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SIR ROBERT GOWER, O.B.E.

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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.

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Notes.

WHO WAS RICHARD SAVAGE ?

MORE than fifty years ago an able series of articles by MR. W. MOY THOMAS on Richard Savage appeared in 'N. & Q.' for 6, 13, and 27 November, and 4 December, 1858 (2 S. vi. 361, 385, 425, 445). Boswell had pulled a brick or two from the edifice of good faith established for Savage by Johnson in his biography. MR. MOY THOMAS's articles had the effect of shattering the building for the commentators on this difficult subject up to our own time. My own book 'Richard Savage: a Mystery in Biography,' is likely, without a brief elucidation of its aim, to embarrass the researches of those who in future may be tempted into what seems fated to remain a region of delicate and dark inquiry. I included in it no preface, because I wanted all the attention of which an earnest reader was capable for the book itself. To rehabilitate the credit of Savage was less my immediate object than to offer his portrait in a new light. That it *was* a portrait, received more recognition from my critics than I could have expected; nor was I surprised to find this recognition

frequently tinged with a protestant ardour to assert the writer's personal disinclination to regard Savage as anything but an impostor. I had presented a portrait, but had given no reasons for my own disinclination to regard it as anything but the portrait of the man. The question, How much of this is "pure" biography? how much fiction? is bound to couple itself with a healthy interest in my book; and as none but myself can answer the question in such a way as to smooth the paths of conjecture, I address the following observations to all those whom the inquiry concerns.

Since Carlyle wrote 'The Diamond Necklace,' the relations of what are loosely labelled History, Biography, and Fiction have become much more intimate. Under the pleasing influence of this change my narrative of Savage's life was written. The difference between fact and fiction is indeed less appreciable than is universally admitted; but those who court a hearing are wise in selecting an appeal, not from the unscrupulous array of facts arranged in an arbitrary order, but from the "open lying" which Carlyle rightly claimed as the legitimate privilege of romantic history. It was in accordance with his perception of this principle that he wrote of 'The Diamond Necklace' (and I might with equal truth have written of my life of Savage): "An earnest inspection, faithful endeavour has not been wanting, on our part; nor, singular as it may seem, the strictest regard to chronology, geography, documentary evidence, and what else true historical research would yield."

True historical research yields little, however, in the case of Richard Savage; and whoever interests himself keenly in his history is constrained in the long run either to shroud himself in a silence impenetrable as the kernel of his inquiry, or, hazarding speech, upon the high seas of conjecture, to be borne now and again into a region where the historical landmarks are out of sight. He is not bound on this account either to misrepresent their whereabouts or wilfully to mutilate their dim outline.

All the scenes in my life of Savage are based on what may be called facts historically ascertained; in their presentment the minutiae of action and the motives of the actors have been supplied by my view of the characters. To so much "open lying" I confess with all the more contentment for the discovery of some "closed lying" into which, as I shall here show, MR. MOY THOMAS was innocently betrayed by a zeal

worthy of a detective bent on constructing a story of importance—a zeal masked in the language of dispassionate investigation.

The fact is that, so far as a verdict is concerned (and the case is indeed one for the lawyer), nothing has been produced to vary Boswell's highly judicial conclusion: "The result seems to be that the world must vibrate in a state of uncertainty as to what was the truth." MR. THOMAS, heading a regiment of writers in biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias, disliked uncertainties. His mind and the minds of his faithful followers were incapable of vibrating. They must have a verdict "guilty" or "not guilty." The intermediate "not proven" (which covers so many difficult cases) represented for these critics a dangerous specimen of Scottish casuistry. The principle of reaching a verdict on insufficient evidence, however remarkable that evidence is, seems to me to be much more dangerous.

In the article of 13 November, 1858, MR. THOMAS admits that he is of opinion that Savage was one of those claimants who "grow at length into a kind of faith in their story which helps them to sustain their part." This seems to mean that the critic holds Savage to have started with a claim he knew to be false, and then reached a stage at which he believed in his own imposture. On the evidence this is no more than a hypothesis. But in the concluding article of the series the critic, or rather the counsel for the prosecution, finds all subtlety or reserve superfluous. He has "no doubt that Richard Savage was an impostor." Has the evidence for certainty increased with his argument? Let us see.

Four accounts of Savage's story were published during his lifetime. Some of their contents are common to all; others are peculiar to each. In addition to these sources we have to reckon with the letter from "Amintas" in No. 28 of *The Plain Dealer*, and the authentic letter of Savage to Mrs. Carter dated 1739 which was afterwards made public. Of the four accounts published during his life, only two are Savage's own: the letter in No. 73 of *The Plain Dealer* (1724), and the Preface to the 'Miscellanies' (1726).

I take an opportunity here of mentioning what has hitherto escaped the attention of MR. MOY THOMAS and all those who have accepted his leadership. Three copies of the 'Miscellaneous Poems' containing the Preface and dated 1726 are in the Dyce collection of books in the Victoria and

Albert Museum. They are copies of the *first* edition; and until I discovered them I was content to believe, with other critics, that the *second* edition of 1728 was the first to include this Preface. The copies of 1726 in the Victoria and Albert Museum contain not only the Preface, but also reprints of the letter from "Amintas" in No. 28 of *The Plain Dealer*, and of the letter from Savage in No. 73 of that journal. In one of the four contemporary accounts of Savage, viz., the anonymous Life published in 1727, it is stated that Savage suppressed the Preface in his first edition of the 'Miscellanies.' Perhaps he did in some of the copies circulated. But at least these three copies of the 1726 edition containing the Preface survive.

The strength of MR. MOY THOMAS'S ingenious indictment is gathered from a contention that all the four accounts were Savage's; that, whether written by him or not, they were all his work; and that he is to be held responsible for the statements made in them. The life in Curll's *Poetical Register* (1719) is blithely assumed to be an autobiography. On what grounds? No other than that Curll did in this journal publish other autobiographies. With regard to the anonymous Life published in 1727, when Savage was in prison, all that is incontrovertible is that in his letter to Mrs. Carter in 1739 Savage denied the accuracy of some of its particulars. But MR. MOY THOMAS in his second article (13 November) writes imperturbably: "There can be no doubt that this pamphlet, so well adapted to serve his interests, was written by him, or at least from his instructions." But for any dispassionate inquirer there must be doubt, and very little, if anything, but doubt, that Savage had anything to do with it. He may have helped, or he may not. He may wilfully have misrepresented, or accidentally have misrepresented, facts in this anonymous Life; he may or he may not have issued instructions which may or may not have been carried out. But all these possibilities are no help to the establishment of a fact. In the absence of the smallest fragment of evidence to show that Savage had anything to do with this account, we are bound to assume that it was not his. The burden of its errors cannot be laid at his door.

Errors of his own making can be found in Savage's own handiwork. He knew it himself, and admitted his own inaccuracy in his letter to Mrs. Carter (1739). The admission may be taken as slightly, but of course

not conclusively favourable to his *bona fides*. But MR. THOMAS, in his illegitimate use of two out of the four contemporary accounts as documents on which to convict Savage of dishonesty, exposes himself to a charge of inaccuracy as great as, if not greater than, any proved against Savage.

And the more we examine the inaccuracy of MR. THOMAS in detail, the more damning becomes the exposure, as in the particular of Savage's alleged godmother Mrs. Lloyd. The phrase "Mrs. Lloyd his godmother" occurs both in Curll and in the anonymous *Life of 1727*. In Savage's own accounts he makes no allusion to his godmother; and in his letter to Mrs. Carter he speaks of Mrs. Lloyd, not as his godmother, but as "the person who took care of me."²² MR. MOY THOMAS discovered that the name of the godmother to the Countess of Macclesfield's baby boy was Ousley. He hastened to point out the grave discrepancy between the names of Ousley and Lloyd (the alleged name of Savage's godmother in the two accounts not Savage's). At this stage the importance of fathering the *Life of 1727* upon Savage became red hot for the constructive critic, and he wrote (27 November): "Who can doubt that the original version of this story [*i.e.*, of the death of Savage's nurse and the discovery among her papers of his origin] in the '*Life*' was from Savage?"²³ Again the answer is short and decisive. Every dispassionate inquirer will doubt it in the absence of all evidence to prove it.

Savage never wrote that Mrs. Lloyd was his godmother, but he did write of Mrs. Lloyd. The other accounts of Savage did write of Mrs. Lloyd as his godmother. In order to establish the connexion necessary to his indictment MR. THOMAS confuses the autobiographical with the biographical accounts, and thus obtains an opportunity for a brilliant disquisition on the impossibility of supposing Lloyd and Ousley to be the same person, so as to remove all possibility of supposing an identity between their respective godsons. This is to raise to a fine art the simple practice of putting in unauthentic documents to secure a conviction.

It is not my intention here to indicate all the steps by which MR. MOY THOMAS came to his conclusions. I care not even to deny that the main conclusion may be true; for one may come to a right assumption by a wrong course of reasoning. But it must be clearly understood that the result is nothing more than an assumption.

With one further consideration I shall conclude these notes.

As if to add still greater confusion to his reckless treatment of the four contemporary accounts as all proceeding directly from Savage, MR. MOY THOMAS refers frequently throughout his examination to the statements made in Samuel Johnson's *Life of Savage*, which was written and published after Savage's death. He has no difficulty, of course, in assuming that Johnson put down what Savage had told him in addition to what could be gleaned from the four contemporary accounts. Well, Johnson probably tried to put down as much as he remembered of what Savage told him; he clearly believed in his friend's veracity; he certainly erred in accepting too much of the contemporary accounts as authentic. The subordinate service done by MR. MOY THOMAS's articles is indeed indestructible: he showed that Johnson's narrative contained grave inaccuracies. But in seeking to account for the way in which these inaccuracies were begotten, he erred, and misled the superficial commentators who followed him. Accurate biography is in the most favourable circumstances a difficult business; none knew better than Johnson how difficult. But the blunders and the inconsistencies in Savage's story, as it has come down to us in a variety of accounts, are after all intelligible on grounds other than those which necessitate the belief (however fascinating) that Savage deliberately maintained a claim which he knew to be spurious. To regard Johnson's inaccuracy as additional proof of Savage's dishonesty is to heap confusion upon confusion.

Four years after MR. MOY THOMAS had written, an article signed W. G. S. appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* for November, 1862. It sought to re-establish the perfect equilibrium set in Boswell's verdict of "not proven."²⁴ But it was ignored. The ninth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' found it an easy matter to settle in a phrase: "The conclusion which Boswell hinted at, but was prevented by his reverence for Johnson"—what a charge to level at Bozzy!—"from expressing, that Savage was an impostor, is irresistible"²⁵ ('Encyc. Brit.,' 9th ed., sub 'Savage, Richard'). The 'Dictionary of National Biography'²⁶ attempts a summary of the arguments for and against Savage's claim; but the radical blunder about Mrs. Lloyd imported into the case by MR. MOY THOMAS is perpetuated, and the balance is suffered to appear against Savage: "The falsity of his tale seems demonstrated."²⁷ His tale!

To extract the needle of truth from the growing bundle of loose statements becomes increasingly difficult: it is far easier to write down Savage as an impostor, and Johnson as his dupe. How can we ever determine the main question affecting Savage's character—the question whether he was the victim or the agent of a fraud? The evidence for establishing the fraud itself is insufficient. More than a century has passed, and still we can only repeat with Boswell: "The world must vibrate in a state of uncertainty as to what was the truth." STANLEY V. MAKOWER.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

THE impending sale by auction of the Gardner Collection of London Prints and Drawings occasioned last summer some interesting notices in the press, and very general have been the expressions of regret that this, the last of the great harvestings of illustrations of the London that has passed, should be scattered. There are to-day many private portfolios whose contents rival, and even excel, certain sections of this and other huge collections formed in the last century; but, so far as I am aware, not any one claims to possess a greater number of prints and drawings of London generally. The origin and growth of this remarkable collection have not hitherto been recorded at any length, but from information kindly supplied by Mr. Fawcett and other sources, I have been able to compile this note.

The late Mr. J. E. Gardner, F.S.A., the collector, was born at 453, Strand, where his father, Thomas Gardner, was in business as an oilman. It has been suggested that the gift of a few prints started the hobby, but the first great purchase was made at Stevens's Auction-Room, where, when a mere lad, he secured an extra-illustrated Pennant for five guineas. Mr. Fawcett had been sent to the sale by his father, the bookseller of Great Wild Street, to buy the book at five pounds, and he was much surprised to hear his schoolfellow bid another five shillings and secure the lot. Of course Gardner's father had to be induced to provide the money, and rather unwillingly he did so; but it was a wise concession, and if he lived to see the development of his son's hobby, he did not regret it.

Notes on the back of some of his earliest acquisitions record the collector's keen interest in the pursuit; and when in after

life his business as a successful stockbroker provided ample means, he sought his Londiniana in salerooms and through almost every dealer. Not that he had the field to himself. His rivals (and they were doughty foemen) were James Holbert Wilson (died 1865), Frederick Crace (died 1859), and the owner of the collection sold in July, 1853, whom I identify as the Rev. Dr. Wellesley. The keenness with which these collectors contended for choice items was a delight; it was a battle of wits, and of foresight, not simply of banking accounts. The print-dealers—or at least those who retained their custom—wisely saw to it that each had some of the rare items they had for sale. As to the final result of this contest sale catalogues and our national collections bear witness.

Of the Crace portfolios little need be said, as they are known to probably every London topographer, and the catalogue by Mr. J. G. Crace is a very useful work of reference. Of Holbert Wilson's harvesting we ought to have had a similar catalogue; his MS. notes and cuttings brought together for that purpose occurred as lot 27 when his collection was sold in 1898. If their present possessor has no use for them, he might care to entrust them to me with a view to their publication. The Wellesley Collection is almost unknown, yet it had merits placing it far in advance of the others.

For the purpose of making some comparison, I will go back to the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the taste for such scraps had its beginning. The vogue for extra-illustration was then at its height, but Granger and Clarendon were the favourite volumes, and hardly any attention had been paid to topographical books. In fact, as far as London topography was concerned, there was little opportunity until the issue in 1790 of Pennant's 'London,' and the subsequent publication in 1805 of large-paper editions up to that unwieldy tome the atlas folio. Then their interest was appreciated, and the demand for London prints and drawings grew by leaps and bounds. Things Bindley or Gough had secured for pence and preserved in bundles were now sorted, described, and rehabilitated generally. Compare the unconsidered lots of topographical drawings in Gulstone's sale with the classification, by size, parish, or locality, of the London prints sold by King on 23 April, 1804. To this sale I shall refer again later, but from the fact that Bindley, Crowle, Lloyd, Sutherland, and Coram were amongst the purchasers we

can realize its importance and the growth of this comparatively new hobby.

Of these purchasers there is something to say. Sutherland's marvellous extra-illustrated volumes, constantly added to by his widow, are housed next to the Bodleian, a thing apart, only to be seen twice a week. But Crowle's Pennant at the British Museum is more accessible, and therefore better known. Now the examination of its pages leaves one well-defined impression, and that is that when its creator found the variety of engraved views was insufficient for his ambition, or their cost was prohibitive, he engaged illustrators, topographical artists, to make drawings of buildings or copies of prints. So, granted a continuance of his zeal and means, he could become possessed of a Pennant or a Lysons extended to a greater number of volumes than that of his rivals. Clearly, therefore, when this vogue for London illustrations had advanced, it became with many a mere competition of numbers, not of interest or historic merit. I am not contending that this passion was entirely without merit, or that it has not been of great benefit to succeeding ages. It undoubtedly led to the preservation of many scraps, of interest now, but then considered of little worth. But when Crowle, for example, identifies Hogarth's 'Southwark Fair' as Bartholomew Fair, and employs an artist to copy Swertner's not rare 'View of London from Islington Church,' we see the disadvantage of such a collector not being a topographer.

There are similar blemishes in the Crace Collection, and I anticipate that when the opportunity occurs of examining the Gardner Collection in its entirety, instances of a desire for mere numbers will be noticeable.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

(To be concluded.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING.

(See 10 S. i. 81, 142, 184, 242, 304, 342; ii. 11; v. 361.)

A Ballade of Bygone Bookshops.

CURL, by the *Fleet-Ditch* nymphs caress'd;

TONSON the Great, the Slow-to-pay;

LINTOT, of Folios rubric-press'd;

OSBORNE, that stood in JOHNSON'S way;

DODSLEY, who sold the 'Odes' of Gray;

DAVIES, that lives in CHURCHILL'S rhyme;

MILLAR and KNAPTON,—where are they?

Where are the bookshops of old time?

Austin Dobson, art. 'The Two Paynes,'

in 'Eighteenth Century Vignettes,'

Second Series.

"I once said to him, 'I am sorry, Sir, that you did not get more for your Dictionary.' His answer was, 'I am sorry, too. But it was very well. The booksellers are generous, liberal-minded men.' He, upon all occasions, did ample justice to their character in this respect. He considered them the patrons of literature."—Boswell's 'Johnson' (Napier's edition), vol. i. pp. 238-9.

Author's, The, Hand-Book: a Guide to the Art and System of Publishing on Commission. 8vo, London, 1844.

Author's, The, Printing and Publishing Assistant. A Guide to the Printing, Correcting, and Publishing New Works. Crown 8vo, London, 1845.

Authors' and Booksellers' Co-operative Publishing Alliance. A New Departure in Publishing. 8vo, London, 1901.

Ballantyne Press, The, and its Founders, 1796-1908. By W. T. Dobson and W. L. Carrie. Post 4to, Edinburgh, 1909.

Blackwood, The House of.—The Early House of Blackwood. By I. C. B. Printed for private circulation. Post 4to, Edinburgh, 1900.

This was intended to supply a deficiency in Mrs. Oliphant's history of the firm.

Book-Auctions in England.—See 2 S. xi. 463; 5 S. xii. 95, 211, 411; 6 S. ii. 297, 417; 9 S. vi. 86, 156; 10 S. viii. 246, 266.

Longman's Magazine, April, 1893.—Art. by A. W. Pollard, 'The First English Book-Sale.'

Bookseller, The, Jubilee Number, Jan. 24, 1908.—'Fifty Years of "The Bookseller" and Bookselling.' London, 1908.

Bookseller, The Successful: a Complete Guide to Success to all engaged in a Retail Book-selling... Business. 4to, London, 1905.

Booksellers, Provincial. See 10 S. v. 141, 183, 242, 297, 351, 415, 492; vii. 26, 75; viii. 201; x. 141.

Durham and Northumberland, 10 S. vi. 443.

Hampshire. See 10 S. v. 481; vi. 31.

St. Neots. See 10 S. xii. 164.

Booksellers' Associations.—See Bowes.

Booksellers East of St. Paul's.—Bookseller, 2 Sept., 1873.

Book-Trade Bibliography in the United States in the Nineteenth Century. 8vo, New York, 1898.

Bowes (Robert).—Booksellers' Associations, Past and Present. Printed for Private Circulation for the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland. 4to, Taunton, 1905.

Brydges, Sir Egerton, 1762-1837.—A Summary Statement of the great Grievances imposed on Authors and Publishers, and the injury done to Literature, by the late Copyright Act (and other pamphlets by the same author), 1817-18.

Burns & Oates, The House of.—By Wilfrid Wilberforce. 16mo, London, 1908.

Catalogues.—Catalogus Librorum ex variis Europæ partibus advectorum, apud Robertum Scott, Bibliopolam Regium. 4to, Londini, 1687.

The first London booksellers' catalogue. Quoted from the catalogue of Mr. B. Dobell, 77, Charing Cross Road, W.

Cole, John.—Bookselling Spiritualised, Books and Articles of Stationery rendered Monitors of Religion (only 40 copies printed). Scarborough, 1826.

Constable, Archibald, and his Literary Correspondents. By his Son Thomas Constable. 3 vols., 8vo, Edinburgh, 1873.

See appendix to vol. i. for "what may be called a *catalogue raisonné* by my father of the chief booksellers in Edinburgh at the end of the last [eighteenth] century."

Cruden, Alexander, 1701-70.—Life, by Alexander Chalmers.

This is prefixed to many of the editions of the Bible Concordance. Cruden opened a bookseller's shop under the Royal Exchange in 1732, and it was there that he composed his great work.

Dobson, Austin.—Eighteenth Century Vignettes (Fine-Paper Edition), Series I. contains, 'An Old London Bookseller' (Francis Newbery); Series II. 'At Tully's Head' (Robert Dodsley), 'Richardson at Home,' 'The Two Paynes'; Series III. 'Thos. Gent. Printer,' fcap. 8vo, London, 1906-7.

Dodsley, Robert, 1703-64.—See Mr. W. P. Courtney's articles at 10 S. vi. 361, 402; vii. 3, 82, 284, 404, 442; viii. 124, 183, 384, 442; ix. 3, 184, 323, 463; x. 103, 243, 305, 403; xi. 62, 143, 323; xii. 63. See also *Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. i. Nos. 7 and 8, pp. 200, 234. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. R. Straus is preparing for publication a work on Robert Dodsley (See 10 S. xi. 423).

Duff (E. Gordon).—The Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535. The Sandars Lectures at Cambridge, 1899 and 1904. Crown 8vo, Cambridge, 1906.

A Century of the English Book-Trade. Short Notices of all Printers, Stationers, Booksellers and Others connected with it from the Issue of the First Dated Book in 1457 to the Incorporation of the Company of Stationers in 1557. Bibliographical Society, 1906.

Has an Index of London booksellers' signs before 1558.

Early Chancery Proceedings concerning Members of the Book-Trade.—Article in *The Library*, October, 1907.

WM. H. PEET.

(To be concluded.)

'THE BOOK TRADE, 1557-1625.'—The Syndics of the Cambridge Press have conferred a boon on those interested in the history of bookselling by reprinting for private circulation from Vol. IV. of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' the chapter contributed by Mr. Aldis, the Secretary of the University Library, on 'The Book Trade, 1557-1625.'

The chapter opens with an account of the immense powers of the Stationers' Company. As a direct consequence of their charter, no one could print anything for sale within

the kingdom unless he were a member of the Company, or held some privilege or patent entitling him to print some specified work or particular class of work. The Stationers were empowered to search the premises of any printer or stationer

"to see that nothing was printed contrary to regulations, and, accordingly, searchers were appointed to make weekly visits to printing houses, their instructions being to ascertain how many presses every printer possessed; what every printer printed, the number of each impression, and for whom they were printed; how many workmen and apprentices every printer employed, and whether he had on his premises any unauthorized person."

A young man, starting as a bookseller, if possessed of means might purchase a stock of saleable books, and at once open a shop in some busy thoroughfare, or take up a point of vantage in one of the stalls or booths which crowded round the walls of St. Paul's.

"London Bridge did not attain its fame as a resort of booksellers until the second half of the seventeenth century; but as early as 1557 William Pickering, a bookseller, whose publications consisted chiefly of ballads and other trivial things, had a shop there."

"If a bookseller could procure the copy of some book or pamphlet, or maybe even a ballad, which he could enter in the register as his property, and then get printed by some friendly printer, he would have made a modest beginning; and, if this first essay happened to promise a fair sale, he might, by exchanging copies of it with other publishers for their books, at once obtain a stock-in-trade."

In 1598 the Stationers' Company, with a view to prevent the excessive prices of books, made a general order

"that no new copies without pictures should be sold at more than a penny for two sheets if in pica, roman and italic, or in english with roman and italic; and at a penny for one sheet and a half if in brevier or long primer letter. A quarto volume of 360 pages in small type might thus cost, in sheets, two shillings and sixpence, equal to about one pound at the present day. At this rate the first folio Shakespeare, which contains nearly one thousand pages, should have cost about fourteen shillings, but the actual selling price was one pound."

Correctors for the press occupied a high position in those days. The work afforded occupation for a few scholars in the more important printing houses:—

"Christopher Barker in 1582 mentions the payment of 'learned correctours' as one of the expenses which printers had to bear; and about 1630 the King's printing house was employing four correctors, all of whom were Masters of Arts."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

'N. & Q.' ON THE STAGE.—In Mr. Granville Barker's fine play 'The Voysey Inheritance,' first given at the Court Theatre on 7 Nov., 1905, Mrs. Voysey, the mother of the family, appears at the end of Act II. to be engrossed in a copy of 'N. & Q.' She remarks to no one in particular:—

"This is a very perplexing correspondence about the Cromwell family. One can't deny the man had good blood in him....his grandfather Sir Henry, his uncle Sir Oliver....and it's difficult to discover where the taint crept in....Yes, but then how was it he came to disgrace himself so? I believe the family disappeared. Regicide is a root-and-branch curse. You must read this letter signed C. W. A....it's quite interesting. There's a misprint in mine about the first umbrella-maker....now where was it?....(And so the dear lady will ramble on indefinitely.)"

In the circumstances of the case her fragmentary remarks are admirable examples of both Philistine complacency and tragic irony. * A. R. BAYLEY.

MRS. SARAH BATTLE'S WISH ANTICIPATED.—"The celebrated *wish* of old Sarah Battle," immortalized by Charles Lamb—"A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game"—had been anticipated in striking degree exactly a century to the very month before it was made imperishable in print. That was in *The London Magazine* for February, 1821, and in a letter which appeared in Read's *Weekly Journal* of 11 February, 1721, giving an account of an imaginary meeting of coffee-house proprietors, called to discuss the question whether the provision of newspapers therein repaid its cost, it was written:—

"Mr. Cocoa of Pall Mall says that a clean Room, a good Fire, and a sufficient Number of Looking-Glasses well-fix'd, and a handy Waiter, would draw Company before the News."

But just ten years previously a different opinion would seem to have been entertained by some coffee-house keepers, for it was advertised in *The Daily Courant* of 10 January, 1711, as an obvious inducement to customers, that

"Bickerstaff's Coffee-house over against Tom's Coffee-house in Great Russel-street in Covent Garden, will be open'd on Friday next being 12th Instant, where will be all Publick News and Weekly Papers."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"REVELS" = PARISH FESTIVALS OR FEASTS: REVEL SUNDAY.—There are not so many "revels," in the sense of parish feasts, as there were in my young days, and such as remain are nothing like so noisy. Some continue to exist, in my native district of North-East Cornwall, and "Jacob-

stow Revel" I find advertised for 9 August last in the Launceston newspapers. This took the shape in the present year of "a grand fête" at the Rectory, the proceeds being given towards buying an organ for Jacobstow Church. It was not quite like that eighty years ago, when I was a boy, for I remember well the annual "Revel" at Week St. Mary, a parish so close to Jacobstow as to be included among the five to which the entries for a cob and pony show at the recent Jacobstow Revel were confined. This used to take place on a Sunday in September, and people came from far and near to see their "Mary Week" friends on "Revel Sunday," when, after morning service at the church, there were scenes of much drunkenness and debauchery in the village. The next day was always devoted to a hunt, which was taken part in by the farmers, the labourers joining in the fun as best they could. But the Jacobstow Revel of the present time, with its Rectory string band, afternoon tea, and evening display of fireworks, is a very great improvement on all that.

R. ROBBINS.

NOAH AS A GIRL'S NAME.—A few days ago a girl came to ask me for an out-patient letter for a hospital. She gave her Christian name as "Noah," spelling it for me when I hesitated in filling up the recommendation. I asked her if she were of the Romany folk, whereat she smiled and said she did not know; but when I said, "Oh, you're a *juva* fast enough," she laughed outright, and acquiesced.

E. E. STREET.

Chichester.

A MODEST AUTHOR.—In 1776 William Le Tans'ur of Cambridge published a tract of 16 pp. in four-line stanzas, entitled 'The Christian Warrior Properly Armed; or, The Deist Unmasked.' At the foot of the title-page, before the date, is this couplet:

This Book, tho' but for Sixpence sold,
Is double worth its Weight in Gold.

It may be a rare book, but I doubt its being a valuable one.

A. RHODES.

AMERICAN MISER'S WILL.—The following may prove interesting to your readers who delve in queer wills; I found it in an old paper the other day:—

"Barksville, Ky., May 10.—The will of Dr. Everett Wagner, of this county, has been probated here. Dr. Wagner was a miser and had accumulated considerable property. After declaring himself of sound mind, he says:

"I am about to die, and my relatives, who have heretofore shunned me, cannot now do too much

for me. Almost every one of them has visited me since I have been sick, and given me a gentle hint that they would like to have a small trinket of some kind by which to remember their beloved relative. On account of their former treatment and their quiet hints, I now take this method of satisfying their desire.'

"He then makes the following bequests, each formally set out in a separate section: 'To my beloved brother Napoleon Bonaparte Wagner my left hand and arm'; to George Washington Wagner, another brother, his right hand and arm; to his brother Patrick Henry Wagner his right leg and foot; to his brother Charles Gardner Wagner his left leg and foot; to his nephew C. H. Hatfield his nose; to his niece Hettie Hatfield his left ear, and to his niece Clara Hatfield his right ear; to his cousin Henry Edmonds his teeth; to his cousin John Edmonds his gums. The will then continues:—

"'It grieves me to have to part with myself in this manner, but then, what is a gift without a sacrifice? I am dying with consumption, and the end will soon be here. I will at once remove myself to Nashville, where I will die in the hospital.'

"For the purpose of dissecting his body Dr. Everctt leaves 1,000 dollars. The residue of the estate goes to public charities. He was worth 12,000 dollars, and the will is dated March 1, 1888. A codicil dated March 3 gives 'to my beloved sister-in-law Mrs. C. G. Wagner my liver.'"

SCANNELL O'NEILL.

South Omaha, Nebraska.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

CHINA AND JAPAN: THEIR DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.—In what language or languages are treaties couched and diplomatic correspondence conducted between China and Japan?

Or does it happen that, owing to the primarily ideographic character of the alphabet, the same text may be read indifferently in Chinese and in Japanese, in the same way as with us $4 + 5 - 2 = 7$ may be understood and read aloud in any of our European languages?

H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI*).

'DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD' IN 'ONCE A WEEK.'—Six contributions under this title appeared in *Once a Week* during October, November, and December, 1868:—I. Between Lords Palmerston and Brougham; II. D'Orsay, Jerrold, and a Stranger; III. Shakespeare, Thackeray, and a Critic; IV. Johnson, Macaulay, Boswell, Goldsmith,

Goethe, Thackeray, Richardson, Fielding, Sterne, Addison, Voltaire, Bacon; V. Artists, Ancient and Modern; VI. Amongst the Musicians. I am anxious to learn whether the authorship is known and whether they have been reprinted. I should also like to know whether the six dialogues complete the series. I have no volume of *Once a Week* later than 1868, and cannot find one here.

MAURICE BUXTON FORMAN.

G.P.O., Cape Town.

SWIFT AND 'THE POSTMAN.'—In connexion with a new edition of the correspondence of Jonathan Swift I am anxious to obtain a copy of an advertisement reflecting upon Swift as editor of Sir William Temple's works which was inserted in 1709 in *The Postman* by Temple's sister Lady Giffard, and I should be grateful for a reference to any library where numbers of that newspaper are preserved.

F. ELLINGTON BALL.

SWIFT AT HAVISHAM.—A letter from Swift to Ambrose Philips, which appears in Nichols's 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century,' was written, according to the printed version, on 20 Oct., 1708, from a place called Havisham, where Swift was staying as the guest of a Mr. Collier, who had been one of Philips's schoolfellows at Shrewsbury. Subsequent letters from Swift indicate that Havisham was in Kent.

I am unable to find the place-name Havisham in Kent or elsewhere. It seems possible that the transcriber was at fault, and that it is a misreading of some similar name, such as Adisham, Faversham, Harrietsham, or Lewisham. For any help towards identifying Havisham or Swift's host I should be greatly obliged.

F. ELLINGTON BALL.

6, Wilton Place, Dublin.

SWIFT ON EAGLE AND WASP.—Will any of your readers be so kind as to tell me where the "tale" or fable mentioned in the following lines by Swift in a poem on *The Intelligencer* is to be found?

The eagle in the tale, ye know,
Teazed by a buzzing wasp below,
Took wing to Jove, and hoped to rest
Securely in the Thunderer's breast:
In vain; even there, to spoil his nod,
The spiteful insect stung the god.

W. E. BROWNING.

THE FRERE CAROMEZ.—I am bringing out a text of some of the treatises of John of Arderne, a surgeon practising in London from 1370 onwards. Arderne treated a wealthy fishmonger who injured his arm by pricking it with a sharp iron standing "on the gymewez at the frere Caromez." The "gymewez" appears to be the swing door leading into the church, but I shall be glad to receive any information about the "frere Caromez."

D'ARCY POWER.

10A, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.

BANISHED COVENANTERS.—In his 'Traditions of the Covenanters' the Rev. Robt. Simpson writes of John Matheson, who was banished to New Jersey, and afterwards returned:—

"There is a pretty large account of his sufferings and wanderings written by himself, which is at present in the possession of a family in Galloway."

Presumably this is the account published by John Calderwood in 'Dying Testimonies.'

The Rev. R. Simpson adds:—

"Many such accounts, composed by individual sufferers in those trying times, are doubtless in the country, where they are kept as precious memorials."

Is any such manuscript—written more particularly by a *banished* Covenanter—known to exist?

It may be noted that at least one repatriated exile (not a Covenanter) printed an account of his wanderings. This was Peter Williamson, kidnapped and sold to an American planter. He returned to Scotland about 1765, published his story, and went from town to town selling the book (see *Blackwood*, May, 1848).

C.

MRS. QUARME.—What was the maiden name of the wife of George Quarme, Commissioner of Excise, who died in June, 1775? Was she a Miss Roach or Le Roche, sister of Lady Echlin? I believe George Quarme was the brother of Robert Quarme, Usher of the Green Rod, mentioned by Mr. A. B. BEAVEN at 10 S. xii. 377.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

ROTHERHITHE.—Is there any history of Rotherhithe or Deptford, especially during the eighteenth century?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'N. & Q.': LOST REFERENCE.—Somewhere in the Third Series of 'N. & Q.' lies buried a reference to, or quotation from, Hawkins's 'History of Music.' Can any one help to disinter it for me?

W. McM.

MONTPELLIER AS STREET-NAME.—Can you tell me the origin of so many streets and squares being named Montpellier (spelt in different ways)? These names appear constantly in towns such as Cheltenham, Brighton, and London, the houses having been built at the beginning of last century.

H. L. HANSARD.

Stanbridge, Romsey, Hants.

SHORT STORY c. 1892.—I should feel grateful to any of your readers who could assist me in my search for a short story which appeared in one of the magazines *circa* 1892. It was a humorous description of furnishing either a houseboat or a holiday bungalow. I read it either in January or February, 1893. The title unfortunately escapes me. Please reply direct.

LOUIS WEIGHTON.

62, Fentiman Road, S.W.

POTHINUS AND BLANDINA.—In reading that carefully written and very charming book of Mr. J. W. Taylor's, 'The Coming of the Saints' (p. 258), I am startled to find him speaking of the prison of Pothinus and Blandina as having been in a crypt, still preserved, under the Hospice de l'Anquittaille at Lyons. There is no mention of this hallowed spot in Murray, or in Hare, who draw the attention of confiding travellers to the Church of St. Martin d'Ainay, where the dungeons of the two saints are shown. Of course they may have been in prisons off and various, and I should like to know what is the likelihood of their having been incarcerated on the hill of Fourvière. Mr. Taylor does not vouch for the trustworthiness of some of his matter concerning the Hospice and its crypt; but I do not gather that he hesitates as to the site of the prison of Pothinus and Blandina. ST. SWITHIN.

