascertain the True Derivations of the Names of Towns and Villages, and of Rivers, &c., of the County of Norfolk,' 1870 (p. 165), it is stated that the place is "commonly known as *Scole*, according to *Blomefield* from *Scoles*, which was a hamlet to *Osmundiston* in Edward the Third's time, but the local name *Scole* came into use at too late a period to warrant our looking for a very early origin."

I greatly doubt if PROF. SKEAT's ready reference to 'Promptorium Parvulorum' supplies the correct derivation. There is a poor locality in Norwich known as *Scole's Green*, named, I believe, after some former landowner in the neighbourhood.

I take leave to think that the mediæval-*joke* theory is anything but obvious.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

DAMAGE TO CORN (10th S. i. 283).—The following anecdote of S. Hervé, given in Alfred Le Grand's 'Les Vies des Saints de la Bretagne Armorique' (pp. 235, 236), is *à propos*:—

"Le Saint, par ses prières,.....obtint une fraische fontaine dans ce champ, lequel appartenoit à un honneste personnage, nommé *Innoco*: le Saint le fit appeller, et, luy ayant fait savoir la volonté de Dieu, le supplia de luy donner un quartier de ce champ pour y édifier un petit Monastere pour soy et ses Moynes. 'Ouy bien (dit *Innoco*) mais vous ne dites pas que mon bled est encore tout vert, et par ainsi, ce que vous en couperez à cette heure sera perdu; patientez un peu jusques à l'Aoust prochain.—Non, non (dit saint Hervé) il n'en ira pas ainsi: car tout autant de bled que je vous couperay maintenant, autant vous en rendray-je de sec et meur au temps de la moisson.' A cela il s'accorda, et tous commencerent à arracher du bled, lequel ils lierent par faisceaux et gerbes, et les mirent à part, et Dieu les favorisa tellement qu'au temps de la moisson ces gerbes qui avoient esté cueillies toutes vertes non seulement devinrent meures, mais outre s'enferment et multiplier tellement, que d'une on en fit deux."

Another Breton instance worth repeating occurs in Anatole Le Braz's 'Au Pays des

Pardons' (pp. 242, 243). People are crowding to see the great bonfire at St. Jean-du-Doigt:—

“Ce n'est pas l'esplanade seulement qui est envahie: les talus d'alentour, les cultures même qu'ils enclosent sombrent, sillon après sillon, sous le flux sans cesse grossissant où, parmi le noir compact des feutres d'hommes, la légèreté des coiffes féminines frisstote avec des blancheurs d'écume. Vainement les métayers des fermes voisines s'efforcent de sauvegarder leurs champs.—Épargnez au moins le blé! supplient-ils d'un ton lamentable.—Bah! saint Jean vous dédommagera! leur est-il riposté. Notez qu'en temps ordinaire ces féroces piéteuxnes de moissons tiendraient pour sacrilège celui d'entre eux qui se risquerait à fouler un épi. ‘Sois pieux envers l'herbe du pain, respecte-la comme ta mère,’ dit un proverbe breton. Mais il s'agit bien de proverbes, le jour du Tantad!—Puis, m'explique Parkik, soyez sûr qu'au fond les paysans lésés ne sont pas aussi fâchés qu'ils en ont l'air. Ils ne sont pas nés de ce matin. Lorsqu'ils ont semé, à l'automne, ils savaient de science certaine que la récolte n'irait point à maturité. S'ils ont semé quand même, c'est qu'il leur plaisait ainsi..... Il y a des pertes qui sont des gains..... Orges, froments, seiges, saccages, tout cela, monsieur, c'est *Lôl an Tàn* (la part du Feu)! Et l'offrande qu'on fait au feu, le feu la rembourse au centuple.—Alors, ces malheureux qui se plaignent seraient plus malheureux encore si les fideles du Tantad ne leur donnaient pas sujet de se plaindre.—Comme vous dites. La preuve, c'est qu'il n'y a pas dans la paroisse de fermiers plus prospères.”

ST. SWITHIN.

BOER WAR OF 1881 (10th S. i. 226, 277).—MAJOR MITCHELL will find much detail in that very interesting paper the *News of the Camp*, edited by Charles Du-Val and Charles Deecker. Pretoria from within was well attended to during the whole “100 days” of trial. Du-Val and his co-editor would, or should, have “Varieties” and “Martini-Henrys” also. A copy is hard to find. Deecker himself has not got one, though he owns and edits a paper in Cape Colony.

This “100 days” diary is pleasant reading, and was much enjoyed by a friend of Du-Val's, before the latter finally adopted the “variety” stage. JAMES HAY.
Ennis.

I trust that the following incomplete list of authorities may be of some help to MAJOR MITCHELL:—Bellairs (Lady), ‘The Transvaal War, 1880-81,’ 1885; Carter (T. F.), ‘Narrative of the Boer War, 1881,’ 1899; Haggard (H. Rider), ‘Cetewayo and his White Neighbours,’ 1882; Moodie (D. C. F.), ‘History of the Battles and Adventures of the British, the Boers, and the Zulus in South Africa,’ &c., 2 vols., Cape Town, 1888; Theal (G. McC.), ‘History of the Boers in S. Africa,’ 1887. Consult also Parliamentary Papers; the *London Gazette*; records of those regiments which

took a part in the war, such as Porter (W.), ‘Hist. Corps Royal Engineers,’ 2 vols., 1889; biographies, journals, memoirs, *par exemple*, ‘Life of Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley,’ and ‘Military Memoirs of Twenty-five Years,’ 1893, by Sergeant-Major Mole. M. J. D. COCKLE.
Solan, Punjab.

MOON FOLK-LORE (10th S. i. 125, 175, 252).—Those who are interested in this subject may like to know how the new moon is greeted by Pathân Muhammadans and other dwellers in the Upper Panjâb. On seeing a new moon people first of all make a lowly triple salaam. Then, with hands joined and uplifted, they say, “O Moon, may you be lucky!” or they look at the right hand and wish; or they look at a piece of gold, or silver, or even glass, and breathe a prayer for good fortune whether in love or in business; or, gazing at the moon herself, with hands reverently joined, they pray for luck, or for peace and rest, to the angels who bear the moon in their hands.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

In Ireland, sixty years ago, children, at their first glimpse of the new moon, were taught, in order to escape bad luck or some dire calamity, to use the following invocation:—

I see the moon,
And the moon sees me.
God bless the moon,
And God bless me.

HENRY SMYTH.

Harborne.
[These lines were familiar in the West Riding a couple of generations ago.]

DISGUISED MURDERER IN FOLK-LORE (10th S. i. 266).—I often heard a tale told on somewhat similar lines when I was a boy. In this case it was a farmer on his way to Derby market. The details were somewhat different, for the “woman” who wanted a lift by the way was shown to be a man by the whiskers, which were revealed through the slipping aside of the poke bonnet and mufflers as the man was getting into the market cart. Seeing this, the farmer swung his heavy whipstock, knocking the man off the step. The basket which had been handed up contained a big carving-knife. THOS. RATCLIFFE.
Worksoy.

STEP-BROTHER (10th S. i. 329).—I should have no doubt that the sons of a widower married to a widow are not step-brothers to her children born of her first marriage. If brought up in one family they would naturally be called brothers or brother and sister; the marriage between such a brother and sister is, of course, perfectly legal. I have

known a case; such cases are not common, it being generally supposed that children brought up in one household are not prone to fall in love. If two men, not related, marry two sisters, they do not thereby become brothers-in-law. In French there is but one word—*beau-frère*—for step-brother and brother-in-law. How came the word *beau* to be used in this sense? T. WILSON. Harpenden.

GERMAN PROPHECY (9th S. xii. 330).—See the note on 'Enweri' in 'Noten und Abhandlungen zum west-östlichen Divan,' by Goethe, Weimar ed., vol. vii. p. 54.

J. E. R. STEPHENS.

Temple, E.C.

"MONKEY ON THE CHIMNEY" (10th S. i. 288).—The saying here is "monkey on the house," and the meaning is the same—a mortgage, or, as some put it, "the house is in pop." Quite near me is a house which for many years has been known as "the monkey house"—a former owner had mortgaged it heavily. Often, with reference to property, the question is asked, "What monkey is on?"

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

GENEALOGY: NEW SOURCES (10th S. i. 187, 218, 258).—The following extract from the Admiralty Bill Books speaks for itself as to the value of them in matters of pedigree:—

"To Sarah Clarke wid^w of Jeremy Clarke, late midshipman on board the Milford, who died of the wounds he rec^d in fight against the French the 7 Jan^y 96, the sum of 16*l.* 10*s.* being their Maj^{ties} Gracious Bounty. More to her for the use of her five children, Sam^l, aged 13 years; Elizabeth, aged 10; Edmund, aged 9; Sarah, aged 5; Michael, aged 2*½*, at 5*l.* 10*s.* each, 27*l.* 10*s.* In all, the sum of forty-four pounds. Dated 5 Feb^r 1699/1700."—Bill Book 77.

GERALD MARSHALL.

"A PAST" (10th S. i. 327).—In Act I. of 'Lady Windermere's Fan' the Duchess of Berwick says: "Many a woman has a past; but I'n told she has at least a dozen, and that they all fit." This play was given for the first time at the St. James's Theatre on Saturday, 20 February, 1892.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

ANTIQUARY *v.* ANTIQUARIAN (10th S. i. 325).—I can remember once observing to a lady who applied the latter term to me that I was a "substantive and not an adjective," which must be the correct answer. The former is an abstract term, the latter a concrete term. According to Butler, an abstract implies a concrete. They certainly are both nouns, and John Stuart Mill divides them into conno-

tative and non-connotative. We should not recognize Jonathan Oldbuck of Monkbarrow as an "antiquarian."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

I quite agree that the use of the adjective as a substantive in this case is most objectionable. I think it would be better to use the phrase applied to myself by a somewhat illiterate colleague on a public body, who asked for my opinion on the ground that I was "an antique sort of person."

E. E. STREET.

FETTIPLACE (10th S. i. 329).—This name frequently occurs in Sir Thomas Phillipps's 'Chipping Norton Register' (British Museum). Dr. Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide' also contains a number of references to the same name.

WILLOUGHBY A. LITTLEDALE.

I am the possessor of many deeds tracing the genealogy of the Fettiplace family for centuries, and shall be glad to hear from C. P.

E. C. DAVEY.

Athenæum, Bath.

There are plenty of records of the family of Fettiplace in existence. If C. P. will apply to me I can help him to some references.

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

There are wills under that name in the literary department of Somerset House.

D. E. F.

Has C. P. consulted the references contained under this name in 'The Genealogist's Guide,' by Dr. George W. Marshall, Rouge Croix? The name is also spelt Fetyplace, Fetyplace, and Phetiplace.

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

An account of this family will be found in Burke's 'Extinct Baronets,' but fuller details in county histories and 'Landed Gentry.' It dates from Norman times in the person of an official termed "usher" to William the Conqueror; its landed possessions involved branches at Childrey, Bessel's Leigh, Fernham, Lambourne, Kingston Lisle, Swinbrook, Denchwith, Letcombe. The baronetcy, conferred in 1661, failed in 1743 from want of male heirs, but is represented through females by Bushel, who assumed the original name of Fettiplace.

A. H.

Where was Ockwells Manor situated, which C. P. mentions at the above reference? I cannot find the name Ockwell in any gazetteer in my library. Doubtless the name takes its

derivation from the River Ock in Berkshire, or from the parish of Ock in the same county.

I do not know of any records of the family of Fettiplace, but near Wantage is an ancient building, formerly occupied by the Fettiplaces, wherein Charles I. slept on his march from Oxford to Marlborough.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

This is the fifth occasion on which inquiries have appeared in 'N. & Q.' for particulars of persons bearing this singular name, and information has generally been obtained. See 2nd S. iii.; 6th S. v.; 7th S. vi., viii.; 8th S. iv.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

LECHE FAMILY (10th S. i. 207, 274, 293, 334).—Two branches of this family have pedigrees in Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' one resident at Mollington on the Birkenhead side of Chester, the other for generations occupying the fine old hall at Carden, close to Broxton station of the line between Chester and Malpas. When I was a boy the then squire was John Hurlston Leche, High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1853. He died recently, and was succeeded by his son, also John Hurlston Leche, who was born 19 November, 1858. Several of the family held corporate office in the city of Chester. The following were sheriffs: George Leech (1536-7); Henry Leech (1564-5); Randal Leech (1578-9); John Leech (1628).

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

LEGEND OF THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE (10th S. i. 8).—Maikov is probably adopting for his own purposes an old legend of the Council of Basle, told by Heine in his 'Germany,' first part, book i. On Heine's story C. G. Leland has the following note ('The Works of Heinrich Heine,' vol. v., pp. 13 14):—

"It may interest many readers.....to know how Heine himself translated, for which reason I give the original of this tale, as first told by Manlius, and repeated by Grosius in his 'Magica, seu Mirabilium Historiarum de Spectris et Apparitionibus,' Islebie, 1597. It occurs in several later works. Heine took his version from Kornmann, Temp. N.H., 1611: 'Docti quidam viri in Concilio Basliensi animæ [Leland *anima*] gratia in sylvulam egressi fuerant, ut amice de controversiis illius temporis conferrent. Inter eundem [L. *eundem*] aviculam in modum lusciniæ dulcissime canentem audiunt: admirantur vocis dulcedinem; cujus sit avis cantus dubitant. Ingressi silvam, arbori insidentem aviculam conspicuntur, eamque citra remissionem quam suavissime canentem attentis omnes et amnis et auribus auscultant. Tandem is, qui cæteris cordator videri volebat, alioquitur his verbis aviculam: "Adjuro te in nomine Christi, ut indices nobis, quis sis?"

Respondit avicula: "Se esse unam ex damnatis animabus, et destinatum esse ad eum locum, usque ad diem novissimum, et tunc supplicium æternum subeundum esse." His dictis avolavit ex arbore, clamitans: "O quam diuturna et immensa est æternitas!" "Indico fuisse Diabolum," inquit Philippus Melancthon, "in illo loco habitantem." Omnes vero qui huic adjurationi interfuerunt, vehementer ægrotare cœperunt, et paulo post sunt mortui ('In Collectaneis Manlii')."

Leland goes on to point out the differences between this story and Heine's version of it.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

PERIODICALS FOR WOMEN (10th S. i. 228, 295).—Let me add another to the lists which have already appeared—the *Ladies' Cabinet*, in small 8vo, illustrated with steel engravings, price sixpence monthly. It certainly ran a career for several years, and I can remember it in existence in 1843.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

INDIAN SPORT (10th S. i. 349).—EMERITUS will find much valuable information on the subject of Indian sport, with reference to tiger shooting, buffalo hunting, snipe shooting, &c., in a work entitled 'Letters on Sport in Eastern Bengal,' illustrated, by Frank B. Simson, of the Bengal Civil Service, published by R. H. Porter, 6, Tenterden Street, London, in 1886. Mr. Simson was in India from 1847 to 1873, and his last appointment was that of Commissioner of Dacca. During those years he was a most distinguished sportsman, and his book can be thoroughly relied upon for accuracy in every respect. He never exaggerated his exploits, and there is no embroidery whatever in any of his descriptions.

At p. 33 he writes: "I killed nine tigers in the first three days. I shot on the island of Duakin-Shabazpore." Duakin-Shabazpore is an island in the Soonderbuns, near Backergunge, full of tigers.

At p. 116 Mr. Simson remarks:—

"As to the size of the tiger you will have very different accounts. There was an article on this subject, written by my friend Sir Joseph Fayer, in *Nature* for November, 1878. The statements of many experienced sportsmen were recorded, my own among the number. I say there that no tiger killed by me measured more than eleven feet from snout to tail when properly measured. I may remark that the most experienced tiger-shooter in my own service stated that he did not think he had once killed one more than eleven feet and a few inches long, and I know he killed between four and five hundred tigers. The conclusion Sir Joseph comes to, after careful comparison of accounts, is that anything over ten feet is very large, but that tigers may exceed ten feet three inches: and that in a few rare exceptional instances eleven and even twelve feet have been recorded."

Again, at p. 151 this grand sportsman, writing of an exceptional day in the jungles near Mymensing in February, 1866, when five tigers were shot down, remarks: "I never shot five tigers at any other time; I have killed three tigers in a day more than once."

Of elephants he observes at p. 89:—

"Elephants are delicate animals: they often ail, and often die after short illnesses. The male elephant belonging to the Nazir of Noakholly, and two very valuable elephants of my own, died while in my possession, though it is stated that the life of an elephant should average one hundred years."

As Warren Hastings left India for England, never to return, on 7 February, 1785, the answer to the question "Is the elephant which carried Warren Hastings still alive?" must surely be in the negative.

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

COLLINS (10th S. i. 329).—The Collins family has been established in this village for the past 170 years. The first entry in our registers is the marriage of Richard Collins to Mary Ford on 19 September, 1731. At the present time Collins is one of our commonest surnames; it is borne by no fewer than five distinct families, all of whom belong to the agricultural labouring class.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

EASTER SEPULCHRE (10th S. i. 265).—If he is not already familiar with the book, W. C. B. may be glad of a reference to H. J. Feasey's 'Ancient English Holy Week Ceremonial' (London, Thos. Baker, 1897), which contains much interesting matter concerning the Easter Sepulchre, pp. 129-78.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Great Masters. Part XIV. (Heinemann.)

THE fourteenth part of this choicest of art publications opens with a portrait of Dr. Peral, by Francesco José de Goya, in character a sort of modern Cellini, examples of whose paintings are rare in this country. The present work, a superb picture of a man in a species of Directoire costume, is from Mr. G. Donaldson's collection, and was exhibited at the Guildhall in 1901. Some of Goya's customary traits are shown us in the work, which depicts a strong and singularly resolute man. Gainsborough's 'Duke and Duchess of Cumberland,' from Windsor Castle, exhibited in 1777, comes next. The duke and duchess walk arm in arm in a park, with Lady Elizabeth Luttrell seated in the background. It is almost more noticeable as landscape than as portraiture, and compares, as says the criticism appended, with the work of Watteau. Jan Steen's 'Christmas Eve,' from the Rijksmuseum, Amster-

dam, is a signed and an eminently characteristic work of that cheerful master. It has no fewer than ten figures, most of them supposed members of the artist's family, and has a sweet, homely, domestic atmosphere. 'Venus with the Mirror,' by Velasquez, is one of the rare examples of the nude by this greatest of masters. The figure has a delicious pose, partly suggested, as is rightly said, by the Roman statue of the 'Hermaphrodite.' The model has her back to the spectator, and is reclining on a couch with dark drapery. It is from the collection of Mr. H. B. Morrill, and seems to have been painted for Philip IV. as a companion to a Venus executed for Philip II. by Titian. Nothing could be better than the slope of the figure and the poise of the head.

The English Catalogue of Books for 1903. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE sixty-seventh yearly issue of 'The English Catalogue of Books' keeps up the reputation of one of the most useful of bibliographical works. It occupies close upon three hundred pages, and gives, in addition to a list of the works published, the names and addresses of the publishers of Great Britain and Ireland, and the principal publishers of the United States and Canada. The only improvement we can suggest—and it applies to the work from the beginning—is that Christian names should, when possible, be given in full—as Austin (Alfred), instead of Austin (A.). In some cases, where two men have the same initial, as for instance in Smith (J.), confusion might be caused. The work remains indispensable.

Reminiscences and Table Talk of Samuel Rogers.

Edited by S. H. Powell. (Brimley Johnson.)

THIS reprint is welcome. With some alterations of the prefatory matter, it supplies the contents of Dyce's 'Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers,' issued in a handsome and limited edition from Southgate in 1887. The portrait is different. Rogers's 'Table Talk' is interesting; much of it casts a strong light upon literary history at the beginning of last century.

Some Letters of Saint Bernard. Selected by F. A. Gasquet, D.D. (Hodges.)

THIS selection appearing in a series of "Great Letter-Writers," we presume we are intended to estimate its contents not so much for their weight and religious fervour as for their literary excellence. No one probably would think of including the epistles of St. Paul—with the exception, perhaps, of that to Philemon—in such a series. Our present consideration is not whether the Abbot of Clairvaux was an eminent saint, an acute theologian, or an influential factor in the life of Europe in the twelfth century—all which, no doubt, he was—but how far his letters deserve to be regarded as typical specimens of the art of letter-writing in point of style and self-disclosure of the writer. Was he in any sense a forerunner of Madame de Sévigné, and Walpole, and Cowper, and Southey, or a successor to Cicero and Pliny? On the contrary, St. Bernard seems rather to have grudged the time spent in necessary correspondence with potentates and his co-religionists, and he never took up his pen except to instruct and edify or arrange matters of business concerning the welfare of his monasteries. He expressly states in Letter xxvi. that he found correspondence laborious and irksome, a task from which he would gladly be exempt, whereas the true-

letter-writer finds it as facile and pleasant as conversation itself. Even of those letters essentially didactic, the selection here offered does not seem to be happy. That numbered lx., so far from being suitable for a popular collection, is nothing else than a dry theological treatise of thirty-five pages on the errors and heresies of Abaelard, and even this requires a long prefatory explanation of twenty-one pages.

The selection is made from the excellent translation of St. Bernard's works by Dr. Eales, and in some instances the editor has conveyed the material without making the necessary corrections and excisions of cross-references to letters and passages not contained in the present volume, which is puzzling to the reader. The candour of the modern Benedictine is to be admired in including Letter xlv., in which the saint earnestly repudiates the newly introduced Festival of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary, and condemns it in round terms as "a presumptuous novelty, against the custom of the Church."

Sematography of the Greek Papyri, by F. W. G. Foat, is a paper of great interest reprinted from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. The first word of the title being recently invented, we believe, and possibly obscure in meaning to the ordinary reader, we should say that Dr. Foat's learned study, based on the examination of the Greek of about three hundred papyri, supports the thesis that the various symbols and abbreviations which recur are not irrational or arbitrary, but natural curtailments of real words. In fact, the cursive hand of one generation is the symbol of the next. Some such process is unconsciously introduced in many careless handwritings of to-day, which are quite easy to us, but very difficult to a foreigner not used to the common endings of our language. Dr. Foat points out that some symbols can be traced from a simple ligatured cursive to a conventional form; thus a mutilated gamma standing for *γίverai* is put before a total. The whole study suggested is extremely interesting, and most of Dr. Foat's results are ingeniously worked out, with abundant references to the work of distinguished exponents of the papyri, both German and English. In pioneer work like this it is easy to be led away on fanciful paths, data not being obvious for intermediate forms, but we think that Dr. Foat has found out so much which is certain that he deserves high credit for his researches. He notes by the way that it is surprising that hundreds of common words have not been forced into abbreviated forms in modern English. The eighteenth century was in this respect, we may say, more daring than we are to-day, though some "copy" for the press would satisfy even a zealous reformer, and we saw in a book we handled but yesterday "Norm." printed in the current text throughout for Norman.

In the *Burlington* appears the second portion of 'The Drawings of Jean François Millet in the Collection of the late Mr. Staats Forbes.' With this is given a brief account of that regretted collector. The designs include, with others, those for 'Le Semeur,' 'Deux Faneuses,' 'Les Moissonneurs,' 'Le Planteur,' 'Les Vignerons,' 'Les Bûcherons,' and 'L'Homme à la Brouette.' Specially interesting are the reproductions of the miniatures of the Harleian MS. of 'The Chronicle of Jehan Creton concerning Richard II.' Half these superb miniatures are reproduced in the present number. 'Italian Boxwood Carvings

of the Sixteenth Century' and 'Portraits by John Van Eyck' also repay close study. A reproduction of Leonardo's 'Portrait of Lucrezia Crivelli,' from the Louvre, makes a fine frontispiece to an attractive number.

'LESLIE STEPHEN AND HIS WORK,' in the *Quarterly Review* for April, is a most interesting paper by one who must have made a study of Stephen's career. Stephen was a typical utilitarian of the higher class, and consequently was attracted by the men of the eighteenth century. Those among us who are at the opposite pole of thought cannot but admire Stephen's honesty and the careful manner in which he avoided all overstatement. "In dealing with Froude," we are told "Stephen was almost too kind"; we think his reviewer errs in the same direction. To excuse Froude's blunders and paradoxes—not to use stronger words—by his love of mischief is surely itself mischief-making. We have a right to demand that books of history or biography, if written at all, should tell the truth. Froude's style is not of such a transcendent quality as certain persons have represented it, but it is quite sufficiently attractive to have permanently distorted the vision of those who have been captured by it. For ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying that Leslie Stephen's style is not only more accurate, but far nobler, than that of the man who gave us so much of history in masquerade. To speak of Freeman as not having "a spark of humour" is outrageous, as every one who had the pleasure of knowing him will testify; he was, however, too conscientious to distort history for the sake of amusing the groundlings. The reviewer ends his paper with the welcome and absolutely accurate statement that it is impossible to have read Stephen's books "without reverence for the fidelity of the artist, and affection for the personality of the man." Mr. Reginald Blomfield's 'Art of the French Renaissance' has given us great satisfaction. The Revolution wrought destruction among the great houses of France almost as terrible as what occurred to our monasteries during the period of the Reformation. We have, however, hardly any plans or drawings of the great Gothic buildings which were swept away in this country, while we believe that many of the great French houses that have disappeared have left some memorials behind them—very imperfect, in most cases, it is true, but not without much interest for the lovers of art. It is not clear why many of these noble structures came into being; our interpretation is that in not a few instances it was merely from a feeling of vulgar display, for among the French aristocracy the love of home life which has been a passion with Englishmen was well-nigh unknown. We have evidence of this in the fact that when taste changed the great nobles neglected, and in some instances even destroyed, the palaces in which their forefathers had taken pride, for it must be remembered that by no means all the losses we have to mourn were the work of the Revolutionists. Mr. Edward Wright has a very good paper on 'The Novels of Thomas Hardy,' and Mr. Henry James writes skilfully, if not wisely, on Gabriele D'Annunzio.

'SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,' in the *Edinburgh Review* for April, is a remarkably picturesque paper, but we are not in full sympathy with some of the critic's con-

clusions. Of course we must admit that the line taken by George III. and his advisers was technically defensible—unanswerable, indeed, from the pedant's point of view—but this affords no justification whatever for a reversal of the verdict which posterity has almost unanimously given against it. Our Civil War of the seventeenth century had then been fought out little more than a hundred years. Now it has become a mere matter of history, like the Crusades or the Plantagenet wars in France, known to the non-reading class from school-books or, it may be, university lectures; but then many men were alive whose grandfathers had suffered in the contest, and traditions were living in every county—nay, in almost every village—of the sorrows and hardships which Englishmen had endured. We are aware that the issues on the two occasions were by no means strictly parallel, but they were nearly so, and to the American mind as well as to the sympathizers at home they presented a far closer analogy than they now do to the student who views them in the dry light of history. The hiring of German soldiers, also, to slaughter our own people across the Atlantic was an unpardonable outrage, which it is hard to forgive even now, though far more than a century has passed away; but an even deeper stain rests on the rulers of those German states, who saw no harm in selling "their subjects to be slaughtered in hundreds or thousands in a cause of which they had no knowledge, and in which they had no concern." 'The Women of the Renaissance,' so far as it treats of its birth-land—Italy—is exceptionally good; but we can say little in commendation of the latter part, wherein the ladies of France are noticed. In France a movement which, on its inception, was distinctly a matter of culture only, soon became so blended with narrow theological schemes that it lost its humanistic flavour. The Renaissance in its purity was to be found in Italy, and, as it seems to us, nowhere else, though in diluted, and often corrupting, forms it spread its influence over the whole of the west of Europe. We hear much of Isabella d'Este, a stately and lovable figure, of whom we can never tire, though, with all her learning and attractiveness, there were traits in her character which give pain to the modern mind. For example, when the wife of her brother Alphonso died her "only idea was to send him her dwarf for consolation." This was perhaps not so strange as it seems. There may have been reasons which, could we know the details, would change the aspect of this grotesque incident into a real act of thoughtful kindness; but it is impossible to find any excuse for her treatment of the painter Mantegna when old, poor, and in debt. To take from him his greatest treasure, "an antique head—a Faustina— which he loved more passionately, perhaps, than any human being," and then not to fulfil the terms of her cruel contract, was a piece of heartlessness which it is impossible to excuse. Yet she was a woman of deep and constant affection, as is shown by her treatment of her husband when she had much to complain of. It is indicated also, as some will maintain, by her having a cypress-shaded cemetery for her favourite cats. 'The Letters of Horace Walpole' relate to a fascinating subject. What the writer stigmatizes as "Lord Macaulay's fierce assault on Walpole" we admit required an answer, and here we have it executed with great care and discretion; but as the Whig historian failed in one direction, so the present writer has

done in another. No one will question that the Walpole correspondence is valuable on account of the multitude of social facts embedded therein; so, for that matter, are Tom Hearne's diaries; but there are persons who, not content with this, regard Walpole's carefully elaborated style as a something good in itself. He was a man of moods and feelings, and his attitude to many of his contemporaries shows an incapacity for appreciating characters different from his own. Had this arisen from political prejudice many excuses might be made, for we all know how very far political hatreds reach; but we are convinced that Walpole's animosities arose from far shallower motives. 'The Philosophy of Herbert Spencer' is one of the fairest articles we have encountered on a subject which is now undergoing discussion everywhere.

To the "Little Library" of Messrs. Methuen has been added a complete edition of *The Poems of Henry Vaughan* (the Sillarist), edited by Mr. Edward Hutton. It includes 'Silex Scintillans,' 'Olor Iscanus' (1651), 'Thalia Rediviva' (1678), 'Pious Thoughts and Ejaculations,' 'Hymns,' and other writings of an author whose works are not easily accessible in so comprehensive and convenient a shape.—Messrs. Methuen have also issued a useful and well-illustrated guide to Hampshire, by Dr. J. Charles Cox, F.S.A.

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HIC ET UBIQUE ("Rime v. Rhyme").—Because the former, invariably used by Shakespeare, is correct, and the latter an error, based on a misconceived analogy with *rhythm*.

Q. E. D. ("Women and Crests").—See the long discussion on the right of women to arms, 9th S. ix., x., xi.

NOTICE.

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Notes.

LINCOLN'S INN.

A NOTEWORTHY contribution has recently been made by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., in vol. iv. of the Lincoln's Inn Records, known as the Black Books, of which he is the learned editor, to the old controversy as to whence the site now known as Lincoln's Inn derived its name.

It has been generally agreed by London topographers that the Society succeeded to the possession of the town house of Henry Lacy, last Earl of Lincoln, who died full of years and honours in the year 1311, and took their title from him.

But Mr. Baildon suggests that, though the latter statement is correct, the former is a mistake, and his theory, which is both ingenious and possible, and possesses, moreover, the somewhat uncommon merit of originality is briefly as follows.

1. It is certain that this nobleman owned considerable property in the immediate neighbourhood, including the Manor of Holborn, and that he did purchase the house of the Black Friars near the top of Chancery Lane, whence Stow and his successors surmised that Lincoln's Inn must be on the site of that house. This assumption, however, is

erroneous. The Earl's private mansion was not on the site of Lincoln's Inn, nor in Chancery Lane at all; it stood at the north-east corner of Shoe Lane, close to St. Andrew's Church. In later times it passed to the Stanley family, and was identical with "Darby Howse in Showe Lane," as it was called on a document dated 1548; and it was not finally swept away until 1855.

2. The site of Lincoln's Inn, as we know it, was granted by King Henry III. in 1226 to Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester. He built a palace upon it, and died there in 1244. It was occupied by his successors in the see until the death of Bishop Reade in 1415.

3. In 1422—at which date the Black Books commence—the Society of Lincoln's Inn are found in occupation of the bishops' property, paying rent for it to the see, and they continued to pay rent until they purchased the freehold in 1580.

How then came it about that a society living on the property of the Bishops of Chichester was yet named after the Earl of Lincoln, and adopted his arms?

Mr. Baildon finds a clue in a statement of Dugdale's:—

"Of this Henry, Earl of Lincoln, is the tradition still current amongst the Antients here [*i.e.*, at Lincoln's Inn] that he, about the beginning of King Edward the Second's time, being a person well affected to the knowledge of the Lawes, first brought in the professors of that honourable and necessary study, to settle in this place: but direct proof thereof from good authority, I have not as yet seen any."

It is clear that the tradition was inaccurate. The Earl certainly could not have "brought in the professors.....to settle in this place," but it is quite possible that he might well have been the founder or patron of the Society in another place.

Now opposite his house in Shoe Lane there lived a body of lawyers and students in whom he took the deepest interest, and doubtless he proved himself a kind and munificent patron to his scholarly neighbours. We do not know what the name of this body was. What can be more probable than that out of gratitude they assumed the Earl's title and called themselves the Society of Lincoln's Inn?

The Society flourished and outgrew the resources of their *hospitium*. What was to be done? Building was impossible, as their funds were insufficient, and, moreover, the dwelling in which they lived was not their own property. It belonged to one Thavie, an armourer, who died in 1348, and who, in his will, refers to "illud hospitium in [quo] apprenticii habitare solebant." They must,

then, either divide and found elsewhere a colony, as it were, or the Society as a whole might migrate to another building of greater capacity.

In 1347, or thereabouts, a number of them actually did move into, and joined, if they did not found, the legal colony in the Temple; but, notwithstanding the relief thus afforded, their numbers continued to increase. Luckily Lord Furnival's house and gardens in Holborn before very long became available, and the Society removed thither in a body at some date before 1383, still retaining their "usuall and antient name" of Lincoln's Inn.

When this occurred the owners of the old premises would probably wish to get a similar class of tenants to replace them; and it would be only natural that the original body would desire to keep up its associations with its old quarters, sending readers to the new tenants there, and admitting them as members on more easy terms than were granted to outsiders. This, in fact, happened, and the new Society assumed the name of the old armourer, and styled themselves Thavies Inn.

The old Society of Lincoln's Inn continued to flourish in their new location to such an extent that, in less than forty years, larger accommodation again became imperative. At that time the Bishop of Chichester's property became vacant, and they moved bodily once more from Lord Furnival's premises to Chancery Lane, just as they had before removed to Lord Furnival's house from Shoe Lane, still retaining the old title by which they had then been so long distinguished; and they were succeeded in their Holborn quarters by a new subsidiary body, which then took the name of Furnival's Inn.

Thus the bishops' palace became the *hospitium* of Lincoln's Inn, *i.e.*, of the Society of that name, and thus also may the connexion between that Society and the Inns of Chancery known as Furnival's Inn and Thavies Inn respectively be easily and reasonably accounted for.

The above is but the barest outline of Mr. Baildon's suggestion. For the arguments by which it is supported, and the more detailed reasons on which he relies, recourse must be had to the work in which it first saw the light. The perusal cannot fail to be of much interest to those who take pleasure in such studies, and readers of 'N. & Q.' may be glad to have their attention called to the subject.

ALAN STEWART.

7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL PROVERBS IN THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

(See *ante*, p. 383.)

Ivanhoe.

I am like John-a-Duck's mare that will let no man mount her but John-a-Duck.—Chap. xxvi.

The Monastery.

An the whole pack of ye were slain, there were more lost at Flodden.—Chap. x. (See 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' xv.)

Mac-Farlane's geese which liked their play better than their meat.—xiii. (Also in 'The Abbot,' xix.)

I make my vow to sun and moon, I will not see a proper lad so misleard [ill-taught, ill-bred] as to run the country with an old knave, like Simmie and his brother.—xxiv. (See 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' xv.)

The Abbot.

The tongue of a tale-bearer breaketh bones as well as a jeddart-staff.—Chap. iv. (See 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' xxxiii.)

And so she 'scapes Border doom [*i.e.* death].—xviii.

While Adam Woodcock, after he had compared his companion to the "Laird of Mac-Farlane's geese who liked their play better than their meat."—xix. (See 'The Monastery,' xii.)

Kenilworth.

Do not scowl on them like the devil looking over Lincoln.—Chap. i. (Also in 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' xxi.)

By Pol, Tre, and Pen,

You may know the Cornishmen.—i.

Whose neck is beyond the compass of a Tyburn tippet.—iii. (See "a St. Johnstone's tippet," 'Waverley,' xxxix., and 'Old Mortality,' vii.)

"The hope of bettering myself, to be sure," answered Lambourne, "as the old woman said when she leapt over the bridge at Kingston."—iv. (This is in Sam Weller's manner.)

Make yourself scarce—depart—vanish—or, we'll have you summoned before the Mayor of Halgaver, and that before Dudman and Ramhead meet.—iv.

He was born at Hogsnotton, where, according to popular saying, the pigs play upon the organ.—ix. (See also 'Woodstock,' iii.)

The Pirate.

Very, very Fifish [crazy, eccentric].—Chap. ix. (See 'Redgauntlet,' vii.)

Lambmas brother and sister.—xxxii. (See verses and foot-note.)

Drunk as Davy's sow.—xxxiv. ("David's sow" in 'Redgauntlet,' xiv.)

They [Mr. Yellowley's bees] died of ower muckle care, like Luckie Christie's chickens.—xxxv.

The Fortunes of Nigel.

The Scot will not fight till he see his own blood.—Chap. i.

He came to an Annandale end at the last.—v. (This appears to mean that he was slain in fighting, not executed.)

It's ill taking the breeks aff a wild Highlandman.—v. (See 'Waverley,' xlviii., and 'Rob Roy,' xxvii.)

There was mair tint [lost] on Flodden-edge.—xv. (See 'The Monastery,' x.)

As sib [related by blood] as Simmie and his brother.—xv. (See 'The Monastery,' xxiv.)

You look on me as the devil looks over Lincoln.—xxi. (See 'Kenilworth,' i.)

Thou knowest no more of a woman's heart than doth a Norfolk gosling.—xxi.

We shall pnt you in the way to walk with your beaver cocked in the presence, as an [*i.e.* if] ye were Earl of Kildare.—xxiii. (Qy. Is this a proverbial saying?)

I come as Harry Wynd fought, uttlerly for my own hand, and on no man's errand.—xxxi. (See 'Rob Roy,' xxvi.)

Todlowrie, come out o' your den.—xxxii. (Is this a proverbial saying?)

I ken nae Court in Christendom where knives are not to be found; and if men are to break the peace under pretence of beating them, why, it will rain Jeddart staves in our very antechamber.—xxxiii. (See 'The Abbot,' iv.)

Though they threatened to make me hug the Duke of Exeter's daughter [*i.e.* the rack].—xxxv.

Peveril of the Peak.

Until "Take him, Topham," became a proverb, and a formidable one, in the mouth of the public.—Chap. xx.

To forget the Manx custom of bolting the boiled meat before the broth, as if Cutlar Mac Culloch and all his whingers were at the door.—xxii.

What, Master Peveril, is this your foreign breeding? or have you learned in France to take French leave of your friends?—xxiii. (See 'Redgauntlet,' xiv.)

One may see with half an eye, for all your laced doublet, that you have been of the family of Furnival's before your brother's death sent you to Court.—xxvii. (Qy. meaning?)

Quentin Durward.

I am of the Douglasses' mind, who always kept the fields, because they loved better to hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak.—Chap. iv. (Also in 'The Fair Maid of Perth,' xxx.)

St Ronan's Well.

So far as society was concerned, on the road towards the ancient city of Coventry.—Chap. xii. (See 'Guy Mannering,' xxxii.)

But, Captain MacTurk, since sae it be that ye are a captain, ye may e'en face about and march your ways hame again to the tune of Dumbarton drums.—xii. (See 'Waverley,' xxxiv.)

Your memory must have been like Pat Murtough's greyhound, that let the hare go before he caught it.—xxx.

As for first cousins—whengh! that's all fair—fire away, Flanigan!—xxxii. (Capt. MacTurk stating his views on "prohibited degrees" in duelling.)

My eye, and Betty Martin.—xxxii.

Redgauntlet.

The Aberdeen-man's privilege of "taking his word again," or what the wise call second thoughts.—Letter vii.

And then bob it [dance] away, like Madge of Middlebie.—Letter xii.

"I was just coming to it." "As Tweed comes to Melrose, I think," said the litigant.—Letter xiii.

He's dead foundered, man, as cripple as Eekie's mear [mare].—Chap. v.

"Just Fish," replied Peter; "wowf—a wee bit by the East Nook or sae" [crazy].—vii. (See 'The Pirate,' ix.)

Geneva text.—xiii. (See 'Old Mortality,' xi.)
As drunk as David's sow.—xiv. (See 'The Pirate,' xxxiv.)

French leave.—xiv. (See 'Peveril of the Peak,' xxxiii.)

No Dutch courage for me.—xv. (See 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian,' xxx., and 'Woodstock,' xiii.)

Cave ne literas Bellerophontis adferres.—xvi. (See the *σῆματα λυγρὰ* of King Proitos, 'Iliad,' vi. 168.)

Downright Dunstable.—xvii. (See also 'Guy Mannering,' xvi.)

Giving Scarborough warning, first knock you down, then bid you stand.—xix.

Woodstock.

A ragged Robin.—Chap. ii. (Note.—The keeper's followers in the New Forest are called in popular language Ragged Robins.)

Trip like the noodles of Hogs-Norton when the pigs play on the organ.—iii. (See 'Kenilworth,' ix.)

He concluded that they had been fortifying themselves against the horrors of the haunted mansion by laying in a store of what is called Dutch courage.—xii. (See 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian,' xxx., and 'Redgauntlet,' xv.)

You taught him to know the Duke of Norfolk from Saunders Gardner [alluding to fencing].—xvii. (Qy. Who is Saunders Gardner?)

Quoit him down stairs instantly, Joceline. Know we not Galloway nags?—xix. (See '2 Henry IV.,' II. iv.)

I think he could eat a horse, as the Yorkshireman says, behind the saddle.—xx.

So, sir, I'm making up for lost time, as the piper of Sligo said when he ate a haill side o' mutton.—xx. Again in Sam Weller's way. (See 'Kenilworth,' iv.)

Chronicles of the Canongate.

Keeping a Highlandman's promise.—Chap. vii.

The Fair Maid of Perth.

Thou thought'st thou hadst Jamie Keddie's ring, and couldst walk invisible?—Chaps. v. and xxii.

"St. Johnston's hunt is up!" This cry, the well-known rallying-word amongst the inhabitants of Perth, and seldom heard but on occasions of general uproar.—xviii.

You know the proverb—A Perth arrow hath a perfect flight.—xxiv.

As for the ten miles, they are but a Highland leap—when one bears a message between his friend and his chief.—xxvii.

I will act by the Douglas's own saying, "It is better to hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak."—xxx. (See 'Quentin Durward,' iv.)

We will have Jedwood justice—hang in haste, and try at leisure.—xxxii. (See 'Rob Roy,' xxxvi.—"a Jeddart cast.")

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

Ropley, Alresford, Hants.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH: A SUBSTITUTED PORTRAIT.—The April number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* contains an article on 'Sherborne Castle,' by the Rev. A. H. Malan. It is illustrated with a number of beautiful wood-engravings, to one of which I wish to draw attention, viz., to that of a portrait stated to be copied from "a small oak panel of Sir Walter (Zuccherò), the only likeness of 'the Builder' in the house." It is a half-length, and has been taken apparently from a photograph. The figure is habited in plate armour; head to the left, and on it a soft cap with

a feather; three-quarter face, with long moustache and goatee beard; a broad ruff round the neck. On the right side of the head, and in letters, probably, of later date than when the painting was executed, are these words: "Sir Walter Rawleigh." This inscription has led many persons to regard the portrait as that of Sir W. Raleigh, to whom, however, it bears no resemblance whatever. As a matter of fact it represents Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (*ob.* 1588), and is a facsimile of an engraving, *penes me*, inscribed "Adm^o Werff pinx. Vermeulon sculpit." The face bears a close resemblance to that of the portrait of the Earl by Mark Garrard in the collection at Hatfield House.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

"HAKLET."—In the survey of the manor of Brecknock (Duke of Buckingham's forfeited possessions) taken 13 Henry VIII. occurs the following:—

"There is due for the Duk's party yerely for oon haklet within age, soolde, as it is said by the King, to oon John Braynton in Herefordshire, £4."

Hakluyt was a family name in Herefordshire, of which family the famous Hakluyt, the cosmographer and traveller, was a member. "Oon haklet" was therefore a ward under age, the guardianship of whom had been sold by the Duke of Buckingham to John Braynton. JOHN LLOYD.

"PONTIFICATE."—The following paragraph (*Daily Mail*, 30 April) contains an unusual employment of this word:—

"All rumours as to the serious illness of Archbishop Bourne are now disposed of, says the *Catholic Herald*, as his Grace returns to town to-day and will pontificate at Westminster Cathedral to-morrow."

In the first place this is a substantive denoting the dignity of a pontiff; in the second it can apply only to the Pope. This usage cannot be commended.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

[The 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' says: "To *pontificate* at high mass=to celebrate high mass as a prelate." The verb is also in Annandale's 'Imperial,' 1882.]

BELL'S "CHAUCER."—MR. HOOPER quotes (*ante*, p. 362) a note from R. Bell's edition of Chaucer, adding: "I presume by Prof. Skeat." I beg leave to say this is a mistake. My contributions to that volume were a preliminary essay and such a rearrangement of the material as helped to distinguish the spurious from the genuine poems. At p. 12 of vol. i. I was careful to say that the notes "were written by Mr. Jephson," except where I had made an obvious correction and had appended my initials to it. It was not

for me to suppress an annotation on the subject of birth-marks.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"SCHLENTER."—This technical term for a false diamond, known to all South Africans, appears to be missing from 'Slang and its Analogues,' which I am glad to see is at last completed. The term is interesting on account of its etymological connexion with our adjective *slender*. As Prof. Skeat has shown, English *slender* originally meant dragging, trailing, and thence developed the sense of thin. In German *schlender* or *schlenter* still retains the older meaning of loitering, lounging, sauntering. In Jewish German it passed through the sense of easy, lax, trifling, into that of worthless, poor, bad. In Yiddish anything can be depreciated by prefixing *schlenter*, but in English the expression seems to have been taken over only in reference to diamonds. I subjoin a couple of quotations to show how it is used in modern English literature:—

"The things were schlenters, or snyde diamonds, imitations made of glass treated with fluoric acid to give them the peculiar frosted appearance of the real stones."—G. Griffith, 'Knives of Diamonds,' 1899, p. 37.

"What! Not paste? Not schlanters? Oh no, of course not!"—O. Crawford, 'Ways of the Millionaire,' 1903, p. 62.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"THE SCOTS PEERAGE."—From the fact that this 'Peerage' is edited by the Lyon King of Arms one would have supposed that special attention would have been paid to the heraldic portion of the work, and those who, like myself, take an interest in heraldry, had looked forward to the issue of vol. i. It is disappointing, therefore, to find that the treatment of this part of the book is inadequate. In the first place, the achievements reproduced are not printed in the usual conventional manner, and any one who is not already familiar with the arms of the Scottish peers is unable to blazon them without turning to the description at the end of each article. In the second place, these descriptions do not state for what families the different quarterings are borne. A coat of arms should be an epitome of the history of the family, showing at a glance its alliances and descent; but to one who is ignorant of Scotch family history a mere narration of the different quarterings of an achievement conveys nothing. Take, for instance, the arms of the Duke of Atholl. No fewer than eight families or dignities are here represented:—1. The ancient earldom of Atholl; 2. Stewart; 3. Murray; 4. Stanley;

5. Isle of Man (of which they were lords); 6. Latham; 7. Strange; 8. Percy. 'The Scots Peerage' merely blazons the achievement, "First grand quarter," &c., without stating for which family each separate coat is borne. This, I think, is a serious omission, and I trust it may be rectified in the succeeding volumes.

T. F. D.

ARISTOTLE AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—The fact that Shakespeare and Bacon appear to have shared the same error, of having misquoted Aristotle, in saying that young men are thought unfit auditors of *moral* philosophy, has been much commented upon from time to time. Mr. Sidney Lee, in his 'Life of Shakespeare,' refers to it, and says that this supposed erroneous interpretation of Aristotle's language is common among sixteenth and seventeenth century writers. That it was shared by contemporary dramatists with Shakespeare is easily proved, although I believe it has not yet been noticed. The evidence for this is to be found in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of 'Valentinian,' Act I. scene i., where Chilax says:—

And, as the tutor to great Alexander
Would say, a young man should not dare to read
His moral books, till after five-and-twenty.

E. F. BATES.

HAWKER'S 'TRELAWNY' ANTICIPATED.—We have all heard of the ballad by Hawker of Morwenstow by which Macaulay was taken in (*vide* chap. viii. of his 'History of England'). A somewhat similar refrain was current two centuries before Hawker's time. In a letter printed in Thurloe's 'State Papers,' 21 July, 1653, reference is made to John Lilbourne's trial. The writer says: "There were many tickets throwne about with these words:—

And what, shall then honest John Lilbourn die?
Three score thousand will know the reason why."

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

CARTER BRAXTON.—In his 'Autobiography' (i. 16) Herbert Spencer says some complimentary verses addressed to his maternal grandmother, Jane Brettel, by Sarah Crole, "were written in Richmond, Virginia, to which place, some time after 1780, Jane went to take charge of the house of a 'Carter Braxton, Esq.'..... It seems that Sarah Crole was a governess, and that the verses were addressed to my grandmother on her departure for England in July, 1788."

To some of those who tread the byways of educational history the name of the employer may be familiar as that of the "wealthy merchant of West Point, Virginia," whose service Andrew Bell, the founder of the

Madras system, entered as private tutor in 1779. Bell left for England in March, 1781, "in consequence of the political state of the province" (Southey's 'Life of Bell,' i. 29).

Though the two accounts speak of two places about forty miles apart, there can be no doubt that they speak of the same man, as successive letters from Carter Braxton, jun., to Bell, are dated, one from West Point, and the other from Richmond.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

ST. PAUL'S QUOTATION FROM EPIMENIDES. (See 9th S. xii. 487.)—At the reference indicated, under the heading 'Molubdinous Slowbelly,' MR. HEBB says: "'Slowbelly' occurs as a quotation from Callimachus, an Alexandrian poet of the time of the Ptolemies, in Paul's pastoral epistle to Titus." There is a double inaccuracy in this statement. St. Paul manifestly takes the quotation direct from Epimenides. His own words are *εἶπεν τις ἐξ αὐτῶν ἰδιος αὐτῶν προφήτης* (Tit. i. 12). Again, though it is true that a line of Callimachus, in his 'Hymn to Zeus,' opens with the words *Κρήτες αἰεὶ ψεύσται*, he says nothing whatever about "slowbellies." Possibly Callimachus was consciously quoting from Epimenides; but it is equally possible that the words may have become a proverbial phrase by the time of Callimachus.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

MR. HEBB states that the expression "slowbelly" occurs in St. Paul's epistle to Titus "as a quotation from Callimachus, an Alexandrian poet of the time of the Ptolemies." I am no classical scholar, and have no books or means of reference at hand which might do away with the necessity of appealing to 'N. & Q.'; but in my copy of the New Testament in Greek I find that I have made a note opposite the above-mentioned passage (Titus i. 12), "The Cretians are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies," that the author of the resonant hexameter—*Κρήτες αἰεὶ ψεύσται, κακὰ θηρία, γαστέρες ἀργαί,*

of which this was a translation, was Epimenides, and not Callimachus. St. Paul himself states in the same verse that the author was "one of themselves, even a prophet of their own."

It must be in the memory of some readers that this passage had a very interesting historical significance given to it at the time when the recent internal trouble in Crete, engendered by the dangers of the political

situation in the Near East, necessitated the presence of the allied fleet in its waters. Bismarck had been asked as to some statement alleged to have been made by him with reference to the above matter, when he contented himself with referring his interrogator to the first part of the above passage from St. Paul. Apparently, however, the Iron Chancellor did not at the same time indicate the original authority for his reply. Will one of your many scholarly correspondents kindly say whether I am wrong in attributing the authorship of the above verse to Epimenides? J. S. UDAL, F.S.A. Antigua, W.I.

[You will see that your question is answered in anticipation by PROF. LEEPER.]

MOTHER SHIPTON.—In Webster's 'International Dictionary,' in the section of 'Noted Names in Fiction,' I find the following under the above heading:—

"The nickname of a Welshwoman in the reign of Henry VIII., who was reputed to have foretold many public events. Her rhymed prophecies still have some currency, although most of them are forgeries, many being of recent origin."

I always thought "Mother Shipton" was a Yorkshirewoman, and lived in the reign of Henry VII. ! CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D. Bradford.

[As a legendary figure Mother Shipton appears in many districts. But see under the heading the "D.N.B."]

PHOEBE HESSEL, THE STEPNEY AMAZON.—The renaming Morgan Street, St. George's-in-the-East, Hessel Street, in memory of Phœbe Hessel, is, I think, worthy of note, and would, I am sure, have met with the approval of the late Sir Walter Besant, one of whose pet schemes was the naming of streets and localities after celebrated people identified with them. This famous amazon was born in Stepney in 1713, and while in her teens fell in love with a soldier in the regiment known as Kirke's Lambs. Refusing to part with him when he was ordered to the West Indies, Phœbe disguised herself and enlisted in the same regiment. She served in various parts of the world, was wounded by a bayonet at Fontenoy, and ended her days at Brighton at the advanced age of 108 years.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

SEX BEFORE BIRTH.—In 1529 a testator gives a legacy "puero in ventre uxoris mee" ('Visitations of Southwell,' *Camd. Soc.*, p. 134). I have seen a later instance at York. Montaigne, addressing the Lady Diana of Foix, speaks of the "little lad" to whom she is soon to give birth, "for you are too

generous to begin with other than a man child" ('Florio,' *Dent*, 1897, i. 209). In 1670 W. Marshall, of the College of Physicians, published 'Answers upon severall Heads in Philosophy,' one of which was "Of judging sex before birth." Mrs. Joceline, who wrote 'A Mother's Legacy to an Unborn Child,' seems to have counted on a boy (see 'Memoirs of Legh Richmond,' by Grimshawe, sixth ed., 1829, p. 418). The subject has been briefly mentioned in 'N. & Q.,' 1st S. ii. 20; 4th S. iii. 288. W. C. B.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"THE GLORY OF THE METHODISTS."—An original autograph letter of John Wesley has been in my possession for about twenty-five years, and so far as I am aware has never been published. It belonged to a relative of mine who was the daughter of a Methodist preacher, whose ministry probably extended back very nearly to the days of Wesley, as he died many years ago at an advanced age.

Aberdeen, 5th May, 1784.

DEAR JEMMY,—All Letters to any part of Scotland must go thro' Edinburgh. Therefore it is sufficient to direct thither till the 15th instant, & then to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

I objected to nothing in that Sermon but a few tart Expressions concerning the Clergy: when these are altered, I believe it will be of use: And the more of them you can sell the better.

You have done well in restoring the meetings at five in the morning. These are the Glory of the Methodists. My kind love to Hetty Roe. I am,

Dear Jemmy,

Your affectionate Friend & Brother
J. WESLEY.

Who was Jemmy? WILMOT CORFIELD.
Calcutta.

JEREMY TAYLOR QUOTATIONS.—(1) "No man is a better merchant than he that lays out his time upon God and his money upon the poor" (Jeremy Taylor, 'Holy Living,' ch. i., vol. iii. p. 8 of Eden's edition, 1847). Is this Taylor's own, or is it a quotation?

(2) Prayer is "a building to God a chapel in our heart" ('Holy Living,' ch. i. § iii., vol. iii. p. 26 of Eden's edition). Who was the "spiritual person" who said this?

ROBIN.

NORTH DEVON MAY DAY CUSTOM.—Flowers and garlands are associated with May Day, yet I do not remember to have seen elsewhere the curious custom which prevails here.

The children bring round dolls, posies, and a horn. The dolls are brought by the girls, and the posies (which generally take the form of a Latin cross) by the smaller boys. The bigger boys come with a horn and ask if you would like to hear it. Boys without the horn are formidable enough, and they are invariably excused the performance. Of course the quest is the nimble penny; but what about the origin of the custom? Perhaps some of your correspondents can throw light upon that. H. T. JENKINS.

S. Monica, Ilfracombe.

PORT ARTHUR.—What is the origin of the name Port Arthur? How comes it that, almost alone of the Far Eastern places of which we now daily read, this place is invariably called by an apparently English name? By what name is it known to the Chinese and Japanese? KAPPA.

[Port Arthur is named from Capt. Arthur, who commanded one of H.M. ships when the coast line of the Liaotung peninsula was being surveyed. See 9th S. i. 367, 398, 437; ii. 78, 111.]

WORM.—Can any of your readers inform me what disease was in the seventeenth century known as “the worm”? I do not think it can be “the worms” in our use of the phrase. It is always used in the singular. Some one, supposed to be Lord Balcarras, writes to Sir Arthur Forbes, 14 June, 1653: “I am tormented with the worm” (Firth, ‘Scotland and the Commonwealth,’ p. 145). Baillie writes:—

“What shall I doe with the worme, it hes imprisoned me?.....If the Parliament would put on him the penaltie of my worme, I think it would quickly temper his very uncivill pen.”—‘Letters,’ iii. 454.

I have also seen the phrase used in a passage of a letter given in Thurloe’s ‘State Papers,’ though I cannot give the reference. It seems quite a common phrase of the time, though I notice that Dr. Firth is puzzled by it and puts a [?] after it. Is it the gout?

J. WILLCOCK.

“PAINTED AND POPPED.”—In a work attributed to Milton, recently published, and which I think there is little or no reason to doubt came from his pen, the above phrase is used in describing the appearance of overdressed, frivolous ladies, of which apparently the author highly disapproved. What is the meaning of the word “popped,” and what can be its derivation? Ben Jonson I believe uses it also. MELVILLE.

Melville Castle, Midlothian.

[Popped = nicely dressed, Halliwell. Unknown derivation, ‘Eng. Dial. Dict.’]

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM CROSS, C.B.—To what family of Cross did Lieut.-Col. William Cross, C.B., who served in the 36th Regiment from 1802 to 1824, belong? Where can I find details connected with his life? B. T.

BUILDING CUSTOMS AND FOLK-LORE.—I should be grateful for any information with regard to old customs and folk-lore connected with building houses and cottages. Do the racial divergencies in various parts of England account for the different types of cottage to be found therein? References to any books relating to cottage architecture would be very acceptable. P. H. DITCHFIELD.

Barkham Rectory, Wokingham, Berks.

“JENION’S INTACK.”—On an old map of Cheshire, printed by William Darton & Son, 58, Holborn Hill, London, but in what year I know not, though evidently it must have been before railways were in operation, I find “Jenions Intack” marked thereon. The situation is near the junction of the road leading from Ashton Heys to Weaverham, east by north about thirteen miles from the city of Chester, and about two miles south from Kingsley, on the western side of the road leading thence to Delamere Forest. In late county maps of Chester, published by G. W. Bacon & Co. and George Philip & Son (of Bartholomew’s ‘New Reduced Survey,’ sheet 12), I see no mention of “Jenions Intack”; perhaps it was only a temporary construction. My foreparents, named Janion, lived in the neighbourhood of the “intack,” or intake, for many years, their abodes being at Aston, Bradley, Bradley Orchard, Newton, and Kingsley, all to the north of Delamere Forest. Can any of your readers oblige me with information about the said intake? CHARLES JANION.

Registrar-General’s Office, Wellington, N.Z.

‘THE CHILDREN OF THE CHAPEL.’—Can any reader tell me where I could see or buy an anonymous pamphlet entitled ‘The Children of the Chapel Stript and Whipt’ (1576), or suggest the author? C. C. STOPES.

WOLVERHAMPTON PULPIT.—The current (April) number of the *Antiquary* contains a picture and brief description of the pulpit in St. Peter’s Collegiate Church at Wolverhampton, contributed by Miss Barr Brown. She writes: “Only one other pulpit of its kind exists in England.” Where is this?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

GILBERT.—Thomas Gilbert was admitted to Westminster School, 26 January, 1778,

and Richard Gilbert, 7 February, 1780. I should be grateful for particulars of their parentage and career.

G. F. R. B.

MARLOWE: DATE OF HIS BIRTH.—Was Christopher Marlowe two months older or ten months younger than Shakspeare? The statement contained in all biographical sketches of Marlowe is that the register of the church of St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, says that Marlowe was christened 26 February, 1564. Does this mean 1563/4 or 1564/5? Unless the record has been corrected it clearly means the latter—1564, Old Style—and consequently, contrary to all statements I have seen, Marlowe was ten months younger than Shakspeare, who was christened the 26th of the previous April. Will some one who has access to it, or an official copy, give the exact record as it appears in the St. George's Church register?

ISAAC HULL PLATT.

The Players, 16, Gramerey Park, New York.

[The 'D.N.B.' says Marlowe was baptized "26 Feb. 1563-4."]

"EN PENTENNE": ITS ORIGIN.—Littré in his dictionary says very little about *pentenne*, proposes no etymology for it, and does not allude to its use as a nautical term. *Le Journal des Débats* of 16 March, 1804, contains an instance of its use:—

"On a remarqué, le 10 mars, à Boulogne, que chaque vaisseau de la division anglaise avait ses mâts *en pentenne*. Ce signe de deuil a fait présumer la mort du roi."

It was reproduced in the number of the same date for this year, 1904. Will some philologist inform the readers of 'N. & Q.' of the history of this expression? E. S. DODGSON.

THE VÁGHNATCH, OR TIGER-CLAW WEAPON.—Readers of Col. Meadows Taylor's 'Tara' will remember how Sivaji killed Afzul Khán with the dagger shaped like a tiger's claw. I should like to know the fate of this particular weapon, which was long treasured at Saltára. It may be somewhere in England, because it appears to have been given to Mountstuart Elphinstone in 1826 by the Raja of Saltára (see 'Life of Elphinstone,' ii. 188). But Lady Falkland ('Chow-Chow,' ii. 34), who was at Saltára some time in the fifties, says she was shown it there.

EMERITUS.

LYON FAMILY.—In Welles's 'American Family Ancestry,' vol. ii., article 'The Lyon Family in America,' the statement is made, without proof cited, that the William Lyon who came to America in the Hopewell, 11 September, 1635, then described as "fourteen years of age," was William Lyon, of Heston, Middlesex, England, baptized there

23 December, 1620. Can documentary evidence be found to justify this identification? I am a descendant of William Lyon.

A. B. LYONS.

72, Brainard Street, Detroit, Mich.

TIGHERN-MAS.—Near what ancient church in England was the iron crossier called the Tighern-mas found? I shall be glad of references to books or monographs on the subject.

RED CROSS.

CATESBY FAMILY.—Can any one give particulars of the James Catesby who died at Windsor about 1770-2, his age, profession, whether married, any descendants, and if a descendant of the historic Northamptonshire family?

Did any of the Catesby family emigrate to America?

Is it a fact that a Catesby went to an English convent for ladies in Germany?

Had the Catesbys at any time property in Brighton, Chelsea, Bayswater?

Can any one give the date of enlistment and discharge of Henry Catesby, who enlisted in the British army about 1840—regiment not known?

Please address replies care of Beardmore & Co., 58, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

JAMES CATESBY.

ARMS ON SARPI'S 'COUNCIL OF TRENT' IN FRENCH.—I have before me in three volumes, 4to, a work with the following title:—

"Histoire Du Concile De Trente, Écrite en Italien Par Fra-Paolo Sarpi, De l'Ordre Des Servites; Et Traduite de nouveau en François, Avec des Notes Critiques, Historiques et Théologiques, Par Pierre-François le Courayer, Docteur en Théologie de l'université d'Oxford, & Chanoine Régulier & ancien Bibliothécaire de l'Abbaye de Ste Geneviève de Paris. A Amsterdam, Chez J. Wetstein et G. Smith. M.DCC.LII."

All the volumes are uniformly bound in full calf, and on the two panels of each there is stamped in gold, in excellent preservation, a coat of arms. As I could not trace any resemblance to the latter in either Burke or Debrett, I was fortunate in getting access to the following French publication:—

"La Science Heroique, &c. Par Marc De Wilson, Sieur De La Colombiere, Chevalier de l'Ordre de S. Michel, & Gentilhomme ordinaire de la Maison du Roy. Seconde Edition. Reveuë, corrigée, & augmentée des Armes de plusieurs illustres Maisons. A Paris, Chez Sebastien Mabre-Cramoisy, Imprimeur du Roy, rue S. Jacques aux Cicognes. M.DC.LXIX. Avec Privilege De Sa Maïeste."

On p. 329 I found an engraved shield (No. 7) answering to the arms stamped on the panels referred to (I should say in the latter the supporters are lions rampant, and the crest

what appears to be a baron's coronet), with the following description on p. 328 :—

"Bvllion, écartelé, au premier & quatrième, coupé d'azur au Lion naissant d'or, surfascé ondé d'argent & d'azur, au second & tiers, d'argent à la cotice de gueules, accompagnée de six coquilles de mesme en orle.

"Cre'meaux-Chamovsset; d'où plusieurs Comtes de Lion, Commandeurs de Malte, &c., de gueules à trois croix recroisetées au pied fiché d'or, au chef d'argent, chargé d'une onde ou fasce ondée d'azur. Le Marquis d'Entraques, Comte de S. Trivier, Gouverneur du Mâconnais, est Chef de cette Maison-là."

Evidently before the work was bound in leather, some one wrote in French something on the top and side margins of p. 249 of vol. iii. (the title-page of the 'Défense'), both notes bearing the initials "B. N." or "B. M." It is the second letter I am in doubt about; there is no mistaking the first. Then on p. 264 of the same volume there is a long manuscript note, also in French, on the side and foot margins; but the binder, no doubt from instructions, folded in the first, so that his plough might not cut away what had there been written. These manuscript notes—perhaps from the pen of some notable man—I am sorry to say I cannot decipher, but they are all in the same handwriting. I may add that inside the front cover of the first volume there is the trade ticket of "Thomas Clark, Law Bookseller, 32, George's Street, Edinburgh."

The language of heraldry is to me very mysterious indeed; and I shall esteem it a favour if some kind reader of 'N. & Q.' will interpret for me the quotation from Wilson's work quoted above, and also tell me if the family referred to by him—the Entraques—may have formerly owned the volumes. Who was "Thomas Clark," the bookseller, and when did he flourish?

A. S.

PRESCRIPTIONS.—Can any one inform me as to the origin of the signs used by apothecaries and physicians in their prescriptions?
HOLCOMBE INGLEBY.

Heacham, Norfolk.

FRENCH POEMS.—I shall be glad to know where I can obtain an English translation of French folk-songs, poems, recitations, &c., by unknown and comparatively unknown (in England) French authors. I also seek for Dutch, Spanish, and Italian pieces of a similar class.

S. J. A. F.

POEMS ON SHAKESPEARE.—I am compiling a volume of poetical tributes to Shakespeare, and shall be deeply grateful if readers will inform me where such may be found. There

must be many thousands in existence. It matters not how lowly the minstrel may be, so long as he has tuned his lyre in praise of our immortal bard. Answers direct, please, and as early as possible.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

"LUTHER'S DISTICH."—Samuel Teedon, schoolmaster, of Olney, Bucks, the friend and "oracle" of the poet Cowper, in his MS. Diary (ed. T. Wright, and most incorrectly printed for the Cowper Society in 1902) mentions, under date of 29 April, 1792, the giving by his cousin and school-assistant "Worthy" (i.e., Eusebius Killingworth, amateur bookbinder, musician, &c.) of a Prayer Book, in which he (Teedon) wrote the intended recipient's name and "Luther's distich." Can any reader state what this latter probably was?
E. C.

THE POET CLOSE.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether a complete collection of the works of the poet Close has ever been published? His lines on the death of the Prince Imperial and some of his Westmorland poems are to be met with; but I have failed so far to find anything like an entire collection. He has still a large number of admirers, and many pilgrimages are made to Enterber Cottage, where he lived so long, and to his grave in Kirby Stephen Cemetery.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

[No collected edition seems to have been issued.]

THE SYER-CUMING COLLECTION.—The late Henry Syer-Cuming gave his library and museum to one of the London boroughs. Can any one say whether they are now open to public inspection, and if any proper catalogue has been printed? If so, at what price can it be obtained?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

THOMAS TAYLOR, THE PLATONIST, AND WILLIAM MEREDITH OF HARLEY PLACE.—Can any one inform me if there are descendants of Thomas Taylor now living, and if so, where? Also, are there any descendants of his friends William and George Meredith who have kept in touch with the Taylor family?

MARY FORSTER.

University Club for Ladies.

WATSON OF HAMBURG.—Stephen Watson of Cleadon, co. Durham, third son of William Watson, sheriff of Newcastle 1747, married at Whitburn, May, 1784, Elizabeth, daughter of Ven. Archdeacon Benjamin Pye, LL.D., and had surviving issue: 1, Charles Stephen, born

1785; 2, William Robert, 1786; 3, Thomas, 1788; 4, Elizabeth Ann, 1789; 5, Bathurst Pye, born 1793, gazetted Lieutenant in the 27th Northumberland Light Infantry Militia in 1812; 6, Mary, who died the same day as her husband, A. G. C. D'Arien, at Hamburg, 6 July, 1824; 7, Benjamin, born 1796; 8, George Pye, 1797; and 9, Isabella, born in 1799.

Mr. Watson and his family in July, 1800, settled in Hamburg, where he died 6 December, 1821. Information relative to any of his children or their descendants will oblige.

H. R. LEIGHTON.

East Boldon, Durham.

Replies.

"HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED."
(10th S. i. 209, 275, 356, 371.)

ONE lives and learns. When I wrote the article at the last reference, I was only aware of the apparent fact that the phrase "hanged, drawn, and quartered"—in which "drawn" means eviscerated—was an adaptation of the older phrase "drawn, hanged, and quartered," in which "drawn" meant "dragged along." I now find that the latter phrase is also not original, but was a mere translation of a phrase in Anglo-French, which was the language of England for legal purposes. This phrase occurs more than once, for example, in the continuation of Higden's 'Polychronicon,' vol. ix. p. 151. The sentences passed upon Blake and Usk in 1388 were:—

"Que Blake serra traigne del tour de Loundres tanque a Tybourne et iloeques penduz. Et le dit Uske sera auxint traigne et penduz et son test coupe et mys sur Newgate."

Or, as we should now say, "that Blake shall be drawn from the Tower of London as far as Tyburn, and there hanged; and the said Usk shall also be drawn and hanged, and his head shall be cut off and set up over Newgate." The insular independence of Anglo-French appears in the masculine *test*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

In justice to myself I beg to point out that I quoted the 'N.E.D.' at 9th S. iv. 162, and gave this reference *ante*, p. 356. W. C. B.