CANNON BALL HOUSE, EDINBURGH: SEBASTIEN DAVILONERT.—Lovers of Old Edinburgh are face to face with the problem that the preservation of its remains can be attained only through two channels: (1) an intimate knowledge of what is worth preserving; (2) a means of providing the needful cash and power to purchase, on the part of some responsible body, at a fair price immediately the property is in the market. Recently paragraphs have appeared in the local papers advertising the fact that the Cannon Ball House, Castlehill, was to be put up for sale at an upset price of 2,500*l.* With a view to working up public interest, the history of the house was mysteriously garbled. It has no authenticated history.

The initials A M and M N, with date 1630, appear upon it, so that it has seen three sieges of the Castle, and has embedded in its walls a cannon ball of the "Waterloo" type, said to have been fired at Prince Charlie's troops in 1745. That is all we know about it. To drag in Sir David Baird and the Dukes of Gordon, whose town mansion on Castlehill is now represented by a public school in which the old doorway is preserved, is misleading. The two had no connexion, although the hero of Seringapatam might have had some story of his boyhood connected with the neighbours over the garden wall, for the properties adjoin there.

I am seeking now for another property in that neighbourhood which I wish to provide with a history. I also wish to know who this historic personage really was. My facts are taken from a manuscript volume in the possession of George Heriot's Trust, as follows:—writ, date unascertained, regarding a tenement situated

"under the Castle Wall, on the south side of the King's Highway, bounded on the one side and the other by lands which sometime belonged to Cloud Davilonert, second lawfull son to Janet Adamson, procreat betwixt her and Sebastien Davilonert, secretary for the time to Mary, Queen of Scots."

Is it possible that this surname is that of the Sebastien who married Christilly Hogg on the eve of Darnley's murder, and that we have used his official title "Paiges" hitherto to surname him?

WILLIAM J. HAY.

John Knox's House, Edinburgh.

MÉRIMÉE'S "INCONNUE."—Can any of your readers inform me if the letters published under the title of 'An Author's Love,' and purporting to be the hitherto unpublished letters of Prosper Mérimée's "Inconnue," are genuine? If not, by whom were they invented?

C. L. H.

FUNERAL PLUMES.—When and why did the custom of using plumes in funeral rites, as an expression of respect for the dead, have its origin? In 1789 John Chater advertised that he furnished "very fashionable laces and plain dresses, for the Dead, Sheets, Cloaks, Hangings, Coaches, Plumes of Feathers," &c. Is not this an early instance? The earliest in the 'N.E.D.' appears to be 1832, in Tennyson's 'Lady of Shalott':—

A funeral, with plumes and lights
And music.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

STAVE PORTERS.—What were stave porters that they should furnish a tavern in Jacob Street, Dockhead, with its sign of "The Stave Porter"? Presumably their burden consisted of bundles of staves; but of what kind? The sign, I think, still exists.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[Did they carry their loads on staves?]

CALTHROPS IN EARLY WARFARE.—Would some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' oblige by mentioning the earliest reference in Scottish history to calthrops as employed in warfare? They are said to have been in use at the battle of Bannockburn. I know of the authorities cited in the 'N.E.D.'

WALTER SCOTT.

Stirling.

PRINCESS AMELIA, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE II.—I desire information regarding this Princess and her supposed relations with Col. M'Lellan (? Lord Kirkcudbright). Can any reader give me any, or refer me to authorities?

H. L. L. D.

ST. GRATIAN'S NUT.—'The Book of the Great Caan, set forth by the Archbishop of Saltania, circa 1330,' in Yule's 'Cathay and the Way Thither,' Hakluyt Society, 1866, vol. i. p. 244, says:—

"And other trees there be [in the empire of Boussaye, a name which is supposed to point to the Ilkhan of Persia, Abusaid Bahadur, 1317-35] which bear a manner of Filberts, or nuts of St. Gratian; and when this fruit is ripe the folk of the country gather it and open it, and find inside grains like wheat, of which they make bread and macaroni and other food which they are very glad to eat."

What is this nut of St. Gratian?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"OO": HOW PRONOUNCED.—Will some one explain how and when these letters came to represent the sound of long *u*, as in *cool*? The fact is chronicled in philological treatises, but I do not see that they give any reason for the change. I presume that originally they represented a long *o*. Does any other European language use them to express a *u* sound?

STUDENT.

MRS. ELIZABETH DRAPER.—I wonder if any of your readers could tell me whether the engraving of Miss Draper in *The London Magazine* for 1776 represents the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, the friend of Sterne, or give me a clue to a portrait of Mrs. Draper herself. Sterne alludes to one of her painted by Cosway.

W. L. S.

COL. GORDON IN 'BARNABY RUDGE.'—In the forty-ninth chapter of 'Barnaby Rudge' Col. Gordon makes a speech at the House of Commons to Lord George Gordon the Rioter. As a matter of fact the speech is lifted from 'The Annual Register' for 1780 (p. 258, Appendix to the Chronicle). Who was this Col. Gordon? The only Gordon I know of in this Parliament was Lord George's cousin, General Lord Adam Gordon.

J. M. BULLOCH.

JOSEPH D'ALMEIDA.—He is described in portrait catalogues as a "Jew Stockbroker." His portrait was painted by Wm. Lawranson, and engraved in mezzotint by John Jones, and published by him 9 Aug., 1783. He is referred to in the Memoirs of Jacob de Castro, the actor, as a patron of the drama. I should be obliged for any information and references in contemporary magazines and papers.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

91, Portsdown Road, W.

Replies.

"PARSONS" NOT IN HOLY ORDERS. (10 S. xii. 350.)

I HAVE a document in which Sir Thomas Sackville claims the great tithes of lamb and wool of some sheep in the parish of Bibury as "person" of Bibury. Sir Thomas was Lord of the Manor and Lay Rector of Bibury, and rebuilt Bibury House in 1634. He uses the term throughout as if it belonged to him of right, and the spelling "person" shows that the meaning of the term had not then been obscured by the modern spelling "parson." If I now called myself Parson of Bibury, which I have an undoubted right to do, most people would think that I had created myself a clerk in holy orders in derogation of my brother the Vicar.

One cannot imagine an acolyte having the impudence to call himself the "Persona Ecclesiæ."

SHERBORNE.

Sherborne House, Northleach.

Before the three Lateran Councils of 1123, 1139, and 1179 tithes were in this country in theory devoted to pious uses, but practically administered by the lords of the land. The fifth canon of the first Lateran Council of 1123 then ordained: "We decree that no laymen, however religious they be, shall have power of

disposing of tithes." In 1139 the tenth canon of the second Lateran Council enacted "Tithes, which canonical authority shows to have been granted for works of piety, we forbid by apostolic authority to be in the possession of laymen." Then in 1179 Canon 14 of the third Lateran Council enacted: "We forbid laymen, who detain tithes at peril of their souls, to transfer them to other laymen in any way whatsoever."

The effect of these canons soon made itself felt in the gifts of tithes to religious houses. But many of the smaller lords were reluctant to grant their tithes to bodies at a distance, and preferred to retain them for local use. This object was effected by tionsuring the lord's steward or other lay person who administered them, whereby he became converted into an "ecclesiastical person," and as a clerk could hold them without being in holy orders. The lord's grantee thereby became responsible to the bishop for the administration of them, and was called in consequence the responsible person (*certa persona*), but was commonly spoken of as the "parson."

The term occurs in the Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164, and in Canon 6 of the Council of York in 1195. The Exeter registers show parsons and vicars or chaplains existing side by side in a large number of parishes in Devon and Cornwall prior to the "consolidations" effected in the thirteenth century.

Further information on this subject may be found in a paper read by me before the Society of Antiquaries on 28 Feb., 1907, entitled 'The Treasury of God; or, The Birthright of the Poor.'

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

Lymptone, Devon.

The subjoined quotation from Gasquet's 'Parish Life in Mediæval England,' wherein it occurs at p. 71, opening chap. iv., which relates to 'The Parish Clergy,' may be useful under this heading:—

"The word 'parson,' in the sense of a dignified personage—'the person of the place'—was, in certain foreign countries applied in the eleventh century, in its Latin form of *persona*, to any one holding the parochial cure of souls. English legal writers, such as Coke and Blackstone, have stated the civil law signification of the word as that of any 'person' by whom the property of God, the patron saint, the church or parish was held, and who could sue or be sued at law in respect of this property. In ecclesiastical language, at any rate in England, according to Lyndwood, the word 'parson' was synonymous with 'rector.'"

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

Dr. John Cowell in 'The Interpreter' (1637) states:—

"Parson (*persona*) cometh from the French (*personne*). It peculiarly signifieth with us the rector of a church, the reason whereof seemeth to be because hee for the time representeth the church and sustaineth the person thereof, as well in siewing as being siewed in any action touching the same."

In the 'Dictionarium Britannicum' (1730) the word is defined as follows:—

"Parson (prob. of *parish son* or of *persona*), the *Minister Rector* of a parish, probably so called because he represents that church and bears the person of it."

In the same work an "Immortal Parson" is described as "a collegiate or conventual body to whom the church is for ever appropriated"; and the term "Mortal Parson" as "the title formerly used for the rector of a church made for his own life only."

I cannot find any instance of a lay rector being termed "a parson," and it appears clear that the word is only properly applied to a rector who is in holy orders. The term is therefore not appropriate to a vicar, chaplain, curate in charge, &c.

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Blackstone, 'Commentaries,' Book I. chap. xi. ('Of the Clergy'), says: "The appropriator, who is the real parson."

G. PROSSER.

'THE AMERICAN IN PARIS' (10 S. xii. 410).—Two distinct works have been published under this title.

1. The book inquired about by MRS. BEALE was written by John Sanderson of Philadelphia, of whom a brief notice will be found in 'Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography.' He is chiefly known as the joint-editor with Robert Waln of 'Biography to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence,' 9 vols., Philadelphia, 1823-7.

In 1838 Carey & Hart of Philadelphia published in one volume "Sketches of Paris: in Familiar Letters to his Friends. By an American." This contains a Preface (pp. iii-iv) dated "London, August 10th, 1836"; and pp. 5-321 of text in twenty three letters written from Paris between 29 June, 1835, and 7 May, 1836. This was printed in London in 1838 in two volumes under the title of 'The American in Paris,' and is the book about which MRS. BEALE inquires. As this London edition is not in the Boston or Cambridge (Mass.) libraries, will MRS. BEALE kindly state whether it contains a

preface other than the Preface to the Philadelphia 'Sketches of Paris,' 1838? In 1839 Carey & Hart published in two volumes "The American in Paris. By John Sanderson." The text of this edition appears to be identical with the text of 'Sketches of Paris,' though each volume contains a table of contents not in the earlier work. In 1847 Carey & Hart published the "Third Edition" of "The American in Paris. By John Sanderson." The only edition mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue is the London edition of 1838.

2. In 1843 there was published in Paris "Un Hiver à Paris par M. Jules Janin." Probably in 1844, though there is no date on the title-page, there was also published in Paris "L'Été à Paris par M. Jules Janin." Probably in 1844, though still without date on the title-page, "Fisher, Fils & Cie." published in London "L'Hiver et l'Été à Paris, par M. Jules Janin. Illustrés par M. Eugène Lami. L'Été." In 1845-7, according to the British Museum Catalogue, Fisher, Son & Co. published in London a work in four volumes called "France Illustrated, . . . Drawings by Thomas Allom, Esq. Descriptions by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A." The title of the last volume reads in part: "France Illustrated. Comprising a Summer and Winter in Paris. Drawings by M. Eugene Lami. Descriptions by M. Jules Janin. Supplemental Vol. IV. Peter Jackson, late Fisher, Son & Co." In 1843 Longman published in London "The American in Paris; or, Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1843. By M. Jules Janin. Illustrated by Eighteen Engravings, from Designs by M. Eugene Lami." In 1844 Burgess, Stringer & Co. published in New York "The American in Paris, during the Winter. By Jules Janin."

The Longman volume of 1843 ('The American in Paris') is a translation of 'Un Hiver à Paris.' Vol. iv. of 'France Illustrated' contains 228 pages, of which pp. 5-141 are a translation of 'Un Hiver à Paris,' and pp. 142-228 a translation of 'L'Été à Paris.' The translation of 'Un Hiver à Paris' in 'France Illustrated' (iv. 5-141) is identical with Longman's 'The American in Paris' of 1843, except that certain portions of the latter are omitted in the former. In the translation of 'L'Été à Paris' in 'France Illustrated' (iv. 142-228) the translator has omitted portions of the French original.

Who wrote 'Un Hiver à Paris' and 'L'Été à Paris'? In all the catalogues I have seen they are attributed to Jules Janin; but the works themselves purport to

be written by an American. In the Introduction to 'Un Hiver à Paris' we read:—

"J'ai traduit le présent livre d'un récit très exact et très-véridique qui nous est venu du pays de Cooper et de Washington-Irving. . . Je vous dirai peu de choses de l'écrivain original, car il a mis dans son *voyage* beaucoup de sa bonne humeur, de son esprit, de sa bienveillance naturelle. Il était jeune encore lorsqu'il vint à Paris. . . Il était arrivé à Paris un Parisien évaporé, tout disposé aux plus vives folies; il en sortit un grave Américain, tout préparé aux calmes et tranquilles honneurs que la mère patrie tient en réserve pour les fils de sa prédilection."

In the "English Translator's Introduction" to Longman's 'The American in Paris' we are told:—

"In presenting this volume to the public, the English translator feels that some explanation is necessary; inasmuch as the obvious course would have been, to use the American manuscript referred to, in the French translator's introduction, instead of re-translating the work. The manuscript, however, the publishers could not obtain, and they were therefore compelled either to have a re-translation, or to look elsewhere for a description of Paris,—but the merit of this account was such, that they determined, at once, to adopt the former alternative. . . In order to give the full effect, to the very clever and amusing, but, at the same time, very peculiar style, of M. Jules Janin, the English translator has sometimes been compelled to use expressions, which may be considered foreign to the genius of the language, and to employ terms, which would not have been chosen in an original work, but which were necessary to convey the full meaning of this very talented writer, *who disdains to think by rule.*"

The Préface to 'L'Été à Paris' begins, "Voici encore notre Américain de l'an passé"; and speaks of the author as "un compatriote de Franklin"; while on p. 3 we read: "Mais qu'importe? j'ai pour me consoler les vers de mon compatriote le poète Wordsworth, Long Fellow: *sweet April!*" If Henry Wadsworth Longfellow ever saw this book, he must have been amused at the French printer's version of his name.

My guess is that the American authorship is merely a ruse on the part of Janin. Is it known for certain? ALBERT MATTHEWS.
Boston, U.S.

BETUBIUM (10 S. xii. 389).—I think there cannot be any doubt that the name Betubium in Thomson's 'Seasons' ('Autumn,' 893) is a ghost-word. It is not a misprint. Betubium appears in many of the editions of 'The Seasons' which I have examined. In the edition of "The Aldine Poets" (1862) the word is explained in a foot-note as the name of "a promontory in Scotland, now called the Cape of St. Andrew."

But no such name as Betubium is to be found in the works of the ancient geographers. The word intended is doubtless Berubium, which occurs in Smith's 'Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography,' on the authority of Ptolemy, and is supposed by Dr. R. G. Latham to be Noss Head on the north-west coast of Scotland. In Prof. C. H. Pearson's 'Historical Maps of England' (2nd ed. p. 13) "Berubion Prom." is mentioned, with three conjectures as to identification, viz., Arde Head (so Camden), Duncansby Head (so Horsley), and Noss Head (so 'Mon. Brit.').

It may perhaps be interesting to give the forms in Ptolemy as they appear on p. 88 of Müller's splendid edition (1883). Müller prints in his text "Ὀυρεουβιον ἄκρον, Verubium promontorium," but some MSS. have Βερουβιον. A note says: "Hodie the Noss prope Wick oppidum."

It would be interesting from a literary point of view to ask where the poet had met with this rare Ptolemaic name for his "highest peak" o'er which "the north-inflated tempest foams." It is not likely that Thomson was a student of Ptolemy. I suppose he must have found the word in Gibson's edition of Camden, where mention is made of the three promontories, viz., "Berubium, now Urdehead. . . Virvedrum, now Dunsby, otherwise Duncans-bay; . . . and Orcas, now Howburn" (ed. 1753, p. 1280).

A. L. MAYHEW.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

There is apparently a misprint in the form of the name Betubium that has been copied in successive issues of 'The Seasons.' This is corrected in Longman's edition, dated 1847, where the line reads:—

O'er Orcas' or Berubium's highest peaks.

These are names of two extremities on the northern face of the Scottish mainland, and are latinized forms of the promontories mentioned in Ptolemy's geography of Britain. Ptolemy's "Tarvidium and Orcas" are identified with Cape Wrath and Fair Aird Head on the one hand; and his "Promontory Berubium" (Βερουβιον ἄκρον) is identified with Duncansbay Head on the other.

The poet, after describing "the naked melancholy isles," has turned to the mainland, where "a while the muse" passes Caledonia itself in romantic view from the tributary Jed

To where the north-inflated tempest foams
O'er Orcas' or Berubium's highest peak;
or, in other words, from the Tweed to the
Pentland Frith. R. OLIVER HESLOP.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

See Camden's 'Britannia,' ed. 1722, vol. ii. cols. 1279-80).

In Thomson's 'Poetical Works,' edited by Robert Bell, 1855, vol. ii. p. 151, "Betubium's highest peak" is said to be a promontory called Cape St. Andrew.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

There is a place on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, where the river Naver empties itself into the sea, which still goes by the name of Bettyhill, a name certainly suggestive of an origin from Betubium, if such a word was ever prevalent.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

[MR. WALTER SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

LADY WORSLEY (10 S. xii. 409).—In response to the request of your correspondent I give the imaginary epitaph upon Lady Worsley from 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton'

A CENOTAPH.

Raised to the lovely, yet ungentle Lady W.
of rebellious Memory, Wight's envied Boast,
Her Intrepidity was equalled only by her Address :
She wished to make Sir R— popular, and neglected
every other

Blessing, for the exemplary Purpose of accomplish-
ing
the Object of her ambition.

The Sea-girt Isle, like that of Paphos, knew no
other Divinity,

Than the blue-eyed Venus of A—mbe.
The Voice, the Dance, the hearts of either Sex were
obedient

to the Despotism of her Desires :
Even H. . . . s himself clung to her fair Image,
pictured in his

Eye, and (such was the Luxuriance of his creative
Fancy !)

Revelling in his Arms, while — partook of less
imaginary Delights in the stolen Possession of
his fair D—.

Antic Sports and frolicsome Felicity,
Led on by the fair Sovereign of the Island, dwelt in
jocund State

Till the Return of General E—,
When, on Sir R—'s being refused a Coalition of
Interests with

The Duke of C—, Lady W. took up the
Cudgels

in her Husband's Cause, and annihilated his
Grace's
slender Existence at the first stroke.

His M—, charmed with her Spirit, created the
beauteous
Amazon a P—ss.

And the whole Body of our English Noblesse put
their Hands on

their Hearts, and gave their Honor that her
Ladyship

was only guilty of *Manslaughter*.

Sir Richard Worsley, of Appuldurcomb,
Isle of Wight, and M.P. for Newport,
married 21 Sept., 1775, Seymour Dorothy,

daughter of Sir John Fleming, Bt., of Brompton Park, Middlesex, and had a son and a daughter, who both died unmarried. On 21 Feb., 1782, Sir Richard brought an action for crim. con. against George Maurice Bissett, but, collusion being suspected, he was awarded only one shilling damages. A report of the trial, which caused a great sensation in the fashionable world, can easily be procured.

On 14 March, 1782, Gillray published a caricature of the incident, called 'Sir Richard Worse than Sly,' which is described in Wright and Grego's 'Works of James Gillray,' p. 33. In the Print-Room at the British Museum are the following other satirical engravings :—

1. Lady Worsley dressing in the Bathing-house. Feb., 1782.

2. The Maidstone Bath ; or, The Modern Susannah. March 12, 1782.

3. The Maidstone Whim. 8 March, 1782.

4. A Peep into Lady Worsley's Seraglio. 29 April, 1782.

5. The Shilling ; or, The Value of a P[ri]vily C[on]cilio[r]i's Matrimonial Honour. 18 Feb., 1782.

Several poems and pamphlets were written about the case, such as :—

1. The Whim !!! or, The Maidstone Bath. A Kentish Poetic. Dedicated to Lady Worsley. 4to, 1s. 6d. Williams.

2. Variety ; or, Which is the Man ? A Poem. Dedicated to Lady W—sl—y. 4to, 1s. Swift.

3. An Epistle from L—y W—y to Sir R—d W—y, Bart. 4to, 1s. Wright.

4. A Poetical Address from Mrs. N[ewto]n to L. . . . y. 4to, 1s. Swift.

Naturally, the newspapers were full of allusions to the case during 1782. I append references :—

Morning Herald.

Fri., Feb. 22. Report of trial.

Sat., Feb. 23. Paragraph about Lady Worsley and Lord Deerhurst.

Thurs., March 7. Ditto.

Mon., April 22. Lady Worsley at Pantheon masquerade.

Mon., May 13. Ditto.

Tues., May 21. Lady Worsley and Mrs. Newton.

In August, 1783, *The Rambler's Magazine* says that Lady Worsley is at Spa, and in April, 1785, announces that she has returned from the Continent. In December, 1786, *The Morning Post* speaks of her as attracting much attention in Paris ; and in May, 1787, *The World* describes her as "living in poverty" in France.

On 26 Sept., 1788, *The Morning Post* contains this paragraph :—

"Lady Worsley is in Brighton with the Marquis St. George. She looks as well as regards beauty as ever, and is still first in all equestrian exercises."

In October, 1792, *The Bon Ton Magazine*, giving a summary of the life of Dick England, declares that she is practising a system of gambling in France. On 22 June, 1799, *The Morning Post* announces that she has put on mourning for the late Chevalier St. George, "once her favourite"; and on 2 Jan., 1800, says that she is living at Brompton.

Sir Richard Worsley died in August, 1805, and a jointure of 70,000*l.* is said to have reverted to his wife (*Gent. Mag.*, lxxv. pt. ii. 781). On 12 September of the same year Lady Worsley, who had taken the name of Fleming by royal grant, married J. Louis Couchet at Farnham in Surrey.

I have explained the association of Lord Deerhurst with Lady Worsley in 'A Story of a Beautiful Duchess,' pp. 288-9; and there is a reference to her friendship with Grace Dalrymple Eliot on p. 222 of 'Ladies Fair and Frail.'

Of course Horace Walpole has something to say about her, and I believe there are plenty of allusions in contemporary memoirs.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, EAST WINDOW: PRINCE ARTHUR (10 S. xii. 269, 357, 453).—Authorities appear to differ considerably as to the identity of the figures intended to be portrayed in this window.

'Pennant's London Improved' (about 1815), p. 100, has the following:—

"The east window is a most beautiful composition of figures. It was made by order of the magistrates of Dort, and by them designed as a present to Henry VII. The subject is the Crucifixion; a devil is carrying off the soul of the hardened thief; an angel receiving that of the penitent. The figures are numerous and finely done. On one side is Henry VI. kneeling; above him his patron saint, St. George; on the other side is his queen in the same attitude, and above her the fair St. Catherine with the instruments of her martyrdom. This charming performance is engraved at the cost of the Society of Antiquaries."

There is a fuller description of the window in Hughson's 'Walks through London,' 1817, p. 228, where an altogether different version of the figures is given. The two kneeling ones are said to represent Henry VII. and his consort Elizabeth. Mr. Walcott's account of certain portions of the history of the window agrees with that of Hughson, who says:—

"This beautiful window was originally intended as a present from the magistrates of Dort in Holland to Henry VII.; but the King dying before it was completed, it fell into the hands of the Abbot of Waltham, who kept it in his church

till the Dissolution. To preserve it, Robert Fuller, the last Abbot, sent it to New Hall, a seat of the Butlers in Wiltshire. From this family it was purchased by Thomas Villars, Duke of Buckingham: his son sold it to General Monk, who caused this window to be buried under ground.... After the restoration Monk replaced it in his chapel at New Hall. Subsequent to General Monk's death, John Olmius, Esq., demolished this chapel, but preserved the window, in hopes of selling it for some church. After laying a long time cased up, Mr. Conyers bought it for his chapel near Epping; here it remained till his son built a new house; and this gentleman finally selling it to the Committee appointed for repairing and beautifying St. Margaret's, Westminster, after a lapse of nearly three hundred years it occupies a place immediately contiguous to that for which it was originally designed."

I should be glad to know if any or all of the statements contained in this circumstantial account are accepted as accurate by the authorities of to-day. Is it known why the magistrates of Dort made this handsome gift for Henry VII.?

With regard to the figures, four persons have already been described by various authorities as being represented by the male kneeling figure (Henry VI., Henry VII., Prince Arthur, and Henry VIII.), and a corresponding variety of ladies. How many more are there? WM. NORMAN.

St. James' Place, Plumstead.

Mr. Lewis F. Day in his 'Windows' (1902), p. 395, speaking of the two great transept windows and those in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament at St. Gudule in Brussels, says:—

"They are at once the types, and the best examples, of the glass painter's new departure in the direction of light and shade. On the other hand, the large east window at St. Margaret's, Westminster (Dutch, it is said, of about the same date), has not the charm of the period, and must not be taken to represent it fairly."

In the north window of the Jesus Chapel (north transept) of Great Malvern Priory Church is to be seen the fine kneeling figure of Prince Arthur (who is buried in Worcester Cathedral), together with that of Sir Reginald Bray. In Habington's time the figures of the king and queen also were perfect, but have since been destroyed.

A. R. BAYLEY.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE WESTERN TOWERS (10 S. xii. 64, 217).—It is exceedingly probable that J. T. Smith or his informant "old Gayfere, the Abbey mason," rendered Flitcroft as "Fleetcraft." Henry Flitcroft (1697-1769) was the architect of Hampstead Church. Park relates ('The

Topography of Hampstead,' 1818, p. 337) that he was a journeyman carpenter who "having the fortune to break his leg by a fall from some scaffolding, while employed in the repair of Burlington House," received the patronage of the Earl, and was appointed at first foreman, but ultimately Comptroller, of the Board of Works. His pretty book-plate is probably known to most collectors.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

COPPÉE'S 'LA GRÈVE DES FORGERONS' (10 S. xii. 469).—In 1887 a prize of three guineas was offered in *The Journal of Education* for the best translation of the above poem. The prize was awarded in the number of the *Journal* for November, 1887, and I was fortunate enough to find myself the prize-winner. Only a small portion, however, of my translation was quoted in the *Journal*. The version which was printed as a whole was that by the editor himself, Mr. F. Storr, and this is no doubt the "excellent one" to which M. C. D. alludes.

Mr. Storr's translation was subsequently published (I think about 1895) in a work entitled 'Essays, Mock Essays, and Character Sketches,' reprinted from *The Journal of Education*, and edited by himself (W. Rice, 86, Fleet Street, or Whittaker & Co., Paternoster Square).

My own version was privately printed, and if M. C. D. would like to have a copy, I shall be happy to post him one for his acceptance on hearing from him.

I may add that a prize was offered in *The Practical Teacher* (1898 or 1899) for the best translation of the same poem, but I do not know with what result.

C. LAWRENCE FORD, B.A.

21, Sydney Buildings. Bath.

[MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS also refers to Mr. Storr's version.]

BHANG: CUCA (10 S. xii. 490).—Bhang is Indian hemp, the same thing as hashish, a powerful narcotic, of which the extract—fluid, solid, or powdered—can, I believe, be got of any chemist. But if G. B. wants the Indian preparations as used in the East, that of course is quite another thing, and I cannot say where they can be obtained. I have seen and smoked the powdered bhang or hashish brought from Morocco by travelling Moors. The name given to it there is *keyf*, which really means "intoxication."

Cuca or coca is the Peruvian name for a herb known in other South American

languages as *cochuco*, *hayo*, and *ipado*, the gently exciting effect of which resembles that of tea or coffee. Its reputed ability to support strength for a considerable time in the absence of food has made it very popular as a medicine. Coca wine is sold by every druggist, and another favourite form of it is coca chocolate.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Bhang, or hashish, consists of the larger leaves of the Indian hemp, and can almost certainly be had of the wholesale druggists. So, of course, can coca leaves, which are imported from Bolivia and Peru. There is another preparation of Indian hemp, made from the tops of the flowering branches, which is said to be sold in the London market as "guaza." Its native name is "gaujah." C. C. B.

FLAUBERT'S 'TENTATION DE ST. ANTOINE' (10 S. xii. 447).—3. *Bibasis*.—This is described by Pollux, the Greek lexicographer (iv. 102), as a Lacedæmonian dance, competitions in which were held for boys and girls. They had to jump and kick themselves behind. The Spartan woman Lampito in Aristophanes' *Lysistrata* (82) speaks of taking this exercise.

5. *Blemmyes*.—This people has been identified with the modern *Barabras*. Their fabulous appearance is described in Shakespeare:—

Men whose heads

Do grow beneath their shoulders.

'Othello,' I. iii.

The words are illustrated in Knight's pictorial edition by an engraving taken from Hondius's Latin translation of passages from Raleigh's 'Voyage to Guiana.'

6. *Silphium*.—The juice from the root and stem of this plant, which was highly valued as a drug and condiment, formed the staple trade of Cyrene. The plant, which figured on the coins of that city, was umbelliferous, and has been variously identified. Ancient representations are said to bear a close resemblance to the *Narthex asafetida*. It has been pointed out that a preparation of *asafetida* is used as a relish in India at the present day. According to Heinrich Stein (note on Herod., iv. 169), the Cyrenaic plant is now common in a degenerate form, and is called by the Arabs *drias*.

The fourth-century anonymous Greek Life of Antony may throw light on the other words.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

4. *Nasnās* or *nīsnās*, "he that moves rapidly," is defined by F. Johnson ('Persian Dict.,' s.v.) as "a kind of ape, a marmoset, an ourang-outang, satyr, faun, a monstrous race of men or demons who have only one leg and one arm, and move by leaping." They resemble the Arabian Shikk (split man), and the Persian Nīmchahrah (half-face), who run with amazing speed, and are cruel and dangerous (Burton, 'Arabian Nights,' 1893, iv. 279).

6. Silphium, *σίλφιον*, is equivalent to Latin *laserpitium*, and is supposed to be a kind of *asafetida*. Drawings of the plant and of the system of weighing it at Cyrene will be found in Maspero, 'Passing of the Empire' (1900), p. 554 f. On the virtues of silphium see Pliny, 'Nat. Hist.,' xxii. 48.

W. CROOKE.

5. *Blemmyes* is the name of a real tribe of Arab race settled above the First Cataract of the Nile. In later Roman and Byzantine times they gave much trouble to the Roman government, frequently making raids, and at times dominating a great part of Egypt. They are mentioned fairly often in J. G. Milne's 'History of Egypt under Roman Rule'; see especially p. 79 ff. Would it not be better, in translating Flaubert, to keep the name *Blemmyes*? H. I. B.

[Mrs. M. W. THORNBURGH also thanked for reply.]

MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY (10 S. xii. 469).—MR. LEVERTON HARRIS will find a portrait of Col. Edward Gwyn (not Gwynn) the husband of Mary Horneck, described in the recently published book on John Hoppner, R.A., by Mr. McKay and myself. The portrait belongs to Mr. E. G. Raphael.

W. ROBERTS.

SHAKESPEARE STATUETTE (10 S. xii. 245).—In the paragraph to which attention has been called there are some obvious misstatements and doubtful identifications. Not any bust or statuette carved from the mulberry tree it is said Shakespeare planted could be contemporary with the poet. It will be recalled that, a few years after the tree was cut down, it came into the possession of Thomas Sharp, the clockmaker of Stratford-on-Avon, who traded in the articles made from it—ranging from chairs, caskets, cups, tea-caddies, and cribbage boards to rings, and chips of the wood—from 1759 until his death in 1799. So as to ensure the authenticity of each of these souvenirs, he secured the whole of the wood the tree produced, and impressed each piece

with his stamp. His original memorandum book, said to provide ample data regarding these transactions, passed to his surviving assistant Thomas Gibbs, and at the sale of his effects in 1866 it was secured by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps. It is very improbable that any articles were made from the wood before Sharp had possession of the entire tree, and to him, therefore, must be credited the creation of the statuette.

Moreover, the living tree would not have yielded wood sufficient for a statuette of 15 inches height in the days of either Joan Shakespeare or her immediate descendants. If it is possible to come in touch with it, a very interesting comparison might be made with a small bust of the poet which Sharp carved. When George Robins sold the house and a few relics at the mart on Thursday, 16 Sept., 1847, this occurred as lot 15, and was purchased by a Mr. Thomas Wilkinson of Lower Thames Street for 18 guineas.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSIONS (10 S. xii. 465).—In the preface to D'Urfey's 'Butler's Ghost; or, Hudibras the Fourth Part,' the author begins a sentence with the remark: "If no one were to write Dramaticks unless they could equal the Immortal Johnson and Shakespeare." In the same work, p. 36, Shakespeare's story of Shylock and his pound of flesh is verified with considerable skill and success. At p. 149 of his 'Collin's Walk through London and Westminster' D'Urfey alludes to "Ben, Shakespeare, and the learned Rout." These two works appeared respectively in 1682 and 1690. A secondary feature of the quotations is the order of merit which seems to be recognized.

THOMAS BAYNE.

FRANCIS KINDLEMARSH (10 S. xii. 386).—I should be glad of authority to connect the Richard Kindlemarsh (or Kinwellmersh) of Mrs. STOPES's note, father to the poet Francis, with a namesake who flourished in the parish of St. John Zachary *circa* 1541–58. He seems to have been a man of some substance, and is first mentioned as a goldsmith, and afterwards as a mercer, apparently. The genealogy of the poet in the 'D.N.B.' is of a distinctly indefinite character. WILLIAM McMURRAY.

ENGLISH NAVY DURING THE CIVIL WAR (10 S. xii. 308, 496).—Note also the long blockade of the Royalists in the island of Barbadoes by the English fleet under Sir George Ayscue. R. B. Upton.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Gilds and Companies of London. By George Unwin. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is a further addition to the series of "Antiquary's Books," published under the general editorship of the Rev. Dr. Cox. The volume is based on a study of printed and unprinted sources concerning the foundation and history of the Livery Companies, and forms an outline of the development of the Gilds and Companies of London from the days of Henry Plantagenet to those of Victoria. Whilst not losing sight of individual peculiarities, the author has endeavoured to lay stress on the significance which the Gilds and Companies as a whole have had for the constitutional history of the City, and for the social and economic development of the nation at large.

In addition to the actual history of the City Companies, an attempt has been made to find the genesis of the idea of these organizations, the collapse of the Roman Empire being taken as a starting-point. The growth throughout Western Europe of the purely feudal system, and subsequently the germination and formulation of the collective idea, are next described. We quote the author as follows:—

"In order to produce steady and coherent progress the upward thrust of the new life and the downward pressure of the old formula are both needed. But the upward thrust must be stronger than the downward pressure... This process of interaction can nowhere be studied to better advantage than in the birth, life, and development of the Gild, and of those kindred organizations which have succeeded to its functions. We can there watch in all its phases that transformation of social forces into political forces which is the very essence of what we call progress. We see class after class constituting itself a social force by the act of self-organization. Then, as the new social force gains political recognition, the voluntary association passes wholly or partly into an organ of public administration."

In order to secure a comprehensive groundwork, it has been found necessary to refer to the contemporary development of Gilds in Continental cities, amongst others Bruges, Paris, and Florence; likewise to the general trend of the collective idea amongst Teutonic nations. As an example of feudal opposition we may mention that a law of Charlemagne of 779 decrees that persons shall not presume to bind themselves by mutual oaths in a Gild (*Geldonia*). A later decree of 821 warns the lords in Flanders and other maritime ports to restrain their serfs from sworn confederacies on pain of incurring a fine themselves.

To follow the fortunes of the Gilds through their chequered careers is not possible on account of limitations of space. Suffice it to say that their history and development are traced with no uncertain hand by the author. Incidentally it appears that the presence of aliens is not, as some imagine, a modern problem. London in the fourteenth century "was considerably troubled in this respect:—

"This alarm had scarcely subsided before another serious cause of dissension arose between

the Londoners and the Government. A rumour sprang up that it was intended to solve the difficulties created by the City's hostility to foreigners by making another port the seat of foreign trade. It was said that a wealthy Genoese merchant then staying in London had offered to make Southampton the greatest port in Western Europe, if the King would grant him the use of a castle there as his depot. The indignation of the extremists in the anti-alien party at this prospect passed all bounds, and the unfortunate Italian was struck down in the open street before his inn by the hand of an assassin named Kirkeby."

We recommend this book to all who are interested in the history of Gilds and similar fraternities, or in the development of the City of London. Indeed, the history of the Gilds and that of the City are inextricably interwoven.

Mr. Unwin's style is lucid and convincing, and his work has evidently not been lightly undertaken, but is as complete as a keen appreciation of his subject can make it.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1910. (Whitaker & Sons.)
Whitaker's Peerage, 1910. (Same publishers.)

THE editor of the world-renowned 'Almanack' does not rest on his laurels, but still works hard at making improvements and additions; and in the volume for the new year are to be found many fresh articles. These include the latest triumphs of aerial navigation, the export of British capital, the Imperial Press Conference, the break-up of the Poor Law, and a review of Social Progress. The statistics in the last are of great interest. The death-rate, which stood at 22·7 for 1851-5, had dropped in 1907 to 15·0. The birth-rate, which was 33·9 in 1851-5, had declined to 26·3 in 1907. A similar decline in the birth-rate is noticeable in the case of most European countries. As regards wages and prices, the net result shows an apparent increase of 40 per cent. in wages since 1860, while the general level of prices was about 24 per cent. lower. The prices given do not fully represent the changes in the cost of living, since they do not include rent, which has probably risen on an average since 1860. In reference to local debt in 1874-5, the amount was nearly 93,000,000*l.*, representing 16*s.* 1*d.* per pound of rateable value, or 3*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* per head of population; while in 1905-6 the amount had increased to 483,000,000*l.*, representing 2*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* per pound of rateable value, or 14*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per head of population. It is pointed out, however, that a large portion of the capital debt belongs to undertakings producing revenue.

'Whitaker's Peerage' also contains important additions. A concise account of the Coronation ceremonies has been inserted, the section on Indian titles extended, and the Indian Companions given. There is, besides, a description of Court dress for laymen. Under the Baronetage mention is made of "the grant of a baronetcy to a female—Dame Mary Bolles, of Osberton, Notts (1635 in the Scottish Baronetage)," and it is stated that "this is not quite the only one." There are some amusing references to the past in the account of the Knightage. The awkwardness of King James on the occasion of his conferring a knighthood on Kenelm Digby nearly caused an accident. This was only prevented by the Duke of Buckingham; otherwise the King would have thrust the sword into Digby's eye.

Another awkward incident is related in 'The Book of the Court.' The lady of a certain City knight was once presented to the old Princess Amelia, who was very deaf. The Princess, not aware that she was merely a knight's lady, was about to salute her as if the daughter of a peer, to the great horror of the Gentleman Usher in Waiting, who, shocked, at such a violation of etiquette, exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by all present, "Don't kiss her, your Royal Highness; she is not a real lady."

Transactions of the Baptist Historical Society: October. (Baptist Union Publication Department.)

THE work of this new Society continues to fulfil the promise it gave on its formation, and this part contains further valuable contributions of general historical interest. It will be news to many that the practice of the washing of feet was formerly observed by some Baptists. This is shown in a letter of Daniel Dobel of Cranbrook, "Bishop or Messenger of the General Baptists in Kent." The letter bears date February 14, 1771. In it the writer asks his correspondent if he practises the washing of feet, and states that he has done so for upwards of forty years.

There is a letter of Andrew Fuller's in reference to the appearance of Dr. Carey's portrait in *The Baptist Magazine*. Marshman in his life of Carey, Marshman, and Ward, published by Longmans in 1859, states that Carey considered the publication of this portrait a "violation of the engagement on which he had consented to sit to the artist [Horne], but he desired that a copy of it should be sent to each of his relatives"; and he would bear the expense. Strange to say, Marshman's book contains no portrait.

The impartiality with which the Society publishes records relating to Baptists is shown in an article on 'Militant Baptists, 1660-72,' who by their treasurable conduct justified "the callousness of Charles in so lightly breaking his words as to indulgence"; and "astonishment" is expressed at the lenient conduct of Parliament. At the present day it is needless to say that no more loyal subjects are to be found than the members of the Free Churches, and in the absence of set forms of prayer, the sovereign is prayed for on Sundays.

There is a good deal of curious information in the articles on 'The Baptist Licences of 1672,' and 'Old Wisbech Records,' the latter showing that some "Baptized Believers" held the then rare doctrine of universal redemption.

The Rev. James Stuart of Watford contributes a letter of Robert Hall's in reference to the publication of his sermon on the occasion of the death of Dr. Ryland, for the benefit of Ryland's family. Hall considers that the proposal to print ten thousand is too venturesome.

The short notes at the end of the part are of value. One tells how the Jewish invasion in the east of London "is depleting ancient buildings of their Christian worshippers, and they are being converted into synagogues or sold for secular purposes." It is suggested that a pastor of a surviving church should organize a personally conducted tour round this district, and finish with a tea in his schoolroom for the pilgrims. Perhaps our old friends the Norwood Ramblers will make a note of this.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

MR. P. M. BARNARD'S Tunbridge Wells Catalogue 33 is devoted to Italy and the Italian cities, including Aldine Press and Dante Literature. There are nearly a thousand items, arranged under cities, with the exception of those which cannot conveniently be thus grouped. These are to be found in a general list.

Mr. Barnard sends from his Manchester address Catalogue 7. We note the 'Decameron' translated by Rigg, 2 vols., and portfolio with extra plates, 1906, 3*l.* 3*s.* (a special copy with all the plates coloured by hand); the Gadshill Dickens, 34 vols., new, 7*l.*; the 'Life of Darwin' by his son, 3 vols., new, 14*s.*; Douglas Freshfield's 'Caucasus,' 2 vols., 4*to*, new, 10*s.*; Hakluyt's 'Voyages,' 12 vols., 7*l.*; Aikin's 'Manchester,' including the rare plan, 4*to*, 1795, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and the first published edition of 'Queen Mab,' 1821, 16*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. Lupton Brothers of Burnley have in their Christmas Catalogue a copy of the Edition de Luxe of La Fontaine issued by the Society of English Bibliophilists, 2 vols., 5*l.* This edition was limited to 35 copies, and as a guarantee that the book would not be reprinted in this form, one of the original copperplates was presented to each subscriber. 'The Little Bell' is the plate with this copy. There are works under Biography, Costume, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, Heraldry, Railways, &c. Under Discussions are those in which Bradlaugh, Cooper, Dr. Cumming, Robert Owen, Holyoake, Maguire, and others took part. Under American Literature is Stedman and Hutchinson's work in 11 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 210 of Engravings of the English School contains under Bartolozzi a portrait of Miss Wallis in Landscape, 1796, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Under Constable is 'The Cornfield,' 16*l.* 16*s.* Copley's 'Victory of Lord Duncan' is 8*l.*; Cosway's portrait of Mrs. Duff, beautifully printed in colours, 18*l.* 18*s.*; Dance's 'Garrick as Richard III,' 4*l.* 15*s.*; Downman's 'Miss Farren and Mr. King as Sir Peter and Lady Teazle,' 10*l.* 10*s.*; Gainsborough's 'Boys and Dogs' and 'Cottage Children,' 16*l.* 16*s.*; Gillray's 'The Village Train,' and 'The Deserted Village,' 5*l.* 15*s.*; and Hogarth's 'Election Day,' set of 4, 3*l.* 10*s.* Under Hoppner is the portrait of Mrs. Arbutnot, engraved by Reynolds, proof impression, 94*l.* 10*s.*; and under Huck is a set of 12 mezzotint engravings illustrating dramatic incidents in the history of England, 10*l.* 10*s.* Among the Morlands are 'The Farmyard,' 'The Fisherman's Hut,' 'Gypsies' Tent,' 'Guinea-pigs,' &c. There are works under Opie and Reynolds. Romney's 'Mrs. Jordan as the Country Girl' is 15*l.* Under Rowlandson is 'Vauxhall,' 10*l.* 10*s.*; and under Turner 'Picturesque Views,' 60 plates, 28*l.* Indeed, the entire Catalogue is full of treasures.

Catalogue 130 sent us by Herr Ludwig Rosenthal is issued in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his business, which we recently mentioned. It includes 40 illustrations, and notices of many fine and rare books and autographs. There are nine items of which only one complete copy is known, including, or in addition to, that noted; and a glance through the Cata-

logue, which is annotated with references to authorities, will show what opportunities Herr Rosenthal offers for those who can, as Iago recommends, put money in their purses. The Catalogue opens with the only complete copy known of the first book printed at Saluzzo, Alexander de Villa Dei, 5,000 marks. An original musical MS. of Johann Sebastian Bach, 6 pages, is offered for 6,000m.; and an autograph letter of Beethoven to Riess of 1819 for 1,800m. A musical MS. of the latter master, 4 pages, is 1,200m.; 1,400m. will, however, buy 41 autograph letters and documents, 1829-63, from the brilliant pen of Berlioz. M. Greuter's World Globe, 1632, which seems to be "totally unknown and undescribed," is 3,000m. Two leaves of a thirty-line Donatus by Gutenberg are also totally unknown, 5,000m. Gutenberg's *Missale Speciale* (Mayence, about 1450) has been the subject of much learned discussion, and is unpriced—perhaps, as his "first printed book," is regarded as priceless. Bibles, Hora, and other religious books are included in numbers, but we have mentioned enough to show the remarkable character of the Catalogue.

Mr. A. Russell Smith sends the Second Portion of his Catalogue of Tracts, Pamphlets, and Broad-sides. The First Part took from 1519 to 1800, and this Second Portion takes us down to 1900. We note Rowland Hill's sermon preached before the Volunteers at Surrey Chapel in 1803; Burdett's speech after his liberation; a Description of the battle of Waterloo, two folding plates; and Hone's Tracts. During the period 1820-29 we have 'The One-Eyed Coronation,' Pierce Egan's 'Trial of Thurtell and Hunt,' Tom Paine, George Barnwell, &c. For 1830-36 there are the Princess Olive, 'The House of Reform that Jack Built,' *The Whig-Dresser*, Nos. 1 to 11, and *Bibliographical and Retrospective Miscellany*, No. 1. Under 1837-1900 occur R. H. Horne's 'Orion,' published at a farthing; Mesmerism; Tennyson's 'Ode on the Duke of Wellington,' first edition, also the service and anthems used at the funeral; Bibliographies of Ruskin and Swinburne; Trials, &c. There are a number of old plays in alphabetical order, items under Shakespeariana, and old county maps. Under Exhibitions we find Catlin's North American Indians, 1848; a description of the Chinese Junk, "sold only on board," 1841; The Aztecs, 1853; Tom Thumb and his Wife, 1865; Panorama of Waterloo at Leicester Square; Niagara at Burford's Panorama, 1834, &c. There is also a collection of over a hundred illustrated handbills and advertisements.

We congratulate Mr. Henry Cecil Sotheran on the publication of the seven hundredth number of 'Sotheran's Price Current of Literature.' The first number was published in 1844 or 1845 by Willis, to which he soon added 'Current Notes,' so it is probably the oldest catalogue which has been published consecutively. The present number, like all others in recent years, is carefully edited by Mr. Sotheran, who, not content with giving the ordinary particulars of a book, adds bibliographical and biographical notes whenever occasion offers. For instance, the present issue contains Froude's 'Shadows of the Clouds,' the first edition, written under the pseudonym of Zeta: "This is very scarce, the greater part of the edition having

been bought up and destroyed by Mr. Froude's father." It was published by J. Ollivier, 1847, and is priced 1*l.* 5*s.* Among other items are Arnold's 'Friendship's Offering,' first edition, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; original editions of Bewick; and a sumptuous set of Byron, extra-illustrated, 60*l.* There are Galleries of Engravings, including a fine coloured copy of 'The British Gallery' by Tresham and Ottley, 37*l.* 10*s.*; also an exceptionally fine copy of 'Sir Thomas Lawrence,' by Cousins, Lucas, and Reynolds, very scarce, Graves, 1834-46, 75*l.* A unique set of Mrs. Jameson's works, 6 vols., blue levant by Rivière, extra-illustrated with 140 original drawings, 1848-64, is 42*l.* There are original editions of Dickens and Thackeray the latter including the Library Edition, 24 vols., 1869, 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 'Vanity Fair,' with the suppressed woodcut of Lord Steyne, together with 'The Newcomes' and 'Pendennis,' 5 vols., 1848-54, 7*l.* 10*s.* Under Swinburne are many scarce editions.

Mr. D. Webster of Leeds sends two Catalogues. That for December contains, under American Indians, Schoolcraft's 'Indian Tribes of the United States,' royal 4to, 1852-7 (Vol. V. missing), 8*l.* Roux and Barré's 'Herculaneum et Pompéi,' 8 vols., Paris, 1861-70, is 5*l.* 5*s.* This set includes the "Musée Secret," which is often wanting. The Riverside Edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes, 13 vols., is 1*l.* 18*s.* There is the Edition de Luxe of Ward and Roberts's 'Romney,' 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and of Armstrong's 'Turner,' 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Webster's Special Catalogue contains new books and standard publications at reduced prices.

Messrs. Young send from Liverpool their Catalogue CCCCVI., which contains a magnificent collection of Gillray caricatures, original impressions, 105*l.* This was formed by a private collector, and he has pencilled on many of the plates the names of the persons who figure in the caricatures. The first edition of Bacon's 'Henry VII.,' 1622, is 9*l.* 9*s.*; and a fine specimen of the first edition of Blake's 'Job,' an early copy with the misdated plate, 1825-6, 15*l.* 15*s.* Under Albert Dürer is a collection of 67 designs cut out of contemporary books by Ruskin, mounted by him, and presented to his publisher, George Allen, from whose executors Messrs. Young purchased them, 1511-16, 10*l.* 10*s.* Under Elizabeth is Creighton's Life of the Queen, published by Boussod, Valadon & Cie., 12*l.* 12*s.* The first edition of both series of Elia is 25*l.*; and the final volume of Goupil's series of memoirs of English sovereigns, Herbert Paul's 'Queen Anne,' a guinea.

[Reviews of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

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

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

T. BAYNE ("Living English Poets in 1903").—The date should have been given as 1893.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE LOCH COLLECTION OF SCOTTISH DOCUMENTS.

THE above collection, in the possession of Messrs. Darling & Pead, of South Kensington, is evidently the result of the nation's characteristic—business care combined with the love of antiquity—is of exceptional interest, both literary and historical, and is the accumulation of centuries by one family, and handed down as the property of the eldest direct descendant. The last—recently deceased—on the death of his father intended to dispose to a general dealer of a number of boxes containing what appeared to harbour so much waste; but the timely persuasion of a friend acting for him in the capacity of estate agent enabled the latter to secure and store in his office basement the whole, to await the owner's pleasure. After some three years it was considered expedient to gain permission to inspect this so-called waste, one result proving the family to be of great antiquity, and through different generations to have occupied considerable prominence, especially in Edinburgh.

In the charters of Dunfermline, A.D. 1231, in the reign of Alexander II. of Scotland, a grant of land was found registered to the names of Philip and Gilbert de Loch.

Until the last few months both the name and the collection were lost to modern Scotland, the last direct member removing from Edinburgh to London in 1800 to study law under his uncle William Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner, of duel fame connected with Charles James Fox. This was James Loch, "the economist," who became M.P. for the Northern Burghs of Scotland, and factor to the Sutherland estates in the early part of last century. The afore-mentioned business care is responsible for the private correspondence of that ducal family being preserved, one would imagine, in its entirety, and it throws an interesting light upon the political movements of the period.

From the time of Queen Mary to the end of the eighteenth century members of the Loch family can be traced as prominent in the affairs of Edinburgh. A grant of land near the Market Cross was made by Mary and her husband Henry to one Archibald Loch in 1564; whilst in 1570 another member of the family becomes the recipient of treatment of a totally different nature, "he being hung by the Regent Murray in the raid on the Castle of Brechin."

Passing to the eventful times of 1633, we find James Loch Town Treasurer of Edinburgh, and for this period the collection supplies an overwhelming number of papers relative to Edinburgh. At a glance we find "The Decreat of the Lord Provost, Baillics," &c., on the raising of funds, "wherein they did resolve and ordayne his Majesty within the burgh in the most magnifik and solemne manner. . . . the Treasurer to borrow certaine somes for his maj. receptyoun, propyne, banquet," &c., to the amount of 35,000 merkes, this amount being jointly subscribed by Jn. Macnacht, Alexander Clark, Patrick Eleis, and Robert Carnegie.

A humorously illustrative sequel to this banquet appears some weeks after in the form of an appeal by one Henry Herper, "tailyour," burgess, who to the Lord Provost, &c., states

"that q^r at his majesteis being here, the good towne having invetit a great many Nobilles and Gentillmen to the Bankit, and after dinner, Sundrie of the well disposit Burgesses, for the hon^r and credit of the good towne, Did accompany a number of these Gentills in a way of merriment to the Abay Close, intentioning there to drink his maj. health,"

he, Henry Herper, was in consequence called upon by William Moffatt, in the name of

the Provost and Baillies, to find wine-glasses. These he procured from "Lawrance Stottis booth" to the amount of "twenty-nine punds Scottis," "for which payment the said Lawrance Stott does dayly trouble him." This appeal one is pleased to find noted by the Lord Treasurer as paid in full.

Another document, consisting of some 52 pages foolscap, is an account of "Money Spent on the Fortification of Leith," together with the names and amounts paid to those employed. This is in 1639, by order of the Committee of Estates; and it is of interest to note that 'Haydn's Dates,' ed. 1892, gives the 1560 fortification, but does not mention that of 1639, upon which James Loch, commissioned by the "Comittee," expended 12,400*l.* sterling.

A MS. rime of 148 lines, entitled 'The Slow Policie, by The Man of the Moore,' presumably written about 1642, criticizing Charles's Court and advisers, will in all probability be gladly welcomed by the antiquaries of Scotland.

It is at present only possible to dwell briefly upon any period, for after the many hundreds of papers dealing with the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries one must pass on to a most valuable sequence of the Jacobean, wherein are letters and "calls to arms" signed "James," and addressed to the Stuarts of Appin, the last written just before Culloden. The flight after Culloden carried these letters to the Continent, where they remained for upwards of thirty years before their apparent secret return to "Anne Stuart, spouse to David Loch, merchant in Leith."

At this point the question arises whether it was not David Loch and his wife who aided Ardsheil in his escape from Holland. The present Duke of Argyll in his account of this in 'Adventures in Legend' mentions a Leith merchant as discovering Ardsheil in an inn in that country, and in the plan of escape the merchant sends for his wife, who arrives to exchange garments, or rather to clothe Ardsheil in hers, and so effect his successful disguise and return to Scotland. The family relationship is here established, which, by the way, is missing from the 'Jacobite Peerage'; and Ardsheil being a big man, it is possible that Anne Stuart was of a size somewhat corresponding.

The continuation of this sequence takes the form of a schoolboy letter, written by John Erskine from school at Edinburgh in 1749 to his aunt Frances Erskine, spouse of James Loch of Drylaw, and accompanying

her rooster, which had been lent to the boy for his school sport to fight the "Whigs' cocks," and which "comes with a bell around his neck—a badge of victory."

The last of this sequence is by the Earl of Mar in 1824, who in a letter to James Loch, M.P., expresses "the thanks of an old man" for the trouble taken and kindness shown in securing the restoration of his title. Here another question arises relative to Burke, who gives the Earl of Mar as joining the Prince of Orange. If there is undeniable proof of this, it seems singular that the title and estates should have been confiscated, had the allegiance been transferred, unless it was after the "Call to Arms" letter dated 1715-16, which bears the signatures of both "James" and "Mar." This would perhaps account for the confiscation, but the restoration not taking place till over a century later, the joining of William seems open to doubt, and the questioning of the point must be allowed as pardonable curiosity.

The period 1796 to 1809 has already been lightly touched upon in the volumes of 'Brougham and his Early Friends,' recently issued privately; but it abounds with letters of great literary and political interest awaiting the necessary encouragement for publication, while others deal extensively with Napoleon's threatened invasion.

Sir Walter Scott and Miss Edgeworth also appear, and it is curious that the former in mentioning the heirs to the ancient estate of Lintithgow repeatedly writes the name "Pope." The letter, although short, is of a humorously strong and characteristic nature. Thomas Campbell has left the original MS. of some of the early stanzas of 'Gertrude of Wyoming'; and the birth of the University of London is also described in the correspondence.

To catalogue this surprising accumulation in full would not be giving it more than it really merits, but the interest exhibited in it up to the present has not proved of a nature sufficient to warrant even a brief record, which, however, has been begun in the hope of its receiving the necessary encouragement.

The offer of a loan exhibition to Edinburgh is at present awaiting the acceptance of the authorities of the "good towne," whose space, even now, is insufficient for showing their own possessions, so that they may reluctantly decline the offer. The thanks of all lovers of antiquity are due to Mr. H. B. Woodcock, of the firm of Messrs. Darling & Pead, for the preservation of the collection.

Any reader desiring further particulars relating to the collection will, on written application, receive a willing response from
G. A. JACKSON.

32, Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.

JOHN WILSON PATTEN, LORD WINMARLEIGH.

In the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' first edition, are some errors relating to Lord Winmarleigh.

John Wilson Patten (b. 1802) was the younger son of Thomas Wilson, formerly Patten, and eventually Wilson Patten of Bank Hall, Warrington. Thomas, the elder son, died at Naples, 28 Oct., 1819, aged eighteen.

The father did not, as alleged in books of reference, assume the additional name of Wilson in 1800. On inheriting certain property in Cheshire, *i.e.*, the Manor of Woodchurch, Hundred of Wirral, he took the name of Wilson in lieu of Patten, and the arms and crest of Wilson in lieu of those of Patten, according to a drastic clause in the will (which I have examined at Somerset House) of Thomas Wilson, D.D., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Prebendary of Westminster, son of Thomas Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, who had married a sister of Thomas Patten's great-grandfather. Dr. Wilson of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, married his cousin, who was a cousin of Thomas Patten's grandfather.

In or about 1800 this Thomas Patten became Thomas Wilson. His two sons Thomas and John (Lord Winmarleigh) were at Eton in 1817 as Wilson major and minor (see Stapyhton's 'Eton School Lists from 1791 to 1850,' 2nd ed., 1864, pp. 90, 91).

On 14 March, 1821 (the elder son Thomas having died in 1819), John went to Magdalen College, Oxford.

At this time Peter Patten Bold was in possession of Bank Hall, and Thomas Wilson, his younger and only surviving brother, lived at Wotton Park, or, as it has been for many years called, Wooton Lodge, near Ellaston, Staffordshire. The latter was M.P. for Stafford Borough 1812-18, bearing the surname Wilson only.

The entry in the Matriculation Register of the University is:—

"1821.—March 14. Johannes Wilson, 18, Johannis de Wotton Park in Com. Staffordiæ. arm. fil. unicus."

That in the Subscription Book of the University is:—

"1821. March 14. Johannes Wilson e Coll. Magd. arm. fil. unicus."

These extracts I have obtained from the Registrar.

The name John attributed to the father should be Thomas. This error is naturally repeated in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.'

The following is an extract from a letter, dated 9 Jan., 1909, from the Rev. W. D. Macray of Ducklington Rectory, Witney:—

"I was able to go to Oxford yesterday, and in our College [*i.e.* Magdalen] MS. Room I looked at a vol. of Dr. Bloxam's valuable collections relating to all members of the College, at a list of Gentleman Commoners, and his entry at the year 1821 is: 'Wilson, John [Patten], only son of Thomas Wilson, of Wotton Park, co. Staff., matric. 14 Feb., 1821, aged 18.'"

As to the difference in date, *i.e.*, between February and March, the Registrar suggests that perhaps John Wilson was admitted as a member of Magdalen College on 14 February, but not presented to the Vice Chancellor and matriculated until 14 March.

In 1823, or possibly 1824, Thomas Wilson resumed the name of Patten. There is a tablet in the old Protestant Cemetery at Naples, in memory of his elder son, having the following inscription: "Thomas Patten Wilson died October 28, 1819. Aged 18 years."

In the Patten Chapel in the old parish church, Warrington, is a tablet in memory of the same. In this he is called Thomas Wilson Patten. Being a somewhat elaborate work of art, presenting in bas-relief two male figures and two female, as well as an urn and torch, it was probably not put up until a considerable time after the death; if before 1823, no doubt Thomas Wilson had already determined to resume his old name, and to call himself Wilson Patten, when the opportunity came. This change, without loss of the Wilson (Cheshire) estate, was feasible in 1823, when John (afterwards Lord Winmarleigh) came of age.

The following is from William Williams Mortimer's 'History of the Hundred of Wirral,' 1847, p. 283, *s.v.* 'Woodchurch':—

"Dr. Wilson, who died the 15th April, 1784, by his will, dated at Bath, 1779, bequeathed his property in this parish to Thomas Macklin of Derby, Esq., with remainder, in default of male issue, to Thomas, second son of Thomas Patten of Bank Hall in the county of Lancaster, Esq., upon condition of assuming the name, arms, and crest of Wilson only. On the entail being barred in the year 1823, Mr. Wilson resumed the surname and arms of Wilson after Patten [*sic*] and his eldest son and heir, John Wilson Patten of Bank

Hall, Esq., one of the representatives in Parliament for the northern division of Lancashire, is at present lord of the manor of Woodchurch."

A foot-note refers to the genealogical collections of Thomas Downing Hibbert, of the Middle Temple, Esq.

In the above there can be little doubt that "Wilson after Patten" should be "Patten after Wilson."

In 'Paterson's Roads,' 16th ed., 1822, p. 481, col. 1, appears "Wooton Lodge, Col. Wilson." This is repeated *ibid.*, col. 3, and p. 482, col. 3. In the 18th ed., 1826, pp. 483, 484, is "Wooton Lodge, T. W. Patten, Esq."

In the 16th ed., 1822, p. 442, is, *s.v.* 'Warrington,' "Bank Hall, unoccupied" (Peter Patten Bold, elder brother of Thomas Wilson, died in 1819 without male issue). In the 18th ed., p. 444, is, *s.v.* 'Warrington,' "Bank Hall, Thomas Wilson Patten, Esq."

I have examined the Warrington rate-book, and found—

1821. Thomas P. Wilson, Esq.

1822. Thomas Wilson, Esq.

1823. Thomas Wilson, Esq.

1824. Thomas Patten, Esq.

It is apparent that he resumed his original name in 1823 (or possibly early in 1824). No doubt the particulars for 'Paterson's Roads' had to be gathered a considerable time before the date of publication.

Presumably Thomas Macklin assumed the name of Wilson in lieu of Macklin, and died without male issue in or about 1800.

It is, I think, worth noting that nowhere in the Patten chapel—whether on the tablets or on the monument in memory of Anna Maria (wife of John Wilson Patten), who died 1846, and of the same John Wilson Patten, Lord Winmarleigh, who died 1892—is there a hyphen between the two surnames Wilson and Patten, excepting on the brass recording the names and dates of those buried in the vault, including Lord Winmarleigh, and further recording that "the vault was filled up and finally closed 14 July, 1892."

As to the allegation, *e.g.* in Burke's 'Commoners,' that Thomas Patten "assumed the additional surname of Wilson at the request of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and by the testamentary injunction of his lordship's son," I have, I think, shown that Wilson was taken in lieu of Patten; and further, I have found no evidence beyond the modern assertion that the Bishop had any concern in the matter. Indeed, it is scarcely likely that one of "the poorest prelates in Europe" (see 'History of the Hundred of Wirral,'

p. 216), who died in 1755, aged 91, should have troubled himself about a change of name which was to affect a man born in 1770, and which was made a condition of inheritance of an estate which never belonged to him, but was bought by his son.

Thomas Wilson (formerly Patten, and afterwards Wilson Patten) married, 1800, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hyde, Esq., of Ardwick (not Urdwick, as given in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biography').

It is asserted that his son John (Lord Winmarleigh) "travelled for some years, but returned in 1830." He was married to his first cousin, Anna Maria, a daughter of Peter Patten Bold, formerly Patten, 15 April, 1828, at St. George's, Hanover Square (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1828, pt. i. p. 362). "By her," it is asserted, "he left a son Eustace John." The said Eustace John died more than eighteen years before his father.

There were two sons and four daughters. The younger son, Arthur, born 1841, Lieut. 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, died unmarried at Quebec, 1866. The elder, Eustace John (born 1836, died 1873), Capt. 1st Life Guards, married in 1863 Emily Constantia, daughter of the Rev. Lord John Thynne. By her he had one son—John Alfred, born 1867, Lieut. 1st Life Guards, who died unmarried in 1889—and two daughters: Constance Ellinor, who married, 1892, Col. the Hon. Osbert Victor G. A. Lumley; and Evelyn Louisa, who married, 1896, the Hon. Charles Harbord.

Lord Winmarleigh had four daughters: Anna Maria (died *s.p.* 1869), married to the Rev. Robert Rolleston; Ellinor; Vanda (died *s.p.* 1861), married to Thomas Henry Lyon of Appleton Hall, Cheshire; and Elizabeth.

Beside the bust of Lord Winmarleigh by G. Bromfield Adams in the Warrington Museum, there is one by Warrington Wood in the Town Hall, a poor production.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austins, Warrington.

HALLER'S 'USONG.'

It is not likely that Haller's literary writings are much read nowadays, but there was a time when rival translations of 'Usong' appealed to the British public. It is a work that would now be regarded as a somewhat frigid imitation of the 'Télémaque' of Fénelon with a veneer of the conventional "Orientalism" of the eighteenth century.

The British Museum has a copy of the English version issued in 1772, but does not possess that published in the following year, which, on account of the statements prefixed by the publisher, is of considerable interest in relation to what Isaac D'Israeli loved to regard as the secret history of literature. The title-page reads :—

Usong. An Oriental history in four books, translated from the German of Baron Albert von Haller, President of the Royal Society at Göttingen, and the (Economic) Society at Bern, &c. London : printed for J. Wilkie, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard ; C. Heydinger, opposite Essex Street, Strand ; and S. Leacroft, Charing Cross. MDCCCLXXIII.

The volume opens with a dedication to the Queen, by the translator. Then follows the

Advertisement

To the Public in General and the Booksellers in Particular.

A Surreptitious English Edition of this Work, translated at second hand from the French, having lately appeared, the Proprietors of the following Translation from the German Original think it incumbent on them to acquaint the Public in general, and the Trade in particular, with the several remarkable circumstances attending this Publication.

In the beginning of the year 1772, the Proprietors of this Translation caused the following Advertisement to be inserted in most of the Town and Country News-Papers :

“ In the Press, and soon to be published,

Usong ; An Oriental History. Translated from the German Original of Baron Albert von Haller, &c. Printed for C. Heydinger, opposite Essex Street, Strand.”

This Advertisement being several times repeated, the Proprietors thought they had effectually secured to themselves an Exclusive Right in the copy of the said Translation. Amongst the Trade such procedure is deemed quite sufficient to establish a Property in any work translated from a foreign language.

Some time after this present Translation had been taken in hand, a German copy of Usong was presented to our most amiable Queen, by the desire of Baron Haller. After a perusal thereof Her Majesty expressed a wish of seeing it soon Translated into English. This hint was sufficient to set a Labourer in the Gospel Vineyard to work, the Rev. Mr. Pl—a zealously undertook the task, and interestedly published his Translation, though he was informed, when he borrowed the German Original of Mr. Heydinger, that a Translation was in hand.

As soon as the Proprietors heard of this Rev. Mr. Pl—a's Translation, one of them waited on him, with a view of accommodating matters ; but he then denied his having translated the Work, and expressed some knowledge of a Translation undertaken by some of his acquaintance, which he however thought would never be printed. Six days after (Nov. 13, 1772) he sent a letter to Mr. Heydinger, wherein he thus

expresses himself concerning the Translation :—“ I did not know whether Usong translated in English, would ever be printed, but now I find it is actually in the Press, and the beginning printed off.” A few days after his first volume was ready for publication, and the proprietors of this being informed thereof, found that the Rev. Mr. Pl—a had himself employed the Printer and the Bookseller. They accordingly waited on him a second time, and offered him Twenty Guineas, besides paying all expenses for paper and print, to desist from publishing his Translation ; or to accept of precisely the same Conditions from him, and stop the publication of this edition. The Reverend Translator then owned his translation, but thought proper however to reject this equitable proposal. It was just, it was honourable, it was fair.

Whether the Stealing into the world a Surreptitious Edition of a Work, whether taking advantage of the Advertisement inserted by the Proprietors of the following Translation, and selling upon that advertisement ; whether infringing upon an honorary engagement, rigidly observed by all men of rectitude in the Bookselling branch of business ; whether this be not dishonourable, unfair, and totally unbecoming the character of a Clerical Translator, who highly declared himself void of self-interest, let the Public determine. All that the Proprietors will say for themselves is that at a considerable expence they have undertaken this Edition, and under every discouragement they have completed it, as well to assert their own, as to maintain the rights of others in the Trade ; since, if those honorary engagements, which are now by Booksellers deemed Sacred, should once be broken through, literary Property is at an end, and no man will think of undertaking a Translation, the right to which he cannot ascertain, nor secure the property thereof.

The blank left in the name of the rival translator is easily supplied. The Rev. Andrew Planta, F.R.S., was “ reader ” to Queen Charlotte, and from 1758 until his death was an assistant librarian in the British Museum. He died in 1773. His son Joseph Planta was a distinguished antiquary, became Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and died in 1827 at the age of eighty-three.

It is a little curious that the British Museum should not contain this edition, but it does not appear in the printed Catalogue.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

THE “ ICKNIELD ” OR “ ICKLETON WAY.”
—I find in a map of Berkshire that the Icenhilde Way is called the Icknield or Ickleton Way. The spelling Icknield is simply bad, because the Icenhilde Way, correctly spelt, is frequently mentioned in old charters. But “ Ickleton Way ” is far worse, because it is a desperate corruption made for no other reason than a desire to

insinuate what I believe to be untrue, viz., that the Icenhilde Way passed through Ickleton. This was an assumption made by former antiquaries, merely because both words began with the same two letters; much as if we were to assume that *model* is derived from the Lat. *monēre* because both words begin with *mo-*. The A.-S. name of Ickleton was Iceling-tun; and, as I have already said in my 'Place-Names of Cambs,' Ickleton has no more to do with the Icenhilde Way than Icklingham in Suffolk has, or the Ickleford in Herts.