PROF. SKEAT seems to go too far at the last reference when he suggests that the sentence passed upon Henry Garnett in 1606 was "remarkable" by reason that it included both the drawing to the gallows and the disembowelling. There was nothing remarkable in that. The ordinary form of the horrible judgment, as it formerly ran, against a man

convicted of high treason is given in Coke's 'Institutes' (3 Inst. 210, 211, edition of 1660) thus:—

"Et super hoc visis, et per curiam hic intellectis omnibus et singulis præmissis, consideratum est, quod prædictus R. usque furcas de T. I trahatur, et ibidem suspendatur per collum, et vivus ad terram prosternatur, et 3 interiora sua extra ventrem suum capiantur, [4] ipsoque vivente comburantur, et 5 caput suum amputetur, quodque 6 corpus suum in quatuor partes dividatur; ac 7 quod caput et quarteria illa ponantur ubi dominus rex ea assignare vult.*"

"And all these several punishments," says Coke (*loc. cit.*), "are found for treason in holy scripture." Whereupon he proceeds to cite the following precedents:—

Drawing.—1 Kings ii. 28, &c., "Joab tractus," &c. Hanging.—Esther ii. 22, 23, "Bithan suspensus," &c.

Bowelling.—Acts i. 18, "Judas suspensus crepuit medius, et diffusa sunt viscera ejus."

While alive.—2 Sam. xviii. 14, 15, "Infixit tres lanceas in corde Absolon cum adhuc palpitarat," &c. Beheading.—2 Sam. xx. 22, "Abscissum caput Sheba filii Bichri."

Quarters hanged up.—2 Sam. iv. 11, 12, "Interfecerunt Baanan et Rechab, et suspenderunt manus et pedes eorum super piscinam in Hebron."

The form of the judgment was modified by the Treason Act, 1814 (54 Geo. III., c. 146), which abolished both the cutting down alive from the gallows and the disembowelling. It was again modified by the Forfeiture Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 23, s. 31), which abolished the preliminary drawing on the hurdle and also the beheading and quartering after death.

The view expressed by A. H. at the second reference, that the drawing on the hurdle was a "pretence" or substitute for disembowelling, has no historical basis.

H. C.

As an example to which the term "drawn" might be applied in both the senses mentioned by PROF. SKEAT, I may cite the sentence passed on Col. Despard and his accomplices in February, 1803. It was delivered by the judge, Lord Ellenborough, as follows:—

"It only remains for me to pronounce the sad and painful sentence of the law upon the crime of which you are convicted; and that sentence is, and this Court doth adjudge, That you, the several

* The record of the proceedings, including the judgment, was drawn up in Latin down to 1733 (see 4 Geo. II., c. 26; 6 Geo. II., c. 15); but the sentence, as delivered in court, was, of course, in English, and often expressly directed a certain savage indignity against the convict's person, which is not specified in Coke's text. See, for instance, the sentence against Thomas Harrison in 1660 in 'State Trials,' v. 1034 (8vo edition, 1810).

Prisoners at the bar, be severally taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence be severally drawn on an hurdle to the place of execution, and there be severally hanged by the neck, but not until you are dead, but that you be severally taken down again, and that whilst you are yet alive, your bowels be taken out and burnt before your faces; and that afterwards your heads be severed from your bodies, and your bodies be divided each into four quarters, and your heads and quarters to be at the king's disposal. And may God Almighty have mercy on your souls."

It is necessary to add that the most revolting part of the sentence was not carried out. The king's (Geo. III.) warrant for execution, dated 19 February, 1803, directed as follows:—

"And whereas we have thought fit to remit part of the sentence, viz., the taking out and burning their bowels before their faces and dividing the bodies of [here follow names] severally into four parts, our will and pleasure is that execution be done upon the said [names again repeated] by their being drawn and hanged and having their heads severed from their bodies, according to the said sentence only."

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

There does not seem to be any doubt that the proper order of the words is "drawn, hanged, and quartered." This was the form of the sentence. Thus the sentence passed on Edward Coleman, condemned for high treason in November, 1678, runs thus:—

"You shall return to prison, from thence be drawn to the place of execution, where you shall be hanged by the neck, and be cut down alive, your bowels burnt before your face, and your quarters severed and your body disposed as the king thinks fit."

In the report of the trial of the "five Jesuits," some time later, the recorded judgment (abbreviated) is "to be drawn, hanged, and quartered." The sentence on Fitzharris, tried in June, 1681, is given in Latin in the report of the trial:—

"Ad furcas de Tyborne trahatur, et super furcas illas suspendatur, et vivens ad terram prosternatur, ac interiora sua extra ventrem suum capiantur, ipsaque vivente comburentur; et quod caput ejus amputatur, quodque corpus ejus in quatuor partes dividatur, et quod caput et quarter. ill. ponantur ubi nos ea assignare voluerimus."

The drawing was originally a dragging along the ground; this was, later, mitigated by interposing a hurdle, and, later still, a sledge. But the sentences in the Popish Plot trials specified sometimes a hurdle, sometimes a sledge.

The sentences quoted will be found in the 'State Trials.'

ALFRED MARKS.

No one can reasonably doubt that persons condemned to this penalty should strictly

have been disembowelled before death. Between the beginning of February, 1577/8, and the end of January, 1585/6, the following Catholic martyrs, according to Challoner's 'Missionary Priests,' were certainly disembowelled while yet alive:—

Beati.—John Nelson, Thomas Sherwood, Everard Hanse, William Hart (and probably Richard Thirkell).

Venerabiles.—George Haydock, James Fenn, Thomas Hemerford, John Nutter, Richard White, Edward Strancham, Nicholas Wheeler (and probably John Munden).

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"The Lord Steward then addressed the prisoners in a pathetic speech, and concluded by pronouncing sentence in the following words:—'The judgment of the law is, and this High Court doth award, that you, William Earl of Kilmarnock, George Earl of Cromarty, and Arthur Lord Balmerino, and every one of you, return to the prison of the Tower from whence you came; from thence you must be drawn to the place of execution; when you come there, you must be hanged by the neck, but not till you are dead; for you must be cut down alive; then your bowels must be taken out and burnt before your faces; then your heads must be severed from your bodies, and your bodies must be divided each into four quarters; and these must be at the king's disposal. And God Almighty be merciful to your souls!'"—Jesse's 'Memoirs of the Pretenders,' p. 391.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

MARTELLO TOWERS (10th S. i. 285, 356).—Since writing my note I have been enabled, in the course of a tour round Cap Corse, to take a close observation of the point and bay of Mortella. I was unable to discern any vestiges of a fort on the point. If it were destroyed in 1793, the work must have been very thoroughly done. The nearest Genoese watch-tower is situated at Farinole, a mile or two to the northward. The myrtle abounds in the neighbourhood, and the vicinity of St. Florent is the only part of Corsica in which the oleander grows wild. It is a pretty Corsican custom to strew branches of myrtle before the residence of a bride, and in driving through Patrimonio, a village near St. Florent, we passed a house from which a marriage procession had just departed, the air being thick with the odour of the crushed leaves. It would be interesting to receive further evidence with regard to the alleged derivation of Martello from Mortella.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Bastia.

I believe the surname Martelli is of considerable antiquity in Florence and other parts of Italy. I do not suggest that the

Martello Towers are named after this family, but the similarity in the two words is certainly very marked. In May, 1901, I copied the following inscriptions from two mural tablets at the west end of the nave of St. Clement's Church, Hastings:—

Near this spot
are deposited the remains of
Horatio Martelli Esq.
who died 29th Dec^r 1817
aged 48 years.
This monument was erected to
his beloved memory by his
afflicted widow and eight
children.

Also the remains of
Catherine
widow of the above mentioned
Horatio Martelli
She died the 10th June 1818
aged 37 years

This tablet was erected to her lamented memory
by her orphans.

"I will not leave you comfortless: I will
come to you." John xiv. 18 ver.

On the upper tablet is a coat of arms which I read as follows: Per fess or and argent, in chief an eagle displayed and crowned proper; in base, on a mount vert, a [? Martello] tower, supported by two lions rampant gules; in the dexter and sinister base points a fleur-de-lis azure. On an escutcheon of pretence, Argent, a fess gules between three crescents sable, a canton ermines, impaling Sable, a chevron; in chief two (!) tigers passant, and in base an annulet, all argent.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

'THE GREENADIER'S EXERCISE OF THE GRENADO' (10th S. i. 347).—Immediately following p. 306 in Sibbald Scott's 'British Army,' vol. ii., 1868, are two plates, one of which, "No. 45," represents a 'Grenadier of H.M. 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, A.D. 1745'; and at p. 307 it is stated that "the Grenadier on plate xlv. is copied, by kind permission, from the *Journal of the Archaeological Institution*, No. 91. It is taken from an engraving by Bernard Lens, limner to George II., which is in a rare book in the R.A. Library, Woolwich, entitled, 'The Grenadier's Exercise of the Grenado in H.M. First Regiment of Foot Guards.'" W. S.

"KICK THE BUCKET" (10th S. i. 227, 314).—It would, perhaps, be impossible to settle with absolute certainty the origin of this phrase. It becomes, therefore, more or less a question of weighing probabilities, and none of the explanations seems to equal in merit the one familiar to me from my youth up. When a butcher slings up a sheep or pig

after killing, he fastens to the hocks of the animal what is technically known in the trade as a *gambal*, a piece of wood curved somewhat like a horse's leg. This is also known in Norfolk as a *bucket*, a variation, according to Forby, of *bucker*. The 'N.E.D.,' by the way, is silent on this point, and does not even mention *gambal*, which may be found in any London advertiser's catalogue; but *gamble* as a variant of *gambrel* or *gambriel* is given. *Bucket*, I may add, is not only well known in Norfolk in this sense, and commonly used, but with some of our folk is the only word known for the article in question. To "kick the bucket," then, is the sign of the animal's being dead, and the origin of the phrase may probably, if not indisputably, be referred to this source.

HOLCOMBE INGLEBY.

Heacham, Norfolk.

CATHEDRAL HIGH STEWARDS (10th S. i. 348).—Norwich is not unique in possessing such an official, for the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have such an officer, whose office appears to be a survival of the layman of power and importance in the county, who was steward of the Prior and monks of Canterbury. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

'ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES' (10th S. i. 348).—In the 'D.N.B.,' under Charles Henry Cooper (1808-66), is the following:—

"After the decease of the principal author, the University handsomely offered to defray the cost of printing, at the University Press, the remainder of the 'Athenæ,' but his two sons, after making some further progress with the preparation of the manuscript, were reluctantly obliged, by the pressure of their professional avocations, to finally abandon the undertaking. The extensive collection of notes for bringing the work down to 1866 remains in the possession of Cooper's widow."

LIONEL A. V. SCHANK.

RIGHT HON. JOHN SMITH, SPEAKER (10th S. i. 348).—MR. PINK will find plenty of material for this family which has never been properly dealt with. Mr. C. Reade ('Smith Family') cannot even give the Christian name of the Speaker's father. The following rough notes may be of use. In the Subsidy Rolls, John Smith, Esq., has 3*l.* in land in North Tedworth (*temp.* Car. II.). John Smith, of Aldermanbury, London, and afterwards of North Tedworth, had a daughter Jane, who was mother of Serjeant Webb (born about 1663) and of the well-known General John Richmond Webb (born about 1667). In 1683 John Smith, of South Tedworth, widower, married Ann, eighteenth daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland, Bart. In

the first year of William and Mary, John Smith of Tedworth was a collector for Wilts. A John Smith of Tedworth married Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Stuart of Hartley Mauduit, who died 1709, *æt.* ninety-three. Thomas Smith, of Tedworth (died 1662), had a daughter Jane, married to William Gore, and by him ancestress of Lord Temple. The Speaker, who died in 1723, had a sister who married Sir Samuel Dashwood, Lord Mayor of London, and left many children by him, Lord Archer (born 1695) being her grandson. The will of Henry Smith, of South Tedworth, was proved (P.C.C.) 1732. SARUM.

COLD HARBOUR: WINDY ARBOUR (10th S. i. 341).—There really cannot remain, at the present date, any doubt whatever as to the sense. It simply means "harbour without a fire," and is explained in 'H.E.D.', otherwise known as 'N.E.D.' (Neglected English Dictionary), *s.v.* 'Harbour,' section 2.

Just in the same way, a "cold chamber" meant a room without a fire. Thus in Malory's 'Morte Arthure,' bk. vi. c. 2: "They leyd him in a chamber cold." It seems to me that the attempt to connect *Cold* with places containing *Col-* will be all lost labour; we know for certain that there is no connexion except when *Col-* represents *cool*; and even this is accidental.

It will be much more to the point if some one will give us more information about the Cold Harbour in London, which was neither mixed up with any *Col-*, nor beside a country road, nor beside a Roman road. Stowe, in his 'Survey of London,' says that the steeple and choir of the church of Allhallows the Less

"standeth on an arched gate, being the entry to a great house called Cold Harbrough.....Touching this Cold Harbrough, I find that in the thirteenth of Edward II. Sir John Abel, knight, demised or let unto Henry Stow, draper, all that his capital messuage called the Cold Harbrough, in the parish of All Saints *ad fenem*, and all the appurtenances within the gate, with the key which Robert Hartford.....had and ought,"

i.e., possessed. The same Cold Harbrough was sold to John Poultney, four times Mayor, and took the name of Poultney's Inn. Subsequently Poultney gave to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, "his whole tenement called Cold Harbrough [so that the old name stuck to it], with all the tenements and key adjoining." We find several other particulars, such as that Edmond, Earl of Cambridge, "was there lodged"; and, in the time of Henry VIII., "Cuthbert Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, was lodged in this Cold Harbrough"; and finally, it was pulled down,

and replaced by a great number of small tenements.

This Cold Harbour was evidently a "great house," used as a lodging by great people; in fact, a large hostel. I contribute a reference to it on my own account, dated 1410: "L'oustiel appelez le Coldherbergh en Londres" ('Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council,' ed. Sir H. Nicolas, i. 330).

WALTER W. SKEAT.

It is to be hoped that MR. SNOWDEN WARD'S request for an exhaustive list of places bearing this name will meet with a good response, if only to give us a chance of testing the theoretical connexion with Roman villas and Roman roads that has been confidently proclaimed for so many years. Would it be a very bold thing to suggest that "cole arbour," so often found as the older spelling, gives, after all, the true origin, viz., "charcoal-burners' hut"? It would then be precisely parallel to the countless "colcots," and explain such frequent names as Cole Farm, Cole Barn, Coles Hill, Cole Allen, Collier's Green, Collier's Hill, Collier Street.

As MR. WARD asks for similar forms, the following may interest him: Coldstaple, Coldroast, Cold Ash, Cold Comfort, Cold Kitchen, Cold Bridge, Coldwood, Cold Blow, Key Cold Hill. SARUM.

WALBEOFF FAMILY (10th S. i. 347).—See Dwnn's 'Visitations of Wales,' ii. 37, 58, and Jones's 'History of the County of Brecknock,' ii. 583. A. R. BAXLEY.

This was a Norman stock, dwelling for many centuries in the South Wales Marches, on the Herefordshire border. Persons of the name (mostly in humble circumstances) were living in the same district down to the nineteenth century, and the surname could probably even yet be found extant. I have a short Elizabethan pedigree of the family of Walbeoff of Llanhamulch.

JOHN HOBSON MATHEWS.

Monmouth.

REV. ARTHUR GALTON (10th S. i. 349).—If I am right in identifying this gentleman with the Rev. Arthur Howard Galton, then Crockford's 'Clerical Directory' supplies information. Mr. Galton joined the Church of Rome, and was ordained priest in 1880. His 'Thomas Cromwell' appeared in 1887. Since his readmittance to the Church of England (1898) he has published: 'The Message of the Church of England' (1899), 'Rome and Romanizing' (1900); 'Our Attitude towards English Roman Catholics and the Papal Court' (1901); and 'Ecclesiastical

Architecture '(the opening section of Barnard's 'Companion to English History') in 1902.

C. S. WARD.

Mr. Galton would, of course, be best able to supply the list applied for by Miss M. C. BOYLE; but in lack of this more satisfactory method of information, I subjoin a brief bibliography of such of Mr. Galton's works as are known to me:—

'The Character and Times of Thomas Cromwell,' 1887, Cornish, Birmingham, 5s.

'Mathew Arnold,' 1897, Elkin Mathews, 3s. 6d.

'The Message and Position of the Church of England,' 1899, Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 3s. 6d.

'Rome and Romanizing: some Experiences and a Warning,' 1900, Skeffington & Son, 1s.

'The Catholicity of the Reformed Church of England,' 1901, Skeffington & Son, 6d.

'The Protestantism of the Reformed and Catholic Church in England,' 1901, Skeffington & Son, 6d.

'The History of the Mediaeval and Papal Doctrine of Confession,' 1900 Ladies' League, 3d.

'The Anglican Position,' 1900, same publisher.

Also articles on political topics in *National Review*, and life-sketch in 'Roads from Rome,' 1902, R.T.S., 2s. 6d. J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

MARK HILDESLEY (10th S. i. 344).—I suggest that Mr. STEWART has overlooked some abbreviation marks in the inscription, and inserted some commas. In the ninth line of the lower fragment is it quite certain that the small word is *in*, and that there is a comma after it? Otherwise, I suggest *ne* without a comma. With *meatus*, *datus*, *decoratus*, *beatus*, the meaning seems plain.

F. P.

In the first and second lines of the epitaph read *Maximus*, not "Maxim ut"; in the fifth and sixth *y^t* = *that*, not "*y^e*." The line which "appears hopeless" may possibly mean: "By which [migration] Lincoln's Inn is still further endowed [with distinction, or a legacy?]"

E. S. DODGSON.

On p. 281 of 'Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Mann,' by the Rev. Weeden Butler, is the inscription, "on a free-stone upon the pavement of the chancel opposite the door" in the church of St. Margaret, Hemingford Abbats, to the memory of the bishop's great-uncle:—

"Here lieth | John Hildesley, Esq., barrister at law. | He was the eldest son of Mark Hildesley, Esq. | of Kingston upon Thames, in the county of | Surry, | barrister at law; | Grandson of Mark Hildesley, Esq. | lord mayor elect, and representative | of the city of London |died April the 2^d 1731, aged 70 years."

A note by the editor is inserted throwing doubt upon the statement that the grandfather represented the City, as his name does

not occur in any list of "members for London," nor in the various lists of sheriffs. Possibly the burial took place at Kingston.

ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

St. Thomas, Douglas.

BYARD FAMILY (10th S. i. 348).—Inquiries were made for a family of this name so long ago as May, 1859 (2nd S. vii. 436). The reply (p. 506) referred to Capt. Sir Thomas Byard, and George and Leonard, of the parish of Owston, co. York. Should this reference be considered of any value by your correspondent, I will send him a MS. copy of it.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The Rev. Frank Byard is the vicar of Dalton-in-Furness.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL D.

MINIATURE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON (10th S. i. 248, 315, 355).—I am deeply indebted to Dr. FORSHAW for directing attention to my egregious error, which I am unable to explain. On referring to the *Transactions* of the Royal Society (London) for the year 1699 I find the name of Newton as that of one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, founded in 1666, and abolished by the National Convention in 1793.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

I regret I am unable to give any history of the miniature, as I purchased it from a dealer who had bought it at a sale; but there can be no doubt of its being genuine. The date of the inscription is clearly 1703, engraved on the silver back of the frame, which is beautiful work of early eighteenth-century date. Possibly, although dated 1703, in commemoration of Sir Isaac Newton having been elected President of the Royal Society in that year, the miniature may have been painted after he was knighted in 1705.

ROBERT BIRKBECK.

LINKS WITH THE PAST (10th S. i. 325).—An instance of longevity in the family of Sir Rowland Hill eclipses the case mentioned by HELGA. My great-grand-uncle, John Hill, was born in 1719 (served as a volunteer in "the '45" against the Jacobites), and died in 1810, aged ninety-one. His grand-nephew, my uncle Frederic Hill, was born in 1803, and died in 1896, aged ninety-three. The span of years bridged by these two long lives is therefore not far off two centuries, or 177 years.

ELEANOR C. SMYTH.

Harborne.

The *Spectator* recently had a large number of these in its columns. It may be of some

interest to state that in the town of Nairn there is living a lady, now in her ninety-sixth year, who when a child talked to men who had been "out in the Forty-five." In Moffat there lives a lady, now in her hundredth year, who can remember Waterloo, and who travelled in the stage coach with Charlotte Carpentier, Lady Scott.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

DR. SAMUEL HINDS, FORMERLY BISHOP OF NORWICH (10th S. i. 227, 351).—MR. HIBGAME might like to know that the Doctor's portrait was painted by T. Wageman in 1834, and that I have an engraving of it—quite at his service should he care to see it.

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

Radnor House, near Sandgate.

The late Canon Howell, of Drayton Rectory, near Norwich, was a near relation of this bishop. A letter to Miss Hinds Howell, his daughter, would no doubt obtain the information which is required. She was living a few years since in the Close at Norwich, and may still be resident there. If not, her address would be known to the cathedral officials.

W. P. COURTNEY.

ST. FINA OF GIMIGNANO (10th S. i. 349).—There are two frescoes—Vision and Burial. These are in the Santa Fina side-chapel in La Collegiata at San Gimignano, not far from Siena. Fina (perhaps a pet form of Serafina) was a very poor girl who suffered cruelly from disease, practically unrelieved by any healing ministry, and borne with exemplary patience. She found comfort and courage in a sense of fellow-suffering with St. Gregory the Great, whose last years had been one long torture from gout. He appeared to her, and promised her release on his day. She died accordingly on 12 March, 1253. There is a 'Life' in 'Acta Sanctorum' (12 March, ii. 236), which is sufficiently represented in Baring-Gould's 'Saints' ('March,' p. 239). Mrs. Jameson has a pleasant notice of her in 'Sacred and Legendary Art,' p. 650, and assigns the frescoes to Sebastian Mainardi (?).

C. S. WARD.

An account of St. Fina will be found in 'The Story of Siena and San Gimignano,' by E. G. Gardner (Dent & Co.), one of the charming "Medieval Town Series."

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, No. 17 (9th S. xii. 265; 10th S. i. 336).—In 'Recollections of a Town Boy at Westminster,

1849-1855,' by Capt. F. Markham, pp. 22-3 (London, Edward Arnold, 1903), this house is referred to as "a prebendary's residence, then occupied by the Bishop of Gloucester, who was a Canon of the Abbey."

T. F. D.

SHANKS'S MARE (10th S. i. 345).—"Shanks's pony" is also employed. As to *galloway*, the word, though of course Scotch, is sometimes heard south of the Humber. Probably it was introduced by horse-couplers and cattle-drovers in the days before animals were sent by rail. Many so-called Scotch words are English enough. "Bairn," for instance, has always been current so far south as Lincolnshire at least. But some few others who their present range to the men who used to bring herds from all parts of the Scotch Lowlands to the English fairs. Some of these people are said to have known every road and by-path from the Highland line to the Midlands. There is a story that the rents of the Carrs, who held property at Sleaford, used to be sent into Northumberland in the charge of a trusted drover, whom no highwayman ever suspected of carrying an important sum of money. Though shorn of much of its importance, Horncastle horse-fair is still well frequented. In the year of the Franco-German war, not only did Scotch and Irish dealers flock to it as usual, but French buyers were also in the field. It is not unusual for foreigners to frequent English fairs and to pick up our horsy words.

M. P.

The slang expression current hereabouts to denote a journey performed on foot is always "Shanks's pony." Miss Baker has the following in her 'Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases':—

"Shanks' Poney. A low phrase, signifying travelling on foot, or, as it is sometimes said, on ten toes. Hartshorne inserts it; Moor has *Shank's Nag*; Jamieson, *Shank's Nagie*; and Craven Dialect, *Shank's Galloway*."

A somewhat similar phrase is "Shoe-cart." I was talking to a labouring man the other day about some one being unable to afford the cost of a horse and trap to take him to a certain place. "He must do as I should," said he, "go in a shoe-cart."

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

"To shank oneself away" occurs in 'The Antiquary,' by Scott (chap. xxvii.). Similar phrases are "to borrow Mr. Foot's horse"; "to go by Walker's bus"; "to travel by the marrow-bone stage"; "to go on, or ride Bayard of ten toes." The "marrow-bone stage" is probably in allusion to the first

omnibus ran from the "Yorkshire Stingo" in Marylebone, which, as is well known, is pronounced "Marrybun." There is also the slang phrase "to pad the hoof"; and "to take one's foot in one's hand" is to depart or make a journey: "Andrew.....made his bows, and, as the saying is, took his foot in his hand" (? Smollett).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"FEED THE BRUTE" (10th S. i. 348).—This phrase refers probably to the following story, which went the rounds of the American papers some years ago. A married lady was asked how she managed to get on so well with her husband. She answered, "I feed the brute—his stomach with food and his head with flattery." This story may have first appeared in *Punch*, though the bitter, cynical humour seems to me more American than English.

M. N. G.

One is under the impression that this was *Punch's* truthfully humorous answer to the question of the hour, "How to be happy though married."

J. H. MACMICHAEL.

In 'Lady Windermere's Fan,' Act I, produced at the St. James's Theatre 22 February 1892, the Duchess of Berwick says: "Now I know that all men are monsters. The only thing to do is to feed the wretches well. A good cook does wonders," &c. But this may be an adaptation by Oscar Wilde of an earlier apophthegm.

A. R. BAYLEY.

WELLINGTON'S HORSES (10th S. i. 329).—Some of the particulars required by your correspondent will be found in the answers to previous inquiries in 'N. & Q.' See 8th S. iv. 447, 489; v. 53, 154, 215.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

SHAKESPEARE'S GRAVE (10th S. i. 288, 331, 352).—I wish to thank DR. FORSHAW for his kind reply to my query about Shakespeare's grave, and to express my sorrow that I offended him by calling the lines on the tombstone doggerel. Evidently the ideas as to what constitutes poetry differ on the two sides of "the pond."

Does "the prevailing tradition that the bust was copied from a cast after nature" apply to the bust which is at present in the Stratford Church, which was placed there about 1746 by John Ward, the grandfather of Mrs. Siddons, and the leader of the company of strolling players to which DR. FORSHAW refers, or to the original bust which it replaced, and to which it bears no resemblance either in attitude or features, and which is

figured in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire'? I might add that as I formerly lived in Gloucestershire, within four miles of Stratford, I do not need to go to Wheler's 'Stratford' to learn about the existing form of the monument.

ISAAC HULL PLATT.

The Players, New York.

The point MRS. McILQUHAM raises seemed so interesting to me that I determined to visit Stratford to obtain the correct measurements. My journey well repaid the time thus expended, for Mr. W. Bennett, the parish clerk, informed me that the question of distance had never been raised before. The correct height of the monument from the floor is six feet three inches, and the nearest distance from the monument to the slab over Shakespeare's grave is eight feet three inches. Mr. Bennett, who assisted me with the measurements, informed me that the general impression was that the lines were the outcome of Shakespeare's aversion to the removed bones in the charnel-house which almost immediately adjoins both monument and tombstone.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

Allow me to refer to the sixth edition of Halliwell-Phillipps's 'Outlines,' in which full information may be found. In regard to the original tombstone once covering the remains of Shakspeare, Halliwell-Phillipps observes:

"The original memorial has wandered from its allotted station, no one can tell whither—a sacrifice to the insane worship of prosaic neatness, that mischievous demon whose votaries have practically destroyed the priceless relics of ancient England and her gifted sons."—Vol. i. p. 240.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

WILTON NUNNERY (10th S. i. 248, 318).—DR. FORSHAW dismisses my request for evidence with an airy "There is no doubt"—*sed quere*. Scott, who cites no authority, would appear to have borrowed his account from Aubrey ('Letters,' ii. 479), whose story, whencesoever derived, is stigmatized as "improbable" by the 'D.N.B.' (xxvi. 222). The Pope had assented to the retention of ecclesiastical property by the spoilers, whose title was further confirmed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. c. 8, and though the Crown refused to avail itself of the permission accorded, I know of no subject whose conscience was so tender; and in point of fact the Earl of Pembroke appears to have been still resident at Wilton House in August, 1558 (see 'S. P. Dom. Mary,' xiii. 63). If it was restored to the nuns between that date and the death of the

queen on 17 November, one would expect to find some contemporary evidence; but, so far as my information goes, there is none.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE LOBISHOME (10th S. i. 327).—It does not seem right that a witch, or wizard, who is transformed to a horse, should be called a were-wolf. But a witch is supposed capable of changing herself, or her victims, to any animal; and the way to undo the witchcraft is to draw blood. In 'Henry VI.' Talbot says to Joan:—

Blood will I draw on thee. Thou art a witch.

Washington Irving mentions the Belludo, a supernatural horse of Spain, that gallops by night. But that is a ghost. Churchill, in 'The Ghost,' has written these lines:—

Sad spirits, summoned from the tomb,
Glide, glaring ghastly through the gloom,
In all the usual pomp of storms,
In horrid customary forms,
A wolf, a bear, a horse, an ape.

E. YARDLEY.

It is somewhat curious that no story or legend of the were-wolf (*iobishomen*, according to Valdez) is given in Braga's 'Portuguese Folk-lore.' In C. Sellers's 'Tales from the Lands of Nuts and Grapes,' p. 17, a story is told of a wolf-child from the north of Portugal. There the enchanted Moors who live underground are credited with the power of placing this curse on a baby, branding it with the sign of the crescent.

E. E. STREET.

BIRCH, BURCH, OR BYRCH FAMILIES (10th S. i. 328).—MR. HERBERT BIRCH may care to be referred to the following:—

1. Walter de Gray Birch, long an assistant in the Printed Books Department of the British Museum, now retired, and residing at 1, Rutland Park, Willesden Green, N.W.

2. George Henry Birch, the curator of Sir John Soane's Museum. [Recently dead.]

3. Rev. W. M. Birch, long vicar of Ashburton, Devon: present address, Bampton Aston, Oxford.

4. Henry John Birch, the oldest solicitor in Chester, of the firm of Birch, Cullimore & Douglas, and residing at Corville, Liverpool Road.

5. Arthur Burch, Registrar to the Bishop of Exeter, formerly an Alderman of the City.

6. Miss Margaret Birch (of Shropshire descent), 18, Upper Northgate Street, Chester.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

NELSON AND WOLSEY (10th S. i. 308, 376).—In my former reply I, with inexcusable

fatuity, turned for the history of the sarcophagus wherein are the remains of Nelson to the late Dean Milman's 'Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral,' 1868, p. 485, and read that Torregiano was the sculptor of Wolsey's tomb. A wiser inquiry and repentance directed me to the 'Italian Sculpture' of C. E. Perkins, 1883, pp. 247-8, which states, following an account of the Cardinal's monument: "Before Cardinal Wolsey gave Benedetto [da Rovizzano] the commission for his monument, he had negotiated for it with one of his contemporaries, Piero Torrigiano." Something to this effect must have misled the Dean, often unlucky as he was when tombs were in question; witness the lamentable history of his strenuous opposition to the placing on a fit site in St. Paul's of Alfred Stevens's noble monument of Wellington, which he relegated to an uncomfortable corner. Witness, likewise, the dogged unreasonableness which led him to veto the completion of Stevens's design for this monument by placing the equestrian statue of the Duke as the crowning element of the whole composition. I suppose that the Dean, who had written a popular history of the Jews, fancied an analogy between the horse of Wellington and the Golden Calf of Moses. At any rate, Milman was actually found capable of declaring that, so far as he could prevent it, no figure of an animal—at least of a quadruped—should ever be placed in St. Paul's. Of course, this curious and, for the nonce, disastrous whim was opposed to the history of art under all nations and creeds, including that of St. Paul's itself. O.

ALEXANDER GARDEN, M.D. (10th S. i. 328).—In Hew Scott's 'Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ' it is stated that the Rev. Alexander Garden, A.M., translated from Kinnairney, was appointed to the parish of Birse in 1726, and that he died in 1778, in his ninety-first year, and the fifty-eighth of his ministry; also that he married in 1759, and had two sons—Dr. Alexander, physician, Charlestown, South Carolina, known for his learning and courtesy, and John, a merchant in London. W. S.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Lectures on European History. By William Stubbs, D.D. Edited by Arthur Hassall, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THE publication of these lectures by Bishop Stubbs, delivered in Oxford as Regius Professor of Modern History between 1860 and 1870, is expedient in all respects. It is possible that, had they been issued under the personal supervision of the author, they

might have been altered and modified in some respects. Mr. Hassall, to whose care and judgment is attributable their appearance, has, however, hesitated before making important alterations in work entitled to so much consideration, and has confined himself, as he states, to the addition of a few notes, the insertion of some genealogical tables, and the removal of some (not-all) colloquialisms. This was doubtless the most expedient as well as the most respectful course, though it might, with advantage, have been carried further. Almost *in limine* we encounter references to boyhood, its development and its opinions, which have no direct connexion with the subject. That subject, disposed under three headings, is European history between 1519 and 1648, a period which witnessed the growth of the Reformation, that of the anti-Reformation, and the conflict between the two. The whole is held by Mr. Hassall to constitute one historical drama, the first act in which consists of the reign of Charles V., the second the period between his death and the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the third the Thirty Years' War. It would be futile to complain that no prologue gives us the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the growth of the Inquisition, and the extirpation of that Iberian reformation which seemed to be in the air, and would presumably have commended itself more readily to Latin races than did the teaching of Luther or that of Calvin. It is not easy to find within a similar space a more orderly and systematic disposition and description of the forces which led straight up to modern history, and found their culmination in the triumph of revolution and the ultimate extinction of "the Empire." It is obviously impossible to give an idea of the general treatment of the great themes with which Stubbs deals.

Once more we find ourselves compelled to admire the accuracy and insight displayed in the character-painting. Now and then a few allusions to the politics of the last generation are traced. Who can mistake the reference when we find in an analysis of the character of Henri IV. the words, "Like the statesman of the present day, he had not the slightest difficulty in training his conscience to believe that the course most expedient for him at the moment was the one which his higher nature recommended to him, which the development of his own views showed him to be the right, nay, which, under a different form, was the course which he had always intended to hold." How far the analogy holds good we are scarcely prepared to say. What is said about the relations of Henri IV. to women has to be read by the light of Stubbs's own position and the audience he had to address. For his excesses Henri, says our author in guarded language, "cannot claim the excuse of youth, if there be any truth in such excuse." Altogether successful are the short sketches given of the more important characters. More than once Bishop Stubbs dwells on the influence in clearing the European board of the years 1558 and 1559—Charles V. dying in September and Queen Mary and Cardinal Pole in November of the former year, and Pope Paul IV. in August and Henri II. of France in July of the later. There are few works which present a more condensed and trustworthy view of the epoch. A history in the full sense of the word the work does not form, and traces of the constitutional historian are found in the absence of detail concerning the

murder of Henri IV. or the assassination of Guise or Wallenstein. In philosophic grasp and in condensation the volume is most noteworthy. It is, however, welcome in all respects, and is commended to general use by a fairly comprehensive index. The added pedigrees, consisting of those of the House of Hapsburg and of the Houses of Valois and Bourbon, increase the value of the work.

Sir Thomas More's Utopia. Edited by J. Churton Collins. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A CRITICAL edition of the 'Utopia' is a boon to the student. References to the work are abundant; but those who have read it, either in the translation of Robynson or in that of Burnet, remain few, even though modern reprints by benefactors such as Prof. Arber and William Morris have commended it to two classes of collectors or readers, and though there is, we are told, a class of Communists who have made of the 'Utopia' a textbook. Those who know it not can scarcely make its acquaintance in a form more convenient and attractive than now it assumes. Of the numerous editions which have appeared during late years Mr. Churton Collins awards justly the palm to Dr. Lupton's edition of the Latin text with Robynson's translation, which, however, is more ambitious in scope than his own, and is not, like his own, intended to be of service to the junior student. In praise of an edition by Dr. Lumbly for the Pitt Press Series he also speaks. Mr. Collins himself reprints Robynson's translation, supplying a preface, a life of More, and essays on the 'Origin and Inspiration of the Utopia,' on its framework and models, its plot, its purpose, and on early editions and translations. That the source is in Plato none will deny. Mr. Collins traces, however, a very probable source of inspiration in Erasmus, the close friend of the author. The notes are excellent, and there is a serviceable glossarial index. More's 'Utopia' is generally taken a little too seriously, since, in spite of its philosophical and satirical purpose, it is, as Robynson calls it, "a fruteful and pleasaunt Worke." It is a playful satire on the world of his day, and to some extent an adaptation of Plato's 'Republic,' with reminiscences of the 'Civitas Dei' of St. Augustine and other Christian works.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

THE catalogues for May are as numerous as those during April, and are equally full of interest.

From Oxford we have Mr. B. H. Blackwell's catalogue, opening with books of Alpine travel, followed by Art and Architecture, where we find Fulleylove's 'Holy Land'; Foster's 'Miniature Painters,' 2 vols. folio, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Jameson's 'History of our Lord,' 1837-94, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Parker's 'Terms used in Architecture,' 1850, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 'Turner and Ruskin,' by F. Wedmore, 2 vols. folio, 1900, 15*l.* 15*s.* Under Biography, Dante, Shakespeare, are many interesting items. Folk-lore includes Budge's 'Book of the Dead,' 3 vols., 30*s.*, 1898; Early English Text Society, 1864 to 1870, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Nutt's 'Legend of the Holy Grail,' 1888, 2*s.* Under General is a copy of 'Memoirs (Secret and Private) of the Various Courts of Europe,' Nichols, 1895-9, 45 vols. 8vo, uncut, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Cadney, of Cambridge, chooses for the motto of his catalogue "My library a dukedom large

enough." To this most of the readers of 'N. & Q.' will assent. His small list of sixteen pages is well worth looking through. There is a choice lot of valuable book-plates for 12l. 12s.; a collection of 200 theatrical portraits, 1770-1830, 5l. 5s. Autograph Letters include those of Wellington, Gladstone, Dickens, and Rossetti. Under Ruskin is 'The Bow in the Cloud,' 1834. In reference to this Dr. Bourdillon said in the *Athenæum* of 21 June, 1902: "A Cambridge bookseller, Mr. D. Cadney, has discovered what appears pretty certainly to be the first published poem of Ruskin, in a volume dated 1834—that is, a year before the verses on Salzburg appeared in 'Friendship's Offering.'"

Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co., Cambridge, include in their list a large and valuable collection of drawings and engravings of the University, town, and county of Cambridge, 4 vols. atlas folio, 25l.; Dilettanti Society, Vol. I., 1809, 3l.; 'Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum,' 1866-86.

Mr. Bertram Dobell has a large selection of books from the library of the late Wm. Ernest Henley; also a collection of angling and sporting books from Mr. W. Anford Proud's collection. There is a first edition of Borrow's 'Lavengro,' 1851, 1l. 15s.; set of Folk-lore Society, 1878-93, 17l. 10s.; four finely finished original water-colour drawings by Rowlandson, 4l. 15s., and 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' with Rowlandson's plates, 12l. 12s.; Charles Tennyson's 'Sonnets,' Cambridge, 1830, 1l. 1s., and Tennyson's 'Poems,' first edition (Moxon, 1842), 4l. 4s.; Wither's 'Collection of Emblemes,' 1635, 6l. 15s. Under Shakespeare Mr. Dobell has his usual rarities.

Mr. Downing, Chaucer's Head, Birmingham, has three short lists, containing many items of interest. Among these we find *éditions de luxe* of Charles Dickens's works, 30 vols., half-morocco, 22l. 10s.; also of Thackeray, 26 vols., 22l. 10s. Other items include a beautifully illuminated work, 'Les Évangiles des Dimanches et Fêtes,' with 100 full-page miniatures, bound in vellum by Zaehnsdorf, 17l.; Burney's 'History of Music,' 4l. 15s.; the *Copper-Plate Magazine*, 1792-1802, 3l. 3s.; an extra-illustrated copy of Wheatley's 'London,' 18l. 18s.; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 22l. 10s.; Rogers's 'Italy,' 2 vols. 4to, 1838, 8l. 8s.; 'Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society,' 10 vols., 5l. 15s.; Hogarth, 3 vols. 4to, 1808-17, 3l. 3s.; 'Bits of Old Chelsea,' 1804, 5l. 5s.; the illuminated edition, from the Ashendene Press, of 'The Song of Solomon,' 12l. 12s.; a set of "Oxford English Classics," 44 vols., 1825-7, 12l. 10s.; 'Parables from the Gospels,' printed throughout on Roman vellum at the Vale Press, one of eight copies only, 10l.; the Abbotsford edition of Scott, 1842-51, 18l. 18s. There are also important books on natural history.

Mr. Francis Edwards sends his June list of "more books at remainder prices." These include Arber's 'British Anthologies,' 24s.; Barclay's 'Stonehenge,' 6s.; Beames's 'Grammar of Indian Languages,' 12s. 6d. (this was published at 48s.); Brandon's 'Gothic Architecture,' 18s., published at 5l. 5s.; Borlase's 'Dolmens of Ireland,' 2l. 10s., published at 5l. 5s.; Burke's 'Colonial Gentry,' 12s. 6d. (these two volumes contain the pedigrees of over 500 colonial families); Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues,' 7 vols. 4to (subscription price 12l. 5s. net), offered at 7l. 7s.; the works of John Ford, 12s. 6d.; Fletcher's 'English and Foreign Bookbinders,' 5l. 5s.

The general list of Messrs. William George's Sons, Bristol, includes Bowman and Crowther's 'Churches of the Middle Ages,' 3l. 10s.; an Autograph Letter of Dickens, 1844, 5l. 5s.; 'Memoirs of Henry Hunt (Radical),' 1820, 50s.; Westall's 'Victories of the Duke of Wellington,' 6l. 6s.; and Pugin's 'Glossary,' 1868, 4l. 4s. There are a number of works under Scandinavia, and under Spenser are some original and unpublished drawings, ninety-five in number, 4l. 4s. There is a report of the great Tichborne Trial, edited by Dr. Kenealy, 10 vols., 3l. 10s. The list closes with a large number of works on Theology.

Those who want books on Africa and Australia should obtain William George's Sons' special catalogue, its forty-eight pages being devoted to these.

Mr. Charles Higham, of Farringdon Street, has a fresh catalogue of miscellaneous theological books, and also a collection of Roman Catholic theology.

Messrs. Macniven & Wallace, of Edinburgh, have a new catalogue devoted to second-hand modern Theological Books. The items occupy 36 pages.

Messrs. Mags Bros.' Catalogue of Old-Time Literature, M-Z, comprises rare works published prior to 1800. These include Milton's 'Church Government,' first edition, 1641, 8l. 12s. 6d. Under Early Newspapers are *Mercurius Publicus*, 1659-1663, 28l. 10s.; *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, 1647-8, 5l. 15s. Under Old Plays are many first editions. Ritson's 'English and Scottish Poetry,' beautifully bound by Riviere, is 18l. 18s. Under Scotland is Monpennie's 'Summarie of the Scots Chronicles,' "printed at Brittain's Burse by John Budge," 1612, 10l. 10s. There is a choice copy of Sheridan's 'Pizarro,' 1799, 9l. 9s.; and under Spenser a fine tall copy of 'Colin Clout's Come Home Againe,' the rare first edition with the dedication leaf to Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595, 55l. Under Swift are many rarities. There is also the extremely scarce fourth edition of Watts's 'Divine and Moral Songs,' 1720, 4l. 10s. The earliest copy in the British Museum is dated 1728. 'Roxburgh Revels,' 1837, is 2l. 18s. In the *Athenæum*, 4 January, 1834, is an article of over sixteen columns, giving a complete history of the late Mr. Dilke having purchased Mr. Joseph Haslewood's MSS. for 50l. In the *Athenæum* article the club is "shewen up," "finely larded" with sauce of its own preparing.

Messrs. A. Maurice & Co. have a good list of miscellaneous subjects. Under Bibliography we find Rouveyre's 'Connaissances Nécessaires à un Bibliophile,' 10 vols. 8vo, half-crimson morocco, at the low price of 5l. 5s. Herne's account of the Charterhouse, 1677, is 21s. There are extra-illustrated copies of Peter Cunningham's 'Nell Gwynn,' 10l. 10s.; Doran's 'Annals of the English Stage,' 30l.; 'The Public and Private Life of Mrs. Jordan,' 6l. 6s.; Tom Taylor's 'Leicester Square,' 8l. 8s.; Forster's 'Life of Goldsmith,' 10l. 10s.; and there is an interesting souvenir of Dickens, being a copy of 'Barnaby Rudge' bound with wood cut from one of the oak beams over the main gateway of old Newgate.

Mr. A. Russell Smith has a catalogue of old English literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In it we find a complete copy of Bacon's 'The Historie of Life and Death,' original calf, 1638, 6l. 6s.; Hall's 'Downfall of May Games,' 1661, 3l. 3s.; Whetstones' 'The English Mirror,' 4to, black-letter, 1586, 8l. 8s.; 'Venetian Engravings,' Venetia, 1614, 21l.; and one of the earliest manuals of Church-music, 'Compendium Musices,' Venet., L. de-

Giunta, 1573, 12^l. 12s. Under Song-Books there is 'The Bottle Companions,' 1710, 5^l. 5s. Mr. Smith has been able to trace only one perfect copy besides this, and that is in the British Museum.

Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's May catalogue is full of works in all branches of general literature, and has also some valuable new remainders.

Messrs. Sotheran's catalogue dated the 7th inst. opens with four fine early manuscripts on vellum. These are followed by a complete copy of the first Polygot Bible, 6 vols. folio, 1514-17, 125^l. Sir John Thorold's copy sold for 176^l.; Beresford Hope's, 166^l.; and the Sunderland, 195^l. The 1679 edition of Beaumont and Fletcher is 10^l. 10s.; a fine and uniform set of Bewick, 1797-1820, 7^l. 10s.; also the memorial edition, limited to 750 copies, 6^l. 6s.; Blake's 'Songs of Innocence' (privately printed, 1876), 4^l. 10s.; Milman's 'History of Christianity,' 1840-54, 9^l. 9s. (this copy belonged to Henry Buckle, and contains 110 pages of his MS. notes bound in); the rare first edition of Bunyan's 'Holy War,' 1682, 4^l. 10s.; Claude le Lorrain, 'Liber Veritatis'; 300 prints by Richard Earlom in the collections of the Duke of Devonshire, the British Museum, &c., Boydell, 1777-1819, 8^l. 10s.; Dickens's 'Oliver Twist,' including the rare 'Fireside' plate, 1838, very scarce, 3^l. 3s.; also 'Joseph Grimaldi,' 1838, 12^l. 12s.; one of the four sets, printed throughout on vellum, of the 'Dramatists of the Reformation,' large-paper size, 14 vols., 1872-9, 60^l.; Griffiths's 'Paintings of Buddhist Cave Temples,' 7^l. 10s.; several interesting items under Junius, including the first authorized edition (Henry Sampson Woodfall, 1772). There is a choice copy of Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' 1813-22, 60^l.; a set of the Microscopical Society, 1853-92, 16^l. 16s.; and a very fine copy of Motley's 'Historical Works,' first editions, very scarce. Not the least interesting item is a reprint of 'The Manners and Customs of the French,' being a facsimile of the rare edition published by Thomas Sotheran in 1815. When reviewing this book we mentioned that Mr. Henry Sotheran remembers hearing his father say of the illustrations, which are in the Rowlandson style, "that they were by one Benjamin Rotch, a Middlesex magistrate," and it was suggested "that the mystery may yet be threshed out in the pages of 'N. & Q.'"

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has a selection from the library of Mr. Edward Hibbert. There is a copy of Grose and Astle's 'Antiquarian Repertory,' 1807-9, 3^l. 3s.; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 12 vols., 8^l. 10s.; Britton and Brayley's 'England and Wales,' 1801-23, 3^l. 7s. 6^l.; and a fine set of the Powys-Land Club, 1868-98, 20^l. There are interesting works under Military, including Costume. There is an extra-illustrated copy of Dowden's 'Life of Shelley,' the two volumes being extended to four by the insertion of two hundred finely engraved portraits and views. Mr. Sutton has purchased the Manchester reprint of Dickens's 'Sunday under Three Heads,' and offers the 12mo edition for 6^l. a copy and the small 4to at 1s.

Mr. Thomas Thorp, of St. Martin's Lane, has, like Mr. Dobell, in his May catalogue a number of books from Mr. Henley's library; also a valuable collection of book-plates, 10^l. 10s.; 'Bentley's Miscellany,' 1837-61, 7^l. 7s.; a first edition of Miss Burney's 'Camilla,' 1796, 4^l. 10s.; a collection of 19 vols. of 'Illustrated Books of the Sixties,'

4^l. 17s. 6d. Under London, as well as under Ireland, are many works to select from. Among the former we find a collection of 350 coats of arms of citizens, 17—; Jesse's 'Literary and Historical Memorials,' first edition, 1847; 'Old London Song Sheets,' Seven Dials; Stow's 'Survey,' John Forster's copy, with his book-plate. There is an uncut copy of Rawlinson's 'Oriental Monarchies,' 8^l. 15s., and a first edition of Carlyle's 'French Revolution,' 1837, 8^l. 8s. A large number of recent books are included at second-hand prices.

Recent purchases of Mr. George Winter, of Charing Cross Road, include a good general collection of modern literature, and under Engravings is to be found an interesting selection of portraits and illustrations.

In the May catalogue of Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, we find Moryson's 'Itinerary,' 1617, 7^l. 7s.; and Hanno, first edition, 1559, 1^l. 10s. Under Blake occur 'There is no Natural Religion,' 1886, scarce, 30s.; Swinburne's 'Critical Essay,' 1868, also scarce, 2^l. 2s.; Gilchrist's 'Life,' and many others. There is a remarkable collection of old herbals, including Dodoens's, 1578, 18^l. 18s. This is the second English herbal published. The catalogue is rich in Rowlandson and Crnikshanks. Under French engravings we find Boccaccio, 'Le Decameron, traduit par A. Le Maçon,' 21^l. 1757-61. Lady Dilke, in her work on the 'French Engravers of the Eighteenth Century,' justly styles it the "famous Boccaccio, enlivened with brilliant vignettes of delightful baby groups, who mimic every shade of human conduct." There is a large-paper copy of Houbraken and Vertue's 'Heads of Illustrious Persons,' 1747-51, 15^l. 15s.; also Granger's 'Biographical History,' 1804-22, 9^l. 9s. Under Mezzotints we find 'The Life and Works of John Raphael Smith,' 1902, 31^l. 10s.; only 350 sets were issued. Under Napoleon there is much of interest; and Messrs. Young include their usual bargains to book collectors.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

CHR. WATSON.—In sending future replies please add the reference to the pages on which the queries occur.

F. HITCHIN-KEMP.—We are glad to be able to say that COL. PRIDEAUX is still contributing to 'N. & Q.' See p. 411.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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(Continued from Second Advertisement Page.)

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE CERTOSA OF PAVIA.

THE little museum near the old pharmacy of the Certosa of Pavia has been lately enriched by a large and faithful copy (executed by Carlo Campi, of Milan) of the original altar which belonged to that church about the end of the fourteenth century, and the existence of which, together with that of the four columns of its pyx, was only discovered in 1894 in the parish church of Carpiano, a small village lying between Locate and Melegnano. It was removed there by the Carthusian monks themselves in 1567, and I am pleased to place before readers of 'N. & Q.' some notices relating to such an important masterpiece, and supplementing the sketch by the late Eugène Müntz in the *Chronique des Arts* of 15 December, 1899, and the 'Cicerone' of Burckhardt, eighth edition, i. 400d.

This altar, a fine sculptured work of the fourteenth century, in the style of Giovanni da Campione, which has been at Carpiano since 1567, I was led to recognize in March, 1894, as the original high altar of the Certosa of Pavia on account of its dimensions and its extraordinary artistic importance, and

especially on account of the sculptured figures in honour of the Virgin, taken from the apocryphal Gospels—figures agreeing perfectly in style with those in the ivory triptych which stood upon the said altar, and remained in the possession of the Certosa. The four wreathed columns in Gandoglia marble, which belonged to the destroyed pyx of the altar, are now to be seen in the pronaos of the church of Carpiano. A portrait of Caterina Visconti, foundress of the famous monastery, has been sculptured in one of the bas-reliefs.

The prebend of the parish of Carpiano was given by Leo X., by his letter of 20 April, 1518, to the Carthusians of the Certosa of Pavia, who owned property at Carpiano, with the obligation of maintaining the regular or secular priest, and of providing the humble church of the borough, dedicated to S. Martino, with the things necessary for divine service.

That duty was fulfilled by the monks in 1567, on the occasion of a complete restoration executed by the care of the fourth Carthusian priest, Giovan Battista Verano, who removed to Carpiano the high altar of the mother church, together with other pieces of marble, as appears on the little gravestone which was discovered on 1 October, 1896, in the interior of the altar, with the name of the above-mentioned priest and the date 1567.

The sculptures, admirable for their ingenuousness and exquisite sentiment, appear to be of the Campionese school, and they have already begun to be studied by the aid of some notes made in 1396 in the ledger of the Carthusian monastery at Pavia.

But what is most imposing is the monument itself, which possesses much artistic interest; and though this remarkable work was begun about 1396, at the same period as the ivory triptych, it was not consecrated with the church till the year 1497 by the Cardinal Carvajal, on account of the long interruptions in the work of building. The ceremony included the deposition in the altar of seven relics for worship.

The fact that the removal of this altar to Carpiano took place in 1567 confirms what has been recently ascertained—namely, that the richer high altar, which is now to be seen at the end of the central apse, was begun only in that year, and not earlier, as was at first supposed, and that during its consecration—performed nine years after (1576) by Don Angelo Peruzzi, Bishop of Cesarea—the seven relics of the primitive altar of 1396 (now to be seen at Carpiano) were placed

there, as appears on an epigraph of the Carthusian monastery.

The Communion table lies upon a four-faced plinth (pallium), 2 metres long, 1.27 broad, and 1 metre high, and is formed of seven Carrara marble slabs, in which are sculptured eight bas-reliefs depicting events in the life of St. Anne and the Virgin. Two slabs (one with the first two bas-reliefs, and the other with the third) form the front; three slabs, with a bas-relief on each, face the apse; and the other two slabs form the sides.

The subjects represented are the following:—

In the front.—(1) Joachim chased from the Temple for the sterility of his marriage with St. Anne. (2) An angel announcing to St. Joachim in the desert that God will grant him a son. (3) Meeting of St. Joachim and St. Anne at the Golden Door of Jerusalem.

At the right side.—(4) The birth of the Virgin Mary. The Duchesse Visconti appears disguised as St. Anne, with the cap and the ducal crown.

In the rear.—(5) Mary presented in the Temple. (6) The wedding of Mary and Joseph. (7) The death of Mary among the Apostles.

At the left side.—(8) The crowning of Mary among the celestial band by the Saviour.

May this magnificent masterpiece of the fourteenth century speak to the numerous connoisseurs of fine arts, not only of the recently restored church of Carpiano, where the precious work is preserved, but of the very Pantheon of Lombard sculpture—that is, the Certosa of Pavia, whence it has come—and as a brilliant gem of the national artistic patrimony!

(Dr.) DIEGO SANT' AMBROGIO.

Milan.

THE FLEETWOODS AND MILTON'S COTTAGE.

(See 9th S. ix. 261.)

A FURTHER study of a number of Fleetwood wills enables me to add considerably to the results recorded in my previous communication regarding the family of George Fleetwood, the regicide.

John Fleetwood, of Chalfont St. Giles, co. Bucks, died intestate, and administration was granted to his sister Anne Fleetwood, 10 March, 1669/70 (P.C.C. Penn).

Anne Fleetwood, "eldest daughter of Mr. George fleetwood, late of the Vach," co. Bucks, spinster, made her will 18 April, 1674. The will was proved 20 May, 1675 (P.C.C. Dycer, fol. 45), and is a particularly interesting document. She mentions her brother

Robert, and sisters Hester and Elizabeth, a legacy of 100*l.* apiece being payable to the latter two at twenty-five or marriage, if they marry with consent of mother and uncles Sir James Smith and (Samuel ?) Cradock.

She leaves a life interest in 129*l.*, now in the hands of Mr. Matthew Cradock, to her mother, to whom she also bequeaths 10*l.* and a ring of 10*s.* To uncle Mr. David Fleetwood likewise 10*l.* and a ring of 10*s.*

"Alsoe I give to him and to his heires for ever my house with all the Apurtenances to it which is situate in the Towne of Chalfont St. Giles, and is now in the occupation of the widow Gosnald."

To her aunt Mrs. Honoria Cradock she leaves "my father's little picture and my brother's picture.....my mother's wedding ring," &c. Several relatives of the Cradock, Clarke, and Cooper families are mentioned, while her uncle Samuel Cradock, of Wickhambrook, co. Suffolk, is residuary legatee and sole executor.

The allusion to "my father's little picture" renders it certain that we have here the will of the regicide's daughter, as it is the miniature now in the possession of Mr. G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, F.S.A., who has a complete record of its previous ownership.

The trustees of Milton's Cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, about two years ago, had two deeds relating to the cottage presented to them. One is the original deed of sale of the house by David Fleetwood to Thomas Cock the younger, a carpenter, for 63*l.*, in the year 1683. It mentions John and Anne as being brother and sister, and further states that in one part of the cottage "Elizabeth Gosnold, widdowe, now dwelleth," so there can be no doubt as to the cottage bequeathed by Anne Fleetwood being Milton's cottage. It is to be hoped that both deeds will eventually be printed, owing to their great interest as documents relating to Milton's residence in Chalfont.

The Fleetwood deed is of much importance in connexion with the regicide's pedigree. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' states that George was the "third son" of Sir George Fleetwood, of the Vache, but among the eight sons of Sir George there was no David. MR. PINK has drawn attention (9th S. ix. 430) to the Inq. p.m. regarding Charles Fleetwood, who died 28 May, 1628 (*Genealogist*, New Series, xviii. 129). Three children are mentioned therein, viz., George (who must have been born about 1622), David,* and Catherine. Turning now

* David is an unusual name in the Fleetwood family. A David Fleetwood appears in the registers

to the 'Visitation of London, 1633-5' (Harl. Soc. xvii.), in the pedigree of Watkins, Aldgate Ward, we find Anne, daughter of Nicholas and Margery Watkins, married Charles Fleetwood. Though not shown in this pedigree, Anne's elder brother, Sir David Watkins, Knt., married Honora Fleetwood, Charles's sister, at Chalfont St. Giles, 21 Jan., 1629. Sir David Watkins died 25 Dec., 1657, and was buried at Chalfont. I draw attention to him as I suggest he was godfather to Charles Fleetwood's second son, David. Charles Fleetwood's daughter, Catherine, married George Clerke, a merchant of London ('Visitation of Warwickshire, 1682,' in *Misc. Gen. et Heraldica*, New Series, iv. 73). She is the aunt "Mrs. Katherine Clarke" mentioned in the will of Anne Fleetwood, the regicide's daughter. MR. PINK says she died in 1678 (9th S. ix. 430).

Let us revert now to George Fleetwood, the regicide. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' quotes the *Mercurius Aulicus* of 7 Dec., 1643, in which it is stated that young Fleetwood of the Vach had raised a troop of dragoons for the Parliament; and again, towards the end of the article, his plea for mercy after his trial is mentioned, viz., his youth when he signed the death warrant.

The regicide was baptized at Chalfont St. Giles, 15 Feb., 1622. I have gone into the question of his "youth" at some length, as at first sight it seemed doubtful if so young a man could take so prominent a part in public matters. Men matured more quickly in the olden time, e.g., Cardinal Wolsey had taken the degree of B.A. at fifteen, while two Fleetwoods are recorded as having married at fourteen and eighteen respectively. In 'Chalfont St. Giles, Past and Present,' p. 31, with reference to the regicide's baptismal entry in the registers, it is stated that he was the son of Charles Fleetwood.

All the evidence I have adduced points to an error in the pedigree, and leaves no doubt in my mind that George was not the son, but the grandson, of Sir George Fleetwood of the Vache. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' does not appear to be certain that his elder brothers left no issue, although accepting the statement that he was the son of Sir George.

The will of Anne, the regicide's daughter, discloses the fact that her father was twice married, as she could not leave her mother's

wedding-ring to her aunt Mrs. Honoria Cradock, were her own mother alive. This strengthens Waters's surmise, quoted in my previous article, that John and Anne were the grandchildren of John Oldfield.

With regard to the regicide's second marriage, I have found the will of his widow, Hester Fleetwood, "of Jordans in the parish of Giles Chalfont, co. Bucks, widow, of a great age," dated 11 August, 1712, proved 13 May, 1714 (P.C.C. Aston, 94). She makes bequests to her grandsons George and John, and granddaughter Anne, and daughter-in-law Anne. Other relatives are mentioned. The remainder of her estate is left to her grandson Robert Fleetwood, who is sole executor. I quote the following extracts from her will:—

"Item, unto my loving friends William Russell and Bridgett his wife (with whom I have long sojourned) I give the sum of Tenn pounds of like lawfull money as an acknowledgment of their kindness to me and a token of my love to them....."

"Item, my will and desire is that my Body may be laid in the Burying Ground called New Jordons, belonging to my friends, the people called Quakers....."

"Item, unto the poor of the Parish of Giles Chalfont aforesaid (in which I have long lived, and in which I desire to be buried) fifty shillings."

The witnesses to the will are Tho. Ellwood, Mary Baker, and Joseph Dodd. Ellwood, of course, would be Milton's friend, who engaged the cottage in Chalfont for him, and was in prison when Milton went to reside there.

Hester Fleetwood died the 12th mo. 9th day (9 Feb.), 1713/14. She was a member of Upperside Monthly Meeting, and was buried at Tring, her name appearing in the list of members of the Upperside Meeting. As her executor resided in London, and she died at a time when communication would be difficult owing to the state of the roads, it is possible the instructions in her will were not known, though why Tring should have been chosen for the interment, instead of Jordans, which was much nearer, is certainly curious.

It was Hester Fleetwood who petitioned in 1664 against the regicide's proposed deportation to Tangier, where food was so dear that she would be unable to relieve him. She was the daughter of Robert Smith, of Upton, co. Essex, barrister-at-law (created a baronet 30 March, 1665), by his wife Judith, daughter of Nicholas Walmesley. The 'Visitation of Essex,' vol. xiv. p. 713, of the Harleian Society, does not give all the children of Robert Smith, but Berry's 'Essex Genealogies,' pp. 34, 35, is fuller. This pedigree shows that his daughter Judith married Thomas Brand (of Moulsey, co.

of Stratford-on-Avon, as father of Ann, baptized 9 Oct., 1642, and Katherine, baptized 17 March, 1643 (Parish Register Society, vol. vi.). The same registers record the baptism of a John, son of William Fleetwood, 26 July, 1640.

Surrey); another daughter, Mary, married Sir Edward Selwyn (of Friston, co. Sussex), Knt. Both the pedigrees cited state that Hester Smith married R. Fleetwood, but as she mentions sisters Brand and Selwin (*sic*) in her will, they are evidently incorrect. Betham's Baronetage' is also in error, as it gives the husband's name as Robert. Incidentally, this answers the query in 9th S. ix. 513.

I now come to the will of Robert Fleetwood, citizen and glass-seller, of London, son of the regicide and Hester Fleetwood (Robert the first, of my first paper). In his will, dated 9 July, and proved 15 August, 1712 (P.C.C. Barnes, 153), he directs that he is to be interred in the parish church of St. Andrew Undershafft, in which parish he was living, or in the vault belonging to the said parish; the will likewise mentions that the house was in Lime Street Ward. He leaves to his honoured mother Hester Fleetwood 10*l.* per annum, "according to obligation I am under for that purpose," and requests that, should he predecease her, she would be pleased to name his son Robert as her executor. To his eldest son George he leaves two shillings and sixpence "and no more, he having already had a full Child's part and more," and been an expense to him. To his son and daughter Cleaver he leaves a guinea apiece for a ring, his daughter having already had her portion. After various bequests he leaves the residue of his estate, South Sea stock, goodwill of business, &c., to be divided into three equal parts, for his wife Anne and his sons Robert and John. He wishes Robert to have the management of the business, and that John should serve the full term of his apprenticeship with his brother. The executors are his wife and the sons Robert and John, with Benjamin Steward, glass-seller, as overseer and arbitrator if need be.

The following extracts from the parish registers relate to him and his family; a further search would probably disclose other entries:—

Christenings.

1720, April 6. John, the son of Robert Fleetwood and Jane his wife.

1721, April 25. Charles, y^e son of Robert Fleetwood and Jane his wife.

Burials.

1712, Aug. 10. Robert Fleetwood.

1721, April 28. Charles, y^e son of Robert and Jane Fleetwood.

1721, Oct. 6. Robert Fleetwood.

The children baptized must have been the grandchildren of Robert who died in 1712. Robert Fleetwood who died in 1721 was in all probability the father of the children.

Administration of the estate of Jane Fleetwood, late of West Moulsey, co. Surrey, widow, was granted to her son Robert Fleetwood, 17 March, 1752 (P.C.C. Bettesworth), but I cannot state positively that she was the widow of Robert and mother of the two children baptized in 1720 and 1721, though the connexion of the Brand family also with Moulsey can hardly be a coincidence.

With regard to Hester Fleetwood's connexion with the Quakers, I must express my obligation to Mr. Norman Penney (of the Friends' Library at Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, where many interesting Quaker records are preserved), who has been at great pains to verify that she was a member of that body. R. W. B.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

"HORSE" (10th S. i. 342).—The suggestion of "horse" for "horses" in 'Macbeth,' II. iv. 13, would slightly improve the scansion of the line, and is so far desirable; but in face of Shakespeare's free use of extra syllables in his verse, it is not cogent on that ground. Is it, then, cogent on any other? Are we to understand that any emendation restoring "Anglo-Saxon" or "Middle English" forms to Shakespeare is desirable? Perhaps not. We are asked to strike out the *s* in the l.c. "because it contradicts Shakespeare's usage in many other passages." Now what is Shakespeare's usage? PROF. SKEAT admits that the form "horses" is found in Shakespeare. It is. Schmidt's 'Lexicon' gives eleven references, "&c.," for it. For "horse" as plural it gives eleven only (including PROF. SKEAT's ten). Admitted these latter, the poet's usage seems to *prefer* the dissyllabic plural. But I propose to examine the eleven more closely.

Let me premise that while Schmidt's 'Lexicon' as a work of reference is of the highest utility, the lexicographer's dicta on English meanings and usage are not to be swallowed uncritically; and few that read his inept note on "organ-pipe" ('Temp.,' III. iii. 98) will defer to his taste.

In Sonnet 91 there seems to me not the slightest presumption that "horse" is plural. A man keeps more than one hawk, more than one hound, but often not more than one horse.

In 'Tam. Shr.,' Induct., 61, the same applies.

'1 Henry VI.,' V. v. 54, proves nothing: in a category of things they need not be all in the same number (*e.g.*, "Verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lammina, tædæ").

'2 Henry VI.,' V. i. 52 (if "horse" is the correct reading), proves nothing; to my mind *one* horse is here meant, as with the following word (one) armour. Cf. '2 Henry IV.,' IV. v. 30, and 'Two Noble Kinsmen,' III. vi. 3. N.B. Schmidt's second class of the word "armour" is a good sample of vacuous profundity.

'1 Henry VI.,' I. v. 31, though a strong instance, does not seem to me decisive. Categories may fluctuate between plural and singular, especially when "disjunctive."

'Ant.,' III. vii. 7, is enigmatical; but I see nothing in the context to show that horse is not singular. I suspect a play on words, with allusion to the fact that one horse may "serve" several mares.

In 'Macbeth,' IV. i. 140, "horse" is surely used in the "military" sense (implying the mounts), as in "The king to Oxford sent a troop of horse," "A cornet of horse," &c. Of this use Schmidt quotes sixteen instances from Shakespeare; I have not examined them.

This specialized use as a collective noun is natural enough (cf. ἡ ἵππος in Greek). It naturally, too, belongs to any collection of the animals that can be viewed as a unit—for example, "team of horse" in 'T. G. V.,' III. i. 265. In 'T. A.,' II. ii. 18, 'Ant.,' III. vi. 45, and '3 Henry VI.,' IV. v. 12, this "military" sense appears; the second, however, is rather bolder than the others.

To conclude, then, in only two instances at most, of the eleven, do I find even a *prima facie* case for considering "horse" as a plural.

If we are to purchase smoothness of scansion (by no means one of Shakespeare's fetiches) by reading "horse" in 'Macbeth,' II. iv. 13, I maintain that we should go further, and read "minion of his race.....his stall.....he would make.....he eat himself.....he did so." Or else we must take "horse" in the "military" sense, and retain the plurals. The omen will then be even more impressive. Of course I do not deny that a singular form (especially with numeral or quantitative adjective prefixed) is often used as a "collective," or that Shakespeare may have used it so in some of the passages; but I may not believe, short of an undoubted instance, that he ever consciously used "horse" as a plural form, to indicate several distinct units; still less can I assent to an emendation introducing such an instance. Rather would I hold it more reasonable to emend all the monosyllabic "plurals" into dissyllabic, where metre allowed.

H. K. ST. J. S.

Shakspeare also uses the plural *horses*, as in the verse of Hotspur:—

Hath Butler brought these horses from the sheriff?
And in the line,

And Duncan's horses (a thing most strange and certain),

the third foot is an anapaest. An additional syllable, making one of the feet an anapaest or a dactyl, is common in the blank verse of Shakspeare and of other great poets:—

Thēse vī | ōlēnt | dēlights | hāve vī | ōlēnt ēnds.
'Romeo and Juliet.'

Ominōus | cōnjec | tūre ōn | thē whōle | succēss
A pill | ār ōf stāte | dēep ōn | his frōnt | ēngrāvēn.
'Paradise Lost.'

Nōw lies | thē ēārth | all Dān | āē tō | thē stārs.
Tennyson's 'Princess.'

Hundreds of examples might be given. No alteration of Shakspeare's line in 'Macbeth' is, I think, necessary.