My contention is that this ridiculous identification of Ickleton with the course of the old way makes an utter mess of the course of that way. The theory was that a man going from Newmarket to Royston would follow the road from Newmarket towards Great Chesterford all the way to the place called Stump Cross, about a mile short of Chesterford; and then he would get across the Cam as soon as he could (for the sole purpose of passing through Ickleton), and then go across country where there is no very good road even now, till he regained the Royston high road. No one would ever have done anything so transcendently foolish. He would quit the great road from Newmarket to Chesterford some three miles short of Stump Cross, at a point twelve miles from Newmarket, and go a little to the right to Pampisford, cross the Cam at Whittlesford by the ford there, and follow the great road to Royston. Whatever direction the old road took, it could not have been very different from this at any time, because the route is so extremely direct and obvious, and the name of the ford over the Cam is still preserved.

I cannot believe that the idea of going through Ickleton would ever have arisen if it had not been for the unlucky accident that its name began with *Ic-*. But if we are to be guided by such considerations as chance resemblance, surely the road should have driven through Ickenham in Middlesex; for this resembles the road-name in two syllables, and not in two letters only.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

'BEOWULF': HEMMING OF WORCESTER.—After a minute examination and a careful comparison—in 1908—of the handwritings of the two MSS. now in the British Museum labelled MS. Cotton, Tiberius, A. XIII. and MS. Vitellius A. XV., I wish to give my results to your readers for their further research and criticism.

The first MS. is the well-authenticated vellum of the "Monk Hemming," monk and afterwards Sub-Prior of Worcester, who compiled by the command of Bishop Wulfstan a 'Chartulary of the Church of Worcester,' printed by Thomas Hearne (1728) under the title 'Hemingii Chartularium Ecclesie Wigorniensis.' The Chartulary is identified as the work of Hemming under his own declaration on p. 132 in folio B, in the printed edition on p. 282.

The Chartulary is written in verse arranged as prose. The handwriting is nearly all that of Hemming himself, and is in a good Norman hand. The names of persons and places which are in the Saxon characters are freely and readily written. A few of the charters have been copied for Hemming by other scribes, but all have been verified, and the signatures usually written by Hemming.

Prof. Maitland, in 'The Victoria History of Worcester,' has this to say of Hemming's Chartulary:—

"There is hardly a long series of charters which is of better repute than the line of land books which belonged to the church of Worcester. And where Hemming's work can be tested, it generally gains credit."

The Chartulary has three divisions: first in order of date are the charters of the Conquest; next come the documents and narratives relating to the "Period of Conquest"; thirdly, a brief survey of the lands held by the Monastery of Worcester. Among the names of the "Charter signers" are many of the names mentioned in the poem 'Beowulf.'

The MS. of 'Beowulf' was discovered in 1705, and first mentioned in Wanley's Catalogue. As this poem has been so frequently translated and discussed, it would be out of place to mention that it has been traditionally known to have had two scribes. The second hand is said to have commenced at the word "moste" in l. 1939, continuing to the end (l. 3183). Immediately following l. 1939 comes the story which contains the repeated words "Hemminges maeg."

These lines are said by Thorpe to be "barely intelligible." I disagree with him, and say that these lines are the key to the author and scribe of the poem.

I identify Hemming as the scribe of the whole poem. While there are slight differences in the shape of a few of the letters in the handwriting of the first and of the later part of the MS., they are, in my opinion, only the differences in the handwriting of a

man in his youthful days, when he had a style and pride in his penmanship, and of the same man later in life, when his sight needed a blunt quill to make his writing legible even to himself.

The handwriting of Hemming in the MS. of 'Beowulf' is, I claim, the handwriting of Hemming in the MS. of the 'Charulary of Worcester.' As both MSS. are in the British Museum, my identification can be easily tested.

EVELYN H. LAMB.

Hotel Keystone, San Diego, California.

"TEAGUE," AN IRISHMAN.—This is a well-known name for an Irishman, and Teague-land is sometimes used for Ireland. "Teague" should rime with "plague," and not with "league." It represents—roughly, not exactly—the Gaelic name Tadhg, which is somewhat of a curiosity, as it contains the rare combination *adh*, pronounced like a diphthong. Another instance of this combination is the name Radhmond, which sounds like our Raymond, but is generally translated into English as Redmond. The odd-looking Tadhg is now often rendered into English as Thady, and I have even known it blossom into Thaddeus!

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

"BURGOO."—The 'Statutes, Rules, and Orders for the Government of the County Hospital, for Sick and Lame Poor, Establish'd in the Town of Northampton' (Northampton 1743) contain (pp. 47-8) 'A Table of Diet for Patients,' in four divisions. In 'Full Diet,' breakfast on Wednesday and Saturday consists of "A Pint of Burgout." In 'Low Diet,' Tuesday's breakfast is "A Pint of Water-Gruel or Burgout." In 'Milk Diet,' supper on Monday and Wednesday consists of "A Pint of Boiled Milk or Burgout," and on Tuesday and Saturday of "A Pint of Burgout, or Milk Pottage."

These instances, though a few years earlier than the first in 'N.E.D.,' throw no light on the origin of the word, save in suggesting that the writers of these "menus" believed it to be French.

Q. V.

"KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER."—This phrase does not escape the 'N.E.D.,' but it is only entered as "modern," and no quotation is furnished (see under 'Body,' 963, col. 2, sec. 1 b). One of Thomas Hearne's correspondents used it in 1711: "We can hardly keep body and soul together" ('Collections,' iii. 296). The collocation "life and soul" is twice mentioned in 'N.E.D.,' under 'Life,' 260,

col. 2 and 3, sec. 3 and 5, but not as a variation of this phrase. Yet it seems to be the older form, and to have attained the rank of a proverb. In 1673 Hiceringill quotes "to keep life and soul together" as a "vulgar saying" ('Gregory, Father-Greybeard,' p. 97); and Dean Swift in his 'Directions to Servants,' chap. iii. tells how the footman out of place steals a scrap "to keep life and soul together." More recently Thomas Miller, in 'Rural Sketches,' 1839, p. 125, writes: "as they say in the country, 'just to keep life and soul together.'" Now, however, it has gone out of use, but it is strange that "body" should be preferred to "life."

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

PLANTAGENET DESCENDANTS.

I AM engaged on the volume of the 'Plantagenet Roll' dealing with the descendants of Lady Elizabeth Mortimer and her husband Henry, Lord Percy ("Hotspur"), and subjoin a list of those persons and families concerning whom I am seeking information. I should be extremely obliged for any information as to whether they have issue surviving, and, if so, where and from whom I should be likely to obtain particulars. The figures in parentheses indicate the sections, and are for my guidance alone. Please reply direct.

I take this opportunity of thanking those correspondents who kindly replied to the queries at 10 S. vi, 407, &c.

Aglionby=Bamber.—Elizabeth, da. and coh. (1785), of Henry A. of Nunnery, wife of —Bamber. (108)

Aston=Hodges.—Anna Sophia A., da. of Henry Hervey otherwise Aston of Aston, co. Chester, m. 1782 Anthony Hodges. (199)

Atkins-Bowyer.—Col. Cornelius A.-B., C.B., m. Sophia Hopkinson, and had issue Wm., Hy., and Augusta. (225)

Adams of Barbados and Middleton Hall, co. Carmarthen.—Edw. Hamilton A. of Middleton Hall, M.P., d. 1842, leaving 6 children. (232)

Astley.—Rev. Hy. L'Estrange Miller A., Rector of Fouldsham (b. 1804), had issue Wm. Hy. L'E., M.A.; Evelyn, m. —; and Dulcibella Louisa, m. 3rd son of the Viscount of Kersebrique. (245)

Astley.—Rev. John A. (b. 1734, 1st son of 3rd Bt.), m. 1762 Catherine Bell, and had issue Catherine and Lucy. (245)

- Blake= Eagle.—Louisa Annabella B. m. 1827, Francis King Eagle, County Court judge. (2)
- Bastard.—Rev. Philemon Pownoll B. (19)
- Belt.—Frances, Margaret, and Mary, das. of Robert B. of Overton, co. York, who d. 1667. (22)
- Bethell.—Hugh (b. 1658) and Mary, children of Walter B. of Ellerton, co. York. (23)
- Bethell= Mottram.—Lucy B., wife of John Mottram of Bishop Dyke Hall, Kirk Fenton, co. York, living 1665. (25)
- Bethell= Bellingham.—Frances B., m. 1674, Henry Bellingham. (27)
- Boynton.—Francis B. of Otteringham, d. 1816. He had a son and da.
- Boynton= Lutton.—Constance B. m. 1741 Ralph Lutton of Knapton, co. York. (34)
- Bethell= Goodwin.—Matilda, da. of Sir Walter B. of Alne (d. 1622), m. Rev. Robert Goodwin. (39)
- Bree= Smith= Douglas.—Mary Anne and Julia das. of Rev. Robert Francis B. of Sydenham, b. c. 1780, and wives respectively of N. Smith and Capt. Charles Douglas of the Guards. (42)
- Bree = Sandys = Chapman.—Emma Charlotte, Sophia B., m. 1844 Rev. Edwin Montfort Stephen Sandys; and Laura B. m. T. Watson Chapman, Lieut. R.N. (42)
- Boyle= Vernon.—Hon. Arethusa B., sister of 3rd E. of Cork (d. 1704), m. James Vernon. (67)
- Bassett, William, b. 1738; Thomas, b. 1747; John, b. 1748; Charles, b. 1749, who had a wife living at Glentworth in 1811; Frances, b. 1731; Katherine, b. 1732; Anne; Lydia, b. 1742; and Charlotte, b. 1743, children of William B., Archdeacon of Stow. (81)
- Bertie= Bludworth.—Lady Louisa B., m. 1736 Thomas Bludworth, Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Orange. (90)
- Baird= Hoskins.—Henrietta Jemima B., sister of 7th Bt., m. 1836 John Hoskins of South Perrot. (126)
- Blakiston= Dunn.—William Ralph, Michael (had issue Anne, b. 1739, and Mary, b. 1743), Anthony, and Elizabeth (wife of John Dunn of Tudnow, co. Durham, and had John and Margaret), all children of Ralph B. of Chester-le-Street. (165)
- Boyle= Nichols.—Henrietta B. (niece of 1st E. of Shannon) m. 1736 Wm. Nichols of Fooyle, Bucks. (208)
- Bainbridge.—Matthew B. of Huglescote Grange, co. Leic., d. 1802, and had issue Henry and Isaac (twins) and Mary Eliz. (208)
- Bource= Perry.—Lady Catherine B., m. 1830 Rev. Hy. Prittie Perry of Newcastle, co. Limerick, and had Sam. Wm., Hy. Robert Prittie, and 6 das. (209)
- Browne.—Joseph Deane B., Capt. Carabineers, d. 1878, m. da. of — Thursby. (209)
- Burdett= Newenham.—Mary, sister and h. of Sir Wm. Bagenal B., 3rd Bt., m. 1800 Burton, son of Sir Edward Newenham, cadet of Coolmore, co. Cork. (215)
- Bowyer= Cooke= Smith.—Penelope B. (Bt. coll. d. 1820), m. 1st, 1765, Geo. John Cooke, M.D., 2ndly, Lieut.-Gen. Edw. Smith, and had several children by 1st husband. (225)
- Bowyer= Burville.—Wm. B. (Bt. coll.), m. and had issue Richard (b. 1718), Wm., and Juliana (who m. Rev. Geo. Burville of Buxley, Kent, and had issue). (225)
- Bowyer= Jennings.—Diana B. (da. of Sir Wm. B., 2nd Bt.) m. Ph. Jennings of Duddleston, Salop, and had Edward, b. 1706. (225)
- Barnardiston= Goate.—Mary B. of Bury, Suffolk, m. Edward Goate of Brentsleigh, Suffolk, temp. 1730. (235)
- Codrington= Gore=La Gâtinais=Magon.—Emilia Mary Caroline C., m. 1861 Lieut.-Col. James Pollock Gore, and Sophia Mary, m. 1857 Gustave Bernard de La Gâtinais of Valle, das. of 4th Bt., and Mary Anne Eleanor, sister of 4th Bt., m. 1825 Charles Magon, a French officer. (29)
- Codrington= Bernard.—Mary C., da. of 2nd Bt., m. George Bernard. (29)
- Codrington= Bouchier.—Jane Barbara C. m. Capt. Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., R.N. (30)
- Chaloner= Melthorpe.—Catherine C. of Guisboro', m. G. Melthorpe of York. (133)
- Chaloner= Bowen= Wynch.—Charlotte C., b. 1787, m. Thomas Barton Bowen, barrister, and Williamina C., b. 1793, m. Col. Alex. Wynch (and had 2 das.), das. of Wm. C. of Guisboro'. (131)
- Chaloner= Edmonson.—Louisa C., sister of wife of 1st E. of Harewood (1761), m. Rev. Edward Edmonson, Vicar of Cokingham. (131)
- Chaloner= Greville. Dorothy C. of Guisboro', b. 1766, m. Rev. Robert Greville, Rector of Bonsall and Winstone, Dorset. (132)
- Chaloner= Graham.—Cordelia C., m. 1732 Rich. Graham of Whitewell, 3rd son of Sir R. Graham of Norton Conyers, 2nd Bt. (137)
- Charlton= Pasqualino.—Mary, da. of Wm. John C. of Hesleyside, m. 1850 the Marquis Giuseppe Pasqualino of Palermo, and had issue. (161)
- Conyers = Hardy = Hutchinson = Barker.—Jane, Elizabeth, and Dorothy, das. and coh. of Sir Thos. C., 9th Bt., m. respectively, in 1778, 1785, and 1795, Wm. Hardy, Joseph Hutchinson, and Joseph Barker, all workmen of Chester-le-Street. (165)
- Constable= Stanhope= Blakiston= Smith.—Margaret C. (d. 1663) m. Sir Edward Stanhope of Edlington and Grimston, co. York, and Mary C. m. c. 1610 Sir Thomas Blakiston, 1st Bt., and had Margaret B. and Mary B., wife of Sir Thos. Smith of Broxton, Notts, with issue. (168, 169)
- Cholmley= Dutton.—Catherine C., m. Richard Dutton of Whitley. (181)
- Cary = Charters = Grattan = Grant. — Charlotte Maria C., b. 1764, wife of Samuel Charters, and had issue; Lucia C., m. 1783 Major John Grattan, 100th Regt.; Lavinia Matilda C., unmarried; and Hon. Emilia Sophia C., m. 1798 Major Chas. Thos. Grant of Grant, sisters of 8th and 9th Viscounts Falkland. (194)
- Cary= Law= Chapman. Hon. Mary Elizabeth C. (d. 1783) m. Ven. John Law, Archd. of Rochester; Hon. Frances, Hon. Mary; and Hon. Charlotte C., m. 1799 Anthony Chapman. (194)

- Constable=More.—Hon. Catherine C. (V. Dunbar), m. c. 1665 John More of Kirklington, and had John and Winifred, both living 1717. (118)
- Callander = Napier = Dunmore. — John Alex. C. cadet of Craigforth, b. 1809, and his sisters Charlotte Frances, m. 1832 Robert Dunmore Napier of Ballykinrain, and Agnes, m. 1836 William Dunmore, H.E.I.C.S. (123)
- Cartwright = Middleton.—Dorothy and Anne C., one of whom m. Sir — Middleton. Their sister Jane m. 1755 Sir Digby Legard, 5th Bt. (99)
- Connor = Perrott.—William C., M.D., Geo. C., Capt. 28th Regt., and their sister Eliz. Mary C., wife of Sam. Willy Perrott, living about 1860. (210)
- Cox = Lyon.—Anne C., sister and h. of 10th, 11th, and 12th Bts. (I. 1706), m. Rev. Thos. Lyon. (213)
- Cecil.—Robert, Philip, and Wm. C., yr. sons of 2nd E. of Salisbury. (226)
- Cotton = Hurt.—Jane, m. 1741 Thos. Hurt of Warfield, Berks; Eliz. Frances; and Mary, das. and coh. of Sir John C., 6th Bt. (241)
- Cotton = Dennis.—Dorothy (da. of Sir John C., 3rd Bt., d. 1702) m. Wm. Dennis of co. Glouc. (241)
- Douglas of Cavers.—Had James Douglas of Cavers (d. 1861) any brothers or sisters? (96)

(Marquis de) RUVIGNY.

12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

DERBYSHIRE INSCRIBED STONE.—Can any one throw light upon the origin and date of an inscribed stone lately discovered in North Derbyshire? It is flat and circular, diameter 13 in., depth about 6 in., and of some very hard black stone. The following inscription, in large letters, is incised rather deeply on the surface:—

GARD-BOIS
BASSIN
DE
SEYSSSEL.

There is a design resembling cross keys in low relief on a small squared portion of the circumference.

JERMYN.

TWYFORD FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me information respecting the wife and children of John Twyford, baptized at Semington, Wiltshire, 29 Dec., 1646? He is believed to have left two sons and three daughters, and to have been the great-grandfather of Samuel Twyford, born 17 Jan., 1710, of Portsea, Hants, timber-merchant, who died 9 March, 1771 (M.L. Portsea); but the intermediate generations require verification. One of John's grand-daughters married Benjamin Gooder, and another Anthony Kington of Widcombe.

H.

BROOKE OF COBHAM.—I wonder if any of your readers can enlighten me as to who is the present representative of the old family of Brooke of Cobham. With the attainder of Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, the barony came to an end, and his estates were forfeited. His son William Brooke was knighted, and a small pittance granted him out of the large estates to which he was heir. He married twice: firstly a daughter of Lord Daere, and secondly a daughter of Sir Moyes Hill, Bt., by whom he had three daughters. Are any of these daughters' descendants living?

I see that in 1645 the barony was revived in the person of Sir John Brooke (a barony by patent, and not a continuation). I am anxious to trace his connexion with the Brookes, Lords Cobham.

In the present day the only connexion I know of Brooke of Cobham is Brooke of Ufford, Suffolk. I am told that the late Capt. Brooke of Ufford claimed the title of Lord Cobham, but do not know if this is true. If so, it would look as if he had been the nearest representative of the last Lord Cobham, and therefore his eldest son, Col. Brooke (late 1st Life Guards), would be the present head of this old family, who were among the most powerful nobles during many reigns, and gave soldiers, statesmen, and ambassadors to our country.

ENQUIRER.

Paris.

"WHELPS" AS A NAME FOR BROKEN WATER.—The rough water in the Humber off Hessele is known as "Hessele Whelps." The lesser waves which follow on the "eagre" as it runs up the Trent are also "whelps." What is the derivation of the word? Does it signify a little wave, because a whelp is little when compared with a dog? or has it some connexion with *weallan*, to well up, to seethe, or *wellan*, which has the same meaning? HESSELE WHELP.

GRAMMATICAL GENDER.—I should feel grateful to any of your readers who would enlighten me as to the true meaning and origin of the grammatical gender which is still used in many languages. In Old English it found a place, but has long been discarded, without any resulting inconvenience so far as I know. To give an example to illustrate my meaning: the word *table* is feminine in French, though obviously the article itself can have no sex; while, on the other hand, the German for a girl (*mädchen*) is, I believe, neuter, though

here the sex is indubitable. Thus these distinctions have apparently no relation to sex in the ordinary acceptation of that word. Whether they follow a euphony so delicate and refined as to be appreciable only by those who have an intimate knowledge of the language I cannot say.

H. W.—D.

[The French language not having a neuter gender, *table* must consequently be treated as masculine or feminine; and as *tabula* was feminine in Latin, *table* has become feminine in French.

With respect to *Mädchen*, it is the rule in German that all diminutives are treated as neuter. Thus although *Magd* is feminine, its diminutive follows the rule relating to that class of words, and becomes neuter grammatically.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Can any of your readers inform me where the couplet

Who fled full soon on the first of June,

But bade the rest keep fighting,

occurs?

The "first of June" no doubt refers to Lord Howe's victory off Ushant that day, and the hero of the verse was, I think, a French admiral who took part in the battle. I have, however, been quite unable to trace the source of the lines.

W. H. COOKE.

Shine as the countenance of a priest of old
Against a flame about a sacrifice
Kindled by fire from heaven—

So glad was he.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

MICHAEL MAITTAIRE, 1668—1747.—Who were his parents, and when and where was he born? The 'D.N.B.,' xxxv. 384, says only that he "was born in France in 1668 of Protestant parents, who about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes sought refuge in England." G. F. R. B.

JOHN MAPLET, M.D., 1612?—70.—When and whom did he marry? The 'D.N.B.,' xxxvi. 113, does not say. G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM MITFORD was steward of the Westminster School Anniversary Dinner in 1781. His address is given as Berners Street. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him? G. F. R. B.

THOMAS ELLIS OWEN is said to have died in 1814, and to have been buried in Llanfair-is-Gaer Church, Carnarvonshire ('D.N.B.,' xlii. 456). I should be glad to ascertain the exact date of his death. G. F. R. B.

MICHAEL NEWTON OF BEVERLY: HIS ARMS.—In George Taylor's memoir of Robert Surtees, the historian of the County Palatine of Durham, the second issue of which was published with additions by the Surtees Society under the editorship of the Rev. James Raine the elder, the following passage occurs, quoted from a letter written by Surtees to Sir Walter Scott:—

"I am tempted to add here an heraldic bearing inserted by Mr. Gyll in Gwillim's 'Heraldry,' now in my hands: 'He beareth per pale or and arg., over all a spectre passant shrouded sable, by the name of Michael Newton of Beverly, Esq., in Yorkshire,' probably the only attempt ever recorded to describe an unembodied spirit in heraldry. The common arms of Newton are Sable, two cross thighbones proper, which perhaps suggested the above. I must apologize for the length of the above, but I could not well tell you in fewer words on what authority the extract rested."

Can any one say if ever there was a Michael Newton of Beverly, Esq., and, if so, whether he bore the above arms? The editor of the second edition tells the reader in a note that "Gyll's 'Gwillim' is now my property, but I find in it no trace of such an entry."

This in itself is no disproof of the assertion of Surtees. The statement may not have been written in the margin, but scribbled on paper put between the pages, and afterwards lost; but in the investigation of the matter it is well to bear in mind that Surtees was wont to jest with his own modern verses, which on more than one occasion he passed off as ancient. Heraldry as well as poetry may therefore have led him astray.

COM. EBOR.

KING'S PLACE, PICCADILLY.—This small court is described variously as being in Duke Street or Little Duke Street, Piccadilly, or Pall Mall, and obviously from its nomenclature it must have been in the neighbourhood of King Street. In the several maps that I have consulted, from Rocque's of 1744 to Laurie and Whittle's of 1776, in the Grace Collection at the British Museum, the name of King's Place does not appear.

Nevertheless, there is a clue to the exact site in 'The Meretriciad,' by Capt. Edward Thompson, which describes it as

a snug entry leading out Pell Mell.....

Between th' Hotel and Tory Almack's House.

Almack's Rooms were in King Street, and as the yard of "The Rose and Crown Inn" was situated on the south side of this same street, opposite the end of Duke Street, I am inclined to think that King's Place was a

small court leading out of a street known as Little Duke Street, between King Street and Pall Mall. Will some one familiar with the topography of this part of London about 1760 give me further information ?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

THREE CCC COURT.—In 1761 there was a court so named on Garlick Hill, Thames Street. It is believed to have been so named after a sign of "The Three CCC." What was the origin of the sign ?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Replies.

MEDMENHAM ABBEY: HELL-FIRE CLUB.

(10 S. xii. 467.)

MR. CLEMENT SHORTER'S recent contribution leads one to hope that he contemplates a new and exhaustive biography of Wilkes, which is certainly much needed. We may rest assured that admiration for the fascinating "patriot" will not blind MR. SHORTER to the faults of his hero, and that he will be content to allow manifest virtues to condone obvious indiscretions. The story of John Wilkes is apt to lure one towards dangerous pitfalls, and even such a cautious critic as the late Mr. C. W. Dilke based some of his conclusions with regard to the 'Essay on Woman' upon false premises.

In my bibliographical notes upon Medmenham Abbey I have discovered the following references:—

1. 'The Poems... of Paul Whitehead... with... his Life....,' by Capt. Edward Thompson (G. Kearsley, 1777).—On pp. xxxiii–viii. of the Life is a full description of the "Franciscans" of Medmenham Abbey. Thompson was a scandalous writer of the period, and there is no doubt that he knew his subject. I have examined several of his poems in 'The Court of Cupid' with considerable care, and I found many of his statements corroborated by contemporary newspapers and magazines. What he says of Medmenham Abbey is worthy of attention.

2. 'Nocturnal Revels: or, The History of King's Place.' By a Monk of the Order of St. Francis. 2 vols. Printed for M. Goadby, Paternoster Row, 1779.—The Introduction in vol. i. of this scarce book contains a description of "Medmenham Priory" and of the "Monks of St. Francis,"

which might usefully be compared with Capt. Thompson's account. Still, I regard it with suspicion. This observation, however, does not apply to the rest of the work, which is a valuable document.

3. 'The Grenville Papers.' Edited by W. J. Smith. 4 vols. 1852.—In vol. i. p. 126 there is a possible allusion to Wilkes's association with the Monks of St. Francis in 1754.

4. 'Churchill's Poems.'—'The Candidate,' written in 1764, contains a reference to Medmenham (ll. 695–702). The Aldine edition, vol. ii. p. 221, has a note on the subject.

5. *Town and Country Magazine*.—Vol. i. pp. 122–3 (March, 1769) contains an account upon which the description in 'Nocturnal Revels' ten years later was evidently based. Medmenham Abbey and the rites of the "Monks" are described at full length in vol. v. pp. 245–6. There is also a sketch of Sir Francis Dashwood's life in the 'Histories of the Tête-à-Têtes,' vol. vi. p. 9.

6. 'Abbey of Kilkhampton' (G. Kearsley, 1780).—See the epitaphs on Lord Le Despencer and Sir Thomas Stapleton, pp. 56, 100.

7. 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum.' Pisanus Fraxi (H. S. Ashbee). Privately printed, 1877.—There is a note on Le Despencer, p. 211.

8. 'Paterson's Roads' (ed. 1826), pp. 99–100.

For obvious reasons I have selected the more obscure references, as no doubt MR. SHORTER has collected the better-known ones, such as those of Walpole and Wraxall. No apology is necessary for consulting even the most seemingly worthless authority. As Taine remarked, "Il n'y a pas de mauvais documents."

Is there any evidence that the Order of the Monks of St. Francis at Medmenham Abbey (which does not appear to have been styled the Hell-Fire Club till late in the century) was founded as early as 1742? George Knapton's picture of Sir Francis Dashwood adoring the statue of Venus is said to have been painted in this year, for the Society of Dilettanti, but this in itself is not sufficient to indicate the date of the foundation of the "Franciscans."

In addition to the above documents, MR. SHORTER should examine the contemporary caricatures in the Print-Room at the British Museum, where he will be able also to consult the 'Catalogue of Prints and Drawings.' I would refer him to the 'Satires,' Division I. vol. iii. part ii. pp. 1239, and

vol. iv. pp. 306-8, where he will find further information about Medmenham Abbey.

HORACE BLEACKLEY,

Fair Oak, Walton-on-Thames.

The monks were called Franciscans after the founder, Sir Francis Dashwood, and it would be interesting if MR. SHORTER would give reasons for his opinion that the Club was purely political. There was, of course, a similar Club which met weekly at the top of Covent Garden Theatre, and the members were virtually the same. Was this political? See Walpole's 'Memoirs of the Reign of King George III.,' 1845, p. 313.

That Wilkes was probably a member may be inferred from his notes on Churchill's poem 'The Candidate,' where he says: "Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir Thomas Stapleton, Paul Whitehead, Mr. Wilkes, and other gentlemen to the number of twelve, rented the Abbey, and often retired there in summer"; and then he gives a description of the Abbey, &c. Wilkes also only printed twelve copies of the 'Essay on Woman,' presumably as presents to the twelve members. If the Club was political, it is rather strange that the members numbered twelve and each bore the name of an apostle.

Wilkes's description of West Wycombe, the villa of Lord le Despencer, might also be looked at in 'Letters between Various Persons and John Wilkes, Esq., 1769,' vol. i. pp. 42-8.

About thirty years ago *The Saturday Review* had a good notice of Johnstone's 'Chrysal.'
J. CARTON.
Dublin.

Under the title 'Monks of St. Francis,' Chambers, 'Book of Days,' i. 608, gives a brief account of the Medmenham fraternity. His authority is Lipscomb's 'History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham,' vol. i. p. 481, and vol. iii. p. 615. "When Dr. Lipscomb published his elaborate work," says Chambers, "he could hear of but one surviving member of the Order of St. Francis, and he in extreme old age, together with a gentleman who had been admitted to a few meetings while yet too young to be made a member." The name of John Wilkes occurs among the members mentioned by Chambers. It is not, however, asserted that he was one of the founders of the society.

In Cunningham's edition of 'Walpole's Letters,' i. 58, the editor states in a footnote that

"Lord Le Despencer, Chancellor of the Exchequer during Lord Bute's administration.....is

now chiefly remembered for his share, with Wilkes and Paul Whitehead, in founding a dissolute and blasphemous association called the Hell-Fire Club or the Monks of Medmenham Abbey."

If the Club, as asserted, was founded in 1742, Cunningham's statement is manifestly absurd. Wilkes was then a boy of only fifteen. Three years afterwards Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk met him, a student at Leyden, and was much interested in his appearance and conversation, as indeed were most people who came in contact with Wilkes. See Carlyle's 'Autobiography,' pp. 168-70. But while Wilkes was not one of the founders of the Medmenham Club, there can be little doubt that he was a member. The *odium theologicum* which has pursued his memory cannot altogether account for the universal testimony to his connexion with the society. Even so sane and discriminating an historian as Sir George Trevelyan, in his 'Early History of Charles James Fox,' admits the validity of that testimony.

WALTER SCOTT.
Stirling.

WALTHEOF, EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND (10 S. xii. 447).—Will these considerations help to solve the question as to the parentage of Ralf de Toeni's wife?

1. In Domesday Book—Essex, LV., the land of Countess Judith, Beventree (Becon-tree) Hundred—is the entry: "Wilcumestou (Walthamstow) was held by Earl Wallef in King Edward's time as a manor and as x½ hides."

2. In Morant's 'History of Essex' (vol. i. p. 32) the authorities for the statements that Ralf de Toni, son of Ralf de Toni, standard-bearer to the Conqueror, married Alice or Judith, daughter of Earl Waltheof, and that they had two sons, Roger and Hugh, and several daughters, are given as "Will. Gemmeticien. (William of Jumieges), 268, 312; Orderic Vital. 501, 813."

3. Morant cites (I.) the 'Testa de Nevill' as proof that a Ralf de Toni held Walthamstow Manor by service of attending the king in his wars; and (II.) "Placita 25 Hen. III. crast. Mic. rot. 21, in dorso," as evidence that this Ralf's wife, Petronilla, claimed one-third of Walthamstow—as her dower, no doubt.

4. Essex Domesday shows that Ralf de Toeni, presumably the standard-bearer, held lands in Harlow Hundred, and it is certain that the head of his barony was at Flamstead in Herts—whether Flamstead near Dunstable or Flamstead End, near

Waltham Cross, I do not know. The Tonis were, therefore, fairly near neighbours to Walthamstow.

5. The principal manor in Walthamstow is, and time out of mind has been, called Walthamstow Toni or High Hall, and these names may be read on the manorial boundary posts, of which there are many.

6. There are two other manors in Walthamstow parish (besides a small reputed manor, Salisbury Hall): Walthamstow Francis or Low Hall and Higham Bemsted. Of these, the latter appears in Domesday Book as part of the land of Peter de Valoigne, but Walthamstow Francis is not mentioned there. Walthamstow Francis was, no doubt, carved, by sub-infeudation, out of the principal manor shortly after Domesday Survey, for there is clear evidence (see Morant's 'Essex') that it was held by Simon de Senlis and his descendants as a separate manor. In fact, it looks as if Earl Waltheof's manor of Walthamstow was divided, one part being given to Maud's husband, de Senlis, and the other part to Judith's (or Alice's) husband, de Toni.

The de Tonis certainly held the principal manor, by the title of Walthamstow Toni, for several generations. If the tradition that they got it by the marriage of their ancestor Ralf with Earl Waltheof's daughter, Judith or Alice, is incorrect, how did it come to them? F. S. EDEN.

Mayercroft, Fyfield Road, Walthamstow.

I find that the 'D.N.B.' has an article on Ralph of Toesny, which, being inserted under Ralph instead of under Toesny, had escaped my notice. This article introduces a new element of confusion, as it states that Ralph married "Adeliza, daughter of Waltheof," whilst under Waltheof the lady's name is given as Judith, as I stated previously. G. H. WHITE.

Lowestoft.

CHEVRON BETWEEN THREE ROSES, 1630 (10 S. xii. 488).—I have a list of sixty-five families who bear the above arms, but it is impossible to tell which of them is intended to be commemorated in the monument alluded to by WORCESTER, as he does not give tincture or metal (fur would be too distinct to be overlooked) of field, ordinary, or charge. If WORCESTER would like me to do so, I will send him this list of sixty-five families, and then, if he has access to a pedigree of the family whose arms are represented on the other half of the shield, he may be able with something like certainty

to decide to whom this coat belongs, as it is apparently that of husband and wife. If, on the other hand, he can discover the tinctures or metals, I may perhaps be able to help him to identify the family without such reference to a pedigree.

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

Teignmouth.

A chevron between three roses, varied as to colour, is borne by nearly a hundred families. See Papworth's 'Ordinary of British Armorial.' WORCESTER should specify colours. S. D. C.

CROWGAY OR CROWGIE FAMILY (10 S. xii. 488).—The arms of this family as given in Burke's 'General Armory' are: Gyronny of eight vert and argent; on a chief of the last, an eagle displayed gules. Crest, an arm from the elbow, holding a key, proper.

If WORCESTER will communicate with me, I shall be happy to supply him with further information. S. D. C.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also refers to Burke.]

LANGUAGE AND PHYSIOGNOMY (10 S. xii. 365, 416).—In this connexion I would refer to the extremely curious plates at the end of the 'Alphabeti verè Naturalis Hebraici Brevissima Delineatio' of F. M. B. at Helmont. These show the mechanical production of the various letters, and though the anatomy of the mouth, larynx, &c., is peculiar, an attempt is made to establish a certain connexion between phonetic sounds and the organs of speech, and the external parts of the mouth and face. My edition was published at Sultzbach in 1657.

E. E. STREET.

I think ST. SWITHIN would find much that would interest him on this head (generally if not specifically) in Prof. W. Z. Ripley's 'Races of Europe.'

As regards the sharpness of the Hebrew features, it is, I believe, more pronounced in the male than in the female type; for this reason I am led to conclude that the formation of the nose is in great part artificial, if not wholly so. N. W. HILL.

New York.

FILBERTS: "WHEN THE DEVIL GOES A-NUTTING" (10 S. xii. 388).—Like other sacred festivals, that of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, so far as secular customs were engrafted upon it, reverted in respect to such customs, in course of time, almost to the character of the heathen festivals

which the observances of the Christian Church sometimes displaced. To such customs the word "profane" in its literal sense, might well have been applied.

Holy-Rood Day, the 14th of September, is believed to celebrate primarily the consecration of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem by Bishop Macarius, at the command of Constantine (335 A.D.), although some would see in it a commemoration of the vision of the Cross seen by the emperor. It is, however, says the Rev. Robert Sinkler, to the victory of Heraclius over the Persians, and his subsequent restoration of the Cross to its shrine at Jerusalem, that the renown of the festival is mainly due ('Dict. Chr. Antiq.').