E. YARDLEY.

"COMRADE," 'HAMLET,' I. iii. 65.—I forward a conjecture of my own, with which I have not elsewhere met, on 'Hamlet,' I. iii. 65, ed. Dowden, in "Arden" Series (I. iii. 64, 65, Globe ed.):—

Do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd unfledg'd comrade,

where *comrade* (cf. for accentuation '1 Hen. IV.' IV. i.) is the reading of the First Folio. Now Q. 1 and others read *courage*, which is explained somewhat awkwardly as equivalent to *bravery* used in the concrete sense of "a gallant." *Bravery* itself is common enough in this sense, but with a slightly different connotation from that of *courage*, not necessarily implying any valorous or manly qualities, but referring in many cases solely to splendour of apparel. Moreover, the 'N.E.D.' gives only two examples of *courage* used in this concrete sense. I propose, therefore, to read in this line in the Quartos (I do not wish to alter the Folio, for reasons that will appear later) *comrāgue*. This word is usually accented on the second syllable, and is equivalent in meaning to *comrade*, as the following passages show: Webster, 'Appius and Virginia,' IV. ii. :—

1st Soldier [addressing 2nd Sold.]. *Comrāgue*, I fear

Appius will doom us to Actæon's death.

Here Dyce notes the occurrence of the word in Heywood and Brome's 'Lancashire Witches' (1634, sig. K): "Nay, rest by me, Good Morglay, my *comrāgue* and bed-fellow." He mentions that he had noted other instances, which he had then mislaid. This *comrāgue*, being a comparatively unfamiliar word, was probably corrupted in the Quartos to *courage*; and even if we suppose the First Quarto to represent an imperfect copy, taken down by ear, the words *courage* and

comrâgue sound alike, and in writing or printing it is quite easy to confuse *m* or *n* with *u*. In the First Folio many words which were thought obsolete or unfamiliar were altered deliberately by the editors, and even if they knew of the reading *comrâgue*, it seems probable that they would have changed it to the well-known *comrade*. This word *comrâgue*, as it seems to me, explains the *-g* of the Quartos, and the *-m*-, and connects the earlier editions with the Folio of 1623.

CYRIL BRETT.

Wadham College, Oxford.

"PEARL."—As Dr. Murray will soon have to consider this word, I venture to draw attention to an etymology of it which seems worth attention. Diez derives it from **pirola*, not found, a little pear; Körting gives **pernula*, not found, a dimin. of *L. perna*. Neither is satisfactory.

But Moisy, in his 'Norman Dialect Dictionary,' tells us that in Normandy the form is *perne*, which comes straight from the *L. perna* without any trouble at all.

Again, Mistral, in his 'Prov. Dict.,' says that the Prov. *perlo* is *perno* in the Limousin dialect.

It seems to follow that either *perle* was turned into *perme*, or *perne* was turned into *perle*. It is just as likely that the dialect forms are original as those of the standard languages. The latter change gives an obvious etymology, and the former change gives none.

Moisy has a remark that is worth attention. He says the Normans got their pearls from the Sicilies, which they had conquered; and he actually quotes a Latin edict of Frederic, King of Sicily, in which *pernis* certainly seems to mean "pearls." See *Pernæ* in Ducange. I see no reason for coining a diminutive *pernula*, when *perna* itself will do.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SHERLOCK.—According to the 'D.N.B.,' lii. 95, Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, was born in Southwark about 1641. In a deed of 1684, relating to the manor of Paris Garden, in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, mention is made of nine acres of pasture ground, part of which was used as a whiting-ground, and had been in the occupation of William Sherlock, whitster.

W. C. B.

CRUCIFIXION FOLK-LORE.—In 'The First Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Glasgow Sabbath Evening School Youths' Union,' Glasgow, 1818, there is a curious piece of information on this

subject which is worth recording. The report contains extracts from the journals of district visitors, such as are generally given in missionary reports. One of these records (p. 33) an interview with a Highland family. Part of the conversation, which apparently was carried on in Gaelic, was as follows:—

"H. [the husband] asked how long it was from the time in which our Lord was betrayed till he was crucified. I had not time to read the narrative of his death, but told him the leading particulars in a few words, and promised to read the history itself, if spared, on some other occasion. Mrs. M. [the wife] asked if the Scriptures said anything about the manner in which the linen was bound round his hands by those who buried him—as the Highland women in her country never used a certain kind of thread on Friday, which they suppose to have been used in dressing our Lord's body, to tie his sleeves. Of course I told her that the Scripture was silent on the subject, and that the custom was a foolish superstition."

DAVID MURRAY.

Glasgow.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

THE FIRST WIFE OF WARREN HASTINGS.—An almost complete uncertainty still shrouds the history of this lady, who has only recently been identified as Mary, widow of Capt. John Buchanan, one of the victims of the Black Hole, and whose maiden name remains unknown. She married Hastings in the cold weather of 1756-7, and died at Moradbagh in 1759, when still under thirty. The close connexion of Hastings with Dr. Tysoe Saul Hancock and his wife Philadelphia (*née* Austen, aunt of the famous Jane) has prompted the suggestion that the first Mrs. Hastings was in some way related to them, but this has not been proved. Mr. Foster, of the India Office, has discovered that in 1751 a Mary Elliott obtained leave to go out to India with Philadelphia Austen, but there is no trace of her having made the voyage or arrived. In 1753 Capt. Buchanan received permission to take his wife out with him. Was Mary Elliott's plan of going to India prevented, or rather delayed, by a marriage with Buchanan? The suggestion seems probable, but needs corroboration. The descendants of the Austen and Walter families (Philadelphia Austen's mother was the widow of a Dr. Walter) can throw no light on it, and the Tonbridge registers have been searched in

vain. Buchanan is described as "of Craigieven," and perhaps this may enable some Scottish genealogist to trace him, and find the record of his marriage. The Rev. H. B. Hyde, to whom the discovery of Mary Hastings's identity is due, suggests that she may have been the daughter or niece of Col. Scott, the chief engineer of Fort William, but there is nothing in his will to support the idea. SYDNEY C. GRIER.

DOCUMENTS IN SECRET DRAWERS.—In Lord Lytton's 'Night and Morning' there is a description of the accidental finding of a long-lost document in a secret drawer of a bureau. I am told that such things have actually occurred—that documents or valuables have really been discovered in secret drawers. I refer to receptacles hidden inside pieces of furniture, not to hiding-places in the fabric of a house. Can any reader kindly tell me of any such true stories or of any book which would help me in my search for accounts of similar occurrences?

(Mrs.) ELIZABETH SEYMOUR NORTON.

Buckhurst Hill.

[*Chambers's Journal* for May and June contains some letters of Nelson which were stuffed into two low armchairs with deep pockets.]

MADAME DU TENÇIN.—Can any one tell me whether her portrait was painted by Nattier or Allan Ramsay? CONSTANCE RUSSELL.
Swallowfield.

WYRLEY'S DERBYSHIRE CHURCH NOTES.—Where are these to be found? In Cox's 'Churches of Derbyshire,' vol. ii. p. 579, a reference is given to the Harleian MS. 4799, fo. 99; but this reference would seem to be incorrect, for the MS. in question is a Charulary of Lichfield. JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.
Tideswell Vicarage, Derbyshire.

CONSUMPTION NOT HEREDITARY.—In 1843 Tom Hood, in his 'Comic Annual,' while describing a physician going his round through a hospital, narrates that one patient complained of a phthical neighbour, on the ground that "consumption is hereditary—*if you live in the same room.*" Are there any other early records of a disbelief in the fatalistic views concerning this disease, which Bunyan called "the captain of the men of Death"? STANLEY B. ATKINSON.
Inner Temple.

MURRAY BARONETCY.—A baronetcy of Murray was claimed about 1802, the claimant stating the title came into his family in 1680, by the second brother of Murray, the then baronet, marrying Miss Lathropp, and

assuming her name. Can any reader tell me what baronetcy this was, and if the statement as to the marriage is correct? P. V.

A PHRASE: WHAT IS IT?—Lexicographers and grammarians define a phrase as "a brief expression or part of a sentence"; and one work held in good repute says that it consists of "two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being part of a sentence." Mr. Edmund Gosse seems to use the term with a larger reference than this explanation implies, if, at least, we are to judge from frequent instances in the monograph on Jeremy Taylor which he has written for the "English Men of Letters" series. On p. 50, for example, he quotes as follows from Sir Philip Warwick's reference to Charles I. at Caversham:—

"I could perceive he was very apprehensive in what hands he was, but was not to let it be discerned. Nor had he given his countenance unto Dr. Taylor's 'Liberty of Prophesying,' which some believed he had; but that really and truly it was refreshment to his spirit to be used with some civility, and to serve God as he was wont, and to see some old faces about him."

Commenting on this, Mr. Gosse says:—

"The wording of this phrase seems to convey that Charles had been reproached by his Puritan jailors with his supposed approval of his former chaplain's revolutionary sentiments," &c.

Is the quotation properly called a phrase?

THOMAS BAYNE.

BAXTER'S OIL PAINTING.—I have a small painting of Bethlehem, 5 in. by 3 or 4 in. In the left corner are the words "Baxter's Patent Oil Painting." The donor told me that with Baxter's death his secret died. Is this Charles Baxter, 1809-79, portrait and subject painter; or Thomas Baxter, 1782-1821, of Dillwyn's Factory repute, Swansea; or John Baxter, 1781-1858? M.A. OXON.

MASONIC PORTRAIT OF THE "GREAT" LORD CHATHAM.—I possess an interesting portrait in oils, described on the back as of the eminent statesman William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham (1708-1778). It is on canvas, size 36½ in. by 28½ in., and painted by Gainsborough, probably about the middle of the eighteenth century. Chatham is represented as seated on a high (stuffed) back chair, the massive mahogany carved frame of which is surmounted by a curious figure-head; he wears a brown coat and dress wig; from his neck is suspended by a red ribbon a white (silver?) triangular Masonic jewel—the base upwards—containing two small blue stones, and with the additional upper part in the form of a baluster, there being at the back

a white cross (?), and the half of a large gold star, showing ten points above, apparently the insignia of a Grand Steward; his right hand, wearing a white leather gauntlet, and holding an oval-headed hammer or mallet (similar to an enlarged drumstick), rests on the red-and-black oblique-striped cover of a narrow table in front, having thereon a small L-shaped square, plumb-level, &c. Masonic portraits of so early a date are rare. Does any reader know of reference in print or MS. to that in question, and whether it has been engraved? W. I. R. V.

THE WESTERN REBELS AND THE REV. JOHN MOREMAN.—The ringleaders of the Western Rebellion of 1549 state that they were examined by the Lord Chancellor, by Mr. Smythe and Mr. North. The Rev. John Moreman, D.D., was committed to the Tower in 1549, by "accusment of the Deane of Powles," because of a sermon preached in the West Country, and he was examined thereon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Can any one tell me whether a record of these examinations exists, or where they are likely to be found? I have not yet been able to discover them at the Public Record Office.

(Mrs.) ROSE-TROUP.

Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.

Rest after toil,
Peace after strife,
Port after stormy seas,
Death after life.

M. GURNEY.

No endeavour is in vain;
The reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished gain.

Thus didst thou.

Everything that grows
Holds in perfection but a little moment,
And this huge state presenteth naught but shows,
Whereon the stars in silent influence comment.

LUCIS.

GABORIAU'S 'MARQUIS D'ANGIVAL'.—Is there any English translation of this work, which Ruskin alludes to in 'Fiction Fair and Foul,' an article recently published in the *Nineteenth Century*, and now included in one of the volumes of 'The Old Road'? It is considered by many to be Gaboriau's greatest work, and ranks with Eugène Sue's 'Mysterries of Paris.' It is said to have been published in English under the title of 'The Mystery of Orcival,' but a perusal of that work does not bear out Ruskin's description of the book which he entitles 'The Marquis d'Angival,' and which appears to be quite a

different work. Doubtless some reader o 'N. & Q.' can tell me whether the latter title is the correct designation of the book.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

THE NAME JESUS.—The Rev. L. D. Dowdall, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1903, pp. 545-63, has an article entitled 'A Chapter on Names.' In the course of it he states that Jesus is a form of Joshua. If so, how do phoneticians explain the evolution of the *e* (*i*) sound of modern Jesus from the *o* of Joshua? An explanation of the development of the *s* from *sh* would also be interesting; and how is the terminal sibilant in Jesus to be accounted for?

GREGORY GRUSELIER.

THOMAS FARMER.—Could any of your readers inform me whether there is any gravestone or memorial tablet in Atherstone Parish Church, Warwick, to a Thomas Farmer, and if so, what the inscription is, as I wish to trace his father? Thomas was of the same family as the Farmers of Ratcliffe Culey, Leicestershire, whose pedigree is to be found in Nichols's work on that county.

A. J. C. GUIMARAENS.

BLIN.—A Mr. Blin married the daughter of — Ryder (sister of John William Walters Ryder, of Stoke, Devonport), and is believed to have had issue David William Walters Blin, born at Plymouth, and married to Ann, daughter of Josiah and Ann Austen, of Liskeard, Cornwall. *Inter alia*, my mother was a daughter of this last couple. Can any one give further information respecting all three surnames?

(Rev.) B. W. BLIN-STOYLE.

Langden House, Braunston, nr. Rugby.

SELLINGER.—Amongst "the names of all the Noblemen that speak at the Westminster Meeting January y^e 28th, 1730/1," this name of Sellinger appears. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

G. F. R. B.

'THE YONG SOULDIER'.—The name of the author, Capt.-Lieut. John Raynsford, appears at the end of the dedication, but not on the title-page of this book (London, printed by J. R. for Joseph Hunscomb, 1642, 4to, 16 pp.). The tract is one of no little military interest, in that it describes the drill as actually practised in England immediately before the outbreak of the Civil War. Raynsford, instructor to Lord Saye and Sele's regiment, tells us that "having this last yeere wanted Action in the Field,.....and being now commanded to leave the Schoole, and lead my youth to Field, [I] have (for the helpe of their Memory)

written a Copy of what I formerly taught them," i.e., instruction "in the right use of their Armes, Distances, Motions and Firings," both for cavalry and infantry.

William, first Viscount Saye and Sele, is described in the dedication as Master of the Court of Wards and a Privy Councillor. He, "like many other persons of distinction who had experienced the favour of the Court," says Gorton ('Biog. Dict.,' p. 753), "joined the Parliament in the contest for power with Charles I." How soon after the publication of this pamphlet did Saye and Sele's loyalty desert him? and did Raynsford follow the lead of his colonel? Is anything further known of Raynsford and this drill-book, no copy of which I believe is to be found in the collection of Civil War tracts now in the British Museum? It is not mentioned by Mr. C. H. Firth in his 'Cromwell's Army, 1642-1660,' London, 1902.

M. J. D. COCKLE.

Solan, Punjab.

Replies.

"ASHES TO ASHES" IN THE BURIAL SERVICE.

(10th S. i. 387.)

THE Rev. William Palmer, in 'Origines Liturgicæ' (ii. 235, ed. 1836), says:—

"This form of committing the 'body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes,' &c., seems, as far as I can judge, to be peculiar to our Church, as we find that most other rituals of the East and West appoint some psalm or anthem to be sung or said while the body is placed in the tomb; but the same form nearly has been used in the English Church for many ages, though anciently it followed after the body was covered with earth, and not while the earth was placed upon it."

The Rev. W. Maskell, in the original edition of 'Monumenta Ritualia,' i. 124, gives the words thus:—

"Commendo animam tuam Deo Patri omnipotenti, terram terræ, cinerem cineri, pulverem pulveri, in nomine Patris," &c.

The prayer following this commendation begins in these terms:—

"It is indeed presumption, O Lord, that man should dare to commend man, mortal mortal, ashes ashes, to Thee our Lord God; but since earth receives earth, and dust is being turned to dust, until all flesh is restored to its source," &c.

This office, 'Inhumatio Defuncti,' was copied from the 1543 edition of the Sarum Manual in the editor's possession. He compared it with a slightly varying office in the Bangor Pontifical.

The compilers of this ancient service would seem to have had in view in the phrases now

under question three texts. I quote from the Vulgate, the Bible as they used it:—

Gen. iii. 19, "...donec revertaris in terram ...quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris."

Gen. xviii. 27, "cum sim pulvis et cinis."

Eccus. x. 9, "Quid superbis terra et cinis?"

In these three passages we find the combination of earth, dust, and ashes, as suggestive of the deep humiliation which the evidence of our frail mortality must impress on every thoughtful mind. Ashes, the small residuum of a solid, perhaps beautiful substance consumed by fire, easily scattered by the wind, without form and worthless, are a fit emblem of what human pomp and pride suffer under the stroke of death. It is not, of course, likely that the compilers of this office had any thought of cremation, any more than the writers of Genesis or Ecclesiasticus.

It would make this reply too long to give extracts from the 'Idiomela' of the Greek Church, written in the eighth century by St. John of Damascus, and still used in the Burial Office: 'Ακολουθία νεκρώσιμος εἰς κομμικοῦς. They may be seen in the Venice edition of the *Ἐὐχολόγιον μέγα* (1862), p. 413. St. John was a true poet, and under his magic touch the dust and ashes of the grave become a fitting soil for the blossoms of immortality.

C. DEEDES.

Chichester.

Whatever may have led to the use of the word "ashes" in this part of the Burial Service, it can have no reference to cremation. For the sense of the passage is that the body, which is earth, ashes, dust, returns to the same again, so that if we take "to ashes" to imply cremation we must suppose that the body came into existence also by cremation.

W. C. B.

These words in the Burial Service date from 1549, and are translated from *cinerem cineri* in the Sarum form. They are, I should think, founded on Gen. xviii. 27. Ashes are frequently associated with penitence and humiliation, as in the Old Testament (see Concordance) and in the old ritual of Ash Wednesday. Compare the line in the 'Dies Iræ,' "Cor contritum quasi cinis." The expression "dust and ashes" became familiar through Gen. xviii. 27 (see 'N.E.D.' under 'Dust,' 3 b); and so, given the phrase "dust to dust" from Gen. iii. 19, "ashes to ashes" would naturally follow. At the same time it seems not unlikely that the expression originated in the practice of cremation, as many other words and phrases have originated in things that have long ceased to

be familiar. The form of committal in the English Burial Service appears to be peculiar to Sarum; I do not find it in the York or in the Roman service. Sarum and York both have a prayer beginning, "Temeritatis quidem est, Domine, ut homo hominem, mortalis mortalem, cinis cinerem tibi Domino Deo nostro audeat commendare." In the Greek rite oil from the lamp and ashes from the censer, as well as earth, are cast upon the body ('Book of Needs,' tr. by Shann, Lond., 1894, p. 164).

J. T. F.

Durham.

The form of commendation in the Burial Service is partly taken from the Manual of Sarum.

For the custom of casting earth upon the body three times cf. Horace, Od. i. 35, 36:—

Licebit
Injecto ter pulvere curras.

CHR. WATSON.

Long and interesting articles on this subject will be found in 4th S. viii. 107, 169, 255, under the head of 'Earth thrown upon the Coffin.'

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

BIRTH-MARKS (10th S. i. 362).—I am not a physiologist, so any opinion I might offer on this subject would be regarded as of little value. The following is, however, worth putting on record, as there is no doubt of the truth of the statements. I do not venture to suggest what inference, if any, should be drawn from them.

In December, 1836, an old man named William Marshall, and his sister, Deborah Elizabeth Hutchinson, who lived with him, were murdered in their cottage in this town. As soon as the crime came to light many persons who had known them flocked to see the bodies. Among the crowd was a pregnant woman who had been a friend of the victims. She clasped the dead woman's hand, and when her baby was born, which was a boy, it had two very short fingers, the first and second. This the mother fully believed to be the result of the clasping of the dead hand. The baby grew up to manhood. My informant, who is a very trustworthy person, knew him well, and has often observed the defective fingers.

The following passage from Jean Baptiste Thiers's 'Traité des Superstitions qui regardent les Sacrements' is interesting, but, I think, must be looked upon as folk-lore only:—

"Qui s'imaginent que si une femme grosse demeure debout ou assise au pié du lit d'une

personne agonizante, l'enfant, dont elle est grosse, sera marqué d'une tache bleue au-dessus du nés, appelée *la bierre*, qui signifie que cet enfant ne vivra pas long-tems."—Fourth edition, 1777, vol. i. p. 236.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

The points mentioned in this article are treated of in the following places:—

Lennius, L., *physitian, Secret Miracles of Nature*, 1658.

Digby, Sir K., *Discourse.....Powder of Sympathy*, 1660, pp. 83-5.

Malebranch, *Search after Truth*, by Sault, 1694, i. 145-59.

Turner, Daniel, M.D., *Force of Mother's Imagination.....*1726. (Munk, *Roll of R.C.P.*, 1861, ii. 32.)

Strength of Imagination.....a vulgar error, 1727.

Blondel, J. A., *Power of Mother's Imagination.....* examined, 1729 (in answer to Turner, Munk, ii. 31).

Maulclerc, J. H., M.D., *Dr. Blondel confuted*, 1747.

Ray, John, *Three Discourses*, ed. 3, pp. 55 *sqq.*

Athenian Oracle.

Hudibras, ed. Grey, notes on part iii. c. ii. 811.

Church, *Miraculous Powers*, 1750, p. xxxi.

Winter, G., *History of Animal Magnetism*, Bristol, 1801.

W. C. B.

This is a subject which occupied me a good deal some years ago, and the following are some notes I took concerning it:—

"De Seleuco Mentore Syriae rege. 'Pariter inter miranda venit, quod Seleucus qui Syriae regno, postea etiam Asiae jura addidit, ipse cum posteris nasceretur coxa anchorae imagine signata. Nec minus mirum matrem ejus somniasse se ex Apolline gravidam factam, et premium concubitus ab eo annulum accepisse, cui anchora sicut in filii coxa erat insculpta, quem annulum postea ad bellum cum Alexandro eunti Seleuco mater dono dedit, et miraculum quo annulum assecuta erat, narravit.'" —Baptistæ Fulgosiij Genuensis 'Factorum et Dictorum memorabilium Libri ix.' (Coloniae Agrippinae), 1604, lib. i. cap. 6, p. 41 *et verso*.

"Les figures enfin qui se trouvent aux animaux raisonnables, sont toutes celles que l'imagination de la mère enceinte a imprimés sur l'enfant.....Vne mienne sœur avoit un poisson a la jambe gauche, formé par le desir que ma mère avoit eu d'en manger, mais représenté avec tant de perfection et de merveille qu'il sembloit qu'un savant peintre y eut travaillé. Ce qui est admirable en ceci, c'estoit que la fille ne mangeoit jamais poisson que celui de sa jambe ne luy fit ressentir une douleur très sensible: et un de mes amis qui avoit une meure relevée sur le front, provenue aussi de l'appetit de sa mère, ne mangeoit jamais pareillement des meures, que la sienne ne le blessat par une émotion extraordinaire." — Jacques Gaffarelli, 'Curiositez inouyes sur la sculpture talismanique des Persans,' &c. (Rouen, 1632), lib. v. p. 105.

See also Plutarch, 'De Sera Numinis Vindicata,' cap. xxi.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

The following anecdote from a little book entitled 'Comforts of Old Age' may prove an amusing illustration of this belief. The

book seems to have been popular, as my copy is one of the fifth edition, was published by John Murray in 1820, and was written by Sir Thomas Bernard, a very philanthropic man, who died in 1816. The speaker is John Hough, Bishop of Worcester, who died in his ninety-third year in 1743:—

“If you will not accuse me of Egotism, I will mention a circumstance that has very lately occurred. A country neighbour and his dame dined with me on new-year’s-day. She was in the *family-way*, and during dinner was much indisposed; they both went home as soon as they could after dinner. The next morning the husband came and informed me of the cause of her indisposition—that *she had longed for my silver tureen*, and was in considerable danger. I was anxious that my tureen should not be the cause of endangering her life, or become a model for the shape of her child; and immediately sent it to her. In due time she produced a chopping boy, and last week when I offered my congratulations on her recovery, I informed her that now in my turn I *longed for the tureen*, which I begged she would send by the bearer; and that I would always have it ready to send her again, in case of any future longing.”—P. 105.

The italics are in the book. Dr. Mead, like Dr. John Freind, was an excellent Latin scholar. The idea of the book is taken from Cicero ‘De Senectute,’ and the circumstances recorded might have taken place.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

DICKENS QUERIES (10th S. i. 228, 272, 298).—The modern Winchester song-books do not contain ‘Jarvey.’ PROF. STRONG’S derivation of “biddy” was the accepted one in my time, and is also to be found in ‘Winchester College Notions,’ published in 1901.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

“SAL ET SALIVA” (10th S. i. 368).—The ancient Norsemen used salt in baptism, and this inscription on the font mentioned by MR. HOOPER shows that salt was also used at Ipswich. Under the word “Geifla,” to mumble, the following passage from ‘Biskupa Sögur,’ i. 25, is quoted in Cleasby and Vigfusson’s ‘Icelandic-English Dictionary’: “Gömlum kennu vér nú Goðanum at geifla á saltinu, see how we teach the old Godi [priest] to mumble the salt.” Some old English fonts have two basins, a larger one for water, and a smaller one which may have been used for salt; see an engraving of a very old font of this kind at Youlgreave in Bateman’s ‘Vestiges of Derbyshire,’ p. 241. In my ‘Household Tales and Traditional Remains,’ p. 120, I have recorded the fact that “some English people carry a plate of salt into the church at baptism. They say that a child which is baptized near salt will be sure to go to heaven.” Unbaptized, and so

exposed, infants had salt put beside them for safety (Grimm’s ‘Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer,’ 1854, p. 457). To sprinkle a child with water (“*ausa vatni*”) on giving it a name was usual among the Norsemen in the heathen age. It was regarded as a protection against danger. Thus in ‘Hávamál’ (‘Corpus Poeticum Boreale,’ i. 27) we have: “Eft ek skal þegn ungan verpa vatni á, munað hann falla þótt hann í folk komi, if I sprinkle water on a young lord, he shall never fall though he go to battle.” Hence it is probable that salt also was used as a charm. In a letter to the *Academy*, 15 February, 1896, Dr. Whitley Stokes suggested that “the source of Christian infant baptism, like the source of Christian parthenogenesis, &c., is to be found in folk-lore,” and his suggestion was supported by Mr. Clodd in a presidential address to the Folk-lore Society (*Folk-lore*, vii. 51, 57). So far away as Borneo water is poured over a child’s head on its admission to the kindred (*Folk-lore*, xiii. 438). In Yorkshire soon after a child is born a drinking carousal is held; this they call “washing baby’s head.” In Derbyshire a ballad used to be sung at Christmas about the birth of a child who came over the sea in a ship. I have preserved the air, and as many of the words as could be remembered, in my ‘Household Tales,’ p. 108. The ballad contains the lines:—

They washed his head in a golden bowl,
In a golden bowl, in a golden bowl;
They washed his head in a golden bowl
At Christmas Day in the morning.

Here the basin was of gold. Nothing is said about salt, but the child’s head was wiped with a diaper towel, and combed with an ivory comb.

As regards saliva in baptism, I think I saw an English clergyman, many years ago, put his finger into his mouth, and make the sign of the cross on the child’s forehead.

S. O. ADDY.

The ceremonies connected with salt and spittle at baptism are explained in the ‘Catechismus Concilii Tridentini Pars Secunda LX.’ JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

See the rubrics in the ‘Ritus Baptizandi’ in the mediæval manuals or in the modern ‘Rituale Romanum.’ Thus in Sarum (Surt. Soc., vol. lxiii. p. 9*):—

“*Benedictio Salis.....ponatur de ipso sale in ore ejus, ita dicendo: Accipe salem sapientie,*” &c.; and p. 10*, after the Gospel,

“*Deinde spat Sacerdos in sinistra manu, et tangat aures et naves infantis cum pollice suo dextero de sputo [in modum crucis—MS.] dicendo ad aurem dexteram, Effeta, quod est adaperire; ad naves, In*

odorem suavitatis; *ad aurem sinistram*, Tu autem effugare diabole; appropinquabit enim iudicium Dei."

Why the inscription "Sal et saliva" should be on the font, or why the oil should not be mentioned, I cannot say. J. T. F.

Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

The meaning of the words "Sal et saliva," found on the font in St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, is easily explained. In the Catholic rite of baptism the officiating priest puts salt into the mouth of the child, as a sign that he is to be freed from the corruption of sin, and anoints his ears and nostrils with spittle, after the example of our Lord, who thus restored sight to the blind man. I may add that the antiquity of these rites is proved from their being contained in the Sacramentary of Pope Gelasius, who died in 496.

D. OSWALD HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.

Oxford.

See 'The Catholic Christian Instructed,' pp. 15-17. St. SWITHIN.

In the ancient form of baptism the priest placed salt in the child's mouth, "Sacerdos ponat de ipso sale in ore ejus, ita dicens, N., Accipe salem sapientiae," &c. Afterwards he placed some of his own saliva in his left hand, and with his right thumb touched therewith the ears and nostrils of the child, "Deinde sputet Sacerdos in sinistra manu, et tangat aures et nares infantis cum pollice dextro cum sputo." See, *e.g.*, the 'York Manual,' Surtees Soc., pp. 6, 10, 9*, 10*.

W. C. B.

A short account of the old English baptismal rite may be seen in Dr. Swete's 'Church Services before the Reformation,' published by S.P.C.K. Those who wish to consult the very interesting 'Ordines Romani' can do so in Mabillon's 'Museum Italicum' (1724). The whole of the second volume deals with this subject. Bingham's 'Antiquities' is also helpful.

C. DEEDES.

Chichester.

See Trench, 'Miracles,' p. 353, ed. 1854, and 'Dict. Chr. Ant.,' p. 1838b. Rabanus Maurus (*circa* 850 A.D.) mentions both rites and their mystical significance.

CHAS. P. PHINN.

Watford.

"AS THE CROW FLIES" (10th S. i. 204, 296, 372).—The phrase was used in 1829 in a judgment given by Mr. Justice Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale:—

"I should have thought that the proper mode of admeasuring the distance would be to take a straight line from house to house, in common parlance, as the crow flies."—9 Barnewall and Cresswell's Reports, 779.

The following story is told, I believe, of the late Archbishop Temple, and I daresay of other bishops, with varying details. A parson applied for leave to reside outside his parish at a house which he stated to be "only two miles off the parish church as the crow flies." Leave was tersely refused, on the ground that the parson was not a crow.

H. C.

It is no easy task to take a direct line "as the crow flies" across the open country. I once tried it for three miles or so under the following circumstances, and still retain a very vivid recollection of the plight I was in when I reached my destination.

In June, 1875, while my brother and I were at a neighbouring village, we received telegraphic intelligence that my father's house had been struck by lightning, and was on fire. We started for the nearest point from which we could observe the position of West Haddon, and, having located it by the smoke, tore headlong across country. Through hedges, across fields of mowing grass, over brooks, ditches, and other obstacles, we relentlessly pursued our course, and I am not aware that we once deviated from the direct line. I have performed many cross-country runs, both before and since then, but only in this one instance could I strictly apply the term "as the crow flies." JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

STOYLE (10th S. i. 349).—Inquiries were made in 7th S. xii. 167 for the Stoyte family of Uffington and Stamford, co. Lincoln, and in 9th S. x. 448 for the Stoyles family of London. If either should be considered of service to your correspondent, I would gladly send him a MS. copy.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

AINOO AND BASKISH (10th S. i. 264, 297).—This very interesting subject has been fully dealt with by the Canadian scholar Dr. John Campbell, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, who most kindly furnished me with the pamphlets in which he had worked out the place and relationship of these and other non-Aryan languages, which he denotes the Khitan family, and classifies as follows:—

I. OLD-WORLD DIVISION.

1. Baskish.
2. Caucasian (Georgian, Lesghian, Circassian, Mizjeji).
3. Siberian (Yeniseian, Yukahirian, Koriak, Tchuktchi, Kamtschadale).
4. Japanese (Japanese, Loochoo, Ainoo, Korean).

II. AMERICAN DIVISION.

1. Dacotah.
2. Huron (Iroquois, &c.).
3. Chocktaw (Muskogee, &c.).
4. Pawnee.
5. Paduca (Shoshonese, &c.).
6. Yuma (Yuma, Cuchan, &c.).
7. Pueblos (Zuni, &c.).
8. Sonora (Opata, &c.).
9. Aztec, including Niquirian.
10. Lenca.
11. Chibcha.
12. Peruvian (Quichua, &c.).
13. Chileno (Araucanian, &c.).

By their hieroglyphics and syllabaries he also includes with these the Etruscan, Cypriote, Corean, Aztec, Hittite, Pictish, Celtiberian, Lycian and Phrygian. His comparative tables of this last group show a striking correspondence among the several examples given.

Dr. Campbell then proceeds to work out for the Khitan family a "law" corresponding to Grimm's law of the Aryan languages.

If further details of the "law" and comparative examples are of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.,' I shall be most happy to furnish extracts. I am not aware whether the learned author is still living.

RED CROSS.

ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL GREIG (10th S. i. 349).—This family appears to have had a long connexion with the Russian navy, because in the year 1832, as I gather from an old letter I have before me, written by a great-aunt of mine, she was then to be addressed "At his Excellency Admiral Greig's, Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleets and Ports, Nicolaieff."

MISTLETOE.

A short biographical sketch of this distinguished man appeared in 2nd S. xi. 88. By the reply (p. 459) a further account of him will be found in 'Travels into Norway, Denmark, and Russia in the Years 1788, '89, '90, and '91,' by A. Swinton, Esq. (London, 1792).

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

Some information about the British officers who served in the Russian navy (1787 *et seq.*) will be found in the life, by the Rev. John Penrose, of Capt. James Trevenen (1850).

W. P. COURTNEY.

Reform Club.

"I EXPECT TO PASS THROUGH THIS LIFE BUT ONCE" (10th S. i. 247, 316, 355).—As an old lover of the exquisite 'Spectator,' I venture to mention that at present I have failed in my efforts to support the assertion that Addison was the author of the remark "I

expect to pass through this life but once"; but at the same time I take the opportunity to point out that one of "the thoughts" of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was that "life can only be lived once" (see index to George Long's translation, p. 213, Bell & Sons, 1887); and also that the following excerpts on the subject are from 'Marcus Aurelius Antoninus to Himself,' by Gerald H. Rendall (Macmillan, 1898):—

"No man, remember, can lose another life than that which he now lives, or live another than that which he now loses. The present is the same for all; what you lose, or win, is just the flying moment."
—Book ii. 14, p. 19.

"Where are they all now? Nowhere—or nobody knows where. In this way you will come to look on all things human as smoke and nothingness; especially if you bear in mind that the thing once changed can never be itself again to all eternity."
—Book x. 31, p. 154.

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS (10th S. i. 168, 217, 275).—With respect to No. 4, "Tot congestos noctesque diesque labores transerit [hauserit] una dies," see the piece of forty-two lines described by W. S. Teuffel ('Hist. Rom. Lit.,' § 220, 5; vol. i. p. 415 in Warr's English translation) as "A school essay on the theme: 'Reflexions of Augustus on Vergil's will.'" This performance may be found on pp. 179-82, vol. iv. of Bährens's 'Poetæ Latini Minores,' and elsewhere. Lines 20 *sqq.* run thus in Bährens's text:—

Frangatur potius legum reuerenda potestas
Quam tot congestos noctuque dieque labores
Auferat una dies.

For *noctuque dieque* there is a v.l. *noctesque diesque*, and for *auferat* a v.l. *hauserit*. Bährens (vol. iv. *præfat.*, p. 44) hesitates to what period he should assign the poem, suggesting the fourth or fifth century. It may be worth recalling the effective use of "Tot—hauserit una dies" made by Mark Pattison at the end of that fine passage in his 'Isaac Casaubon' which begins: "Learning is a peculiar compound of memory, imagination, scientific habit, accurate observation," &c. (second ed., pp. 435-6). Pattison does not indicate the source of his quotation.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, South Australia.

PAMELA (9th S. xii. 141, 330; 10th S. i. 52, 135).—Mr. Austin Dobson, after having quoted in his 'Samuel Richardson,' at p. 46, the passage from Fielding's 'Joseph Andrews' printed already at 9th S. xii. 141, goes on to say: "Sidney, from whose 'Arcadia' Richardson got it, made it Pamela, and so

did Pope"; but Mr. RICHARD HORTON SMITH, at the reference just mentioned, states that in Sidney's romance there is no clue to the pronunciation of the name. Then Mr. Dobson adds: "But Richardson, in Pamela's hymns, made it Pamēla, and his parasites persuaded him he was right. 'Mr. Pope,' wrote Aaron Hill, 'has taught half the women in England to pronounce it wrong.'" Where did Hill write this? Now one question remains: Did Pope pronounce the accented syllable as he did *tea*, or as we should nowadays? G. KRUEGER.
Berlin.

WILLIAM PECK (10th S. i. 348).—An inquiry was made for Peck's MSS. in 3rd S. xii. 503 (December, 1867), and a reply stated that they "and another quarto volume of historical and topographical memoranda are in the possession of Edward Hailstone" (the writer), of Horton Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire.

I may add that copies of William Peck's 'History of Bawtry and Thorne,' also vol. i. (all published) of the 'Isle of Axholme,' may be consulted in the Corporation Library, Guildhall, E.C.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

[Mr. Hailstone's library was, of course, sold during the latter half of the past century.]

'RECOMMENDED TO MERCY' (10th S. i. 109, 232, 338).—I do not find the above title under the heading 'Eiloart, Mrs. Elizabeth,' in the British Museum Catalogue, so still hope that some one will be able to put me on the track of the novel in question.

EDWARD LATHAM.

POTTS FAMILY (10th S. i. 127).—In 8th S. vii. 105, 293, there is some information about Percivall Pott, the father and grandfather of Archdeacon Pott, but there is no mention of a Samuel Pott. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

'ANCIENT ORDERS OF GRAY'S INN' (10th S. i. 367).—MR. JAMES MULLIGAN, as Master of the Library of Gray's Inn, may be interested in the following abstract from "Honor Redivivus; or, an Analysis of Honor and Armory, by Matt. Carter, Esq. London, printed for Henry Herringman at the sign of the Blew Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange, 1673":—

"Grays Inn Beareth Sables a Griffin Rampant, Or. This House was sometimes the abiding Mansion of the noble Family of Gray, from whence the name of the House is deduced. It is situate within the Mannor Poorpool, a Prebendary antiently belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London. In the Reign of King Edward the III., the Gentle-

men Students of that Society (as is confidently affirmed) took a Grant of this House from the said Baron Gray who lived in those days. And it is held probable that the Grays Arms have been antiently by this Fellowship maintained; and are still taken up, and kept as the proper and peculiar Ensigne of that Colledge or House, and thus the same is found portraicted.

Barry of six Arg. and Azure, a bordure quarterly Or, and of the second.

But now of late years this Honorable Society has assumed for their proper Coat Armor, or Ensign of Honor, A Griffin Or, in the Field Sables."

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

The proverb still holds good, "Hills are green afar off." If the Master of Gray's Inn will ask Mr. Denis Douthwaite, the Steward or Under-Treasurer of Gray's Inn, he, I am sure, will receive much information from that excellent Englishman. And, what few Englishmen do when they come to Ireland, he has gone home again. Perhaps this extract would not be out of place:—

"Mr. Denis W. Douthwaite, the popular and efficient Assistant Librarian at King's Inns, has resigned that post, having obtained the appointment of Assistant Librarian [Under-Treasurer?] at Gray's Inn, London. The entire staff of King's Inns have testified their regard for him by presenting him with an Irish blackthorn, silver-mounted, with the motto 'Faugh-a-Balagh' engraved thereon, together with an address."—*Irish Law Times*, vol. xxvii. (1893) p. 97.

S. HORNER.

Dublin.

"BARRAR" (10th S. i. 349).—This, in all probability, refers to a part of the under-clothing of a young infant, commonly known as a "barrow-coat," or more briefly a "barrow." There are two forms of this garment. One is called the "long barrow," worn when a child is in long clothes. This is a long petticoat all made of flannel, opening down the front from top to bottom. The bodice part wraps well over in front, with tapes for tying, one of which passes through a longitudinal slit made on one side, to allow of both strings being drawn tight and tied in front; there are usually shoulder straps. For day use the bodice part is cut separately, and the skirt part pleated on to it, but for night use the garment is usually cut all in one piece.

The "short barrow," which is worn for a few weeks after children are "shortened," consists of a short petticoat of flannel, opening in front like the "long barrow," but with a linen bodice or top part; this wraps well over, and is now usually fastened with a couple of safety-pins, though it is frequently made with strings.

As to the origin of the name, it is probably so called from a coarse linen, formerly imported from Holland, which was known as "barras," but the origin of the word seems to be very obscure. I am not certain that I have got the correct spelling of this well-known article of a baby's layette.

ALF. GARDINER.

Leeds.

I have an impression that a long flannel coat worn by infants is sometimes called a "barrow" by old-fashioned people. Having written this sentence, I turned to the 'E.D.D.', and there found confirmation. Barrow is (1) an infant's flannel swathe or pilch; (2) an infant's first underdress; a child's flannel petticoat or nightdress, besides being the flannel in which a newly born infant is received from the hands of the accoucheur. No doubt "barrar" is a phonetic rendering of "barrow."

ST. SWITHIN.

Flannel barrows are still in constant demand, and may be obtained at any draper's shop which has an underclothing department.

E. G. B.

Barnsley.

A "barrar," or "barra," is the long flannel garment put on infants in arms, and turned up over the feet. I have never heard the word in the South of England, but it is of common use in the North and in the Midlands.

BLANCHE HULTON.

Astley House, Bolton.

The 'English Dialect Dictionary' gives "barrow" as used in Ireland and six English counties, to which I am able to add a seventh, namely, Bucks.

RICHD. WELFORD.

[Other replies acknowledged.]

DRYDEN PORTRAITS (10th S. i. 368).—Kneller painted several portraits of the poet—the finest of which is at Bayfordbury Hall, Herts. The whereabouts of another, given by Dryden to his cousin John Driden, of Chesterton, is not now discoverable. The earliest portrait is said to be that in the picture gallery at Oxford, dated on the back 1655, which is probably an error for 1665. The Bodleian also possesses a copy after Kneller, once thought to be an original. There are two portraits of Dryden at the National Portrait Gallery: one by Kneller, the other attributed to James Maubert. Malone mentions another Kneller as being in the possession of Mr. Sneyd, of Kiel, Staffordshire, one of whose ancestors married a daughter of Sir John Driden in 1666. Closterman painted a portrait of the poet about 1690. A crayon drawing was (1854) in

the possession of Sir Henry E. L. Dryden at Canons Ashby. Robert Bell, in 1854, describes another portrait by Kneller, then in the possession of Charles Beville Dryden, at his residence in Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park. This picture was a half-length, in a Court costume of French grey silk, with gold ornamental studs in the place of buttons, laced cravat, plain ruffles at the wrist, wig and sword, and a wreath of laurel in the left hand.

A. R. BAYLEY.

I saw a portrait of the poet at Canons Ashby some years ago, when visiting the late Sir Henry Dryden. No doubt it is there still.

L. L. K.

THE SUN AND ITS ORBIT (10th S. i. 329).—The theory that Alcyone, the leading brilliant in the Pleiades, is a central sun round which our solar system is revolving was put forward by Wright in 1750. It was revived by Mädler in 1846, but is not held by any modern astronomer with whose works I am acquainted. Flammarion, in 'Les Etoiles,' Paris, 1882, writing of the slow movement of the stars in this group, adds:—

"C'est cette lenteur dans leur mouvement propre, c'est ce repos relatif qui avait conduit l'astronome allemand Mädler à l'hypothèse que cette importante agglomération de soleils pourrait bien être le centre, le foyer sidéral, autour duquel notre soleil gravite. Mais il n'y a là qu'une hypothèse, assez peu probable même, car les Pléiades ne se trouvent pas juste à angle droit avec la ligne que nous suivons dans l'espace."

The great conception of Sir William Herschel that the solar system is bound upon a stupendous voyage through space towards a certain point in the constellation Hercules still holds the field.

RICHARD WELFORD.

FOOTBALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY (10th S. i. 127, 194, 230, 331).—At Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, the Shrove-tide "Grand (Football) Matches" were, until quite recently, one of the red-letter events of the year. These matches were played on the Thursday preceding Quinquagesima Sunday, and on the Monday and Tuesday following. Technically, the game was known as "Stonyhurst football," a species of football that allowed some sixty or seventy to play in one match. The opposing sides were known as "English" and "French"; during the match great enthusiasm always prevailed; flags were flying and cannons firing. At the "Lemonade" on Shrove Monday or Tuesday, extra pancakes were provided for such of the players as had especially distinguished themselves. "Stonyhurst football" is now, alas! being superseded by the more up-to-date "Association

rules," and the "Grand Matches" at Stonyhurst are a thing of the past. B. W.

PRINTING IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS (10th S. i. 349).—"1791. Printing introduced into the island of Guernsey." See Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing,' p. 773. W. H. PEET.

In F. F. Dally's 'Guide to the Channel Islands' (Stanford, 1860) we are told that "just before the commencement of the present century there was neither a newspaper nor a printing-press in the island of Guernsey. There are now [1860] four: three in English, and one in French; the latter was established in 1789." Falle's first 'Account of Jersey,' 1694, and his expanded 'History of Jersey,' 1734, were presumably printed in London.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

At the time when I asked the above question I was unable to fix the date of an edition of 'La Mort d'Abel,' printed in Jersey in 1786. If I am not mistaken, there are some brochures in the Public Library at St. Heliers shown as still earlier productions of the Jersey press. At any rate, the printing of Gessner's famous book took place in Jersey twelve years before 1798, the date indicated in the Editor's comment.

E. S. DODGSON.

"TUGS," WYKEHAMICAL NOTION (10th S. i. 269, 353).—This notion is recognized in R. B. Mansfield's 'School Life at Winchester College,' first published in 1863. This writer also has the word "Tug," which he interprets as "old," "stale." This was not the use of the adjective in my day, when it meant "common or ordinary," and there was a corresponding adverb "tugly." The exclamation "tugs" did, however, mean "stale news." Neither Mr. Wrench ('Winchester Word-Book'), nor "Three Beetleites" ('Winchester College Notions'), nor Mr. Mansfield offer any derivation. H. C. Adams ('Wykehamica,' 1878) derives "tugs" from "Teach your grandmother to suck eggs," a derivation which, in my opinion, carries its condemnation on its face. Having the fear of PROF. SKEAT before my eyes, I shall not attempt one myself!

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

'THE CREEVEY PAPERS' (10th S. i. 285, 355).—SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S reply to my note makes to me confusion worse confounded. I had hoped for some other explanation; but SIR H. MAXWELL'S statements (1) that Currie's biographer and 'D.N.B.' must be wrong in assigning the date of Currie's death to 1805, and (2) that he had seen letters

from Dr. Currie written by him in 1806, call for further inquiry.

I wish, without further comment, to lay before your readers certain facts which I have now collected:—

1. The biographer of Dr. Currie was his son, William Wallace Currie, who became the first Mayor of Liverpool under the Reformed Corporations Act. He would have the first information at his disposal as to the date of his father's death.

2. Dr. J. Aikin, dating from Stoke Newington, 19 September, 1805, has in the *Monthly Magazine* for October, 1805, a 'Memoir of the late Jas. Currie, of Liverpool.'

3. By the kindness of the Rev. H. G. J. Clements, vicar of Sidmouth, I have a copy of the entry in the parish register, which gives the date of the burial of Dr. Currie as 4 September, 1805.

I am aware this is only a small point, but I consider an interesting one, in literary history. J. H. K.

THE SYER-CUMING COLLECTION (10th S. i. 409).—The Syer-Cuming collection was bequeathed to the parish of Newington (Southwark), and is now at the library there. A special room is about to be built for the proper exhibition of the collection, and a full catalogue will be prepared. Mr. Cuming's library has been added to the Reference Department of the Public Library, and the books are available for public use.

RICH. W. MOULD, Librarian and Sec.

Newington Public Library and Cuming Museum.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN (10th S. i. 388).—The gentleman called Drake who claimed the invention of the Armstrong gun was John Pode Drake. The inquirer should consult for him the 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' vol. iii. p. 1160. His son, Dr. Henry Holman Drake, is still alive. W. P. COURTNEY.

"THE RUN OF HIS TEETH" (10th S. i. 388).—I think this is a phrase of Canadian origin, employed in reference to one's board or boarding expenses, e.g., "He pays so much for the run of his teeth."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THE COPE (9th S. x. 285, 374, 495; xi. 93, 172, 335; 10th S. i. 174, 278).—LORD ALDENHAM has written, I think, 1845 for 1846. Remembering that I saw Hawker's chasuble when first prepared at a robemaker's in Oxford, I have examined my diary, kept while an undergraduate, and there, under date 13 Jan., 1846, I find this entry: "Went with Knott to Parsons' to see a chasuble of Hawker's of Morwenstow." My friend J. W.

Knott was then a young Fellow of Brasenose, and afterwards vicar of St. Saviour's, Leeds.

W. D. MACRAY.

BATTLEFIELD SAYINGS (10th S. i. 268, 375).—“Linesman” (i.e., Capt. M. H. Grant, of the Devonshire Regiment), in his deservedly well-known ‘Words of an Eye-Witness’ (Blackwood & Sons, tenth impression, 1902, p. 12), tells us that during the advance at the battle of Colenso,

“when we had entered that spitting, humming zone of rifle-fire, the like of which no living soldier had ever before witnessed, a bullet skimmed along the top of a man's head, just grazing the skin, and flicking off the hair in its course..... ‘I've just had a free ‘air-cut, mates!’ was the only observation heard by the officer who witnessed the ghastly jest.”

Again, on p. 104, at the battle of Vaal Krantz, an officer of the Rifle Brigade,

“hit in the leg.....rolled over, and, no doubt, as wounded men will, gave vent to the sort of sentiments which made Kipling's Highland sergeant so greatly dread a battle, ‘It does make the men sweer awfu.’ Whereupon the colour-sergeant of his company rushed to his assistance, and commenced feeling for the wound in the neighbourhood of the stomach. On being somewhat sharply put right about this by the sufferer, the non-commissioned officer made the following deathless” reply: ‘Beg parding, sir; from yer langwidge I concluded you was ‘it in the habdomen!’”

M. J. D. COCKLE.

BASS ROCK MUSIC (10th S. i. 308, 374).—I regret that at the second reference I wrote 1681 instead of 1688. It was in 1675 that the colonel of the Royal Scots, Lord George Douglas, was created Earl of Dumbarton.

I think Ray wrote of “Tantallon Castle and the Bass Rock” as constituting one naval and military position, and that he had in mind the tradition that the old Scots march dates from the attack on Tantallon by James V., which took place in October, 1528. The castle and the rock being only about a couple of miles apart, ships passing through the channel had to run the gauntlet of artillery fire from both sides. Tantallon is described in ‘Marmion.’

The old saying

Ding down Tantallon—
Big a brig to the Bass,

expressed proverbial impossibilities.

Some interesting notes about the taking of Tantallon by the Cromwellites in 1651 are to be found in ‘Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns,’ by W. S. Douglas, 1899 edition, pp. 230-4. Rawson Gardiner, in his ‘Com-

monwealth and Protectorate,’ vol. ii. p. 70, when referring to 1652, does not mention Tantallon by name:—

“Every other fortress in Scotland holding out for the King had fallen; but after the castles of Dumbarton, Brodick, and the Bass had fallen into the hands of the invaders, Dunottar continued to resist their efforts.”

The old Scots march is thus mentioned by Monro, in his ‘Expedition,’ 1637:—

“We were as in a dark cloud, not seeing half our actions, much less discerning either the way of our enemies or the rest of our brigades; whereupon, having a drummer by me, I caused him beat the Scots March till it cleared up, which reconnected our friends unto us.”

W. S.

LATIN QUOTATIONS (10th S. i. 188, 297).—

6. “Oves et boves et cetera pecora campi.”—See the Vulgate of Psalm viii. 7 (8), “Oves et boves universas, insuper et pecora campi.”

7. “Contra negantem principia non est disputandum.”—In the 1621 edition of the ‘Florilegium Magnum seu Polyanthea,’ &c., I find, col. 875, under ‘Disputatio,’ “Disputandum non est contra negantes principia, nec contra eos, qui absurda et dissidentanea dicunt, nec contra paralogismos sophisticos,” quoted from ‘Simp. in pr. Phys.,’ c. 15. I have no text of Simplicius's commentary on Aristotle's ‘Physics’ at hand to verify the reference.

37. “Unam semper amo, cujus non solvor ab hamo.”—Binder (‘Nov. Thes. Adag. Lat.’) quotes this from Eiselein's ‘Die Sprichwörter und Sinreden des deutschen Volkes in alter und neuer Zeit,’ 1838. Does Eiselein give the source?

43. “Scripsit Aristoteles Alexandro de Physicorum libro editum esse quasi non editum.” See Aristotelis Epist. vi. (p. 174 in Hercher's ‘Epistolographi Græci,’ Paris, 1873).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, South Australia.

THE LAST OF THE WAR BOW (10th S. i. 225, 278).—A later instance of this occurs in Forbes-Mitchell's ‘Reminiscences of the Mutiny,’ p. 76. In the siege of Lucknow, the author says,

“there was a large body of archers on the walls, armed with bows and arrows, which they discharged with great force and precision, and on White raising his head above the wall an arrow was shot right into his feather bonnet. Inside of the wire cage of his bonnet, however, he had placed his forage cap, folded up, and, instead of passing right through, the arrow stuck in the folds of the forage cap, and ‘Dan,’ as he was called, coolly pulled out the arrow, paraphrasing a quotation from Sir Walter Scott..... ‘My conscience,’ said White, ‘bows and arrows! Have we got Robin Hood and Little John back again? The sight has

* Author's note: “I say deathless, partly because, amongst a myriad of other good things of the war, this story has already appeared in the pages of that rosy organ the *Sporting Times*.”

not been seen in civilized war for nearly two hundred years.....Ah! that Daniel White should be able to tell in the Saut Market of Glasgow that he had seen men fight with bows and arrows in the days of Enfield rifles!.....Just then one poor fellow of the Ninety-third, named Penny, raising his head for an instant above the wall, got an arrow right through his brain, the shaft projecting more than a foot out at the back of his head.....One unfortunate man of this regiment named Montgomery exposed himself.....and before he could get down into shelter again an arrow was sent right through his heart, passing clean through his body, and falling on the ground a few yards behind him."

REGINALD HAINES.

Uppingham.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation. By Richard Hakluyt. Vols. V. and VI. (Glasgow, Mac-Lehose & Sons.)

Six months only have elapsed since we congratulated readers in general and scholars in particular upon the appearance of the first two volumes of a handsome and in all respects adequate and satisfactory edition of Hakluyt's great work (9th S. xii. 418). With a rapidity for which we are profoundly thankful—the more so since we dared not hope for it—instalments have succeeded each other until half the completed publication is in the hands of the reader. At the present rate of progress the whole may be anticipated during the present year. A boon greater than this will constitute is not easily conceived. The book remains, moreover, a bibliographical treasure and an ornament to all shelves. It need not be said that no diminution of interest attends each successive volume, which still presents records of English enterprise in the most heroic portion of our maritime annals. First among the contents of vol. v. comes a relation of the siege and taking of the city of Rhodes by Sultan Soliman, "the great Turke," of whom a portrait is given from a superb Oriental MS. in the British Museum supplying personal descriptions of the Osmanli sultan. This "briefe relation" was translated out of French into English in 1524 at the instance of the Reverend Lord Thomas Dockwray, Great Prior of the Order of Jerusalem in England. Other illustrations to the volume include a portrait of Sir Edward Osborne, Lord Mayor in 1583, knighted 1584, and member of Parliament for the City of London in 1586, a trader to the Mediterranean, and first governor of the Levant Company, from the original at Hornby Castle; and one of Philip de Villiers de l'Isle Adam, who, among other dignities, was Grand Master of Rhodes. Plans of Alexandria and Constantinople, a sailing chart of the Mediterranean, and views of Turkish and Venetian merchantmen enhance the value of the volume, one of the most interesting features in which is a description of the yearly pilgrimage "of the Mahumitans, Turkes, and Moores unto Mecca in Arabia." Special interest attends for the reader of to-day the account by M. Willis of the "Iland Japan [also called Japon and Giapan], and other little Iles in the East Ocean." This land is described as "hillie

and pestered with snow." The people are said to be "tractable, civill, wittie, courteous, without deceit, in virtue and honest conversation exceeding all other nations lately discovered." "No man is ashamed there of his povertie, neither be their gentlemen therefore less honoured of the meaner people." Very interesting and significant is all that is said. Illustrations to the volume comprise portraits of Sir Francis Walsingham, from the British Museum, of John Eldred, the Emperor Akbar, George Fenner; an English sailing chart of 1592; plans of Ormuz, Egypt, Goa, Coast of Guinea; and chart of Cadiz Harbour; together with an entire dispatch of Drake, dated 27 April, 1587, giving an account of the burning of the Spanish ships in Cadiz Harbour. This, of course, illustrates, among other things, 'The Portugal Voyage,' attributed to Col. Antonie Winkfield or Wingfield. Very spirited reading do most of these vogages constitute, though it may readily be conceded that our countrymen do not always show themselves in the most favourable light.

Charles II. By Osmund Airy, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

ORIGINALLY published three years ago as one of the illustrated series of Stuart monographs of Messrs. Goupil, Dr. Airy's life of the most dissipated of English monarchs has been judged worthy of being set before a general public. It now appears, accordingly, in a handsome and convenient form, with an excellent portrait from Samuel Cooper's miniature of the king in the possession of the Duke of Richmond, and asks a place, at once to be accorded it, in every historical library. Most of the ground covered is familiar enough to the student. Much of the information supplied, especially that concerning the life of Charles in his exile or during his visit to Scotland, is, however, not easily accessible, and the work is useful or pleasurable for perusal and reference. It shows clearly the influences which formed the king's profligate and despicable, yet, strange to say, not wholly unlovable character. An acceptable palliation is offered for his treatment of the Scots, an animated picture of the life in Paris is afforded, and the state of confusion and disruption which followed the Restoration is depicted. The reproduction is in all respects commendable. We wish Dr. Airy would not lend his sanction to a heresy such as "byepath."

Great Masters. Part XV. (Heinemann.)

MISS RAMUS, subsequently wife of a French ambassador to England, a lady who lived until so late as 1848, supplies the original of the portrait by Romney, from the collection of the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, which stands first in order in the fifteenth part. "Simplex munditiis" would be an appropriate motto for this lovely picture. 'Madonna with the Green Cushion,' by Andrea Solario, from the Louvre, is the most admired work of a painter of remarkable finish, subject to many influences, amidst which that of Leonardo is probably the most assertive. The face of the mother is radiant with sweetness and affection, without the slightest prevision of the Mater Dolorosa; the Infant is decidedly chubby. From the Berlin Gallery comes a Dutch interior by Johannes Vermeer of Delft. With a single painting on them, the walls look cold. Some of the furniture is effective, but the chief attraction lies in the warmly draped figure of

the man, probably the painter himself, and the woman holding to her lips an emptied glass. Last comes from the Rijksmuseum, of which it is the supreme ornament, the misnamed "Night Watch" of Rembrandt van Rhin, "the greatest treasure of the Dutch National Collection of Pictures." In the reproduction of this animated picture the rich effects of colour and the deep shadows which presumably gained it its name are splendidly preserved. Needless to say that each of the plates is worthy of a frame. It is, however, as a collection representative of what is best in early art that the chief claim and delight of 'Great Masters' will always be found.

England's Elizabeth: being the Memories of Matthew Bedale. By his Honour Judge Parry. (Smith & Elder.)

IN the form of the recollections of one Matthew Bedale Judge Parry, the editor of Dorothy Osborne, supplies a veracious account of the life of Queen Elizabeth, and especially of her relations with Leicester, in whose household the narrator or diarist is supposed to have been. The whole constitutes an agreeable romance of history, and has a certain measure of antiquarian interest. It is scarcely close enough to actual record to justify us in dealing with it at length, but may be commended to those who seek for further knowledge of an animated and terrible period, with which our old and lamented contributor HERMENTRUCHE used frequently to concern herself.

The Cattle-Raid of Cualnge (Tain Bo Cuailnge): an Old Irish Prose-Epic. Translated by L. Winifred Faraday, M.A. (Nutt.)

THE latest contribution to the "Grimm Library" of Mr. Nutt consists of a translation of 'The Cattle-Raid of Cualnge' (pronounce Cooley), which is described as the chief story belonging to the heroic cycle of Ulster dealing with the brave deeds of Conchobar MacNessa and his nephew Cuchulainn MacSualtaim. Students of the "Cuchullin Saga," a translation of which by Miss Hull appears in No. VIII. of the "Grimm Library," are aware how important is this book, which has undergone no such sophistication as has attended later works, such, for instance, as 'The Tragical Death of Conachor,' to which the Christian scribe adds the conjecture that the king received before his demise news of the death of Christ. The preliminary portion of 'The Cattle-Raid' (from Leabhar na h-Uidhri) contains the account of the boyish deeds of Cuchulainn (as the name is spelt), before which are given the remarkable predictions of Fedelm, the prophetess of Connaught. On p. 35 begin the account of the *geis*, or taboos, which the hero lays on the principal warriors of the invading host, and the long list of slaughter. After these things comes a continuation from the 'Yellow Book of Lecan,' the whole ending with a peace which endured for several years, during which "there was no wounding of men" between two opposing hosts. To those unfamiliar with these Irish legends it is impossible to convey an idea of their nature or of their savagery. Nothing we can say will lead to their perusal others than those whom the mere announcement of their appearance will attract. As an illustration of the savagery of the whole we may say that Cuchulainn, rousing himself upon hearing three momentous blows struck by Fergus, "smote the head of each

of the two handmaidens against the other, so that each of them was gory from the brain of the other."

A Register of the Members of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. New Series.—Vol. IV., 1648-1712. By William Dunn Macray. (Frowde.)

DR. MACRAY'S new volume is arranged equally well with its predecessors; it includes the fellows who were intruded into the college by the Parliamentary visitors after the surrender of Oxford and those who were illegally forced upon the college by James II. The earlier class, though their succession was irregular, were, many of them, men of learning and high character, who contrast favourably with most of James's nominees, many of whom seem to have been chosen almost entirely on account of their religion being the same as that of the king, their agreement with him being, as Dr. Macray suggests, in some cases caused by motives of worldly interest.

The biographies are executed with care, containing a great number of minute facts which we are very glad to have in our possession. Many corrections are made of the slips of former biographers. Though the life of every one of the fellows has been well worthy of investigation, yet we are sure Dr. Macray would admit that very few of them were persons of any great eminence. There is one noteworthy exception. Christian Ravis, the great German Orientalist, was made a fellow of the college in March, 1649, by the Parliamentary visitors; as well as being fellow he was appointed librarian and Hebrew lecturer, but he soon vacated all his appointments, because he found so few persons in Oxford who cared for Eastern learning.

The author possesses a sense of the humorous and the grotesque, which is not by any means vouchsafed to all those who tread the bypaths of history. He tells a story of how the President and Fellows intruded by the Long Parliament, when they came into residence, removed the figure of our Saviour from the great east window of the chapel, but left remaining that of the Devil. The scene represented was probably that of the temptation in the wilderness. "The peril of idolatry," as the book of homilies calls it, haunted in those days the minds of even good and wise men in a manner it is hard for us to realize, but to which nearly every old church in the land bears testimony; but, after all, we English were not quite so wild in our destructiveness as our Scottish neighbours. We are told by a high authority that at the beginning of the Wars of the Covenant, Jameson's portrait of the provost of Aberdeen was removed from the Sessions-house there as savouring of Popery. In 1662 we find a certain Dr. Yerbury discomfited for a fortnight, "propter verba tædiosa." We cannot but feel that this wholesome discipline might be revived in some of our colleges at the present time with good effect.

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. Edited by J. Romilly Allen. April. (Bemrose & Sons.)

THE contents of this number are varied and interesting. The first article, by Henry Philibert Feasey, treats on 'The Evolution of the Mitre.' Until the sixth century it was quite plain, when "John of Cappadocia adorned it with ornamental embroidery and with images of saints needle-painted. Formerly its colour was always white." Previous to the tenth century its shape was that of a horned or pointed cap, reduced by the twelfth century to a mere crown. The symbolism of the

mitre is variously stated, and Mr. Feasey refers to the following as some of the suggestions made: "the cloven tongues of Pentecost, the two Testaments, diverse in rites and ceremonies, or the hypostatical union of Christ; the *vittæ*, the literal and spiritual sense of Scripture; and the open top and jewellery emblematical of the intellectual decoration of the prelate's head, and the richness of the knowledge of Scripture, in which precious examples of varied virtue lend their lustre with the tissue of the sacred history." Mr. Alex. Gordon writes on 'Somerset Bench-ends.' There are over a thousand of them, many being in as fine preservation as when first carved. The article gives the history of the introduction of pews; this was a very gradual affair. "Portable seats or stools were early in use, but even before these there was a stone bench running round the whole of the interior, except the east end." "Large movable seats got the name of pews, and in some parts of England to this day movable seats or ale benches in public-houses are so called. The word 'pue-fellow' was common in relation to the occupier of same pue, or a boon companion." Mr. Gordon states that "the earliest fixed seats in England (late thirteenth or early fourteenth century) are at Clapton, North Somerset." High or family pews were introduced at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Some of these had a table and fireplace, also curtains and window blinds, so as to secure the utmost privacy. This led to abuses, and Bishop Corbet, remonstrating, said, "There wants nothing but beds to hear the word of God on. We have casements, locks, keys, and cushions—I had almost said bolsters and pillows. I will not guess what is done in them..... but this I dare say, they are either to hide disorder or to proclaim pride." In some of the closed pews card-playing was not uncommon, and the tedium of a long service was sometimes relieved by light refreshment. The separation of the sexes was considered of some importance, and in 1620, at Cripplegate Within, a Mr. Loveday was brought to task for sitting in the same pew with his wife. This conduct was "held to be highly indecent." In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the young women were separated from the matrons, and Mr. Gordon states that "in some country places pews are still appropriated to unmarried women." "A Decorated Mediæval Roll of Prayers" is the subject of an article by W. Heneage Legge, and Mr. Richard Quick writes on 'Norwegian Hand-Mangles,' or 'Fjæls' as they are locally called. Among the notes on 'Archeology' is one on the Bacon cup, sold at Christie's on the 4th of March for the sum of 2,500l.

The Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record. Edited by G. Phillips. No. 6. (Oakham, Matkin.)

THE articles in this useful magazine are usually well written and contain information of value; the present issue shows conscientious research in every one of the papers. The first, which is contributed by the editor, is an account of Egleton. It is a small parish near Oakham, of under nine hundred acres. The church is a curious building, but only a part of the original structure. The south doorway, chancel arch, and font are Norman. The doorway is very interesting, and has, so far as we can make out, been but little mutilated. The tympanum bears a circular ornament which may be intended for the sun, but this is extremely doubtful. There

are, moreover, two nondescript animal forms, one on each side, in the attitude and position of the heraldic supporters of more recent days. Though but a small place, Egleton had its guild, which bore the name of the Holy Trinity. It was secularized in 1549, and its property granted to Edward Warner and John Gosnold, of Eye, in Suffolk.

The 'Plough-Boys' Play' is, we are glad to hear, still flourishing at the little village of Clipsham, near the Lincolnshire border. Miss Mary G. Cherry has preserved a copy. She tells us that it has never hitherto been committed to writing. She says: "Parts of it are evidently very old; here and there one finds modern innovations, but the ground-plan closely resembles the ancient mummers' plays scattered over our English counties." Many of the words agree with what may be found elsewhere, and much of the feeling is ancient, though parts are strikingly modern. It seems to have undergone its last revision somewhat less than sixty years ago, for Free Trade is mentioned, and there is a curious fling at "Bob Peel," whose name, we may be sure, stands in the place of some unpopular character of earlier date.

'An Unnoticed Battle,' by Mr. M. Barton, is an account of the fight at Empingham. A plan is given of the battlefield. Mr. L. C. Loyd contributes a paper on the family of Ferrers and its connexion with Oakham.

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JAS. M. J. FLECHER ("Laystall, Leastall, Leyrestowe, &c.").—This word for a burial-place has been discussed at length. See 7th S. iv. 464, 531; 8th S. div. 65, 150, 257, 434; ix. 75, 136, 272.

DR. F. R. MARVIN ("Address of Prof. Strong").—That you supply is adequate.

C. P. ("Elene").—As it stands your query is incomprehensible. Where and how is she won at dice?

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THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

(See ante, p. 347.)

YOUR courteous insertion of my note has called my attention again to Dr. Adam Clarke's table, and it seems to me it ought to be made easily available for reference by insertion in your columns. The last change of the moon was on 7 May at 11.50 noon, and—a coincidence—the weather up to 10 May has been at least "unsettled."

If this table be really based on correct observation, it should be preserved as valuable in itself; if a mere fancy, it is none the less curious and worth preservation. I therefore supply a copy, and of the quaint verses appended.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER
(The Tabula Eudichemonica)
or the

fair and foul Weather Prognosticator
being a Table for foretelling the Weather through
all the Lunations of each year for ever.

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon in their several positions respecting the earth; and will by simple inspection show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon

into any of her quarters and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

Mo. or the	Time of change.	In Summer.	In Winter.
If the New Moon, the First Quarter, the Full Moon, or the Last Quarter happens—	Between mid-night and 2 in the morning ...	Fair	Hard frost unless the wind be S. or W.
	Between 2 and 4 morn. ...	Cold, with frequent showers	
	Between 4 and 6 morn. ...	Rain	Rain.
	Between 6 and 8 morn. ...	Wind and rain ...	Stormy. Cold rain if wind W.; Snow if E.
	Between 8 and 10 morn. ...	Changeable ...	Cold and high wind.
	Between 10 and 12 ...	Frequent showers ...	
	At 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P.M. ...	Very rainy ...	Snow or rain.
	Afternoon between 2 and 4 ...	Changeable ...	Fair and mild.
	Between 4 and 6 ...	Fair	Fair.
	Between 6 and 8 ...	Fair if wind N.W.; Rainy if S. or S.W. ...	Fair and frosty if wind N. or N.E.; Rain or Snow if S. or S.W.
If the New Moon, the First Quarter, the Full Moon, or the Last Quarter happens—	Between 8 and 10 ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Between 10: midnt. ...	Fair	Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to midnight the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to mid-day or noon, these phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet, the weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather: but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as it is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring; yet in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed. With this precaution he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the table.