But the sanctity of the day became violated by the devil, who is "a busy bishop in his own diocese," the proverb says, and he must needs go nutting with those whose intentions were originally those of innocent recreation. So, like the May Day customs, Holy Rood nutting degenerated, as the following from 'Poor Robin,' 1709, tends to show:—

The devil, as the common people say,
Doth go a-nutting on Holy-Rood day;
And sure such leachery in some doth lurk,
Going a-nutting do the devil's work.

Vide Brand's 'Pop. Antiq.'

There does not appear, however, to be any particular legend associated with the devil and nutting on this day. That it was the custom to go a-nutting on Holy-Rood Day is shown by a passage in the old play of 'Grim the Collier of Croydon':—

This day, they say, is called Holy-Rood Day
And all the youth are a-nutting gone.

In accordance with the Old Gentleman's well-known character were all his appurtenances, and a common saying was "as black as the devil's nutting-bag."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[Mr. W. Scott also thanked for reply.]

N. BROOKE'S 'OBSERVATIONS ON ITALY,' 1798 (10 S. xii. 289).—N. Brooke is said to have been an M.D. of Bath, where his book was published in 1797, according to Watt and Allibone. He left England in 1785, invested with some kind of authoritative commission to investigate the state of commerce between Italy and Great Britain. Apparently he was an eyewitness of the terrible eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed the town of Torre del Greco in 1794. On the French invasion of Italy he was obliged to leave the country with the loss of considerable property.

In devoting a few lines to Brooke, 'A Biographical Dictionary of the Living Authors of Great Britain' strikes a somewhat tragic note:—

"Since the publication of the letters which he wrote. . . . Dr. B. has been afflicted with blindness. Before he left this country he presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a plan for the improvement of our foreign commerce, which, during his absence, was carried into a law, and produced an important accession to the revenue. In his publication Dr. B. has expressed a hope that his services might experience some reward at a time when it would be peculiarly acceptable." He was apparently living in 1816, when the 'Dictionary' was published; but probably his hope of reward was not fulfilled.

WALTER SCOTT.

Stirling.

STRAWBERRY HILL CATALOGUE: 'ÆDES WALPOLIANÆ' (10 S. vii. 461, 517; xii. 216, 294, 353, 430, 491).—'Ædes Walpolianæ' is easily to be found, and is probably in any public library to which CURIOUS may have access. My copy is the third edition, 1767. In addition to the description of the pictures in Houghton Hall, there are two pieces: one called 'A Sermon on Painting, preached before the Earl of Orford at Houghton, 1742, on the text Psalm cxv. 5 (the preacher's name is not given); and the other 'A Journey to Houghton,' a poem by the Rev. Mr. Whaley.

If CURIOUS cannot conveniently see a copy of the book, I shall be happy to lend him mine, in the perfect confidence that he does not belong to the greater of C. Lamb's races of men.

L. A. W.

10, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

"OLD SIR SIMON" (10 S. xii. 490).—"Old Sir Simon" was a hotel as well. The following is from the 'History of Lancaster,' by Cross Fleury, ed. 1891, p. 456:—

"The Old Sir Simon Hotel had originally a thatched roof and curiously shaped casement lights, and the signboard bore upon it the figure of a man smoking. . . . The old signboard sold for a decent sum when the quaint inn was demolished."

I suppose both market and inn are named after the same personage. S. L. PETTY.

ENGLISH COUNTESS AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS (10 S. xii. 368).—Possibly this lady can be identified as Mary, Viscountess Muskerry. She was the only child of the fifth Earl of Clanricarde, and was married three times—first to Charles, Viscount Muskerry; secondly, to Robert Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, who died in 1686; and thirdly to Robert Fielding, Esq. She died in August, 1698.

One of her aunts married the Hon. Edward Butler, son of the sixth Earl of Ormonde; and her second husband, Viscount Purbeck, was cousin to Mary, Countess of Arran.

Lady Muskerri resided at Somerhill, Tonbridge, and her husband was lord of the manor on which the mineral springs, otherwise "The Wells," are situated.

She was apparently a well-known character at Tunbridge Wells, and in my copy of an old guide relating to the place the following appears:—

"The two darling foibles of this lady were dress and dancing. Magnificence of dress was totally incompatible with her figure, which was that of a woman enceinte without being so; but she had a much better reason for limping, for of two legs uncommonly short, one was much shorter than the other; a face suitable to this description completed the tout ensemble of this disagreeable figure—for though her dancing was still more insupportable, she never missed a ball at Court, and the Queen had so much complaisance for the public as to make her dance."

According to the 'Mémoires de Grammont' her ladyship must have been the butt for the maids of honour, as several ludicrous anecdotes are related concerning her.

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

CHILDREN WITH THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. xii. 365).—Dr. Samuel Freeman, Dean of Peterborough, when Rector of SS. Anne and Agnes with St. John Zachary, London, bestowed his Christian name, solely and without addition, upon no fewer than three sons, the entries in the parish register (kept by the Rector himself at all times) running thus:—

18 Jan., 1684.*—"Samuel y^e son of Samuel & Susannah freeman, Rect^r, was xtn'd."

23 April, 1688.—"Sam. y^e son of Dr. Sa. freeman, Rect^r of this Parish, & Susan his wife, born Apr. 5."

16 July, 1689.—"Samuel y^e son of Sam. freeman, D.D., & Susan his wife, borne June 29."

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

I have several times come across instances of children with the same Christian name in old wills, but the duplicated name has always been John, as in the instance quoted by Mr. LUMB. Is it possible that one might be named after John the Baptist, the other after the Evangelist?

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

An important case of two brothers bearing the same Christian name, that has escaped the notice of readers of 'N. & Q.,' is that of

the two sons of Edward III.—William, the second, born 1336 at Hatfield, Yorks, who died soon after; and William, the sixth, born at Windsor, 1347, died 1357; see 'D.N.B.' and Miss Strickland's memoir of Queen Philippa. Strange to say, neither Burke nor Lodge notes the birth of the latter prince in their tables of the royal lineage.

The query put by Mr. C. R. HAINES at 10 S. vii. 413 relates, not to the brothers of the Protector Somerset, but to his sons. The eldest by his first wife, Sir Edward Seymour, was the ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset; while Sir Edward by the second wife became Earl of Hertford, and married Lady Katharine Grey. This was stated at 1 S. xi. 133.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

WOODEN SHIPS: THEIR LONGEVITY (10 S. xii. 467).—The subjoined note in the handwriting of Admiral Sir T. Byam Martin may be of interest:—

"James [II.] escaped from Rochester in a small vessel of about 80 tons burthen belonging to the Dockyard, and it is a curious fact that the very same vessel has continued in the King's service from that time to the present moment, employed in conveying stores from one dockyard to another, and has from the time that she took James to France ever gone by the name of the Royal Escape. I once took occasion to point the vessel out to the present King William IV., who said, as William III. might have said, 'She did a good service for my family.'

"I have a snuff-box made from some of the original timber of this vessel.

T. B. M.

"Oct. 6, 1833."

I wonder when the ship was finally broken up.

B. D.

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (10 S. xii. 490).—In reply to Mr. BLEACKLEY'S inquiry, I may say that I have before me as I write 'Historical Records of the 1st Devon Militia (4th Battalion the Devonshire Regiment), with a Notice of the 2nd and North Devon, Militia Regiments,' by Col. H. Walrond. 4th Battalion the Devonshire Regiment, with 27 illustrations (Longmans & Co., 1897). At p. 24 Col. Walrond says:—

"A regiment was raised this year [1685] among the loyal men of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, by the Duke of Beaufort, called the Duke of Beaufort's Musketeers, which subsequently became the North Devon Regiment, and is now the Devonshire Regiment. This was not, however, the first regiment raised in Devon, as in 1681 the 'Tangerine Regiment,' now the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment (4th), was raised in Exeter and the neighbourhood by the Duke of Albemarle."

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

* This date is New Style as regards the year.

An exceedingly fine lithograph (2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.), by A. H. Swiss, Army Printer of 111, Fore Street, Devonport, was published about a decade ago, and forms a concise history of the Devonshire Regiment from its formation in 1685 until 1895. It gives admirable illustrations of the first captain's colour in 1687, and of the present colours (two), and full-length pictures of a musketeer in 1686, a company officer in 1790, and a sergeant of modern times. The letterpress accompanying these illustrations is stated to be abbreviated from the official records.

HARRY HEMS.

PARAMOR FAMILY OF KENT (10 S. xii. 329, 397).—MR. E. R. MARSHALL will find some additional information respecting the Minster branch of this family, supplementing that given by Planché, in the Visitation of Kent taken by the College of Heralds in 1663-8, and published by the Harleian Society, No. 54.

The name occurs frequently in the parish registers of Margate, and there are eight entries concerning the family in those of St. Laurence, Ramsgate, 1560-1653; the latter have been printed.

Richard Paramor, weaver, was an "Intrante" (admitted to live and trade on payment of an annual fine) of Northgate, Canterbury, in 1489-92 and 1495-6; his fine was 8*d.* See 'Intrantes of Canterbury, 1392-1592,' by J. M. Cowper.

In the adjacent county of Sussex there was a Roger Paramorer or Paramor, member of Parliament for the Rape of Bramber, Hundred of Steyning, 1307 (Horsfield's 'Sussex'). He is presumably the same person referred to in the following quotation from the Feet of Fines 33 Ed. I. in the same work:—

"Rape of Bramber (Sussex), 1305. John de Shipcombe and Matilda his wife sold to Roger Paramorer one message and four acres.

"William Paramour, late abbot's bailiff of Brightwaltham, N. Berks, fell into disgrace and was impleaded by the Abbot of Battle, 1297 (Patent Rolls, 25 Edw. I.)."

The following early occurrences of the name may be of interest to MR. MARSHALL:

Richard and William Paramor, Normandy, 1198 ('The Norman People and their Descendants').

John Paramour, Lincolnshire (Hundred Rolls, about 1273). . . . De Porremore, Devonshire (*ibid.*).

John, the son of William Paramours of Effingham (Surrey), mentioned 1325-6 (Hist. MSS. Com., vol. ix.).

Richard Paramore was of Alfreton, Derbyshire, about 1606 (Hist. MSS. Com., 'Earl of Verulam's Papers').

Thomas Paramour, member of Parliament for Lyme Regis, co. Dorset, about 1654.

Holcombe Paramore was a place-name in Devonshire about the fifteenth century (Inquisitions Post Mortem temp. Henry VII.). C. WARBURTON BRAND.

[MR. HARRY HEMS also thanked for reply.]

"BØEIJAN" OR "BØEIJANG" (10 S. xii. 467).—According to Calisch, *boei* is the Dutch for "buoy," and *boietang* (not *bøijang*) is a sea term, and means "tongs to jam [join ?] the cords." L. L. K.

I suggest *buyong* (Malay), an earthenware jar, spelt in Dutch *bøjong*, and misspelt *bøijang* by an eighteenth-century supercargo. There is a Malay word *bujang*, but this signifies a bachelor, an unlikely item of cargo, and the Dutch spelling is *bøtjang*.

S. PONDER.

Torquay.

Is not the Dutch *bøijen*=(?) chains or irons, *i.e.*, prison chains, intended?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THOMAS MOORE'S WIFE (10 S. xii. 427).—See 'A Book of Memories,' by S. C. Hall (London, 1870), p. 21:—

"Though her [Mrs. Moore's] early beauty had faded under the influence of time and anxiety, enough was left not only to tell of what she had been, but to excite love and admiration then. Her figure and carriage were perfect; every movement was graceful; her head and throat were exquisitely moulded; and her voice, when she spoke, was soft and clear. Moore once said to me: 'My Bessy's eyes were larger before she wept them away for her children.' But when I knew her, the sockets were large, but the soft, brown eyes fell, as it were, back. All her other features were really beautiful: the delicate nose; the sweet and expressive mouth; the dimples, now here, now there; the chin so soft and rounded; the face a perfect oval. Even at that time no one could have entered a room without murmuring, 'What a lovely woman!'"

Mrs. Moore died at Sloperton Cottage, 4 Sept., 1865, and was buried beside her husband and three of her children in the churchyard of Bromham, near Chippenham. Mr. Hall says that she left what she had to her nephew Charles Murray. He was dead at the time Mr. Hall wrote, but was survived by a widow and two daughters.

Is it not likely that the Marquis of Lansdowne has a portrait of Mrs. Moore at Bowood? WM. H. PEET.

MONUMENTS TO AMERICAN INDIANS (10 S. xii. 87, 230, 358).—The question as to the nationality of Attucks is not so uncertain as MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS thinks (see the second reference). I have in my possession a copy of *The Boston Gazette* of 12 March, 1770, containing a full account of the so-called massacre of 5 March, and according to the paper the man was presumably a half-caste negro. The portion dealing with him is as follows:—

“A mulatto man, named Crispus Attucks, who was born in Framlingham, but lately belonged to New Providence, and was here in order to go for North Carolina, also killed instantly; two balls entering his breast, one of them in special goring the right lobe of the lungs, and a great part of the liver most horribly.”

Subject to the better knowledge of your American correspondents, I think this is conclusive as to Attucks's negro blood, as if a native Indian his birthplace and subsequent movements would not be so accurately known or chronicled, and I understand also that the word “mulatto” would not have been used unless one of the parents was of negro race.

The newspaper, which is strongly anti-British, gives a very vivid account of the whole business. A great portion of the issue is taken up with copies of the resolutions passed by the towns round Boston, pledging themselves not to use any British goods, and denouncing those who do; and among the names of the citizens prominent in asserting their rights are those of Hancock, Adams, and others who afterwards became famous.

EDWARD STEVENS.

Melbourne.

CHARTERHOUSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1515 (10 S. xii. 468).—The Nately from which John Jakys entered New College, Oxford, would be not Netley, but Up-Nately, a parish on the Basingstoke Canal, five miles east from Basingstoke.

JOHN P. STILWELL.

Yateley, Hants.

“MAR” IN MARDYKE (10 S. xii. 310, 475).—“Mardyke” would seem to denote the dyke or drain “through the marsh,” that which passes through the three Saltfleetbys in Lincolnshire on the north side of the main road. In St. Peter's parish it is comparatively small, though larger than the field-drains in “The Marsh”; but, receiving tributary drains all the way, it becomes, in St. Clement's parish, quite wide and deep, a remarkable-looking drain indeed, and might be taken for a river, were it not

absolutely straight. At any rate, it may well be regarded as *the* “marsh dyke”; I do not know of another like it in that neighbourhood.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

DEANERIES UNATTACHED TO CATHEDRALS (10 S. xii. 469).—I know no work on this subject, but another Irish Deanery not mentioned by R. B. is that of Raphoe, held by the Very Rev. Edward Chichester (subsequently 4th Marquis of Donegall) from 1832 till his death in 1889.

A. T. B.

Bessell's Green, Kent.

In this county (Durham) there were deans of the collegiate churches of Auckland St. Andrew, Chester-le-Street, Darlington, and Lanchester, and each had its prebends. There are old buildings at each place (except Chester) still known as “the deanery”; but on the site of the Deanery at Chester-le-Street a comparatively modern mansion has been erected, which is still called “The Deanery.”

The collegiate church of Middleham, Yorkshire, had also its dean and prebends.

R. B.—R.

South Shields.

Probably the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott would say in his ‘*Cathedralia*.’

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

SELBY, YORKS: ITS “PECULIAR” COURT AND PARISH REGISTERS (10 S. xii. 409, 475).—MR. S. S. M'DOWALL does not quite touch the point of my inquiry. I know that the original registers in a more or less imperfect state are at Selby; but I want information about what are known as the Bishops' Transcripts, which one would expect to find at the Diocesan Registry, York. On inquiry I am told that they are not there *because* Selby was a Peculiar Court. Where are these transcripts now, if they have been preserved?

It appears to me that the parishes within the Peculiar Court should have sent the copy of their register to the bishop, as required by the ordinance of 1597.

HENRY FISHWICK.

The Heights, Rochdale.

Though I cannot give COL. FISHWICK any information as to the registers from 1636 to 1715, it may be worth while to point out, in case he does not know it, that extracts from the registers for many of the years 1728–63 are to be found in the British Museum. They are Add. Charters 45913–33.

H. I. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. xii. 509).—

For sudden joys, like griefs, confound at first.

Fruitless inquiries for the source of this line were made at 3 S. ii. 166 and 4 S. viii. 426.

W. C. B.

BAKERS' SERVANTS, c. 1440 (10 S. xii. 427, 498).—On the analogy of *proweour* = surveyor in Languard (Stratmann-Bradley), *souveour* may mean surveyor, with no discordant sense.

H. P. L.

CANON PELLING (10 S. xii. 367).—The Christian name of Canon Pelling was John. In 'The Fruits of Endowment,' London, 1840, the following entry occurs: "Pelling, John, D.D. Canon, Windsor [published] Sermon: Before the Clergy (Exod. xx. 5). 1709."

I am unable to say who his parents were, except that possibly his father may have been the Rev. Edward Pelling, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, who between 1673 and 1696 published a considerable number of theological works. See Darling's 'Cyclopædia Bibliographica,' vol. ii.

W. SCOTT.

DR. JAMES BRADLEY, ASTRONOMER ROYAL (10 S. xii. 489).—There is a pedigree extant of the family of Bradley by Rouge Croix, but whether the original or a copy of it is in the College of Arms, or not, I do not know.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Growth of the English House: a Short History of its Architectural Development from 1100 to 1800. By J. Alfred Gotch. (Batsford.)

It is our pleasant duty every now and then to direct the attention of the public to a wholly admirable book: we feel sure that readers of 'N & Q.' will agree with us that Mr. Gotch's latest publication is entitled to that distinction. In the space of 300 pages he deals with over 200 historical houses, illustrating his remarks by 214 photographs, drawings, or plans. He writes for the general public, making no demand on any knowledge of architecture, though professional students will find much in it to interest them. All sorts of buildings, from Norman keeps to mansions in St. James's Square, are described in turn, and the chain of development from first to last is kept steadily in view.

Considered as a dwelling-house, a Norman keep must have been singularly uncomfortable from every point of view—cold, dark, and inconvenient: it had but one merit, that of being safe from a sudden surprise. Mr. Gotch's full

description of Castle Hedingham—the great fortress of the De Veres—shows us the best side of one of the finest of its kind. To us it has but one merit, spacious rooms, and its defects are many: windows too small to make the rooms cheerful, yet quite large enough to make it cold in the absence of any glazing; each side of the room an outside wall; a fireplace with a short flue and small vents; the sleeping-places (if any) mere bunks in recesses burrowed in the walls; cooking carried on either in the hall itself or at long distances from it. Peak Castle in Derbyshire must have been very much harder to live in. It had two rooms (perhaps four if an attic and a cellar floor were ever constructed and used), the lower lit by two small slits in the wall, the upper (measuring 22 ft. by 19 ft.) having in addition two closets hollowed in the walls. There were no fireplaces, and there is no trace of hearths, though probably they existed. Yet this was a famous place in its time, and many of the peel towers on the Borders built three centuries later were little better.

All these towers were four-square, the round tower finding little favour in England (we except Windsor), as at the time of its vogue in France Englishmen were building fortified or moated manor houses. What is really curious and unexplained is the building of such a place as Tattershall Castle (half way between Lincoln and Boston) on the model of a Norman tower so late as the middle of the fifteenth century. We can understand the use of Warkworth Castle—its contemporary—and admire the skill shown in planning it, so as to combine something of the comfort of a manor house with the security of a fortress; but Tattershall seems built to no purpose—it was not a dwelling-place for the man who built South Wingfield Manor House.

However it may be, the great single room of the Norman Castle suited the temperament of English builders, for it was the central point of domestic architecture till Stuart times. The first fortified manor houses consisted of a great hall, with a kitchen near the doorway for the service, and a solar at the other end as a retiring room for the lord. Every important building down to the days of Elizabeth repeated and enlarged on this plan—the kitchen developing into the servants' wing, the solar into the family apartments. Lastly, the hall began to lose its importance: in some houses it becomes a gallery running the whole length of the front, in others it is a mere parlour. Mr. Gotch has described many fine examples of the hall in its various stages. The finest of them, and the earliest, is Oakham Castle, in Rutland; while Stokesay Castle in Shropshire is a later and very interesting form. No work on English homes could possibly omit Haddon Hall or Kenilworth Castle, but it will be seen that the author has gone to considerable pains to avoid hackneyed examples. His account of the kitchens at Stanton Harcourt and Glastonbury is extremely good.

Mr. Gotch is at his best, we think, in the chapters dealing with Elizabethan and Jacobean houses—interiors and exteriors alike—but especially when treating of the decorative plaster and panelling; and he is least happy when referring to "the influence of the Amateurs." The elevation of fig. 159 from Kent's 'Designs of Inigo Jones' is almost a copy of one of Palladio's drawings with a few banal additions; while

many of the houses figured in the chapter on the Palladian style do not recall any features of his work. Of course the truth is that no one could live in England in a really Palladian house—one would have to follow Lord Chesterfield's advice and live in a house opposite to enjoy a view of it. The reaction from the grand style to the "ugly but comfortable" is comprehensible, if deplorable.

No work will ever displace in our affections Turner and Parker's 'Domestic Architecture in the Middle Ages,' but Mr. Gotch's little book will stand beside it on our shelves. It is just the sort of book to give to any one who is inclined to be interested about old buildings without knowing much of them. Without any parade of teaching, it will direct attention to obvious features of style and set the student on the right track. One feature we are specially pleased with is the 'Chronological List of Castles and Houses.' It does not pretend to include even all the more notable historic houses of England, but it is a beginning, and the buildings given here, being all dated, will serve to fix the dates of many others whose origin is unknown. A complete list of the historic houses of England is not an impossible undertaking, and we should like to see it done. Unfortunately, there are difficulties in the way. Travelling is often costly and uncomfortable in England. Here is a book describing 200 fine buildings, but one's heart sinks when one realizes that the attempt to see any of them out of the beaten tourist track means a day's labour, the discomfort of bad food, and, probably, overcharge for it. An association like the Touring Club de France is badly wanted in England for the education of English hotel-keepers. All the same we are grateful to Mr. Gotch for having mapped out new objects of interest in rural England, and refreshed our memories of old friends.

The Fortnightly opens with the first three chapters of Meredith's posthumous novel, 'Celt and Saxon.' So far the Celt only is exhibited in a young Irishman, who comes to Wales on a chivalrous quest concerning his brother. Mr. Garvin's review of 'Imperial and Foreign Affairs' is almost entirely concerned with Germany and the question of the Navy, and is a good example of his vigorous writing. Mr. W. S. Lilly in 'Eyes and No Eyes' considers the Irish question, and no more succeeds in giving an impartial view than most writers. Mr. Lilly's style is too heavy to be attractive. 'The Later Heroines of Maurice Maeterlinck' are the subject of a pretty piece of prose by his wife. The version in English by Mr. A. T. de Mattos is excellent. Mr. Archibald Hurd considers 'The Naval Issue' once more, and declares that our present fleet is "admittedly above a two-Power standard." He regards 41,000,000, as necessary for the Navy Estimates of the coming year. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill writes on 'Imprisonment for Debt,' proposing changes in the law which seem to us by no means sure to do good. The Committee on the subject of which he was chairman were divided in opinion, but he claims a majority for his views. Mr. Alfred Stead dwells on the virtues of 'Prince Ito, Patriot and Statesman,' which are generally recognized by the thoughtful. Prof. H. H. Turner has an interesting article on 'Migrating Stars,' and belongs to the small body of scientific men who can both write and observe. Mr. F. G. Aflalo in 'The Mind of the

Sportsman' reviews several recent books on sport. Fiction in *The Fortnightly* is generally worth reading, and 'An Unofficial Divorce,' by Mr. Stephen Reynolds, is an effective story of a fisherman and his brother who married the wrong girls, and changed their wives to their mutual satisfaction.

IN *The Nineteenth Century* Sir Bampfylde Fuller writes, doubtless, good sense on 'The Indian Responsibilities of Liberal Politicians,' but his style is too full and wordy to please the public of to-day. The title of 'A General Strike' is hardly justified by Mr. B. C. Molloy's article. What he considers is a strike of coal-miners so general as to paralyze virtually all industry. Co-partnership is the panacea offered, which does not seem so easy as this interesting paper suggests. M. André Beaunier writes delightful French in 'La Littérature Française Contemporaine,' which is, like that of other countries, in a state of anarchy, and suffering from too much writing by everybody. Former good readers are now bad writers. Symbolism is no longer a power in poetry. The theatre attracts literary talent, and the results are generally deplorable, for writers seek to flatter the least respectable desires of the multitude. Novelists have not the public they had in the days of Zola and Daudet. It is suggested that Anatole France is not so original as he was thought to be. His many imitators do not count. M. Maurice Barrès and M. Jules Lemaitre are selected as worthy of special notice, and brilliantly characterized. In 'The Making of a Poet' Mr. Stephen Gwynn brings forward for praise the work of Mr. W. H. Davies and Mr. James Stephens, and his summary is both fair and attractive. Incidentally, he makes some general statements which seem to us of doubtful validity. 'Some Reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone,' by Sir Algernon West, are pleasant, though, like other papers on the subject, they remind us that Gladstone either had no Boswell, or did not often say notable things. 'A Self-Supporting Penal Labour Colony,' by Edith Sellers, is an account of Witzwil in Switzerland. The Director, whose name is not given, must be a remarkable organizer, with a sympathetic Government at his back. Nothing better than such a combination can be wished for solution at home of the problem of the unemployable. Miss Rose Bradley has an article which is both lively and instructive on 'Boswell and a Corsican Patriot.' The title 'In the Shadow of the Tower' gives no idea of the pathetic human interest of Mr. Gabriel Costa's account of a morning at the London Appeal Board under the Aliens' Act. In the little office in Great Tower Street many an alien, driven by persecution and want from his native land, gains the chance of a fresh start in England, or learns, alas! that "the hoped-for life of freedom in a free country is not destined to be found." Miss Viola Tree is new to us as a writer. She succeeds in extracting matter of interest from the Blue-book on 'The Censorship of Stage Plays,' though it seems to us tolerably absurd to talk about "the high intellectual standard of both questions and answers." In 'The Ito Legend' Mr. F. T. Pigott adds from personal recollections to the chorus of praise which surrounds the memory of the far-seeing patriot.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

MR. RICHARD CAMERON'S Edinburgh Catalogue 228 contains, as usual, a number of works of Scottish interest. Other items include the Coleridge and Prothero edition of Byron, 1898—1904, 13 vols., cloth, as new, 1l. 15s.; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 9 vols., 1l. 6s.; 'Fine Art Illustrations of Scott,' 13 vols., folio, 1l. 5s.; and the Works of "Christopher North," 12 vols., half-calf, 1l. 15s. Under Napoleon is *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, Sunday, 3 Jan., to 26 Dec., 1813, folio, boards, 9s. 6d. The numbers contain full details of Napoleon's campaigns, with accounts of the disastrous retreat from Russia and of Wellington's Peninsular campaign.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 179 contains books from the library of the late Frederick Hendriks, most of them with prints, autograph letters, and notes. Byron, complete edition in one volume, extra-illustrated with Finden's engravings and a series of female portraits, green morocco extra, a fine copy, 1850, 15s. Under Dickens is Ward's 'Memoir,' illustrated with 50 portraits of Dickens and his contemporaries, and six autograph letters from Albert Smith, Forster, and others, calf extra, 1882, 3l. 3s. Under Heraldry is Sylvanus Morgan's 'Treatise of Honor and Honorable Men,' the Author's unpublished manuscript, 170 pages, with drawings of coats of arms (inserted is the title-page of 'The Sphere of Gentry,' containing the Author's portrait), 1642, 7l. 10s. Under Roxburghe Club is a volume containing Dibdin's 'Song to be sung at Roxburger's Hall,' 'Diary of Roger Payne, &c., with a collection of 200 illustrations, royal 8vo, half-russia, 2l. 12s. Among miscellaneous books are works under Ballads and Bibliography. Under Calderon is MacCarthy's translation of three dramas of Calderon, 1870, 1l. 1s. There is a rare and curious book under Drinking: 'A Warning-Piece to all Drunkards and Health-drinkers,' full of accounts of the untimely end of persons alleged to have been killed by drink, 1682, 2l. 2s. A fine large copy of Fletcher's 'Rule a Wife and Have a Wife,' first edition, small 4to, half-morocco, Oxford, Leonard Lichfield, 1640, is 8l. 10s.; the first edition of 'The Egoist,' 3 vols., original cloth, library ticket removed from covers, 1879, 2l. 10s.; and a rare copy of Boccaccio's 'De Præclaris Mulieribus,' 1475, crimson morocco, 22l.

Mr. John Hitchman's Birmingham Christmas Catalogue contains the Autograph Edition of Ruskin, 8 vols., full morocco extra, 9l. 9s.; Lucas's edition of Charles Lamb, 8 vols., half-levant, 4l. 12s. 6d.; J. M. Barrie's Novels, Author's Edition, 10 vols., 2l. 5s.; Catlin's 'North American Indians,' 2 vols., 2l. 10s.; Scharf and Cust's 'Mary, Queen of Scots,' 1l. 5s.; Wyon's 'Great Seals of England,' folio, 2l. 8s.; Thackeray's Novels, 7 vols., first editions (except 'Vanity Fair,' which is the second issue of the first), half-levant, 5l. 5s.; and the first edition, in the original wrapper, of Swinburne's 'Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic,' 1870, 15s.

Mr. Hitchman has also a short list (No. 500) of a few interesting books at reduced prices, including Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' the Centenary Edition of Carlyle, Bradshaw Society Publications, St. John Hope's 'Order of the Garter,' &c.

Mr. Sutton's Manchester Catalogue 173 contains Ainsworth's 'Windsoor Castle,' 'Old St. Paul's,' and 'The Miser's Daughter,' the 3 vols. as new, 1844—8, 15l. 15s.; black-letter editions of Foxe's works; the Library Edition of Froude's 'History,' 12 vols., cloth, uncut, 1856—70, 4l. 4s.; a set of Lever's novels, original illustrations, 16 vols., half-calf, 8l. 8s.; Staunton's edition of Shakespeare with Gilbert's illustrations, 3 vols., 1858, 1l. 1s.; and Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography,' 3 vols., 1850, 12s. Under Cruikshankiana is a collection of 81 plates, folio, original boards, McLean, 1l. 10s. There are nearly 300 items devoted to Irish Topography and Literature.

Mr. T. Thorp's Catalogue 41 contains a collection of Mrs. Inchbald's Manuscript Diaries, 10l. 10s. Under Hogarth is a set of original drawings inserted in a copy of 'Tristram Shandy,' Vols. I.—III., bound in one thick small 8vo volume, rough half-calf (date cut from title), about 1765. These seven drawings are executed, Mr. Thorp states, "in Hogarth's best style," price 105l. Among the Addenda will be found under Hogarth an atlas folio, half-calf, containing 79 plates, fine early impressions, 1738—90, 8l. 10s. Under America are some early maps. There are many juvenile books, ranging from 1760; and there is a list of book-plates recently purchased. Works under London include an extra-illustrated copy of Brayley, the 4 vols. extended to 10, 1816, 7l. 10s.; and a 'Register of Admissions to Gray's Inn,' 1521—1889, with Register of Marriages 1695—1754,' by Joseph Foster, privately printed, 1889, 12s. 6d. Among speeches are those of Sir Robert Peel, with explanatory index, 4 vols., 1853, 2l. 10s. Under Wordsworth is Moxon's edition, 6 vols., original cloth, uncut, 1841, 1l. 16s. Mr. Thorp issues from Guildford Catalogue 20, which contains works on Zoology, Botany, Astronomy, and Physics.

[Reviews of other Catalogues held over.]

THE REV. JOHN PICKFORD.—We are sorry to notice the death on December 30th of the Rev. John Pickford, Rector of Newbourne, Suffolk, at the age of 80. He was one of the steadiest correspondents to our columns, and kept up to the last a vivid interest in history, antiquities of all sorts, his Oxford friends, and the classics. He wrote a 'Life of Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore.' At 10 S. xii. 376 he pointed out that his first communication to us appeared as long ago as 19 July, 1856, in the Second Series.

Notices to Correspondents.

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, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 16, col. 2, l. 19, for "gaujäh" read *ganjah*.

R. B.—R ("Jookery-parkery").—See 10 S. iv. 87, 166, 232, and the articles on *hocus-pocus* in the 'N.E.D.'

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.

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Notes.

MARIA JANE JEWSBURY IN CEYLON AND INDIA.

THE notice of Miss M. J. Jewsbury in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' says:—

"On 1 Aug., 1832, she married, at Penegroes, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. William Kew Fletcher, a chaplain in the East India Company's service, with whom she sailed for Bombay. She died fourteen months later, on 4 Oct., 1833, at Poonah, a victim to cholera. Some extracts from the journal of her voyage to and residence in India are given in Espinasse's 'Lancashire Worthies.'"

It is in the Second Series (1877) of the 'Lancashire Worthies,' pp. 330-37, that Espinasse deals with Mrs. Fletcher's voyage to and brief residence in India.

Curiously enough, however, nothing is said of a short stay in Ceylon on the way to Bombay. *The Colombo Journal* of 23 Jan., 1833, records the arrival, on Sunday, 16 January, of the "ship Victory, Capt. C. Biden, from England 22d Sept. and Isle of France 22d Dec." Among the passengers for Bombay are mentioned "Revd. Mr. Fletcher and Lady." The same paper, in its issue of 6 February, announces the departure of the Victory for Bombay on the previous day.

Although, strangely, there is no reference, editorial or otherwise, in any of the intervening issues of *The Colombo Journal*, to the gifted writer, she herself has left on record in beautiful verse her impressions of the island. My father, who arrived in Ceylon in 1837, relates in some reminiscences printed in 1886 ('Ceylon in 1837-46,' p. 15) that during her brief sojourn in the island Mrs. Fletcher stayed under the hospitable roof of the Rev. Benjamin Bailey (himself the writer of some little books of verse), where she wrote what is perhaps the most exquisite poem that has ever been penned respecting Ceylon. Mrs. Fletcher apparently presented the manuscript to her host, who only some seven months later seems to have sent it to *The Colombo Journal*, where it was printed in the supplement to the issue of 7 Sept., 1833, in the midst of extracts of political news, and without a single line calling attention to it. The poem is as follows:—

THE EDEN OF THE SEA.

(Written at Ceylon.)

A dream! a dream! our billowy home
Before me, as so late, so long,
The ocean, with its sparkling foam,
The ocean, with its varying song:
Our ship at rest where late she rode,
Furled every sail though fair the breeze;
And narrow walks, and small abode,
Exchanged for roaming land and ease.

Short sojourn make we, yet how sweet
The change; the unaccustomed air
Of all we see, and hear, and meet:
Ceylon—thy wooded shores are fair!
I love the land left far behind,
Its glorious oaks, and streamlets clear—
Yet wherefore should my eye be blind,
My heart be cold to beauty here?

No—in a world as childhood new,
Is it not well to be a child?
As quick to ask, as quick to view,
As promptly pleased, perchance as wild?
Deride who will my childish wit,
My scorn to-day of graver things—
Let them be proud, but let me sit
Enamour'd of a beetle's wings.

Books for to-morrow: this calm bower
(Yet mind and learning know the spot)
Suggests to me the primal hour,
When goodness was, and sin was not;
When the wild tenants of the wood
Came trustingly at Adam's call,
Nor he, nor they, athirst for blood,
The world one paradise for all.

I know that creatures strange and fierce
Here lurk, and here make man afraid—
But let the daring hunter pierce
Their hidden lairs, in this bright shade
Let me forget save what I greet,
The air alive with dancing wings,—
Tame creatures pecking near my seat,
Resplendent flowers, and happy things.