8. It need scarcely be added that to know the exact time of the Moon's changes, Quarters, &c. a correct almanack such as the 'Nautical'.....must be procured.

With this table and a good barometer, to what a certainty may we arrive in prognostications concerning the weather! By these the prudent man, foreseeing the evil, will hide himself, and will feel the weight of the proverb, "Make hay while the

sun shines." By not paying attention to the signs and the seasons, many have suffered, and charged God foolishly, because he did not change the laws of nature to accommodate their indolence and caprice.

It is said that the late Dr. Darwin having made an appointment to take a country jaunt with some friends on the ensuing day, but perceiving that the weather would be unfavorable, sent, as an excuse for not keeping his promise, a poetical epistle containing an enumeration of most of the signs of approaching ill-weather, remodelling others. I subjoin it as very useful and a thing easy to be remembered.

SIGNS OF APPROACHING FOUL WEATHER.

The hollow winds begin to blow ;
The clouds look black, the glass is low ;
The spot falls down, the spaniels sleep ;
And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed,
The Moon in halos hid her head ;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For see ! a rainbow spans the sky.
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.
Hark ! how the chairs and tables crack ;
Old Betty's joints are on the rack,
Her corns with shooting pains torment her,
And to her bed untimely sent her.
Loud quack the ducks, the sea-fowl cry ;
The distant hills are looking nigh ;
How restless are the snorting swine !
The busy flies disturb the kine.
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings ;
The cricket too, how sharp he sings !
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
The smoke from chimneys right ascends,
Then spreading, back to earth it bends.
The wind unsteady veers around,
Or settling in the South is found.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch the incautious flies.
The glowworms, num'rous, clear and bright,
Illum'd the dewy hill last night.
At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.
The whirling wind the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays.
The frog has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is drest.
The sky is green, the air is still,
The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill ;
The dog, so altered is his taste,
Quits mutton bones on grass to feast.
Behold the rooks, how odd their flight,
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball.
The tender colts on back do lie,
Nor heed the traveller passing by.
In fiery red the sun doth rise,
Then wades through clouds to mount the skies.
'Twill surely rain, we see 't with sorrow
No working in the fields tomorrow.

LUCIS.

[With many verbal differences these lines are given in 'The Naturalist's Poetical Companion' (Leeds, 1833), and are attributed to Dr. Jenner.]

INSCRIPTIONS AT SANTA CRUZ, TENERIFE.

I SUPPLEMENT my list of inscriptions at Orotava (*ante*, p. 361) by a complete list of inscriptions on tombs of persons of English and American nationality in the English cemetery at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, taken on 7 March. There are, besides, a few interments of other nationalities.

1. Lieut.-Col. Archibald Guthrie, of Ayr, Scotland, *ob.* at Geneto, Laguna, 9 Ap., 1902, a. 64.

2. Henry Edward, s. of George Brown, of [Ne]w Cross, Kent, *ob.* on board the S.S. Clan Cameron, 14 Dec., 1895, a. 45.—The stone is decaying.

3. William J. Mitchell, *ob.* 29 Dec., 1894, a. 37.

4. Louise Winifred, w. of Alexr. Hellier Berens, *ob.* at Laguna, 18 Oct., 1896.

5. Alfred Hartridge, of Guernsey, b. 3 Oct., 1875, *ob.* at Güimar, 30 Sept., 1901.

6. Fletcher C. Tonge, *ob.* 24 Feb., 1897, a. 39.

7. Colonel Joseph C. Hart, United States Consul at the Canary Islands, b. in New York, 25 Ap., 1799, *ob.* 24 July, 1855.

8. William Douglas Ferguson, b. 2 May, 1872, *ob.* 5 Mar., 1897.

9. Catherine Eleanor Nugent, *ob.* 15 Oct., 186[5 ?], and her bro. Wm. Henry Nugent, *ob.* at Dieppe, 17 June, 186[5 ?].

10. Sarah Ann Davidson, b. 13 Nov., 1843, *ob.* 16 Dec., 1851.

Archibald Thomas Davidson, b. 15 Oct., 1840, *ob.* 1 Aug., 1866.

11. Lewis Gellie Hamilton, b. at Greenock, Scotland, 16 July, 1798, *ob.* 30 Aug., 1872, a. 74.

Selina, w. of the above, b. at Funchal, 18 Feb., 1812, *ob.* at Santa Cruz, 28 Dec., 1877, a. 66.

12. Harold Lambert Davidson, *ob.* 19 Mar., 1878, a. 18 months.

13. Lucy, w. of H. C. Grattan, Esq., 1874.—Erected by G. L. G., April, 1901.

14. Richard Balkwill, *ob.* 22 July, 1885, a. 88.—Erected by his shipmates.

15. Harrison B. McKaye, United States Consul for the Canary Islands, *ob.* 9 Ap., 1889, a. 45.

16. Emma Adele Reina, *ob.* 11 Feb., 1893.

17. Walter Percival Acton Ogle, R.N., *ob.* at Laguna, 27 July, 1891, a. 43.

18. Elizabeth Mary Newbery, of Bigsweir House, Gloucestershire, b. at Ottery St. Mary, *ob.* at Santa Cruz, 12 Oct., 1880, a. 21.

19. Bert Fryer, *ob.* 31 May, 1891, a. 24.

20. Florence Croft, of Exmouth, 3d dau. of Alfred Croft, *ob.* 30 Nov., 1891.

21. Henry N. Hatchell, of Timperley, *ob.* 19 Dec., 1890, a. 24.
22. Cornelius Thompson, shipowner, of Aberdeen and London, *ob.* at sea 18 Jan., 1894, a. 51.
23. Walter Herbert, 2d s. of B. V. and M. J. Dodds, of Bilbao, *ob.* at Laguna, 2 Aug., 1890, a. 29.
24. Joseph Train Gray, M.A., of Edinburgh, *ob.* at Santa Cruz, on board the SS. Sud America, 9 Ap., 1890, a. 52.
25. Josephine Antoinette Graham, w. of Nichold Cambreleng, b. 15 Aug., 1869, *ob.* 3 Nov., 1891.
26. John Howard Edwards, *ob.* 18 Oct., 1891.
27. Frances Anne, w. of the late George James Davidson, *ob.* at Santa Cruz, 5 Jan., 1884, a. 43, and G. J. Davidson, *ob.* 17 Dec., 1883, a. 45.
28. Mina, w. of Robert Godschall Johnson, Esq., H.B.M. Consul for the Canary Islands, *ob.* at Laguna, 19 June, 1862, a. 19 yrs. 6 months.
29. Mary Elizabeth Johnson, d. of the late Godschall Johnson, Esq., formerly H.M. Consul at Antwerp, *ob.* at Laguna, 11 Mar., 1863, a. 27 yrs. 11 months.
30. Joseph Henry Davidson, *ob.* 19 Ap., 1835, a. 4
Sarah Ann Davidson, *ob.* 16 Dec., 1851, a. 9.
31. Emma Sarah, w. of Charles T. Thompson, Esq., of Berkshire, *ob.* 25 Feb., 1846, a. 26.
Mary Louisa, 2d dau. of the above, *ob.* 5 Feb., 1846, a. 19 days.
32. Elias Le Brun, Esq., of Jersey, 40 years resident in Santa Cruz, *ob.* 19 May, 1851, a. 69. Also Susan Poignand, his w., *ob.* 29 July, 1852, a. 63.
33. Joseph Baker, Esq., of London, *ob.* 24 May, 1845, a. 41.
34. Lewis Cossart, eldest s. of Lewis Gellie Hamilton and Selina his w., *ob.* 29 June, 1858, a. 15.
35. Mr. Thomas Clarke, of London, for 20 years attached to the house of Joseph Bishop, Esq., merchant of London, *ob.* 28 Mar., 1838, a. 63.
36. Charles Le Brun, b. at Santa Cruz, 4 July, 1818, *ob.* 8 Ap., 1874, and his 3 sons—Elias Henry James, b. 29 Aug., 1868, *ob.* 1 Jan., 1874; Charles George, b. 14 Aug., 1869, *ob.* 12 Jan., 1870; Charles James, b. 21 June, 1873, *ob.* 26 June, 1874.
37. George Miller, b. in London, 4 Oct., 1868, *ob.* at Güimar, 26 Feb., 1900.
38. James A. Rutherford.—No date or other information.
39. Beatrice Mary Starey, *ob.* 9 July, 1863.
40. Richard Bartlett, Esq., H.B.M. Consul for the Canary Islands, *ob.* 3 Aug., 1849.
41. William Dean Wathen, 3d s. of the late Wm. Dean Wathen, M.R.C.S., of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, *ob.* 13 Dec., 1891, a. 36.
42. Benjamin Tall, of the Patent Office, Board of Trade, London, youngest s. of the late John Tall, of Hull, *ob.* 31 Jan., 1896.
43. Alfred Edward Allen, of Enfield, Midd., *ob.* 6 Ap., 1902, a. 48.
44. Henry Alexr. Hurst, b. at Drumaness, co. Down, Ireland, 30 Mar., 1877, *ob.* at Güimar, 13 Feb., 1903.
- 44a. E. T. Johnson, *ob.* 28 Mar., 1896.
45. Hugh Howard Davidson, *ob.* 22 Aug., 1880, a. — months.
46. Marianne, w. of William Dabney, Consul of the United States for the Canary Islands, b. in Boston, U.S., 26 May, 1827, *ob.* 13 Jan., 1879.
47. Matilda, w. of C. J. Baker, *ob.* 4 July, 1876.
48. Robert Welsh Edwards, *ob.* 10 May, 1875, a. 43.
49. Claudina Ansell.—No date.
50. James Lebrun, b. at Santa Cruz, 15 July, 1825, *ob.* at Tacoronte, 25 Aug., 1886.
Louisa, w. of the above James Lebrun, b. at London, 8 Jan., 1833, *ob.* at Santa Cruz, 2 Ap., 1838.
51. Arthur Henry Bechervaise, Superintendent of the Spanish National Telegraph Company, *ob.* 12 Jan., 1898, a. 41.
52. Jane Olive, w. of W. A. F. Davis, *ob.* 5 May, 1898.
53. Frederic William, husband of Emma Maud Mollet, late Chief Engineer of the Union Co. S.S. Trojan, *ob.* 1898.
54. Victor W. Hobson, of Darlington, b. 20 May, 1865, *ob.* 9 Jan., 1889.
55. Peter, 4th s. of Peter McCallum, of Campbelltown, Argyshire, formerly of Buenos Ayres, *ob.* at Laguna, 25 May, 1888, a. 35.
G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

PORTUGALETE: FONTARRABIA.—Portugalete is familiar to thousands of British skippers as the name of the village (now a town) and harbour forming the western side of the mouth of the river Nervion. In this they cast anchor when visiting Bilbao, which owes so much to the commerce which they represent, and whence they will shortly be able to reach Madrid in seven hours by the new direct railway. It is generally believed that this name is in some way connected with *Portugal*; but the real etymology seems to be that which D. Quirino Pinedo, who has a villa at Algorta (the most westerly Baskish-

speaking village on the sea-coast of Baskland), on the other side of the *ria* or river-mouth, proposed to me some time ago. It is, namely, from *portu*, Latin for *harbour* (*puerto* in Castilian), and *halde*, *alde*, which means *side* in Baskish or Heuskara. The *g* in the name is a phonetic buffer, keeping the component elements apart, and represents the *h* of *halde*, corrupted into *haleté* under Castilian influence. We find *alde* meaning *side* in the Baskish New Testament of Leizarraga, e.g., John xxi. 1, *itsas aldean*=on the sea-side; Mark x. 1, *Jordanaren berre aldeaz*=on the other side of the Jordan. Names ending in *alde* are common in Baskish, e.g., Larralde = pasture-side; Elizalde = church-side. So Portugaleta means simply Port-side.

Fontarrabia is well known to all readers of the first book of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' l. 587; and many people who have visited that village at the mouth of the Bidassoa, which separates French and Spanish Basklands on the sea side, will have thought that the great poet misuses "By" before it. For it is not very near the scene of Roland's defeat. It is commonly, but wrongly supposed to owe its name to the Arabs and their fountains. The Heuskarian form of it, however, is Ondarrabia. This must have been first Fontarrabia and then Hondarrabia. The Castilian Fuenterrabia and the French Fontarabie have preserved the initial F, but seem to have been formed under the false impression that the first element in the name came from *fonte*. Other Baskish words may be quoted which, once beginning in *fo*, took *h* for *f*, and then lost the aspirate. The name, then, must be analyzed thus: *Fondarra* is the sediment, the deposit of liquids, the remains, of the sandy strand. Under the form *hondarra* or *ondarra* this may be seen in many dictionaries, e.g., the 'Diccionario Manual Basco-Castellano Arreglado del Diccionario Etimológico de D. P. Novia de Salcedo' (Tolosa, 1902), where it is defined (p. 242): "Arena; arenal; desecho, sobra, residuo; hondarras, heces, hondo, residuo, sobra." *Fondarra* is derived from Latin *fund(o)*, through Castilian *fond(o)*=bottom, and to the same source is the postposition *hondo*, *ondo* = behind, after, near, to be ascribed.

The termination *arra* means that which belongs to, the dweller in, the frequenter of. The two shores at Fuenterrabia remain as *the sediment* of the sea and the river. And as evidence of the evaporation of the Baskish language there is the shortening of the name of this particular place. In 2 Cor.

xi. 25, the words *in profundo maris* of the Vulgate Latin became *en la profonde mer* in Calvin's French, and *itsas hundarrean*=in the depth of the sea, in Leizarraga's Baskish. Here we see the *u* of *fundus* remaining, and a euphonic *e* before the locative case of the definite article a postpositive. In Acts xxvii. 28 *hundarrera* occurs twice, in the phrase rendering *Βολισαρες*. The end of the triple compound is *bia*=two, a popular shortening of *biga*. The latter form thereof is common in Leizarraga's N.T. of 1571, reprinted with almost perfect accuracy at Strassburg in Elsass in 1900, and with amendments at Oxford in 1903. *Biga* is commonly shortened not only into *bia*, but into *bi* also. In St. Mark x. 8, while the determinate or articulate form of *bia*, i.e., *biac*, represents *οἱ δύο* at the beginning of the verse, the indefinite *δύο* at the end is rendered *biga*. I have heard Basks explain the name as meaning "the nest on the strand," as if the second part came from *abia*, which derivative of Latin *cavea* means both cage and birdsnest in their language. But the most characteristic feature of the place, that which must have struck the ancient mariner long before the picturesque high street and church arose, is that which gave it its name, *the two sandy strands*.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

A WELL-KNOWN EPITAPH.—Under the above heading I discussed at 9th S. ii. 41 the Greek epitaph

Ἐλπίς καὶ σὺ Τύχη, μέγα χαίρετε. τὸν λιμέν' εὖρον'

Οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ χ' ὑμῖν, παίξετε τοὺς μέτ' ἐμέ,

and gave five instances of Latin versions by writers of the days of the revival of learning and onwards, very similar to each other, but differing in particulars.

With reference to one of those versions—that marked in my note as (*a*)—a correspondent from St. Austins, Warrington—MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT—was good enough to point out, in a private letter to me under date 30 March, 1901, that "it occurs again on p. 419" of Chytræus' work, ed. 2 [s.l. 1599], "and that on p. 405 is the following:—

Inveni portum, dum tu jactaris in alto.
Eventu ut simili fac tua navis eat."

The facts are so.

The corresponding references to the first edition of Chytræus (1594) are respectively p. 542 (the headings being 'Regiomonti Borussiae' and 'Borussica' [sc. Monumenta]: with the subheading 'Quies') and p. 524 (the monument being one raised in memory

"M. Samuelis Calandri," who died in 1580, by his widow and children, and its local position being given as 'Stralsundii in Mariano').

My main object, however, now is to call attention to a far earlier, and indeed classical, version, which I have come across during a recent visit to Rome. It forms the inscription on a sarcophagus brought from Casal Rotondo, on the Appian Way, and now placed in the Museo Profano of the Lateran, Room XIV., No. 895. The inscription itself, copied exactly as it stands, runs as follows:

D M S L ANNIVS OCTAVI VS VALERIANVS
EVASI EFFVGI SPES ET FORTVNA VALETE
NIL MIHI VO VISCVM EST LVDFICATE ALIOS
That is:—

Dis Manibus sacrum. Lucius Annius Octavius
Valerianus.

Evasi: effugi: Spes et Fortuua valete:
Nil mihi vobiscum est. Ludificate alios.

RICHARD HORTON SMITH.

Athenæum Club.

A RUSSIAN PREDICTION.—Under the above heading the following remarkable statement appeared in *Le Temps* of 18 May, having been sent to that well-known Paris journal by a Russian publicist as a curiosity and a symptom of the peculiar atmosphere in which the middle classes of the Russian empire live at the present time:—

"People still talk much about the departure of the Emperor for the seat of war. With reference to it there is brought forward a prediction made by St. Sérafim, of Sarof, whose body was solemnly interred last year in a church specially constructed to receive it. This personage, who had lived in the desert of Sarof, and was venerated during his lifetime as a prophet and a worker of miracles, died about seventy years since. After his death it was noticed that the water of a well near which he was accustomed to pray cured illnesses, and the place became a resort of numerous popular pilgrimages. In this way Father Sérafim acquired great renown, and the Church, having ascertained the reality of the miracles which had been wrought near his tomb, canonized him. When the translation of his ashes took place last year, the Emperor and the Imperial family were present; and it was the Tsar himself and three Grand Dukes who carried the precious burden to the church destined to receive it. The Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, who has become very pious for a long time past, herself designed the patterns for the curtains and decorations which cover the place where the remains of the saint rest.

"Amongst the predictions of St. Sérafim is the following: The year which shall follow the translation of my ashes into a church, a terrible war will break out against Russia, which will cause much evil. And the Tsar will go to the war, and I will go with him, and we will tear the Englishwoman's apron (*le tablier de l'Anglaise*).

"This prediction was told me last July. I

remember it, and the Emperor must also remember it, and that will compel him to go to the seat of war. I have also heard this prediction commented upon in certain Court circles, where great importance is attached to the promise of the saint to accompany the Tsar to the war. As for the apron of the Englishwoman which will be torn, that does not necessarily imply a war with England. The Englishwoman's apron may very well mean Japan, with which England has covered herself in order to make war upon Russia. In the country, even among the upper classes, it is asserted that Father Sérafim was no other than the Emperor Alexander I., who, to exculpate himself even from the involuntary part which he had in the assassination of his father the Emperor Paul I., entered a religious order and passed his old age in the desert of Sarof.

"It is for that reason, they say, that the Emperor and the Imperial family took part in the translation of the saint's remains."

In this connexion attention may be called to chap. xxviii. of Gleig's 'Life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington,' wherein are circumstantially related the two attempts on the duke's life while he commanded the allied troops in France after the Waterloo campaign. The first was the setting on fire of the duke's hotel in Paris on the night of 25 June, 1816; the second was Cantillon's ineffectual pistol-shot at the duke as he was leaving Sir Charles Stuart's dinner, 11 February, 1818.

"Of the source in which this second attempt originated [says Mr. Gleig] there could be no doubt. The Republicans or Bonapartists (for they were now united) gradually wrought themselves up to a state of rabid excitement. They received great encouragement from the Emperor Alexander of Russia, who, raised to the throne under appalling circumstances, and married to an amiable princess, with whose tastes his own could never agree, fell, as years grew upon him, into a morbid state."

The murder of the Emperor Paul will be found related in 'N. & Q.,' 9th S. v. 23.

J. LORAINÉ HEELIS.

Penzance.

THE LIBRARY OF MADAME DE POMPADOUR.—The *Publishers' Circular* of the 28th of May, under the above heading, has the following:—

"There was found the other day in Paris under a heap of dust-covered books the auction catalogue of Madame de Pompadour's library. The marchioness died at Versailles on April 4, 1764, and her effects were dispersed under the hammer of the *commissaire-priseur* the following year, of which the catalogue in question bears the date. On almost every page are marginal notes of the prices paid for the various books. For instance, the original edition of 'Le Théâtre de Molière,' which, if offered for sale at the present day, would be worth 10,000 fr., was sold for only 6 livres 10 sols, equivalent to little more than 5 fr. 'L'Eperon de Disciple,' by Du Saix, published in 1532, the binding of which bore the arms of the marchioness, was disposed of for only 5 livres, whereas a copy of the same book fetched as much as 890 fr. in a recent auction at

the Hôtel des Ventes. The library comprised 206 theological, 76 juridical, 511 scientific and artistic books, 3,434 volumes in the domain of polite literature, and 4,892 historical works."

F. C. J.

WILLIAM III. CROWNED IN IRELAND.—The 'Mémoires Inédits de Dumont de Bostaquet, Gentilhomme Normand,' edited by MM. Charles Read and F. Waddington (a book mentioned in 9th S. xi. 87), contains in the introduction (p. xxxix) the following remarks:—

"Revenons maintenant à notre auteur. Nous l'avons laissé au moment où, après la victoire de la Boyne, il allait se mettre en marche du côté de Drogheda, à la poursuite de l'ennemi, et bientôt du côté de Dublin. Il y arrive et assiste, le dimanche 6 juillet, au service divin dans la cathédrale, où était le roi, 'auquel on mit, dit-il, la couronne d'Irlande sur la tête avec les cérémonies accoutumées.' Macaulay relève cette circonstance et dit que: 'Dumont est le seul qui fasse mention de la couronne.'"

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.

THE LONDON SEASON.—

"London becomes a mere blank after the 4th of June. Nobody remains in Town; it is too hot, too suffocating! Everybody therefore retires to their seats, if they have them; and the rest fly to Margate, Ramsgate, and Brighton, those capacious receptacles."—'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century,.....with a Review of the State of Society in 1807,' by James Peller Malcolm, second edition, 1810, vol. ii. p. 423.

Possibly the fact that the 4th of June was the birthday of George III. had something to do with the desertion of London by that date in the early part of the nineteenth century. Nowadays the London season is supposed to end some seven weeks later.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SIR H. M. STANLEY'S NATIONALITY.—The following letters from the *Daily News* seem worth reprinting in the pages of 'N. & Q.' for the benefit of future historians. On 13 May this communication appeared:—

Thirty-two years ago a discussion that arose as to the nationality of the then Mr. Stanley was deemed to have shown that he was a Welshman. In the *Daily News* of 27 August, 1872, however, was published the following letter to myself, in which Mr. Stanley made quite a different claim:—

London, August 22.

My Dear Ollivant,—A thousand thanks for your letter and clippings. If I were to answer all the letters that I have received about such questions as the *Rhyl Journal* propounds, I should certainly be called an idiot, and deservedly so. I care not what anybody writes about me, nor do I intend to notice them. If English or Welsh folks are so gullible as to believe all the "rot" they read about me I cannot help it—nor have I a desire to help it in

any way. But for you, and such kind friends, I say I am an American, and can prove it by over ten thousand friends in the United States. The letter in the *Rhyl Journal* is all bosh. I never knew a man named Evans, nor have I ever sung a Welsh song—not knowing anything of the language. My name is neither Thomas, Rowlands, Smith, Jones, nor Robinson, but plain Henry M. Stanley. At sixteen I was in Missouri, at seventeen in Arkansas, at eighteen in New Orleans, at nineteen in Europe travelling, at twenty in the war, and so on.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY M. STANLEY.

CHARLES OLLIVANT.

The Ranche, Bath, 11 May, 1904.

Mr. Ollivant's second letter was printed in the *Daily News* of 19 May:—

Referring to my letter in your journal of Friday last, 13th inst., I write to correct an erroneous impression it appears to have made, viz., that in my belief Sir H. M. Stanley was an American. I certainly was under that impression when I first received the letter from the then "plain Henry M. Stanley." But shortly after its appearance in the *Daily News*, 27 August, 1872, Lord Granville had the documents placed before him proving Mr. Stanley to be a native of Wales. I sent his letter for republication in your journal simply as a curious historical document, there being no question whatever as to his being a Welshman.

CHARLES OLLIVANT.

The Ranche, Bath, 17 May.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

NAPOLEON'S POWER OF AWAKING.—Amongst the curiosities in the possession of the late Princess Mathilde was an excellent alarm clock, made in 1810 by the famous clockmaker Abraham Bréguet for the Emperor Napoleon. It is a perfect piece of clockmaking, the best alarm ever made by Bréguet, and considered by him to be his masterpiece. However, the fact of its existence puts an end to the long-existing legend that the Emperor could wake from sleep at any given moment he willed.

This *réveille-matin* is simply of bronze, gilt and chased; but it has no fewer than eight dials: these indicate the real time, mean time, phases of the moon, seconds, days of the week and of the month, the month and the year. It is provided with a small metal thermometer, and strikes the hours and quarters. It accompanied the Emperor on his campaigns in Russia and France.

J. LORAIN HEELIS.

Penzance.

[MR. H. B. CLAYTON is thanked for an account of this clock from the *Daily Chronicle* of 12 May.]

NATALESE.—The *Natal Witness* of 16 April speaks of Natalese as a synonym for the colonial-born English and Boers in Natal, in place of the more usual Natalians. The former word seems more strictly in analogy

with the usual mode of forming names of peoples than the latter, and is, I should imagine, the first instance of such a word having been formed with the termination *-ese* directly in English itself. Natal was, of course, the first name of the territory, Natalia being only introduced as a name for the republic founded by the Boer Voortrekkers in 1838, and annexed by England as "Port Natal and district" in 1842. Has the termination ever occurred in English in connexion with the name of any *European* people save the Portuguese? When is it first found as a plural termination? Milton writes of Chinese. I imagine that "Natalese" is a coinage of the writer of 'Notes about Town' in the *Natal Witness*, for though I see the paper regularly, I never saw the expression before. It is, therefore, worth recording.

H. 2.

VANISHING LONDON.—To the many landmarks scheduled for disappearance from the fashionable quarters of the town must now be added select and old-established "Thomas's Hotel," which was wont to nestle cosily in the north-eastern corner of Berkeley Square. Upon its front a board is exhibited, which bears ominous testimony to attentions at the hands of some "demolishing and excavating contractor," who would seem to have already operated upon the hotel's interior. This definition for the prosaic "house-breaker" certainly strikes one as novel—as original, indeed, as that of "road scarifier" to indicate the mender of our streets. Whether a new and glorified "Thomas's" is to arise upon its former site I know not. Or are we to have yet another block of palatial flats, after the pattern of so many which prevail in the immediate vicinity?

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

MAYOR'S SEAL FOR CONFIRMATION.—In 1331 a man obtained the use of the seal of the Mayor of Oxford, because his own seal was "unknown to most" (Boase, 'Register of Exeter College,' O.H.S., p. xviii). I have seen a deed, dated in June, 1775, dealing with two tenements in the parish of St. Laurence, York, to which the seal of the Lord Mayor of York is affixed, and an explanation is given that,

"because the seals of the [grantors] are to most persons unknown, I, John Allanson, esq., Lord Mayor of the said city, at their special instance and request.....have.....caused the seal of the office of mayoralty of the said city to be hereunto affixed."

W. C. B.

EURIPIDES, DATE OF HIS BIRTH.—In the very interesting 'History of Greek Lite-

ature,' by Dr. F. B. Jevons, of Durham University, we are told (p. 220) that "Euripides was born B.C. 485, in the island of Salamis, where his parents, with the rest of the Athenians, had taken refuge on the approach of the Persians."

Now it is indeed stated by ancient authors that the poet was born at Salamis whilst Athens was in the occupation of Xerxes; but the date of that event was B.C. 480, the first year of the seventy-fifth Olympiad, Callias being archon. The 'Parian Chronicle' places the birth of Euripides five years earlier, in the fourth year of the seventy-third Olympiad, during the archonship of Philocrates. That would correspond to B.C. 485, but not to the year of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

PASTE—Will any one kindly send us an early quotation for "anchovy paste" or "shrimp paste"? A friend whose memory goes back to 1840 says he has known "anchovy paste" all his life. But we have as yet no examples before 1890.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

"PURPLE PATCH."—When did the expression "purple patch" or "purple passage" in reference to literary style come into use? It is apparently a quotation from some modern literary critic.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

JOHN WILLIAMS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—I have found among some old papers three drafts of letters entirely in the handwriting of Archbishop Williams. Two are addressed to the king, and one to Prince Rupert. The letter to Prince Rupert is signed, and dated 30 Dec., 1642; and the first letter to the king is probably of that date also, being written upon the same folio sheet. The date of the second letter to the king can, by internal evidence, be fixed at about 20 April, 1643. They are long letters, and of considerable interest, especially the last, which, in astonishingly forcible language, takes the king to task for political and military errors. The key-note lies in one of the concluding sentences: "I write in the phrase of the time, roundlye and boldlye." Can any one tell me whether any of these letters were

dispatched, and, if so, whether originals or transcripts exist? CHARLES L. LINDSAY.

97, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.

MARY SHAKESPERE.—I find among some family documents that a certain Anne Prattenton or Pratington, daughter of Joseph Prattenton, of Clearland, near Hartlebury, Worcester, married John Chattock, of Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire. Her mother was Mary Shakespere. Can any of your readers inform me who this Mary Shakespere was, and what relationship she bore to the great poet? She was born, I should think, some time in the middle of the seventeenth century.

A. J. C. GUIMARAENS.

REV. DR. G. D'O'LY.—This learned ecclesiastic was many years rector of Lambeth, a founder of King's College, London, &c. Is there a lineal descendant of his now living?

W. W. J.

"THE BETTER THE DAY THE BETTER THE DEED."—It has been suggested that this old adage ought to read, "The better the day the better the deed should be." Is there any warrant for this version?

J. L. HEELIS.

Penzance.

Lines attributed to Wordsworth.—I should be glad to know the author and source of the following lines, descriptive of an artist, which are given in a book of quotations as by Wordsworth, but which cannot be traced in any of his known works:—

He is a being of deep reflection—one
That studies Nature with intensest eye;
Watching the works of air, earth, sea, and sun—
Their motion, altitude, their form, their dye,
Cause and effect.

BIRKENHEAD.

STORMING OF FORT MORO.—I shall be extremely obliged if any one can give me details of the storming of Fort Moro during the siege of Havana in August, 1762. A tradition, handed down for many years in my family, states that an ancestor of mine, named Wiggins (or O'Higgins?), was the first, or one of the first, through the breach (one of the forlorn hope), and was presented on the field with a pair of colours. Another runs that Wiggins, or O'Higgins, secured the enemy's colours, was made a present of them, and given a captaincy on the field. I have for some time tried to get trustworthy information, and have perused the *Gentleman's Magazine* and 'Annual Register,' but though they give general information, they do not give details. I should be very glad to learn where I could obtain particulars.

W. L. HEWARD.

DANIEL ARCHER.—Could SARUM, who answers MR. PINK's query as to the Right Hon. John Smith, Speaker (*ante*, p. 412), tell me anything about the youngest brother of Lord Archer—Daniel Archer, born 1703? He was related to the Speaker through his sister Lady Dashwood, whose daughter married Andrew Archer, father of Lord Archer, Henry, and Daniel.

LAUNCELOT ARCHER.

INSCRIPTIONS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Can you refer me to some book on inscriptions carved on public buildings? I am wanting to put some passage from English or Latin authors on a village club and institute, and cannot find anything which I consider suitable.

A. S. McCARA.

Warley House, Halifax.

GUNCASTER.—A vicar of Upton, near Windsor, then in the diocese of Lincoln, in the thirteenth century came from Guncaster. Can some one kindly identify this place? At present the nearest guess is Gumcester (Godmanchester), but the word Doncaster, by a flourish of the quill, can also resemble Guncaster, especially if the original record is worn and faint.

R. B.

Upton.

LATIN FOR "ROPIING" A HORSE.—In the Roman circus the art of "roping" a horse was well known and frequently practised. There is a Latin phrase for this—something like "Equo signum dare," or words to that effect. What is the exact phrase?

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—How old is the French name of the English Channel, *i.e.*, La Manche? Does it antedate the English term?

J. DORMER.

HERTFORD BOROUGH SEAL.—The inscription upon the old seal of the borough reads thus:—

+ R · D · G · THE · SEALE · OF · THE ·
BOROVGHE · TOWNE · OF · HART · FORDE

Can any one explain the meaning of the letters R. D. G.? In the centre of the seal is a hart standing in water in front of a castle. This form of seal was in use before the time of Elizabeth. MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

FRANCE AND CIVILIZATION.—A young writer in the *Academy*, 7 May, p. 527, calls France "the most highly civilized country in the world." Will somebody with years on his shoulders, who knows his planet, express an opinion on the subject? ST. SWITHIN.

GAYUS DYXON, OF TONBRIDGE, KENT, GENTLEMAN, 1565.—William Hervy, Clarendoux, granted a confirmation of arms and also granted a crest to the above in the year named. Is anything known of Gayus Dyxon, his ancestors and his descendants? Is this the first recorded use of the name of Dyxon or Dixon? Can any one give me the address of the Rev. William M. Oliver, M.A., in whose possession is the original of this confirmation of arms, according to the late Dr. Howard, Maltravers Herald Extraordinary?

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

WAS EDMUND KEAN A JEW?—The notice of Kean in the 'Encyc. Brit.' states that his "reputed father" was one Aaron Kean, whose brother's name was Moses Kean; that he possessed brilliant talents and an interesting countenance; and that he made his *début* at Drury Lane in *Shylock*, which "roused the audience to almost uncontrollable enthusiasm." Jews have always shown a generic attachment to the stage. Josephus tells us of the friendship he formed with Alithyrus, a famous Roman mime; and Moses Kean (the uncle of Edmund), who was himself a mimic and ventriloquist and entertainer, possibly for professional reasons in those less tolerant times, softened his name Cohen to Kean, and so partly disguised the true springs of his birth. In that case Herbert Spencer's doctrine of "unconscious cerebration" was largely effective in Kean's *role* of *Shylock*.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

[There seems little doubt that Kean had a Jewish strain.]

"TYMBERS OF ERMINE."—In the Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, p. 257, there is an entry that a certain citizen sold to King Edward III. "ten tymbers of Ermine" for forty marks. Can any one give me an explanation of that term? AYEHR.

TITULADOES.—In the census for Ireland of 1659 the names of the more distinguished occupants of townlands and streets are entered under the above designation, which is, I believe, of Saxon origin. I should be glad to know its exact meaning and derivation.

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

MAY MONUMENT.—Can any one tell me what has become of Dame Mary May's monument, which used to be inside the north wall of Midlavant Church, about three miles from Chichester? She was the widow of Sir John May, Knt., of Rawmere, and died in 1681. Horsfield, in his 'History of Sussex,'

describes the monument, and there is a sketch of it in Add. MS. No. 5675 in the British Museum, drawn by S. H. Grimm in or about 1783. I have met with people by whom it has been seen; but in 1873 it was gone, and there is no trace of it. It was a reclining figure on the usual substructure, life size, and, judging by S. H. Grimm's sketch, rather gracefully designed.

J. G. M.

"HEN-HUSSEY": "WHIP-STITCH": "WOOD-TOTER."—When I was a boy, somewhat more than half a century ago, at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, we had a family servant (American born) whose vernacular "smacked of the soil." One or two of her objurgatory phrases still linger in my memory. She would at times, in a very forcible manner, denounce me as a "hen-hussey" or a "whip-stitch." I should like to know if these words are in use in England to-day.

During the war for the Union I was for a while in the sounds of North Carolina. Being ashore at Plymouth one day, I observed a darkie coming down the street with a bundle of wood on his head. Another darkie, wishing to speak with him, had called out to him, and, not being heard, the latter raised his voice and exclaimed: "Look a hear, you dar—you wood-toter dar!" The word "tote," meaning "carry," was so common at the South that it is said that a boy learning to add would phrase it thus: "Put down 7 and tote 4."

FRANK WARREN HACKETT.

1418 M Street, Washington, D.C.

ANACHARSIS.—A letter addressed to Lady Charlotte Campbell, *circa* 1815, signed Anacharsis, has been endorsed in a later hand "Duke of Argyle." Is this identification correct? One passage may assist, if it is not already known:—

"The cursed thing is the money always, or I would make an hospital at Rome for decayed purses and discontented and disappointed agreeable people. I intend to struggle hard with the world till forty, and then to succumb with good grace and float down the stream of time like a dead cat in the Thames."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmorton Road, N.

TYNTE BOOK-PLATE.—I have a book-plate of "James Tynte, Esq., 1704," in which the quarterings on the shield seem wrongly arranged; for 1 and 4 are Worth, Argent, a cross raguly sable; and 2 and 3 are Tynte, Gules, a lion couchant argent between six cross-crosslets of the second. Over all is a shield of pretence bearing, Sable, three bulls' heads coupé. The crest is an arm in armour embowed, holding in the hand a fragment of

a spear butt downwards. Beneath the shield is the motto "Crucem Ferre Dignum." To what families do the shield of pretence, the crest, and the motto belong? I may say that neither the crest nor the motto belongs to the Tynte family. This James Tynte was of the Irish branch of that family.

CROSS-CROSSLET.

Bygones.

MARTYRDOM OF ST. THOMAS.

(10th S. i. 388.)

THERE is an ancient painting of the martyrdom, on a board, hung on a column near the tomb of Henry IV. in Canterbury. Gervase states that two volumes of miracles performed by the relics of Becket were preserved at Canterbury. These were doubtless destroyed by Henry VIII.'s order.

Some of the marvels performed by the saint are pictured on the painted windows of Trinity Chapel, Canterbury.

With regard to his relics Stanley says:—

"A tooth of his is preserved in the church of San Thomaso Cantuariense at Verona, part of an arm in a convent at Florence, and another part in the church of S. Waldetrude at Mons; in Fuller's time both arms were displayed in the English Convent at Lisbon; while Bourbourg preserves his chalice, Douay his hair shirt, and S. Omer his mitre..... His story is pictured in the painted windows at Chartres, Sens, and S. Omer, and his figure is to be seen in the church of Monreale at Palermo."

Within seven years of the martyrdom the Abbey of Aberbrothock was raised by William the Lion to the memory of the saint.

I find in 'Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII.' (arranged by Jas. Gairdner), under date 1536, *re* visitation of the monasteries, these two notices:—

"Nuns of S. Mary's, Chester.....Here they have the girdle of S. Thomas of Canterbury."

"Carlisle Monastery.....Prior Christopher Slye.....Here they have the sword with which S. Thomas of Canterbury was murdered."

In the seventh volume of 'Materials for the History of Thomas Becket,' edited by Robertson and Sheppard, notices of miracles will be found on pp. 524, 533, 565, 566, 578.

In 'Letters, &c., Hen. VIII.,' there is mention, under date 15 August, 1538, of the receipt by Sir Wm. Goryng from Wm. Humfre, one of the churchwardens of "Wysborowe Green," of certain relics of St. Thomas, viz., vestments, the cloak in which St. Thomas was martyred, and blood; also his "Chymer."

In 'Chronica Monasterii de Melsa,' by Thomas de Burton, edited by Edward Bond,

reference is made to a vision of St. Thomas which appeared during a storm to the sailors on some ships of Richard I. bound for the Crusades (date 1190). Two other saints appeared with him, St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas. CHR. WATSON.

Cotton MSS. Titus E viii., a pen-and-ink sketch of the shrine at Canterbury.

Royal Coll. MS., in 'Queen Mary's Psalter' (fourteenth century) is a complete series of outline sketches illustrative of the martyr's life.

In Holy Cross Church, Stratford-on-Avon, the prelate is represented as celebrating Mass.

At St. John's, Winchester, the martyrdom forms one of a series of wall paintings.

At Stoke d'Abernon the same scene is depicted, as also in a panel formerly hung over Henry IV.'s tomb at Canterbury, and still preserved there.

At Stoke Charity, Hants, is a good figure of the saint.

In the 'Passio Martyris Thome Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi,' left by William de Wykeham to Winchester College, is an illumination of the archbishop in full pontificals; and there is a small but well-executed figure of the saint on a brass of Prior Nelond, Cowfold, Sussex.

MR. EDWARD PEACOCK contributed a number of notes on this subject to the *Tablet*, July 6, 1895. NATHANIEL HONE.

1, Fielding Road, Bedford Park, W.

MR. H. SNOWDEN WARD may find the following references regarding St. Thomas of Canterbury of service.

Arbroath Abbey, dedicated to. — *Dublin Review*, April, 1900, 283.

Bologna, picture of, at. — *Ibid.*, January, 1893, 66.

Cahors. church dedicated to, now destroyed. — E. H. Barker, 'Wanderings by Southern Waters,' 132.

Chartres, picture. — A. J. C. Hare, 'South-Eastern France,' 10.

Dedications, 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. vii. 277. — Cumberland, 1. Durham, 1. Essex, 2. Kent, 2. Lincolnshire, 7. Northumberland, 1. York, 2. Forfarshire, 1 (*Archæological Review*, ii. 279).

Amcotts, Lincolnshire. — The chapel of ease at this place was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, but when it was rebuilt about the middle of the last century this was altered to St. Mark, in compliment to an important farmer who had for a Christian name that of the second Evangelist. I have heard that the earlier dedication has been restored, but am not sure of this.

Deed dated from the martyrdom of St. Thomas.—W. D. Macray, 'Magdalen Coll., Oxford,' 122.

Feast of, a forbidden holiday.—Southey, 'Commonplace Book,' ii. 56.

Landernau, Brittany, church dedicated to.—E. H. Barker, 'Wayfaring in France,' 298.

Lead tokens.—*Archæologia*, xxxviii. 132.

Martyrdom on altar frontal.—*Ibid.*, lii. 288.

Martyrdom on fresco, Preston, Sussex.—*Ibid.*, xxiii. 316.

Martyrdom on mazer belonging to the Guild of Blessed Virgin Mary of Boston.—Peacock, 'Church Furniture,' 195.

Miracles.—'Materials for History of Thomas Becket,' edited by J. C. Robertson (Rolls Series), ii. 21-465.

Oxford, well at.—'Gentleman's Magazine Library': 'English Topography,' vi. 166.

Paris, Notre Dame, chapel in.—Winkles, 'French Cathedrals,' 61.

Pageants.—*Archæologia*, xxxi. 207; *Archæologia Cantiana*, xii. 34.

St. Lo, church now desecrated.—H. Gally Knight, in his 'Architectural Tour in Normandy' (1836), p. 123, gives an interesting account of the reason why it was dedicated to the English martyr.

Seals.—*Archæologia*, x. 386; xi. 87; xvi. 339; xxvi. 298.

Sens Cathedral, chapel and picture.—[J. R. Best] 'Four Years in France,' 197; A. J. C. Hare, 'South-Eastern France,' 5.

Stained glass.—'Gentleman's Magazine Library': 'Ecclesiology,' 147; *Archæologia*, ix. 368; x. 50, 334.

Verona, church dedicated to.—Webb, 'Continental Ecclesiology,' 255; *Archæologia Cantiana*, x. 24.

Venice, St. Sylvester, picture.—Webb, 'Continental Ecclesiology,' 293.

Venice, St. Zaccaria, picture.—*Ibid.*, 284.

Well.—Mackinlay, 'Folk-lore of Scottish Lochs and Springs,' 146.

Worcester Cathedral, chapel in.—Foxe, 'Acts and Monuments,' iii. 235.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Messrs. Traill and Mann's 'Social England,' vol. i. of illustrated edition, pp. 375 and 393, gives reproductions of an illumination of the martyrdom, probably early fifteenth century, in MS. Jul. A. xi.; of a restored drawing from the painting on wood in Canterbury Cathedral; of the beautiful reliquary in Limoges enamel, belonging to Hereford Cathedral; of the glass medallion in Canterbury Cathedral showing the shrine; of Becket's grace cup, now belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, the Howards having

received it from Queen Katherine of Aragon; and of his vestments at Sens.

There is a vigorous drawing by Matthew Paris, with Edward Grim holding the crosier, in MS. C.C.C. Camb. XXVI.

A sculptured representation of the martyrdom, over the south door of Bayeux Cathedral, dates from about twenty years after St. Thomas's death.

The three surviving thirteenth-century windows in the Trinity Chapel of Canterbury Cathedral, close to the site of the shrine, are entirely devoted to depicting the miracles of the martyr.

The beautiful window, 1330 or thereabouts, of St. Lucy's Chapel in the south transept of Christ Church Cathedral in Oxford, contains a representation of the martyrdom, the head of the saint having been knocked out and replaced with white glass. Also in the library of Trinity College (a legacy from the monastic Durham College, which occupied the same site before the Dissolution) may be seen—among the charming fifteenth-century glass—the cracked figure of Becket, with the fragment of Fitzurse's dagger sticking in the forehead.

The only contemporary portrait appears to be the figure on his archiepiscopal seal; but a mosaic in the cathedral of Monreale, Sicily, is known to have been completed under the superintendence of King William II. the Good, who married in 1177 Joan, daughter of Henry II. and Eleanor of Aquitaine.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark is, perhaps, the most splendid memorial of the martyr; and at the Dissolution the Mercers' Company erected their hall and chapel on the site of the Becket's old house in Cheapside, which had been transformed by the archbishop's sister into a hospital, to be served by canons who were also knights of the Order of St. Thomas of Acre.

Anciently the festival of the Holy Trinity was kept on different days in different parts of Christendom. Becket, when archbishop, ordered that it should henceforth be kept in England upon the first Sunday after Pentecost, the day of his consecration, and in 1333 the whole Western Church adopted the English usage.

Many of our older churches, now nominally dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, are in reality dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. The ancient church of St. Thomas the Martyr in Oxford, close to the G.W.R. station, apparently was originally dedicated to St. Nicholas, a dedication which was revived when Henry VIII. dethroned the former saint. It appertained to Osney

Abbey, which occupied the site of the present station and its immediate neighbourhood. At Salisbury is a picturesque church dedicated to the martyr, with a curious fresco of the Resurrection over the chancel arch.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The seal of Beauchief Abbey shows the murder of Becket, and engravings of it may be seen in Mr. S. O. Addy's book on that house; see also the *Reliquary* (Old Series), vii. 202, 205, for the seal and an altarpiece on the same subject. Many more instances may be found by means of the 'Index to *Archæologia*, i.-1,' under Becket and Thomas.

W. C. B.

The seal of Langdon Abbey, Kent, bore a representation of the martyrdom in Canterbury Cathedral, with the inscription (*temp.* Dugdale's Continuator), CAUSA. DOMINI. XPI. MORTEM. SI....

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

There is a valuable representation, in glass, of St. Thomas à Becket—"the only martyr of his century," as Cardinal Newman, in his 'Lives of the English Saints,' calls him—and of St. Thomas of Hereford, in the church at Credenhill, near Hereford. The figures are perfect, about fifteen inches in height, surrounded by quarries and a border. Both are in vestments, with mitre, pastoral staff in left hand, right hand being erect. Legend above records their names. The work appears to be early fourteenth century (F. P. Havergal in the *Antiquary*, July, 1882, p. 39).

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, in his 'Lives of the Saints,' says St. Thomas is represented in art, erroneously, as martyred in full archiepiscopal canonicals before the high altar (ed. 1877, 'December,' p. 403).

In connexion with Woodspring Priory, in Somersetshire, a curious circumstance which occurred at Kew Stoke Church was noted at a meeting of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society in August, 1881. A stone of unusual appearance was noticed, which, on its removal, disclosed a recess containing a vessel partly filled with a substance apparently blood. This is supposed to have been a relic of St. Thomas of Canterbury, removed from Woodspring, and secreted at the dissolution of the priory in the hiding-place in which it was found.

Dr. F. G. Lee, in a letter to the *Antiquary* for January, 1881, says that when he was at Oxford in 1850-9

"there was a perfect representation of this most holy saint and martyr in one of the windows of St. Michael's Church in that city. He was represented in full pontificals, and with a crozier in

his right hand.....Prior to the year 1842 there was a fragment of the head of the same saint in one of the north windows of the choir of the prebendal church of Thame, Oxfordshire; but, with the fragments, it was then destroyed, and the window was filled with plain white quarries. Anciently Thame Church owned a relic of the saint, but it was stolen by the visitors of Edward VI."

St. Thomas a Waterings, a former place of execution on the Old Kent Road, was so called from a brook or spring dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket (see further Cunningham's 'London,' s.v.).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In Knight's 'Old England,' vol. i., fig. 411 is a reproduction of a painting of the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket in the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Stratford.

At Bramfield, in this county, where he was one of the early rectors, is a pond known as Becket's Pond, the water of which he is traditionally reported to have used in brewing some excellent beer.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

There is, or was, a representation of the death of Thomas à Becket in fresco in the old church at Preston, near Brighton, but it is many years since I saw it. BRUTUS.

If MR. WARD will consult the General Indexes of 'N. & Q.' he will find references to 'Guernsey Charms on St. Thomas's Day' (21 December), 'Going a-Gooding,' somewhere called "Mumping," or otherwise begging alms or kind for various purposes, with the customs at different places on that day. He will also find accounts of St. Thomas's Hospital, the shrine of St. Thomas at Madras, and a church in Vintry Ward, burnt at the Fire of London (1666), and not rebuilt. To any of these articles I can refer him should it be necessary.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

EASTER SUNDAY IN 1512 AND 1513 (10th S. i. 388).—The old Julian reckoning was universally observed in the Christian Church in those years. Easter Day in 1512 fell on 11 April, and in 1513 on 27 March. D, C (the second to be used in finding Easter), and B are the Sunday letters for those years, the Golden Numbers 12 and 13. All these will be found tabulated in 'L'Art de vérifier les Dates.'

As the Gregorian style was not introduced into the Roman calendar until 1582, I am at a loss to imagine what "valuable work of reference" is alluded to by M. C. L. as giving 8 April for the date of Easter in 1513. In

that year the Paschal full moon occurred on 21 March, which by the Gregorian reckoning would have been called 31 March. Easter Day would be the Sunday after, *i.e.*, the day which, by the Julian reckoning (then universally followed), was called 27 March, and by the Gregorian (had it then been used) would have been called 6 April. 8 April, stated by M. C. L. as given by some work which he does not name, was an impossible date, not being a Sunday by either reckoning. In actual fact, then, Easter Day fell on the same day in 1513 by both the Julian and the Gregorian reckonings. A similar agreement, I might mention, occurred in 1702—Easter falling by both reckonings on the same real day, though it was called by the Old Style 5 April, and by the New 16 April, the difference then being eleven days, as it was when the style was changed in England in 1752.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

[MR. J. DORMER, the REV. C. S. WARD, and E. W. B. give the same dates as MR. LYNN.]

BIRDS' EGGS (10th S. i. 327, 372).—MR. E. P. WOLFERSTAN seems to think the "grass-hopper warbler" a rarer bird than it was, certainly, some years ago, even in Northern England, where I found its nest and dimly speckled eggs on not a few occasions. One would have imagined the smart business capacity of the buyer of the warbler's eggs from the old woman was a detail that would have been better kept in the background.

B.

PRESCRIPTIONS (10th S. i. 409).—I remember coming across a learned disquisition on the mysterious hieroglyphics which adorn medical prescriptions. It was therein stated that the initial R was not only a contraction of *Recipe*, but also represented the astrological sign for Jupiter. This induces the quaint reflection that the twentieth-century physician still relies upon the benevolence of a pagan deity for the efficacy of his pills and potions. I think, too, the sign for a scruple (etymologically a little rock) was understood to be half that hot-cross bun which conventionally represents the earth—it resembles, by the way, the reversed minuscule epsilon used in some tenth-century MSS. as a contraction of *ejus*. Whether the minim sign was traced to the zodiacal Scorpio I forget, but it seems that the denarius or drachm was at one time represented by an approximation to the hieroglyphic for Pisces. At least, in Daremberg's 'Celsus' the latter weight appears as two brackets joined by a hyphen)(, copied

presumably from the oldest (tenth-century) MS. In this edition of that Roman physician's works the *sextans* is indicated by a z or = (like R. Recorde's mathematical symbol of equivalence); the *triens* by zz, or = =; and the ounce by so plain a dash, —, that it cannot claim even a distant cousinship with the delightful curlicue-wurlicue in whose artistic delineation doctors nowadays display such professional skill.

J. DORMER.

According to a writer in the *Saturday Review* of 20 March, 1875, p. 380, the R with which physicians' prescriptions usually begin, and which, as they use it, is simply the first letter of the Latin word *Recipe*=take (*i.e.* the following ingredients in the quantities ordered), is to be seen in Egyptian medical papyri dating some 2,000 years B.C. as the symbol of Ra, and means, "In the name of Ra" or "O Ra, god of life and health, inspire me." Can any Egyptian scholar confirm this statement or explode it?

MICHAEL T. SADLER.

Dr. J. A. Paris, in his 'Pharmacologia,' 1843, says:—

"Even those salutary virtues which many herbs possess were, in times of superstitious delusion, attributed rather to the planet under whose ascendancy they were collected or prepared than to any natural and intrinsic properties in the plants themselves; indeed, such was the supposed importance of planetary influence, that it was usual to prefer [*sic*] to receipts a symbol of the planet under whose reign the ingredients were to be collected; and it is, perhaps, not generally known, that the character which we at this day place at the head of our prescriptions, and which is understood to mean nothing more than *Recipe*, is in fact a relief [*sic*] of the astrological symbol of Jupiter, as may be seen in many of the older works on pharmacy; although it is at present so disguised by the addition of the down stroke, which converts it into the letter R, that were it not for its cloven foot we might be led to question its supernatural origin. In later times the heathen symbols were dropped, and others substituted to propitiate the favour and assistance of heaven."—Pp. 20-21.

See also Dr. Otto A. Wall at considerable length in the *Chemist and Druggist* for 25 July, 1891, on 'Jupiter and Prescriptions,' pp. 159-61. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

See 1st S. i. 399; 7th S. xii. 428, 498; 8th S. i. 114; but very much more information is desirable on the origin and date of the marks used to designate weights and measures in medical prescriptions.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

Any pharmacist whose acquaintance Mr. INGLEBY happens to possess will show him a copy of Dr. Pereira's 'Selections from

Physicians' Prescriptions.' Therein will be found exhaustive particulars of the signs referred to.

Many years ago I wrote a little work on the subject (long out of print), from which I make the following extract:—

"It would take too long to enter into a description of the old cabalistic symbols used by the fathers of chemistry, but I may mention, as a comparison with the strictly scientific aspect of present-day pharmacy and nomenclature, that these strange old signs, so far as can be shown, were arbitrarily chosen, and for the greater part without regard to any prior meaning.

"The seven common metals were supposed to be connected in some mysterious way with the seven greater heavenly bodies, and the same symbol was applied to each heavenly body as to its appropriate metal. Rodwell, in the 'Birth of Chemistry,' says:—

"How the symbols conferred upon the planets, and afterwards the metals, arose, it is difficult to say. They are, undoubtedly, of Chaldean origin; but to what extent they have since been modified, no one can tell."

"Fire was represented from a very early period by a triangle. Its antagonistic, water, had for its symbol the same figure inverted. Air was denoted by a modification of the symbol for fire, while the fourth element of the ancient philosophers had for its symbol that of air inverted. These symbols seem to be closely associated with the doctrine of Aristotle, who taught that the four elements had each two qualities, one of which was common to some other element. He said:—

Fire is hot and dry,
Air is hot and moist,
Water is cold and moist,
Earth is cold and dry.

"The principal signs in use by the alchemists were those at present used in astronomy."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

By referring to Chambers's 'Twentieth-Century Dictionary,' 1903, p. 1171, MR. INGLEBY may find some useful information on the origin of symbols used in medicine and surgery.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

[MR. LAUNCELOT ARCHER also mentions the survival of the sign for Jupiter.]

"SCOLE INN," NORFOLK (10th S. i. 248, 313, 394).—I thought I had put the case clearly; but it has been strangely perverted. What I meant to say was really this: that some one once imagined that the "Scole Inn" was so called *because* it was equidistant from four known places! I implied that he was quite wrong, but that he obtained that notion from connecting the name with the old East-Englian word *scole*, which happened to mean a pair of scales; and a pair of scales, having equal arms, suggested to him this notion of equal distances. I submit that this is the only possible explanation of his theory. Will

any one point out an alternative one? I think not.

But, as I said, we can only take this to be "a mediæval joke"; surely we are not expected to swallow it.

I see no difficulty at all in the derivation. The word *scole* is obviously the Old Norse *skāli*, "a hut, a shed," a variant of which is "shieling." The O.N. *ā* gives Northern E. *a*, as in Sea-scale and Portin-scale, and the rest; but Southern long *o*, as in *scole*. We have a precise parallel in *hale* and *whole*. The sense was simply shelter. Then it became a man's name, from the man who lived in it, just as Wood and Hill are men's names now. See 'Scale' in the 'English Dialect Dictionary.'

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk,' vol. i. (published in 1739), gives the following at p. 86:—

"Osmundeston or Scole joins to the East part of Diss, and is bounded by the Waveny on the South: I can't find who this Osmund was that gave the name to the Town, but imagine him to be a Saxon and owner of it; Scoles was a Hamlet to Osmundeston in the time of Edward III....it stands by the name of Osmondston, *alias* Schole, which last name prevailed about the time of King Henry VIII. when this Hamlet was increased, so as to become the chief part of the Town, and might first receive its name from the Sholes or Shallows of the River on which it's situated.

"Here are two very good Inns, the White Hart is much noted in these parts, being called by way of distinction *Scole Inn*; the House is a large brick building, adorned with imagery and carved work in many places, as big as the life. It was built in 1655, by John Peck, Esq; whose Arms impaling his wife's are over the porch door: The Sign is very large, beautified all over with a great number of Images of large stature, carved in wood, and was the work of one *Fairchild*, the Arms about it are those of the chief Towns and Gentlemen in the County viz.....Here was lately a very large round Bed, big enough to hold 15 or 20 Couple in imitation (I suppose) of the remarkable great Bed at *Ware*. The House was in all things accommodated at first for large business, but the Road not supporting it, it is in much decay at present, tho' there is a good Bowling-Green and a pretty large garden with land sufficient for passengers' horses. The business of these two Inns is much supported by the annual Cock Matches that are fought there."

The inn still stands, I presume; at all events, there still appears in the 'P.O. Directory' "The White Hart P.H." I knew it well as long as sixty years ago, celebrated then as a coaching and posting house, and known as "Scole Inn." J. H. J.

Ipswich.

THE "SHIP" HOTEL AT GREENWICH (9th S. xii. 306, 375, 415, 431; 10th S. i. 111, 375).—In answer to MR. PICKFORD, I can say that the sketch in 'Pendennis' does not refer to

the "Ship," but to the "Trafalgar." The "Ship" had no balconies, and the scene from the window would take in the Hospital, whereas the view from the balcony shows the reach from the "Trafalgar" in an oblique direction down to Blackwall Point; the trees on the right bank—now all gone—are seen in the background. The only known representation of the old "Ship" is on a view showing the contemplated improvements in connexion with the new pier, published in the year 1836. The only description is in Timbs's 'Clubs and Club Life,' p. 439, which says the house "was built with weather board in front, and a bow window to command a view of the river." The back is shown in Clarkson Stanfield's 'View of Fisher Lane,' now in the Naval Museum, Greenwich, and reproduced in Marryat's 'Poor Jack.'

AYEAHR.

INSCRIPTIONS AT OROTAVA, TENERIFE (10th S. i. 361).—I understand from Miss Ethel Dixon that Miss Edith Gennings is incorrectly spelt as "Jennings" in No. 56 in the above-named note.

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

INDIAN SPORT (10th S. i. 349, 397).—EMERITUS will also find information on the subject of Indian sport in a work entitled

Oriental Field Sports. Embellished with 40 coloured Engravings, the whole taken from the Manuscript and Design of Capt. Thomas Williamson, who served upwards of twenty years in Bengal, the Drawings by Samuel Howett. London: printed by William Bulmer & Co., Shakspeare Printing Office, for Edward Orme, Printseller to His Majesty, Engraver and Publisher, Bond Street, the corner of Brook Street, 1807.

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

Castle Pollard, Westmeath.

IBERIAN INSCRIPTIONS IN HIBERNIA (10th S. i. 388).—The legend that some of the inhabitants of the British Isles were Iberian emigrants from Spain is based, I believe, on a remark by Tacitus which Canon Taylor (discussing the neolithic "Iberian" in his 'Origin of the Aryans') calls a guess of no importance. As they inhabited so large a portion of Western Europe it certainly seems that the feeble, troglodytic or long-barrow Iberian cannibals would find the transit from Great Britain to Ireland much less perilous than a considerable voyage from Spain in frail coracles or dug-outs. As to the mysterious inscriptions on the Spanish "Iberian" coins, Wormius and Rudbeck connected them with Visigothic runes, but Taylor was of opinion that the language of the ethnological Iberian was probably Hamitic, akin to the

Numidian. It would be very remarkable if two such obscure languages as Iberian and Etruscan proved to be related.

J. DORMER.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL PROVERBS IN THE WAVERLEY NOVELS (10th S. i. 383, 402).—In Mr. BOUCHIER'S quotation of the Gaelic proverb from 'Waverley' "Mar e Bran is e a brathair," the first word should be *mar*, which means "if not" (*nisi*), whereas *mar* means "as" (*velut* or *ut*) used in similes and comparisons. I have not the book at hand, and it is quite likely the proverb is correctly transcribed; but Sir Walter Scott (or his printer) often makes mistakes in Gaelic words.

C. S. JERRAM.

Oxford.

My friend Mr. BOUCHIER has inadvertently omitted two very amusing ones from 'Redgauntlet,' which occur in the account of the memorable consultation between Peter Peebles and his solicitor Mr. Fairford:—

"The counsel to the Lord Ordinary,' continued Peter, once set agoing, like the peal of an alarm clock, 'the Ordinary to the Inner House, the President to the Bench. It is just like the rope to the man, the man to the ox, the ox to the water, the water to the fire.'"—Letter xiii.

And in the same letter:—

"Better have a wineglass, Mr. Peebles,' said my father in an admonitory tone; 'you will find it pretty strong' [i.e., the brandy]. 'If the kirk is over muckle, we can sing mass in the choir,' said Peter, helping himself in the goblet out of which he had been drinking the small beer."

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

BRAZEN BIJOU (10th S. i. 369).—At the Army and Navy Stores this is represented by a brazen "crane," which may be bought for the same price as the bijou valued in 1830 at "about two shillings." My cook, who is, I think, a Yorkshire woman, believes the article is called a "spittle," though apparently the name is in disuse with her, as it took her some moments to recall it to mind. At my request she consulted her fellow-servants, and the result was that one of them produced a dictionary in which "Spit, a bar on which meat is roasted," was supposed to furnish the required information. Bottle-jacks still survive in the fashionable emporium I have mentioned above, and I am glad to say that one is yet active in my own benighted kitchen.

ST. SWITHIN.

If Mr. HIBGAME will turn to p. 97 of the 'Household Edition' of 'Great Expectations,' he will there find an illustration in which the "brazen bijou" referred to on the previous

page is shown suspended from the mantel-piece. The artist, Mr. F. A. Fraser, was evidently fully cognizant of the article in question.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

I have one; its designation is 'jack-bar.' The country people call it a "sweek."

C. L. POOLE.

Alsager, Cheshire.

"SEND" OF THE SEA (10th S. i. 368).—I do not think "send" means "current" at all. I see a good many papers relating to sea-salvage, and I always understand "send" to mean rise and fall or drop—not of the tide, but of the sea as worked up by a (perhaps distant) storm. A heavy "send," lifting a diver's cutter first high into the air and then dropping it again, is not conducive to diving operations.

D. O.

Mr. DODGSON is incorrect in supposing that the "send" of the sea is an expression which refers to the current. It refers to the swaying or motion of the water, which may have either an upward or downward force. In the case of the submarine A 1 it is easy to understand that the hawsers parted owing to a motion of this nature, though they could easily have withstood a current, however strong.

PHILIP BELBEN.

Broadstone.

In Dana's 'Seaman's Manual,' revised and corrected by John J. Mayo, Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, 1867, p. 112, "send" is a term applied to the action of a ship's head or stern when pitching suddenly and violently into the trough of the sea. The word is apparently a contraction of "ascending," for Smyth, in his 'Sailor's Word-Book,' has "Sending, 'scending, the act of being thrown about violently when adrift."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

SCOTCH WORDS AND ENGLISH COMMENTATORS (10th S. i. 261, 321, 375).—A noticeable practice of the London journalist seems worthy of mention under this head. From time to time a Scottish word or phrase becomes fashionable, and straightway it is paraded with diverting iteration, and, as often as not, with an innocence of its true inwardness that is nothing short of pathetic. "Canny" was long a hapless victim in this way, and "unco" would appear to be now coming into favour. On 7 May a prominent literary journal had a notice of Mr. Max Beerbohm's 'The Poets' Corner,' which closed with the remark, "Such funning as this is wholesome, especially for the unco' serious." As the cheerful dogmatist who is responsible

for this appears to think that the Scottish term he playfully employs lacks something of perfect form, it would be entertaining to gather from him how he imagines it would look if it were presented in full dress.

THOMAS BAYNE.

I did not quote enough from Collins. The two additional lines make the resemblance stronger:—

Now air is hushed, save where the weak-eyed bat
With short, shrill shriek flits by on leathern wing;

Or where the beetle winds

His small but sullen horn,

As oft he rises, midst the twilight path,
Against the pilgrim borne, in heedless hum.

I need not have quoted one line of Gray:—

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.

It was unnecessary.

E. YARDLEY.

TEA AS A MEAL (8th S. ix. 387; x. 244; 9th S. xii. 351; 10th S. i. 176, 209).—One of the characters in Farquhar's play of 'The Beaux' Stratagem,' produced in 1707, named Archer, sings a song in the third scene of the third act, of which the following is a stanza:—

What mortal man would be able

At White's half-an-hour to sit?

Or who could bear a tea-table,

Without talking of trifles for wit?

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

"CHOP-DOLLAR" (10th S. i. 346).—If your correspondent DU AH COO is interested in the history of this word, it is curious that he is unaware of the exhaustive article on the subject in Yule-Burnell, 'Hobson-Jobson.' Unless any one is able to add to the information collected by Col. Yule, it seems useless to discuss the word further. "Chop," in its Oriental sense, is given in the 'H.E.D.'

EMERITUS.

COPPER COINS AND TOKENS (10th S. i. 248, 335).—Several methods of cleaning copper and bronze coins will be found in Dr. Friedrich Rathgen's handbook, 'Die Konservierung von Alterthumsfunden' (especially pp. 120 *et seq.*), published under the auspices of the Imperial Museum at Berlin. Dr. Rathgen herein quotes from an article by himself upon the subject in Dingler's *Polytechn. Journal*, 1896, Band 301, S. 44. An English translation of the handbook will appear shortly.

GEORGE A. AUDEN.

BRADLEY, CO. SOUTHAMPTON: CLARK FAMILY (10th S. i. 389).—Had Richard Cromwell, sometime Protector of Great Britain and Ireland, a second wife? Certainly "Queen Dick," between his flight from England and his return thereto, 1660-80, sometimes passed as

John Clarke, and for obvious reasons. But I have never heard that he consoled himself after the death of his wife, Dorothy Mayor, of Hursley, in 1676, with a second spouse, or that he had been the subject of any scandal while abroad.

A. R. BAYLEY.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT LONDON (9th S. xii. 429; 10th S. i. 70, 295).—Subsequently to the use of the plot of ground without Cripple-gate (according to Stow, 1603) as the Jews' burial-ground, it was apparently granted to the French refugees. The following is from W. Stow's 'Stranger's Guide, or Traveller's Directory,' 1721:—

"Back Alley, in Back Street in Old Street Square. Not far from hence is the Pest-house, so called from the Burying Ground thereto belonging, wherein those who died of the dreadful Pestilence in 1665, were buried: but now it is granted by the City of London to the French Refugees, who use it for an Hospital for the Relief of their Sick."

The name "Leyrestowe," as mentioned by Strype, is evidently the Anglo-Saxon "leger" = grave, and "stow" = place—a graveyard or burial-place.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

YEOMAN OF THE CROWN (10th S. i. 208, 272).—MR. A. HUSSEY may be interested in knowing that the will of John Nelmes, a yeoman of Willesden, Middlesex, dated 10 November, an. 3 Edward VI., and proved in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on 11 December, 1549, is signed by John N— (? Nelmes), "yeoman of the King's Guard," and by William Byrde, "yeoman of the King's Slaughter House"! These persons were tenants of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, holding farms in Willesden which were part of the prebendal lands; they were not, therefore, merely liable as tenants to their lord for service, as king's tenants might be, but probably held office by right of appointment.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

PORT ARTHUR (10th S. i. 407).—KAPPA asks by what name this place is known to the Chinese. In Longmans' 'Gazetteer of the World,' 1895, the Chinese name is given as "Lu-shwan-kau or Lu-shun-ku." Both these forms seem to me incorrect. My own rendering would be Lü-shun-keu, based on what I consider the best modern standard orthography, viz., that used by Wells Williams in his 'Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language,' 1890. Morrison would have written it Leu-shun-khow.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

NUMBER SUPERSTITION (10th S. i. 369).—Folk-lore does not encourage the enumera-

tion of possessions. The consequence of David's census-taking has left a deep impression; but a misgiving against numbering existed previous to that, as we may judge from Joab's objection to the king's proposal. We may count our warts when we wish to get rid of them by some occult means; but it is well to be vague about things that we have no desire to lose.

ST. SWITHIN.

"PAINTED AND POPPED" (10th S. i. 407).—I do not know why we are to say that the derivation of *popped* is unknown. It is given in my 'Glossary' to Chaucer.

I suppose Milton took the word from a celebrated poem called 'The Romaunt of the Rose,' of which there is a translation in English, the first 1705 lines being Chaucer's. Lines 1018-20 run thus:—

No windred browes haddē she,
Ne *popped* hir; for it neded nought
To windre hir, or to *peynte* hir ought.

I.e., she had no trimmed eyebrows, nor did she trick herself up; for there was no need to trim herself or to paint herself at all.

My 'Glossary' has: "*Popped*, pt. s. refl. tricked herself out. '*Poupiner*, *popiner*, s'attifer, se parer'; Godefroy."