The squirrel at his morning meal
And morning sports—so lithe and free ;
No shadow o'er the grass may steal
With lighter, quicker steps, than he :
Racing along the cocoa leaf,
You see him through its ribs of green ;
Anon the little mime and thief
Expanded on the trunk is seen.

These cocoa trees—not fair in woods,
But singly seen, and seen afar—
When sunset pours his [?] its yellow floods,
A column, and its crown a star !
Yet dowered with wealth of uses rare,
Whene'er its plummy branches wave,
Some sorrow seems to haunt the air,
Some vision of a desert grave.

Ceylon ! Ceylon ! 'tis naught to me
How thou wert known or named of old,
As Ophir, or Taprobane,
By Hebrew king, or Grecian bold ;
To me, thy spicy wooded vales,
Thy dusky sons, and jewels bright,
But image forth the far-famed tales,
But seem a new Arabian night.

And when engirdled figures crave
Heed to thy bosom's dazzling store,
I see Aladdin in his cave ;
I follow Sinbad on the shore.
Yet these, the least of all thy wealth,
Thou heiress of the eastern isles,
Thy mountains boast of northern health,
There Europe amid Asia smiles.

Were India not where I must wend,
And England where I would return,
To thee my steps would soonest tend,
Ev'n now, I feel my spirit yearn,
Not as the stranger of a day,
Who soon forgets where late he dwelt,
But as a friend, who, far away,
Feels ever what at first he felt.

M. J. FLETCHER
(late Miss Jecksbury).

The word "late" here does not, of course, refer to the writer's death, which took place less than a month after the appearance of the poem ; but its use seems almost like a presage of doom.

I can find no further reference of any kind in *The Colombo Journal* to the Fletchers ; but, according to Mr. Espinasse, they arrived at Bombay in March, 1833. This writer adds :—

"Mr. Fletcher had been 'gazetted' to Sholapore, but for some reason or other he proceeded to Kurnee, on the Malabar Coast, near Severndroog, once the scene of a famous English naval victory, and where his peculiar charge was to be that of 'the society in camp at Dapoolie,' and then the head-quarters of Anglo-Indian military invalids."

By "Kurnee" is meant Karnai, a port in the Dāpoli *tāluka* of Ratnagiri District, Bombay, and certainly not on "the Malabar Coast." "Severndroog" stands for Suwarndrug, the "golden fortress," or Janjira, which is

a little north of the port (see the 'Imp. Gaz. of India,' xiii.). Dāpoli town is about five miles from the sea. In 1818 it "was constituted the military station of the Southern Konkan. In 1840 the regular troops were withdrawn, but a veteran battalion was retained till 1857" (*ibid.*, xi.).

Mrs. Fletcher's first impressions of India—both of Bombay, which was left in a native boat on 27 March, and of Suwarndrug—were most unfavourable, according to the extracts from her diary printed by Mr. Espinasse ; but after a couple of months she seems to have become more reconciled to her lot, and to have ceased spending her time, as she quaintly puts it, "in conjugating the verb 'I hate India,' in every mood, form, tense, and person."

But just as Mrs. Fletcher had become accustomed to barren and desolate Karnai (she had never visited Dāpoli), her husband was ordered to Sholapur ; and off the couple set, climbing the steep ascent to Mahāleshwar, where they were at the beginning of May, and descending on the other side of the *ghāt* to Sātāra, which was reached on the 6th of the same month. Here the Fletchers rested a month, and then resumed their journey, along the road that runs almost due west and east between Sātāra and Sholapur. "On the 10th of June," says Mr. Espinasse, "the travellers were at 'Mussoor-Pelonne' (?) where the Journal contains the ominous jotting:—'I had an attack of semi-semi-cholera, only demi-semi.'" "Mussoor-Pelonne" looks like a combination of the names of the two towns Mhaswād and Piliw (or perhaps Bhalawani), which would be traversed on the way to Sholapur.

The Fletchers reached their destination on 17 June, to find "drought—famine sweeping off the natives"; and after a terrible period of three months the unfortunate couple were once more on the march, Mr. Fletcher having broken down in health, and been allowed, under medical certificate, to return to Karnai. But Mrs. Fletcher, at any rate, was fated never again to see that place of tombs.

The last entry in her diary, which Mr. Espinasse quotes almost in full, is dated "On March—Babelgaum (?), September 26, 1833." I think the place here named (which Mrs. Fletcher describes as "a fresh Durma villa"—an error, probably, for "Durmasalla," *i.e.*, *dharmsālā*, resthouse) must be Ahirbabūlgaon, a village a little to the north of Pandharpur, before

reaching which town the travellers appear to have struck off to join the direct road from Sholapur to Poona. Mrs. Fletcher records that they had left Sholapur at 1 o'clock that morning, and that they had 40 miles more to do before 10 that night; so that, apparently, the town where they were to make their next halt was Indāpur, which is about the distance named from Ahirbabūlgaon, and about 80 miles by that road from Sholapur. From Indāpur to Poona the distance is 84 miles; and as Mrs. Fletcher says "we go Dak (having Hamals posted, so as to proceed without stopping)," it is probable that the travellers reached Poona late at night on 27 September. Mrs. Fletcher had noted in her diary "I enjoy this rough marching"; but the fatigue of the forced march was evidently too great for her enfeebled body, and within a few days—on 4 Oct., 1833—she died, of cholera, at Poona, and there was buried.

I have searched the pages of *The Colombo Journal* in vain for any reference to the death of the gifted woman whose glowing lines recording the impressions of her too brief sojourn in Ceylon had appeared only a few weeks earlier in the columns of that paper; not even among the extracts of Indian news is the sad event recorded. As *The Colombo Journal* was almost as much a magazine of literature as a newspaper, this silence is to me incomprehensible.

DONALD FERGUSON.

"YON": ITS USE BY SCOTSMEN.

AMONG-English men of letters there seems to be a persistent impression that Scotsmen say "yon" when they would more accurately express their meaning by using "this" or "that." In the sixth chapter of 'Lavengro' Borrow is prompted to illustrate what is supposed to be the national practice the moment he is able to look over the Tweed into Scotland. He assumes that a Northumberland fisherman will speak after the manner of his neighbours in Berwickshire, and in reporting an interview with such an eidolon for interlocutor he manages the Lowland Scotch fairly well. He describes himself as being "extended on the bank of a river," to which he pays a graceful and eloquent tribute, and he adds that several robust fellows were near him, "some knee-deep in water, employed in hauling the seine upon the strand." Everything shows that the river was at hand, and to be alluded to, therefore, in terms of its close proximity, and yet the

writer makes his fisherman say, when telling him its name, "Yon river is called the Tweed; and yonder, over the brig, is Scotland."

A second standard example of the same curious notion regarding Scottish phraseology occurs in a familiar story of the late Alexander Baird, a member of a famous stock of Glasgow ironmasters. According to the legend, Mr. Baird once visited Egypt with some friends, and was characteristically amazed at the wasteful extravagance that must have gone towards the making of the Pyramids. The popular version of the story may be inaccurate, but it is not without point and a measure of verisimilitude. In presence of one of the portentous monuments, the ironmaster, with his keen sense of values, is said to have summarized his view of an ancient speculator in the withering exclamation, "Whatna fule sank his money in yon?" So far as one's recollection of the narrative goes, this appeal was made while the practical critic and his friends were at the base of the venerable structure, and not after they were holding a discussion over their experiences in their hotel or in the course of their homeward journey.

One of the most recent illustrations of the assumption that "yon" is the provincial Scotsman's regular demonstrative occurs in the prefatory note to Mr. Noyes's monograph on William Morris in the "English Men of Letters." When Morris, according to Mr. Noyes, was once in Scotland, he was taken by a clergyman to see his church, and immediately arrested the attention of an observer with a quick eye for personal distinction. The "verger" saw the poet, and instantly perceived that he was in the presence of one who was "not an ordinary man." Naturally, he was eager for information, and, plucking his minister violently by the sleeve, kept vehemently asking, "Wha's yon? Wha's yon?" The three, we may presume, were close together, Morris perhaps being a few steps in front and just beyond earshot, when the ardent Scotsman thus darted gratuitous queries at his ecclesiastical superior. We are, indeed, explicitly informed that the alert official started the cry just "as Morris entered his church." Thus no room is left for doubting as to the significance intended to be attached to the man's use of the pronominal term. Plainly he said "yon," and not "that," because he was a Scotsman regarding whom an Englishman was able to tell a diverting story.

Now, if a long and wide experience may be admitted to have value, all these examples misrepresent the colloquial practice of the Scottish Lowlands. The present writer has conversed with old people representative of the two periods to which the episodes of Borrow's fisherman and the Glasgow ironmaster are respectively assigned, and never once detected this solecism in their phraseology. Nor, it need hardly be said, was it ever noticed in the speech of those who were contemporaries of William Morris. A single instance would have clung to the memory, just because of its being unique; but there is not one to put on record.

On the other hand, so far as a fairly close observation has gone, the speaker of "broad Scotch" correctly discriminates in his employment of the various demonstratives. If he does not treat them as grammarians say they ought to be treated, he must be of an uncommonly rude and altogether unlettered habit. Daily practice favours the conventional usage. When, for example, a song-writer proclaims, "We'll gang nae mair to yon toon," he knows that his readers will understand that the town in question is at some distance, and that if they locate it in their interpretation they will be aware that it must be a place which can be reached only after a process of locomotion. It cannot by any possibility be the town on the borders of which they stand while they sing, even as the fisherman stood by the banks of the dividing water which he called "yon river." When another lyrist begins with the exclamation, "Yon sun was set," it is just possible to argue that he illustrates the survival of the earlier "thon," which sometimes had little more force than that of the definite article; but this opens up a question which is outside the present discussion. Burns's practice with regard to "yon" and its associates is that which has prevailed in Scotland during the last hundred years. There is no ambiguity about "yon reverend lad" as sung by Merry Andrew in 'The Jolly Beggars,' or "yon birkie ca'd a Lord" in 'A Man's a Man for a' That,' and the Scotsman has used the word in the poet's sense ever since these phrases were written. He also recognizes the distinctions observed by the fervent minstrel when he writes in his inimitable 'Mary Morison':

Tho' this was fair, an' that was braw,
An' yon the toast o' a' the town,
I sigh'd, an' said among them a',
"Ye are na Mary Morison."

THOMAS BAYNE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING.

(See 10 S. i. 81, 142, 184, 242, 304, 342; ii. 11; v. 361; 11 S. i. 5.)

I now conclude my list of additions to the articles in the Tenth Series:—

Fisher (Thomas).—The Present Circumstances of Literary Property in England Considered. London, 1813.

Mr. Fisher protested against the Act of Parliament which required eleven copies of all new books to be presented to Public Libraries. This was reduced to five copies by the Copyright Act of 1842.

The eleven copies were claimed by the following libraries: British Museum; Zion College; The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Perth; The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; Trinity College, Dublin; King's Inn, Dublin. See *Quarterly Review*, No. 41, May, 1819, on the subject of the compulsory eleven copies, with list of pamphlets, &c.

Francis, John Collins.—Notes by the Way. Post 4to, London, 1909.

Chap. xiii. contains notes on various publishing houses, Trade Dinners, &c.

Gardiner, William Nelson, Bookseller, Pall Mall d. 1814.—'A Brief Memoir of Himself,' *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxiv. pp. 622-3.

He was an eccentric man, with a considerable knowledge of books, and a spirited engraver. He committed suicide, leaving behind him a letter to a friend ending: "I die in the principles I have published—a sound Whig." With the letter was enclosed the 'Memoir of Himself,' printed in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1814.

Glasgow.—Some Notes on the Early Printers, Publishers, and Booksellers of Glasgow. See 'Book-Auction Records,' edited by Frank Karlslake, vol. v. part 3, April—June, 1908.

Gray, G. J.—William Pickering, the Earliest Bookseller on London Bridge, 1556-1571.—*Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*, vol. iv., 1898, pp. 57 to 102.

The Booksellers of London Bridge and their Dwellings.—6 S. vii. 461 (16 June, 1883).

Index to W. C. Hazlitt's *Bibliographical Collections and Notes*, 1893.

The Earlier Stationers and Bookbinders and the First Printer of Cambridge.—*Bibliographical Society Monographs*, No. XII., 1904.

Hill, Joseph.—The Book-Makers of Old Birmingham: Authors, Printers, and Booksellers. With Illustrations. 8vo, Birmingham, 1908.

Hodgson & Co.—A Century of Book-Auctions, being a Brief Record of the Firm of Hodgson & Co. (115, Chancery Lane). London, 1907.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, U.S.—A Portrait Catalogue of the Books published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with a Sketch of the Firm, Brief Descriptions of the Various Departments, and some Account of the Origin and Character of the Literary Enterprises Undertaken. Boston, U.S., 1905-6.

Jaggard, William.—Shakespeare's Publishers: Notes on the Tudor-Stuart Period of the Jaggard Press. Liverpool, 1907.

Lists of omissions from 'D.N.B.' containing a considerable number of booksellers. See 10 S. ix. 21, 83; x. 183, 282; xii. 24, 124 262.

- Junk (W.), Internationales Adressbuch der Antiquar-Buchhändler. With Portrait and Memoir of Bernard Quaritch. Berlin, 1906.
- King, Philip Stephen, 1819-1908.—Reminiscences of an Octogenarian. Privately Printed. 1905. Mr. King was the founder of the well-known firm of Parliamentary publishers and booksellers. These reminiscences, however, only relate to Mr. King's life up to the time of his commencing business for himself in 1853.
- Knight, Charles, 1791-1873.—Charles Knight, Publisher. By Alexander Strahan.—*Good Words*, September, 1867.
- London Booksellers' Signs.—See *Publishers' Circular*, 12, 19 March, 2, 16 April, 28 May, and 20 Aug., 1892.
- Longman, House of.—Notes on Books, Extra Number, 8 Dec., 1908. This contained the succession of partners and imprints of the firm from 1724, and was reprinted at 10 S. xi. 2.
- Miller, George, bookseller of Dunbar, 1770-1835, and John Miller, printer and publisher, 1778-1852, Bibliography of. See articles by T. F. U(nwin) at 10 S. xii. 1, 42, 374.
- Morgan, R. C., his Life and Times. By his son George E. Morgan. 8vo, London, 1909. Founder of the firm of Morgan & Chase, afterwards Morgan & Scott.
- Munsey, Frank A.—The Founding of the Munsey Publishing House. A Quarter of a Century Old. New York, 1907.
- Murray, House of.—Murray v. *The Times*. See *The Times* Book Club.
- Newbery, John, 1713-67.—See Austin Dobson's 'Eighteenth Century Vignettes,' First Series (art. 'An Old London Bookseller'). London, 1906. Newbery was said to be the original of Johnson's "Jack Whirler" in *The Idler*, No. 19.
- (?) Page, Walter H.—A Publisher's Confessions. Crown 8vo, New York, 1905. Ten chapters on 'The Ruinous Policy of Large Royalties,' 'Has Publishing become Commercialized?' 'The Advertising of Books,' &c.
- Payne, Thomas, "At the Mews-Gate."—See 10 S. vii. 409, 492; Mathias's 'Pursuits of Literature'; *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxix. pp. 171-2; 'D.N.B.,' art. by W. P. Courtney; and Austin Dobson's 'Eighteenth Century Vignettes,' Second Series, art. 'The Two Paynes.'
- Pitman, Sir Isaac, *The Life of*.—By Alfred Baker. With 50 Illustrations. 8vo, London, 1908. Sir Isaac Pitman was famous for his system of shorthand, and also founded the publishing firm bearing his name.
- Plomer, H. R.—A Dictionary of the Booksellers and Printers who were at Work in England from 1641 to 1667. Printed for the Bibliographical Society.—See art. on 'British Provincial Book-Trade, 1641-67,' 10 S. x. 141.
- Pollard, A. W.—Last Words on the Title-Page. London, 1891. Westminster Hall and its Booksellers.—Art. in *The Library*, October, 1905.
- Printers' and Booksellers' "Privileges" and Licences of the Olden Times: I. General; II. England; III.-IV. Scotland.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 17 Jan., 7 March, 23 May, 25 July, 1907.
- Provincial Booksellers. See Booksellers, Provincial, *ante*, p. 5.
- Public Opinion.—Fifteen Articles on 'The Leading Publishers,' 5 Feb.-13 May, 1904.
- Publishers and Publishing a Hundred Years Ago.—From Materials collected by Aleck Abrahams. With some Notes by E. Marston.—*Publishers' Circular*, 6, 13 Jan., 1906.
- [Petheram, John.] Reasons for Establishing an Authors' Publication Society, by which Literary Labour would receive a more adequate Reward, and the Price of all New Books be much Reduced. 8vo, London, 1843.
- Shaylor, Joseph.—Two articles on 'Bookselling' and 'Publishing,' with notices of British and American publishing houses.—'Encyclopædia Britannica,' ninth ed., Supplementary Volumes, vols. iv. and viii.
- Spedding, James, 1810-1881.—Publishers and Authors.' Printed for the author. Crown 8vo, London, 1867. Two papers which were intended to appear in a magazine or review, but which, from the nature of the assertions made as to certain publishing methods, were refused insertion. It is interesting to note that Mr. Spedding suggests that the system of paying authors by means of a "percentage upon the retail price of the volume sold" should be more generally adopted. This system of "royalties" was a novelty in England when Mr. Spedding wrote. He says that it was introduced to his notice by Mr. H. O. Houghton, of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York.
- Stationers' Company, The.—A Paper read at Stationers' Hall, 27th March, 1906. By Charles Robert Rivington. 8vo, London, 1906.
- Suttaby, The Firm of, 1801-90. See *The Bookseller*, 5 July, 1890.
- Tegg, Thomas, 1776-1846.—Memoir of the late Thomas Tegg. Abridged from his Autobiography by permission of his son, William Tegg. By Aleph (*i.e.*, Dr. Harvey of Lonsdale Square). From *The City Press* of August 6, 1870. Printed for Private Circulation.
- Thin, James.—Reminiscences of Booksellers and Bookselling in Edinburgh in the Time of William IV. An Address delivered to a Meeting of Booksellers' Assistants... Edinburgh, October, 1904. With a Portrait of James Thin. Privately Printed. Post 4to, Edinburgh, 1905.
- Thomason, George, Bookseller, The Rose and Crown, St. Paul's Churchyard, c. 1602-66.—Catalogue of the Pamphlets, Books, Newspapers, and MSS. relating to the Civil War, the Commonwealth, and Restoration, 1640-1661, now in the British Museum, and known as the 'Thomason Tracts.' 2 vols. Royal 8vo, London, 1908. A life of George Thomason, by G. K. Fortescue, is prefixed to the Catalogue.
- Times, The*, and the Publishers. Privately Printed for the Publishers' Association. London, 1906.
- Times, The*, Book Club.—See 'The Trust Movement in British Industry,' by H. W. Macrosty, pp. 276-83. London, 1907.
- Times, The*, Book Club, and Publishers' Association and the Associated Booksellers.—See *The Times*, and other daily and weekly papers, 1906-8; *Publisher and Bookseller*, 1906-8; *Bookseller*, 1906-8; *Publishers' Circular*, 1906-8; and 'Murray, John and A. H.

Hallam, v. Walter and others,' Privately Printed, crown 8vo, 1908 (a verbatim report of the action for libel in which Messrs. Murray recovered 7,500*l.*, as damages).

Walch's Literary Intelligencer, Jubilee Number, May, 1909. Hobart, Tasmania, 1909.

This gives an interesting account of the founding of the bookselling firm of J. Walch & Sons of Hobart Town by Major J. W. H. Walch in 1842 and of its subsequent history. Westell, James, d. 1908.—Sixty Years a Book-seller.

This book was announced as in preparation in March, 1908, just after Mr. Westell's death.

Wood, William, & Company, New York.—One Hundred Years of Publishing (1804-1904). A Brief Historical Account of the House of William Wood & Company. With Portraits and other Illustrations. Crown 8vo, New York, 1904.

Worman, Ernest James.—Alien Members of the Book-Trade during the Tudor Period. Being an index to those whose names occur in the returns . . . published by the Huguenot Society. Small 4to, Bibliographical Society, 1906.

The following are addenda to the entries *ante*, p. 5:—

Aldis, H. G.—The Book-Trade, 1557-1625. (Reprinted from 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' Vol. IV., pp. 378-420.) Reprinted for Private Circulation. 8vo, London, 1909.

Pp. 415-20 are devoted to a bibliography of the subject during the period specified.

Burger (Konrad).—The Printers and Publishers of the Fifteenth Century, with Lists of their Works.—Index to the Supplement to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum. 8vo, London, 1902.

Dobell, Bertram, Bookseller and Man of Letters. By S. Bradbury. 8vo, London, 1909.

Gentleman's Magazine, July, August, September, 1838.

Various letters from Daniel Stuart, of *The Morning Post*, with reference to a dispute between the publishers and himself as to the high charges made for advertisements, and to the refusal of the publishers to be relegated to the back page of the paper. "To obtain the accommodation refused by *The Morning Post* they set up a morning paper, *The British Press*; and to oppose *The Courier* an evening one, *The Globe*." These letters also contain very interesting details about Coleridge. His connexion with *The Morning Post* was said "to have raised that paper from some small number to 7,000 in one year."

WM. H. PEET.

GODFREY SYKES.—The kindly mention of the designer of the *Cornhill* cover (10 S. xii. 481) may make some further notice of him acceptable. He properly finds a place in Mr. Boase's wonderfully useful book, 'Modern English Biography,' iii. 852.

His earliest recorded ancestor is John Sykes, a mason, of Calver, co. Derby, whose son Godfrey had a grandson George, born in Sheffield in 1761. Godfrey was a favourite Christian name in the family. This George Sykes had a cousin Dennis Sykes, a Sheffield

merchant, whose son Godfrey, a barrister of the Middle Temple, was solicitor to the Board of Stamps and Taxes, which Godfrey had a son Godfrey Milnes Sykes, who was of Trinity College, and afterwards of Downing College, Cambridge.

George Sykes above named became a Wesleyan, and afterwards a Congregational minister, and made sufficient mark to cause his 'Life' to be published, and his portrait twice engraved: 'Memoir of the Life, Ministry, and Correspondence of the late Rev. George Sykes,' by W. Greenwood, printed at Malton in 1827. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Glenton, Esq., of Boroughbridge, and by her had a son George Sykes, born in 1801, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Jagger. Godfrey Sykes, the artist, was their first child, and was born 3 Dec., 1824. In early life he worked with Messrs. Bell & Tompkins, engravers, at Sheffield, and afterwards was an engraver there on his own account. In September, 1860, he married Ellen Palfreyman, and had two sons: Godfrey, born in May, 1861, and Stanley in April, 1864. After his death, 28 Feb., 1866, a collection of his works was exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, and noticed in *The Athenæum*, 18 Aug., 1866.

W. C. B.

[The original design of the cover of *The Cornhill Magazine* can be seen at the new South Kensington Museum, in a glass case. The drawing is on paper, bearing the late Mr. George Smith's crest.]

SOWING BY HAND. (See 10 S. xii. 482.)—Both the critic who objected to the design of the sower on the cover of *The Cornhill*, and Mr. Smith in defending it, were wrong, so far as my observation goes, and I have been familiar with the process for the greater part of my life. In sowing by hand—or "broadcast," as it is usually called—the sower walks along the ridge of the "land" to be sown, and scatters the seed to left and right of him, using both hands alternately. He does not sow one side of the land first with his right hand, and afterwards the other side with his left. The case Mr. Smith saw is without parallel in my experience; but that method may of course be followed in some places. C. C. B.

'A LAD OF THE O'FRIELS.'—This is the title of a well-known book by Seumas MacManus. The surname O'Friel is known to me only from its pages, so I presume this orthography was coined by the author. I judge it to be a jocular attempt to represent

phonetically the curious sound given by Irish speakers to the surname O'Farrell, which in Gaelic is written O'Fearghaioil, and by a rather violent contraction is colloquially reduced to one syllable, as it were O'Frael. The diphthong in O'Friel is meant to be pronounced in German fashion. In the place-name Abbey Leix, from Gaelic Laoighis, the vowels are reversed, and the Gaelic *aoi* becomes *ei* in English, but the sound is the same—Abbey Lees.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

H. B. BURLOWE: P. F. CHENU.—Mr. Algernon Graves in his 'Royal Academy Exhibitors,' ii. 350, registers the exhibits of Henry Behnes Burlowe, a sculptor, at the R.A. 1831-3. From the section with the heading 'Last Days of William Behnes' in Robert Kempt's 'Pencil and Palette,' 1881, p. 35, it appears that Burlowe was born Chenu:—

"The house in which the Behnes family resided was rented by a French sculptor named Chenn [an obvious typographical error for Chenu], a man of considerable ability. From him the second son, Henry, who afterwards assumed the name of Burlowe, picked up a knowledge of modelling in clay."

The Chenu referred to was Peter Francis Chenu, who exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1788 to 1822; from 1811 onward his address was 23, Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital, which was also Behnes's address in 1817, but in that year only. These facts may be useful in preventing future confusion.

W. ROBERTS.

VERMONT, ORIGIN OF THE NAME: DR. S. A. PETERS.—'An Account of the Baptism [sic] of the Green-mountain by the Rev. Samuel A. Peters, LL.D., Bishop-elect of the State of Vermont,' is to be found in *The Balance*, Hudson, N.Y., 15 March, 1808, copied from *The Dartmouth Gazette*. It purports to be taken from a MS. note in a volume written by Dr. Peters, who is said to have given the name of Verd-mont to the mountain in the presence of Col. Taplin, Col. Wiles, Col. Peters, Judge Sumner, Judge Sleeper, Capt. Peters, Judge Peters, and many other proprietors in that colony:—

"The Baptism was performed in the following manner and form, viz. Priest Peters stood on the pinnacle of the rock, when he received a bottle of spirits from Col. Taplin."

He then delivered a bombastic address, poured the spirits around him, and cast the bottle on "the rock Etam."

The whole thing reads like a hoax. The date of the occurrence is given as October, 1768.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEEDS.—I should like to draw the attention of fellow-topographers to the unique and valuable county catalogues of "Deeds and other Documents" now in course of publication in serial form by Mr. F. Marcham, of 9, Tottenham Terrace, White Hart Lane, Tottenham, successor to the late Mr. James Coleman the well-known antiquarian bookseller. Of these catalogues, the successive issues of which are sent post free to applicants at the time of publication, that for Middlesex is now complete in eight parts, containing references to over three thousand deeds dating from the fifteenth century onward; and those for Surrey, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire are in course of alternate monthly issue. It will, I think, be generally agreed that these catalogues deserve further mention in 'N. & Q.' than they obtain occasionally under the heading of 'Booksellers' Catalogues.'

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

HENRY COMPTON, BISHOP OF LONDON.—This celebrated prelate is embalmed in the saying that "St. Paul's was built by one architect (Wren), presided over by one Bishop (Compton), and had one Master Mason (Strong)."

Of this prelate, who had been tutor to the Princesses Mary and Anne, and had placed the crown on the head of King William III. and Queen Mary, Macaulay tells us that he was "cruelly disappointed" at not receiving the See of Canterbury, which was conferred *per saltum* on Tillotson. Afterwards Tenison was translated from Lincoln to Canterbury. Compton's claims were undoubtedly great, and he had not shrunk from braving a tyrant's rage. He died at Fulham in 1713, at the good old age of eighty.

There are many fine portraits of this celebrated prelate. One, a full-length, is on the staircase at Castle Ashby, the stately home of the race; and my old friend Dr. Magrath, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, where he was educated, has in his dining-room a portrait of the Bishop.

Many years ago I paid a visit to Compton Wynyates, the old home of the family before they became so great, and I can remember seeing in the hall window the arms of Henry VIII. impaling those of Aragon, showing that the house was built before the divorce. The little church is close at hand, and was then in a state of disrepair, the only memorial of the Comptons being a large hatchment of the family. Some ponds hard by were literally alive with fish.

Bishop Compton was the youngest son of the gallant Henry Compton, second Earl of Northampton, who fell at the battle of Hopton Heath, near Stafford, in 1642.

Macaulay has left a stirring description of the opening of St. Paul's after the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. He relates how Compton ascended the throne, rich with the sculpture of Gibbons, and thence exhorted a numerous and splendid assembly ('History of England,' chap. xxii.).

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

[This note was in type at the time of our old contributor's death. See *ante*, p. 40.]

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

"TALLY-HO."—The early history of this word appears to be still to seek. The quotations found by readers for the 'New English Dictionary' are all late, viz., as the representation of the view hulloa, 1772; as a sb., "one of his talli-os," 1787; attributively, "the tally-ho or Nimrodian style in literature," 1857; as name of a coach and four, "here is seen the tally-ho so gay," 1825, "coming home by the Safety Tally-ho," 1831. As a verb, "A fox was tally-ho'd breaking covert," 1812. The shout must have been in earlier unwritten use, and may occur in literature, but it is not easy to say where; dictionaries, of course, ignore it; it is unrecognized by Bailey, Johnson, Todd, 1818, and even by Webster, 1828. Will sympathetic readers try to think of likely places for its occurrence, and send us the results of searches or suggestions? The corresponding French view -hulloa *taïaut* occurs in Molière, 'Les Fâcheux,' 1661, where it is used in deer-hunting, "taïaut, voilà d'abord le cerf donné aux chiens"; and as a sb., "au milieu de tous les taïaux," in Madame de Sévigné, c. 1700. The French is often assumed to be the source of the English, and may have been, since, so far as evidence at present goes, it is known more than a century earlier; but it has no etymology in French, and the origin is unknown; *prima facie* one would say it looks like an adoption of the English *tally-ho*, if only the latter could be found as early.

J. A. H. M.

Oxford.

[The discussion of *tally-ho* at 8 S. xii. 65, 118, 192, 291, may interest SIR JAMES MURRAY.]

HORNBOOK TEMP. ELIZABETH.—Readers of 'N. & Q.' familiar with the hornbooks and grammars of the Elizabethan period will oblige me by explaining the following:—

"I was five yeare learning to crish Crosse from great A, and five yeare longer comming to F. There I stucke some three yeare before I could come to q, and so in processe of time I came to e per ce e, and comperce, and tittle, then I got to a e i o u, after to our Father, and in the sixteenth yeare of my age, and the fifteenth of my going to schoole, I am in good time gotten to a Nowne, by the same token there my hose went downe: then I got to a Verbe, there I began first to haue a beard: thē I came to *Iste, ista, istud*, there my M. whipt me till he fetech the blood, and so fourth."—"A pleasant conceited Comedie Wherein is shewed how a man may chuse a good Wife from a bad," London, 1602 (British Museum C. 34 C. 53).

The edition of 1608 has:—

"There I stuck some three yeare before I could come to Q, and so in processe of time I came to e per se e, and con per se, and tittle."

I have consulted 'N.E.D.'

A. E. H. SWAEN.

Groningen.

SCOTCHMEN IN FRANCE.—Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' give me historical details on this important subject? Scotch noblemen have played a prominent military part in France since the fifteenth century; many of them settled definitely in France, especially in the "Orléanais." Has any book been published on the subject either in England or France? I have a few notes on the following families: Rutherford, Hepburn, Fullarton, Stemple, Daldart (?); and should be glad to complete them and add new ones.

CHARLES NOUGUIER.

Château de La Vallée, Château-Renard, Loiret.

'THE HISTORY OF BULLANABEE.'—Can any of your readers give me the name of the author of 'The History of Bullanabee and Clinkataboo, Two Recently Discovered Islands in the Pacific'? It was printed for Longman & Co. in 1828, 12mo.

ALEX. H. TURNBULL.

Wellington, N.Z.

"EARTH GOETH UPON EARTH."—Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' tell me of cases in which this or similar lines are used in epitaphs or mural inscriptions? There is, of course, the famous Melrose Abbey inscription mentioned by Scott:—

The earth goeth on the earth,
Glist'ring like gold, &c.;

and several instances have been already cited in 'N. & Q.' (1 S. vii. 577; viii. 575; 3 S. i. 389). Two of these, in St. James's, Clerkenwell, and St. Martin's, Ludgate—the

latter an epitaph on Florens Caldwell and Ann his wife, mentioned by Pettigrew—can no longer be found (3 S. i. 389). A third (1 S. vii. 577) was believed by the copyist to belong to an old brass in St. Helen's, London; but I can find no record of it at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and should be glad of information as to its whereabouts. The epitaph is to

"James Pomley, y^e sonne of ould Dominick Pomley and Jane his Wyfe: y^e said James deceased y^e 7th day of Januarie Anno Domini 1592, he beyng of y^e age of 88 years."

It contains four lines, beginning

Earth goeth upon earth as moule upon moule.
There is said to be a similar tomb to a man and his wife at Edmonton on which the same four lines are inscribed (3 S. i. 389; Weever, 'Funeral Monuments'; Pettigrew, 'Chron. of the Tombs,' p. 67). Is this still in existence, and can any other instances be given?
(Miss) H. M. R. MURRAY.

Oxford.

[Mr. E. R. Suffling in his 'Epitaphia,' Upcott Gill, 1909, prints on p. 282 this epitaph as on Florens Caldwell and Mary Wilde his wife, with the date 1590. Another from Loughor, Glamorgan, on p. 339, reads:—

O Earth! O Earth! observe this well,
That Earth to Earth must go to dwell,
That Earth to Earth must close remain
Till Earth for Earth shall come again.]

"THIS WORLD'S A CITY FULL OF CROOKED STREETS."—In the churchyard of Stoke Goldington in Buckinghamshire there is a gravestone to John Gadsden, who died in 1739. It has the following epitaph:—

This world's a city full of crooked streets,
Death's the market-place where all men meet;
If life were merchandise that men could buy,
The rich would always live, the poor might die.

I have an impression that I have read this in an early eighteenth-century writer. Will one of your readers tell me where?

CLEMENT SHORTER.

[Mr. Suffling quotes this on p. 401 of his 'Epitaphia,' and adds from Gay:—

If Life were Merchandise that all could buy,
The Rich alone would Live, the Poor alone would Die.

He also prints on p. 405 a Scottish version of 1689, which he believes to be the original.]

LYSONS'S 'BUCKINGHAMSHIRE' AND 'ENVIRONS OF LONDON.'—Fletcher's 'English Book-Collectors' mentions that in the sale of the library of the first Duke of Buckingham a set of Lysons's 'Topographical Account of Buckinghamshire,' extra-illustrated and bound in 8 vols. folio, was included, also a set of Lysons's 'Environs of London,' extra-illustrated and bound in

18 vols. quarto. Any information as to the present whereabouts of these two sets would be appreciated.

B. T. BATSFORD.

94, High Holborn, W.C.

"WHEN OUR LORD SHALL LIE IN OUR LADY'S LAP."—Most of the readers of 'N. & Q.' must be acquainted with the prophecy, said to be very old,

When our Lord shall lie in our Lady's lap
England will meet with a strange mishap,
referring, of course, to the Annunciation of the B.V.M. falling on the same day as Good Friday, which will take place on the 25th of March next. Can you inform me how long it is since the coincidence last occurred, and whether the rime is one of Mother Shipton's sayings, or of a later date? I have known it for more than forty years.

W. F.

'CRITICAL REVIEW,' 1756.—Is the copy of *The Critical Review* (1756) mentioned by Nichols in the following passage still extant, and, if such is the case, where is it to be found?

"Mr. Wright.....printed *The Westminster Magazine*, in which he had marked the writers of every article in a copy which probably still exists. He had, in like manner, when at Mr. Hamilton's, prefixed the names of the writers in *The Critical Review*."—'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. iii. p. 399.