Those who do not possess Godefroy can perhaps consult Cotgrave. He gives: "*Se popiner*, to trimme, or trick up himselfe." And *popiner* is derived from *popin*. Cotgrave has: "*Popin*, m. *-ine*, f. spruce, neat, briske, trimme, fine; quaint, nice, daintie, prettie." *Popin* was also spelt *poupin*, from the Latin *pupus*, *pupa*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THIEVES' SLANG: "JOE GURR" (10th S. i. 386).—There can be little doubt, I think, that for "Joe Gurr" we should read "choker." In criminal phraseology to be "in choker" or "chokey" is to be in prison.

CHR. WATSON.

[MR. DORMER and DR. FORSHAW make the same suggestion.]

A SEXTON'S TOMBSTONE (9th S. x. 306, 373, 434, 517; xi. 53, 235, 511; xii. 115, 453).—I find that I made an error in transcribing the sexton's epitaph given at 9th S. xi. 235. In l. 6 for "vision" read *visage*.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

WILLIAM WILLIE (10th S. i. 67, 257, 315).—I remember a curious instance of a double name, that of the late John Walsh Walsh, a well-known resident in Birmingham. At the time of his baptism the clergyman is said to have stammered, thus doubling the Walsh. The story is told, I believe, in 'Personal Recollections,' by the late Mr.

Eliezer Edwards, of Birmingham, who, if I remember rightly, states that Mr. Walsh attributed much of his after success in life to the infirmity of the clergyman that gave him a distinctive instead of a commonplace name.

Here is an instance of duplicate names in a family. My grandfather, William Wilmot Corfield, born 1785 at Penryn, Cornwall (of which place he was several times Mayor), had two sons, both named Richard (Richard No. 1, born 1808, died young; Richard No. 2, born 1810, died 1885), and two daughters, both named Mary (Mary No. 1, born 1809, died young; Mary No. 2, born 1812, died 1890). There were also other children. I take the names and earlier dates from a family pedigree printed in 1873.

Mr. F. A. HOPKINS remarks, "Whether this is a custom in the West Country I have no knowledge. So far as my experience goes, I have found no similar example of 'duplicate names.'" The instances I have given seem to point to the custom having existed in the West Country, as both Truro and Penryn are in Cornwall.

W. WILMOT CORFIELD.

Calcutta.

COSAS DE ESPAÑA (10th S. i. 247, 332).—It is improbable that the Columbus memorial in Seville Cathedral was taken from Havana, for the one honouring the remains transferred to Havana from San Domingo, 15 January, 1796, consisted of a small urn in a niche in the chancel wall, together with a laurel-crowned bust on a marble slab. Although Spain removed the ashes revered as those of America's discoverer from Havana to Seville immediately after the Spanish-American war, or in December, 1898, it was not until 17 November, 1902, that they were deposited in the mausoleum specially made for them in Seville Cathedral, the intervening time doubtless being needed for the artistic work. The recent date of this ceremonial accounts sufficiently for the absence of any mention of the memorial in 'The Story of Seville,' published so soon afterwards, or in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

Most people know that the bodies of Christopher and Diego Columbus were removed from Spain to San Domingo in 1536, and that when San Domingo was ceded to the French in 1795, the remains of the discoverer, as was supposed, were taken to Havana, and now have been retransferred to Seville.

Many readers of 'N. & Q.' may be also aware that San Domingo claims still to have

these precious relics in her cathedral; but as others may not have noted this, or do not know upon what ground the claim is based, perhaps a brief summary of the matter will not be amiss here. When the original interment was made in San Domingo Cathedral an adjoining space was left prepared, and a few years later was filled by the body of Diego's son Luis, the Duke of Veragua. More than a hundred years later, when San Domingo was threatened by a British fleet, the then archbishop, fearing desecration of the precious dust, ordered, it is said, that the vaults should be covered with earth so as to be indistinguishable, and gradually their relative position seems to have become matter of tradition. The cinerary chest exhumed in 1795 and taken to Havana lay in the traditional corner assigned to the elder Columbus, with a second vault beside it, believed to be that of Diego; but some proof discovered in 1877 cast doubt upon this, and when, in 1891, there was found beyond the emptied vault a larger one, containing a coffer having sufficient marks, as they decipher them, to identify it, it proved beyond question to the San Dominicans that the relics taken to Havana were those of Diego Columbus, and that those of his father are still in their own possession. So in December, 1898, the month when the remains from Havana Cathedral were removed with such pomp to Seville, those left in San Domingo Cathedral were reinterred there with equal pomp, and a grand new tomb dedicated to Christopher Columbus. M. C. L.

New York City.

'THE CHILDREN OF THE CHAPEL' (10th S. i. 407).—Several years since I came across a very rare collection of pamphlets in New York entitled 'The Sad Decay of Discipline in our Schools,' bearing the date 1830. It was evidently a reprint of a number of curious tracts and verses referring to corporal punishment in boys' schools. 'The Rodiad,' 'A Schoolmaster's Joy is to Flog,' 'The Sparing of the Rod,' &c., were among the collection, and at the end of the volume was a small pamphlet entitled 'Some Account of the Stripping and Whipping of the Children of the Chapel.' It purported to give a very realistic account of the treatment of the boys at one of the royal chapels (St. James's, I think), but spelling, &c., had been brought up to date and the whole modernized, possibly by Geo. Colman the Younger, the supposed author of 'The Rodiad,' which was published in 1820. It may be that the title was merely taken from the pamphlet

of 1576, and that the matter of it was purely modern; but a reference to the collection of sixteenth-century pamphlets at the British Museum would easily settle the question. I remember a query with reference to this pamphlet appearing in a literary magazine (long since defunct) about 1882-3, but it elicited no reply. **FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.**

1, Rodney Place, Clifton, Bristol.

MRS. STOPES'S inquiry reminds one of Wither's celebrated work entitled 'Abuses Stript and Whipt; or, Satirical Essays.' A full bibliography of this author's works may be found in Lowndes, beginning at p. 2963.

WM. JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

HAREPATH (10th S. i. 190).—In the Devonshire Association *Transactions*, vol. xvii. p. 195, in a paper on Seaton before the Conquest, the late Mr. J. B. Davidson describes the boundaries in an Anglo-Saxon charter purporting to belong to the year 1005. He writes:—

"Thence it struck north to the herpath, or old military road from Lyme Regis to Sidmouth. This ancient designation 'herpath' is preserved in the name of Harepark Farm, the homestead of which is on the road, close by."

In the *Transactions* of the same association, vol. xxxv. p. 147, in a paper on Sidbury, Sidmouth, Salcombe Regis, and Branscombe, Mr. J. Y. A. Morshead writes:

"Then came the Saxons. The 'Ston-her-path' (Lyme-Stowford road) shows their probable line of march."

It seems probable that these two writers would reply to **MR. HERAPATH'S** query in the affirmative. (**MRS.**) **ROSE-TROUP.**

RALEIGH'S HEAD (10th S. i. 49, 130, 197).—May I be permitted to bring to the notice of the readers of 'N. & Q.' a few lines from the recently published 'Life of F. W. Farrar,' by his son Reginald Farrar? Bishop Montgomery, late of Tasmania, who was "almost the first of the Canon's new curates," states at p. 238 that "I remember spending an evening with the Abbey clerk of the works in a vault under the altar, trying to find Raleigh's head, but without success." It is not unlikely that there have been many searches before; but as this is probably the last, it seems of sufficient interest to be recorded for future reference. In 1876 Disraeli offered the Westminster canonry and the rectorship of St. Margaret's to Dr. Farrar, the restoration of the church being completed in 1878.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

C2, The Almshouses, Rochester Row, S.W.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Memoir of John Kay: with a Review of the Textile Trade and Manufacture. By John Lord. (Rochdale, Clegg.)

BEFORE the author of this work could see the proofs of the first chapter he had passed to the majority. Under these distressing circumstances the task was taken up and finished by his brother, Mr. William Lord, who adds to the volume a portrait and life of the author. Biographies of John Kay, the famous Lancashire inventor, exist, and a memoir by Mr. R. B. Prosser appears in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxx. pp. 247-8. According to Mr. Lord, who has devoted to his task remarkable energy of research, these are all inadequate or misleading, and the facts of John Kay's life are now for the first time fully narrated. A strange, wandering, and romantic life appears to have been that of a man who, having conferred upon his native place unsurpassable obligation, saw his house wrecked by the hostility of his fellow-townsmen, and was sent to perish in poverty and exile. John Kay is best known as the inventor of the flying shuttle, the effect of which in facilitating textile labour cannot easily be over-estimated. By his biographer he is regarded as the inventor in matters of textile machinery. His life has been written by one who is an antiquary, a genealogist, and an enthusiast, and has followed the trail of his subject with the unerring instinct and fidelity of the sleuth-hound. A chief object of the work is to show the inaccuracy and general untrustworthiness of a life of Kay written by his grandson, Col. Thomas Sutcliffe, a task which is discharged with zeal and unctio. It is impossible—although the investigation brings us on the tracks of the Jacobite rising of 1745, and leads us up to associations with Dickens—to follow Mr. Lord in his researches or to dwell upon his discoveries. For these the reader must turn to the book. What is unquestionably done is to establish the connexion of Kay with Bury, upon the trade of which prosperous town much light is cast. Among numerous illustrations are portraits of John Kay himself; of his biographer; of Mr. Archibald Sparke, chief librarian of Bury, by whom the work is ushered in; and of various local celebrities, including the Earl of Derby. Spots of interest are also depicted, and many genealogies and other documents enrich a volume the scholarly attractions of which extend far beyond local bounds.

The Literature of the Highlands. By Magnus Maclean, D.Sc. (Blackie & Son.)

DR. MACLEAN has followed up his successful 'Literature of the Celts' with a more specialized work on 'The Literature of the Highlands,' and it is to be hoped he will complete the trilogy with a similar book on the literature of the Irish, if that subject has not been too completely monopolized by Dr. Joyce. In the present attractive-looking volume he excludes all the Gaelic literature before the year 1745, as that already came within the purview of his previous essay. It was not, indeed, till after that date that the Gael first found his way into print, and that the golden age of Highland poetry began. The redeeming feature of all Gaelic poetry is the intense sympathy with Nature in all her moods which inspires it and gives it the richness of its colouring, a feature dis-

tinctive of the Celt everywhere. After making due allowance for the loss of spirit and aroma inevitable in the transfusion from one tongue into another so different, it cannot be denied that many of the writers whose pious and banal effusions are registered here, if they were English, would be regarded as very minor bards indeed, hardly superior to our own Hervey and Mason, or those immortalized in the amber of the 'Dunciad.' For instance, we are told that the most striking poem of one Robb Donn was his 'Song to Winter,' of which some stanzas are given in a translation, but they are hardly more intelligible than the original Gaelic. One of these we take the liberty of printing as prose:—"The running stream's chieftain Is trailing to land, So flabby, so grimy, The spots of his prime he Has rusted with sand; Crook-snouted his crest is That taper'd so grand" (p. 67). Dr. Maclean's elucidations are not themselves always conspicuously lucid. The proverbial saying, "Two old women could dispose of it without leaving the fireside," seems to gain nothing in intelligibility from the comment, "How potent is gossip—the feminine avizandum!" (p. 156.)

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that which discusses Macpherson and his 'Ossian,' a burning question once, now as cold as Hecla. A judicious *résumé* of the controversy leads one to the conclusion, now generally accepted and held by Dr. Johnson at the time, that a real residuum of ancient native folk-song underlay, and gave life and substance to, the very mediocre expansions and additions which the charlatan imposed upon it. The English 'Ossian' was undoubtedly the original, of which the Gaelic, afterwards produced to order, was the translation. More than half of the poem, it is estimated, was absolutely Macpherson's own. It is amusing to find the pretender, with a proper sense of his own importance, ordering his remains to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

Keltic Researches: Studies in the History and Distribution of Ancient Goidelic Language and Peoples. By E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian, Oxford. (Frowde.)

WE have here a work of remarkable learning, such as but few of us are able to appreciate as it deserves, much less to criticize. The author endeavours to show, and we think successfully, that the ancient Pictish tongue was not, as several of our older antiquaries imagined, a form of Gothic, but a Goidelic dialect standing in a relation to the Highland Gaelic of to-day similar with that which Anglo-Saxon holds to modern English. He discusses at length the Pictish place-name Peanfahel, so happily preserved for us by Bede, who is careful to tell his readers that it is in "Sermone Pictorum." Our readers, even those who have no acquaintance with things Celtic, will call to mind how, in the 'Antiquary,' Sir Arthur Wardour and Mr. Oldbuck fall into a heated discussion regarding the language this word represents. Oldbuck, by far the wiser man, was wrong in maintaining it to be Teutonic. Modern scholars regard it as Celtic, though by no means in agreement as to which sub-family or dialect it belongs. Mr. Nicholson's criticisms are too elaborate to reproduce, and, like all good philological work, will not bear abridgment. We have ourselves no doubt that he has arrived at a solution very nearly approximating to truth.

The portion devoted to the names of the Celtic

kins is of great interest. Moderns have rejected the whole long array, and have found additional pleasure in their sarcasms on account of the portraits of these worthies to be seen on the walls of Holyrood. It does not, however, follow that this long line is absolutely unhistoric because some one was paid to make spurious likenesses of individuals. That the names are mostly Celtic and very old is not open to question. The existing texts are no doubt very corrupt, and in many cases are perhaps incapable of satisfactory restoration, unless—which is a piece of good fortune not likely to happen—earlier manuscripts should come to light. In any case they are not fabulous in the sense we apply the term to certain pedigrees manufactured in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. To put these names at their lowest, they represent dim traditions which cannot be without some foundation of truth, however much they may have suffered distortion.

The author gives much information about the kindred of the Picts who were once settled in certain districts now parts of France; their history only exists in most shadowy form, but we are glad to have what is known, or even rationally surmised, put before us.

Origines Alphabeticæ: New Guesses at Truth. By a March Hare. (York, Sampson; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THIS *jeu d'esprit*—at the source of which, whatever our conjectures, we are forbidden to hint—is likely to furnish amusement and sport to philologists and others. It belongs to an order of wit—that of the punster—we duly proscribe. It contains more than one good laugh, and, in spite of its frivolity, is the work of a scholar.

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J. A. J. H. ("Fat, fair, and forty").—This form occurs in 'St. Ronan's Well,' chap. vii. Dryden ('The Maiden Queen,' I. ii.) has: "I am resolved to grow fat, and look young till forty."

A. H. LEE ("Gaelic League").—The address is 24, Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

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Notes.

BOW BRIDGE.

"Bow BRIDGE" has for close upon eight centuries been famous as the principal means of communication between London—or, to be more strictly correct, between the county of Middlesex—and the county of Essex. From time immemorial, and long before there was any bridge over the river Lea, there was a ford across the river at a point not very far distant from where the bridge now stands; and the name Old Ford, which still clings to the district a little to the north of the bridge, indicates the position. This ford was certainly in use in the time of the Romans, as is shown by the convergence from both sides of the river to this point of old roads which antiquaries tell us are of Roman origin.

The use of this ford continued for many years, and it is on record that in the seventh century, 300 years after the Romans left these islands, the body of St. Erkenwald was, owing to the floods, stopped on the Essex side of the river while being conveyed from the Abbey of Barking (where he died) to London for interment; but the passage was

difficult and dangerous at all times, and in the early part of the twelfth century it was superseded by a bridge. This bridge was erected at the instance of Queen Matilda, consort of Henry I., who, having herself experienced the unpleasantness of crossing the ford in flood-time, not only caused the bridge with its approaches to be built, but also granted certain lands to the Abbess of Barking for maintaining the same. Stowe, the historian, says of the bridge that it was "arched like a bowe," which, he adds, "was a rare piece of worke, for before the time the like had never beene scene in England." Notwithstanding the provision made for its repair, disputes arose as to who was liable for this, as the lands granted by Queen Matilda had been sold, and Queen Eleanor found it in such a condition that she ordered it to be repaired. This did not, however, prevent litigation, and eventually the Court of King's Bench decided in the sixth and eighth years of Edward II. that the Abbot of Stratford, the Master of London Bridge, and the Master of St. Thomas of Acre were liable to keep the bridge in repair, as they held the lands originally granted by Matilda to the Abbess of Barking for its maintenance. These obligations appear to have been observed down to the dissolution of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII., as there is no record of any complaint being made until 1643, when it again became dilapidated. Attempts were made by the holders of the lands originally granted for the repairs of the bridge to deny their liability, upon the plea that, the lands having gone to the Crown at the dissolution of the monasteries, they were not liable. This was not, however, the view taken by the Courts, and further attempts in the same direction in 1663 and 1690 proved useless.

For nearly a century after this nothing further is heard of the bridge; but shortly before 1741 it was found necessary to widen it on either side, so as to give a width between the parapets of some 20 ft. instead of 16 ft. But even then this famous old bridge had but a few more years to last, and in 1836 it was swept away for a bridge of more ample dimensions. The old bridge had, since it was built (somewhere between the years 1100 and 1118), been considerably altered, and bore evidence of having been almost rebuilt during the Tudor period; but it is generally considered that it was of three spans, as it certainly was at the time of its destruction, and it was celebrated as one of the most ancient stone bridges (if not the oldest) in England.

The new bridge, which still exists, was built at the joint expense of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, under an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, and work was actually commenced in April, 1835. The plans for the new bridge were prepared by Messrs. Walker & Burgess, and the estimated cost was 11,000*l.* It is built of Aberdeen and other granite, and has a single span of 64 ft., with a clear water headway of about 7 ft., and a width between the parapets of 40 ft. The work was completed in January, 1838.

Since that date the traffic has, of course, increased enormously in the neighbourhood, and it has again been found necessary to make more ample provision for it. The London County Council and the Corporation of West Ham, the two authorities now concerned with the matter, have accordingly widened the roadway. The widening will no doubt be a very great convenience to the public, but it is to be hoped that the "improvement," as a matter of convenience, will not at the same time entirely efface the symmetrical beauty of the bridge itself.

The work, which was in progress last autumn, has doubtless now been finished, but I have not had the opportunity of seeing it. (Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., and *Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, vol. iii. p. 343, with plates.)

H. W. UNDERDOWN.

"SANGUIS": ITS DERIVATION.

(See 9th S. xii. 481.)

In this paper an attempt is made to connect *sanguis* etymologically with another group of Latin words, with the Greek *αἷμα*, and with other Greek terms—all mainly belonging to the religious sphere. My theory is that these words are not, in the strict sense of the term, Indo-European, but belong to the Mediterranean peoples, who were invaded by, and who ultimately adopted the speech of, North European conquerors. The latter in their turn were affected by the civilization and religion of the vanquished. To which of these two antagonistic race elements in the Mediterranean area the Pelasgi belonged is a question which I leave untouched; but beyond the doubtful northern fringe of the welter of mixed folk, and constantly thrusting itself into their midst, was a nomad people, possessing in common certain characteristics of race, of speech, of religion, of culture, and of manners (I will not add of physique), which differentiated them from their neighbours. This congeries of tribes

is known as the Celts, who played a rôle in prehistoric Europe not unlike that of the Arab in later times and more southern lands. Such of these tribes as had settled among the highly civilized folk of the Mediterranean area found themselves in the presence of a culture where *virtus* had already trodden its usual path to *vertù*. Virility had yielded to the languor induced by a too genial climate, and that languor tinged even the speech of its victims.

I do not know if keener observers will bear me out, but my own somewhat limited experience leads me to believe that natives of the sunny South are more prone to exhale the smoke of their cigars and cigarettes through the nasal passage than is the case with us who dwell beneath gloomier skies. The habit referred to is a very repellent one to me personally; but if I am right in my conjecture, it seems to point to an older practice of using the uvula to close the oral passage, and uttering sounds through the neighbouring nasal one. The sounds thus uttered would of course be *m* and *n*. Closely allied with these are the "voiced" labials, *b* and *d*. I infer, then, that the velar guttural *gv* would in the Mediterranean area develop into labialism, and that the Northern tribes who penetrated into that area would adopt it, and those settled nearest the centre of the Mediterranean civilization, more rapidly than the more Western settlers—*e.g.*, the Hellenes than the Italians. Of the Celtic fringe, the tribes that came into closer contact with the Mediterraneanized peoples would be exposed to this influence, while those more remote would be free from it. Again, certain tribes, even among those who were settled within the sphere of labial influence, would, from one cause or another, show more resistance to that influence than others, as we may see in Italy, where the Latins remained on the "Indo-European" level in this respect. Taking the Eastern Mediterranean, then, with Crete at its heart, as the home of labialism, we find at its western door the Sicilian Zancle as a topographical name equivalent to the more eastern Samos and Same. Zancle, we are told by Thucydides, is a Siculan word for a sickle. There is every reason to believe that that is correct, but place-names of that kind are a prominent feature of Hellas. Zancle, *secula* (Campanian), and *sickle* show a sort of vowel gradation which can be paralleled in Sicily itself. There we have Zancle, Segesta, Siculi and Sicani, and on the opposite side of the strait *S[il]ycylla*. Sicylla would be the exact equivalent of *sibylla*. No doubt *sibylla*

is a diminutive of *sibus*, *siba*, *sipus*, connected with *sapio*. Salmasius, who scouted the accepted derivation from *σιός Βουλγή*, suggested in his turn a derivation which Prof. Ramsay ('Ovid Selections,' p. 259) considered less "reasonable" than the other—too unreasonable, indeed, to be even quoted. The derivation proposed by Salmasius ('Exercitationes Plinianæ') was from *σιδη*, pomegranate (tree and fruit). *Σιδη*, of which another form *σιβδα* occurs, is said to be a Phœnician (or Carthaginian) word. If, as is not improbable, there attached to the pomegranate a "sacred" character—"a tree of knowledge," or something of that kind—we should not only be inclined to think that Salmasius had come nearer the mark than Prof. Ramsay had imagined, but we should also find some light thrown on the obscure and vexed question of the sibyl and the "golden bough" of Virgil. I need not mention the story of Proserpine and the pomegranate as told by Ovid, but the Irish tale of Connla's Well may here be quoted from Prof. Rhys's 'Celtic Heathendom' (p. 554):—

"Over this well there grew nine beautiful mystical hazel-trees, which annually sent forth their blossoms and fruits simultaneously. The nuts were of the richest crimson colour, and teemed with the knowledge of all that was refined in literature, poetry, and art. No sooner, however, were the beautiful nuts produced on the trees, than they always dropped into the well, raising by their fall a succession of shining red bubbles. Now, during this time the water was always full of salmon; and no sooner did the bubbles appear than these salmon darted to the surface and ate the nuts, after which they made their way to the river. The eating of the nuts produced brilliant crimson spots on the bellies of these salmon; and to catch and eat these salmon became an object of more than mere gastronomic interest among those who were anxious to become distinguished in the arts and in literature without being at the pains and delay of long study; for the fish was supposed to have become filled with the knowledge which was contained in the nuts, which, it was believed, would be transferred in full to those who had the good fortune to catch and eat them. Such a salmon was on that account called the *Eo Feasa*, or 'Salmon of Knowledge.'"

When I add to this that Welsh has not only in current use an adjective *syw* (now only in the sense of "trim," "neat" in bearing and dress), but also *siwin*, a famous local species of Salmonidæ, *siven*, "an epithet of a mermaid" (Pughe), and an obsolete term for a philosopher, *sywedydd*, it will be seen that we have here strong grounds for considering these terms akin to *sibyl*, *sibus*, and *sapio*.

But to return to the district of the golden bough: even if Salmasius was wrong about *σιδη*, there is in the territory of the Hirpini

a weird lake called Amsanctus (cf. Amsaga, now the Wady-el-Kebir, Algeria), whose presiding goddess bore an apparently Greek name, viz., Mephitis. Now Salmasius's suggestion as to an Æolic (and Doric) change of *th* into *ph=f*, would undoubtedly clear up the obscurity of the word Mephitis. *Μέθυστις* is a Greek word for intoxication; and stupefaction or intoxication due to the gas-laden atmosphere of Amsanctus might very well pass into inspiration. In Welsh the common word for intoxication is *meddwodod*, which, just like the Greek, is (exceptionally) accented on the first syllable. There was, I may add, a temple dedicated to Mephitis at Cremona in Cis-Alpine Gaul, so that we have here a clear indication of Celtic contact with the home of the sibyl cult. J. P. OWEN.

(To be continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE WORKS OF CHARLES DIBDIN.

(See 9th S. viii. 39, 77, 197, 279; ix. 421; x. 122, 243; xi. 2, 243, 443; xii. 183, 283, 423, 462.)

1806 (?). The Passions in a Series of Ten Songs, for the voice and Pianoforte. Written and composed by Mr. Dibdin. Ent^d at Sta^s Hall. Price 8s. Printed and sold at Bland & Willer's [sic] Music Warehouse, No. 23, Oxford Street, where may be had all the above author's works. Folio, 21 pp.

Contains ten songs. Each song has a vignette at top, and is arranged for two flutes. Watermark date 1806.

1806. The Broken Gold, a ballad opera, in two acts, as performed, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, the words and music by Mr. Dibdin. Ent. at Sta. Hall. Price 8s. London, printed and sold at Bland & Willer's, Music Warehouse, 23, Oxford Street, where may be had all the above author's works. Folio, 41 pp.

Opera produced 8 February, 1806.

Songs, &c., in The Broken Gold, a ballad opera, in two acts, written and composed by Mr. Dibdin. [Vignette, probably by Miss Dibdin]. London: Printed by T. Woodfall, and published for the Author by all the Booksellers, of whom may be had Mr. Dibdin's literary works. 1806. 8vo.

Engraved title as above, also printed title, pp. viii (not numbered consecutively) and 24.

1807. The Public Undeceived, written by Mr. Dibdin: and containing a statement of all the material facts relative to his pension. Price 2s. Published for the author by C. Chapple, Pall Mall, (of whom may be had, wholesale or retail, all Mr. Dibdin's publications) and sold by all the booksellers throughout the United Kingdom. Printed by H. Reynell, No. 21, Piccadilly. 8vo, 57 pp.

Dated 7 April, 1807.

1807. Henry Hooka. A Novel. By Mr. Dibdin, author of Hannah Hewett—Younger Brother—Musical Tour—Professional Life—Harmonic Preceptor—History of the Stage, &c. &c. In Three

Volumes. Vol. I. [II. or III.]. London: Printed for C. Chapple, Pall-Mall. 1807. [J. G. Barnard, Printer, Snow-hill.] 8vo.

3 vols.: pp. iv, 216; iv, 220; iv, 304.

1808. *The English Pythagoras; or, Every Man his own Music Master. Written by Mr. Dibdin. This work is of singular and extraordinary attraction, and contains the delineation of a new discovery to facilitate a knowledge of music. "So did the bold Pythagoras of yore First string the Grecian Lyre." London: Printed by R. Cantwell, Bell Yard, Temple Bar. Published by the Author, and Sold at his Music Warehouse, No. 125, Strand; Mr. Wyatt, at the Patent Office, No. 9, Picket Street, Temple Bar; Bland & Weller, No. 23, Oxford Street; Mr. Kemp, No. 43, Old Bond Street; Mr. Wheatstone, No. 346, Strand; and all the Booksellers and Music Sellers. 1808. 4to.

Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth; pp. iv, viii, 35.

1808 (?). *The Musical Mentor, or St. Cecilia at School: consisting of Short and simple Essays and Songs, calculated, in their general operation, progressively to assist the Musical Education of Young Ladies at Boarding Schools. The whole written and composed by Mr. Dibdin. "From Harmony, from Heavenly Harmony, The Universal Frame began." London. Published for the Author by C. Chapple, Pall-Mall; and Sold by all the Booksellers and Music Sellers throughout the United Kingdom; where also may be had the whole of Mr. Dibdin's Literary Works. Norbury, Printer, Brentford. Folio, n.d.

Consists of 25 numbers of 4 pp. each, an essay or lecture illustrated by vocal and instrumental music.

1808. *Music Epitomized: a School book; in which the whole Science of Music is completely explained, from the simplest rudiments to the most complex principles of harmony, even to composition and the doctrine of writing down ideas. The whole is expounded by way of Question and Answer in Ten Dialogues, and illustrated by plates, containing all the necessary Tables. By Mr. Dibdin. London, Printed for the Author, by R. Cantwell, No. 29, Bell Yard, Lincoln's Inn, and sold at Mr. Dibdin's Warehouse, No. 125, Strand. 1808. Price Four Shillings. 12mo, pp. iv and 95.

Errata on p. 96. Fourteen folding plates, apparently from the coppers of 'The Harmonic Preceptor' (1804). This work must have enjoyed considerable vogue, for there were numerous editions. I have seen or heard of the following:—

Second.—Title as above to "Mr. Dibdin"; then

"Second Edition. London Published by Goulding, D'Almaine, Potter, and Co. Musical Instrument Manufacturers and Music Sellers, No. 124, New Bond Street; No. 20, Soho Square; and No. 7, Westmoreland Street, Dublin. Price Four Shillings."

12mo, n.d., pp. iv and 95, fifteen plates (not folding) lettered A to O.

Third.—Practically identical with second; n.d.

*Fifth.—Similar to third; price five shillings, n.d.

Sixth.—Price five shillings. "Revised and corrected by a Professor"; n.d., probably after 1814. Another (probably a later) form of the sixth edition was "Revised and corrected by J. Jousse, Professor of Music."

Seventh.—Price five shillings. "Revised and corrected by J. Jousse, Professor of Music"; n.d.

Eighth.—Particulars not noted.

Ninth.—Price 5s. 6d. in boards. "With considerable additions to the precepts and examples, and a new classification, by J. Jousse, Professor of Music." Pp. xii and 123. The advertisement states that there had been "eight editions since it was corrected and improved by the present editor."

Tenth.—Price 6s.; pp. xii, 156.

Twelfth.—Price 5s. Revised by J. A. Hamilton; published by D'Almaine & Co.; pp. viii, 88, 44; n.d.

It may safely be inferred that 'Music Epitomized' eventually became that much-used manual 'Hamilton's Catechism of Music.' I have not, however, traced the metamorphosis beyond this stage.

1808. The Professional Volunteers, a Table Entertainment, written and composed by Charles Dibdin. First performed 1 March, 1808.

Songs in this entertainment were published in folio, price 1s., usually signed by Dibdin, on a sheet of 4 pp., with the customary arrangement for two flutes. I have seen very few, and it is improbable that all were published, but the following is the original programme of musical pieces in the order as advertised for the opening night. Headings of songs are similar to No. 7 unless noted.

- *1. The Muster (a glee).
- *2. The Veteran in Retirement.
- *3. The Parting Volunteer.
- *4. The Little Bark.
- *5. The Irish Sailor.
- *6. British Wives.
7. William & Jesse [sic], written & composed By Mr. Dibdin, And sung by Mr. Lee at the Lyceum, In the Entertainment called the Professional Volunteers. Ent. at Stat. Hall. Published by the Author at his Music Warehouse No. 125 Strand & by Bland & Weller No. 23 Oxford St. Publishers (by appointment) of the whole of Mr. Dibdin's Songs, & may be had of Mr. Kemp, No. 13, Old Bond Street, & Mr. Wheatstone, 436, Strand. 4 pp.
- *8. Distress on Distress.
9. Life. Sung by Mr. Grey. 4 pp.
10. Lumkin and his Mother. London. Printed by Goulding & Co. 20 Soho Square, &c. 4 pp.—Watermark date 1811.
- *11. The Choice of Minerva.
- *12. Lovely Fan and Manly Ben.
- *13. The Invitation to Supper (a glee).
- *14. The Sheep Shearing.
15. Gallant Tom. Sung by Mr. Lee. 4 pp.

- *16. The Jew in Grain.
 *17. The Armour of Æneas.
 *18. The Best Bower Anchor.
 *19. Finale.—Probably the glee 'Professional Volunteers,' the words of which are given by Hogarth.

There was also introduced

20. Miss Wigley. Sung by Dibdin. There is also a later edition, 3 pp., published by Goulding & Co. (see No. 10). Also sung in 'The Melange,' 1808.

1808 (?). Rent Day; or The Yeoman's Friend. A Table Entertainment written and composed by Charles Dibdin.

I have been unable to trace the date of first performance. The songs, &c., according to Hogarth, were as follows. I have only seen published copies of four, which are in folio, price 1s., signed by Dibdin.

- *1. Healths (Glee).
 *2. The Lion, the Puppy, and the Mastiff.
 *3. The Clown turned Sailor. Written and composed by Mr. Dibdin, and Sung by Mr. Woelf at the Sans Pareil, In his New Entertainment of Rent Day, or The Yeoman's Friend. Printed and Published for the Author at his Music Warehouse No. 125 Strand & Sold by his Appointment by Bland & Weller No. 25 Oxford St. & Mr. Wheatstone No. 436 Strand. For two flutes on p. 3; fourth page blank.
 *4. Widow Walmsley's Shiners.
 *5. Duet between a Tar and a Clown.
 *6. The Labourers (a Glee).
 *7. Joan is as Good as My Lady. Sung by Dibdin. Arrangement for two flutes. 4 pp.
 *8. The Peasant's Funeral. Sung by Mr. Herbert.
 *9. The Sailor's Dream.
 *10. The Total Eclipse.
 *11. Britannia's Name.
 *12. The Dinner Party.
 *13. The Thrasher. 3 pp.—Hogarth says this was written for the Stratford Jubilee, 1769.
 *14. The Laudable Contention.
 *15. Noses.
 *16. The Concert of Nature.
 *17. The Sailor's bring-up.
 *18. The Preservation of the Braganzas. Sung by Mr. Woelf. 4 pp.
 *19. Finale. "All you who have light heels."

According to a contemporary songbook there were also introduced:—

- *20. The Temple of Freedom (a Glee).
 *21. Adam and his Rib (a Glee).

E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

Morningside, Sudworth Road, New Brighton.

(To be continued.)

SHAKESPEARE'S BOOKS.

(See 9th S. v. 329; vi. 144, 283, 464; vii. 163, 423; viii. 78, 180, 321; xi. 64, 203; xii. 7, 463.)

PUTTENHAM, in his Second Book of 'Proportion Poetical,' speaking of device or emblem, says:—

"The Greeks call it Emblema, the Italiens Impresa, and we, a Device, such as a man may put into letters, or cause to be embroidered in Scutcheons

of arms or any bordure of a rich garment to give by his novelty marvel to the beholder."

To this *impresa* Shakespeare refers in 'Richard II.,' III. i., when Bolingbroke, addressing Bushy and Green, says:—

You have fed upon my signories,
 Dispark'd my parks and fell'd my forest woods,
 From my own windows torn my household coat,
 Razed out my *impresa*, leaving me no sign,
 Save men's opinions and my living blood,
 To show the world I am a gentleman.

The tearing of Bolingbroke's household coat was actionable, according to the old legal maxim quoted by Coke, "Actio datur si quis arma, in aliquo loco posita, delevit seu abrasit" (3 'Institute,' 202).

In 'Pericles,' II. ii., Thaisa describes the devices on the shields of the six knights.

W. L. RUSHTON.

(To be continued.)

"JONG," TIBETAN WORD.—According to the *Literary World*, 27 May, p. 509:—

"The newspaper poets have been making hay with jingles about the 'jungal' and the 'jong,' words that, after thousands of years' use among the nomads of Tibet, have at last found their way into the English language through the incautious use of them in the official telegrams from the British Mission at Gyantse."

"Jungal" is in the 'N.E.D.,' but "Jong" appears to be a new importation into English. It is a pure Tibetan word, and its correct orthography is *rdzong*, but the initial *r* is silent, so that the actual sound is *dzong*. It means a fortress. There are very few Tibetan terms in English, mostly names of animals, such as the *kiang*, the *sakin* or *skeen* (Tibetan *skyin*), the *shapho*, the *yak*, and others.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

HERBERT SPENCER AND CHILDREN.—The following extract from 'Rambler's Chit Chat,' in the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard* of 14 May, is, I think, worth preservation in 'N. & Q.':—

"It may interest my readers to know that the little children whom Spencer, the dull old bachelor, delighted to have about him, and on more than one occasion 'borrowed' in order to enjoy the happiness of their society, were the little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. Harrison Cripps. Mrs. Cripps, it will be remembered, was a daughter of Mr. Richard Potter, of Standish. The story—pretty, although told in elaborate Spencerese—is worth quoting: 'When at Brighton in 1887, suffering the *emui* of an invalid life, passed chiefly in bed and on the sofa, I one day, while thinking over modes of killing time, bethought me that the society of children might be a desirable distraction. The girls above referred to [the Misses Potter] were most of them, at the time I speak of, married and had families; and one of them—Mrs. W. Cripps—let me have two of her little ones for a fortnight. The result of

being thus placed in a nearer relation to children than before was to awaken, in a quite unanticipated way, the philoprogenitive instinct—or rather a vicarious phase of it; and instead of simply affording me a little distraction the two afforded me a great deal of positive gratification. When at Dorking, a year afterwards, I again petitioned to have them, and again there passed a fortnight which was pleasurable to me and to them. Such was the effect that from that time to this (1893) the presence of a pair of children, now from this family of the clan and now from that, has formed a leading gratification—I may say the chief gratification—during each summer's sojourn in the country."

A. R. S.

ASTWICK: AUSTWICK.—The *Standard* of April 12 speaks of "Astwick Manor, Hatfield." Turning to a gazetteer, I find three "Astwicks" mentioned: one in Beds, another in Northamptonshire, and, last, "Astwick, Yorkshire; see Austwick." It is noteworthy that the villagers who live at the place last named always spelt the name as "Austwick" in my time, but pronounced it as "Asstick," which sound I presume the "Astwick" of the other places mentioned also signifies. If such of the British public as are eager to latinize the English *a* will kindly note, it is no use saying that Astwick is "properly" pronounced "Orstwick," because the rude forefathers of the hamlet, when my grandfather was living (hard by), pronounced their place-name Asstick, though spelling it Austwick, as now.

YORKSHIREMAN.

PORTUGUESE VERSION OF THE APHIKIA STORY.—In John Adamson's 'Lusitania Illustrata' (Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1846) I find in the section on minstrelsy a romance entitled 'O Chapim d' El-Rei,' which forms another variant of the Aphikia story (9th S. xii. 222, 261). The legend is that of the "lion's tracks." The king gains admission to the chamber of the virtuous lady, who is all unconscious of his visit. In the haste of his departure the king loses one of his slippers, which is found by the husband. Hardung classes this poem as modern. It was reconstructed by Almeida-Garrett from fragments preserved orally, and he allows that the old stanzas are kept in their place by a free use of his own modern cement. It has, however, sufficient of the older form to show that a version of the "lion's tracks" formed part of the popular poetry of Portugal.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

'PLUMPTON CORRESPONDENCE.'—This book, issued by the Camden Society in 1839, is a most interesting volume, but it contains not a few mistakes. At p. 36 for "countre" read *counter*, and at p. 37 for "elme" read *elne*. On p. 42 is a letter from a merchant of York,

dated 1481, signed "William Joddopkan." This is an impossible name, and is doubtless a misreading of "Jowekyn." William Jowekyn, shipman, became a freeman of York in 1441-2; see *Surtees Soc.*, vol. xevi. p. 161.

W. C. B.

A PEDIGREE IN 1640.—The following, besides being a good example of a nuncupative will, is interesting as showing the value attached to a pedigree in the estimation of a Welsh gentleman of the reign of Charles I.:—

"The Will of Edward Gwynne.

"Memorandum that Edward Gwynne of Furnevall's Inn, London, gentleman, being of perfect mind and memorie wth an intent to settle and dispose of his estate, did in the moneths of Aprill, May, and June, 1640, or one of them, make and declare his last Will and Testament nuncupative in manner and forme followinge (viz^t) I have but few kindred, and to them I have given their pedegree in my lifetime w^{ch} is all I intend to give them, but all my goods, chambers, and books in Furnevall's Inn and els where I give and bequeath unto Alexander Chorley gen. All which the said testator did declare in the presence of divers credible witnesses, &c.

"(Signed) Robert Dixsonne.

"The marke of James Cooper.

"The marke of John Holden.

"The marke of Marie Woodcroft.

"The marke of Faith Negus."

On 12 February, 1649/50, issued a commission to Alexander Chorley, gent., the principal legatee named in the will, to administer the goods, &c. (P.C.C. 18 Pembroke).

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

50, Beercoft Road, Brockley, S.E.

"FETISH."—All the quotations in the 'H.E.D.' under this word refer to the natives of Africa; but the following seems to imply that it had a near relation in the north of Europe. A traveller in Nova Zembla in 1670 says:—

"We advanced farther into the Country, where on a small Hillock we perceiv'd a piece of Wood cut out in the figure of a Man, with wretched Sculpture. Before it were two *Zemblians* on their Knees, their Arms lying by them; they were worshipping this Idol, as the others on the Shoar were adoring the Sun.....This Idol is call'd *Fetizo*, and they say the Devil entered it sometimes."—'A New Voyage to the North,' p. 216.

AYEAHR.

ROPEMAKERS' ALLEY CHAPEL, LITTLE MOORFIELDS.—In 1693 this Independent meeting-house was rebuilt, and I hold the original balance-sheet. Calamy and Wilson mention some of the contributors. Walter Cross (d. 1701) was pastor; Edward Stanton (d. 1718) was treasurer. Other names are: "Cosen John Stanton," Capt. Joseph Bowles, William Tompson (a builder), Thomas Crundell, Moses

Cook (was he the horticulturist?), William Wells, Sir Robert Rich. When John Asty (d. 1730) was pastor, the following were among the members: Lady Rich, Madame Crouch (d. 1714), Madame Gibon, Mrs. Moore, Madame Elen Fleetwood (d. 1731), Madame Elizabeth Fleetwood (d. 1728), Madame Jane Fleetwood (d. 1761), Mary Carter (was she Oliver's granddaughter?—she first appears as a member in 1724), Capt. Samuel Richards (d. 1719), Madame Cook, and Joseph Alleine. The congregation still meets at Latimer Chapel, Stepney. STANLEY B. ATKINSON.
Inner Temple.

A MEVAGISSEY DUCK.—I heard a woman at Boscastle, in North Cornwall, call a her-
ring a "Mevagissey duck." Mevagissey is a fishing village on St. Austell Bay in South Cornwall. The expression seems worth pre-
serving. H. 2.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHANGES.—An alteration in the government of places is almost inevitably the cause of some changes. With the death of Dean Bradley and the appointment of the Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., to the position of Dean, some few alterations have been made, which I feel should be recorded in 'N. & Q.' A fresh pulpit has been placed in the nave of the Abbey for use at the popular Sunday evening services in that part of the building, and the one designed by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, that had done duty there for somewhere about forty years, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter to the new Cathedral of St. Anne at Belfast. The "new" one, however, is stated to be the oldest in the Abbey, as it dates from the time of Henry VIII. It has been very little seen, having been hidden in an out-of-the-way corner in Henry VII's Chapel. It is of panelled oak, and is considered a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and of much interest in its associations, as from it Archbishop Cranmer preached both the coronation and funeral sermons of Edward VI. It is of very quaint and picturesque design, being one of the kind known as "wineglass" pulpits, from the fact that in the modelling they follow the shape of many of the Communion cups. This one is hexagonal; the pedestal upon which it stands is slender and very graceful. It is somewhat small, and, one would think, is likely in some cases to be rather inconvenient in use.* At present a very awkward flight of steps leads up to it;

There is a small sounding-board attached to it by a board at the back.

but this will probably be altered before long. It was used for the first time at the evening service on Trinity Sunday, 7 June, 1903, when Canon Hensley Henson preached.

Another change has been in the hour for opening the doors at the afternoon services on Sunday. This was formerly 2 o'clock, but has now been fixed at 2.30, which arrangement came into operation on the first Sunday after Christmas.

The children's service held on Innocents' Day, 28 December, since the days of Dean Stanley, has been transferred to 2 February, the day of the "Presentation of Christ in the Temple, commonly called the Purification of St. Mary the Virgin," the Dean thinking that this arrangement will better meet the convenience of the children, as he desires to see the little ones form the larger part of the congregation, which has certainly not been the case of late years.

Among minor changes in the staff of the Abbey it may be recorded that Mr. Hughes, the well-known "Dean's Verger," has retired, having been granted a pension, his service being one of many years; and Mr. Dunn, another verger, has also retired. Mr. Hughes has been succeeded by Mr. Weller, hitherto the Canons' Verger, his place being taken by Mr. Kemp, the beadle, that office being now filled by Mr. Rice, a comparative new-comer.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

BARNES: 'THE DEVIL'S CHARTER.'—A tragedy of this name was published in 1607 by Barnaby Barnes, and in it parallels have been found to passages in 'The Tempest' and 'Cymbeline.' Has this ever been reprinted, either separately or in any collection of plays, in an accessible edition? and what is the plot of it?
CHARLES R. DAWES.

['The Tragedy of Pope Alexander VI.,' 4to, 1607, is by Barnaby Barnes. 'The Devil's Charter,' "containing the life and death of Pope Alexander VI." was played by the King's Men before his Majesty on Candlemas night (2 Feb.), 1606. The play has not, we believe, been reprinted. The story seems to be derived from Guicciardini.]

IMMANUEL KANT'S ORIGIN.—About the year 1678 Hans Cant and his wife, both Scots, left Scotland, and, by way of Sweden, reached Memel, in East Prussia, where Hans

worked as a saddler, or strap-maker. He had left Scotland in company with other Scots, amongst whom occur the names of Cant, Douglas, Hamilton, Simpson, &c.

Of those named Cant, some remained in Sweden, and at various periods became agriculturists in North Fjust; some served as soldiers or under-officers, one being called Lars; another was an organist, favourably known to the Bishop of Linköping, from whom this account of several Cants was derived in 1797. In that same year (1797) one Carl Friedrich Kanth wrote from Lerum, near Goteborg, to Immanuel Kant, of Königsberg, grandson of Hans, claiming relationship with him, which Immanuel neither acknowledged nor denied.

Information is now earnestly desired by the writer of this memorandum (who is descended from Cants in Scotland and Kants in Pommern) whether it is practicable to obtain the assistance of any Swedish Cant (Kant, Kanth) of Scotch extraction, or of any other fit person, to make inquiries in Lerum, Goteborg, Linköping, and Fjust.

If such a person can be found, he may, perhaps, discover some traces of Cants who settled in Sweden in 1678, and whose descendants may have declared themselves of kin to the great philosopher, and possessed of traditions of the Scottish parish or place from which Hans Cant came. The directories of Goteborg and Linköping may perhaps show Cant in a Swedish form.

One hundred marks are offered for any authentic document, in writing or print, that distinctly connects any living Swedish descendants of Scottish Cants with any parish or place in Scotland about A.D. 1678, in which parish or place satisfactory confirmation of such connexion still remains.

KANTIUS.

Quinta dos Tanquinhos, Madeira.

MARGARET BISET.—Matthew Paris ('Chronica Majora,' [Rolls] iv. 200) speaks of the death of this maid of Queen Eleanor as one of "genere præclara.....cujusdam bonæ domus sanctimonialium fundatrix." I shall be glad to know the family to which this saviour of Henry's life belonged, and the name of the nunnery founded by her. I have looked in vain in the index to Dugdale.

ROBERT J. WHITWELL.

RAY'S ITINERARIES.—I should be very much obliged to any one who would tell me the present whereabouts of the originals of the Itineraries of John Ray the naturalist, which commence in 1658. George Scott, of Woolston Hall, near Chigwell, in Essex,

printed them in 1760, and they were reprinted in 1846 by Dr. E. Lankaster.

According to Appendix A to the Ray Society's edition of the 'Correspondence of John Ray,' Scott died in 1780—some years after William Derham (his uncle by marriage)—and his library, &c., were sold in July, 1782, and possibly these MSS. of Ray's at the same time. I have ascertained from Mr. Warner that they are not in the Department of MSS. at the British Museum.

J. H. GURNEY.

Keswick Hall, Norwich.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I shall be glad to learn the source of the following quotations, the latest date possible being 1790:—

1. Death could not a more sad retinue find,
Sickness and pain before, and darkness all behind.
2. He deigns His influence to infuse,
Secret, refreshing as the silent dews.
3. Union of mind, as in us all one soul.
4. A mountain huge upreared
Its broad, bare back.
5. His [Homer's] scolding heroes, and his wounded gods.
6. An hoary, reverend, and religious man.
7. No dying brute I view in anguish here,
But from my melting eye descends a tear.
8. O what a tuneful wonder seized the throng,
When Marlbro's conquering name alarmed the foe!
Had Whiznowhisky led the armies on,
The general's scarecrow name had foiled each blow.
9. But [or and] wondered at the strange man's face,
As one they ne'er had known.
10. How long? How soon will they upbraid
Their transitory master dead!
11. A not-expected, much unwelcome guest.
12. The rage of Arctos and eternal frost.

C. LAWRENCE FORD.

ALAKE.—Is the origin known of the regal style of the Abbeokutan ruler now here on a visit? On the one hand, it might be, like our own Alick, a survival of Alexander, ἀλέξω, or, again, from Melech (minus its initial), the Semitic form, and general with Arabs. We are all familiar with the archaic Melchizedek.

A. H.

PROCESSION DOOR.—John Pynok, draper, of Sandwich, by his will, dated 1499, desired to "be buried in the churchyard of St. Peter in Sandwich, before the procession door of the same church." Which door of a parish church would be the "procession door"? The church of St. Peter in Sandwich has a north door with a large porch, and also

a west door without a porch. There was a south door, but the south aisle was never rebuilt after the fall of the upper part of the tower on 13 Oct., 1661. ARTHUR HUSSEY.
Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

DOGE OF VENICE.—I have read somewhere in fiction or history of a Doge of Venice whose likeness was blotted out, in consequence of some offence against the State. Can any reader favour me with references?
W. CLARK THOMLINSON.

Whickham, co. Durham.

MAGNA CHARTA.—I have a copy of Magna Charta, London, 1618, 24mo, inlaid to 4to, which contains the book-plate of Richard Clark, Chamberlain of London. The numerous annotations in this are—so the tradition runs—in Blackstone's hand. Can any one inform me where a copy of the sale catalogue of Richard Clark's library may be consulted?
D. M.

Philadelphia.

ESTREGE.—In the Devonshire Domesday Survey Almar Estrege, a thane, held three furlings in the manor of Hela, T.R.E. What does Estrege denote?

GREGORY GRUSELIER.

RICHARD PINCERNA.—Who was Richard Pincerna, to whom was granted the manor of Conestone, in Cornwall, about 1147, by Robert, son of Robert, Earl of Gloucester? Can any one give me an alternative name for him?
J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

WHITTY TREE.—Between Bromfield (the station for Ludlow races) and Onisbury (on the Great Western joint railway) is a small hamlet called Whitty Tree. What is the meaning of the name?
H. GEORGE.

KING JOHN'S CHARTERS.—Will some one kindly state what places are signified by the following names?—

1199, "datum apud Valle Rodol."

1199, "datum apud Castrum de Vir."

1202, "datum apud Bonam Villam super Tokam."

The appendix to Wright's 'Courthand' (1815) gives an alphabetical list of ancient places occurring in deeds, but does not mention either of the above, unless "de Vir" is de Vies (Devizes), written de Vir by error of the scribe, who was quoting from the original, a recited charter.
W. I.

"IN MATTERS OF COMMERCE."—Can any of your readers tell me whether the quotation beginning "In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch," sent by Canning in a dispatch

to the English Ambassador in Holland, was his own composition, or whether he quoted from Andrew Marvell, who is also credited with the lines? See *Morning Post*, 25 May, fourth leading article, which says:—

"The other resolutions remind us of the couplet generally and wrongfully ascribed to Canning, which was first written by that excellent Puritan Andrew Marvell—They want more money."

A. GWYTHER.

Windham Club.

[The full correspondence between Canning and Sir Charles Bagot was printed at 4th S. i. 438. Part of it was reprinted, after thirty-four years, by SIR HARRY POLAND at 9th S. x. 270, but no suggestion was made that Canning was indebted to Marvell.]

PEMBERTON FAMILY, LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.—Information is desired which might lead to the discovery of the will, or of the grant of administration to the estate, of Robert Pemberton, who was steward to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, and was buried in Peterborough Cathedral in November, 1695. A tablet to his memory is on the south wall of the chancel. He married Cecilia Trevelyan, whose will (proved in 1713) is in Somerset House. There is good ground for believing that his second son, Robert, born in 1659, emigrated to Nevis, in the West Indies, towards the end of the seventeenth century, and I should be glad to learn any fact tending to support or to disprove this theory.
R. C. B. P.
13, Cresswell Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

LATE INTELLECTUAL HARVEST.—Will any readers help me with information of men, especially living, who were either not prize-winners at school or were thought to be rather dull, yet have become famous in their special line of endeavour in later life?

RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA.

HUQUIER, ENGRAVERS.—I am in search of information about the French engravers Huquier, father and son. Both of them lived in England. The father, Gabriel Huquier, went to England about 1755 or 1756, and came back to France about 1762. The son, James Gabriel Huquier, arrived in England about 1768, but he settled there, and after having lived first in London and afterwards in Cambridge (1783), he died in Shrewsbury, 7 June, 1805. He drew pastel and crayon portraits of a certain value, and was elected a member of the Royal Academy. His works were several times shown at the Academy as well as at the Society of British Artists. All that I know about him is what I could read in Bryan and the 'Dictionary of National

Biography.' If any one could give me information on his private life, his connexions, or some of his works of which no mention is made in the above publications, or could direct me to a dealer's where I could find some of his original works or engravings, I should be very much obliged to him, and send him in advance all my thanks.

JEANNE POTREL.

15, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

THE 'TIMES,' 1962.—I have a copy of the *Times*, "London, Every day, 1962, price 1s., No. 55,567," a four-sided large sheet, "Printed for the Proprietors by Joseph William Last, of No. 3, Savoy Street, Strand, in the city of Westminster, and published by Baynton Rolt at No. 8, Catherine Street, Strand, Every day, 1962." The whole paper—articles and advertisements—is humbug; but as I presume that it was printed for some object, I shall be obliged for any information regarding its real date of issue and its purpose. The cost of the issue must have been considerable. Perhaps some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' can help me.

J. E. S. HOPE.

Belmont, Murrayfield, Mid-Lothian.

Replies.

THE PREMIER GRENADIER OF FRANCE.

(10th S. i. 384.)

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE belonged to the 46^e demi-brigade, now apparently represented by a regiment of the same number. His heart having been placed in an urn, his body was enveloped in green oak branches, and carried by grenadiers to the battle-ground where he had fallen. When it had arrived at the grave, the grenadiers presented arms, and as the bearers hesitated as to which way they should lay it, a voice came from the ranks: "Face à l'ennemi."

By an order dated Augsburg, 11 Messidor, an VIII., written by General Dessoles in the name of Commandant en Chef MOREAU, it was ordered: That the drums of the grenadiers of all the army should be draped with black crape for three days; that the name of La Tour d'Auvergne should be kept at the head of the roll of the 46^e demi-brigade; that his place should not be filled up, his company consisting in the future of only eighty-two men; that a monument should be erected in the rear of Oberhausen; and that chef de brigade Forti, commander of the 46^e, who had fallen by the side of La Tour d'Auvergne, should be buried with him. Two grenadiers were also buried with him.

This monument was erected, and in 1837 the King of Bavaria put it into good repair.

The silver urn containing the heart, covered with black velvet, was carried at reviews by the quartermaster-sergeant (*fourrier*), who marched by the side of the colour. At each roll-call the *caporal de l'escouade* answered to the name of La Tour d'Auvergne, "Mort au champ d'honneur." This pious custom continued to be observed by the 46^e Demi-brigade. The heart did not cease to belong to the 46^e until the army was reorganized in 1814.

An order dated 1^{er} Thermidor, an VIII., was made by the three Consuls that the sword of La Tour d'Auvergne should be hung in the Temple of Mars, *i.e.*, the Church of the Invalides.

In the same year 8 Fructidor they ordered that a monument in his honour should be erected at Carhaix, his native place. This monument was eventually erected in 1841 by the Government of Louis Philippe, which had previously placed on the house where he was born the following inscription:—

"Théophile-Malo Corret de la Tour d'Auvergne, Premier Grenadier de France, est né dans cette maison le 23 décembre 1743."

The bronze statue by Marochetti has on its pedestal the following:—

"A Théophile-Malo de la Tour d'Auvergne-Corret, Premier Grenadier de France, né à Carhaix, le 23 décembre 1743, mort au champ d'honneur le 27 juin 1800."

The inscription appears also in Breton.

Two bas-reliefs by Marochetti represent La Tour d'Auvergne, sword in hand, leading the way into Chambéry, and his death on the heights of Neubourg.

As to the possession of the heart there was a long lawsuit between the family of La Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais and the heiress in the direct line, *viz.*, Madame du Pontavice, daughter of Madame Guillart de Kersausic, *née* Jeanne-Marie-Sainte Limon du Timeur. Madame du Pontavice was successful, gaining possession of the heart and of the arms of the "brave des braves," by a judgment of the Royal Court of Montpellier, 1 December, 1840.

I have taken the above from "Le Premier Grenadier de France La Tour d'Auvergne Etude Biographique par Paul Déroulède Paris Georges Hurtrel 1886."

Limon du Timeur married in or about 1773 Marie-Anne-Michelle de Corret, sister of La Tour d'Auvergne (see *ibid.*, p. 57).

If the order of the 1^{er} Thermidor, an VIII., was carried out, at all events the sword did

not remain permanently at the Invalides. M. Déroulède, in his preface (p. 13), speaks of having seen it in the museum of the Hôtel Carnavalet, Paris, where, according to a foot-note, it had been placed by a decision of the Municipal Council. The note adds that it had been brought back to France, and delivered to the President of the Municipal Council, meeting in public, by the Italian General Canzio, son-in-law of Garibaldi, on 22 June, 1883. How it got into his hands does not appear.

There appears to have been a legend—perhaps a true one—that the heart used to be sometimes carried on the colour of the regiment. M. Déroulède (p. 11, preface), speaking of the impression made on his mind by the stories of the Premier Grenadier de France, says: "Une chose surtout me frappait: c'était ce cœur d'argent suspendu au drapeau du régiment: c'était," &c.

Lever, in his 'Tom Burke of Ours' (chap. xlv.), gives a version of the story of the muster-roll. He makes the regiment the 45th of the line, and the reply given by "the first soldier," "Mort sur le champ de bataille."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

TIDESWELL AND TIDESLOW (9th S. xii. 341, 517; 10th S. i. 52, 91, 190, 228, 278, 292, 316, 371).—On p. 371 it is said that railway usage is responsible for a change of stress, and consequent obscuring of the etymology, of Carlisle, the accent being rightly on the last syllable. This was discussed nine years ago (8th S. vii.), and I do not desire to enter on the general question of the right way of accenting the word; but as a definite assertion has been made with regard to the effect of the introduction of railways, perhaps I may be permitted to point out some facts. I have lived all my life in the diocese of Carlisle. I can remember nearly half a century, and when I was young knew many persons whose pronunciation had been acquired in pre-railway times. Moreover, I have, during the last few days, referred the question to an educated lady, eighty years of age, and with a very good memory. This lady's remembrance agrees with mine that educated people used to accent Carlisle on the first syllable. Uneducated people sometimes said "Crlisle," with the accent on the second syllable, the first one being very short; but, on the other hand, those who were so old-fashioned as to use the dialect name "Carel" inevitably placed the accent on the first syllable, the vowel in the second one being quite obscure.

To go back to a time more remote from railways, Edmund Waller, who was in a position to know the accepted pronunciation of the title of Lord and Lady Carlisle, distinctly accents it on the first. In the 1729 edition there are seven instances, including one by his editor, Fenton, none of which is a rime, and only two of which are at the beginnings of lines. Except for considerations of space, I would send the quotations. U. V. W.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL says that "Bridlington" (Yorks) is sounded "Burlington" by the Bridlington people. May I (as a Yorkshireman) point out that in my county there is a readiness to transpose the *r* in such a word as Bridlington, and to put the *i* first, when that word becomes "Birdlington"? and then the *d* dropping out by a natural tongue-slip—cf. We(d)nesday—we have the word "Birlington" left (not necessarily "Burlington"). In Yorkshire *curds* are often called by the people *cruds*; *burst* becomes *brossen*, and many other examples could be mentioned. While writing may I add a vigorous "Hear! hear!" to the remarks of DR. BRUSHFIELD on p. 372?

YORKSHIREMAN.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL writes:—

"Bridlington in Yorkshire, a station on the North-Eastern Railway, is locally pronounced 'Burlington,' but you will puzzle the booking clerk at King's Cross if you do not pronounce it according to the written form, which preserves the old meaning."

This is not quite correct. Both pronunciations have always been used locally. "Burlington" used to meet with the greater favour, but its adherents seem to be declining in numbers, and the word now is generally spoken and written "Bridlington." As a matter of some interest, it may perhaps be recorded here that the name often was spelt "Burlington," and as such appeared on maps, in guide-books, and on letters, and, I believe, still often so appears.

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

MR. ADDY'S argument from the present spelling of Duffield that Welle means a field seems hardly conclusive. The Domesday name Duvelle would naturally be abbreviated into Duvel, and become Duvelđ, just as Culmton and Plynton become Collumpton and Plympton; and Duvelđ, as I take it, is the present local pronunciation. But what evidence is there to show that Duvelle is a compound of Duva+wille, and not primarily a personal name which has become a place-name? The Devonshire Domesday has the

same name, only in combination. It knows of two Duveltons, now Doltons. Besides, the old English use of "field" is to describe the open-field in which the members of the community had their several plots, not the close which the individual held. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon dictionary gives "well" as the equivalent of Willa. The Devonshire Domesday knows of two Willas, now respectively Edginswell and Coffinswell, from the names of their proprietors, besides a Bradwell or broad well and a Shirwell or clear well. To turn these wells into fields would be a little arbitrary.

Lympstone, Devon.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

THE LOBISHOME (10th S. i. 327, 417).—I quoted a passage from 'Henry VI.' which showed that to draw blood was supposed to be a way of undoing witchcraft. But it may be well to show also that it was considered a way of undoing transformation caused by witchcraft. A popular story, prevalent throughout Europe, tells how a princess, betrothed to a king, is changed by her step-mother to a duck. The bird comes by night to visit her betrothed, and in human voice, which she still retains, laments her fate. Her betrothed sheds three drops of her blood, and restores her to her original form. This story is in Thorpe's 'Yule Tide Stories' and in many other books.

E. YARDLEY.

I should like to point out that the Portuguese name for a were-wolf is *lobishomem*, and not as printed.

E. E. STREET.

ARISTOTLE AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY (10th S. i. 405).—At 9th S. xii. 91 I gave my reason for thinking that Aristotle was not misinterpreted by Shakespeare and Bacon.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

POEMS ON SHAKESPEARE (10th S. i. 409).—DR. FORSHAW appears to have been already forestalled in the task of compiling a volume of tributes to our national poet. The *Athenæum*, 21 May, p. 653, reviews 'The Praise of Shakespeare: an English Anthology,' by C. E. Hughes.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

MILITARY BUTTONS: SERGEANTS' CHEVRONS (10th S. i. 349).—According to Mark Antony Lower in his 'Curiosities of Heraldry,' "the chevron, which resembles a pair of rafters, is likewise of very uncertain origin. It has generally been considered as a kind of architectural emblem" (p. 62). I am inclined to think that in the eighteenth century the halbert, or halberd, carried in the hand denoted the sergeant. It is mentioned as his

badge or ensign of office both in 'Roderick Random,' by Smollett, and 'Amelia,' by Fielding. In vol. xii. of the "Cabinet Edition" of the 'History of England' (continuation by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D.) the frontispiece depicts the execution of Admiral Byng in 1757. The unfortunate admiral is represented as blindfolded, kneeling on a cushion in front of the capstan, and opposite the firing party of five marines, wearing conical caps, whilst the sergeant in command holds in his right hand a halbert and has a sash over his shoulder.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

One may hope to be set right in the matter if wrong; but did not the sergeant's chevron have its origin in the pheon or broad arrow, which, as a Government mark, was associated with the military organization of the City trained bands? Although it is a disputed point when the broad arrow assumed its present distinctive signification as a Government mark, there can be little doubt that it originated in the badge of Richard I., which was a pheon, or "broad R," the latter being either a corruption of "broad arrow" or an abbreviation of "Rex" (see Palliser's 'Devices'), while the pheon became a royal badge through being carried by the sergeant-at-arms before royalty, like the modern mace. It was a barbed fishing-spear or harpoon-head, but the indented inner edges of the flanges of the pheon do not, of course, appear in the sergeant's chevron. This, however, would naturally not be an indispensable detail in the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

161, Hammersmith Road.

"SORPENI": "HAGGOVELE" (10th S. i. 208, 256).—The first element of *haggovele* seems to be derived from Icel. *hoggua*, to cut, hew, while the second is, without any doubt, the Old English word *gafol*, *gofol*, tax, tribute, rent.

OTTO RITTER.

Berlin.

CHAIR OF ST. AUGUSTINE (10th S. i. 369).—The following paragraph, taken from the *Daily Mail* of 23 January, 1902, may constitute a reply to MR. ALFRED HALL's question:—

"At a meeting of the Canterbury Royal Museum Committee yesterday a letter was read from the Bishop of Hereford asking for the return of St. Augustine's chair, used by him on his missionary journeys, which for some time past has occupied a prominent place in the museum. The Bishop stated that the chair was removed some years ago from the chancel of the church at Bishop's Stanford, and that the vicar and parishioners desired to have it

back again. The committee decided to reply that they could not consent to his lordship's request, as they considered Canterbury was the proper place for the chair. It was stated that Mr. Cocks Johnstone purchased the chair from a former sexton of the church at Bishop's Stanford, who had rescued it from the hands of some masons engaged in renovating the church, and who were about to burn it for fuel."

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

This is a somewhat primitive oak chair, that was turned out of a parish church in the diocese of Hereford, and is now in the museum at Canterbury. Some people say it is the chair used by St. Augustine when he met the British bishops.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

FETTIPLACE (10th S. i. 329, 396).—If DR. FORSHAW will consult (as I have done at the British Museum) Kelly's 'Directory for Berkshire' for the year 1903 (under title 'Bray,' at p. 42), he will read as follows:—

"Ockwell Manor House.—Now [1903] the residence of Edward A. Barry, Esq. An extremely fine timber-framed mansion, erected in reign of Edward IV., and enlarged in 1899 by present owner, W. H. Grenfell, Esq., J.P., M.P. (of Taplow Court), who is the lord of the manor (and other manors)."

I accurately recollect that in my punting days—forty-five or fifty years ago—I stayed a night at the "George" Inn, Bray, for the express purpose of seeing the house. I had the belief that it was marked in my Ordnance map, but cannot now find it. Anyway I certainly walked there, and from either Maidenhead or Taplow station.

EDWARD P. WOLFERSTAN.

Ockwells Manor—a most interesting historic building—is situate near Bray and Maidenhead. Some illustrations of it will be found in Nash's 'Mansions,' Jesse's 'Favourite Haunts,' or in *Country Life* for 2 April.

R. B.

Upton.

Ockwells or Ockholt Manor was held by the Fettiplaces *temp.* Henry VIII. There is a view of it in Lysons's 'Berks,' p. 247, with two plates of the stained-glass windows of the banqueting hall with heraldic designs. The house, it is believed, was erected by a Norreys in the reign of Henry VI.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate, Kent.

Chauncy, in his 'Historical Antiquities of Herts,' mentions a Fettiplace. Sir Thomas Soames, Sheriff of the City of London 1589, married Anne, the sister of John Stone, by

whom he had four sons and other children; he died leaving the manor of Berkesdon, Throcking, Herts, 1619, to his son Stephen, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Playter, of Satterley, Suffolk, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, one of whom (Mary) married Edward Fettiplace, of Kingston, Berks (vol. i. p. 238).

M.A.OXON.

TICKLING TROUT (9th S. xii. 505; 10th S. i. 154, 274, 375).—I can assure MR. RATCLIFFE that when trout are lying in "holds" such as our characteristic trout-streams usually offer, the heads of the fish will be found in any direction; for instance, if a rat-hole lies right athwart the direction of the stream's current, then the trout harbouring in it will be lying in the same direction—head first up the hole. It is true that trout seem to like (or, at least, not to object to) the "tickling"; but to the "grabbing with both hands" they would show a decided, and in most cases an effectual dislike. Shakespeare uses the phrase "tickling for trout" metaphorically.

YORKSHIREMAN.

"LUTHER'S DISTICH" (10th S. i. 409).—I have little doubt that the famous

Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib, Gesang,
Er bleibt ein Narr sein Leben lang,

is meant.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

As the discoverer of the original diary of Samuel Teedon, the Olney schoolmaster and "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the poet Cowper, after it had been missing since about 1835, and as its owner for at least twenty years, and having in 1890 copiously annotated my transcript for publication, I add what my MS. contains in allusion to the entry in question. I find, upon reference, that I explain "Luther's distich" to mean probably the superscription on Lucas Cranach's portrait of Luther, painted in 1532, viz., "In silentio et spe erit fortitudo vestra."

E. C. is quite right as the incorrectness of T. Wright's edition of the diary for the Cowper Society in 1902, which contains at least 700 errors (!)—the first twenty-three pages, their many hundreds of *errata* in the printer's rough proofs having been corrected by me (*con amore*), being the only portion comparatively free from the like. Mr. Wright had invited me to join him in the editorship, with my name in the first place; but I declined to do so, as unworthy of my reputation, within the limits and upon the lines laid down by him, and with a printer unused to book-work. I, however, at Mr. Wright's request, assisted him in

reading such few portions of entries in the original as he admitted his inability to make out. The name of such to him illegible passages must, in truth, have been legion.

W. I. R. V.

"THERE WAS A MAN" (10th S. i. 227, 377).—MR. SNOWDEN WARD might perhaps find in the Scotch version on which I was brought up some more reason for the tragic ending of the nursery rime than in his own. Ours is not historical, but didactic, and addressed to a man, a boy, or a girl, as the case may be. It begins:—

A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden set with weeds,
And when the weeds begin to grow.

The lines run the same as MR. WARD'S version until the end:—

And when my heart begins to bleed,
Then I'm dead, dead, dead indeed.

To avoid which tragedy the culprit is expected to mend. C. C. STOPES.

I recollect hearing the verse repeated over twenty years ago, though in the south of England—in fact, in London; but, unlike the rendering recorded at the second reference, the first two lines were:—

A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds.

The whole verse, then, would seem to suggest the antithesis of enduring deeds—the ephemeral nature of words in mere passive promises unless followed by action.

H. SIRR.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. i. 428).—The lines given by MISS GURNEY as "Rest after toil," &c., are from Spenser's 'Faerie Queen,' Book I. canto ix. verse 40, but are entirely misquoted. They begin, "Sleep after toil." H. K. H.

No endeavour is in vain, &c.

See Longfellow, 'The Wind over the Chimney' (last verse). J. FOSTER, D.C.L.

The third quotation asked for by LUCIS, "Everything that grows," is the opening of Shakespeare's fifteenth Sonnet (somewhat imperfectly rendered):—

When I consider everything that grows
Holds in perfection but a little moment,
That this huge stage presenteth nought but shows
Whereon the stars in secret influence comment.

C. C. S.

[Several correspondents are thanked for similar references.]

DOCUMENTS IN SECRET DRAWERS (10th S. i. 427).—The classical stories of the recovery of lost documents are by Sir Walter Scott, one

in 'The Antiquary,' vol. i. ch. ix., being the ghost story told by Miss Oldbuck, how the ghost showed Rab Tull that the paper for the want whereof they were "to be wauered afore the session" was hidden in a "tabernacle of a cabinet" in "the high dow-cot"; the other in 'Redgauntlet,' of the rent-receipt abstracted by the monkey.

E. A. Poe, in his 'Purloined Letter,' conceives many such possibilities.

Dickens is very fond of making his plots hinge upon the loss or discovery of a will or deed. The "Golden Dustman" in 'Our Mutual Friend' made many wills, and deposited them in strange places.

There is a well-known ghost story, attributed to Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, of a similar sort.

Some years ago, on the breaking-up of a worn-out mail-cart, a letter many decades old was found in one of its crevices.

When the dishandled box of an old City pump was removed it was found to contain many letters, dropped therein by ignorant persons, who had mistaken the handle-hole for the slit of a letter-box.

These, however, were unintentional hidings. The two following instances, taken from old sources, are perhaps nearer to the subject.

The monks of Meaux, in Holderness, were like to have lost the manor of Waghen because they could not produce the record of the agreement between themselves and the Archbishop of York. At last they found it in a hole between the roof and the ceiling of their record-room (1372-96).—'Chronica Monasterii de Melsa,' iii. 175.

Bishop Joseph Hall says that he knew a man, "Mr. Will. Cook, sen., of Waltham Holy Cross," who was "informed in his dream in what hole of his dove-cote" he should find "an important evidence" for the missing whereof he was "distressed with care" ('Invisible World,' 1652; Pickering's reprint, 1847, p. 85). This may well have suggested the "dow-cot" of Monkbarne. W. C. B.

The following is an instance of an undiscovered drawer in an old oak desk passing through various owners' possession, from Queen Anne's time until a few years since:—

The Hidden Briefs.—A Queen Anne Brief for a Collection at All Saints' Church, Claverley, Shropshire.—It is now more than seventeen years ago since the brother of a tenant of mine bought an old oak desk at a country sale. Being a joiner by trade, after careful examination he arrived at the conclusion that it might have a secret drawer. All attempts to find it baffling his ingenuity, as a last resource he took out the bottom of the desk. By this means he discovered a long secret drawer, admirably contrived for secrecy, with a spring to

open it. In this drawer he found six Queen Anne's briefs and a Queen Anne sixpence. The amount of collection at All Saints' Church, Claverley, was stated on each brief. The joiner kindly gave the briefs to me, as interested in antiquarian and historical studies. The briefs had evidently been placed in the drawer soon after the collections had been made. After the owner's death the oak desk seems to have passed to other owners until it was purchased in the circumstance mentioned. The late Cornelius Walford, barrister-at-law and author, who, like myself, was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, some years ago read a paper before the Society on 'Kings' Briefs, their Purposes and their History' (printed in the tenth volume of the *Transactions* of the Society, published in 1882), in which he says: 'Briefs being returned along with the money collected had the effect of taking them out of circulation: hence they are in some degree scarce; for in truth they were either destroyed as useless or allowed to rot or moulder away.' The first instance of a King's Brief being printed was in 1630. The following is an exact copy of one of the briefs found in the secret drawer, which relates to a collection for the rebuilding of Broseley All Saints' Church at a cost of 3,390*l.* and upwards. A more recent church has been built on the same site, for in Mr. Randall's interesting 'History of Broseley' it is mentioned that this church was to be rebuilt at the estimated cost of 3,388*l.* 4*s.*'

A copy of the brief relating to Broseley so found, with five others, was also given in the antiquarian column called 'Byegones' in the *Border Counties' Advertiser*, published at Oswestry. At the end of every two years the columns are issued in a volume with a full index. HUBERT SMITH.

Brooklyne, Leamington Spa.

At the sale, in 1818, of the effects of a dealer in old clothes, furniture, and curiosities, who carried on business in High Street, Barnstaple, an antique chair was included, described as of mahogany, with the seat, back, and arms stuffed and covered with brown leather, and studded with brass nails. There was a large drawer under the seat, and two other drawers were fixed on pivots, so as to turn back under the arms, and were fitted for writing materials, with a brass candlestick attached to each, and a wooden leaf for reading or writing, capable of being raised or depressed. The cabinet-maker to whom it was sent to be repaired found that the drawer under the seat extended only a part of the way to the back, and that the intervening space was occupied by a secret drawer, which was full of manuscripts, which proved to consist of a variety of unpublished poems and other documents of John Gay. The incident created much sensation at the time, and the matter was fully investigated. It was found that the chair had been bought some years previously at the sale of the goods of a Mrs. Williams, a descendant of

Katherine Baller, Gay's sister. Henry Lee, author of 'Caleb Quotem,' edited the poems, and published them under the title of 'Gay's Chair,' with an engraved frontispiece of the chair, evidences and certificates of the facts, and a facsimile of Gay's writing. The first four lines of the principal piece, entitled 'The Ladies' Petition to the Honourable the House of Commons,' are as follows:—

Sirs, We, the maids of Exon city,
The maids, good lack, the more's the pity!
Do humbly offer this petition
To represent our sad condition.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

"HEN-HUSSEY": "WHIP-STITCH": "WOOD-TOTER" (10th S. i. 449).—According to the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' a *hen-hussey* or *hen-huswife* means "a woman who looks after poultry; also a meddlesome, officious person." It is there recorded as being known in Wilts, Somerset, and Devon, as well as in America.

If your correspondent will be so good as to wait till the last part of the Dictionary comes out, he will then be able to ascertain the facts as to the distribution of the other two words. So far the record ends with the word *tommy*. WALTER W. SKEAT.

MARK HILDESLEY (10th S. i. 344, 414).—He was never elected Lord Mayor or Sheriff or M.P. for London. He was a member of the Vintners' Company, and chosen Alderman of Bread Street Ward 20 September, 1649, and was discharged on payment of a fine of 400*l.*, 15 July, 1651. At that period the changes in the Court of Aldermen were very frequent, and in succession to Hildesley in Bread Street Ward no fewer than nine persons were elected, who paid fines of various amounts to avoid service, between 15 July and 15 September, 1651. The list of persons who had obtained exemption from serving the office of Sheriff in 1652 numbers forty-six, of whom twenty-seven had been added in the previous twelve months, Hildesley being one of these.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

STEP-BROTHER (10th S. i. 329, 395).—I think, with all due deference, that Mr. WILSON is mistaken in his reply to MISS BLAILEY. A person and his step-brother cannot have a common parent; if he had, they would be half-brothers, not step-brothers. The sons of a widower married to a widow *are* step-brothers to the children born of her first marriage. Mr. WILSON goes on to say, "If brought up in one family they would naturally be called brothers or brother and sister; the marriage between such a brother

and sister is, of course, perfectly legal"; and so far he is quite right. He adds, "If two men, not related, marry two sisters, they do not thereby become brothers-in-law." Here again I think he is wrong. Two men, otherwise not related, marrying two sisters, become brothers-in-law. The late Cardinal Manning and the late Bishop Wilberforce, of Winchester, married two sisters, and were always held to be brothers-in-law in consequence.

H. MURRAY LANE, *Chester Herald*.

In the case of a widower with children marrying a widow with children, I should say that the children of both families would become step-brothers and step-sisters to one another. A child born of the marriage would be half-brother or half-sister to all the others. See 'N.E.D.' under 'Half-brother.'

ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

St. Thomas's, Douglas.

THE SUN AND ITS ORBIT (10th S. i. 329, 435).—MR. PARKER may like to have Mädler's own words. On p. 44 of his 'Die Centralsonne,' published in 1846, the following passage occurs:—

"Ich bezeichne demnach die Plejadengruppe als die Centralgruppe des gesammten Fixsternsystems bis in seine äussersten, durch die Milchstrasse bezeichneten Grenzen hin; und Aleyone als denjenigen einzelnen Stern dieser Gruppe, der unter allen übrigen die meiste Wahrscheinlichkeit für sich hat, die eigentliche Centralsonne zu sein."

S. J. ALDRICH.

New Southgate.

The last paragraph at the latter reference requires a little modification, for the solar apex is now believed to be in the constellation Lyra, and not in Hercules.

J. DORMER.

WOLVERHAMPTON PULPIT (10th S. i. 407).—There is nothing exceptional about this pulpit, although its approach is particularly fine. But even the latter is by no means unique. I examined an old stone one (of what in England we call Jacobean character) in the ancient parish church at Malmö, in Sweden, a few weeks ago. Its stairs are constructed upon almost exactly the same lines as are those at Wolverhampton; but taken all in all, the Scandinavian rostrum (pulpit and approach alike) is far and away the better and more ornate of the two. There are scores of pulpits, however, to be seen in this country of the same type, and of much about the same date (A.D. 1480), as that at St. Peter's, Wolverhampton. Measured drawings of the latter may be found in Dollman's 'Examples of Ancient Pulpits' (1849), and the same accomplished

architect also illustrates therein stone pulpits of fifteenth-century date at Nailsea, Winchcombe, Glastonbury, Cheddar, and Banwell (all in Somerset), as well as at North Cerney (Gloucestershire) and at Totnes (Devon).

Miss Barr Brown's somewhat sensational note in the *Antiquary* for April, that the pulpit at Wolverhampton "is cut out of one entire stone," and that "a figure of a grotesque animal has guarded it for more than 800 years," has not the least foundation in fact.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

CASTING LOTS (10th S. i. 366).—The *Manchester Guardian* of 10 May contained the following comment on this subject:—

"A striking instance, not mentioned by the writer in *Notes and Queries*, may be found in Thomas May's translation of Barclay's 'Icon Animorum,' a rare as well as a curious book. Speaking of English courage, he states that during the war in the Netherlands some soldiers of the Spanish party were taken prisoners by the Dutch, who decided to make reprisals for the previous cruelty of their enemies. Out of four-and-twenty men eight were to be hanged. 'There were lots, therefore, thrown into a helmet,' says May, 'and the prisoners were commanded to draw their fortunes—whosoever should draw a blank was to escape, but whosoever should draw a black lot was to be hanged presently. They were all possessed with a great apprehension of their present danger; especially one Spaniard, with pitiful wishes and tears, in some of the standers-by did move pity, in others laughter. There was besides in that danger an Englishman, a common soldier, who, with a careless countenance, expressing no fear of death at all, came boldly to the helmet and drew his lot. Chance favoured him; it was a safe lot. Being free himself from danger, he came to the Spaniard, who was yet timorous, and trembled to put his hand into the fatal helmet, and receiving from him ten crowns he entreated the judges—oh, horrid audacity!—that, dismissing the Spaniard, they would suffer him again to try his fortune. The judges consented to the madman's request, who valued his life at so low a rate, and he again drew a safe lot.' May seems rather to regret the second escape of the foolhardy Englishman, whom he denounces as 'a wretch, unworthy not only of that double, but even of a single preservation, who so basely had undervalued his life.'"

J. R. NUTTALL.

EURIPIDES: DATE OF HIS BIRTH (10th S. i. 447).—Whether B.C. 485, given on p. 220 of the first edition (1886) of my 'Greek Literature,' was a slip of my own or a printer's error, I cannot say. It was corrected to B.C. 480 in the second edition (1889).

F. B. JEVONS.

"THE GLORY OF THE METHODISTS" (10th S. i. 406).—MR. CORFIELD'S Wesley letter is evidently addressed to James Rogers, well known as one of his preachers. "Dear Jemmy" was, at the date of the letter,

living in Macclesfield, the home of "Hetty Roe" (Hester Ann Roe), whom he wedded in second marriage on 19 August, some three months after the date of the letter. If the sermon referred to by Wesley be one of Rogers's own, nothing published by him so early as 1784 appears in Osborn's 'Methodist Literature.' H. J. FOSTER.

"JENION'S INTACK" (10th S. i. 407).—Although it does not mention the intack, the following note, from the original document, may be of use:—

8 March, 30 Charles II., 1678, lease by Richard Pye, of Whitbie, co. Chester, yeoman, son of John Pye, late of the same, yeoman, deceased, to John Jannian, of the same, yeoman, and Martha his wife, late wife of the said John Pye, of a close at Whitbie, called the Marsh, for 99 years, at a peppercorn rent, in lieu of Martha's dower out of John Pye's estate.

Whitby is north of Chester, between that city and the Mersey, and between Capenhurst and Ellesmere. W. C. B.

In Lincolnshire, and I believe in several other counties, *intack* signifies land taken in from a waste place, or from a common or tidal river. In the manorial records of Scotter for 1629 it is recorded that Richard Huggit surrendered to Thomas Stothard land in Scotter called "le long intaakes." There was in Winterringham certain land called the "intake" which had been reclaimed from the Humber in 1881. It has now, I have understood, been almost entirely washed away. EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

PASTE (10th S. i. 447).—If recipe references are of use to DR. MURRAY, he will find several in the old cookery books. The recipe for anchovy paste is given in Cooley's 'Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts,' 1872, p. 885.

WM. JAGGARD.

"PURPLE PATCH" (10th S. i. 447).—The quotation is from Horace's 'Ars Poetica,' ll. 15, 16:—

Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter Assuitur pannus.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

In the 'Art of Poetry,' as translated in that well-known "crib," Smart's 'Horace,' the phrase occurs, "One or two verses of purple patchwork, that may make a great show." The original edition of 1756 may, therefore, be worth consulting.

J. DORMER.

[Other correspondents also refer to Horace.]

'THE YONG SOULDIER' (10th S. i. 428).—Saye, never very loyal, became a member of the "Committee of Safety" 4 July, 1642, and shortly afterwards was given the command of one of the twenty infantry regiments and of one of the seventy-five squadrons of horse of the rebel army was composed (see Guizot's 'English Revolution,' Bohn's ed., pp. 160, 446, 447).

A Capt. Rainsford was one of the garrison of Worcester at its surrender, 20 July, 1646; and in the 'Calendar of State Papers, 1651-3,' one John Rainsford appears as having incurred the suspicion of the Government. If these are to be identified with our author, we may further conjecture him to be the brother of two other Rainsfords, Henry and Francis, whose names occur in the same volume of the 'Calendar.'

Col. Henry Rainsford, of Clifford, Glouc., and Combe, Hants, fought for the king, and was imprisoned at Oxford. He compounded in 1646, was imprisoned in the Gatehouse for high treason, December, 1651, but was subsequently liberated, and died in the East Indies, administration being granted 5 Dec., 1659. He was grandson of Sir Henry Rainsford, Knt., of Clifford, and son and heir of Sir Henry Rainsford, Knt., of Clifford and Combe, who was M.P. for Andover from 1640 to his death in 1641, and nephew of Capt. Sir Francis Rainsford, Knt., Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, who died 11 June, 1635. Francis entered Winchester College from Clifford in 1636 at the age of twelve. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

In Peacock's 'Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers, 1642,' a foot-note, p. 24, runs:—

"John Rainsford, killed by Cavaliers from Pontefract Castle in an attempt to take him prisoner at Doncaster, 29 Oct., 1648. Buried at Wapping, Nov. 14. He was 'lieutenant in His Excellencies Regiment, draughted out of the Earl of Essex's Regt. into that of Sir Thomas Fairfax,' March, 1644."

At p. 29 he appears as senior lieutenant in Lord Saye's regiment. R. J. FYNMORE.
Sandgate.

MARTELLO TOWERS (10th S. i. 285, 356, 411).—The following extract from a letter written by Lord Hood, and dated "Victory, St. Fiorenzo, February 22, 1794," may be of interest:—

"On the 7th the Commodore anchored in a bay to the westward of Mortella Point, with the several ships and transports under his command. The troops were mostly landed that evening, and possession taken of a height which overlooks the tower of Mortella. The next day, the General and Commodore being of opinion that it was advisable to

attack the tower from the bay, the Fortitude and Juno were ordered against it, without making the least impression, by a cannonade continued for two hours and a half; and the former ship being very much damaged by red-hot shot, both hauled off. The walls of the tower were of a prodigious thickness, and the parapet, where there were two eighteen-pounders, was lined with bass junk, five feet from the walls, and filled up with sand; and although it was cannonaded from the height for two days, within 150 yards, and appeared in a very shattered state, the enemy still held out; but a few hot shot setting fire to the bass, made them call for quarter. The number of men in the tower was 33: only two were wounded, and those mortally."

W. S.

"THE RUN OF HIS TEETH" (10th S. i. 388, 436).— "A New Song, celebrating Lord Milton's Sheffield Electioneering Committee and Agents. Dedicated, Without permission, to His Lordship and His Lordship's Motley Party; By their *disobedient* Servant, Satirical Satire, Esquire. May, 1807," p. 8, verse xvi. has:—

And it suits to a T,
To receive as your fee,
The run of your teeth
And five guineas a day.

Does the phrase "It suits to a T" appear in any glossary? HENRY JOHN BEARDSHAW.
27, Northumberland Road, Sheffield.

"BARRAR" (10th S. i. 349, 434).—Surely it ought to be distinctly stated that this word, better spelt *barrow*, is given not only in the 'E.D.D.,' but in the 'New English Dictionary' also. The etymology there suggested, from A.S. *beorgan*, to protect, defend, is surely right. We have the same word over again in the prov. E. *Barg-ham*, "protection of the hame," given in both the above dictionaries, and in *Ham-bargh* ('N.E.D.'), *Ham-burgh* ('E.D.D.'), *i.e.*, "hame-protection."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SHAKESPEARE'S GRAVE (10th S. i. 288, 331, 352, 416).—The discussion on the above subject would be materially assisted by the comparison of the seven illustrations to a paper by C. C. Stopes entitled 'The True Story of the Stratford Bust,' which appeared in Murray's *Monthly Review* for April. They show a complete change in the design of the tomb. E. R.

"GRINGO" = FOREIGNER: "GRIENGRIO" (10th S. i. 369).—MR. W. L. POOLE is unquestionably right in saying that the word "Griengro" occurs frequently in 'Aylwin,' which has been pronounced the most authoritative picture existing of the horse-dealing gypsies of Great Britain. But neither in that book nor in Mr. Watts-Dunton's gypsy poem 'The

Coming of Love,' nor in Borrow's 'Lavengro,' nor its sequel 'The Romany Rye,' nor in F. H. Groome's gypsy pictures, is the word *Griengro* used as being synonymous with the word *Gringo* (foreigner), as used by natives of the river Plate. I am not a gypsologist myself, but it has been my privilege to be brought much into touch with all the above-mentioned writers, and I am familiar with their work; but I am persuaded that the word *Griengro* has nothing to do with the idea of foreigner, or "outsider," as expressed by the gypsy word *Gorgio*. Mr. Watts-Dunton has himself fully explained the word *Griengro*, "horse-master," in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' in Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' and in the introductions to 'Aylwin' and 'The Coming of Love.' I may add, however, that certain very competent writers (such, for instance, as Groome) appear to see Romany origins for a much larger number of European words than the general reader can understand.

THOMAS ST. E. HAKE.

Hounslow, W.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Works of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher. Variorum Edition. Vol. I. (Bell & Sons and A. H. Bullen.)

MR. BULLEN'S labours in the fields of Tudor drama find their crown in the edition of Beaumont and Fletcher of which the first volume now appears. Amidst the pressure of various avocations Mr. Bullen has been unable to undertake alone a task of enormous labour and responsibility. He has associated with himself, accordingly, in the production of the opening volume a Shakespearean scholar so ripe and trustworthy as Mr. P. A. Daniel and the editor of Lylly, Mr. R. Warwick Bond, one of the latest and most active recruits to the army of editors. He will himself supervise and direct the entire work, and will furnish to it, in a twelfth and concluding volume, the memoirs of the two dramatists and various excursions, critical and expository, of a kind the value of which we have learnt to estimate. That Mr. Bullen has long been engaged on a task for which he has special and indisputable qualifications had been known, and the fact that he was so employed was calculated to discourage all thought of opposition and rivalry. His first ambition extended no further than reprinting that text of the Rev. Alexander Dyce which has won the approval of all scholars, and been depreciated by no one except a rival editor, not to be mentioned in the same century. The expediency of further collation and of the addition of various readings suggested itself, however, during the progress, and the work in its new shape is an advance upon its predecessor.

Not quite easy is it to define the exact position of the two dramatists in the Elizabethan firmament.

Shakespeare, whom they persistently and slavishly imitated, is, of course, beyond all notion of comparison. Ben Jonson eclipses them as a comic dramatist. Marlowe, Ford, and Webster strike deeper notes; and even subordinates, such as Decker and Heywood, are touched to finer issues. Massinger is most closely akin to them, and, while he surpasses them in dramatic grip, comes nowhere near them in poetry or pathos. In respect of a solid mass of high accomplishment they stand all but paramount. Bulk of work, it has to be acknowledged, counts for somewhat, and it is not wholly fortuitous that the best writers are among the most fecund. The dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher constitute a world of romance, in which the sympathetic reader may wander at will and turn his steps in every direction with the certainty of delight. In this respect they have affinities with 'The Fairy Queen' and the 'Arcadia,' and seem not wholly remote from the 'Mort d'Arthur.' It is a veritable land of enchantment in which we wander. In spite of Fletcher's quaint notions concerning metre, the plays abound in poetry, and the general versification is, as a rule, superior to that of all the Tudor poets, except the highest. One comes in perusal upon exquisite scenes, and there are passages which Milton did not scorn to imitate, and others which Shakespeare himself need not have disowned. 'The Faithful Shepherdess' is, in the full sense, immortal, and is still, as a pastoral drama, set occasionally before the public. In lyrics Beaumont and Fletcher come, in Tudor times, next to Shakespeare, and have a grace and beauty which none of their immediate successors, except Milton and perhaps Herrick, could equal. Against these things there is only to be urged a wantonness of speech scarcely to be rivalled in Restoration times, and than which little in the poetry of their own period is more regrettable.

Dyce's Beaumont and Fletcher, which was adequate in all respects, has been virtually for a generation out of print, and is one of the costliest of dramatic works. It forms the basis of the edition now in progress, and will always hold a position in the market and on the shelves. Previous collections—with the exception of the first folio (1647), containing thirty-six plays, and the second (1679), containing fifty—have neither value nor authority, though, in the absence of more trustworthy texts, their price has gone up in the market.

The order of arrangement adopted by Mr. Bullen is that of the second folio, which was accepted by Weber in his fourteen-volume edition of the works, and observed in the two-volume edition of Moxon which followed, and has long been the most generally accessible of forms in which the dramatists can be studied. Five plays, happily representative of the various styles of Beaumont and Fletcher, constitute the first volume, and consist of 'The Maid's Tragedy' and 'Philaster; or, Love lies Bleeding,' edited by Mr. Daniel, and 'A King and No King,' 'The Scornful Lady,' and 'The Custom of the Country,' edited by Mr. Warwick Bond. Preliminary matter to each of these supplies all bibliographical particulars, an argument of the play—which is a distinct boon—and an account of the text, the source, and the history. In four cases out of five the frontispiece to the first quarto is given in facsimile, and there is a beautiful process reproduction of a portrait of Beaumont, from the fine gallery at Knole Park. Some time will probably pass before the entire work is in the hands

of the reader. It is hoped, however, that the second volume, containing, like the present, five plays, will be issued during the year. We could write inexhaustibly upon this subject, since for a generation past we have pressed for an edition such as the present. How limited is the space we can allot to reviews is, however, apparent, and we content ourselves with pronouncing the edition the greatest gift for which the Shakespearian student had to hope.

Great Masters. Part XVI. (Heinemann.)

WITH 'The Miracle of St. Mark' of Tintoretto, from the Accademia, Venice, the sixteenth part of 'Great Masters' begins. What is the exact nature of the miracle being wrought by the descending saint—who is, of course, the patron saint of Venice—we fail to grasp, and we should have been glad of information which is not vouchsafed us. An eminently dramatic work, crowded with figures, it is interesting, among other things, for giving us among the characters a good portrait of the painter. Next comes Gainsborough's 'Elizabeth, Viscountess Folkestone,' recently exhibited in the Birmingham Art Gallery. It is from the collection of Mrs. George Holt, and is a fine portrait of a head neither youthful nor beautiful. 'Don Ferdinand of Austria,' by Velasquez, from the Prado, Madrid, is one of the finest portraits in the world. The cardinal prince is holding a gun and is accompanied by a dog, which also is superbly painted. Last comes, from the Vienna Gallery, Van Dyck's 'The Blessed Herman Joseph,' a striking religious picture, with, as the introduction states, rich pagan types substituted for the ascetic types of mediæval painters.

In the *Fortnightly* Mr. W. S. Lilly writes on 'Shakespeare's Protestantism.' Like many other Roman Catholics, Mr. Lilly seems to have persuaded himself that Shakespeare was of the ancient faith. When dramatic utterances are taken as personal, it is easy to establish almost anything. Mr. Francis Gribble deals with the autobiography and philosophy of Herbert Spencer, and Canon MacColl with 'Lord Acton's Letters to Mary Gladstone.' Mrs. Rosa Newmarch gives a full account of 'Vassily Verestschagin: War Painter,' whose loss is recent and lamentable. 'The Niece of Napoleon' supplies an animated account of the Princess Mathilde. 'The Plague of Novels,' by Mr. Cuthbert Hadden, is more remarkable for smartness than for any other quality.—Mrs. Maxwell Scott writes, in the *Nineteenth Century*, on 'The Youth of James III.,' the mere title showing the point of view from which her article is undertaken. Like the famous flies in amber, the thing is neither rich nor rare, and we can only wonder how it climbed into the place it occupies. Mr. Lord enunciates some not very important conclusions on 'The Kingsley Novels,' under which title he comprises the novels of Charles and Henry Kingsley, writers who do not seem to have much in common besides the name. 'Franz von Lenbach' is an interesting study by Anita MacMahon.—A picture by Sir E. J. Poynter, called 'Asterie,' serves as frontispiece to the *Pall Mall*. Marie van Vorst supplies a competent and well-illustrated account of Paul Albert Bernard, the Parisian painter, for some time a resident in London. Lady Jersey describes, from personal observation, 'The Women of India.' Mr. J. A. Hammerton follows on the track of Robert L.

Stevenson through the Cevennes. Mr. Frederick Lees has obtained from well-known Frenchmen opinions concerning our degenerate stage. There are Englishmen who could, "an they would," tell him more on a subject on which much might be said. The question, 'What is a Lady?' is answered by saying she is a gentlewoman. This is doubtless accurate, but not altogether illuminating.—Part vi. of 'Historical Mysteries,' by Mr. Lang, in the *Cornhill*, deals with 'The Murder of Escovedo.' In this case the mystery has nothing to do with the manner in which the crime was committed or the identity of the murderer, but is wholly concerned with the motive of the deed. Sir Herbert Maxwell supplies, from the latest sources, a deeply interesting account of Sir John Moore, and the Dean of Westminster describes 'Westminster Abbey in the Early Part of the Seventeenth Century.' Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell describes from an American standpoint some of the mysteries of 'London Chambers,' and Mr. C. J. Cornish gives interesting particulars concerning 'Partridge Rearing in France.'—In 'At the Sign of the Ship,' in *Longman's*, Mr. Lang utters an incidental phrase the value of which we should like to see acknowledged. It is to the effect that "all lectures are a nuisance to a studious person," and the utterance should be written in letters of gold. We have attended lectures innumerable, and never received the slightest gain from any. Mr. Lang writes justly and amusingly on Herbert Spencer. 'A Journey from Edinburgh to Paris in 1802' is striking and interesting. There is some excellent fiction.—Dr. Japp sends to the *Gentleman's* a pleasant 'Vision of Trees.' Mr. A. M. Stevens, in 'Tobacco and Drama,' speaks of allusions to smoking in plays, such as 'The Fawn,' 'Blurt Master Constable,' 'A Fair Quarrel,' &c. 'A Plea for Cowper' is advanced. It is welcome, but we did not think it required.

GERMANY, which takes a vivid interest in English philology, is to produce at the beginning of next year a new periodical devoted to modern English, entitled *Bausteine*. Prof. Gustav Krüger, already well known to us as an excellent writer on English, and Leon Kellner are the editors, and they are supported by the new Philological Union of Vienna and various scholars, the English representative of the scheme being Mr. N. W. Thomas, who can be addressed on the subject at 7, Coptic Street, W.C. The circular gives on its first page a formidable list of words which are not satisfactorily rendered in German dictionaries—*e.g.*, agency, aggressive, argue, baffle, effusive, poignant, strenuous, distracted, and boulder, a term which, we note, has been applied by a distinguished professor to St. Paul. Special efforts are to be made to render the literary and æsthetic adjectives "of a Gosse or Archer," who will occasionally, we dare say, afford occasion for some "furious thinking," if we may adopt the French idiom. Great writers, such as Milton and Dryden, will also have their vocabularies examined, and we hope that some effort will be made to fix the phraseology of science. Some words of the kind used by Erasmus Darwin will be treated in the first number, as well as Parliamentary language and the group of words "suggest, suggestion, suggestive." The scheme seems to us excellent, and may, we hope, help us to arrest and revive the fast-fading glories of our tongue. Only we trust that scholars of our own will be allowed to supervise

and occasionally revise views on difficult English passages put forward by German ingenuity. While we envy and admire Teutonic erudition in this matter, as in others, we see occasionally things suggested which every-day practice of our own tongue pronounces impossible or mistaken. English slang is a snare for the outsider—*e.g.*, Baumann, in his 'Londonismen,' a capital book, mistakes wholly the meaning of "That's not cricket." The *Times* has been boasting of its pure English; but how many foreigners know what the "wallflower" we once saw flourishing in its account of a social function means? Further, our best writers, like Sophocles, often have the vernacular latent in their dignified periods, or a piece of homeliness half peering through their grandeur in a way which would defy the deep student of many philological dissertations. And words are often brought together with a happy perversity because they do not bear the value of their usual combination. These are the graces and subtleties of language bound up with its use as a living instrument. There is the further difference in humour and sentiment between two peoples which may be so slight as occasionally to defy verbal analysis. But we expect the best results from this spirited enterprise, for which that splendid storehouse the 'New English Dictionary' supplies unlimited material, especially as there is a section which flatters us most sincerely. A pillory for journalists would be an interesting addition to the periodical, though the offenders would probably regard it as nothing but an advertisement of their ability to be "up to date."

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

J. P. B. ('Recommended to Mercy').—MR. LATHAM stated *ante*, p. 232, that Mrs. Houstoun's novel was not the work he sought.

LUCIS ("Moon and the Weather").—Proof unfortunately too late. Second sentence was modified.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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LIST of NEW BOOKS.

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LITERARY GOSSIP.

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MUSIC:—'La Bohème'; 'Faust'; 'Mignon'; 'Lohengrin'; 'Tannhauser'; M. Delafosse's Recital; Herr Voss's Recital; Miss Harrison's Orchestral Concert; Gossip; Performances Next Week.

DRAMA:—'Hippolytus'; 'Lady Flirt'; 'Who's Who?' Rosencrantz and Guildenstern; Gossip.

The ATHENÆUM for May 28 contains Articles on

BOOKS on MODERN JAPAN.

A HISTORY of BEDFORDSHIRE.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

COBDEN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE basis of this list of the writings of Richard Cobden and the literature to which they have given rise is the Catalogue of the British Museum; but there are many titles included here which are not in the National Library. The British Museum list was reprinted by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin as an appendix to the edition of Cobden's 'Political Writings' published by him. As a matter of convenience the pressmarks at the British Museum have been added to the entries. The letters M.F.L. indicate that the work is not in the British Museum, but may be consulted in the Manchester Reference Library. Articles in biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias have not been included, but reference should be made to R. H. Inglis Palgrave's 'Dictionary of Political Economy' (London, 1894-9, 3 vols.) and Conrad, Elster, Lewis, and Loening's 'Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften' (Jena, 1891-7, 7 vols.). Many magazine articles have appeared relating to Cobden, but a clue to these will be found in Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature' and its continuation and in Stead's 'Index to Periodicals.' The foreign Cobden

literature may be traced by the elaborate general indexes to the *Journal des Économistes*. The best collection of Cobdeniana known to me is that in the Manchester Free Library.

It would be difficult, and probably impossible, to catalogue or collect Cobden's contributions to periodical literature. Mr. Archibald Prentice, the editor of the *Manchester Times*, mentions letters that he wrote in that paper; he almost certainly contributed to the *Anti-Bread Tax Circular*, the *League*, *Tait's Magazine*, the *Manchester Examiner*, and the *Morning Star*. The *North of England Magazine* began in February, 1842, and ended September, 1843, when it was incorporated in *Bradshaw's Manchester Journal*. The editor in the preface to each of the three volumes includes Cobden in his list of contributors, but his articles are not signed. The failure of this magazine was commemorated by the establishment of a club composed of its founders, who, under the name and style of "The Victims," celebrated their own losses. An account of the club appears in the 'Papers of the Manchester Literary Club,' vol. ii. p. 28.

I.

- COLLECTED EDITIONS OF WRITINGS AND SPEECHES.
The Political Writings of Richard Cobden. 2 vols. London, 1867. Svo. 8008. ee.
— Second edition. 2 vols. London [printed], New York, 1868 [1867]. Svo. 8008. ee. 3.
— [Another edition.] With an Introductory essay by Sir Louis Mallet, C.B. (Notes by F. W. Chesson.) London, 1878. Svo. Pp. xxviii-394. 2238. a. 14.
— [Another edition.] Cassell & Co.: London, 1886. Svo. Pp. vii-704. 8139. aaa. 22.
Speeches on Questions of Public Policy. Edited by John Bright and J. E. Thorold Rogers. 2 vols. London, Oxford [printed], 1870. Svo. 2238. f. 2.
— [New issue.] London, Bungay printed, 1878. Svo.

II.

PAMPHLETS AND SPEECHES.

(Arranged chronologically.)

1835.
England, Ireland, and America. By a Manchester Manufacturer [Richard Cobden]. 1835. Svo. T. 1918. (4.)
— Third edition. 1835.—The Manchester Free Library copy has an autograph presentation inscription to W. S. Hill.
1836.
— 1836. 8135. i.
Russia. By a Manchester Manufacturer. London, Edinburgh printed. 1836. Svo. 8093. f.
1839.
Report of the Directors to a Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers at Manchester on the Effects of the Administration of the Bank of England upon the Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of the Country.

- 12th December, 1839. London, Manchester printed, 1840. Svo, pp. 26.—A MS. note in the handwriting of Alderman John Shuttleworth reads: "This was drawn up by Richd. Cobden, J.S."
- Fourth edition of the above. 1840.
1840.
- For Cobden's evidence before Parliamentary Committee on Banks of Issue see under 1872.
- 1841.
- Speech in the House of Commons, August 25th, 1841, in support of the Free Trade Address to the Queen. Manchester [1841]. Svo, pp. 8. M.F.L.
- To the Manufacturers, Millowners, and other Capitalists of every shade of Political Opinion engaged in the various branches of the Cotton Trade in the District of which Manchester is the Centre. [Signed Richard Cobden, Manchester, Dec. 20, 1841.] Manchester [1841]. Svo, pp. 8. M.F.L.
- Corn Laws. Extracts from the Works of Thomas Perronet Thompson, selected and classified by Richard Cobden. Manchester [1841?]. Svo. 8245. c. 79. (4.)
1842.
- Speech in reply to Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons on Monday, July 11, 1842. Manchester, J. Gadsby. Svo, pp. 4. M.F.L.
- The Tariff. Speech, April 18th, 1842. Manchester [1842]. Svo, pp. 4. M.F.L.
- Alarming Distress. Speech in the House of Commons, July 8, 1842. Manchester [1842]. Svo, pp. 8. M.F.L.
- Speech to the Anti-Corn Law League in reference to the Disturbances in the Manufacturing Districts. Manchester, Prentice & Cathrall [? 1842]. Svo, pp. 8. M.F.L.
- Our Colonies. Speech in the House of Commons, June 22, 1842. Manchester [1842]. Svo. M.F.L.
- Speech at Sheffield, November 23, 1842, showing the true character of the opponents of the League. Manchester, J. Gadsby [1842]. Svo, pp. 8. M.F.L.
- The Corn Laws. Speech in the House of Commons on February 24, 1842. Sixteenth Thousand. Revised. Manchester [1842]. 12mo. 8244. a. 10. — Second edition. revised. Manchester [1842]. 12mo, pp. 12. M.F.L.
- The Land-Tax Fraud. Speech of Richard Cobden in the House of Commons, March 14, 1842. Manchester, J. Gadsby [1842]. 12mo, pp. 7. 8223. a. 12.
1843.
- Distress of the Country. Speech in the House of Commons, February 17, 1843. Manchester, J. Gadsby [1843]. Svo, pp. 12. M.F.L.
- Speech in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, March 15, 1843. Manchester, J. Gadsby [1843]. Svo. M.F.L.
- The New Emigration Scheme. Speech in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, March 29, 1843. Manchester [1843]. Svo, pp. 8.
- Total Repeal. Speech in the House of Commons on Monday, May 15 [1843]. Manchester [1843]. Svo. M.F.L.
1844.
- Tenant Farmers and Farm Labourers. Speech on the 12th March, 1844, on moving for a Select Committee "to inquire into the effects of protective duties on imports upon the interests of tenant farmers and farm labourers." Manchester: J. Gadsby [1844]. Svo, pp. 23. 8135. dd. 9. (11.)
- Corrected report of the speech in the House of Commons, 12th of March, 1844, on his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on imports upon the interests of the tenant farmers and farm labourers in this country. Second edition. 1844. Svo. 1391. f. 43.
- Speech in the House of Commons, June 26, 1854, on Mr. Villiers' Motion for the Total Repeal of the Corn Laws. Manchester [1844]. Svo, pp. 4. M.F.L.—The date is a misprint for 1844.
1845.
- Agricultural Distress. Speech in the House of Commons on the 13th of March, 1845, on moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the Extent and Causes of the alleged existing Agricultural Distress, and into the Effect of Legislative Protection upon the Interests of Landowners, Farmers, and Farm Labourers. Manchester [1845]. Svo, pp. 16. M.F.L.
1846.
- Letter to the Tenant Farmers of England. Manchester [1846]. Svo. M.F.L.
- Speech in the House of Commons, 27th February, 1846, on Sir R. Peel's Motion for a Committee of the Whole House on the Corn Laws. Revised. Manchester [1846]. Svo. M.F.L.
- Banquet offert à Richard Cobden par la Société des Économistes le 18 août 1846. Extrait du No. 57 du Journal des économistes. Paris, 1846. Svo. 1391. k. 37.
- Association pour la liberté des échanges. Publications de l'Association. Banquet offert à Richard Cobden le 1^{er} Septembre, 1846. Discours de Richard Cobden. (Bordeaux) [1846]. Svo. 8245. cc. 23. (3.)

W. E. A. AXON.

(To be continued.)

LAS PALMAS INSCRIPTIONS.

THE lists of inscriptions to Englishmen buried at Orotava (*ante*, p. 361) and at Santa Cruz, Tenerife (p. 442), may be supplemented by abstracts of monumental inscriptions on tombs of persons of English nationality at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, taken by me on 12 March.

The following were in the Spanish (Catholic) Cemetery, besides a few interments without inscriptions:—

1. Edmond Sadler, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, *ob.* at Las Palmas, 29 March, 1903, a. 47.
2. Herbert Charles Kelly, 14 Feb., 1904.—This inscription is at present merely scratched on the mortar, and very indistinct.
3. James Thos. Goodall, of Liverpool, *ob.* 24 June, 1897, a. 41.

4. James O'Connor, of Sligo, *ob.* 5 March, 1897, a. 32.—In Spanish.

5. George Francis Waters, Societatis Jesu Scholasticus, Hibernus, *ob.* 12 Nov., 1888, a. 35.

The English Cemetery naturally contains a much larger number :—

1. James Grey Glover, of Sunderland, *ob.* at Las Palmas, 9 Nov., 1857, a. 23.

2. Hyde Elphinstone Beadon, 6th s. of Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., b. 22 Nov., 1852, *ob.* 28 March, 1885.

3. Thomas W. Turnbull, *ob.* 24 May, 1885, a. 23.—Emma Fillar, w. of Hos. Turnbull, *ob.* 12 March, 1886, a. 59.

4. Stillborn child of Samuel W. and Lizzie Tempest, 6 Dec., 1885.

5. Edith Mary Thomas, b. 10 Dec., 1882, *ob.* 24 —, 1886.

6. Rosa Leonora, d. of James and Alice Miller, b. 15 Aug., 1886, *ob.* 26 June, 1887.

7. Rosamond Eleanor, b. 17 March, 1849, *ob.* 17 March, 1880. Stone placed by her husband, Carr Stephen, of H.M.I.S.

8. Frances Judith Adlard, late of Brackenboro House, Louth, Lincolnshire, w. of John Parkinson, long resident in these Islands, *ob.* 17 Feb., 1851, a. 67.

9. Alfred Robt. Dew, of Bournemouth, *ob.* at Las Palmas, 17 Feb., 1886, a. 25.

10. Arthur Bernard Vines, *ob.* 11 March, 1888, a. 6.

11. Agnes, d. of the late George Murray, of Edinburgh, b. 31 March, 1859, *ob.* 6 March, 1888.

12. Ellen French Perry, w. of John Perry, *ob.* 5 Feb., 1888, a. 48.

13. Christopher Herringham, b. 12 Aug., 1881, *ob.* 19 May, 1893.

14. Gerald Alexander, youngest s. of Capt. Raymond, *ob.* 10 Nov., 1895, a. 2 yrs. 11 months.

15. Beatrice, d. of James and Frances Anne Walter, of St. Margaret's on Thames, *ob.* 3 April, 1894, a. 34.

16. John Turnbull Forman, late of Liverpool, *ob.* 25 Oct., 1894, a. 54.

17. Alexander Harold Lowdon, of Barry, England, *ob.* 24 July, 1903, a. 26.

18. Jane Niblowe, of Arrow House, Cheshire, *ob.* 14 April, 1891, a. 70.

19. G. W. Franks, b. Feb., 1826, *ob.* May, 1891.

20. Joseph Pratt, of Shipley, *ob.* 19 March, 1889, a. 40.

21. Philip Cardew Grosvenor, *ob.* 28 March, 1889, a. 20.

22. Arthur H. Hall, of Orrell Park, Aintree, *ob.* 3 Jan., 1892, a. 21.

23. Walter Frederick Thomas, of London, *ob.* 19 Nov., 1892, a. 29.

24. Arthur Nicholls, of Liverpool, formerly of Truro, *ob.* 18 June, 1889, a. 35. Erected by his wife, Alice Nicholls.

25. John Clarke, of Ballyduff House, Ferns, Ireland, *ob.* at Galdar, 31 March, 1896, a. 29.

26. Minnie, w. of J. R. Edisbury, of Wrexham, eldest d. of the late Lieut.-Col. R. D. Knight, 94th and 98th Regiments, b. 16 April, 1864, *ob.* 7 July, 1896.

27. William Robert Taylor, of Chicheley Grange, Newport Pagnell, b. 12 Sept., 1858, *ob.* 4 March, 1891.

28. John Duncan Grant, M.I.C.E., London, late of the Public Works Department, Madras, *ob.* 24 Nov., 1893.

29. Ernest Illingworth, of Exley, Halifax, England, b. 21 June, 1864, *ob.* 19 May, 1893.

30. Lawrence Clunies-Ross, Keeling Cocos Is., b. 15 Feb., 1879, *ob.* 2 Feb., 1898.

31. Frances Barbara, w. of the Rev. T. W. Longfield, Chaplain at Las Palmas 1896–8, *ob.* 25 Jan., 1898.

32. Alexander Duff, late of Edinburgh, *ob.* 26 Dec., 1897.

33. Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Grant, of Durban, Natal, *ob.* at sea, 14 Oct., 1897, a. 69.

34. Dugald Munn, b. in Rossendale, Lancs, 27 April, 1857, *ob.* July, 1897.

35. Charles Verney Lace, only s. of the late J. Verney Lace, *ob.* 24 April, 1897, a. 37.

36. Alexr. Kenneth Brodie, b. 4 Oct., 1864, *ob.* 1 March, 1898.

37. William Albert Fowler, of Liverpool, *ob.* 8 Feb., 1890, a. 32.

38. Thomas Reece, of Birmingham, *ob.* 3 Jan., 1889, a. 54.

39. Sarah Elizabeth, d. of Richard and Mary Boler, *ob.* at Las Palmas, 27 Nov., 1888.

40. Emily Frances, d. of Nicholas J. Skot-towe and his w. Jane, *née* Flint, b. 13 May, 1864, *ob.* 22 Oct., 1888.

41. Francis, eldest s. of W. and Catherine Barry, of Liverpool, b. 24 Sept., 1863, *ob.* 2 Dec., 1895.

42. John William, elder s. of the Rev. Canon Wilkinson, D.D., Rector of Birmingham, *ob.* 3 April, 1895, a. 52.—See No. 55.

43. Wilfred Granville Spencer, R.M., *ob.* 12 Feb., 1895, a. 24.

44. Edward Allan Brown, 4th s. of Robert Brown, J.P., of Craighead, Bothwell, a. 25.

45. David Davis, husb. of Louie Davis, *ob.* 29 Jan., 1896, a. 30.

46. Rev. James Mair, M.A., Missionary, Rajputana, India, *ob.* 17 March, 1896, at Puerto Luz. Erected by Annie P. Mair.

47. Capt. Charles Arbeiter, Quartermaster, Army Medical Staff, *ob.* at Las

Palmas, 26 May, 1896, a. 45, from illness contracted in the Ashantee Expedition of 1895-6.

48. John Lee Hirst, B.A.Oxon., Solicitor, only s. of the late Robert Bains Hirst, of Clayton, Bradford, Yorks, b. 25 Sept., 1863, *ob.* 25 March, 1898.

49. Joseph Ebbsmith, b. 1849, *ob.* 1899.

50. Thomas Wright Haddon, Scholar of University College, Oxford, Clerk in the Office of H.M. Civil Service Commission, 13 years assistant master in the City of London School, b. 7 June, 1857, *ob.* 11 Feb., 1899.

51. Rev. Charles Richard Green, M.A., b. 14 March, 1846, *ob.* 14 May, 1899.

52. William Wright, *ob.* 5 May, 1899, a. 32.

53. Col. Sir Alfred Burdon Ellis, K.C.B., 1st West India Regt., b. 20 Jan., 1852, *ob.* 6 March, 1894.

54. Louisa Emily, w. of the Rev. W. F. Faulding, *ob.* 17 April, 1894, a. 42.

55. Katherine Alice, w. of J. W. Wilkinson, of Birmingham, *ob.* 3 Nov., 1894, a. 34, and J. W. Wilkinson, her husb., elder s. of the Rev. Canon Wilkinson, D.D., Rector of Birmingham, who *ob.* 3 April, 1895, a. 52.

56. Colin Malcolm Percy, of Glasgow, *ob.* 19 Dec., 1887, a. 40.

57. Capt. Samuel Moore, late Royal Irish Regiment and Inspector-General of the Sierra Leone Frontier Force, *ob.* 22 Oct., 1900, a. 50.

58. Edith, w. of Clifton Channum, eldest d. of James Henry Simpson, of Canada, *ob.* 13 March, 1900, of fever contracted in Africa.

59. Sidney Edward Shelley Leigh, s. of Thomas Leigh, Commander P. & O. Service, and of Jessie his w., *ob.* 9 Jan., 1900, a. 21.

60. Capt. C. W. Grant, *ob.* at Las Palmas, 19 May, 1901, a. 33.

61. Richard Atkinson, B.A., F.R.C.S., of Stanwix, Cumberland, *ob.* 17 March, 1901, a. 53.

62. Lieut. - Col. Henry Francis Hornsby, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, *ob.* at Las Palmas, 16 Feb., 1901.

63. Ernest Richard Millar, youngest s. of F. C. J. Millar, Esq., Q.C., Bencher of the Inner Temple, *ob.* 5 Feb., 1901, a. 27.

64. Daniel Stewart, of Greenock, *ob.* 24 Jan., 1901, a. 50.

65. Andrew L. Knox Gilchrist, *ob.* 20 Jan., 1901, a. 51.

66. John Alexander Stewart, *ob.* at Casita Madeira, Las Palmas, 27 Dec., 1900. Erected by his wife.

67. Jennie, w. of the late Ernest Smith, *ob.* 8 Nov., 1902.

68. Bertram H. Butcher, b. 1 May, 1861, *ob.* 6 Nov., 1902.

69. Thomas, s. of Thomas and Elizabeth Carruthers, of Liverpool, *ob.* 11 April, 1901, a. 27.

70. Walter Mardon Ducat, Colonel Royal Engineers, b. 18 Jan., 1837, *ob.* 12 Jan., 1902.

71. Georgina Edith, only child of Frederick and Susan Lawson, *ob.* 7 Nov., 1901, a. 8.

72. Rev. T. K. Murphy, M.A., of Armagh, Chaplain of Las Palmas, b. 11 Feb., 1868, *ob.* 12 Oct., 1901.

73. David Oliver, of Liverpool, *ob.* at Las Palmas, 26 June, 1903, a. 73.

74. Harry Niven Walker Hope, *ob.* 13 June, 1903, a. 31.

75. Louisa Frances Kempson, of Stoke Lacy, Heref., b. 28 Jan., 1834, *ob.* 18 April, 1903.

76. Thomas Mitchell Brown, 5th s. of Robert Brown, J.P., of Craighead, Bothwell, a. 31 [1903?].

77. William Talbot Cuddow, *ob.* 7 Feb., 1903, a. 42.

78. Thomas Arthur, s. of Henry and Mary Reeves, of Lavender Hill, London, *ob.* 29 Jan., 1903, a. 24.

79. William George Gurney, of H.M.S. Rainbow, b. 26 May, 1866, *ob.* 7 Feb., 1903.

80. Alex. Cochran, *ob.* 24 April, 1853, a. 63.

81. Erected by Thomas Miller, merchant, of Las Palmas. Thomas, his s., *ob.* 15 Sept., 1842, a. 1 year. Charles, his s., *ob.* 11 April, 1845, a. 16 months. George, his s., *ob.* 20 June, 1851, a. 2 years. Mary Vasconcellos, his w., *ob.* 21 June, 1851. Mary, his d., *ob.* 21 June, 1851, a. 3 years. Henry Grieve, his s., *ob.* 22 June, 1851, a. 6.

82. Thomas Miller, b. 22 April, 1805, in Kenoway, Fifeshire, *ob.* 23 April, 1885, after 60 years' residence in the Canary Is. Also his widow, Margaret Hamilton Wilson, b. 18 Jan., 1817, *ob.* 28 July, 1891.

83. Mary Bertram, w. of James Swanston, merchant, of Las Palmas, *ob.* 25 Dec., 1835, a. 21.

84. Ellen Crawford, servant of Mrs. Swanston, *ob.* 24 July, 1861, a. 22.

85. Hor^o Wetherell, H.B.M.V.C., *ob.* 13 May, 1880, a. 38.

86. Eliza Miller, w. of H. Wetherell, *ob.* 19 Jan., 1879, a. 32.

87. Peter Alfred Swanston, *ob.* 5 Oct., 1844, a. 3½ years.

88. Herbert Walter, eldest s. of John Perry, *ob.* 19 Jan., 1888.

89. Charles Thomas, s. of Frederic and Alice Smith, *ob.* 16 Jan., 1874, a. 18.

Besides the above there are a number of interments marked only by small iron crosses, on which the names, but no dates, have been painted. The following are the more legible of the names: A. Mackintosh, F. Blaber,

T. Dodd, J. A. Nicholl, J. Forrester, Rev. W. M. Lane, M. M. Henderson, W. Shaw, J. Shaw, J. Turnbull, J. Hutchinson, H. Hastings, W. Barker, M. Jackson, H. L. Seddon, S. Wall, M. E. Quiney. G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

FRENCH PROVERBIAL PHRASES.

(See *ante*, p. 3.)

Bon jour et bon an.—The following lines appeared in the *Mercur* of January, 1726, and *mutatis mutandis* might almost be applied to Christmas boxes:—

Sur le jour de l'an.

Ne peut-on du calendrier
Effacer le premier janvier,
Ce jour fatal aux pauvres bourses,
Ce jour fertile en sottes courses;
Ce jour où cent froids visiteurs,
A titre de complimenteurs,
Pleins du zèle qui les transporte,
Sèment l'ennui de porte en porte?
Où fuir les assauts pétulans
De ces baiseurs congratulans,
Qui viennent donner pour étrenne
Le fier poison de leur haleine?
O jour! qui n'as pour amateurs
Que l'ordre des frères questeurs,
Quand du joug dur de tes corvées
Verrons-nous nos cités sauvées?

Bon.—Here are a few proverbs containing or beginning with this adjective:—

Bonnes gens font les bons pays.
Bon cœur fait le bon caractère.
Bons comptes font les bons amis.
Bon fermier fait la bonne terre.
Bons livres font les bonnes mœurs,
Bons maîtres les bons serviteurs.
Les bons bras font les bonnes lames.
Le bon goût fait les bons écrits.
Bons maris font les bonnes femmes,
Bonnes femmes les bons maris.

C'est le chat.—This expression is used as in English to express disbelief in what has been said, and the following lines are given in La Mésangère's book *à propos* of the phrase:—

Purgon, médecin à la mode,
Est vraiment habile docteur;
Il vante partout sa méthode;
On la suit, le malade meurt.
Purgon, en le voyant sans vie,
Dit encore avec bonhomie:
Ce n'est pas moi qui l'ai mis là;
Non, c'est le chat.

Toujours content de sa personne,
Sans cesse Damon s'applaudit;
Et plus le monsieur déraisonne,
Plus il savoure ce qu'il dit;
Il ne peut nombrer ses conquêtes;
Il fait tourner toutes les têtes;
Monsieur Damon n'est pas un fat,
Non, c'est le chat.

EDWARD LATHAM.

(To be continued.)

Here is another illustration of the phrase "Il est bon d'avoir des amis partout," taken from the Count de Cheygné's 'Contes Rémois.' A young girl at the conclusion of a sermon goes to a priest, and requests him to say a mass to her intention:—

Une fillette aux yeux bleus au corps gent
De lui s'approche, et d'un air innocent,
L'argent en main, lui demande une messe.
"Est-ce à la Vierge?" "Oh oui, certainement,
Monsieur," dit-elle. "Excusez, mon enfant;
Sur ce article il faut qu'on vous prévienne
Que bien souvent la Vierge prend en haine
Et punit fort jeune fille qui ment."
La belle alors, par le bras l'arrêtant:
"Dites aussi deux mots à la Madeleine."
'Le Choix d'une Messe.'

A further example is by Gerald Massey, from his poem entitled 'Louis Napoleon and England':—

There was a poor old woman, a daughter of our nation,
Before the devil's portrait stood in ignorant adoration.
"You're bowing down to Satan, ma'am," said some spectator civil:
"Ah, sir, it's best to be polite, for we may go to the devil."

Bow, bow, bow,
We may go to the devil, so it's just as well to bow.

JOHN HEBB.

A JAPANESE MASTER OF LIES.—Kyokutei Bakin (1767-1848), the greatest Japanese romancist of modern times, in his 'Kiryo Manroku,' 1812 (ed. 1885, tom. ii. fol. 33), records the following story, which he heard during his sojourn in Kyôto some years before his writing:—

"A courtier named Saitô Fumitsugu, still alive, is very skilful in telling laughable lies. In the evening of the 'Bon' festival last seventh moon there took place a very extraordinary event in Takatsuki. A man, from his despondency in love, inflicted bodily harm upon about seventy persons. When the news spread in Kyôto there were different opinions as to its veracity. Then Fumitsugu, calling on a friend, reported that the day previous he went himself to his relative in that place, and was assured that three men were actually wounded. As it was thought seventy individuals were too many for a single man to wound in one evening, everybody pronounced him to have told the truth for the first time in his life. Next day, however, a man really came from that town and confirmed seventy as the genuine number. All were so convulsed with laughter as to be almost stunned.

"At the beginning of a year, Fumitsugu called his friends round him and said, 'It is a custom for poets and musicians to celebrate at this time the feast of the first production of their arts, so I will celebrate my lies on the eleventh day, whereto you are all invited at noon.' Thus speaking in earnest, he went home. All his friends, extremely curious what manner of lies he would utter then, called on him as was appointed. To their great surprise, his

wife appeared at the gate, and said, 'My husband has been out since morning.' After being astounded with this New Year's lie, they went back home roaring with laughter."

Evidently the same romancist adapted this story in an episode in his reputed 'Kochō Monogatari,' 1810, a Japanese 'Gulliver's Travels.' There, in the narrative of the Land of Lies, the hero Musōbyōe has been promised by Yajirō, the great master of lies, that he shall hear the first example of his mendacity on New Year's Day—when he calls on him, but is told by his wife he is absent. Thinking that conscience has suddenly made the liar ashamed of his own habit and fly from his presence, he determines to go home; but after taking a few steps round the corner of the house, he discovers through the window the liar quietly enjoying a pipe of tobacco. Much irritated with the meanness of the liar's conduct, he rushes into the room and censures him for his cowardly way of putting off his guest. Perfectly contrary to his expectation, the liar, in composure, gives him this reply:—

"I invited you to come and hear my first lie to-day. And whatever dexterous falsehood I could tell at our meeting, would it not have been anything but a lie to have kept my promise, had I seen you according to our compact? Now you were about going home, firmly believing as a truth what I caused my wife artfully to tell you, when you happened to discover that was another lie. So, you see, I have just displayed my unique art in doubly deceiving you on one occasion."

Perhaps some correspondents can inform me of other instances of such adroit mendacity.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Mount Nachi, Kii, Japan.

GREENWICH PALACE.—I had been wondering what excuse I might have for making this note, when I came across the title 'Vanishing London' in 'N. & Q.' of 4 June, on which day I went to Greenwich by boat, not having seen the palace from the river for several years. To my horror I found the palace vanishing. Two enormous shafts have been allowed to be built almost at the side of the palace as it appears as you arrive by boat. The effect is to dwarf these magnificent buildings so much that they will never again impress the foreigner with their size. It is a shameful piece of vandalism.

RALPH THOMAS.

ROYAL OAK DAY.—The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* states that this celebration has just taken place at Castleton, in the Peak of Derbyshire, and that in the procession the character of King was sustained by a performer who has ridden the part for thirty years, he being accompanied by a male

"Queen," and followed by a score of girls, who executed morris dances in good style. The "King's" garland was afterwards hoisted with ropes to a pinnacle of the church tower, and there left to wither. The parish register contains an entry of 1749, "paid for an iron rod to hang ye ringer's garland in, 8d."

W. B. H.

"NEWSPAPER." (See 8th S. vi. 508; vii. 112, 237, 432; ix. 294; 9th S. v. 34.)—I would add to my previous illustrations of the earliest recorded use of the word "newspaper" one of 1679, which comes between the two dates already given. In this case it is employed by so distinguished an authority as Sir William Temple, who, writing to the Earl of Danby from the Hague, 23 January, 1679, refers to the part that politician's name "had in the last newspapers and journals from England" (Historical MSS. Commission, Fourteenth Report, Appendix, part ix. p. 399), that being the period of his threatened impeachment because of his conduct as Lord Treasurer. But the Earl of Lindsey, writing to the same peer two years later (14 May, 1681), uses the older form in the sentence, "The news books informed me this morning of Fitz Harris his trial" (*ibid.*, p. 433).

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"OFFICER": "OFFICIAL."—In the American railroad world these two words are used almost interchangeably as substantives. When there is any distinction made between them the former implies a higher rank than the latter.

E. F. MCPHKE.

Chicago, U.S.

"OONALASKA."—Annotating "Oonalaska's shore," in the volume of Campbell's 'Poems' which he has just edited for the "Golden Treasury" series, Prof. Lewis Campbell writes as follows:—

"The name Unalaska is given in recent maps to an island in the Aleutian group off the Alaskan promontory; and General Sir C. Wilson, K.C.B., remembers hearing of it when he served on a boundary commission in 1862."

This vague and tentative statement suggests that Prof. Campbell is not sure of his ground, and, indeed, provokes the inference that he would not be surprised to hear that the island is a mere *nominis umbra*, and that the poet drew from his own unaided fancy

The wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore.

Geographers, however, state that the place is one of the Fox Islands in the Aleutian group, and that it is so substantial and definite as to be known to include within its borders "the parish church, the custom-house, and important trading establishments."

While nothing is said of the presence of wolves in the immediately available descriptions, the Aleutian Islands generally are said to be "overrun with foxes, dogs, and reindeer." Probably it is quite safe to assume that the wolf also howled in those remote latitudes when the poet wrote 'The Pleasures of Hope.'

THOMAS BAYNE.

CROMWELL'S HEAD.—The question as to whether a certain gruesome relic in the possession of a gentleman residing near Seven-oaks in Kent is or is not the head of the whilom Protector of England has recently taken up some twenty-three inches of space in the columns of the *Daily Mail*. On 6 November, 1895, the *Daily Chronicle* devoted nearly three columns to the same subject, and also published a horribly realistic full-size picture of the head itself. What can be the reason for hoarding such a relic? Whether it once belonged to Cromwell or not, surely the one right and proper course to pursue is to bury it reverently out of sight forthwith. A correspondent appears to have already made this suggestion in the columns of *Truth*. I would cordially re-echo it through the medium of the world-read pages of 'N. & Q.'

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

"AMONG OTHERS."—This expression is becoming quite usual in newspapers and reviews. Thus in the *Spectator*, 14 May, p. 764, "an enlightening article.....appears among others in a book called —," &c. Here, by the hypothesis, the "others" are those that remain after the particular article has been taken away. How then can it still appear among those others? What is meant is "with others." Again, in the pamphlet 'History of the *Times*,' just issued, p. 6, we read, "Among other stones employed for the building were those of Baynard Castle."

W. C. B.

GRAY'S 'ELEGY' IN LATIN.—In addition to the versions mentioned *ante*, p. 58, in the review of Mr. W. A. Clarke's rendering, there are the following:—

A version by C. A. Wheelwright in 1813, referred to in the *Classical Journal*, xi. 675.

A version in Latin verse, together with the author's rejected stanzas and Dr. Edwards's additional lines, by D. B. Hickie, *Class. Jour.*, xxviii. 377.

S. G. Owen's version in 'Musa Clauda,' Clarendon Press, 1898, p. 2.

Mr. Clarke states that the version in 'Arundines Cami,' 1841, is by J. H. Macaulay. John Heyrick Macaulay is J. H. M.; John

Herman Merivale is J. H. M.; and the translation of the 'Elegy' is signed J. H. M. But as there are two pieces in the book signed J. H. M., and none signed J. H. M., one J. H. M. is perhaps an error for J. H. M.¹ It would be interesting to settle this point.

F. T. RICKARDS.

Asiatic Society, Bombay.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

ISABELLINE AS A COLOUR.—Wanted the origin and use of the word "isabelline" as a colour. It is not taken up in Latham's edition of Johnson's 'Dictionary' (1871).

JOS. D. HOOKER.

["Isabelline" duly appears in the 'N.E.D.' the earliest quotation being 1859. The word is formed from *isabella*, which is illustrated by an extract from 'Inv. Queen's Garderobe, 1600: "Item, one rounde gowne of Isabella-colour satten." Dr. Murray says: "Various stories have been put forth to account for the name. That given in D'Israeli, 'Cur. Lit.' (Article 'Anecdotes of Fashion'), and also in Littré, associating it with the Archduchess Isabella and the siege of Ostend 1601-1604, is shown by our first quotation to be chronologically impossible." SIR JOSEPH HOOKER may like to see the references to isabel colour at 6th S. ii. 309, 523; 8th S. vi. 7, 52; vii. 37; 9th S. xi. 49, 174, 392.]

FATHER PETCHORIN.—In the correspondence of Herzen I find a number of references to a Father Petchorin, who was in the thirties a brilliant professor at Moscow University. About that time he joined the Roman Catholic Church, and, after living for some while in Paris, settled in Ireland. In 1855 he was prosecuted for the alleged burning of Protestant Bibles, but acquitted. For his career in Russia I have ample material, but I can find no particulars as to his life and work in Ireland. He died, I believe, about 1873, and it is just possible that some of your readers may be in a position to give me the information I require.

V. Z.

Leyton, Essex.

WHO HAS "IMPROVED" SIR EDWARD DYER?—Would some of your ingenious correspondents be at the trouble to assist me in the following difficulty—beyond my means of solution? In 1847 I published in the *Reasoner*, No. 34, 'Selections from the Poetry of Progress,' compiled by "Pantier"—the late Miss Sophia Dobson Collet—an intelligent and trustworthy writer.

The first poem, "ascribed to Sir Edward Dyer," as it is still, begins with the striking verse:—

My mind to me a kingdom is;
Such perfect joy therein I find,
As far exceeds all earthly bliss,
That God or nature hath assign'd.

I have always assumed this to be a genuine verse of Dyer, and used it lately as the best description I knew of the intellectual contentment of Herbert Spencer in his last days.

Since I have been reminded that in the 'Golden Treasury,' compiled by one of the Palgraves, the verse is differently given, I find Henry Morley, in Cassell's "Library of English Literature," 'Shorter English Poems,' no date given (why do publishers of repute issue books without any date?), follows Palgrave—or Palgrave follows him—in publishing the verse in the following way:—

My mind to me a kingdom is,
Such present joys therein I find,
That it excels all other bliss
That earth affords, or grows by kind.

Here are several words changed, and the last line needs an interpreter to explain it. It looks as though Dyer (who died 1607) had been reading Darwin or Spencer without improving the quality or boldness of his first thought. The question I want answered is, Did Dyer write as I quoted him in 1847? And if so, who has altered it since? Has poor Dyer been bowdlerized, or annotated, or improved, or explained away, as is the fate of so many authors when they fall into the hands of modern editors?

Brighton.

G. J. HOLYOAKE.

BYRONIANA.—Who was the author of 'A Sequel to "Don Juan,"' published by Paget & Co., 2, Bury Street, St. James's, without date? It is a book of 239 large octavo pages, containing nearly 700 eight-line stanzas, in five cantos. This question was a good many years since discussed in 'N. & Q.' but never definitely answered.

Was Byron the author of (any of) 'Accepted Addresses,' published about the time of James and Horace Smith's 'Rejected Addresses'? The bibliography of the latter is well known, but I have failed to find any clue to 'Accepted Addresses,' though it not long since appeared as a scarce item in a bookseller's catalogue.

W. B. H.

INNS OF COURT.—It seems clear that during the Middle Ages the members of each Inn lived in chambers in the Inn. It seems also clear that the wife of a member was not

allowed to share his rooms. Is there any record of a member giving up his rooms when he married? or did he still live there, and keep a separate establishment for his wife?

Q. R.

DESECRATED FONTS.—I shall be glad to be supplied with instances of desecrated fonts. The following examples have lately come under my notice:—

When visiting the church of St. James, Thrapston, in 1903, the Northamptonshire Architectural Society reported: "The ancient fourteenth-century font is in a garden in the town. A modern one has taken its place in the church."

The Rev. Thos. Jones, recently appointed vicar of Amblesome Church, Pembrokeshire, discovered the ancient font "fulfilling a sphere of innocent usefulness in a house belonging to one of the oldest parishioners. It had been ingeniously adapted as a cheese press, and was still in an excellent state of preservation." It is interesting to learn that it has again been restored to the church.

The font of Tideswell Church, Derbyshire, "was rescued by the late vicar from a rubbish heap, where it had been placed by the Goths of the eighteenth century, who used it as a parish paint-pot when they 'beautified' the church with blue and mahogany paint."

I have myself seen several instances of ancient fonts relegated to a position amongst the monuments in the churchyard in order to make room for modern erections. This is only the first step towards desecration, or more often total destruction. I maintain that a font should never under any circumstances be cast out of a church. Even if a new one is absolutely necessary, the ancient receptacle should be fondly cherished and reverently placed in some quiet corner within the walls of the sacred edifice.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

NAPOLEON ON IMAGINATION.—The following passage, attributed to Napoleon, occurs as a motto to the ninth chapter of the third volume of Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone.' Will some one tell me where the original is to be found?—

"You can only govern men by imagination; without imagination they are brutes.....'Tis by speaking to the soul that you electrify men."

K. P. D. E.

"LET THE DEAD BURY THEIR DEAD."—The sense of these words spoken by Jesus is clear, but not the setting. Dead people cannot

bury, either their like or any one else. On what notion does the saying repose?

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

ATHENIAN SYSTEM OF DATING.—The Athenians divided their (lunar) months into three parts, denominated, respectively, the "moon's beginning," the "moon's middling," the "moon's ending." Was this system of dating employed in official documents—for example, in the written depositions of the witnesses before the dicastery—in the time of Pericles?

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

BUNNEY.—On the Hampshire coast chines or valleys running up from the sea are called Bunneys—as, for instance, Chewton Bunney, near Christchurch. Can any of your readers give the etymology of this word?

ARTHUR W. THOMAS, M.D.

[You will find the word in the 'N.E.D.' with a quotation from R. D. Blackmore, but no suggestion of etymology. The 'E.D.D.' defines it as a chine, a gully.]

LANARTH.—Was there ever a barony of Lanarth? If so, at what period, and what was the family name? CROSS-CROSSLET.

'VICAR OF WAKEFIELD' IN FRENCH.—Can any reader say if a work published in 2 vols., "A Londres, 1767," and bearing the title "Le Ministre de Wakefield, Histoire supposée écrite par Lui-même," is the first French translation of the 'Vicar'? I should also like to know the name of the translator, and if the book is of any particular value. Lowndes gives 1799 as the date of the first French translation, while Austin Dobson in his bibliography omits all mention of an edition in that language, but notices the first German edition, 1787. G. B.