J. J. CHAMPENOIS.

Oxford.

"BE THE DAY WEARY, BE THE DAY LONG."

—Which of the following versions is the right one? The first is given in 'The Book of Sundials' (originally compiled by the late Mrs. Alfred Gatty) from a wall in the village of Ashcott, Somerset, viz. :—

Be the day weary, be the day long,
Soon shall it ring to evensong.

The second version I have not been able to trace. It has been repeated to me by a lady and by a bishop:—

Be the day weary, or be the day long,
At length it ringeth to evensong.

R. Y. PICKERING.

Conheath, Dumfries, N.B.

[Both forms are adaptations of a couplet by Stephen Hawes (1517). See DR. SMYTHE PALMER'S reply at 9 S. v. 407.]

'TESTIMONY OF THE SPADE.'—This is the title of a work on Babylonian excavation which was noticed a few years ago in *The Times*. It is desired to know the name of the author and the date of publication; also, if German, as is supposed (in which case the English title must be a translation), the original title.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I am editing the letters of a man who quoted pretty freely—in two senses—and I have traced all his quotations except these five :—

1. Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.
2. Felix et prudens qui tempore pacis de bello cogitet.
3. Recte faciendo neminem timeas.
4. Tela prævisa minus nocent.
5. Turba per extremas semper bacchata vagatur, Et medias nescit carpere tuta vias.

Can the readers of 'N. & Q.' assist me ?

J. A. J. DE VILLIERS,
Hon. Sec. Hakluyt Society.

I shall be glad of information about the following quotations, which I cannot trace to their origin.

In 'Across the Plains' Stevenson quotes :—

1. The tall hills Titan discovered.

In 'The Black Arrow' :—

2. Here is no law in good green shaw.

In 'Westward Ho' Kingsley quotes :—

3. Our bodies in the sea so deep,
Our souls in heaven to rest.
4. Who will join, jolly mariners all ?
5. Westward ho ! with a rumbelow,
And hurrah for the Spanish Main O !

What is "a rumbelow" ?

In 'The Pleasures of Life' Lord Avebury quotes :—

6. When care sleeps the soul wakes.
7. The dark lantern of the spirit,
Which none can see by but he who bears it.
8. "The eternal crown of poesy" is a phrase either used by Milton or of Milton's works.

A. L. O. G.
Bonn.

Can any one inform me in which of Mr. Alfred Austin's poems or odes the line

Give your money to the hospitals

appears ? I think it was written in connexion with the King Edward Hospital Fund. I am desirous of obtaining a copy of the poem.

E. H. LLOYD.

3, Park Road, Uxbridge.

REV. RICHARD SNOWE.—I shall be glad to add to my extremely small store of information in reference to the eighteenth-century divine of this name who was Rector of SS. Anne and Agnes with St. John Zachary, London, from 1780 till his death some eight years later. All I know of him at present is limited to his being Rector of St. Anne's as above ; and to his dying on 6 Feb., 1788, and being interred in the chancel of the church on the 13th of the

month. His will, at P.C.C. 95 Calvert, dated 7 January of same year, makes no mention of wife or family. He does not seem to have held a degree.

Perhaps some correspondent can tell me whether Mr. Snowe was in any way related to the "Rev. Dr. J. Snowe" who is referred to in Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers' as chaplain to the Prince of Wales (Frederick Louis) in 1732.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

MARRIAGE IN A SHIFT.—In 'Parish Registers of Wonston, Hants' (press-mark 9905), p. 6, is the following entry :—

"The Widow Taylor's former husband dying insolvent, she was married to her second husband only with her shift, thinking thereby, according to a vulgar tradition, to discharge him from her first husband's debts. 12 Oct., 1783."

Is there any other record of this peculiar wedding ?

W. HAWKES STRUGNELL,

Commander R.N.

[The custom has been previously discussed in 'N. & Q.' ; see 9 S. v. 323 ; xii. 146, 214, 314, and the references cited.]

WILLIAM KEITH was elected on the foundation at Westminster School in 1751. Particulars of his career and the date of his death are required.

G. F. R. B.

EDWARD PLASS was elected on the foundation at Westminster School in 1698. I should be glad to obtain any information about him.

G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, 1673–1743.—Who was his mother ? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (lii. 117) says nothing about her.

G. F. R. B.

CHAUCER : NAMES OF CHARACTERS IN 'THE SQUIRE'S TALE.'—Will some one kindly explain the origin and meaning of the following characters in 'The Squire's Tale' ? It is probable that they come from some language of the Mongol family : Cambuscan (? Kannusi-Kan, "King of Kings") ; Elphita (? Alp, "noble") ; Cambalo (? Kanbele, "of royal family") ; Algarsyf (? Arabic El Wasūf, "the titles" or "attributes" of the Almighty). The above are merely crude suggestions made by a friend.

EMERITUS.

[Have you consulted any annotated edition ?]

SIR ROBERT GEFFERY.—This native of Landrake in Cornwall was Lord Mayor of London in 1685. I am anxious to know if there is a portrait of him in existence.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

88, Horton Grange Road, Bradford.

Replies.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION LISTS. (10 S. xii. 490.)

THE publication of accurate division lists only became possible with the adoption of the present system of taking divisions, by which the two parties pass through separate lobbies, where they are counted by the tellers and their names noted by the clerks. It will be seen from the following descriptions of the older methods how impossible an accurate record must have been:—

“Until 1857 a division was effected in the Lords by the not contents remaining within the bar, and the contents going below the bar: but in that year their lordships adopted nearly the same arrangements as those which had been in successful operation, for many years, in the Commons.”—Sir Thomas Erskine May, ‘Law of Parliament,’ eleventh ed., p. 358.

“Whilst the Commons sat in St. Stephen’s Chapel, the separation of the ‘ayes’ and ‘noes’ for the purpose of a division was effected by the retention of one party within the house, to be counted there, and by the withdrawal of the other party into the lobby, who were counted on their return into the house.”—*Ibid.*, p. 360.

The Commons’ arrangements, referred to in the first of the above quotations, were adopted on 18 Feb., 1836, on the motion of Mr. Henry G. Ward. The gist of the argument for the change is contained in the following sentence from his speech:—

“Everybody was aware of the inaccuracies that were to be met with in the list of every division that was now given in the newspapers; and by the plan he proposed, he was satisfied that an accurate list of names would be furnished.”—‘Hansard’s Debates,’ Third Series, vol. xxxi. col. 562; ‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. xci. p. 54.

The first division under the new system was taken on 22 Feb., 1836, on the second reading of the London and Brighton Railway Bill (‘Hansard,’ col. 688; ‘Journal,’ p. 67). Hansard has the following note to the division list:—

“This is the first division in which the names of the members dividing were taken down, according to Mr. Ward’s plan (see *ante*, p. 562), and regularly entered in the votes of the House. The lists henceforth, except one or two, when the House was in Committee, which case was supposed not to be provided for by Mr. Ward’s Resolution, may be relied on.”

On the last point Sir Erskine May (p. 370) explains that

“in committees of the whole house, divisions were formerly taken by the members of each party crossing over to the opposite side of the house: but the same forms are now observed in all divisions, whether in the house or in committee.”

The new method was adopted by the Lords on 10 March, 1857, when Earl Stanhope in moving the necessary resolutions said:—

“The lists at present published in the newspapers contained constant errors and inaccuracies, of which frequent complaints were made, but which could not be avoided under the existing system. Some very interesting divisions were not recorded at all.”—‘Hansard’s Debates,’ Third Series, vol. cxliv. col. 2112; ‘Lords’ Journals,’ vol. lxxxviii. p. 548.

On 19 May, 1857, the first division under the new rules took place, the subject being the second reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill (‘Hansard,’ vol. cxlv. col. 537; ‘Journal,’ vol. lxxxix. p. 37).

It may be worth noting that the Commons’ division lists are not entered in the ‘Journal,’ being merely circulated with the Votes and Proceedings issued on the morning following each sitting. The Lords’ lists are both appended to the daily Minutes of Proceedings and entered in the ‘Journal,’ but in slightly different forms. In the Minutes the lords of equal degree appear in alphabetical order, whereas in the ‘Journal’ they are entered in the order of precedence shown by the Roll.

It will be seen from the above that, while the accurate, complete, and official publication of Parliamentary division lists is of comparatively recent origin, it was preceded by inaccurate, incomplete, and unofficial publication. It would be difficult to say to what date the latter goes back; so far as appears from the Tables of Contents, the first list in the ‘Parliamentary History’ is of the division taken in the House of Commons on 24 April, 1716, on the motion to go into committee on the Septennial Bill (vol. vii. col. 367). It is probable, however, that isolated lists were printed earlier.

F. W. READ.

The practice of allowing Parliamentary debates to be published in the newspapers dates from 1771. See Green’s ‘Short History,’ pp. 751–2. In his ‘History of the Radical Party in Parliament’ Mr. Harris gives the first printed list of members of the progressive party taking part in a division under the year 1793. W. SCOTT.

[A. A. B. also thanked for reply.]

MRS. BROWNING AND SAPPHO (10 S. xii. 490).—The original Greek of Mrs. Browning’s poem is near the beginning of the second book of ‘Clitophon and Leucippe.’ The song is given in prose, which may account for S.’s failure to find it. EDWARD BENSLEY.

If S. will refer to the beginning of Book II. of 'Clitophon and Leucippe,' by Achilles Tattius, Mitscherlich's edition, p. 46, he will find the passage he wants; but there is no reference to Sappho.

B. D.

In Wharton's 'Sappho,' p. 163, it is stated:—

"Philostratos says: 'Sappho loves the rose, and always crowns it with some praise, likening beautiful maidens to it.' This remark seems to have led some of the earlier collectors of Sappho's fragments to include the 'pleasing song in commendation of the rose' quoted by Achilles Tattius [sometimes written Achilles Statius] in his love-story 'Kleitophon and Leukippe,' but there is no reason to attribute it to Sappho."

J. S.

Oxford.

Clitophon says (Achilles Tattius, II. i.) that his mistress sang two songs, the second of which is in praise of the rose; but there is no mention of Sappho whatever. How and when the words came to be attributed to her I cannot say, but Francis Fawkes (1721-77) included this fragment among his renderings from Sappho. For comparison with Mrs. Browning's version I quote the lines from Anderson's "Poets" (1795), xiii. 207:—

Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The rose (mankind will all agree),
The rose the queen of flowers should be,
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,
The blush of meads, the eye of flowers:
Its beauties charm the gods above;
Its fragrance is the breath of love;
Its foliage wantons in the air
Luxuriant, like the flowing hair:
It shines in blooming splendour gay,
While zephyrs on its bosom play.

Fawkes, by the way, was the author of the song about Toby Fillpot which was recently discussed in 'N. & Q.' His name is misprinted "Hawkes" at 10 S. xii. 471.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

FIG TREES IN LONDON (10 S. xi. 107, 178; xii. 293, 336, 396, 476).—A fig tree and a grape vine are growing in the Vicarage garden of St. Mark's, North Audley Street. A niece of the late Rev. J. W. Ayre, Vicar of the church from 1857 to 1898, writes:—

"The fig was a fine tree, some 12 ft. in height, and well grown eleven years ago; now it is higher, but very straggly. My uncle brought it from Hants, and used to prune it carefully, and give it plenty of chalk at the roots. It bore figs every year, but they were rarely larger than a god-sized gooseberry, and were never ripe enough to eat. I suppose the tree did not get quite enough length of sunshine, for, though it was on a south

wall, as soon as the sun got towards the west it was shadowed by the houses in North Audley Street.

"The vine, on the other hand, bore very nice 'muscadine' grapes; in hot summers the bunches were quite large; in 1894 (a hot year) there were 120 bunches. It had been planted longer than the fig tree—I think in 1881—and, being higher, got more sunshine. It was well pruned, and manured with bones. When I saw it the other day, it was half up the south wall of the church, but had not many grapes, possibly partly from the summer having been cold and sunless."

I. M. L.

"THERE ARE MORE ACRES IN YORKSHIRE THAN LETTERS IN THE BIBLE" (10 S. xii. 509).

—The question as to which preponderates has been frequently raised. In *Bell's Life* for 23 Dec., 1882, an inquirer was informed that there were 3,698,380 acres in Yorkshire, and 3,566,480 letters in the Bible.

The acreage of Yorkshire is, however, variously computed by different writers. In one work I find it given in detail as follows:—

	Acres.
North Riding	1,350,121
West Riding	1,709,307
East Riding	768,419
City and Ainsty of the City of York	2,720

Total ... 3,830,567

'Harnsworth's Encyclopædia' estimates as under:—

	Acres.
North Riding	1,362,560
West Riding	1,766,664
East Riding	749,513

Total ... 3,878,737

Whichever of these estimates is taken, it is clear that the number of Yorkshire acres largely exceeds that of the letters in the Bible, if the figures mentioned in *Bell's Life* are approximately accurate, which I must beg to be excused from verifying.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

I do not know whence the reference comes; but, at all events, the statement made is a fact. According to a 'Cyclopædia of Curious Statistics' now lying before me, there are said to be 3,566,480 letters in the Bible. On the other hand, the area of Yorkshire, according to Jack's 'Reference Book,' amounts to 3,889,611 acres.

W. SCOTT.

'Everybody's Pocket Cyclopædia' states that there are 3,566,480 letters in the Bible (p. 45 of 4th ed.). The 'Ency. Brit.,' 10th ed., xxxiii. 916d., gives 3,882,848 acres in Yorkshire.

CROSS PATTY.

There are (according to 'Whitaker') 3,771,843 acres in Yorkshire, and there are 3,556,680 letters in the Bible. Consequently the acres outnumber the letters by 215,163.

D. K. T.

WALSH SURNAME (10 S. xii. 446).—At 10 S. xii. 233 I stated that, under certain conditions, gutturals and velars became modified into palatals and fricatives, and I promised to contribute a note on this subject. Curiously enough, in one particular Mr. JAS. PLATT has anticipated me. The pronunciation of *gh* as *sh* is said by him to be "one of the most interesting phenomena in the whole range of English phonetics." As a matter of fact, this is not confined to English phonetics, but extends through the whole of the Aryan group of languages.

My own view is that the original Indo-European contained the sounds *kh* and *gh* (pronounced like Arabic *khe* and *ghain* respectively); and that in some languages, particularly the Sanskrit, these *gutturales veræ* became modified, under certain conditions, to the palatal *sh*; in others, as in Latin, they became merely *k* or *g*, with or without labialization; while in Persian they became either *sh* or *h*, if they did not remain unchanged. I have not yet completed my study of the conditions under which these changes occurred, but I shall give two or three examples to illustrate them. It is necessary to remember that Greek χ should be pronounced like *kh*, or German *ch*, and not merely as *k*; and that English *gh* must be taken to be equivalent to a true guttural *gh*.

I. Eng. *eight*=Germ. *acht*=O. Ir. *ocht*=Latin *octo*=Gk. $\delta\chi\tau\acute{o}$ =Sans. *ashṭa*=O. Pers. *hasht*.

II. Gk. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha$ =Lat. *decem*=Sans. *dasha*=Pers. *daḥa*.

III. Lat. *equus* (=εχϋος)=Gael. *each*=Sans. *aśhva*=O. Pers. *aspa*.

IV. Gk. $\chi\lambda\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ =Lat. *clutus*=Sans. *shruti*.

In the case of the word "daughter," however, Sanskrit replaces the guttural by *h*, probably because the accent in the original word fell upon the syllable following the guttural:—

Eng. *daughter*=Germ. *tochter*=Pers. *dukhtar*=Sans. *duhitra*.

The inference to be drawn from such examples is that in the Indo-Aryan group the gutturals *kh* and *gh* became very early modified into *sh* or *h*; and the important point with regard to this is that the *sh*

sound is not cerebral, but palatal. The palatal *sh* and the cerebral *sh* are represented in Sanskrit by two distinct symbols, but they are not distinguished in the European languages. Nevertheless, when a German pronounces *ich* as *ish*, my ear perceives very clearly the palatal nature of the *sh*; and in the word *Milch*, *l* being palatal, there is no doubt that the softening of the guttural makes it a palatal.

In fact, when *-halgh* is pronounced as *-halsh* in English, or *Milch* as *milsh* in German, the same phonetic change takes place in our own day, as occurred very early when *akht* became *ashṭa* in Sanskrit or *hasht* in Persian.

This palatal *sh* is not the *sh* of the English word *shame*, and it is difficult to show that the sound exists in English at all. But I have heard a great many English people pronounce the words "this year," as though they were "thish year," and I am inclined to think that the position of the tongue in pronouncing the *s* is determined by the rapidly succeeding palatal *y*, and that therefore the sound heard is a true palatal *sh*.

V. CHATTOPÁDHYÁYA.

51, Ladbroke Road, W.

[Are the words with χ correct?]

THOMAS PAINE (10 S. xii. 44, 118, 197).—

In my note at the first reference I incidentally referred to a prevalent belief in this country that Paine was joint author of the Declaration of Independence. In so writing I followed not only Conway and Sedgwick, but public utterances (unquestioned till now) made in England during the centenary celebrations by men of probity, familiar with the writings and career of the great Revolutionist. Moreover, in the rare pamphlet to which I previously referred (published by J. P. Watson), Cobbett had gone much further in identifying Paine with the historic Declaration. In the light of the valuable article by MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS at 10 S. xii. 441, the claim made for Paine's collaboration can, in my opinion, no longer be sustained.

My main purpose, however, is to draw attention to the little-known fact that the major portion of Paine's desecrated gravestone has remained in the continuous custody of a Liverpool family for nearly 100 years. Concerted investigation on the part of English and American friends immediately followed publication, with the result that the genuineness of the Liverpool fragment has been fully established. Those who desire to possess details of the evidence

are referred to *The South Place Magazine*, September, 1909 (London, A. & H. Bonner, Church Passage, Chancery Lane). Permit me publicly to thank Mrs. S. M. Rushton of this city (daughter-in-law of Cobbett's friend) for facilities afforded visitors to inspect the relic, of which she is the owner and careful custodian. JAS. M. DOW.
Liverpool.

DR. WOLLASTON IN SCOTLAND (10 S. xii. 310).—So far as I can ascertain, no reference to Dr. Wollaston's being in Scotland is found save in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott' and Mrs. Somerville's 'Personal Recollections.' In the 'Recollections' allusion is made to James Veitch, the Laird of Inchbonny, who, as the first observer in Britain of the comet of 1811, is introduced into the pages of Dr. Thomas Dick's 'Diffusion of Knowledge.' My edition of that work—a very late one, however—contains no reference to Veitch corresponding to that cited in Mrs. Somerville's book. I can only conjecture that the passage quoted in the 'Recollections' as occurring in the 'Diffusion of Knowledge' may have been expunged in subsequent editions in deference to the feelings of Veitch, who felt somewhat indignant at the terms in which Dick had described him. At the same time, ample justice is done to Veitch's discovery in Dick's 'Sidereal Heavens,' ed. 1840, p. 461. In none of Dr. Dick's books, I think, does the name of Dr. Wollaston occur. A very careful and appreciative article on Wollaston in Prof. George Wilson's 'Religio Chemicæ,' London, 1862, fails to notice any visit at all to Scotland.

Will the querist pardon me for adding that a mere friendly visit by Dr. Wollaston to a self-taught astronomer living near Jedburgh, undertaken probably at the instance of the Somervilles, is hardly likely to stand recorded as a "red-letter day" in county history? WALTER SCOTT.
Stirling.

LOVELS OF NORTHAMPTON (10 S. xii. 489).—MR. WRIGHT is perhaps aware that the arms of Sir Thomas Lovel, with those of the King and the Earl of Lincoln, may still be seen over the Chancery Lane gatehouse of Lincoln's Inn, commemorative of the fact that that gatehouse was built by him.

In the old Islington mansion near Paradise Place—a building which was for some time known as Ward's Place, but was pulled down in 1800—were, among other interesting coats of arms, those of Lovel quartering

Muswel, or Mosel. Cromwell in his 'Walks through Islington' does not say what became of either this or the other specimens of Tudor art which were removed at the dismantling of the mansion.

Another and more tangible memorial of this distinguished personage was in 1903 added to the collection of monuments in Westminster Abbey. This is a portrait in bronze, supposed to be by Torrigiano, of whose work there are many other notable examples in the Abbey. It was presented to the Dean and Chapter by Sir J. C. Robinson, and was then placed on the back of the stalls in the south aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel. The bronze was formerly in the National Portrait Gallery, to which it was lent for some time by Sir J. C. Robinson.

There is an account of the Lovells, Barons Lovell of Tichmarsh, in Burke's 'Extinct Peerage.' J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HIS HIGHNESS JOHN WILLIAM NEWBOURG, COUNT PALATINE (10 S. xii. 489).—Johann Wilhelm of Neuburg (b. 1658) was Elector Palatine of the Rhine from 1690 to his death in 1716. See the 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie,' xiv. 314–17, Leipzig, 1881. In English there is brief reference to him at p. 335 of Elizabeth Godfrey's 'Heidelberg: its Princes and its Palaces,' London, E. Grant Richards, 1906. The pedigree on p. xiii of this work is not very clear, and not quite accurate.

Johann Wilhelm was the son of the Elector Philip Wilhelm (1685–90), who was the son of Wolfgang Wilhelm, Count of Neuburg. This Wolfgang had by renouncing the Protestant religion acquired the Duchy of Jülich. Hence Johann Wilhelm was able to live in state at Düsseldorf while the unhappy Palatinate was devastated by the French or oppressed by his own tax-gatherers. This Catholic prince was a noted collector of pictures; he built the not very handsome edifice which is still pointed out to the astonished visitor as the University of Heidelberg; and he presented books to the University Library. His selfish and unpatriotic policy towards the Palatinate is duly censured by J. C. F. Häusser in his 'Geschichte der Rheinischen Pfalz,' vol. ii. His two sons having died in infancy, Johann Wilhelm was succeeded by his brother Karl Philip, with whom the line came to an end in 1742. The Heidelberg Museum contains four portraits of Johann Wilhelm, one being a painting of the colossal equestrian statue which was put up

during his lifetime at Düsseldorf. If Mr. GILBERT would like to have copies of these pictures, I could make the necessary arrangements for him with one of the local photographers.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

"HEN AND CHICKENS" SIGN (10 S. xii. 28, 94, 215).—Dr. Edmond Halley's younger surviving daughter, Mrs. C. Price, in her will dated 8 July, 1764, proved 14 Nov., 1765; P.C.C. reg. Rushworth, fo. 423, bequeaths, among other properties, the "Hen and Chickens," in Whitechapel High Street, in the occupation of John Allen, to Mary Entwisle, Margaret Entwisle, and Jane Millikin, widow, all of Lombard Street, milliners, and immediately after their decease to the use of Halley Benson Millikin, son of the said Jane Millikin. The italics are mine. What do those words signify? Do they imply the existence of heirs of entail? It has been thought just possible that the "Hen and Chickens" may have been at one time the seat of Humphrey Halley the elder, vintner, paternal grandfather of the astronomer. In the Middlesex Land Registry are two records (in December, 1743, and January, 1743-4) of dealings with the "Hen and Chickens" by Mrs. Catherine Price.

I should be grateful for any data relating to the above.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

PIN AND NEEDLE RIMES (10 S. xii. 409, 518).—All MR. RATCLIFFE'S rimes but the third were current in South Notts when I was a boy, but in the last of them we sang "to carry my *lord* to London." Which is the original version?

I remember well that our village shopkeeper, when unable to make up change, would say: "I haven't got a ha'penny; I'll give you a row of pins." C. C. B.

In my third rime (10 S. xii. 518) the second line should run

Three big beggars knockt at the door.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

"HUEL" (10 S. xii. 488).—*Huel* (properly *hwyl*) denotes the peculiar intonation, a raising of the pitch of the voice, something between speech and song, which is frequently heard in preachers and speakers in Wales. Primarily it denotes the fervour or emotion which leads to this intonation. A preacher does not begin with the *hwyl*, but works up to it gradually as the emotional

tension increases; and it was no doubt this intensity of emotion of which the Archbishop of York was thinking when he declared that the *hwyl* "makes the speaker say he knows not what, and excites the audience they know not why." There are few forms of human speech more beautiful in sound than Welsh spoken with a good *hwyl*. I have heard the word, undoubtedly, derived from Engl. *howl*, but no doubt it is simply the *hwyl*, which means "course" or "sail"; cf. *hwyllo*, "to sail"; *hwylbren*, "a mast"; *hwylus*, "orderly," "dexterous."

H. I. B.

LYNCH LAW (10 S. xi. 445, 515; xii. 52, 133, 174, 495).—"As, therefore, Wirt had finished his biography" (in which the expression "Lynch law" appears for the first time) "on or before 23 Oct., 1816, while the murder of Lynchy did not take place until 1 Nov. following, it results that M.'s theory" (that the expression originated with the murder of Lynchy) "is placed out of court." So says MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS, and no doubt he would be right if the facts were as represented by him. His statement, however, is not correct. All that Wirt had finished on 23 Oct., 1816, was the first rough draft of his book, and it was not submitted to Mr. Roane (whose letter cited by Wirt contains the quotation in point) until at least four, and possibly more, months after the murder. I shall now proceed to prove my statement, using as my authority the same book that MR. MATTHEWS relies on, namely, 'Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt,' by John P. Kennedy. I quote from the British Museum copy, published in Philadelphia, 1850.

Wirt, writing to Richard Morris on 19 Jan., 1817, says:—

"Are you not a shabby fellow, to return the manuscript, without aiding me with a single criticism?"—Vol. i. p. 367.

Again, writing to Judge Carr on 27 Feb., 1817, Wirt says:—

"I carried to Washington the manuscript.... You must if possible see it before it goes to the press.... The greater part of the book as it now stands is the first rough draft.... I want to put a little more body and character into the work."—*ib.*, vol. ii. p. 19.

Writing again to Judge Carr on 9 Aug., 1817, Wirt says: "I submitted the work to several old gentlemen.... Mr. Roane" (*ib.*, p. 23). The book was in fact not sent to press until 5 Sept., 1817, (*ib.*, p. 28), and it did not appear in public until about the 1st of November, 1817 (*ib.*, p. 29), exactly twelve months after the murder of Lynchy.

MR. MATTHEWS has laid before the readers of 'N. & Q.' certain extracts from Kennedy's book; how comes it that he overlooked the passages I have cited which tell against him? The matter is of some importance, for MR. MATTHEWS is the authority upon whom the editor of the 'N. E. D.' relies for his remarks upon the origin of the expression "lynch law." M.

LAND OFFICE: "LAND OFFICE BUSINESS" (10 S. xii. 150, 415).—I am now able to furnish MR. THORNTON with an example of the latter term. The following extract is taken from *Life* (New York), of 9 Dec., 1909, liv. 846:—

"Meanwhile Dr. Cook has had several profitable months in the lecture and news field, and has done a land-office business."

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

RIVER LEGENDS: SEVERN, WYE, AND RHEIDIOL (10 S. xii. 488).—When the Saperton Tunnel formed the junction of the Severn and the Isis in 1789, the event was celebrated, among other ways, by "Traveller" in the following allegorical letter:—

Friday, Nov. 20, 1789.

SIR,—Yesterday a marriage took place between Madame Sabrina, a Lady of Cambrian extraction, and mistress of very extensive property in Montgomeryshire (where she was born,) and the counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and Mr. Thames, commonly called "Father Thames," a native of Gloucestershire, now a merchant trading from London to all known parts of the world. The ceremony took place at Lechlade, by special licence, in the presence of hundreds of admiring spectators, with myself, who signed as witnesses: where the happy pair went to breakfast at Oxford, to dine at London, and to consummate at Gravesend; where the venerable Neptune, his whole train of inferior deities and nymphs, with his wife Amphitrite and her train, are to fling the stocking. An union which presages many happy consequences, and a numerous offspring. I mention the Lady's name, as the *tendre* [*sic*] came from her, after many struggles with her modesty, and Cambrian aversion to a Saxon spouse.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[We have forwarded to MR. DAVIES a long bibliography from MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.]

MARIA ANTOINETTE'S DEATH MASK (10 S. xi. 327, 417).—In my reply concerning the French queen's appearance at the time of her execution, I mentioned that Hervé states that her hair had turned grey, implying that this took place in the Temple prison. I have, however, just met with an account stating that this took place before her imprisonment; and as the book seems

rather rare, and the writer had peculiar opportunity of knowing, it seems to be worth extracting. The title-page reads: "Memoirs of Maria Antoinetta. By Joseph Weber, Foster Brother of the Queen. Translated by R. May. 1823"; but this date is covered by a slip bearing the printed date of 1825.

On p. 22 of vol. ii. First Part, Weber says that the Dauphin, in his eighth year, "died on the 4th of June, 1789, in the arms, and bathed with the tears, of this excellent mother [Queen Maria Antoinetta at Versailles], whom he frequently told that he suffered only when he saw her weep. This premature death greatly affected the Queen. The grief she felt on this occasion, uniting with the anxiety caused by the King's situation, produced a complication of horrors that entirely turned her hair grey, though she was but four-and-thirty years old. She had her picture taken about this time, and sent it to her friend the Princess de Lamballe with these affecting words written by herself under it: *Her sorrows have made her grey!*"

Weber on p. 52 says:—

"I lived, during the three years that followed this period, with persons who were every day with the King."

He was in the Finance Department.

In 1792 he was imprisoned in the *Hôtel de la Force*, but was saved from death, and later, becoming a pensioner of Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen, employed himself in writing these 'Memoirs.' D. J.

FEET OF FINES: IDENTIFICATIONS (10 S. xii. 450, 518).—Possibly "Bonegeton" may mean Bungay town, as opposed to Bungay Boyscote. S. H. A. H.

It may be useful to note that De Altâ Ripâ, which is given as the equivalent of Hawtrey, is also the mediæval form of Dealtry, the name of a Yorkshire family. W. C. B.

In confirmation of DR. COPINGER's reply about "Burnedhis," I would mention that Brundish in Hoxne Hundred, Suffolk, was with Tannington vested in commissioners 11 June, 1858, before which they belonged to the Bishop of Rochester. The patronage was transferred to the Bishop of Norwich 4 June, 1852. It would be interesting to learn how they came to belong to the Rochester diocese in the first instance.

H. J. GODBOLD.

ROTHERHITHE (11 S. i. 9).—'Memorials to serve for a History of the Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe,' or, as it is more briefly lettered on the back, 'History of Rotherhithe,' by the Rev. E. J. Beck, was published by the Cambridge University Press in 1907, and a very good book it is. There is

much eighteenth-century matter in it. Chap. xi. deals with 'The Rebuilding of the Parish Church, 1714-15.' The next chapter, on 'Old Rotherhithe Families,' refers to several local worthies of that period. There are chapters on 'Rotherhithe in 1800'; 'The Manor of Rotherhithe from 1740 to the Present Day'; and 'Prince Lee Boo,' who was brought to Rotherhithe in 1784; 'A Chapter of Crimes' chronicles the cases of Mary Edmondson (1759) and Corbett the murderer (1764). G. L. APPERSON.

There is an account of Rotherhithe in the third volume of Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey.' A. RHODES.

The following histories of Rotherhithe or Deptford may be useful to MR. BLEACKLEY:—'Deptford Worthies,' Rev. A. K. B. Granville, 1854.

'History of Deptford,' Nathaniel Dews, 1883.

'Reminiscences of Old Deptford,' Thankfull Sturdee, 1895.

W. J. M.

[MR. A. R. WALLER also refers to Mr. Beck's book.]

RESTORATION PLAYS (10 S. xii. 429).—1. 'A Cure for a Cuckold' was published in 1661. See Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook,' Appendix III.

2. 'The Thracian Wonder,' by John Webster, was published in 1661.

3. 'Gammer Gurton's Needle.'—The earliest edition extant was printed in 1575. It was long supposed to be the work of Bishop Still. Within recent years, however, Mr. Henry Bradley has shown that the real author was a certain William Stevenson. It was probably written *circa* 1566, at which date it was played at Christ's College, Cambridge.

5. 'The Presbyterian Lash.'—The full title is

"The Presbyterian lash, or Noctroff's maid whipt. A tragy-comedy. As it was lately acted in the great roome at the Pye tavern at Algate. By Noctroffe the priest and severall his parishioners at the eating of a chine of beefe. The first part." London, 1661, 4to.

This was a satire on Zachary Crofton, a Presbyterian teacher, accused of whipping his maidservant. The initials K. F., appended to the dedication, are supposed by Malone to stand for Francis Kirkman.

6. 'The Merry Conceited Humours of Bottom the Weaver.'—The full title is

"The merry conceited humours of Bottom the weaver. As it hath been often publicly acted by some of his Majesties comedians, and lately, privately presented by several apprentices for their harmless recreation, with great applause." London, 1661, 4to.

Ascribed by Halkett and Laing to Robert Cox. Taken from the 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

9. 'Tróaydes, a Tragedy, translated out of Seneca.'—Given in Halkett and Laing as "Troades Englished. By S. P. [Samuel Pordage]. London, 1660, 8vo, pp. 6 (besides title), 67." W. SCOTT.

RESTORATION CHARACTERS: JANE LONG (10 S. xii. 328).—In a collection of MS. notes, newspaper cuttings, &c., relating to the stage, and formed by that indefatigable collector James Winston (sometime joint-manager, with Colman and Morris, of the Haymarket Theatre, and the first secretary of the Garrick Club), there is the following reference to this lady:—

"In Davenant's company in 1662—acted Flora, 'Adventures of Five Hours'—Mrs. Nell in 'Mr. Anthony'—Zarma in 'Mustapha'—living in 1670. A portrait of her was in Colnaghi's Catalogue in 1827."

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

"HE WILL EITHER MAKE A SPOON OR SPOIL A HORN" (10 S. xii. 509).—The saying originated in the domestic utensil, once in common use, that was invariably preferred when a dish of porridge was supped—the horn spoon. The simplicity of its form was tempting to an unskilled handicraftsman, but the process of making it was really difficult. The horn of a beast was shaped from its tip to its broader end to form the shank of the spoon, all the material besides this narrow piece being cut away to waste. The broad end was then shaped and "dished" to form the bowl. Failure in any part of the process was irreparable, for it ended in a spoilt horn.

The saying is still in use. In the north it is commonly applied to an enterprise begun in youthful ardour without experience. It is most familiar, perhaps, in the comment of Bailie Nicol Jarvie:—

"Mr. Osbaldistone is a gude honest gentleman; but I aye said he was ane o' them wad make a spune or spoil a horn, as my father the worthy deacon used to say."—'Rob Roy,' chap xxii. par. 36.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The proverb was in common use on Tweedside at the middle of last century. At that time there were several itinerant hawkers of horn spoons and horn shoe-lifts, which were made by the vendors of these wares. The spoons were in common use among the townspeople, villagers, and peasantry, and many were of much beauty,

being thin and transparent. Those with clear wavy transparency like amber fetched a better price. The making of these spoons was quite an art, and most of the sellers were of the border gipsy tribes who had their head-quarters at the village of Yetholm, near Kelso. A lad showing much promise was commonly referred to as one who would "either make a spoon or spoil a horn."

ANDREW HOPE.

Exeter.

See W. Carew Hazlitt's 'English Proverbs,' 2nd ed., 1882, p. 440:—

"To make a spoon or spoil a horn, *i.e.*, So-and-so is qualified to discharge a duty, or, at all events, to make a great mistake in it. At the time when spoons were formed of horn, the horn was spoiled unless great care was bestowed in the earlier processes."