[Many translations, of which the one mentioned seems to be the first, exist, but none appears to have much pecuniary value. You will find all about it under Goldsmith in Quérard, 'Dictionnaire Bibliographique.' An illustrated translation, in 2 vols., by Etienne Aignan, An IV., brings five or six francs.]

JAGGARD, EAST ANGLIAN FAMILY AND ELIZABETHAN PRINTERS.—I shall be thankful for any references to the foregoing, for use in the history of the family I am preparing.

WM. JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

THOMAS PIGOTT.—Can any correspondent kindly give me the parentage of a Thomas Pigott, of Dublin, who died intestate in 1778? His wife Mary (maiden name?) survived him, and his sister Elizabeth Pigott married first, (?) in 1736, Thomas Bernard, and secondly

the Rev. Peter Westenra, curate of Rosse-nallis, Queen's Co., brother of Warner Westenra, ancestor of Lord Rossmore. Peter died s.p. in 1788. WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

"RAMIE."—Can a Lancashire man tell me the meaning of the above, for I infer it is a provincialism?—

"If ramie had received the attention it deserved, no cotton crises would be in our midst. To grow ramie is the best solution of the problem how to avoid cotton-gambling, cornering crises. We need no legislation; the remedy is *ramie*."—*Daily Dispatch*.

M.A. OXON.

'WILHELM MEISTER.'—Can any reader supply a complete list of the translations which have been made of 'Wilhelm Meister' into English and French? KOM OMBO.

RODMELL FAMILY.—I shall be glad if any readers who have met with this name in the course of their reading (especially in books or documents of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries or earlier) will kindly communicate directly with me.

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

BEATING THE BOUNDS: ITS ORIGIN.—I am anxious to discover the origin of the practice of whipping or "bumping" persons who take part in the perambulation of parishes at this time of year. Was there any such practice in connexion with the mediæval Rogation processions which were replaced by the present custom? C. W. F. M.

NAME FOR A UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB.—Would some ingenious person among the many quick-witted contributors to 'N. & Q.' be kind enough to suggest a suitable name for a club or society of university women, who have been appealing to their friends all round to help them in this matter? A Latin or Greek name preferred.

ANIMO ANCIPITI.

MAJOR-GENERAL EYRES.—Can any reader give me information as to the place and date of birth, or any clue as to the parentage, of George Boulton Eyres, who was a major-general in the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, and died at Bath 15 January, 1797, aged sixty-one years? C. E. JOHNSTON.

Terlings, Harlow.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT.—In what English periodical publication did Miss Alcott's story 'Eight Cousins' appear serially? I should like to know the date of the publication, also its title and publisher. I think it was in the seventies. W. J. JOHNSTON.

54, Wellington Road, Dublin.

Replies.

THE NAME JESUS.

(10th S. i. 428.)

THE full etymological history of this name may be seen in the 'New English Dictionary' under the word. Briefly, the full old Hebrew word *Yēhōshūā'*, which was contracted in Old Heb. to *Yōshūā'* (written in English Joshua), became in late Heb. or Aramaic *Yēshūā'* (in English Bible Jeshua). In Greek, which did not possess the sound *sh*, but substituted *s*, and rejected the Semitic evanescent gutturals, *Yēshū(ā')* became *Yēsū'* (*Ἰησοῦ*), in the nominative case *Yēsū'-s* (*Ἰησοῦς*). In Latin these were written in Roman letters *IESU*, nominative *IESU-S*. In Old French this became in the nominative case *Jésus*; in the regimen or oblique case *Jésu*. Middle English adopted the stem-form *Jesu*, the regular form of the name down to the time of the Renaissance. It then became the fashion to restore the Latin *-s* of the nominative case, *Jesu-s*, and to use the nominative form also for the objective and oblique cases, just as we do in *Charle-s*, *Jame-s*, *Juliu-s*, and *Thoma-s*. Very generally, however, the vocative remained *Jesu*, as in Latin and in Middle English, and this is still usual in hymns. It is thus quite correct to say that *Joshua* and *Jesu* are forms of the same original name, though *Jesu* has not been "evolved" from the form *Joshu(a)*, but from the sister form *Jeshu(a)*, more phonetically *Yēshūā'*, the late Hebrew or Aramaic contracted form of the original *Yēhōshūā'* or *Jehoshua*. In the current form *Jesus* we have the combined influence of all the languages written on the cross. Hebrew gave the word itself, Greek the *s* for *sh*, Latin the current spelling with *J* and final *-us*.

J. A. H. M.

I did not know that there could be any doubt that *Jesus* is a form of *Joshua*. It is applied to the successor of Moses in Acts vii. 45 and Heb. iv. 8. The English and Latin forms come to us through the Greek *Ἰησοῦς*, in which the undoubted Hebrew original is not more disguised than in scores of other names. *S* for *sh* and a final consonant are common enough in Greek forms of Hebrew names; thus we have "Solomon" for *Sh^lōmō*, "Esaias" for *Y^ēsha'āhū*, &c.

J. T. F.

Durham.

Ample information concerning this name is to be found in what PROF. SKEAT has termed the "Neglected" English Dictionary. On p. 573 of vol. v. Dr. Murray gives the

history of the word *Jesus* from its earliest appearance as *Jehoshua*, later *Jeshua*, to the final adoption in English of its Latin nominative form.

J. DORMER.

[MR. T. BAYNE, MR. A. HALL, MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL, and MR. M. S. PAGE are thanked for replies.]

BAXTER'S OIL PAINTING (10th S. i. 427).—

This is a print in oil colours, by George Baxter, which originally formed the frontispiece to 'The Child's Companion and Juvenile Instructor' (Religious Tract Society, 1851, 16mo). The signature in the left corner is incorrectly quoted by M.A. OXON., and should read "Baxter's Patent Oil Printing."

George Baxter, "the inventor and patentee" of this process, was the eldest son of John Baxter, of Lewes, in Sussex, who is known as the printer and publisher of 'Baxter's Bible,' 'The History of Sussex,' 'Baxter's Library of Agriculture,' &c. (see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vol. iii. p. 427), and was born at Lewes in 1804. He served his apprenticeship to a wood engraver, and began life as such. He conceived the idea of reproducing the painter's art mechanically by printing in oil colours from blocks of various materials (wood, zinc, copper, steel, &c.), placing one shade upon the other as a painter would with his brush, even going so far as to print in the whites—a true *chiaroscuro* process. In this way he often printed in as many colours as twenty or more, each involving a separate printing, and all being executed upon the old form of hand press. He originally intended to print a mere skeleton dotted outline as a key, and place the colours on the top of this. Many prints (and to my mind some of his best) have been executed in this manner; very good examples are to be found in the 'Pictorial Album; or, the Cabinet of Paintings for the Year 1837' (4to, Chapman & Hall), in which an account of the process is given. He soon, however, introduced an improvement (?) in the process by working on the top of a finished line engraving on copper or steel, and allowing this to show through his colouring. He took out a patent for the process in 1835, and in 1849 obtained an extension of the same for a further period of five years. He retired from business in 1860, and died at Sydenham in 1867. Subjects of every variety and size were produced by him, and for many purposes. In size they ranged from 1½ in. by ¾ in. to 18 in. by 26 in., the size of 'The Parting Look,' after E. M. Corbould. His largest print, however, was the 'Dogs of the St. Bernard Hospice,' after Landseer. His

productions were much sought after as illustrations to books and pictures for house decoration, the smaller prints being used for needle packets and workboxes. Over 200 examples of his work are known, and a fairly representative collection has been given to the British Museum, and can be seen at any time at the Print Department.

The excellence and conscientiousness of his workmanship, the superiority of the materials he employed, the scrupulous care he expended upon the production, and his artistic choice of subject and colour, have earned for him the admiration of all who have seen his work, and the reputation of having produced (on hand presses) pictures in colours as fine as, if not more perfect than, any that can be produced to-day, notwithstanding the aid of modern science and the great improvements of recent years in printing machinery. It is interesting to note that among his admirers and patrons were the late Queen and the Prince Consort, of whom he printed several portraits. He received diplomas at the Great International Exhibition, and was awarded a gold medal by the King of Sweden. Harrison Weir was one of his apprentices.

In the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, vol. liv. No. 13, will be found an article upon George Baxter which goes more fully into his process and the history of its inventor.

FRANK W. BAXTER.

170, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.

More than fifty years ago, when a small boy, I had two Baxters among my school-fellows, one of whom gave me a considerable number of the pretty polychromes, including one of the 1851 Exhibition. If memory serves, the donor was a son of George Baxter, whose place of business was in or near Oxford Street. I well remember the report that Baxter's secret had died with him. This must have been, I think, before 1857.

C. S. WARD.

See the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' the *Athenæum*, 19 January, 1867, the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the following month, and 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. x. 133; xi. 291.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

Up to 1835 Baxter's work is inscribed "Printed in Oil Colours," but subsequent productions have the word "Patented" added, the patent being granted in 1836. In 1849 Baxter commenced granting licences to several publishers, the fee being 200*l.* His catalogue enumerates 253 works, some very elaborate, particularly the 'Coronation of Queen Victoria,' published at 15 guineas. In

the 'Great Exhibition Official Catalogue,' 1851, occurs the following appreciative note:—

"Nothing can be more beautiful and more perfect in execution than the charming plates printed in colours by Mr. Baxter's process."

It is a matter of conjecture whether Baxter's secret lay in the mixing of his colours, for although Vincent Brooks and Le Blond (both capable men) had the original plates to work from, they failed to reach Baxter's high state of excellence. Baxter married a daughter of Mr. Harrild, the manufacturer of rollers for printing machines.

Most of this information I extract from a *brochure* by Charles F. Bullock (Birmingham, 1901).

CHAS. G. SMITHERS.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

SELLINGER (10th S. i. 428).—DR. RIMBAULT, in 3rd S. ii. 481, refers to a passage in Middleton's 'Father Hubbard's Tales,' about "dancing Sellenger's Round in moonshine about Maypoles." Will that reference, as also 3rd S. iii. 8, be of assistance to your correspondent?

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

Sellinger is put for St. Leger. In 1730 two of this family were distinguished, viz., Arthur, second Viscount Doneraile; and his uncle Sir John St. Leger, a Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

A. H.

Is not this name merely St. Leger spelt phonetically?

YGREC.

'DIE AND BE DAMNED' (10th S. i. 328).—Thomas Mortimer was a miscellaneous and voluminous writer, chiefly on economic subjects, who was for some time British vice-consul in the Netherlands. His largest work was 'The British Plutarch' (6 vols. 8vo, 1762; second edition, revised and enlarged, 1774; translated into French by Madame de Vasse, 1785-6, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo), which contains lives of eminent inhabitants of Great Britain from the time of Henry VIII. to that of George II. 'Die and Be Damned' is a confutation of the Calvinistic doctrine of eternal punishment (see pp. 49-50).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MARLOWE: DATE OF HIS BIRTH (10th S. i. 408).—Marlowe was born on 6 February, 1564, New Style, and christened on the 26th of the same month at the church of St. George the Martyr, Canterbury. A facsimile of the entry in the church register is furnished in

my new work on 'Christopher Marlowe and his Associates,' as well as much fresh information concerning the poet. J. H. I.

At the end of a paragraph referring to the proposed Marlowe memorial at Canterbury, the *Daily News* of 25 December, 1888, contained the following lines:—

"An investigation into the local (Canterbury) parish registers as to the antecedents of this famous contemporary of Shakespeare has revealed some interesting data. In the register of St. George the Martyr the following records appear: '1561.—The 22nd of May were married John Marlowe and Catherine Arthur.' '1563.—The 26th day of February was christened Christopher, the sonne of John Marlowe.'"—

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

IRISH EJACULATORY PRAYERS (10th S. i. 249, 337).—As an appendix to Mrs. Harvey's 'Cositas Españolas; or, Every-Day Life in Spain' (Hurst & Blackett, 1875), are printed some letters written by a French lady who visited Madrid in 1679. The following paragraph deserves to be reproduced for the benefit of Mr. A. WALLACE and others. After a collation at the Marquesa de la Rosa's

"flambeaux were brought in, preceded by a little fellow, white with age, who, kneeling on one knee in the middle of the gallery, said aloud, 'Let the most Holy Sacrament be praised,' to which everybody answered, 'For ever.' This is their custom when light is brought in" (p. 285).

Tertullian testifies:—

"Ad omnem progressum atque promotum, ad omnem aditum et exitum, ad vestitum, ad calciatum, ad lavacra, ad mensas, *ad lumina*, ad cubilia, ad sedilia quecumque nos conversatio exercet, frontem crucis signaculo terimus."—"De Coronâ Militis," c. iii., quoted in Chevallier's 'Translation of the Epistles of Clement of Rome,' &c., p. 353, foot-note.

ST. SWITHIN.

ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL GREIG (10th S. i. 349, 433).—Admiral Alexis Greig, described in the French registers as "born in Russia, of Scottish parents," passed through Paris in 1808 on his way back from Lisbon. Was he son of Sir Samuel? J. G. ALGER.

Holland Park Court.

Interesting information about this officer is to be found in Hill Burton's 'The Scot Abroad,' first edition, vol. ii. pp. 215-22. As to the names of the Scotsmen who were associated with Greig's career, or who soon afterwards gave their services to increase the naval strength of Russia, see the chapters on 'The Scots in Russia' in James Grant's 'Scottish Soldiers of Fortune,' especially pp. 34-45, where mention is made of Brodie, Douglas, Drysdale, Elphinstone, Gordon, Mackenzie, Robison, and Watson. W. S.

WORM (10th S. i. 407).—Surely "worm" in this sense is one of those words which sufficiently imply, like the "greenfly" in plants, the nature of the thing which they express, without using the plural number. But sufferers from this disease would naturally also allude to it in the singular if they were victims of the *tœnia*, or tape-worm, as distinct from the Ascarides, or small thread-worms, and the Lumbrici, long round worms. The tape-worm, although once believed to consist of several worms joined lengthwise, occurs in the human viscera singly, and might, therefore, be naturally spoken of as "the worm." It appears to have been called the "joint-worm." Anne Wright, in the *London Journal* of some date in 1722, publicly praises the skill of John Moore, a well-known apothecary in those days, dwelling in Abchurch Lane, "whose worm Medicines brought from me a large Worm, call'd the Joynt-Worm, a Yard and a half long, besides several score of short Worms, &c. (May 2, 1722). N.B.—The Worm is to be seen at Mr. Wright's House."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The toothache, so called from a mistaken idea that it was caused by the gnawing of an actual worm. Jamieson gives it as a Lothian term. J. T. F.

Durham.

Perhaps the allusions are to Mark ix. 48.

J. DORMER.

In Dean Ramsay's 'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character' (ninety-seventh edition, n.d., p. 115) it is stated that in 1775 "the worm" was the Scottish name for the toothache. This date is, however, a century later than that named in the query.

U. V. W.

WALNEY ISLAND NAMES (10th S. i. 387).—It is said that Colvac was "a common proper name" in the Isle of Man and Ireland. It is certainly not a Manx name at all, and is not mentioned in Moore's 'Surnames and Place-names of the Isle of Man.'

ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

S. Thomas, Douglas.

"TYMBERS OF ERMINE" (10th S. i. 449).—*Timber* is a technical term explained in most dictionaries. It is in Bailey, Worcester, Webster, and in the glossaries by Wright and Halliwell. Examples of its use are fairly common. It is derived from the F. *timbre*, which is from the Low G. *timmer*, G. *zimmer*. Flügel's 'German Dictionary' has: "*Zimmer*, a room; among furriers, *ein zimmer felle*, a timber of furs (of martins, *ermînes*, sables, &c., equal to 40 skins, of other skins

equal to 120"); which is correct. The original sense seems to have been simply "quantity of material," and it is the same word as the *timber* for building. WALTER W. SKEAT.

See 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), Anglo-Norman Glossary, *s.v.* 'Tie,' where further references are given, which AYEHR may consult with profit. R. R. S.

In reply to AYEHR'S inquiry as to the meaning of this, I may state that a "tymber" of ermine or any other fur contained forty skins of the same. See 'Ledger of Andrew Haliburton' (Scottish Record Series), p. 359. J. B. P.

T. L. O. Davies, in his 'Supplementary English Glossary,' has the following quotation:—

"Having.....presented them with two timber of sables, which with much diligence had been recovered out of the wreck, he was by them remitted to his lodging."—Peter Heylin, 'Hist. of Reformation,' 1674.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

[Other replies acknowledged.]

COFFIN HOUSE (10th S. i. 388).—The Coffin House at Brixham to which MR. DAVY refers is not the only building erected in the form of a coffin in England. At Fressingfield, in Suffolk, is a Baptist chapel known as the Coffin Chapel, which is visited by numbers of people on account of its gruesome form. It is said that the pastor who left the money with which to build it after this design obtained his inspiration from the house at Brixham. Some account of this latter house appeared several years ago in the Brixham paper, and may be found, I believe, in the archives of the Devonshire Archaeological Society. A former vicar of Brixham also compiled a brief history of the house; but I am unable to recall in what periodical it appeared. FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

TEMPLE COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA (10th S. i. 207, 297).—I am informed by the editor of the leading Masonic newspaper in America (the *Key-stone*) that Temple College ranks very high in the opinion of American educational authorities, and that its status is unquestionable. This is the unbiassed opinion of a leading American citizen whose disinterestedness cannot be questioned. The President is Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D., from whom I have received the following letter:—

"Your letter addressed to the Temple College, concerning the right of the institution to confer degrees, has been referred to me. We will send

you with this same mail the catalogue of the College, which gives full information concerning that subject.

"The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity is conferred only upon those who have been especially recommended by at least five distinguished men who are acquainted with the candidates for the degree. It is never conferred for money or any other reward, and consequently no money would be received from any person upon whom the degree was conferred. The annual meeting for the consideration of the degrees for this year has already been held, consequently no further applications can be received until next April.

"Our trustees have been very favourable towards the idea of giving honorary degrees to those living in England whose scholarship entitles them to the honor, because of their desire to cement more closely the fraternal ties now existing between the Mother Country and America; but they strive to exercise the most conservative care in granting such degrees, so that the institution may not cheapen its honors."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

WEBSTER'S 'BASQUE LEGENDS' (10th S. i. 190).—The origin of Mr. W. Webster's 'Basque Legends' has never been explained. Though I have conversed with hundreds of Basks in most parts of Baskland, at intervals since Ascension Day, 1886, I have never heard one of them recite or mention anything like any one of these legends. The nearest approach to it has been a casual allusion to "Baso-Yauna," the lord of the forest, an imaginary sprite, somewhat like "Hearn the Hunter." Mr. Webster once wrote to me that he "knows very little Basque." On another occasion he showed me in his house at Sara, in 1888, the manuscript Baskish version of his 'Legends.' It was in the handwriting of M. J. Vinson. It is, therefore, not wonderful that this text has not been published, because M. Vinson does not like to be corrected or criticized, and the Basks are wont to say that he neither writes nor translates their language correctly. Yet his published writings prove that he has done so, now and then. May one conjecture that Mr. Webster elaborated them, with the aid of his friend M. Julien Vinson, in order to satisfy the craving of those readers who prefer fiction, and *ben trovato*, to *vero* and realities? Both of them are alive. Let us hope that they will clear up this bibliographical question. E. S. DODGSON.

BIRTH-MARKS (10th S. i. 362, 430).—*A propos* of Mr. HOOPER'S note, it might not be out of the way to mention a curious book I found some time ago at public auction:—

The Force of the Mother's Imagination upon her Foetus in Utero, still farther considered: In the way of a Reply to Dr. Blondel's last Book, en-

itled, *The Power of the Mother's Imagination over the Fœtus examined*. To which is added, *The Twelfth Chapter of the first Part of a Treatise De Morbis Cutaneis*, as it was printed therein many Years past. In a Letter to Dr. Blonidel. By Daniel Turner, of the College of Physicians, London. London: Printed for J. Walthoe, R. Wilkin, J. and J. Bonwicke, S. Birt, J. Clarke, T. Ward and E. Wicksteed. 1730.

I have given the orthography and punctuation of the title-page as it lies before me at this writing.

FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN.

537, Western Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

A dealer in animals (whose name I regret to say I have forgotten, though I was one of his regular customers) had a shop on the right-hand side of the High Street of Eton, as you went towards Windsor. About the year 1857 he showed me the stuffed head of a red and white calf. On the top of the head was a spherical protuberance, covered with skin and hair like the rest of the animal. This globular mass was about the size of a football. The proprietor's explanation was that a football had been kicked on to the head of a pregnant cow, and that the excrescence in the calf had been caused by her fear. The explanation may have been erroneous; but I can vouch for the excrescence. Perhaps some other old Etonian may recall the dealer's name, in which case I should be glad to have my memory refreshed.

FRANK REDE FOWKE.

See *L'Intermédiaire*, xxxiii.-xxxv., under 'Envies de Femmes Enceintes.'

O. O. H.

THE FIRST WIFE OF WARREN HASTINGS (10th S. i. 426).—SYDNEY C. GRIER'S communication places the information in 'The Private Life of Warren Hastings,' by Sir Charles Lawson (London, 1895), anent the name of the lady who in 1756 became the wife of the young man who rose from a clerkship to be the first Governor-General of India, in the category of erroneous assumptions. According to Sir Charles Lawson, Warren Hastings married in 1756, not the widow of Capt. John Buchanan, but the widow of Capt. Campbell, of the Company's service, who bore him two children—a daughter who lived but nineteen days, and a son who died young. Mrs. Hastings died at Cossimbazar, when her husband was Resident at that station (see p. 35).

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

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SYDNEY GRIER mentions the marriage of Warren Hastings to "Mary, widow of Capt. John Buchanan, one of the victims of the

Black Hole," in the cold weather of 1756-7, and states that she died at Moradbagh in 1759.

Col. Malleeson, in his 'Life of Warren Hastings,' p. 33, writes:—

"Among the ladies at Falta [a village near the confluence of the Hugli and Damuda rivers] was the widow of a Capt. Campbell, of the Company's service, and she by her sweet manner and genial sympathy attracted the attention of Mr. Hastings, who soon became engaged to her,"

and after the relief of Calcutta "married her." This undoubtedly took place in the winter of 1756-7.

At the close of 1757, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings proceeded to Kasimbazar, on his appointment as second in Council with Mr. Scrafton, the English representative at the Court of the Nawab, Mir Jafar Ali Khan. There, in the silk factory at Kasimbazar, Hastings and his wife resided. In his letter to his old patron Mr. Chiswick, written at the end of 1758, after referring to the birth of his two children, he adds:—

"I have already informed you of my appointment as second in Council at the factory of Kasimbazar, where my family have continued to reside from my appointment to this place."

The two children were a daughter (born on 5 October, 1758, and died on 28 *idem*), and a son, George, who was sent to England in 1761, and died there three years later. Malleeson at p. 36 writes:—

"The first news which greeted Hastings on his arrival in England in 1765 was that of the death of his only son. His wife had been taken even earlier. The inscription on her tomb at Barhumpur, seven miles from Moorshedabad, records her death as having occurred on 11 July, 1759."

Capt. Trotter, in his memoir of Warren Hastings ("Rulers of India" Series), writes at p. 19:—

"At Falta, in the cool season, [he] married the widow of Capt. Campbell, who had come over with Kilpatrick from Madras, only to die of the prevalent disease. The two seem to have lived happily together till the lady's death in 1759. Her first child had died in infancy, and the second survived her but a few years."

Malleeson and Trotter concur that the first husband of Mrs. Hastings was Capt. Campbell, and not Capt. Buchanan, as mentioned by SYDNEY GRIER.

As to her death and burial, SYDNEY GRIER states that "Moradbagh" was the place where she died. I venture to think this may be a mistake for Moorshedabad, a populous Mohammedan city one mile only from Kasimbazar, and seven miles from the civil and military station of Barhampur, where Malleeson says her tomb records her death as having occurred on 11 July, 1759.

This, too, is a mistake. When I was at

Barhampur in 1855 and 1856, I visited Kasimbazar, and saw in the grounds adjacent to the factory the tomb of Mrs. Hastings. The memorial stone was upright, and the inscription clear and legible. I regret that I did not copy it; but I do remember that neither her maiden name nor the name of her first husband was inscribed: merely her Christian name, "wife of Warren Hastings, Esq."

Folkestone.

JAMES WATSON.

I remember seeing in 1881, in an old Christian graveyard at or near Kasimbazar, close to the city of Murshidabad, a brick tomb, which was said to cover the grave of this lady. There was no sign of any inscription, and nothing to identify the tomb, and except local tradition (conveyed to me by an old sepoy officer who acted as my guide, who said that he was over ninety years of age, and that his father had fought at Plassey and had known "Hasteen Sahib") I was unable to discover any evidence in corroboration of the statement.

F. DE H. L.

AUDYN OR AUDIN FAMILY (10th S. i. 148).—I can find no reference in the Dorset county historian Hutchins to any arms such as those mentioned by MR. AUDEN belonging to any family of Audyn or Audin, described by Guillim as of Dorchester, in that county. Indeed, there is but one instance of the name occurring at all in the last edition of the 'History of Dorset,' and that is to be found in vol. ii. p. 226, where the Rev. John Audain is recorded as having been instituted rector of Pillesdon in 1783, a small parish in the present western division of the county. Hutchins devotes a special note to this divine, and states that, according to Roberts ('History of Lyme Regis'), he was quite a hero of romance:—

"For his versatility as an auctioneer, paid preacher to Episcopalians, Methodists, and Catholics, &c., in the same day, privateer, &c., see Coleridge's 'Six Months in the West Indies,' and also the 'West India Sketch-Book.' In the latter work is an account of his leaving the pulpit to go to sea in his privateer in chase of an enemy's vessel, which he carried by boarding before a frigate that was in chase came up," &c.

It is stated that at the time of his death he was residing in the West Indies.

The late Randolph Caldecott, in his inimitable sketches, has made us familiar with the spectacle of the country parson of that period rushing off from his church to join in a fox-hunt that happened to be within distance, and the name of "Jack Russell" is still a household word in the West Country; but I do not think that it

has been recognized that the parson of that district could also have been a buccaneer. I think, therefore, that MR. AUDEN should look for the Dorset rector's ancestors amongst the sea-dogs of the Elizabethan period.

Since I wrote the above, the reference in Hutchins's 'Dorset' to the West Indies has induced me to make some local inquiries, and I find that in the notes to the pedigree of the Woodley family, of Nevis and St. Kitts, contained in vol. iii. of Vere Oliver's 'History of the Island of Antigua' (1899), at pp. 61-2, occurs the name of John Audain, of St. Kitts, surgeon, who, in October, 1762, purchased from the Woodley family an estate in that colony for 7,100*l.*, which included fifty-six negro and other slaves, &c., on the plantation. One of the witnesses to the indenture was Abraham Audain.

It is possible that the St. Kitts surgeon of 1762 may have blossomed into the versatile rector of Pillesdon of 1783 (who does not appear to have been a university man), or may, perhaps, have been his father, the family evidently being one of substance in the West Indies, which would account for that interesting member of the Church militant returning to his old home, and to a better field, perhaps, for indulging his privateering proclivities. It would also account for the paucity of reference to the name in Hutchins as a Dorset one, but makes Guillim's statement seem more extraordinary.

I have also been informed that "coloured" descendants of the same name exist, or did exist until a little while ago, in Dominica, which island, from being much more French in character and race than the other presidencies of the Leeward Islands group, might more fittingly, perhaps, bespeak the original home of this family in the West Indies.

I know of no work relating to St. Kitts families similar to that of Dr. Oliver which MR. AUDEN might consult; but may I express a hope that that author may some day do for the families of St. Kitts what he has done for those of Antigua? I feel certain that he must have abundance of material for that purpose, some of which he recently kindly placed at my disposal in the pages of the *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* in the endeavour to unravel a question I had there raised as to the convicts of the Monmouth Rebellion transported to the West Indies.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

PAMELA (9th S. xii. 141, 330; 10th S. i. 52, 135, 433).—Is not Pamela intended for an Italian name? As all cultured English people

at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century travelled a great deal in Italy, and were able to pronounce Italian names correctly, there should be no doubt as to how the name was pronounced. The lady's fame seems to have survived well into the fifties, or the beginning of the sixties, because ladies in the East of Europe then wore Pamela hats of straw. They had broad, curved brims, if I remember correctly, and were trimmed with some plain coloured ribbon and an artificial flower or two.

L. L. K.

COLD HARBOUR: WINDY ARBOUR (10th S. i. 341, 413).—If the learned Professor cares to give further attention to this subject he may find reasons to connect the site of Stow's "Cold Harbrough" with the Roman occupation; and first, there is a Coldharbour in the Tower precincts, where the Roman route is known to have first crossed the Thames, subsequently *via* Watling Street to Dowgate; from there a route eastward would include Stow's site. We have a Stoney Lane, Tooley Street, for the Tower, and a Stoney Street at the Clink for Watling Street, turning westward; both indicate the Roman paved ways.

A. H.

Mr. S. O. Addy in his 'Evolution of the English House,' 1898, says there were cottages in Yorkshire in which fire was not used daily, or perhaps not used at all:—

1532. "I wilto every hows within the parishing of Acelome whar os fyer is daily used, xiiij*d*."—'Test. Ebor.' (Surtees Soc.), v. 291.

1542. "The fyer-house that Foxe wyffe off Ulverston dwellithe in."—'Richmond Wills' (Surtees Soc.), 32.

The occupants of such cottages, Mr. Addy observes, must often have sought warmth at some place of common resort, like the village smithy or like the *lesche* or public inn of the ancient Greeks. The place-name Cold Harbour, which occurs so often in England, and is found in Germany as Kalteherberge, seems to refer to an inn of this kind (pp. 60 and 128).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I send a few notes that I have made from time to time as to this place-name. I trust no one will regard them as in any way exhaustive. 'N. & Q.' has at various periods chronicled many others.

American Historical Mag. (1858), ii. 95.
Ashover, Derbyshire.—*Boston Herald*, 4 Sept., 1832, p. 2.

Berkshire.—Cooper King's 'History,' 50.
Bignor Hill.—"Gentleman's Magazine Library": 'Romano-British Remains,' part ii. 330.

Croton, Lincolnshire.—"A labourer's thatched double cottage on Mr. Lawson's farm at Cold

Harbour, Croton, was entirely destroyed by fire during the high wind last Friday afternoon."—*Stamford Mercury*, 16 Sept., 1859.

'Croydon in the Past,' p. xiii.
Cuckfield, Sussex.—"Gentleman's Magazine Library": 'Romano-British Remains,' part ii. 333.
Essex.—*Trans. of Essex Archaeological Society*, N.S. v. part iii. 155.

Folk-lore Journal, i. 90.
Gosport.—*Gentleman's Mag.*, vol. lxi. part ii. 1166.

London.—Surtees's 'Hist. Co. Pal. of Durham,' i. xxi; *Archæologia*, lvii. 260; *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, i. 294, ii. 120; Webster, 'Westward Ho,' Act IV. sc. ii.

Louth, Lincolnshire.—Goulding, 'Notes on Louth Houses,' 3; 'Corporation Records,' 184.

Northfleet.—"Gentleman's Magazine Library": 'Romano-British Remains,' part ii. 529.

Northorpe, Lincolnshire.—A place on the north side of the road between Kirton-in-Lindsey and Gainsburgh, whether in the parish of Northorpe or Blyton I am not certain.

Okeley, Sussex.—"Gentleman's Magazine Library": 'Romano-British Remains,' part ii. 333.

Saint Briavels.—"Gentleman's Magazine Library": 'Archæology,' part ii. 210.

Swindon.—*Proceedings of Soc. of Antiquaries*, i. 298.

Thompson.—'Hist. of Boston,' second ed., 609, 732.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

"THE ETERNAL FEMINE" (10th S. i. 108, 234, 335).—I have consulted the earliest English translation of the second part of 'Faust' that I could find (published in 1838), and in it the last two lines read:—

The Ever-Feminine
Wills that we rise.

A translation, by Anna Swanwick, in "Bohn's Libraries" (1886 edition), concludes:—

The ever-womanly
Draws us from above.

EDWARD LATHAM.

LATIN QUOTATIONS (9th S. xi. 466; xii. 315).—For H. W.'s last quotation, "Ubique ingenia hominum situs formant," see Curtius, bk. viii. ch. ix. § 20: "Ingenia hominum, sicut ubique, apud illos locorum quoque situs format."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The University, Adelaide, South Australia.

HOCKDAY: POTTAGE CALLED HOK (10th S. i. 187).—I wish MISS LEGA-WEEKES all success in her investigation of *hockday*. As the 'New English Dictionary' (which she has doubtless consulted) points out: "Few words have received so much etymological and historical investigation." Is it possible that the second Tuesday after Easter Sunday, being the day on which the Exchequer opened (in England at any rate), was called *hoc day* in office slang from some formula that was

then read or entered on the rolls, commencing with the words *hoc die*, "on this day!..." This wild suggestion seems as good as many that have been published. O. O. H.

MAY MONUMENT (10th S. i. 449).—I believe the effigy of Dame Mary May was buried under the floor of the chancel when the church was "restored." My first visit to Midlavant Church was in 1885, and my informant was either the parish clerk or one of his family. E. H. W. D.

"HANGED, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED" (10th S. i. 209, 275, 356, 371, 410).—I never had a moment's doubt that the ultra-judicial proceedings described in the pages of 'N. & Q.' should be, in the actual order of the facts, "drawn, hanged, and quartered." That before he was hanged a convict was ever "drawn" in the manner practised by cooks upon poultry never entered my mind. That the "drawing" consisted in going to the gallows in the manner described by Mr. A. MARKS is manifested in several engravings of various dates, but all contemporaneous with the events they profess to represent, which are comprised in the collections of Historical and Satirical Prints in the British Museum. These are distinct gatherings, of prodigious value in their way, yet very seldom studied by anybody, least of all by historians. In the latter of the two collections is ample confirmation of what has been said above. For example, No. 1004, representing a wheel, or 'T' Radt van Avontveren,' or 'The Wheel of Fortune,' which was published at Amsterdam c. 30 January, 1661, comprises, among other designs filling the angles of the plate, 'Kromwels Graf,' or rather the hanging of the bodies of the Protector Oliver, Bradshaw, and Ireton upon a gibbet. The corpse of the first hangs with that of one of the others, while that of the third is dragged by the heels from the sledge on which it was drawn to the place. None of the figures has been disembowelled. No. 1065 in the same collection of prints is called 'The Plotter Executed,' and, with other events, represents how Edward Coleman was dealt with for treason, 3 December, 1678. It gives, on p. 29 of a ballad which was ordered to be sung to the then popular tune of 'Packington's Pound,' a woodcut showing an executioner standing near a bench (on which is a great knife) and a hurdle, where lies a human figure. A fire burns near the latter. This illustration is in the 'Roxburghe Ballads,' iii. (British Museum Library, press-mark C. 20. f.). In No. 1088, same collection, we have a broadside entitled

'The Popish Damnable Plot,' &c., and consisting of an engraving in twelve divisions. No. iv. of which delineates the deaths of Coleman, Ireland, Grove, Pickering, and others. This division is in two parts. In one of these a man is drawn by a horse to the place of execution. The convict wears a hat, wig, and beard, and is reading. Behind, a man is hanging from a gallows; the executioner stands on a ladder placed against the gibbet. In the other compartment the corpse of a man lies naked upon a table; an executioner is leaning over it, holding in his right hand a heart, and in his left hand a large knife. Near the head of the corpse a large fire is burning. The reference is to the so-called Meal-Tub Plot, and the broadside is in the Luttrell Collection (B.M. Library, C. 20. f.), vol. iii. p. 142. No. 1123, same series, describes 'A History of the New Plot,' and derives from a broadside "Printed for Randolph Taylor, 1683." In this the fourth of eight compartments shows how Walcot, Hone, and Rouse were executed at Tyburn. Here we are shown a gibbet with three corpses pendent from it. A man is drawn to the gallows, and we have the disembowelling of a convict, who lies naked on a table; the executioner stoops over him, and, raising a heart in his hand, exclaims, "The Heart of a Traitor." O.

In the translation of Baldaeus's description of Ceylon, printed in vol. iii. of Churchill's 'Collection of Voyages and Travels' (1703), we read that, after the discovery of a plot against the Dutch in Jaffna in 1658, "the three chief Heads of this Conspiracy..... were laid upon the Wheel or a Cross, and after they had receiv'd a Stroke with the Ax in the Neck and on the Breast, had their Entrails taken out, and the Heart laid upon the Mouth."

The translator has here, as throughout the work, taken liberties with the original, which says that after the strokes on the throat and breast the victims had "the heart pulled out and thrown in the treacherous face." Probably the translator, when making the above addition, had in his mind the horrible English custom of "drawing" (in the later sense), and may also have thought the insertion justified by the very realistic engraving that accompanies the text, in which the executioner is shown in the act of (apparently) disembowelling one of the culprits.

DONALD FERGUSON.

Croydon.

THE LAST OF THE WAR BOW (10th S. i. 225, 278, 437).—I can give a still later instance of the use of bows and arrows in war. During

the suppression of the rebellion in the Tynteah and Cossy-Ah Hills in 1862 and 1863, we had as part of our force a body of hillmen armed with bows and arrows. The enemy (of course friends and relations of our archers) had their arrows tipped with poison, while ours were supposed to be poison free. This was thought at the time by some of us to give the enemy an undue advantage and likely to breed want of confidence in the bosoms of our archers.

C. J. DURAND.

Guernsey.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Letters of Horace Walpole. Edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. 16 vols.—Vols. V., VI. VII., VIII. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WITH praiseworthy diligence and punctuality Mrs. Toynbee has placed in the hands of her readers the second instalment of her new, enlarged, and in every way admirable edition of the letters of Horace Walpole, half the complete work having accordingly been delivered to the public. The period covered by the four volumes now issued is 1760-74. Sir Horace Mann is still the principal correspondent, but George Montagu runs a good second, and the names of Lady Mary Coke and the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway are of frequent occurrence. Compared with the edition of Peter Cunningham we find some changes, though few of moment. In the opening letter of vol. v., addressed from Arlington Street, Thursday, 1760 (*sic*), describing the composition of "the Bedchamber," the appointment of Lord Eglinton is said to be "at the earnest request of the Duke of York" instead of "at the request." A little lower down, in a comment on the behaviour of the Duke of Richmond with regard to Col. Keppel, "this was handsome" replaces "this is handsome," and the word *triste* is spelt "trist." Cunningham's notes, and those of Wright, disappear, being still, presumably, copyright, though the substance of them is sometimes preserved in an altered form. As a rule the notes to the later edition are shorter and more numerous than in the earlier. The illustrations are entirely different, the portraits in vol. v. consisting of Horace Walpole, from a painting by Eckhardt in the National Portrait Gallery; Lady Mary Coke, from a mezzotint; Nelly O'Brien, by Reynolds, from Hertford House; and the first Marquis of Hertford, by Reynolds, from the same source. In vol. vi. are portraits, from prints, of Horace Walpole, after Falconet, and the third Duke of Richmond, and, from paintings by Sir Joshua, of Sir William Hamilton and the third Earl of Orford. Portraits in vol. vii. of Mrs. Damer, the Duke of Gloucester, and the third Earl of Albemarle are all after Reynolds, while one of Horace Walpole is after Nathaniel Hone. Reynolds supplies one more portrait of Walpole and one of Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, to vol. viii., in which are also the fifth Earl of Carlisle, after Romney, and Henry Seymour Conway, after Gainsborough. So far as the work has progressed, there are about one hundred letters more than in the edition of Peter Cunningham.

A Heifer of the Dawn. Translated from the Original Manuscript by F. W. Bain. (Parker & Co.)

In reviewing 'The Descent of the Sun' and 'A Digit of the Moon,' previous translations from the Sanskrit (see 9th S. xii. 279), we expressed a hope that Mr. Bain might be able to supply us with a constant succession of stories or myths no less delightful than those to which he then introduced us. The present volume, which is no less winsome and delightful than its predecessor and comes apparently from the same source, is the first step to the fulfilment of our wish. It is an Indian love story, delicate, fragrant, and inspired, and differing only from the best Oriental models in the fact that the purely sensual aspects of love which ordinarily prevail in such works are absent, and that the whole is flowerlike in grace and purity. We suppose it to be, like each of the previous works, a sun myth, but have learnt to be no more fearsome of that formidable term than we are of the allegory with which it was once sought to fright us from the 'Faerie Queen.' The Oriental use of the word *heifer* to signify wife or queen is illustrated in the words of Samson to the men of the city who had answered his riddle—

If ye had not plowed with my heifer
Ye had not found out my riddle.

"Si non arassetis in vitula mea, non invenissetis propositionem meam." The title equals the collected sweetness of the heifer, that is, the ambrosia of the early morning in a feminine shape. In the course of an interesting philological note, one of many scattered through the book, the feminine form of the ambrosia of the dawn is said to be the name of one of the digits of the moon, and the analogy is drawn that Isis, the horned moon=Io, the heifer. Like the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainment,' the story opens with the jealousy begotten in an Indian potentate by the discovery of his wife's infidelity, and closes with the manner in which this is conquered by a king's daughter, who, like Miss Hardcastle, stoops to conquer, and wins him disguised as her own handmaiden or Chétî. Altogether delicious is the account of his subjugation. All men of taste and culture should read this and the previous volumes, and they will then join us in the cry for more, still more. The entire MS., which Mr. Bain claims under romantic circumstances to have discovered, should be given to the world. Whether it is genuine or spurious is nothing to us. It is at least delishtsome.

MR. ALFRED C. JONAS writes concerning the threatened destruction of Whitgift's Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Croydon:—"A year or two ago I was allowed to contribute to the pages of 'N. & Q.' a few facts with regard to this ancient and historic building. As I then indicated, there was an idea among so-called 'improvers' of effacing this, the only really perfect piece of antiquity remaining in Croydon. As its Visitors' Book shows, people from all parts, at least, of English-speaking nations visit and admire the Hospital. To-day what was feared has taken unmistakable form, and the Croydon C.C. are about to seek powers for so-called 'improvements,' to which is 'tagged' power to destroy one of the brightest links which connect the past with the twentieth century. This worse than vandalism has, however, now aroused the interest and indignation of many learned societies,

which naturally include among their members many contributors to and readers of 'N. & Q.' The population of Croydon, if not of the whole county, are alive to the great danger which threatens to sweep away a building hallowed by associations, a building eminently a place of repose for the aged and infirm. A building of the kind is a distinct representative of centuries. The unfolding of art and style in such buildings should be the study of the country, and therefore they claim the nation's care and reverence. But what is remarkable in the agitation for removing this bequest of Whitgift is the conduct of those who have the care thereof entrusted to them. One can well understand the necessity which has occasioned the removal of some of London's historic buildings, where space was limited and the value of ground immense. But the governors of the hospital in question had in their keeping (as trustees of the poor, to whom this inestimable gift was left) land on the north and east of the present building providing ample space for its removal out of any line upon which cause to destroy it could possibly be founded; and, instead of 'nursing' such a powerful weapon to meet attack, wilfully, and with their eyes open to all the probabilities, leased the ground, and so closed up the hospital in a manner to bring it into greater prominence as an assumed obstruction. The Croydon C.C. happens to number among its members some governors of Whitgift Hospital, and these in part, at least, seem to sink their charge in favour of the C.C.'s desire for demolition. The records of the hospital, which I have fairly transcribed, contain from beginning to end of the donor's life and after minute evidences of his fatherly care and consideration for his 'poor brothers and sisters.' When one sees so often the misappropriation of such bequests, the gradual encroachments, year after year, upon the rights and liberties of those for whom Whitgift so amply provided, his clearly stated instructions and wishes ignored, it will not be surprising if the charitably disposed of the present and future fight shy of leaving any bequest of the kind."

DR. J. HOLLAND ROSE has in preparation a collected edition of his essays and articles on the period 1795-1820, which will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Bell under the title 'Napoleonic Studies.' The volume will also contain three new essays: 'The Idealist Revolt against Napoleon,' 'Pitt's Plans for the Settlement of Europe,' and 'Egypt during the First British Occupation.' Several hitherto unpublished documents, including a new letter of Nelson's, will be given in an appendix.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

"LEAFY JUNE" is as prolific of catalogues as previous months, and readers of 'N. & Q.' can in their quiet gardens enjoy to the full their search for the treasures to be found in these interesting lists.

First we have Mr. Cameron's, Edinburgh, with its history, topography, ballads, Scottish poetry, drama, and fine arts. Under the last we find illustrations of the works of Sir Walter Scott. The engraved plates of these have been destroyed. The price of the 13 vols., folio, cloth, is only 3*l.* 3*s.*, published at 13*l.* 13*s.*

Mr. Bertram Dobell has a fresh catalogue in all classes of literature, including many first editions. Among these are Bailey's 'Festus,' with an autograph letter, 2*l.* 10*s.*; 'Ingoldsby,' 15*l.*; Beaumont and Fletcher, 2*l.*; 'Lavengro,' 1*l.* 12*s.*; Browning's 'Paracelsus,' 12mo, boards, uncut, 7*l.* 7*s.*; the first French edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 12mo, old calf, 1685, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' 2*l.*; several of Coleridge, Swinburne, Shelley, Wordsworth, and George Meredith; and Shakespeare rarities. There is a fine copy of "rare" Ben Jonson, 55*l.*, for which is predicted a much higher price ere long.

Mr. Francis Edwards has a midsummer catalogue. Among the items are a first edition of White's 'Selborne,' 1789, 40*l.*; Ackermann's 'Microcosm of London,' 22*l.*; Austen's 'Emma,' 1816, 14*l.*; works of Brayley and Britton: Boydell: a Chained Bible, 1530, 15*l.*, in its original binding of pigskin, covering wooden boards (there is a chain attached measuring fifteen inches); 'Early English Prose Romances,' edited by W. J. Thoms; 'Gazette Nationale; ou, le Moniteur Universel,' 1 Jan., 1790, to 30 June, 1814, 15*l.*; 'Greville Memoirs,' the scarce first edition, 6*l.* 10*s.*; the Kelmiscott Press publications; Lacroix's works on the Middle Ages; and Shaw's 'Staffordshire,' 1798-1801, 30*l.* The catalogue contains a note that this work was never completed, and is always rising in price.

Mr. Charles Higham has a good list of modern divinity.

Mr. Frank Hollings has a collection of first editions of Keats, Shelley, Lamb, and Rossetti; also an interesting collection of early and scarce editions of American authors.

Messrs. Maggs Brothers have a large collection of autograph letters and signed documents. We notice, among other names, Barham, Dickens, Sir John Franklin, Bewick, Admiral Blake, Robert Browning, Hartley Coleridge, Napoleon, Nelson, &c.

Messrs. Owen & Co. have a short list of English and foreign books. Under Alpine is 'An Account of the Glaciers and Ice Alps of Savoy,' in two letters by W. Windham and P. Martel, London, 1745, privately printed and extremely rare, price 7*l.* 7*s.* There is also a set of the *Alpine Journal*, price 30*l.*

Messrs. James Rimell & Sons' Catalogue of Books on Art contains many valuable works, and its 76 pages deserve careful perusal. Among specially noteworthy entries are 'The Choicest Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence,' 1836-45, 80*l.*; 'Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works,' proof impressions, 1827-36, 280*l.*; Roberts's 'Holy Land,' 1841-8, 15*l.* (published at about 100*l.*); Probert's 'History of Miniature Art,' 2*l.*; Morland's 'Studies,' 1800, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; Blake's designs to a series of ballads written by William Hayley, Chichester, 1802, 8*l.*; Leslie's 'Memoirs of Constable,' 1843, 1*l.* 15*s.*; 'Tableaux Historiques de la Révolution Française,' Paris, 1798, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Harding's 'Biographical Mirror,' 1795, very scarce, 2*l.*; Inigo Jones's 'Alhambra,' 1842, 1*l.* 11*s.* The catalogue contains a long and interesting list under Caricatures as well as under Catalogues, a complete set of the Royal Academy Catalogues being marked 2*l.*

Mr. A. Russell Smith has a catalogue of tracts, pamphlets, and broadsides, including history, and political, religious, and other controversies. The lists are well arranged according to periods, the first being from 1520 to 1602. In this are some rare

broadside ballads, ascribed to William Sammel. It is doubtful whether more than two other copies are known. The date is 1574, Cologne, price 12l. 12s. There is also the first monograph in English on 'The Natures and Properties of all Wines that are commonly used here in England.' This is by William Turner, author of the 'Herbal.' The date is 1568, price 6l. 6s. The next period, 1603-24, contains the king's speech on the occasion of the Gunpowder Plot. 'Articles of Direction touching Ale-Houses,' 1607, price 2l. 2s., is the earliest published regulation of ale-houses, previous statutes being embodied in Acts of Parliament. The next period takes Charles I., the Civil War, and Commonwealth, and the arrangement is so continued till the close of the list, 1800. The catalogue, which contains nearly two thousand items, is really a valuable work of reference.

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Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. have issued a most interesting catalogue of unique grangerized books. There are only fifteen books, but the total price for them amounts to 2,442l. Of this Wheatley's 'Cries of London,' brilliantly printed in colours, monopolizes 1,000 guineas. Another book is the first edition of Keats, a presentation copy, with inscription in the poet's autograph. The price of this is 157l. 10s. Other books are Ackermann's 'Picturesque Tour of the River,' and Omar Khayyam, with all the original drawings by Mr. Anning Bell. There are also two rare MSS. of Keats. The catalogue is beautifully printed and illustrated, including facsimiles of the Keats MSS.

Mr. Walter T. Spencer's catalogue extends to 118 pages, and there is hardly a page upon which some special item of interest cannot be found. The list is strong in works on America. This includes a collection of pamphlets, 1643-5. There are also a number of works relating to Australasia. The general portion contains the second issue of the fifth edition of Walton, 1676, beautifully bound in morocco by Gosden, 24l.; first edition of 'Ingoldsby,' Bentley, 9l. 9s.; first editions of Bewick; and George Borrow's 'Celebrated Trials,' 1825, 7l. 7s. The Dickens portion is specially interesting, and includes choice copies of first editions, many of them with extra illustrations. There are also two relics of Dickens; his pen, taken from his desk at the office of *All the Year Round* the day after his death, and his porcelain memorandum slate. Under Drama are a number of old plays and memoirs. There are many items of interest under Railways, including Wadsworth's 'European Road Book,' 1641, price 35s., and 'The London and Greenwich Railway Guide,' 1836, in which it is stated, "The rate at which the public may be conveyed on these extraordinary roads is from 20 to 30 miles an hour, a velocity almost incredible." Under Thackeray is a beautiful set of first editions. The illustrations include the suppressed one of the Marquis of Steyne. Several pages are devoted to choice editions of Cruikshank. These include the first issue of the first edition of 'The Humourist,' Robins, 1819-20, uncut, 60l.; also 'The Youth's Miscellany' and 'The Youth's Monthly Visitor,' 1823, extremely scarce, 8l. 15s. Under Black-letter we find the first edition of Latimer's 'Sermon on the Plough,' 1548, 3l. 3s. There are also a large number of coloured plates.

Mr. Thomas Thorp's Reading catalogue opens with books relating to Africa. These occupy several pages. The general list has many valuable items. These include the *édition de luxe* of Matthew Arnold's works, 15 vols., 7l. 17s. 6d. (this is now out of print); Dibdin's 'Bibliographical Decameron'; the works of Francis Grose, 10 vols., full russia, 8l. 8s.; vol. i. part i. of 'The Ideal,' all out, 1903, 7l. 7s. There are a number of the Early English Text Society's publications; works on London, theology (we may single out Rock's 'Church of our Fathers,' 1849, 4 vols., 5l. 5s.), military subjects, and Scotland; and also a set of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 36 vols., with the revolving bookcase, 26l. 10s., complete. The catalogue includes a list of folios and quartos at eightpence each, to effect a speedy clearance.

The June catalogue of Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, includes many rare books. Among items of interest are Nichols's 'Elizabeth' and 'James I.,' 13l. 13s.; Sandford's 'Coronation of James II.,' 1687, 5l. 5s.; 'The Lakes of Scotland,' 1834, 5l. 5s.; a complete set of *Punch* to the end of 1899, original issue, 25l. 10s.; Prynne's 'Histriomastix,' 1633, very rare, 5l. 5s.; Herdman's 'Liverpool,' 1843-57, very scarce, 9l. 9s.; 'Liverpool in Charles II.'s Time,' by Sir Edward Moore, edited by W. Ferguson Irvine, 1899, 21s. (this is the most ancient description of Liverpool known); a complete set of Lever's novels, 1839-65, 24l.; a first edition of Johnson's 'Dictionary,' 3l. 3s. There is a very fine set of the 'Greville Memoirs,' the first issue, half-morocco, 8l. 10s. Under Heraldry are to be found Collins, Betham, Burke, and Fox-Davies. Under Early Romance is the rare first edition of 'Le Premier Livre du Nouveau Tristan, Prince de Leonnois, Chevalier de la Table Ronde,' Paris, 1554, 12l. 12s. There is a first edition of 'Gulliver,' 7l. 7s., and a first edition of Scott's 'Border Antiquities,' 7l. 7s. There is also the beautiful 12mo edition of Byron, 17 vols., 1832-3, 10l. 10s.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

HELGA.—'Daughters of James I.' next week. 'Mary Stuart's Descendants' and 'Fotheringay' shortly. We have no space to insert more on the other two subjects at present; several communications on them are kept in reserve.

A. B. BEAVEN.—Proof received last week too late to make the addition.

E. P. W. ('English Summer and its Severity').—Your query appeared 9th S. xii. 148, but no reply was received.

A. J. DAVY ('Gay's Chair').—Anticipated *ante*, p. 475.

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Although no fewer than fifteen children were born to George III. and Queen Charlotte, it is a remarkable fact that they had only two grandsons of royal birth, viz., the late King George V. of Hanover, and the subject of this note. From 1813 to 1837 Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, governed Hanover as viceroy on behalf of his father and two eldest brothers in succession; and when William IV. mounted the throne he and Queen Adelaide good-naturedly undertook the guardianship of their nephew George of Cambridge, in order that he might receive the advantages of an English education during his parents' enforced residence in Germany. Thus it came about that, though born at Hanover, the late Duke of Cambridge became a typical Britisher: in his fine proportions and burly

frame he strongly resembled his royal father and uncles; in his tastes, his favourite occupations, his mode of speech, and his prejudices, he recalled to the onlooker the tales and the traditions of the Georgian era. His marriage, like the alliances of his uncle Augustus, Duke of Sussex, was celebrated at variance with the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act; and the name of FitzGeorge, like those of FitzClarence and others, remains to perpetuate morganatic branches of the reigning house.

The Duke of Cambridge was a regular "Londoner," and I believe that he never possessed any permanent residence out of London throughout his long life. In his early days he was quartered, on military duty, in various parts of the kingdom, in Ireland, and the Ionian Islands; after the death of his father in 1850 the late Queen granted him a suite of apartments in St. James's Palace, whence he moved in 1857 to Gloucester House, at the corner of Park Lane and Piccadilly, the mansion bequeathed to him, together with a valuable collection of works of art and plate, by his aunt Mary, Duchess of Gloucester. This was his home for nearly half a century, and although his Royal Highness gave no great entertainments, and his mode of life was absolutely free from the slightest ostentation or display, the papers used to record for a long series of years his periodic dinners "to a party of noblemen and gentlemen." After the death of his venerable mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, her house on Kew Green passed into the Duke's hands; but he never occupied it for any length of time, and it is now understood to have reverted to the Crown. The Duke succeeded his father in the year 1850 as Ranger of Hyde, St. James's, and Green Parks, and was appointed Ranger of Richmond Park in succession to the Duchess of Gloucester. It appears probable that these offices will fall into abeyance, no successor having hitherto been appointed, and an announcement having already been made public that His Majesty has directed that game shall no longer be preserved in Richmond Park.

The late Duke owned a considerable private estate at Coombe, near Kingston, which he apparently inherited from his father, and the pleasant woodland scenery in that neighbourhood is likely to disappear eventually before the ruthless attacks of bricks and mortar. The interesting objects of art, the inheritance or collection of the Duchess of Gloucester and of the first Duke of Cambridge, have now been scattered to the four winds under the auctioneer's hammer. H.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE
WORKS OF CHARLES DIBDIN.

(See 9th S. viii. 39, 77, 197, 279; ix. 421; x. 122, 243; xi. 2, 243, 443; xii. 183, 283, 423, 462; 10th S. i. 463.)

1808. The Melange. A Table Entertainment, written and composed by Charles Dibdin.

Hogarth gives no particulars of it, and I have been unable to trace a record of the performances, beyond the songs, the words of which are given in the following :—

*Songs, Glees, Duettos, &c., in the Melange; written & composed by Mr. Dibdin, & performed at the Sans Pareil, Strand. London. Printed for the Author, by R. Cantwell, No. 29 Bell Yard, Lincoln's Inn. And sold at Mr. Dibdin's Warehouse, No. 125, Strand. Price One Shilling. 1808. 8vo, pp. 36.

The songs, &c., of which none can be traced as published with the music, in connexion with this entertainment, are as follows :—

1. The Flowing Bowl. (No. 3 in 'King and Queen,' 1798.)
2. True Glory. (No. 9 in 'The Sphinx,' 1797.)
3. The Two Emperors.
4. The Sailor's Will. (No. 17 in 'New Year's Gifts,' 1804.)
5. The Pullet. (No. 5 in 'Heads or Tails,' 1805.)
6. The Anchorsmiths. (No. 6 in 'Tour to Land's End,' 1798.)
7. The Union of Love and Wine. (A Glee, No. 18 in 'Most Votes,' 1802.)
8. The Soldier's Adieu. (No. 5 in 'The Wags,' 1790.)
9. The Ladies. (No. 11 in 'A Frisk,' 1801.)
10. Jack at the Windlass. (No. 20 in 'The Quizes,' 1792.)
11. Miss Wigley. (No. 20 in 'Professional Volunteers,' 1808.)
12. The Actor.
13. The Three Catalanis.
14. Duetto between a Tar and a Clown. (No. 5 in 'The Rent Day,' 1808.)
15. The Good Night (a Glee).
16. The Soldier's Funeral. (No. 9 in 'Castles in the Air,' 1793.)
17. The Sweets of Love. (No. 11 in 'The Cake-house,' 1800.)
18. Bachelor's Hall. (No. 2 in 'The Oddities,' 1789.)
19. Tom Transom. (No. 7 in 'The Frolic,' 1804.)
20. Bottom. (No. 18 in 'Tom Wilkins,' 1799.)
21. The Brothers (a Duetto).
22. The Song of Songs. (No. 14 in 'The General Election,' 1796.)

1809. Commodore Pennant, a Table Entertainment, written and composed by Charles Dibdin. First performed 16 January, 1809.

This, which was probably a compilation from earlier entertainments, included an intermezzo, 'Cecilia; or, the Progress of Industry.' I have not discovered any list of songs, and I think none was published. Hogarth mentions the Intermezzo as a one-act entertainment produced after 'Heads or

Tails?' (1805) but I have found no mention of it in advertisements of that year.

1809. A Thanksgiving, A Glee. For 3 Voices, Written and Composed by Mr. Dibdin. Price 1s. Printed & Sold at the Author's Music Warehouse No. 125 Strand, & Bland & Weller's, Oxford Street. 2 pp. folio, on a sheet of 4 pp., with 4 pp. 8vo attached, on which are the complete words of the song.

1809. The Professional Life of Mr. Dibdin, written by himself; together with the words of eight hundred songs, two hundred and twenty of which will have their appropriate music. Selected from his works, and embellished with an elegant engraving by Mr. Smith, From a portrait of Mr. Dibdin, a striking likeness, and an admirable Picture painted by Mr. Devis. In six Volumes. Vol. I. [for II.]. London: Published by the Author. At his Music warehouse, No. 125, Strand; and may be had of Mr. Asperne, bookseller, Cornhill; Bland and Weller, No. 23, Oxford Street; Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and by [sic] all the Booksellers in the United Kingdom. 1809. Cantwell, Printer, 29, Bell-Yard, Lincoln's Inn. 8vo.

"Advertisement," dated 20 May, 1809. Portrait as in 1803 and 1804 editions. Only two volumes appeared. Vol. I. has viii, 251 pp., and Vol. II. iv, 279 pp., and also 4 pp. following, but not paged. Contains engraved songs Nos. 1 to 61 (excepting No. 37, which is not in any copy I have examined), then 'a Thanksgiving' for three voices; also songs lettered A to K; in all 73 songs. This edition was apparently issued fortnightly in parts, at 2s. each, containing about 48 pp. and seven or eight songs. It was to have been completed in 36 parts, of which about 10 appeared.

1809. Songs written and composed by C. Dibdin for "Bannister's Budget."

There was published in folio

1. The Veteran & the Volunteer, A Favorite Song, Written & Composed by Mr. Dibdin, And Sung with universal applause by Mr. Bannister's (sic) On his Tour In his New Entertainment, Called Bannister's Budget, Entd. at Stat. Hall Price 1s. London Printed by Goulding & Co. 124 Late 117 New Bond Street & 7 Westmorland Street Dublin. Arrangement for two flutes on p. 4.

This is the only one I have seen. Others (probably issued in similar form) were as follows :—

- *2. Cock of the Village.
- *3. Death of Nelson.
- *4. Politicians.
- *5. Quizzical Comic Family.
- *6. Mankind are all Sailors.
- *7. Plains of Calabria.

The words of Nos. 3, 5, and 7 are given by Hogarth. Tom Dibdin wrote 'The Tortoise-shell Tom Cat' for 'Bannister's Budget.'

1809. The Lion and The Water-Wagtail: A mock Heroic Poem, in three Cantos. By Castigator. Aut per ridiculum aut severe dicere. Cicero.

London: Printed by Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster Row. 1809. 12mo, pp. iv, 174.

This is certainly by Dibdin, for which reason I attribute to him 'Peter Nicked; or, the Devil's Darling' (1804), of which I have not been able to trace a copy. On a flyleaf following p. 174 of 'The Lion,' &c, there is announced for speedy publication another work by the same author, of which I have seen no copy: 'The Patriots Planet-Struck; or, Expulsion Anticipated: a Poetical effusion.'

1811. Songs written and composed by C. Dibdin "expressly and exclusively" for 'La Belle Assemblée' Magazine, New Series. Oblong folio, 2 pp. each.

1. Life's Weather Gage [*sic*]. For No. 15 (January, 1811).
2. All Weathers. For No. 16 (February, 1811).
3. Friendship put to the test. For No. 17 (March, 1811).
4. Conversation between the old Pensioners Malplaquet and Hockstet on our recent Success. For No. 18 (April, 1811).
5. Jack's Alive. For No. 19 (May, 1811).
6. French Cruelty and British Generosity. For No. 20 (June, 1811).
7. Jack's Discoveries. For No. 21 (July, 1811).
8. The Tizzies. For No. 22 (August, 1811).
9. The Riddle. For No. 23 (September, 1811).
10. The Queen of the May. For No. 24 (October, 1811).
11. The Cabin Boy. For No. 25 (November, 1811).
12. Valour and its Reward. For No. 30 (April, 1812).

1811. *The Round Robin. A Musical Piece in Two Acts. First performed Friday, 21 June, 1811.

This piece, Dibdin's last, was unsuccessful, being only played twice; I have seen no copy of either the music or the libretto. The 'Biographia Dramatica' says the latter was not printed. Hogarth, however, found and included in his collection the words of fourteen lyrical pieces and the music of one. This is one of the most enduringly popular of Dibdin's songs. It was published by Dibdin in folio (2 pp. on a sheet of 4) as follows:—

The Lass that Loves a Sailor, Written and Composed by Mr. Dibdin, and sung by Mr. Shaw (with universal applause) at the Theatre in the Haymarket, in The Round Robin. Price 1s. This Song is now offered to the Public, as a Specimen of that Piece. To be Sold at Mr. Asperne's, No. 32 Cornhill,—at the Sun Office, No. 112 Strand—by Mr. Milhouse, Instrument Maker, No. 5, Rupert Street, St. James's,—Mr. Dibdin, No. 17, Arlington Street, Camden Town,—and all the Music Shops. (Signed at foot of p. 1.)

1814. A collection of Songs, selected from the works of Mr. Dibdin. A New Edition. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. [or II.]. London: printed for R. Lea, Greek Street, Soho; John Richardson, Royal Exchange; and J. Walker & Co., Paternoster Row;

By S. Hamilton, Weybridge, Surrey. 1814. 12mo. Vol. i. pp. iv, viii, 288. Vol. ii. pp. iv, vii, 294.

This collection contains every song in the five-volume issue (1790 *et seq.*), with the exception of 'What a Plague, said Young Colin,' on p. 107 of vol. iii. The songs are in the same order, except that those of vol. iv. here precede those of vol. iii.

1814 (or later). A Selection [Portrait] of the most esteemed Songs Written and Composed by Mr. Dibdin. To be continued. Published by C. Wheatstone & Co. 436, Strand. Vol. I. [or II.]. Price 5s. Jones sc. n.d.

Watermark date 1814, 9½ by 6¾ in. 2 vols. Engraved title, with portrait engraved by Mr. Smith. Vol. i. contains 20 songs, and index, 50 pp. The songs may have also been issued separately from same plates. Vol. ii. (in the only copy I have seen) contains 17 songs on 44 pp., and no index. It is possibly imperfect.

I have now brought this list of Charles Dibdin's productions up to the date of his death. It still remains to add an account of the subsequent collections of his works and of the existing portraits; after which I shall conclude with a list of such additions and alterations as I have noted. In anticipation of this I again invite collectors to oblige me by comparing their possessions with the corresponding entries in my bibliography, and correcting any errors and omissions they may detect. I am fully conscious that the result of my labours is very far from perfect. Some allowance must, however, be made for shortcomings in the first serious attempt to give an exact account of the innumerable productions of a man so prolific and versatile. I have received very valuable assistance from a number of correspondents, and especially from three well-known collectors: Mr. W. T. Freemantle, of Rotherham, Mr. Frank Kidson, of Leeds, and the late Mr. Julian Marshall. To the last named I was for a number of years greatly indebted for assistance and encouragement. A correspondence in 'N. & Q.' (to the antiquary the best of introductions) was the beginning of a lasting friendship, to me most pleasant and profitable. His death robs me of one who taught me much as student and collector, of an ardent sympathizer, of a most charming correspondent, and of a valued friend.

E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.
Morningside, Sudworth Road, New Brighton.

DELAGARD, ONE OF THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S PREACHERS.—I have been allowed the perusal of a commonplace book

transcribed from the autograph of William Cowper's aunt, Judith Madan (*née* Cowper). On pp. 9, 10, is an account of Delagard, of whom I find no mention in 'The Life and Times of the Countess of Huntingdon.' The book is a 4to, half-bound in calf. I quote pp. 9, 10:—

"False peace, delusive rest, and vain security. These just and fine epithets I heard from the pulpit at South Audley Chapel some years ago [*i.e.* apparently before 1754] from poor Delagard, a man who preached, I think, 13 sermons, 13 successive Thursdays, under Lady Huntingdon's patronage, a post charitably designed to instruct

Both the great vulgar and the small, the service beginning at 12 o'clock, to render the attendance on it as easy as possible to the tender constitutions of those the world calls people of quality, but who, in the eye of reason and religion, must be comprehended under the only title poor mortals can justly call their own, that of 'miserable sinners.'

"Delagard was a man of a low stature and mean appearance, but in the pulpit assumed a dignity I scarce ever saw before, even where Nature had been more kind in bestowing a better look and more graceful stature. All he said, as it came from the heart, I believe, seldom failed to affect the hearts of his congregation: a force and energy not to be described accompanied every divine precept that fell from his tongue. Many were awakened, some converted; and in general, as in the Gospel preaching, 'fear fell on all.' Thus for a few weeks it pleased God to enable His servant to do His will; and not many more passed before he was taken into eternity, I trust and hope, to enjoy that reward ordained for those who turn many to righteousness, 'to shine like the stars in heaven.'

"I think this small recollection of what he was on earth due to the memory of this faithful servant of our glorious Master's, to whom be glory and honour, thanksgiving and power, love and obedience, for ever and ever! Amen!"

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

Cambridge.

BROWNING'S "THUNDER-FREE."—Prof. Luick, of Graz, writes:—"In 'Pippa Passes' Phene says (ii. 59), 'Carve...a Greek...bay-filleted and thunder-free.' What does this mean?"

Prof. W. P. Ker answers:—

"Compare 'Childe Harold,' iv. 41:—

For the true laurel-wreath which Glory weaves
Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves.

The bay wreath was a protection against the thunderbolt."

F. J. F.

FIRST OCEAN NEWSPAPER.—The following, from New York in the *Globe* of 11 June, should, I think, find a place in 'N. & Q.':—

"A telegram from Nantucket to the *New York Herald* states that the voyage of the Cunard Line steamer Campania from Liverpool to New York has been rendered memorable by the publication of a daily newspaper, which has been a complete

success. The passengers awaited each morning's issue impatiently. News was received daily from the United States and Europe, and the result exceeded the expectations of the pressman on board. The *Sun* states that the Cunard Line agent here, Mr. Vernon Brown, has received a telegram from Capt. Pritchard, of the Campania, yesterday afternoon, stating that the *Daily Bulletin* had been entirely successful. This is interpreted to mean that the daily sea paper has arrived, and is here to stay. The Campania will continue to publish the journal daily on her eastward trip, and subsequently the Lucania will have a daily publication.—*Reuter.*"

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[The *Daily Telegraph* of 13 June contained a long account of this new departure in journalism, of which the following sentences may be worth preservation in 'N. & Q.':—"The daily paper published aboard by means of the Marconi news service was entitled the *Cunard Daily Bulletin*. It was no bigger than a parish magazine, eight inches by five in size, but very well printed. Mr. Graham, purser of the Campania, was editor, with Mr. Kershaw, private secretary to Signor Marconi, as chief sub-editor.....There were no leading articles, no advertisements, but plenty of miscellaneous news and gossip to break the monotony of the Atlantic passage. Above all, there was the news, short, crisp interesting items from all parts of the world, to which the passengers and crew looked forward daily with increasing interest. The paid circulation was 725 daily, and the cost 2½d. per number."]

GUEST FAMILY. (See 9th S. ix. 508; x. 51.)—A list of works pertaining to the history of this family in America may be of service:—

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, xlix., No. cxc., p. 238, July, 1874.

American Historical Register, New Series, i., No. 2, p. 167, Philadelphia, April, 1897.

New York Geneal. and Biog. Record, xxix. 100, April, 1898.

American Monthly Magazine, xi., No. 6, p. 557, Washington, D.C., December, 1897.

The Spirit of Seventy-six, iv., No. 5, pp. 138, 139, New York, January, 1898.

Manuscripts relating to Guest Family, &c. Museum of Newberry Library, Chicago, Case No. ii., 31, 2, Catalogue No. 89030.

'Tales of our Forefathers,' Albany, N.Y., 1898.

'Poems and Journal' (Moses Guest), Cincinnati, 1823-4.

The Guests of New Brunswick, New Jersey (fl. 1776), are said to have descended from those of that name in Birmingham, England. EUGENE F. McPIKE.
Chicago, U.S.

"SUN AND ANCHOR" INN.—At Scotter, a small town about four miles from Kirton-in-Lindsey, there is an inn bearing the name of the "Sun and Anchor." In former days I well remember admiring the sign, which bore a resplendent sun and a very large anchor. This has now disappeared, and a mere inscription unhappily supplies the place of

this picturesque specimen of rural art. I have never heard of any other public-house in England with a similar title, and have long been puzzled as to its origin. The following passage in Guillim's 'Display of Heraldry' may possibly throw light upon it:—

"Cosmus Medices, Duke of Hetruria, gave two Anchors for his Impress, with this word *Duabus*, meaning it was good to have two holds to trust to; but Richard the First, King of England, gave a Sun on two Anchors, with this Motto, *Christo Duce*; a worthy and Princely choice of so heavenly a Pilot."—Fifth edition, 1679, p. 231.

Guillim, as was his custom, gives no authority for what he says; but he was a careful and honest man, who did not write at random, as some of his successors who have cribbed from his pages have been wont to do. He must have had what he regarded as sufficient ground for what he stated. Can any one refer to what authority he depended upon? If what he said be true, there is an excellent reason for the sign, and at least a presumption of its antiquity, for Richard I. was a great benefactor to Scotter. He granted a charter of fair and market to the Abbot of Peterborough, who was its lord ('*Monasticon Anglic.*,' edition 1846, vol. i. p. 392). It is dated 24 March, and witnessed by Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, but no year is given. Within the memory of elderly people an important horse fair was held at Scotter, but, as has been the case with other rural fairs, the railways have well-nigh extinguished it.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Kirton-in-Lindsey.

"EASTERLING" AND EAST HARLING.—There is a singular error in Bardsley's useful 'Dictionary of Place-names' that should be corrected. Under 'Easterling' he tells us that it is a "local name," which is not precisely the case. See the 'New Eng. Dict.' He gives three examples, none of which are in any sense to the point. He tells us that there were men "de Easterling" in 1273; a "Walter de Easterling" in 1303; and a "Ralph de Easterling" at the same date. He says that "Easterling" is described as being in Norfolk, but he cannot find it. But almost any county map will show that East Harling is not far from Thetford. You get to it from Harling Road Station.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"THE GALLANTS OF FOWEY."—A curious traditional grant from the Black Prince is referred to in the following cutting from the *Morning Post* of Monday, 11 April:—

"A parish meeting of the occupiers of Golant-Saint-Samson, on the Fowey river, Cornwall, was

held on Saturday evening in the village schools to consider what steps should be taken to resist the claim for dues made by the lord of the manor for stone raised or carted from the villagers' commons, on which from time immemorial they have paid the poor rates by a twopenny impost on every cottager, in addition to the ordinary assessment by the overseer. It was stated that though no charter was in the possession of the parish their rights were traditionally inherited by a grant from the Black Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, in reward for services rendered at sea by 'the Gallants of Fowey,' from which the village takes its name, being one of two in all England dedicated to the memory of Saint Samson, the Apostle of Brittany and second Abbot of Caldy, on the Welsh coast."

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Downanhill Gardens, Glasgow.

COUNTY TALES.—There are several tales current in Lincolnshire which were used in former days, and perhaps are at the present time, for the purpose of showing contempt for neighbouring shires or boroughs within our own limits. I give two of these by way of example, and should be glad to know if they are confined to this county, or whether they are to be found in other forms elsewhere.

Grimsby.—When this borough had dwindled so as to become a very inconsiderable place, the ignorance of its mayors was a standing joke among outsiders. An old gentleman who, if alive, would be upwards of a hundred and ten years of age, told me a tale of a certain mayor who had a person brought before him for frying bacon. The culprit pleaded that this was not an offence; but the mayor retorted that it was a felony by common law. A scholar was, however, found, who explained the misinterpreted passage in the law-books. The felony consisted not in frying bacon, but in firing a beacon. In the days when this story had its origin there were beacons all along the East coast. If any one of the series had been wantonly set on fire, the whole population would probably have turned out in their war-gear from Thames to Tyne.

Rutlandshire.—In the days when only gentlemen were made high sheriffs of counties, Rutlandshire was a common jest, because, on account of its small size, men of but mean station had necessarily to be put up with. On one occasion, it was averred, when the proper official came to tell a plain farmer that he had been chosen for an office of such high honour and importance, he found him in his yard, in workaday apparel, thatching a stack.

COM. LINC.

"GRAHAMIZE."—"Grahamize" is defined in the 'H.E.D.' as "to cause letters to be opened when passing through the post," and it is

stated that "Sir James Graham, as Home Secretary, had Mazzini's letters so opened in 1844." No exception can be taken to the definition of "grahamize," but the statement that Sir James Graham had Mazzini's letters opened is not quite accurate, though it represents the common opinion and is accepted by many historians and writers. In the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' s.v. 'Graham,' we read that "in 1844 the detention and opening of letters at the post office by his [Sir James Graham's] warrant raised a storm of public indignation." In Justin McCarthy's 'History of our Own Times' the charge of opening Mazzini's letters is brought against Graham; and the reference to the subject in Sir Spencer Walpole's 'History of England' is indexed as follows, "Graham, Sir J., opens Mazzini's letters," and "Mazzini, opening of his letters by Sir J. Graham."

The agitation of 1844 about the opening and detention of letters is now almost forgotten; but whatever odium attaches to the opening of Mazzini's letters is still borne by Sir James Graham. A secret committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1844, reported that Mazzini's letters had been interrupted in the post under a warrant issued by Graham and were sent to the Home Office, whence they were dispatched unopened to the Foreign Office. The warrant for detaining the letters was issued by Graham at the request of his colleague Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, and he, not Graham, opened and read Mazzini's letters. But, as is pointed out in the life of Graham in the 'D.N.B.," "Lord Aberdeen held his tongue, and allowed the whole storm to burst on Graham."

J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

"WITHERSHINS."—This is the most representative way that occurs to me of writing a word which was lately told me as meaning contra clockwise, or from left to right, the opposite of with the sun. I do not find it in Jamieson's 'Provincial Dictionary.'

Might I venture to guess that the first two syllables correspond to the German *wieder*?

T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

[The surmise as to the origin of the word is correct: Anglo-Saxon *wider*=against, answers to the German *wieder*.]

PIGEON ENGLISH AT HOME.—Another execrable departure is recently noticeable. The promoters of that very excellent idea, a dam across the Thames at Gravesend, speak of "dockizing" the river, instead of *endocking* it. I have not seen "dockify" yet, but am in daily anticipation of it; my hopes

this way are encouraged by the use of the word "actify" in the *Times* of 14 June, in a case where the word *enact* did not jump to the writer's mind at the moment. It might also be questioned whether "barrage" is a justifiable alternative to *dam*.

EDWARD SMITH.

MACKLINIANA.—Judge Parry, at p. 120 of his excellent monograph on Charles Macklin, reproduces Kirkman's detailed statement of the receipts during the Smock Alley engagement of 1763-4, together with Macklin's moiety of the nightly takings. As he confesses his inability to explain on what principle the actor's profits were calculated, it may be as well to point out that the residue was shared equally between Macklin and the manager after 40*l.* had been deducted for the nightly charges of the house. This applies to all save four of the items, viz., 2 and 22 Dec., 20 Jan., and 26 Feb., in which the shillings or the pence (mostly the latter) in Macklin's moieties will not work out. Doubtless this is due to miscopying on Kirkman's part or to subsequent misprints.

I remark also that in the list of Macklin's plays given by Judge Parry at p. 196 'The True-Born Irishman,' otherwise 'The Irish Fine Lady,' is spoken of as "not printed." This is incorrect. I have both seen and read a copy, and well remember its blunt satire and strong characterization. In this latter quality it recalled to me Holcroft at his best, say in 'The Road to Ruin.'

Judge Parry mentions a head of Macklin as Shylock, by Zoffany, in the National Gallery of Ireland. The same collection possesses an admirable full-length portrait of the sturdy old actor as Sir Pertinax MacSycophant, the work of De Wilde. It is probably a replica of the painting in the Garrick Club.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

Dublin.

JAGGARD-PRINTED BOOKS. (See 4th S. iv. 409.)—It is a far cry back to 1869, when a query appeared with reference to books printed by William Jaggard and Ed. Blount.

Lengthy lists of the Jaggard press appeared in the *Athenæum* for 18 January, 1902, and following issues, and for 24 January, 1903. The querist seemed to doubt whether Wm. Jaggard really printed the works he published. Reference to the Registers of the Stationers' Company should set such suspicions at rest.

WM. JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

AMBAN.—It is well remarked that the peaceful intervention now in progress for Lhasa rouses an interest in philological

circles. Among the novelties appears the word *amban*, apparently a plenipotentiary or resident minister from China, as overlord to Tibet. It is very suggestive of the form *ambac*, preserved to us by Cæsar, and claimed alike for Gaulish and for Gothic, dating back to that far-off epoch when both races figured as Celts, migrating from Central Asia, within touch of this very Tibet-land. It has been suppositiously explained from Sanskrit, as a sort of equivalent to Brahman, the primitive cook, and later minister or priest.

A. H.

"THE BALANCE OF POWER."—The 'H.E.D.' gives one of 1679, referring to "the Ballance of Europe"; but in 2nd S. I. x. 503 is a description of a folio of 1653, the title of which commences with the words, 'A German Diet, or the Ballance of Europe.' I note this in connexion with the fact that on 16 June the Alexander Prize Essay (1903) was read before the Royal Historical Society by Miss E. M. G. Routh, formerly of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, on 'The History of the Attempts to establish a Balance of Power in Europe, 1648 to 1702.'

POLITICIAN.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

DAUGHTERS OF JAMES I. OF SCOTLAND.—I wish to ascertain, if possible, the correct details concerning the daughters of James I. of Scotland and Joan Beaufort. There seem to have been six: Margaret, married the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., died *s.p.*; Isabel, the Duke of Brittany; Eleanor, the Archduke Sigismund of Austria; Joan; Mary; Annabel. The difficulty is about the last three. Miss Yonge, whose historical dictum is almost invariably accurate, says, in her romance 'Two Penniless Princesses,' "that Joan married *George Douglas, Master*—afterwards Earl—of Angus," and adds in a note that he was an historical personage. In 6th S. xi. 52 HERMENTRUDE says Joan was dumb, was contracted, but never married, to *James, third Earl of Angus*, and died 1445-6, aged about eighteen; but she adds that some say the princess married about 1456 *James, Earl of Morton*, and died about 1487-8. In Burke's 'Royal Descents' she is said, in his 'Ancestry of the House of Stewart,' to have married first *James, third Earl of Angus*;

secondly, *George, second Earl of Huntly*. She is mentioned in twenty-seven of the pedigrees of descendants of royalty in his book. In eight she is described as having married *James Douglas, Earl of Morton*; in five as having married first *James Douglas, Earl of Angus*, secondly, *James Douglas, Earl of Morton*; in two, as marrying first *James Douglas, Earl of Angus*, then *George Gordon, second Earl of Huntly*; in nine as marrying *George, Earl of Huntly*; in three as marrying first *James, Earl of Morton*, then *George, Earl of Huntly*. The Earl of Angus is variously described as the first and third earl; the Earl of Morton as the first and second.

Burke states that Mary married John, Lord of Campvere, in Zealand, and makes Annabel marry first "Earl of Angus"; secondly, *James, first Earl of Morton*." HERMENTRUDE says she married at Stirling, 14 December, 1444, *Luigi of Savoy, Count of Geneva*, from whom she was divorced on 23 March, 1456, for political reasons; married again, about 1457, *George, Earl of Huntly*, who divorced her, apparently without any fault on her part, 24 July, 1476. She died soon after, leaving eleven children, one of whom was *Katharine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck*. I should imagine this to be the correct version, as in the Peerage the Huntly family claim her for their ancestress; but the variations regarding Joan are bewildering. Did she die unmarried? Did she marry both Angus and Morton? And was she dumb?

I shall be very grateful to any one who can throw any light on these points. I also see that HERMENTRUDE describes her as the *third* daughter. I thought the order of their birth was Margaret, Isabel, Eleanor, Joan. If it can be proved that she died unmarried, a good many people who count their royal descent through her will have to relinquish their claims to royal ancestry. HELGA.

ELENE.—I wish to know who Elene was. She is the subject of a modern picture in the Parma Gallery. Two men have been playing for her with dice. The three figures are semi-nude; the men are equipped with swords; the lucky man has his arm round Elene. The man who has lost her is seated on the ground, looking regretfully after her.

C. P.

ANAHUAC.—What is the correct pronunciation of this ancient and poetical name for Mexico? On which syllable should it be stressed? I have consulted several gazetteers, but they differ. Some have Anahuác;

others, including the newest and best authority, Smith's 'Cyclopaedia of Names,' 1895, have Anáhuac. I have never heard this name pronounced by Spaniards, but I fancy that in most other Mexican names which I have heard ending in *c* the final syllable was accented, e.g., in the name of the last Aztec emperor, Guatemóc, and in the numerous place-names ending in *-tepec*, such as Chapultepec, Tehuantepec, &c.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

ANTWERP CATHEDRAL. (See 9th S. ix. 289, 352, 433.)—May I shortly repeat my query?—for the replies, although interesting, in no way touch it.

I have read (where I cannot tell) that, owing to the falling of the towers of this cathedral, the present one is built on a foundation of hides, and the second tower was not proceeded with, owing to the attraction or pull of the completed one. I have referred to Fergusson, Murray, Baedeker, and Motley, but without result, and yet I have read this somewhere. Can any one help me and give me the reference, and say if correct?

LUCIS.

SUPERVISUM CORPUS.—Is there any means of arriving at a verdict of the cause of death where the body of the deceased has vanished, as in the recent case where a man fell into a disused mine, or where a body is completely incinerated by a fire or by falling into molten metal, or where a man is lost at sea? In the last case the Probate Court may allow presumption of death. In the other cases it is said that magistrates must act if a body cannot be produced. But how?

STANLEY B. ATKINSON.

Inner Temple.

THE EVIL EYE.—Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether the superstition of the evil eye was ever prevalent in England? According to a recent writer on the subject it is still widely believed in and guarded against in Italy, and especially in Malta. One wonders if it ever prevailed in the British Isles.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

[It is still prevalent in some out-of-the-way English places, as any good guide to folk-lore will show. A case at Uxbridge in 1900 is recorded 9th S. v. 285, and a Scotch instance at 9th S. xi. 208. See the General Indexes under 'Folk-lore: Evil eye.']

WATTS'S HYMNS.—In Isaac Watts's 'Hymns and Spiritual Songs' there are three books of lyrics. The first comprises hymns set to given texts of Scripture; the second presents such as illustrate some doctrine, being (in the author's words) "of mere human

composure"; and the third is a collection of pieces for use at the Communion service. In his 'Treasury of Sacred Song' (1890) the late Prof. Palgrave seems to have mixed two of these hymns for the sake of reaching a satisfactory unit. The poem he numbers excv. in his anthology opens with the first stanza of Watts's I. xviii., and continues with the second and third of II. iii., by which the poem is ostensibly completed. Did Watts make any such readjustment of these hymns? or is the composite product merely the result of editorial ingenuity? THOMAS BAYNE.

BARONIAL FAMILY OF SOMERVILLE.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* of 1 June, referring to Sir Henry Moore Jackson, who is to be Governor of Trinidad, states:—

"It was during his early years at Sura—so at least the story goes—that a sunburnt man in a tattered white linen suit called upon him in some distress, and aroused his interest to such a degree that the Governor chartered a small sailing boat to take him to an island which he had indicated. Asked later who the man was, Sir Henry said he declared himself to be Hugh Somerville, twentieth baron of a creation of 1430, whose line was supposed to have become extinct with the death of Aubrey John, nineteenth Lord Somerville, in 1870."

Can any of your readers give any information as to who this Hugh Somerville was, where he went, or what became of him?

S. A. B.

"THERE'S NOT A CRIME," &c.—Can you or any of your correspondents kindly tell me the name of the author and the poem in which the following lines occur?—

There's not a crime

But takes its proper change out—still in crime
When once rung on the counter of the world.

EVELINE PORTSMOUTH.

CLASSIC AND TRANSLATOR.—The following verse is from the English translation of a classic author. Wanted, the name of the author and of the translator:—

There are only two secrets a man cannot keep:
One when he's in love, t'other when he's drunk
deep;
For these facts are so proved by his tongue or his
eyes,
That we see it more plainly the more he denies.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

"RIDING TAILOR" AT ASTLEY'S IN 1815.—He is mentioned in an old diary. Have his antics been described in any contemporary paper?
L. L. K.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PRONUNCIATION.—What is the reason of the difference in speech between the people of the North of England and the people of the South? How

is it that North-Country people use the short *a* in such words as "ask," "last," "pass," whereas South-Country people use the long *a*? I suppose the long *a* is really the correct use.

YORK.

ADAM LITTLETON, LL.D.—I have a Latin dictionary of date, I think, previous to 1690, from which the title-page is missing. On the fly-leaf some one has written, "A Dictionary of the Latin Tongue, by Adam Lyttleton, LL.D." Can any one give me information about this man? Was he really the author, or only an editor of the book? I cannot find any notice of him in the books I have consulted.

G. PETERSEN.

[The 'D.N.B.' supplies a life. The date of the dictionary is 1673. Adam Littleton was a prebendary of Westminster in 1674.]

"WAS YOU?" AND "YOU WAS."—About what time and why did the custom obtain of using "was" with "you"? When did it cease? In "The Trial of Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Kingston, for Bigamy..... Published by Order of the House of Peers," 1776, "Was you?" and "You was" are used by peers and counsel, I think, invariably. In the "Minutes of Evidence" of the trial of Queen Caroline, 1820, "Were you?" is the form used. On p. 69 I find:—

"'Were you living in the Ambassador's House?' 'No.' 'Was it during the time that you was supported by the Ambassador?'"

In the *errata*, p. 489, is the following: "Page 69, line 11, for 'you was' read *you were*." The said "Minutes of Evidence" are Lords' Paper 105 of 1820.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[See 6th S. iii. 287, 458; vi. 397.]

COPERNICUS AND THE PLANET MERCURY.—Are there any real grounds for supposing that Copernicus never saw the planet Mercury during his long life, and that the famous astronomer's last moments were embittered by the circumstance? The matter has again cropped up during the present easterly elongation of the planet.

J. H. ELGIE.

THOMAS NEALE: "HERBERLEY."—The decree of the Holy Office on Anglican Orders, dated 17 April, 1704, speaking of the "Nag's Head" story, says:—

"Ita accidisse testatus est oculus testis Thomas Keal [sic], Professor linguæ Hebraicæ Oxonii, cuidam suo amico Herberlei, cum uterque religionis causa exul ex patria in Belgio degeret."

The 'D.N.B.' (xl. 136), which knows nothing of an exile in Belgium, says that Neale's connexion with the "Nag's Head" story rests on

the 'De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus' of John Pitts, posthumously published in 1619. This appears to be an error, for John Holywood, or Christopherus a Sancto Bosco, tells the story on Neale's authority in his 'De Investigatione veræ et visibilis Christi Ecclesiæ,' published in 1604, after which it, most unhappily in my opinion, became a commonplace of controversy. Neither Holywood nor Pitts mentions the exile in Belgium or "Herberley." Whence is the statement that Neale was in exile in Belgium derived? Who was "Herberley"?

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

CASPAR WELSBACH.—I possess a copy of Luther's Bible, 1541, with his own manuscript notes and other interesting items. It also contains a book-plate "stamped" in from a block, with a coat of arms, and the name "Caspar Welsbach" underneath. Can any one tell me who the owner was?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

Epitels.

BARNES: 'THE DEVIL'S CHARTER.'

(10th S. i. 467.)

IN reply to MR. C. R. DAWES, I may say that I have at present in hand a reprint of this play for Prof. W. Bang's series of "Materialien zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas." The text was finished last year, and the book will, I hope, be published shortly. The play contains many difficulties, and the compilation of the notes has necessitated a good deal of work; hence the delay.

The kernel of the plot is the legend of a contract entered into with the Devil by Pope Alexander VI., when a cardinal. This is made the occasion for a number of imperfectly connected scenes, displaying the "faithless, fearless, and ambitious lives" of Alexander and his son Cesar Borgia. There is so little dramatic unity in the play that it is impossible to construct an "argument"; but possibly the following list of the chief incidents may be of use. By the agreement with the Devil, A. becomes Pope; Charles VIII. enters Italy; Lucretia Borgia murders her husband, "Gismond di Viselli"; Charles enters Rome; Cæsar Borgia murders his brother, the Duke of Candy; A. raises devils, and learns by whom the murder was committed; A. poisons Lucretia; Cæsar takes the town of Furlly (Forlì); A. poisons Astor Manfredi and his brother; A. and Cæsar attempt to poison two cardinals, "Cornetto and Modena," at a banquet, but the Devil

enters and changes the bottles, so that the poisoned wine is drunk by the would-be murderers; A. retires to his room ill, and the Devil appears to him; he explains that the charter, which A. believed to be for eighteen years, was only for eleven, the document being ambiguously worded, and, despite the Pope's protests, carries him off to hell.

The history is from Guicciardini, but Barnes shows little regard for accuracy, and some of the incidents, such as the murder of Lucretia, are of his own invention. The legend of the charter seems to be taken from Widman's Faust-book of 1599, though this is not altogether satisfactory as a source. The magic is chiefly from the 'Heptameron, seu Elementa Magica' of Petrus de Abano. The play is described, with a few extracts, by Prof. Herford in his 'Literary Relations of England and Germany,' 1886, pp. 197-203. Extracts from it were also printed by Grosart in his edition of Barnes's poems.

R. B. MCKERROW.

In the 'Poetical Register; or, the Lives and Characters of the English Poets, with an account of their Writings,' 1723, it is said that this tragedy seems to have been written "in imitation of Shakespear's 'Pericles, Prince of Tyre'; which gives an Account of the Life and Death of Pope Alexander the VIth. For as Shakespear raises Gower, an old English Bard, for his Introducer in that Play; so this Author revives Guicciardine for the same purpose. And in the last Age, as well as the present Times, the Poets frequently introduc'd dumb Representations, which were very taking with the Spectators."—P. 12.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PASTE (10th S. i. 447, 477).—Has DR. MURRAY tried Crosse & Blackwell, "Elizabeth Lazenby," and the other makers of these pastes? Bloater paste was certainly made by one of these firms as early as 1871 or 1872, and the labels in use for the pots looked (even then) like a very antique style of lettering.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

An early reference to the value of anchovy as a food will be found in the following work, "Lemery and Hay. A Treatise of all sorts of Foods...also of Driukables...how to chuse the best sort...of good and bad effects...the principles they abound with, the time, age and constitution they are adapted to,...accord. to...Physicians and Naturalists anc. & mod. 1745," 8vo, pp. 293-4. The name is here spelt *anchovis*, the plural *anchoves*, Latin *apua*.

WM. JAGGARD.

I cannot quite go back to 1840, but can distinctly remember "anchovy paste" in the early fifties. It was then sold in round flat

white boxes about three inches in diameter (tinned foods were not then invented), and labelled "anchovy paste" on the top. I forget the name of the firm, but surely DR. MURRAY could find some record of it by some of the older firms, such as Lazenby or Crosse & Blackwell. "Shrimp paste" and "bloater paste" are certainly of much later date, and are evidently a copy of the old "anchovy paste." In Miss Acton's 'Modern Cookery' (1855) potted anchovy is spoken of on p. 306 as "paste"; and on p. 389 "currie-paste" is mentioned in reference to the cooking and serving of anchovies.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

On p. 116 of Mrs. Beeton's 'Household Management,' published 1861, is found a recipe for making anchovy paste. There is no mention of this article of food in Soyer's cookery book, written in 1854.

ANNIE KATE RANCE.

I can remember both shrimp and bloater paste while at Kensington School in 1837.

G. C. W.

We can trace having manufactured anchovy paste since 1835. Probably it was made by the firm before, but we have no record of an earlier date. JOHN BURGESS & SON, LTD.

107, Strand, W.C.

"PURPLE PATCH" (10th S. i. 447, 477).—Lord Macaulay, when working at the third volume of his 'History,' notes in his diary, under 25 October, 1849:—

"Not quite my whole [daily, self-prescribed] task; but I have a grand purple patch to sew on [the relief of Londonderry], and I must take time."—Trevelyan's 'Life,' chap. xii.

His biographer, earlier in the book, but of course later in actual date, and perhaps influenced by his uncle's phrase, says:—

"A pointed story, from some trumpery memoir of the last century, and retold in his own words, a purple patch from some third-rate sermon or political treatise, woven into the glittering fabric of his talk....."

I have had the impression that the vogue which of late years has been gained by the phrase in journalistic writing dated from the publication of Macaulay's 'Life and Letters.' Needless to say Macaulay was appropriating Horace.

H. J. FOSTER.

This is, of course, Horace's "purpureus pannus," as noted by your correspondents. But the adjective denotes not only the colour which we call "purple," but any bright colour, especially scarlet. It also means dazzling white, as applied to swans, and I think to lilies. Hence "bright patch" would be a better rendering.

C. S. JERRAM.

It is perhaps of interest to add that the phrase "patchwork poets," followed by the quotation from Horace's 'Ars Poetica,' ll. 15, 16, occurs in the *Guardian*, No. 149, of 1 September, 1713. The essay is ascribed to John Gay, the poet; see 'The British Essayists,' vol. xvi. p. xxii, vol. xviii. p. vi. H. C.

"OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS" (10th S. i. 246, 311, 392).—The second line of the saying used by children in Yorkshire, when running out of doors to catch some of the first flakes of snow beginning to fall, as quoted by MR. ADDY at the last reference, viz., "Hally, Hally Blaster," simply means alabaster, in allusion to the whiteness of the snow, and, in my opinion, has nothing to do with "the German Holle," nor with "Blaster, the spirit of the air." An old woman residing some twenty or thirty miles from London, in Kent, known to our family many years ago, was accustomed to speak of "alabaster" as "hallyblaster," and of anything covered with enamel as "animalled all over." W. I. R. V.

FETTIPLACE (10th S. i. 329, 396, 473).—There are some beautiful monuments and crosses to the Fettiplace family in the parish church of Swinbrook, Oxfordshire. I saw them some years ago, and was much struck by them. Six members of the family are represented in effigy, each resting on a marble shelf in a recumbent posture, leaning on his elbow. They are:—

1. Sir Alexander Fettiplace, who died 10 September, 1504.

2. William Fettiplace, died 1562.

3. Sir Edmund Fettiplace, died 1613, who caused this portion of the tomb (or perhaps the whole of it, leaving blank shelves for his successors) to be built. The occupants of the remaining shelves I have noted as Sir Edmund, Sir John, and an untitled member of the family. Of the last three figures one is in a costume of the time of the Commonwealth, and the others wear large Ramilies perukes. The Sir John is probably the first Baronet of Childrey and Swinbrook, created "in consideration of services and sufferings for King Charles I.," 30 March, 1661.

In addition to this fine tomb there are in the church two interesting brasses relating to the same family. One has a knight and two ladies, with four female children facing each other below the principal figures. The coats of arms on this brass are all blank except one which bears the Fettiplace cognizance, Gules, two chevronels argent. The other and earlier brass is very interesting; it has a knight in chain hauberk and greaves of plate, his head resting on a fine helmet with

crest. He is clad in a surcoat or tabard, the two chevronels of the arms on the breast and on the two wings over the shoulders. Below is the following distich: "of yr charitie pray for ye soule of Antonne Fettiplace Esquire which deceased the xxiii day of December in ye yeare of our Lord god mcccc. on whose soule Thee have mercy A[men]." Besides the Fettiplace arms on this brass, there is another coat bearing Quarterly, 1 and 4, two ribbons; 2 and 3, a fret, a chief charged with three roses.

Hung up on one of the walls of the church is a fine shield in an elaborate scroll border, bearing Barry of six, on a chief three stars, impaling the arms of Fettiplace. The peculiarity of this coat is that it is elaborately stitched in gold, though no other tinctures are now visible. The arms may possibly be those of some husband of a Fettiplace lady. There is a good deal of heraldry on the monument itself, consisting of the arms of the various wives of the persons represented; but from considerations of space I forbear to mention them. The last holder of the baronetcy was Sir George Fettiplace, who was buried at Swinbrook 21 April, 1743, when the title became extinct. The family left from time to time large endowments to the parish, which are still, I am informed, in active operation, and form a temptation to people to reside in the parish. The last baronet is said to have had an estate worth 5,000*l.* a year, and to have left 100,000*l.* in money. Of his five sisters Diana married Robert Bushel, of Cleve Pryer, co. Worcester, and was mother of Charles Bushel, who in 1743 inherited the estate of Childrey and took the name of Fettiplace, and died 17 October, 1764, leaving two sons who both died *s.p.*, when the estates passed to his grandson, Richard Gorges, who also took the name of Fettiplace, but died *s.p.* 21 May, 1806, in his forty-eighth year, the estates passing to his seven sisters.

J. B. P.

May I be allowed very gratefully to thank the correspondents who, at the last reference, have supplied me with the answer to my query? Had I looked for Bray, I should, of course, have found where Ockwells Manor was. MR. FYNMORE says: "The house, it is believed, was erected by a Norreys in the reign of Henry VI." I am now able to add the following, which I have culled from the 'National Gazetteer,' under 'Bray':—

"In this parish is the curious old manor house of Ockholt, or Ockwells, built by John Norreys in the latter half of the fifteenth century, and long the seat of his descendants."

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Baltimore House, Bradford.

ALAKE (10th S. i. 468).—This has nothing to do with Alexander or Melech. In the language spoken by the Akus or Egbas (for the inhabitants of Abeokuta are known by both these names) Alake means "Lord of Ake." *Al* is a possessive prefix, and *Ake* (two syllables) is a proper name, that of the head town or village of the group known collectively as Abeokuta. For the early history of Egba-land and its metropolis see the late Sir R. F. Burton's 'Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountains,' 1863.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

GENEALOGY: NEW SOURCES (10th S. i. 187, 218, 258, 396).—I shall be glad if Mr. GERALD MARSHALL will kindly inform me where and how the Admiralty Bill Books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries may be seen.

G. B.

'THE YONG SOULDIER' (10th S. i. 428, 477).—Mr. FYNMORE quotes an error made by me which occurs in the first edition of my 'Army Lists of Roundheads and Cavaliers.' How I came to fall into it I cannot explain, but so it is that I made the blunder of confounding John Rainsford with Thomas Rainborowe, the Parliamentary officer who was murdered at Doncaster, 29 October, 1648. An account of this latter person, communicated by me, appears in *Archæologia*, vol. xlv. p. 9.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

KING JOHN'S CHARTERS (10th S. i. 469).—The places which W. I. seeks to identify must be looked for on the other side of the Channel:—

Vallis Rodol[if]i is Vaudreuil, on the Eure.

Castrum de Vir, the castle of Vire, a town in the south-west of Normandy, towards the frontier of Maine.

Bonavilla super Tokam, Bonneville on the Touques.

S. G. HAMILTON.

"HUMANUM EST ERRARE" (10th S. i. 389).—The philosophy which is summed up in this maxim is a commonplace of the Greek and Latin literatures, occurring in various forms through the different centuries. Thence it passed, as has so frequently been the case with proverbial sayings, into the European literatures, where it has become widely and enduringly domesticated. I have noted a large number of examples for my forthcoming 'Dictionary of Phrases, &c.,' and add here a selection from the Greek and Latin specimens, arranged chronologically, to illustrate the frequency of its occurrence, and some of the various verbal forms which it has assumed. So far I have failed to trace an

earlier "origin" than A.D. 1745 (Melchior de Polignac) for the precise Latinized form in which the maxim is now current in England, though "Errasse humanum est" of St. Jerome is probably the real source.

ἀμαρτωλαὶ... ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ἔπονται θνητοῖς.
—Theognis, v. 327-8.

ἀνθρώποισι γὰρ
τοῖς πᾶσι κοινόν ἐστι τοῦτ' ἀμαρτάνειν.
Sophocles, 'Antigone,' 1023-4 (said by Teiresias).

ἀμαρτεῖν εἰκὸς ἀνθρώπων.

Euripides, 'Hippolytus,' 615 (the Nurse).

τὸ γὰρ ἀμαρτάνειν, ἀνθρώπους ὄντας, οὐδὲν, οἶμα, θαυμαστόν.—Xenophon, 'Cyropædia,' V. iv. 19.

μηδὲν ἀμαρτεῖν ἐστι θεῶν.—Demosthenes, 'De Corona,' V. ix. § 289 (in the epigram on the Greeks who fell at Cheronea).

ἀνθρωπος ὧν ἡμαρτον οὐ θαυμαστόν.—Menander, Fragm. 499, Kock.

Censen' hominem me esse? erravi.—Terence, 'Adelphi,' IV. ii. 40 (Demea).

...possum falli, ut homo.—Cicero, 'Ad Atticum,' xiii. 21, 5.

Cujusvis hominis est errare, nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverare.—Cicero, 'Philippics,' xii. 2, 5. (The thought is also contained in his 'De Invent.,' ii. 3, 9: "Non enim parum cognosse, sed in parum cognito diu et stulte perseverasse turpe est.")

Per humanos, inquit, errores.—Seneca (Rhetor), 'Excerpta ex Controversiis,' IV. iii.

Nemo nostrum non peccat. Homines sumus, non dei.—Petronius, 'Satyricon,' cap. 75.

Fateor me, domina, sæpe peccasse; nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis.—*Ibid.*, cap. 130.

...ut...breviser amplectar, homo sum.—Pliny (Secundus), 'Epistolæ,' V. iii. 2.

[Σωκράτης] ἡγάθω, ἀνθρώπων μὲν εἶναι τὸ ἀμαρτάνειν.—Lucian, 'Demon,' 7.

Peccare enim hominis est, insidias tendere diaboli.—Jerome, 'Adv. Ruf.,' iii. 33 (col. 560 Vall.).

...si errasti, ut homo.—*Ibid.*, iii. 36 (col. 563 V.).

...errasse humanum est, et confiteri errorem prudentis.—Jerome, 'Epistolæ,' lvii. 12.

Errare humanum est.—Melchior de Polignac, 'Anti-Lucretius' (pub. A.D. 1745), v. 58.

Examples from English and continental literature could be multiplied almost indefinitely: two of the most famous may be given here:—

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

Pope, 'Essay on Criticism,' Pt. II. 325.

Es irrt der Mensch, so lang' er strebt.

Goethe, 'Faust': Prologue in Heaven.

I should be very grateful to E. W. B. if he could supply the precise words of, and reference to, the example he has found in the letters of Severus of Antioch.

WM. SWAN SONNENSCHN.

[MR. CHR. WATSON also sends the reference to Cicero's 'Philippics.']

LINKS WITH THE PAST (10th S. i. 325, 414).—To the note concerning Lady Burdett-Coutts at the former reference, the following extract from the *Standard* of 22 April, recording the celebration of that venerable lady's ninetieth birthday, should be added as promising to be of special interest in any future enumeration of "links with the past":—

"The Baroness Burdett-Coutts was the recipient of hearty congratulations from a very wide circle of friends. Her table at the luncheon was decorated with baskets of flowers received from her friends and *employés*, but the most interesting gift was an offering of magnificent La France roses from 'the youngest Baroness to the oldest Baroness,' brought in person by the Baroness Clifton (daughter of the late Earl of Darnley), who has just turned four years of age."

For the sake of precision, it is to be added that "the oldest baroness" was born 21 April, 1814, and "the youngest baroness" 22 Jan., 1900.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

LATIN FOR "ROPING" A HORSE (10th S. i. 448).—A *laqueus* among the Romans was a lasso or snare by which wild animals, game, &c., were caught by the neck:—

Tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco
Inventum, et magnos canibus circumdare saltus.
Virg., Georg. I., ll. 139-40.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

WILLIAM PECK (10th S. i. 348, 434).—See 3rd S. v. 434, 507.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

AINOO AND BASKISH (10th S. i. 264, 297, 432).—RED CROSS may be interested to know that I met in Göttingen last November a son of Dr. J. Campbell, who told me that "the learned author is still living." I have never read the book in question, but heard of it from Mr. W. Webster in 1888. The comparative philologist ought to travel with a phonograph all over the world when neither too old nor too young, and to do so rapidly, so that his impressions as to similarities, &c., may not fade before they are utilized.

E. S. DODGSON.

I shall feel very grateful if RED CROSS will kindly give me the extracts he speaks of upon the above subject.

(Miss) A. H. LONG.

Woodfield, Kilcavan, King's Co.

BARBERS (10th S. i. 290, 375).—My friend MR. ANDREWS will find several excellent poems on barbers in the 'Poetical Register' for 1810-11, published by F. C. & J. Rivington in 1814.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Bradford.

Many paragraphs have appeared in 'N. & Q.' under the head of women and lady barbers,

from which MR. ANDREWS may obtain some information. See 7th S. xi., xii.; 8th S. v.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

ALEXANDER PENNECUK, GENT. (10th S. i. 386).—I have a copy of the second edition of 'The Historical Account of the Blue Blanket; or, Craftsmen's Banner,' Edinburgh, 1780, in which the publisher states that the author was "a burges and guild brother in the Good Town," but does not say to which of the incorporations he belonged. These were—Surgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Tailors, Baxters, Fleshers, Cordiners, Websters, Waulkers, Bonnetmakers. The author's "Epistle Dedicatory to the Craftsmen of the Fourteen Incorporations" is dated "Edinburgh, August 1, 1722." Was he related to Alexander Pennecuik, M.D., the author of a 'Description of the Shire of Tweeddale: with a Collection of Select Scottish Poems,' Edinburgh, J. Moncur, 1715? This Dr. Pennecuik seems to have been a son of Alexander Pennecuik of Newhall, Midlothian, who was a surgeon in the Scots army in 1644. In 'The Domestic Annals of Scotland' an account is given of a fierce fight between two bands of gipsies at Romanno in 1677, and we are told that soon after it took place the laird of Romanno, "a quaint physician named Pennecuik, who wrote verses," erected a pigeon-house on the scene of the conflict, and placed the following inscription over the door:—

The field of gipsy blood which here you see
A shelter for the harmless dove shall be

W. S.

THE CHESHIRE CAT IN AMERICA (10th S. i. 365).—Several explanations have been offered of the proverbial phrase "to grin like a Cheshire cat." At least three distinct origins are claimed for it, one of which is that cheese was formerly sold in Cheshire moulded like a cat, the allusion being to this grinning cheese-cat (1st S. ii. 377, 412). No evidence, however, is forthcoming that this cheese-formed cat was really represented with a grin, or what might have been mistaken for one, such as is depicted in 'Alice in Wonderland.' In Holland's 'Cheshire Glossary' it is claimed that the grin of the wolf in the arms of the Earls of Chester is unmistakable, and that the frequent occurrence of these arms in Cheshire might have suggested the saying, "as the wolf's head might easily have been mistaken for that of a cat." But the resemblance between a wolf's head and a cat's head is hardly so obvious as to render

this deduction perfectly satisfactory. The affinity between the wolf and the dog, indeed, would in this case suggest that a better rendering of the proverb would be "to grin like a Cheshire dog." Then, again, it is thought to be from the lion rampant, the crest of an influential family in Cheshire, or rather in a particular district of the county, where it adorned the alehouse sign-board, but where it was so unskillfully executed as to be mistaken for a grinning cat. This is nearer the mark; but I venture to offer the following as the true explanation.

Both the lion and the leopard when they occurred in signboard art were vulgarly spoken of as the "Cat." The "Blue Lion," for instance, was the "Blue Cat." Cat's Head Court, in Westminster, derived its name, probably, from the leopard's head of the Company of Goldsmiths; and a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' (1st S. v. 402) says that in the village of Charlton, Wiltshire, a roadside alehouse was commonly known as the "Cat at Charlton," the sign having been originally "a lion or tiger, or some such animal, the crest of Sir Edward Poore." Now the city of Chester impales for its arms the lions of England with the arms of the earldom of Chester, the latter being Azure, three garbs or. These lions are blazoned passant guardant, in which position, the old armorists say, the lion should be described as a leopard. The leopard, of course, belongs to the cat tribe, and is, in reality, of the same family with the cat; and it is this affronté or full-faced attitude of the leopard, as distinct from both the statant and the passant position, that, I think, probably suggested the "grinning" part of the proverb, and this because the mouth of the lion or leopard is generally represented by heraldic carvers and artists with a curve upwards at each extremity. The leopard's head is sometimes, I believe, represented in the arms of the county also; but I think Mr. Fox-Davies, in his 'Book of Public Arms,' says that, properly speaking, the County Palatine of Chester has no armorial bearings. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"SAL ET SALIVA" (10th S. i. 368, 431).—MR. S. O. ADDY remarks with reference to his quotation from 'Corpus Poeticum Boreale,' "Hence it is probable that salt also was used as a charm." Both salt and spittle have an old-world and widespread reputation as potent protectors against the evil eye. Salt in baptism has always been popularly held in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries to be put into the child's mouth to make

him spit out the Devil. This is in agreement with the more refined explanations of some of your correspondents. That salt is used as a distinctly avowed prophylactic charm is certain. At the Esposizione Agricola at Palermo in 1903 there was a room set apart for the display of a collection made by Dr. Giuseppe Pitré of objects in illustration of Sicilian folk-lore. Amongst these several were separately numbered, and specially attached to a board marked "contro la jettatura," each of which was to be worn on the person. No. 6 was labelled "Sacchetto di Sale."

In vols. ii., iii., and iv. of his book 'Usi e Costumi, Credenze e Pregiudici del Popolo Siciliano,' my friend Dr. Pitré refers to no fewer than twenty-one different uses of *sale* as a charm and prophylactic: e.g., thrown after the bridal pair (p. 73), as we do; and in this connexion it is *simbolo di sapienza*, &c. Before a birth the woman places a little salt in the doorway, and then watches who first enters. If a man, the child will be a male; if a woman, a female (p. 122). To note all the allusions to salt in relation to unbaptized infants (iv. 30); to the dread of it by witches at their banquets; and, still more, to their dread of garlic (*aglio*), both of which are said to have "forza contro le maliarde e le malie" (p. 110), would occupy too much of your space; but the book is full of interest and a perfect mine of folk-lore.

On the virtue of saliva and the act of spitting very much has been written, while fresh facts keep on coming to light from all over the world; but as a protection against witchcraft of all kinds, and also as a curative charm for certain ailments, fasting spittle has always been held in the highest repute. Saliva and the chrisam must, according to the rubrics, be applied by the thumb in baptism, yet even to-day it is held here by old nurses and midwives that spittle or ointment must always be applied by the middle finger (*digitus medicus*), or it will poison the wound. F. T. ELWORTHY.

Wellington, Somerset.

STORMING OF FORT MORO (10th S. i. 448).—Richard Cannon's 'Historical Records' of the several regiments which were engaged on that service should be consulted for particulars. I have only a few volumes of his work, and they do not include the 'Records' of the 56th Regiment; but I quote the following from the 'Records' of the 15th Foot:—

"The regiment was attached to the armament under General the Earl of Albemarle, destined to attack the valuable settlement of the Havannah,

on the island of Cuba. Passing through the Straits of Bahama, the expedition arrived within six leagues of the Havannah on the 6th of June; a landing was effected on the following day; and on the 9th the troops took up a position between Coximar and the Moro, a fort which it was deemed necessary to besiege and capture before an attack was made on the town. In this service great hardships had to be endured; a thin soil, hardly sufficient to cover the troops in their approaches, a scarcity of water, and the labour of dragging the artillery several miles over a rocky country and under a burning sun, called forth the efforts of the army and navy. The works were carried on, the sallies of the enemy were repulsed, and the Moro fort was captured by storm on the 30th of July. A series of batteries were erected against the town; and on the 11th of August they opened so well-directed a fire that the guns of the garrison were silenced, and flags of truce were hung out from the town and ships in the harbour. The regiment lost a number of men on this important service: Lieut. Skene was among the killed; Capt. Tyrwhitt and Lieut. Winter died from the effects of climate. After the capture of the Havannah the regiment was stationed at that place eleven months.

I have Army Lists of 1756 and 1777, but cannot find "Wiggins" or "O'Higgins" in either.

W. S.

COLLINS (10th S. i. 329, 398). — Bardsley's 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames' (1901), p. 196, says Collins means the son of Nicholas, and the volume gives a list of the name distributed through England from 1273 to a recent period.

If Mr. JACKSON consults the British Museum Catalogue, he will find there are no fewer than 220 authors named Collins, and twenty-five of the name appear in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

I have no means of ascertaining how many Collines there are in England, Scotland, and America; but we are not altogether left in the cold in Ireland, for we see by Mr. Matheson's report on 'Surnames in Ireland' (Dublin, 1894) there were 15,600 Collines in Ireland when the census was taken in 1891, and they are distributed through the four provinces of Ireland.

PATRICK.

Dublin.

"BARRAR" (10th S. i. 349, 434, 478). — On my purchasing in North Tawton, Devon, some coarse (hempen?) canvas or sacking, it was described to me in the shop and afterwards by farm-folk as *barras*. I was the more struck by the word, as my purpose was to size and paint on the material, and use it by way of *arras* to veil a disfigured wall; and I still wonder what, if any, is the connexion between the terms. The true tapestry we know took its name from the

town where it was produced in the province of Artois, now Pas de Calais.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

BUILDING CUSTOMS AND FOLK-LORE (10th S. i. 407). — Probably the different types of cottages in the counties are to be accounted for in the varying material ready at hand for building purposes rather than in racial divergences, as in some counties flint abounds, in some timber, and in others stone, &c. See Thos. Hudson Turner's 'Domestic Architecture in England,' part ii. of the period from Richard II. to Henry VIII., pp. 21-3; 'Homes of Other Days,' by Thomas Wright, F.S.A.; 'The Evolution of the English House,' by Sidney O. Addy, M.A., 1898; and the *Leisure Hour*, February, 1884, 'Home Life in the Olden Time.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

An Arab and Turkish custom is to kill a sheep accompanied by prayer at the commencement or completion of the building.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

[E. L.-W. also recommends Mr. Addy's book.]

BEADNELL FAMILY (9th S. xii. 469; 10th S. i. 17). — In Highgate Cemetery is a monument to the memory of the Beadnell family, with crest, arms, and motto, but no date. The motto is "Nec Timide Nec Temere," and the inscription as follows: —

This catacomb contains the mortal remains of
Mary Ann Beadnell,
John Beadnell,
Elizabeth Beadnell,
John Beadnell,
Elizabeth Earle,
Charlotte Armie.

It is regrettable that no date of any description is on this tombstone.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D., F.R.S.A.I.
Baltimore House, Bradford.

"SANGUIS": ITS DERIVATION (10th S. i. 462). — Surely the word *sanguis* comes from the root *sag*, *sak*. It is probably connected with *ungere*, *sucus*, *ungere*, and with our own word *sap*. *Αἷμα* is generally referred to a root *sa*, to scatter or sift; cf. *σα-ω*, to sift. *Sa* appears as *si* in *αἷμα*, which seems to represent an I.E. form **sui-mant*, damp. Cf. Vanček, vol. ii. p. 976.

H. A. STRONG.

NATALESE (10th S. i. 446). — In commending this word as a designation of the inhabitants of Natal, H. 2 seems to overlook the merits of its alternative, Natalians. To me it seems the big battalions are on the side of the latter term, unless mental associations and etymo-

logy are to count for nought in the matter. It consorts well with Australian, Canadian, Rhodesian, and with the names of many powerful nations occupying large territories either at the present time or in the past, such as the Russians, Egyptians, Persians, Germans, Romans. On the other hand, the suffix *-ese* is associated in English mostly with peoples who have played a comparatively inconspicuous rôle in the world's history, if we except the Chinese, Japanese, and perhaps the Portuguese. This may be exemplified by the Navarrese, Maltese, Tyrolese, Piedmontese, Aragonese, Burmese, and Cingalese, as well as by such civic names as Genoese, Viennese, and Milanese—the addition of a final *s* for the plural of which, by the way, ceased a couple of centuries ago. From its use, too, in connexion with the language of various uncivilized races, this termination has a pejorative tendency, as one notices in the depreciatory significance of *journalese*, *Carlylese*, and so on. Finally, on etymological grounds Natalese is open to objection. As Natal was so called by Vasco de Gama from its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, the Latin origin is clear. But the addition of the Romanic suffix *-ese* would imply an unknown Latin *natalensis*, belonging to a birthday, just as *Australese* would imply an *australensis*. This would be, perhaps, an argument of small weight, did there not exist the alternative, *Natalians*, which has the advantage of being historically significant not only from the discovery of the country, but also from its occupation by the Boers. On such grounds, therefore, it appears that "*Natalese*" might well be consigned to oblivion.

J. DORNER.

Here are some names of the sort for which H. 2 asks:—Bernese, Bolognese, Genoese, Maltese, Milanese, Piedmontese, Siennese, Tyrolese, Veronese, Viennese. I suppose Livornese and Ticinese are not yet English.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

INSCRIPTIONS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS (10th S. i. 448).—Consult 'House Mottoes and Inscriptions, Old and New,' by S. F. A. Caulfeild. Suggestions might also be found in 'The Book of Sundials,' by Margaret Gatty, 1890, and in a later work on the same subject by an author whose name for the moment escapes my memory. There are two articles on 'Sundials,' by Mr. Warrington Hogg, in the *Strand Magazine*, the first of which appeared in June, 1892. The idea, so far as private houses is concerned, seems to have taken the form of a questionable taste for hackneyed Bible texts, the absurd impro-

priety of which is, in many instances, nauseating in its familiarity. But no one could, of course, object to the inscription, grand in its simplicity, over the Royal Exchange, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," a suggestion, I believe, of the late Prince Consort. Over the entrance to a house in ancient Pompeii was found "Hic habitat felicitas," and in the ladies' tea-room at the House of Commons is the curt, if salutary, advice, "Get understanding." There is said to be a mansion in Ireland with a quaint and appropriate motto over every door; and these are so well chosen and expressive that, however often seen, they appear ever fresh and new, proving really useful to visitors as well as interesting. At Harleyford, a little village in Buckinghamshire, it is said that there is a row of some thirty-one houses, each bearing an inscription. One reads, "If thou speakest evil of thy neighbour, come not nigh the door of this house." Another runs, "Peace on earth, goodwill towards women." And another, "An obedient wife governs her husband." A most interesting collection of house mottoes was contributed by Mr. William Norman Brown, F.R.H.S., to *Country Life* for 8 April, 1899, and there are many happy selections made by the London Borough Councils. For instance, Hammersmith has "Spectemur agendo." Dr. Alfred C. Fryer read a paper on 'Sundials' in December, 1891, before the members of the Bristol Literary and Philosophic Club. The lecturer had collected a large number of mottoes, arranged under the heads of Classical, Sententious, Alliterative, Hospitable. One of the last was "Amicis quelibet hora" (To friends any hour they please). In the place of a sundial with "Preaut et imputantur," removed during the Restoration from the south porch of Gloucester Cathedral, the Dean erected one in the cloister-garth with the motto, "Give God thy heart, thy service, and thy gold; the day wears on, and time is waxing old."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

May I express a hope that Mr. McCARA will finally decide on an inscription in English? Why should we continue to use a foreign language for this purpose, more especially in our villages? I am entirely in favour of the teaching of Latin, but not by inscriptions on buildings.

RALPH THOMAS.

30, Narbonne Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W.

These are commonly to be found in books dealing with topography, archæology, and

architecture. But why copy some existing inscription when so many excellent virgin phrases offer themselves? A brief study, for instance, of Bacon's 'Essays' might reveal a number of crisp sentences suitable for MR. McCARA's purpose. WM. JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

[MR. H. W. UNDERDOWN also refers to the book by S. F. A. Caulfeild.]

DR. SAMUEL HINDS, FORMERLY BISHOP OF NORWICH (10th S. i. 227, 351, 415).—I remember, when a boy at school, the strange rumours prevalent in 1857 regarding this prelate's resignation, which was caused by an entire loss of memory and mental aberration of a very distressing character, culminating in the scandal of his second marriage. After his resignation he lived in the neighbourhood of Notting Hill, and during the years 1863 to 1866 I often used to meet him in the streets of that neighbourhood, and in his strange attire he presented a striking appearance. It was said that at first he was in very straitened circumstances, eventually relieved, as it was commonly reported, by the bounty of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, the Prime Minister, who more than once unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain for him a pension from ecclesiastical funds, and upon one occasion raised a debate upon the subject in the House of Lords, thus paving the way for the existing law, passed a few years subsequently, authorizing the payment of a pension, out of the salary of his successor, for a bishop who is compelled by age or infirmity to retire.

Dr. Hinds had been a Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, and was Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall when and after Archbishop Whately was Principal. He was Dean of Carlisle for about a year (October, 1843, to September, 1849), succeeded Bishop Edward Stanley in 1849 as Bishop of Norwich, and was a member of the first Oxford University Commission. F. DE H. L.

HAREPATH (10th S. i. 190, 459).—Harepath is a common field-name in Devon in and within a few miles' radius of South Tawton, and I have noticed it in a Wiltshire terrier—I think, near Bishop's Canning.

A farmer told me once he fancied that one of his meadows might have got the appellation from its being traversed by hares, the tracks or paths worn by their habitual use being even more clearly discernible than those made by rabbits. The field or place name Harper is also to be met with in the neighbourhood. Having found a twelfth or thirteenth century surname "Le Harpur"

connected with the vicinity of a tenement so called, I imagined its bearer to have been a bard, and the dwelling to have derived its name from him; but I have lately seen a case in which Harper would seem to be a corruption of Harepath (=Herpath), and its situation might well be distinguished as lying close to the military route. It occurs in a printed handbill, dated 29 September, 1820, announcing the sale by auction of "that messuage called Harper, otherwise Harepath.....these premises adjoin the Turnpike road leading from Okehampton to Exeter, and are distant about a mile from S. Tawton lime-kilns."

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT LONDON (9th S. xii. 429; 10th S. i. 70, 295, 457).—As MR. MACMICHAEL is *au courant* about the cemetery of the French refugees in London in 1721, will he kindly send us a word as to the register of the burial of their dead at that period? Does it exist? Does it tell us where Pierre d'Urte (whose Baskish translation of Genesis and a part of Exodus I criticized in an unfortunately single-proofed article in the *American Journal of Philology* for the year 1902) died and was interred?

E. S. DODGSON.

"SEND" OF THE SEA (10th S. i. 368, 456).—In the 'Gentleman's Dictionary,' London, 1705: "When a ship falls deep into the trough or hollow of the sea, then 'tis said she Sends much that way, whether a-head or a-stern." In J. K.'s 'New English Dictionary,' fifth edition, London, 1748: "The ship sends much, *i.e.*, falls with her stern deep into the hollow between two waves." W. S.

BLIN (10th S. i. 428).—The 'New England Register,' vol. xvi. p. 19, contains a pedigree of a family of this name.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

"GOLF": IS IT SCANDINAVIAN? (10th S. i. 168; see also the quotation from the 'Book of Articles' * in the first column of 9th S. vi. 445).—It is hardly likely that Mary should be described as playing "*with* the palmall and goif," unless these words meant the clubs used in the games now known by the names of pall mall and golf. We cannot be certain until the 'N.E.D.' has treated the preposition *with*. Q. V.

DOGE OF VENICE (10th S. i. 469).—In the Appendix to his 'Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice,' Byron gives the account of him in

* Of which the true date is 1563, and not as there printed.

the 'Cronica di Sanuto' (Muratori, 'SS. Rerum Italicarum,' vol. xxii. 628-39) in the original Italian, with an English translation by Mr. F. Cohen, from which latter I extract the following:—

"And they did not paint his portrait in the hall of the Great Council:—but in the place where it ought to have been, you see these words:—'Hic est locus Marini Faletro decapitati pro criminibus.'I must not refrain from noticing that some wished to write the following words in the place where his portrait ought to have been as aforesaid:—'Marinus Faletro Dux. Temeritas me cepit. Pœnas lui decapitatus pro criminibus.' Others also indited a couplet, worthy of being inscribed upon his tomb:—

Dux Venetum jacet hic, patriam qui prodere tentans,
Sceptra, decus, census, perdidit, atque caput."

The inscription on a black tablet is still to be seen on the frieze in the Sala del Maggior Consiglio, but "Faletro," not "Faletro," appears to be the correct reading. Faletro was executed 17 April, 1355.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[MR. J. DORMER, MR. J. A. J. HOUSDEN, MR. E. PEACOCK, and MR. R. A. POTTS also refer to Marino Faletro.]

GUNCASTER (10th S. i. 448).—Guncaster bears such a similarity to some ancient forms of Godmanchester that there is little room to doubt the identity in question. It was called Gumicestra, Gumicestre, and Gumycester. In the Cotton MS., quoted in Dugdale's 'British Traveller,' are certain particulars of the customs of the manor of Godmanchester, where, it says,

"also it is ordeyned and statutyd, that if any man of the s^d towne of Gumycester have two or three sons by one woman lawfully begotten, the yonger of the s^d sons shall be the ayer, according to the use and custome of borough English," &c.

So in Lewis's 'Topog. Dict.': "The manor was first granted in fee farm to the 'Men of Gumcester.'" J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The 'Record Interpreter,' in 'A List of the Latin Names of Places,' give Gumicastrum, Godmanchester, Hunts. Dunum is given for Doncaster, Yorks. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

"BELLAMY'S" (10th S. i. 169, 352).—In that well-known book 'Parliament, Past and Present,' by Arnold Wright and Philip Smith (published by Hutchinson & Co., but without date), POLITICIAN will find at p. 69 of vol. i. a portrait of John Bellamy, who is there described as being the "founder of the Kitchen Department of the House of Commons," it being further noted that, as proprietor of "Bellamy's Kitchen," he was intimate with

Fox, Sheridan, and the younger Pitt. At pp. 70, 72-5, 80, and 265-6 is much information concerning this well-known place. At p. 72 is reproduced much of Dickens's characteristic description from 'Sketches by Boz.' We are told that the practice of supplying wine to members with their meals "led to lucrative transactions outside the House, and so the foundations were laid of a business which exists to this day in Westminster." The latter statement is not quite true at the present time, for the business carried on at 38, Parliament Street, by Messrs. Bellamy, Smith & Boyes, underwent some changes, and after being thus known for many years, it became Bellamy & Smith, and now the firm is entirely extinct. A wine merchant's business is still carried on in the old offices by Messrs. Liberty & Co., but they inform me that they did not take over the business.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

C2, The Almshouses, Rochester Row.

"HEN-HUSSEY": "WHIP-STITCH": "WOOD-TOTER" (10th S. i. 449, 475).—*Whip-stitch* in Annandale's 'Imperial Dictionary' is explained to be a tailor in contempt. The Rev. T. L. O. Davies, in his 'Supplementary English Glossary,' says it means to stitch slightly, and gives the following quotation from 'Quip for an Upstart Courtier,' by Robert Greene (1550-92):—

"In making of velvet breeches.....there is required silke lace, cloth of golde, of silver, and such costly stuffe, to welt, guard, *whip stitch*, edge face and draw out."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

GAYUS DIXON (10th S. i. 449).—Extract from Catalogue No. 40, 1904, issued by A. Russell Smith, 24, Great Windmill Street, London, W. :—

344 Dickson (D.) A Brief Exposition of the Evangel of Jesus Christ according to Matthew (imperfect at end), 2s., Glasgow, 1647.

Was this the first "Dickson" recorded?

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Poems of Algernon Charles Swinburne.—Vol. I. *Poems and Ballads.* First Series. (Chatto & Windus.)

A COMPLETE edition of Mr. Swinburne's poetical and dramatic works has long been demanded, and the gift is at length in the way of being conceded. The opening volume consists of the first series of 'Poems and Ballads,' which merits the position assigned it, inasmuch as, though preceded in date

by 'The Queen Mother and Rosamond' and by 'Atalanta in Calydon,' it was the first purely lyrical offspring of Mr. Swinburne's invention. To men of to-day the pother caused by its appearance is a thing so wholly of the past that no further mention seems requisite or expedient. Men of yesterday can scarcely dispose of the question so placidly and with so much ease. Such remember the welcome awarded 'Atalanta in Calydon,' a work in its revelation of strength and beauty constituting the most remarkable poetic firstfruits that had been seen since the days of Milton. Neither the envy nor the hatred of dulness could deny the grace and glory of such work, and criticism grudgingly conceded that a new planet had swum into the world's ken. With the appearance of 'Poems and Ballads' came an opportunity not to be missed of maligning genius and compensating for enforced eulogy. From the recognized critical organs of the day there went up a scream of condemnation and execration, in answer to which the peccant volume was withdrawn by a publisher whose caution was in advance of his other gifts. To these things, to which we should not, probably, have recurred had not Mr. Swinburne himself referred to them in combative fashion, the appearance of the first volume of the collected works constitutes a complete answer. No reply was, in fact, needed, such having been brought about in the best and simplest fashion. The only effect of the spasm of indignation and affright on the part of Mrs. Grundy, and the subsequent action on the part of the publisher in question, was that a new name appeared at the foot of the title-page of a work in which no elision of any kind had been made, and that copies of 'Poems and Ballads' with the original title-page, differing in no respect whatever from the later issues, were purchased at an enhanced price by a few guileless collectors. When now, as the first volume of the new edition, 'Poems and Ballads' is reprinted, our search fails to detect the slightest variation. The order of the poems is the same, and the dedication "To my friend Edward Burne-Jones" is retained. In type and *format* the editions are different, and the new volume has, in addition, a dedication of the collected poems to Theodore Watts-Dunton, together with a dedicatory epistle to the same writer, which is equally honouring to both. In these things is found the matter of most interest to the possessor of the earlier edition. In no sense can the preface be regarded as an apology. It is to some extent, however, antobiographical and elucidatory, and it is in a high degree defiant. In the last lines the characteristic attitude of Mr. Swinburne towards critics and friends reveals itself: "It is nothing to me that what I write should find immediate or general acceptance: it is much to know that on the whole it has won for me the right to address this dedication and inscribe this edition to you." Elsewhere Mr. Swinburne says: "To parade or to disclaim experience of passion or of sorrow, of pleasure or of pain, is the habit and the sign of a school which has never found a disciple among the better sort of English poets, and which I know to be no less pitifully contemptible in your opinion than in mine." Of the dramas (for the introduction covers the entire field of Mr. Swinburne's poetical works) the poet says that it is needless to remind Mr. Watts-Dunton that when he writes plays "it is with a view to their being acted at the Globe, the Red Bull, or the Black Friars," a piece of information

which tells the sympathetic critic little that he does not know, but which will be of highest service to the but half-enlightened reader. The whole of the epistle dedicatory tempts to extract. For the sympathetic, the cultivated, and the scholarly reader the book now reprinted contains more exquisite poetry than is to be found in the writings of any man of similar age. Such limitation, even, might be withdrawn, and we might repeat than in any firstfruits.

The Gull's Horn Book. By Thomas Dekker. Edited by R. B. McKerrow. (De La More Press.)

THE 'Gull's Horn Book' is the most popular of Dekker's works, and was rendered accessible in an edition by Dr. Nott, in modern spelling, in 1812, long before the rage for reprinting Elizabethan and Jacobean literature had set in. Published as it was at a price (36s.) all but prohibitive, this book became nearly as hard to find as the original edition. One or two reprints have since appeared, and the work has long figured on our own shelves in the reprint of Dekker's prose works issued by Grosart in "The Huth Library." In this the old spelling is preserved. In publishing the work afresh, in an eminently artistic shape, Mr. McKerrow follows pretty closely the edition of Nott, whose text (in the main), notes, glossary, and initial letters are preserved. An introductory chapter gives a brief life of Dekker and much bibliographical information, while a supplement supplies a chapter on 'How a Gallant should behave himself in a Play-house,' which was substituted for that of the original by Sam Vincent, in a curious and scarce imitation called 'The Young Gallant's Academy; or, Directions how he should behave himself in all Places and Company.' Few books cast a brighter light upon life in Shakespearian times than 'The Gull's Horn Book,' and the work is one that no serious Shakespearian student should be without. It is quaintly and fantastically written, and may be read with amusement as well as studied with advantage. It can scarcely be desired in a more attractive shape.

The Rise of the Dutch Republic: a History. By John Lothrop Motley. (Bell & Sons.)

To the "York Library" has been added, in three pretty, artistic, and handy volumes, Motley's history of 'The Rise of the Dutch Republic,' reprinted from the "Standard Library." This record now ranks as a classic, and in its present pleasing guise is likely to attract thousands of readers. We owe an enormous debt to the "Standard Library," and are glad to welcome its masterpieces in so pleasing a garb. These books should find their way to every home that owns any cultivation.

A Dictionary of Names, Nicknames, and Surnames of Persons, Places, and Things. By Edward Latham. (Routledge & Sons.)

EVIDENCES of Mr. Latham's industry and zeal in the compilation of his book have been frequent in our pages. So far as the general public is concerned, Mr. Latham has rendered a genuine service. We wish he had gone further and assisted the scholar, and we urge him to do so in the new edition soon to be demanded. We find here too many names the significance of which is forgotten or, at any rate, expiring, such as the Modern Pliny, the Modern Wagner, the Michelangelo of Music, the English Erasmus, &c., instead of which we should

like to have an account of Grobianus, the Libertines, and the like. No mention is given of Euphuism, Marinism, and Gongorism, literary movements of great importance in England, Italy, and Spain. Little Bernard, *le Petit Bernard*—Bernard Salomon, the sixteenth-century illustrator of the Bible and Ovid, is much worthier of notice than the Little Giant. Oxford deserves mention as the Home of Lost Causes. We could supply scores of similar instances of omission. Scholarship, alas! is out of fashion, and the man in the street is, it appears, the person for whom to cater.

Familiar Studies of Men and Books. By Robert Louis Stevenson. (Chatto & Windus.)

To the beautiful fine-paper edition of Stevenson has been added a delightful reprint of one of that author's most characteristic works. Among the contents is the 'Essay on some Aspects of Robert Burns,' the agitation caused by which is not even yet forgotten.

Miscellanies of Edward FitzGerald. (Routledge & Sons.)

Six Dramas of Calderon. Translated by Edward FitzGerald. (Same publishers.)

IN a convenient and attractive shape we have here FitzGerald's translations from Calderon, and in a second volume 'Omar Khayyám,' 'Euphranor,' 'Polonius,' 'Salámán and Absál,' 'The Memoir and Death of Bernard Barton,' and 'The Death of George Crabbe.' These are cheap and eminently desirable reprints, and should do much to popularize the study of FitzGerald in that large public he has hitherto failed to reach.

Yorkshire Notes and Queries. Edited by Charles F. Forshaw, LL.D. May. (Stock.)

OUR new namesake promises well. It is, as it should be, almost restricted to the service of the great county whose name it bears. If conducted on its present lines it will soon become a valuable storehouse of facts regarding the largest and, as the natives regard it, the most important of our shires. The biographical article with which it opens is worthy of attention. It is very interesting as containing not only an account of Mr. Henry James Barker, who was born at Sheffield upwards of fifty years ago, but also a selection from his poems, some of which, when once read, it is not easy to forget. The gang of coiners which, towards the end of the eighteenth century, had for some years an establishment near Halifax and was a terror to the neighbourhood, has recently attracted attention. A correspondent has supplied an interesting illustration of the effrontery of the people engaged in this illegal trade. It is a letter written in 1770 to Joshua Stancliffe, a Halifax watchmaker, who is threatened with death if David Hartley, the leader of the confraternity, who was then in custody, should suffer for his misdeeds. The gang took terrible vengeance for Hartley's execution (see 9th S. viii. 258, 293, 350). Mr. Arthur Clapham, of Bradford, contributes an interesting paper on the Marmion Chapel and Tower at Tanfield, accompanied by two excellent engravings, one of which represents the iron "herse" which canopies the tomb of one of the Marmions and his wife, a St. Quintin. This is one of the most interesting objects in the county. Horses must have been, before the sixteenth-century changes in religion, far from uncommon, but they have now nearly all

of them perished. There is one in the Beauchamp Chapel; and a portion of another, which must have been, when perfect, of a similar character to that at Tanfield, is preserved in the South Kensington Museum.

No. xv. of the *Burlington Magazine* contains a description by Mr. Claude Phillips of 'An Unknown Watteau: a Fête Champêtre,' a reproduction of which serves as frontispiece to the number. Mr. Phillips speaks in unquestionable terms of the work in question. Another picture of the same artist is 'La Vraie Galeté,' from the collection of Sir Charles Tennant. The appreciation of the earlier work, now in the National Gallery, Dublin, is a fine piece of criticism. The account of Clayton House is finished, as are the fine miniatures from the Harleian MS. of 'The Chronicles of Jean Breton.' These should be carefully studied in the case of any revival of 'Richard II.' Part ii. of Mr. Roger E. Fry's 'Exhibition of French Primitives' is profoundly interesting.

BARON DE TOCQUEVILLE'S 'L'Ancien Régime' is about to be issued by the Oxford University Press. The editor is Mr. G. W. Headlam, who has written a short introduction explaining De Tocqueville's position among scientific historians, together with a few notes of a more or less elementary kind.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

A. B. ("O broad and smooth the Avon flows").—From a poem by Canon H. C. Beeching, which you will find quoted at the end of 'By Thames and Cotswold,' by W. H. Hutton (Constable, 1903).

R. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE ("Death told to Bees").—This piece of folk-lore is well known.

D. WILLIAMSON ("Alias in Family Names").—You will probably be interested in the communications on this subject at 9th S. xii. 277. Your letter shall appear next week.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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