Horn spoons are not, I think, quite obsolete, *e.g.* salad spoons.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The meaning of the proverb is that a man will be either very successful or a failure. In the 'English Dialect Dictionary' there are two quotations (*s.v.* "spoon") illustrating the use of the proverb. One is from Renfrew:—

It's nae joke the takin' o' a wife:
"It's mak' a spoon or spoil a horn,"
As lang as ye're in life.

Barr's 'Poems,' 1861, 157.

The other is from Selkirk: "Cliffy Mackay will either mak' a speen or spill a guid horn" (Hogg's 'Tales,' 1838, 262, ed. 1866). J HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. T. RATCLIFFE and MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for replies.]

"OO": HOW PRONOUNCED (11 S. i. 10).—One wonders where the "philological treatises" that fail to explain this are to be found. They must be considerably behind the age.

I quote from the first edition of my 'Principles of English Etymology,' p. 49, the following:—

"We see, then, that as far as the written symbol is concerned, the Anglo-Saxon *ō* has.....been replaced by *oo*, while the sound indicated has shifted from *ō* to *ū*. The period at which this shifting took place seems to have been between 1550 and 1650; see Sweet, 'English Sounds,' p. 56."

This appeared in 1887, nearly twenty-three years ago. The various vowel-changes are all explained, one by one, at great length, with many examples.

Again, at p. 21 I remark:—

"The vowel-sounds expressed by our written symbols now differ from those of every nation in Europe," &c,

Those who desire a shorter and easier book on this subject may find what they want in my 'Primer of English Philology,' fourth edition, 1904.

The standard "philological treatises" are, of course, those by Dr. Sweet. His 'History of English Sounds' appeared in 1888; and his 'New English Grammar, Logical and Historical,' is thoroughly scientific.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The letters *oo* were originally pronounced as *ō* (as in "vote"), but about the period 1550–1650 the vowel was "moved up to the high position," as Dr. Sweet expresses it, and became *ū*. The symbol *oo* remained unchanged, and thus acquired a new value. In some words we even use single *o* for the new sound, especially in proper names. Bohun and Mohun are Boon and Moon; De Rohan and De Ros are De Roohan and De Roos; Pole-Carew is Pool-Carey; the title Mahon is Mahoon; the Irish names Poer and Keon are Pooer and Kewn, &c.

The movement of the vowel *ō* towards *ū* took place also in German, but the Germans have changed the spelling with it. Thus English *hoof* is German *Huf*. STUDENT asks if any other language uses *oo* to express the *ū* sound. The nearest approach to it is Polish, in which the original *ō* is now pronounced like our *oo*. The only difference is that Poles indicate the length of the vowel by an acute accent, whereas we mark it by doubling, otherwise the phenomenon is the same. The Polish word for "city" is *gród*, but it rhimes with "rude," not with "rode."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

STEAMERS IN 1801 AND 1818 (10 S. xii. 429).—C. W. K. would do well to peruse the section devoted to 'The Steamer' in that popular, but informing work Croal's 'Travelling Past and Present,' otherwise 'A Book about Travelling Past and Present,' by Thomas A. Croal, illustrated, cr. 8vo, published by Nimmo, 1877. W. McM.

'N. & Q.': LOST REFERENCE (11 S. i. 9).—W. McM. will find the reference he requires in 3 S. iii. 415.

ETHEL M. TURNER.

Esmond, Egham.

[MR. W. SCOTT also supplies the reference.]

LADY WORSLEY (10 S. xii. 409; 11 S. i. 14).—The imaginary epitaph upon Lady Worsley given by Mr. BLEACKLEY is not in my copy of 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton,' 1780, pp. 75. From what edition does MR. BLEACKLEY quote? C. H. G.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS. &c.

Keats: Poems published in 1820. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by M. Robertson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE text of this reprint represents page for page and line for line a copy of the 1820 edition in the British Museum, only, in accordance with the excellent practice of the Oxford Press, line-numbers have been added to facilitate reference. The type is clear and good, and it is a pleasure to read in the original form the volume "printed for Taylor and Hessey," which contains so much that is memorable in English poetry.

We are somewhat doubtful as to the desirability of the Introduction. Enough has, we think, been said about Keats, and the present introducer, writing with good sense, yet relies obviously and admittedly on older writers whose work is well known. Such a volume as this will appeal, we suppose, chiefly to those who have already made acquaintance with the poet in one of the many available editions, and do not require a guide to Keats's life or meaning. Some of the notes at the end are helpful; others seem to us unnecessary, or so brief as to be dull. Dido's husband was Sychæus, not Lychæus (p. 216). Does such plain English as "tease us out of thought" require explanation? Some of the notes on sound and sense strike us as a little fanciful, e.g., this on l. 91 of 'Lamia': "The line dances along like a leaf before the wind."

Congregational Historical Society Transactions: October. (Memorial Hall.)

AMONG the contents of this part is an account of 'The Puritan Family of Wilmer,' by Joseph Joshua Green of Tunbridge Wells, who traces its history from 1480, and he states that "further particulars may be found in an elaborate history of the Wilmer family privately printed in 1888, and compiled by the Rev. Canon Charles Wilmer Foster and the present writer." There is a portrait of Grizell Gumell, *née* Wilmer (1692-1756). She married in 1711 Jonathan Gumell, "a wealthy Quaker merchant and banker, and founder of the once great mercantile house of Harman & Co. He was the friend and bill discounter of William Penn, who attended his wedding, and friend of Thomas Story, the Quaker Minister and Recorder of Philadelphia." Among the descendants of this marriage was Canon Birch, tutor and friend of King Edward VII.

Among other articles are the continuation of 'The Episcopal Returns of 1665-6,' by Prof. G. Lyon Turner; 'An Early Yorkshire Congregationalist,' by J. C. Whitebrooke; and 'The Earlier History of Emmanuel Church, Cambridge,' by Prof. Courtney S. Kenny. The history of Cambridge Nonconformity goes back to 1457, and two centuries later began that "modern Cambridge Nonconformity which has endured continuously to our own day. Its oldest historical organization is that which is now represented by Emmanuel Congregational Church." When James II. in April, 1687, issued a Declaration of Indulgence, the Nonconformists in Cambridge

at once took advantage of it, and by July they had registered eight places for public worship, six of these, however, being private houses.

In a summary made about 1707-17 of the number of persons and also of freeholders (county voters), belonging to "the Congregational and Anabaptist Meetings in the County of Cambridge" it is shown that there were thirteen ministers, 4,440 hearers, and 263 voters. It was in October, 1691, that the Rev. Joseph Hussey was appointed the first settled pastor of Emmanuel Church; his sermons were impressive. On the occasion of the general fast on account of the great storm of November, 1703, when the windows and pinnacles of King's College suffered severely, and in other parts of England 123 persons perished, including a bishop, Hussey found it necessary to argue laboriously "against the common mistake that the winds are raised by Satan." Hussey's Church "never rebelled against him until he proposed to leave it, on being called to a London church. But very many Nonconformists then held that a pastorate ought, Scripturally, to be lifelong; so when he left the Cambridge Church it 'admonished' him, and prohibited him from again entering its pulpit"; but his arm-chair is still a honoured relic, and preserved in the vestry. Prof. Kenny states that "in the course of a century our congregation had three ministers of sufficient literary prominence to be commemorated in our own day in Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'Dictionary of National Biography'—Hussey, Conder, and Harris." While the last two appear, we cannot find the former. Prof. Kenny closes his interesting paper with an account of the church plate. The oldest piece is a silver cup made in 1699.

We are sorry to find from the statement issued by the secretaries that the Society has under two hundred members, and they make an earnest appeal for at least five hundred. Surely these should be obtained without difficulty.

History of Scotland. By P. Hume Brown. Vol. III. (Cambridge, University Press.)

MR. HUME BROWN, who is now Historiographer-Royal for Scotland, as well as Professor of Ancient Scottish History at Edinburgh, is one of the soundest historians we have on the disputed ground of Scottish annals. We welcome, therefore, this volume, which reaches from the Revolution of 1689 to the Disruption, 1843. There is an admirable Bibliography as well as a full Index, and the pages of the text are provided with notes which give exact references.

We have little doubt that the Professor's book will be widely read and adopted for scholastic purposes. Its style is clear, and the matter is well arranged, with dates inset in the paragraphs. The author has, in fact, the rare gifts of lucidity and conciseness, while he does not disdain picturesque touches derived from contemporary critics of the period of his narrative.

The Churchyard Scribe, by Alfred Stapleton, is the fourth volume of "The Genealogist's Pocket-Library," published by Mr. Chas. A. Bernau at Walton-on-Thames, and is an excellent little book containing much sound suggestion in its hundred pages or so. It is divided into three sections:—I. On recording the Inscriptions in a Churchyard or Burial-Ground; II. Hints on reading Apparently Illegible Inscriptions; III. Typical and

Authentic Examples. Readers who have grasped the principles enunciated by Mr. Stapleton should be equal to taking up a work of importance which needs doing everywhere, and specially in England. We have merely to add that in the case of Latin inscriptions punctuation is of importance, as often indicating abbreviations, and that instead of line-for-line copying the method used by classical scholars for many years should suffice. The insertion of an upright stroke indicates the end of a line. For instance, we can write a famous passage in 'King Lear' thus: "Men must endure | their going hence, even as their coming hither: | ripeness is all." This, without the use of capital letters or help of metre, shows where the line-divisions come.

The Burlington Magazine for January opens with 'A Retrospect of 1909,' referring to various hopeful aspects of the year, including Governmental recognition of art. There are brief notices of two great collectors, Mr. Salting and Dr. Ludwig Mond. Mr. Sidney Colvin begins a study of 'Tintoretto at the British Museum,' which promises to be very interesting, and is well illustrated. The frontispiece is a 'Portrait of a Child' in the collection of M. Gustave Dreyfus, which Mr. Claude Phillips claims as a work of Jacopo Bellini. 'Cézanne,' by Maurice Denis, with introductory note by Mr. Roger Fry, treats of an artist who is credited with being the forerunner of the Impressionist movement, and so of first-rate importance. Mr. Lionel Cust writes on John Hoppner, and M. L. Dimier on 'French Portrait Drawings in Mr. Salting's Collection.' Sir Charles Holroyd has an all too brief note on 'Florence Revisited.' One of the chief changes he records is the safe housing of Michelangelo's four unfinished heroic figures in the Florentine Academy. They were formerly in the Boboli Gardens, and imitations of them are now placed there—plaster casts that "are skilfully tinted to imitate the stains, rust, and dust of the originals, so as to be absolutely deceptive." The 'Old English Embroidery of Justice and Peace,' which is illustrated in colour and described by Mr. W. G. Thomson, is a well-designed piece of work.

While we admire the excellent and thorough way in which *The Burlington* deals with the scholarship of old masters of all sorts, we still regret that living English art does not, as a matter of course, occupy some substantial space in each number. Fashion and the dealer combine to laud the dead and put a high price on their work. What of our living masters? and if we have none, could not *The Burlington* explain what is the matter with our art?

In *The National Review* politics, as might be expected, occupy a predominating place, and are dealt with in a trenchant style which is a great contrast to many half-hearted pronouncements on the Tariff Reform side. Miss Jane A. Findlater in 'Three Sides of the Question' examines the views on social questions of Mr. H. G. Wells in 'Tono-Bungay,' Mr. Galsworthy in 'Fraternity,' and Mr. S. Reynolds in 'A Poor Man's House.' She points out that they chiefly tell us what to avoid doing, and offer but partial solutions of the problems they suggest. But their business is to tell stories, not to proffer a panacea for mankind, and they naturally exag-

gerate the views they happen to hold, which may not be permanent. Miss Findlater easily inserts several pinpricks in their social theories, and has produced a highly interesting, if inconclusive article. Mr. Cecil Raleigh in 'The Player's Poverty' says that the profession is ruined by those who act for nothing, or even pay to appear; so the actor in the provinces is often on the verge of starvation. He says there should be a Trade Union of Actors to insist on a minimum wage of 2*l.* a week. The Union of music-hall performers was strong enough recently to organize "a strike which demanded and received Board of Trade Settlement." M. René Feibelmann has a roseeate account of 'Belgium's New Ruler, Albert I.,' who has an excellent record in the way of knowledge, sympathy, and resolute study of the questions concerning him as a ruler.

The most attractive article in the number is, however, 'Holding Her Down,' by Jack London. It is one of the most vivid accounts of adventure and quickly devised expedient we have read for some time. The title, which is as difficult for the ordinary man to understand as much of the author's lingo, refers to getting on a train by stealth, and managing to ride free of charge by jumping back on to the same train when turned off. The tramp who does this, and the officials, called "shacks," are at deadly war, and the former runs the risk of serious injuries. The number concludes with some valuable notes on Colonial ideas, which are always well treated here.

WE have just received No. I. of *Vragen en Mededeelingen op het Gebied der Geschiedenis, Taal- en Letterkunde*, edited by J. F. Bense, 49, Pels Rijckenstraat, Arnhem. This is a Dutch *Notes and Queries*, which follows generally our own arrangement and rules. Contributions may be sent in English, French, German, or Dutch. The number includes some notes in French on libraries in the Netherlands in the first part of the seventeenth century; notes in English on the 'Etymology of "Toucan"' and 'The English Pronoun "she"' by Mr. Jas. Platt, Jun., and a query on the derivation of "God," answered by an extract from the 'N.E.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, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

MRS. HAUTENVILLE COPE ("Parish Register Fees").—See the numerous articles at 9 S. x. 148, 394, 428; xi. 130, 252, 453.

HABANA.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910.

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Notes.

SPINIS IN THE ANTONINE ITINERARY.

I AM giving my attention to some of the curious guesses of our old antiquaries. In a recent examination of a book which contains several "derivations" of place-names from Latin, I found that hardly one example had in it any element of truth. It cannot be too widely known that many of the old "identifications" are, from a philological point of view, hopelessly bad and entirely misleading. The worst mistakes have been made in the blundering attempts to connect Latin names with English ones.

Just because there was a Roman station at Spinis, and there happens to be a Speen in Berkshire, the conclusion was at once rushed at that the names are identical. For do not both forms involve an *sp* and an *n*?

The excuse was that Speen came somewhere near the position wanted. I read of its "situation near the Roman roads"; not, it will be observed, *on* them. That is why "the situation of Spinæ has had many

localities assigned to it." But the most ingenious argument is this:—

"The first station [meaning the original situation of Spinis] may well have been at Speen Hill, though doubtless, as civilization increased, and the territory became more settled, it was moved nearer to the Kennet ford";

by which Newbury seems to be meant.

This is amazing. It is an admission that Spinis was really near the Kennet ford, and had only been near Speen once upon a time; much as if one were to say that Londinium is now upon the Thames, though it may once have been somewhere else. And the inward meaning is that Speen is not exactly where it ought to be, if it is to be identified with Spinis, as was assumed.

Yet even those who assumed this saw the difficulty in the total difference of the vowels involved. To get over this difficulty, one gentleman kindly explains to us that the Latin long *i* was pronounced like the modern English *ee*, so that *spina* was pronounced like the modern English *speena*. Unluckily, he forgot that the A.-S. *Spēne* (which represents Speen) was pronounced with the sound of the Latin *ē* at that date, something like a modern English *Spain-a*. Surely we all know that the Latin *spina* has come out in English as *spine*, and that the Latin *splēn* has come out as *spleen*. Where, then, is the connexion between the *i* in *spina* and the *ee* in *speen*? They can have no connexion whatever.

The antiquaries have overlooked one little difficulty altogether. An Anglo-Saxon scholar knows that a form like *spēne* presupposes a base *spōn-*, because *ē* results from *ō* as surely as the plural of *goose* (A.-S. *gōs*) is *geese* (A.-S. *gēs*). And that is why the place-name Speen is represented in Domesday Book by *Spone*. Now that they have so obligingly explained the *ee* in Speen as resulting from *spina*, how do they propose to explain the form *Spone*? It cannot be done; so it is overlooked and disregarded, instead of being welcomed, as it well may be.

Is it not time to give up this ridiculous "identification," which is asserted as incontrovertible in every book that mentions Spinis at all? It proves how rotten the system is that applauds such guesses.

I beg leave to conclude with one word of advice. Before accepting any etymology whatever, whether of place-name, surname, or common substantive or verb, the student should always test it by examining the vowel-sounds as well as the consonants. This simple test makes short work of many a specious guess. WALTER W. SKEAT.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

(Concluded from p. 5.)

ONE marked similarity in the tastes of these great collectors is shown in the number of the water-colour drawings of contemporary London they acquired. It is probable that, when the sale takes place, this feature will specially attract the press, and consequently such examples will be most raised in price when they are again offered for sale. Yet they were provided not always for the commendable purpose of recording "passing London," but rather to add to the numbers in the portfolios or volumes.

Highest in merit, from the antiquary's standpoint, amongst the providers of the drawings must be placed John and John Chessell Buckler, excellent artists both. But mark the appreciation of those for whom they worked—William Knight, F.S.A., John Morice, F.S.A., and others. Only the finished drawings of buildings or localities were used, and the equally valuable sketches of detail remained in the artists' hands, as they were less pictorially effective. The Bucklers also deserve higher repute because they worked less on commissions, and more as their antiquarian tastes directed, than did their best contemporaries the Shepherds. T. H. Shepherd, the best-known of the London topographical artists, did most of his work in water colours, and in the examples that have come before my notice there is evident intention to make a picture. At first principally engaged in furnishing illustrations for Leigh's and Longman's "Picture of London" Pocket-books, he was later fairly constantly occupied in copying prints, or providing pretty water-colour drawings of London buildings—at two guineas per set of six—for some of these great collectors. It was not too heavy a price in view of their general merit, and the large number in the Crace, Holbert Wilson, and Gardner Collections do not therefore represent an important outlay. Even less expense was incurred when Mathews was employed, as for two shillings he would make a sketch, or for six a finished water-colour drawing. Shepherd was frequently too constructive in his work, but Mathews was still less conscientious, and depicted traditional features of streets, or introduced into the picture some well-known local celebrities dead years before he could possibly have seen them.

Now the enthusiasts who accepted these fantasies and added them to their collection were not without discrimination. When better material could be secured, they made every effort to add to their portfolios. Great must have been the triumph of Mr. Gardner when he secured the original drawings prepared for Wilkinson's 'Londina Illustrata,' although it was probably at some later date than March, 1826, when Wilkinson's stock of drawings was sold. Other valuable acquisitions were the set of twenty-eight volumes of John Carter's 'Architectural Studies,' and many of William Capon's excellent drawings from his "Antiquarian and professional collections," which were sold by Southgate in May, 1828. Of Whichelo's, Schnebbelie's, and Billings's topographical sketches many specimens are in this collection, which also has some of Gwilt's scale drawings.

A still greater similarity amongst these collectors was the desire to obtain Frost Prints. Those in the Gardner Collection are unknown to me, but it would be difficult to excel in quality and variety those brought together by Dr. Wellesley. This is not the only distinction belonging to that collection. There was no room for the produce of Shepherd's or Mathews's fertile brushes in a collection of such exceptional excellence. The catalogue shows few book-illustrations, but many fine impressions and early states of the rarest prints. But descriptive cataloguing is carried very far in, for example, lot 34:—

"A Catalogue of her Grace Katherine Duchess of Buckingham's Jewels, &c., to be sold by auction by Mr. Cock (by order of her Grace the Duchess of Buckingham's Executors) at Buckingham-House in St. James's Park, on Friday the 13th of April, 1744; rare, with view on the engraved title, and 2 others. 3l. 3s., Colnaghi."

This view of the house is hardly larger than a postage stamp, and of no importance. It is in the corner of a florid emblematic frontispiece, and not readily noticed.

So that we shall not be tempted to say that the Wellesley or the Gardner was the largest or most important collection of topographical prints ever offered for sale, I will again turn to the sale held in April, 1804. The auctioneer in his introduction claimed that it was the most extensive collection ever offered to the public, and as there were upwards of 10,000 prints and drawings, it has not yet been excelled. It is not possible to say how topographically valuable the prints were, but having regard to the fact that at this date there had been very few book-illustrations published, we may assume

that every lot contained something difficult to obtain to-day. Here are three lots selected at random, which probably included items now unknown :—

“ Lot 13. Eight relative to Highgate, including 3 of the Ladies’ Charity School, the largest one very scarce. 1*l.* 1*s.*, Graves.”

“ Lot 19. Fourteen prints of Kenwood. 12*s.* 6*d.*”

“ Lot 20. Fourteen prints and drawings from Kentish Town to Newington Butts, including a Ground Plot of Kilburn Abbey. 1*l.* 1*s.*”

This ground plot is not cited in Park’s ‘Hampstead.’

But, after all, the importance of this and other predecessors of the Gardner Collection cannot seriously affect its intrinsic worth. The greater demand for such prints has brought much rubbish into collectors’ portfolios, and really good items are rapidly advancing to prohibitive prices. That the efforts to secure the collection for some public institution failed is to be regretted, but I understand the price asked was not considered justified. So it has been catalogued, and, unless the unforeseen happens, will be dispersed at Messrs. Sotheby’s. Even those who will not be able to compete for some of the choicer items can be grateful for their dispersal; for here is a huge collection of illustrations of London, a complete knowledge of which was confined to its proprietor. That he readily gave permission to consult this rich store deserves general recognition, and many of the producers of books on London published in the last thirty years were greatly indebted to this collection for their illustrations.

It is to be hoped that the catalogue will be a worthy memorial of a great collector.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

GEORGE IV.’S DINNER-TABLE.

THE following account is copied from an unprinted MS. in my possession, having been written by a near relation in 1829. It is endorsed “ June 10, 1829, Memoranda of the King’s dinner-table ” :—

Thursday, June 10, 1829.

Memoranda made after seeing the King’s dining-table and banquetting-room, as laid for one of his grand parties of 100 persons.

The banquetting-room is the upper part of the square, black brick building in the Kitchen Yard, St. James’s Palace; it is lit by five windows looking to the Kitchen Yard, the bottom parts of which windows are many feet above the eye. The room is panelled, fawn colour, and much gilding, no pictures, no curtains.

Down the centre of the room was a table for 50 persons, a side table on each side of the room for 25 persons each, total 100 persons.

The table-cloth seemed of British manufacture, as it had the Prince’s feathers wove in it, and upon this cloth was a smaller one, reaching to the edge of the table, for removal after the courses.

The plates were placed; they were of French china, white with green edge, and flowers stood in the centre. The side tables nearly all white plates with gilding, also French china. His Majesty uses nothing else. On one side of each plate was a silver fork, on the other a silver-handled steel knife and dessert spoon of silver, all of the pattern called the King’s pattern, without any crest engraved; and immediately beyond the top of every other plate was a silver tablespoon, for dinner serving.

A large golden salt-cellar, with glass inside, was between every second plate.

The bread (common French rolls) was in the baker’s basket behind the door leading to the kitchen. I cannot say whether this was intended to be placed in napkins on each person’s plate. I saw no napkins, and the dinner-table was completely laid.

To every person was one wineglass, to every alternate person a rummer; both glasses of common description, not unlike my own, but not quite so good; those for the side tables were not even cut glass.

His Majesty sits in the centre of one side of the large table: there is no raised part or platform, as was invariably used by the late King.

On the side tables were some smaller knives, forks, and spoons, for the dessert, of gold, or gilt.

The centre of the great table was filled by 10 candelabras and nine plateaus containing ornaments. The candelabras were of French design and silver-gilt, each holding 5 candles, so that the centre table had 50 lights upon it.

The ornaments were of silver-gilt and French biscuit alternately. Thus the first ornament was a rock, with Neptune upon it, his trident, sea ornaments, and the like, or some such allegorical figure. The next plateau had a biscuit figure in the centre, and a smaller one at each corner of the plateau; and thus the whole nine plateaus were holding alternately gilt or biscuit figures, and between each plateau was the candelabra of lights.

The side tables were not so handsomely decorated. The fireplace was filled with shrubs. At the side table only one side was occupied by company, and they faced the wall.

There were no wineglass coolers upon the table.

The end of the room opposite to where the company entered was covered with crimson silk in folds, reaching from the ceiling to a sideboard occupying the entire side of the room, excepting where a door opened leading to the kitchen, which was at no great distance.

The sideboard was covered with a white cloth, and folds of white drapery reached from the sideboard to the ground. On this sideboard, and on five small shelves above it, reaching nearly to the ceiling, was placed his Majesty’s golden plate, consisting principally of large waiters or salvers, tankards, and old-fashioned cups. Each row had about 11 salvers or tankards; there were 6 rows of these ornaments, and as some vacancies

were supplied by extra cups or other articles, I consider there were about 80 golden articles on this sideboard.

There were no candles to ornament this plate excepting at the end of the sideboard, where were two candelabras, each having about 12 wax candles. In any other place, they would have prevented a complete view of the plate.

There was a large gilt chandelier in the centre of the room, holding 24 large lamps; and one at each corner, holding 12 lamps. Dispersed about the room were, in addition to the 50 candles on the King's table, about 200; so that this room had to bear the heat of 72 large lamps and 250 candles.

The dessert was in an adjoining room, and consisted of pines, red and white grapes, strawberries, cherries, oranges, rout cakes, and candied sugar in various shapes. The ice plates were small white French china. The dessert was placed upon gilt covered ornaments of figures holding shells, or such-like receptacles for fruit, all having a centre adapted for a pine, and arms for the other fruit. Each pine had a paper, stating in what royal garden it was grown, attached to the stem.

I walked into the ballrooms (very nearly adjoining the banqueting-room), which were preparing for his Majesty's ball. There was nothing very remarkable in them, except some fine old pictures of the King's ancestors. I should think each room was lit by about 150 or 200 wax candles.

In order that the banqueting-room with its plate might be seen to better advantage, the window shutters, outside of the room, were covered with black cloth, the more effectually to exclude daylight.

Of the extent and expense of this party, one single item may be an example. The King's china man supplied 140 dozen or 1,680 plates on hire for this evening's hospitality.

L. M. R.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR HERTFORDSHIRE.—When a statement is made in such a valuable and generally accurate work as the great series of Victoria County Histories, it is likely to be repeated by subsequent writers without further inquiry. For this reason it may be well to put on record a somewhat curious error which I have lately noticed in the 'List of Members of Parliament for Hertfordshire' forming part of the volume entitled 'Hertfordshire Families' (p. 292). We are there told that "John Bamford Slack, esquire," was returned for the Mid or St. Albans Division in 1904 "vice Hon. Vicary Gibbs, a Commissioner of the Admiralty." The last five words are wholly wrong, as may be seen by reference to *The London Gazette*, the authority said to have been followed. The material part of the entry states that the return is

"in the place of Vicary Gibbs, Esq., commonly called the Honourable Vicary Gibbs, who had undertaken and executed a contract made with

the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the public service."—*London Gazette*, 16 Feb., 1904, vol. i. p. 1014.

It may perhaps be added that the foregoing is, as might be expected, in agreement with the entry in the Journal of the House on 3 February, when the writ was ordered to issue (see vol. clix. p. 16).

F. W. READ.

MEDICAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—It may interest some of your readers to know that, by the courtesy of the editor of *The British Medical Journal*, I have published in that journal for the 8th inst. a list of medical men who have been returned to Parliament from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the end of the year 1909.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

LORD MAYOR'S VISITORS' BOOKS.—Under this heading the following appears in the recently issued catalogue of a well-known firm of provincial second-hand booksellers:

"The Visitors' Books for the whole period of 12 months in which the Right Hon. Sills John Gibbons was Lord Mayor of London, 1871-72, 2 large vols., folio, 212 large pages of autographs, including many of important people, most sumptuously bound in full morocco extra gilt, gilt edges, silk ends, gilt rolls inside (1 red, 1 blue), with a morocco slip case, in fine condition, unique, 10l. 10s.

"These two interesting volumes include the signatures of many notable people, English and foreign; among them are diplomatists, statesmen, authors, well-known people of society, members of the legal and other professions."

One is tempted to wonder whether it is the practice of the Corporation to allow such records to find their way to the second-hand bookseller. If so, it is surely a matter for regret: the Corporation would be better advised to add them to the other City MSS. in the Guildhall Library.

INFRA ALDRICHGATE.

SIR CHARLES WILLIAM STRICKLAND, TOM BROWN'S SECOND.—The following excerpt from the *The Star* of the 1st inst. concerning the late Sir Charles William Strickland, who died on 31 December, 1909, deserves recording in 'N. & Q.':—

"Tom Brown's Second.—Death of Sir Charles Strickland, 'Martin the Madman' of the Famous Book.—Sir Charles Strickland, Bart., who has died at Hildenley Hall, Malton, in his ninety-first year, was a hale old sportsman, and celebrated his ninetieth birthday by attending a meet of Lord Middleton's hounds. It is recalled by the [Manchester] *Daily Dispatch* that Sir Charles was the original of Martin, the naturalist, in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays.'... It was 'Martin's' long arms which supported 'Tom Brown' in his

famous fight with 'Slogger Williams,' and he was also the one friend whom Arthur Penrhyn Stanley made at school. Sir Charles never had a serious illness in his life. He was rather eccentric in his dress, and presented the appearance of a tenant farmer rather than the owner of thousands of acres. Sir Charles was the last survivor of the original characters of the 'School-days.'"

H. G. ARCHER.

'A HISTORY OF THE OXFORD MUSEUM.'—In your full review of our little book 'A History of the Oxford Museum' (25 December) your reviewer mildly took us to task for omitting any reference to Charles Robertson and his skill in dissection. If he will turn to p. 104 of our book, he will find adequate mention of both.

H. M. VERNON.

K. DOROTHEA VERNON.

THEATRICALS IN THE COUNTRY. (See 5 S. iv. 185; 8 S. vii. 87.)—In 'Kentish Tales,' by Edward Nairne, 2nd ed., 1824, p. 62, a Mr. Mate is mentioned. A foot-note states that Mr. Mate was "then patentee of the Theatre Royal at Margate. He is an excellent comedian, and, with or without his ingenious, but innocent amplifications, is a most admirable companion."² The first edition of the 'Tales' is dated 1796.

The 'Report on the Municipal Records of Folkestone,' by Mr. Atkinson of the Record Office, p. 16, gives some correspondence between John Jonas and Sampson Penley, dated Henley, 28 Dec., 1803, and a petition by them to the Corporation, endorsed 30 April, 1804, wherein they state that they have for several years been permitted to act in the town. *The Kentish Gazette* announced the marriage of William Pepper of Folkestone at Eastbourne, on 2 Oct., 1804, to Miss Penley, sister to Mr. Penley, one of the managers of the Lewes company of comedians.

In the Masons' Lodge, Folkestone, there is preserved a playbill, dated 13 March, 1810, of performances under the patronage of the lodge, consisting of a Masonic Prelude by Mr. Darnley, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. R. Pelly; also 'The Wonder' and 'The Review,' in which Mr. Penley and Mr. Penley, jun., appeared.

A local guide, 1816, 'Hythe, Sandgate, and Folkstone,' p. 25, mentions that there is at Hythe "a neat Theatre under the management of Mr. Trotter, who spares neither pains nor expense to afford entertainment to the public by engaging an excellent company of performers."³ A playbill of 20 March, 1809, announced the pro-

duction of 'Laugh when You Can' and 'Plot and Counterplot,' in which Mr. and Mrs. Trotter and others appeared, with a song by Miss Banfield, and a comic song, 'Whoop'd among the Lasses, O,' by Mr. I. P. Harley.

On Monday, 3 Sept., 1827, there was a performance at the New Theatre, Hythe and Sandgate, of 'Macbeth,' by "His Majesty's servants of the Royal West London Theatre," Mr. H. Beverly acting manager.

A playbill is also preserved in the Folkestone Public Library of 13 May, 1822, wherein Buckstone appears in the *dramatis personæ* at the Theatre, Folkestone.

R. J. FYNMORE.

CHARLES READE AND ANATOLE FRANCE: PARALLEL PASSAGE.—

"And I told you the names of the stars, and you said those were not their real names, but nick names we give them here on earth."—Chas. Reade, 'Christie Johnstone.'

"Je regrette de ne pas savoir comment on l'appelle, mais je m'en console en pensant que les hommes ne donnent pas aux étoiles leurs vrais noms."—Anatole France, 'Sur la Pierre Blanche.'

W. L. POOLE.

Montevideo.

MACGILLIVRAY SLOGAN.—In 'Scottish Clans and their Tartans,' a charming little book, published by W. & A. K. Johnston, I recently saw it stated, under the Clan MacGillivray, that the rallying-cry of this clan was "Loch Sloy!"¹ There must be some confusion here, as "Loch Sloy!" belongs, of course, to the MacFarlanes. I suspect that the slogan of MacGillivray should be "Loch Moy!" the same as the MacIntoshes, with whom they are closely connected. This error needs correction if a new edition is projected. Loch Moy means "The Lake of Threatening," Loch Sloy "The Lake of the Host."²

JAS. PLATT, JUL.

SAMUEL ROGERS STORY.—In his delightful 'Gossip of an Old Bookworm,' published in *The Nineteenth Century*, July, 1881, the late William J. Thoms gave a fresh lease of life to Sam Rogers's story about an officer who, the day before leaving London for India, rode in a hackney coach to his lawyer's in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and in paying the driver dropped a shilling, which neither the owner nor the coachman could find in the mud. On the officer's return from India after an absence of some years, he had occasion again to go to his lawyer's, and some unaccountable impulse compelled him to look for the lost shilling on the very spot

where he had paid the cabman. He found, not exactly "the shilling," as the friend to whom Rogers was telling the story hastily suggested, "but," according to Rogers, "twelve-pennyworth of coppers wrapped up in brown paper."

The story is a good one, but I have just come across in *Willis's Current Notes* for January, 1852, what may be described as an instance in which this story is "capped" by another. Rogers is reported as telling the same story, the scene of which is transferred to the corner of the Great Piazza, Covent Garden Market. When Rogers had told the story, a witty friend retorted:—

"I knew the man, but you have forgotten the most singular point of the story about the recovery of this lost shilling just at the door of Willis the bookseller's place of business.' 'I thought it sufficiently odd,' replied the poetical banker, 'our friend having found his shilling after so long a period, I only wish that my lost notes may turn up again in the same unexpected manner that notes turn up to me from Willis.'

"Then you must have heard the whole story, and the very remarkable fact to which I refer: that in the paper which contained four-and-twenty halfpence [in this version it is halfpennies, not pennies] he found another filled with farthings, the exact amount of which, when calculated, proved to be that of compound interest upon the shilling for five-and-twenty years one month and thirteen days."

After this "capping" one can well believe that "Mr. Rogers has never since told the story." W. ROBERTS.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT c. 1540.—In the Star Chamber Proceedings, under date 1543, in a suit relating to the abduction of one Joan Pilfold, who was "contracted" to John Wynson of Horsham, there is an interesting contemporary description of the actual ceremony of the contract or betrothal. A deponent who was present describes the scene at the house of John Harman in Horsham. He says:—

"John Harman, the father-in-law [? step-father], willyd the sone John Wynson and Joan Pilfold to lay hand in hand, and asked them if they did find in their hearts the one to love the other above all other persons, and all others to forsake, whereunto they both answered 'Yea,' and lesyd hands and drank together."

Another deponent present states that John Harman began in this wise:—

"I, John, take thee, Joan, to my wedded wife, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, and all others to forsake, and thereto I plighte thee my faith and troth."

John Wynson repeated these words and "lesyd hands," when the couple again

joined hands, and Joan repeated the same words, commencing "I, Joan," &c., after which they again drank together.

John Wynson, the complainant in the suit, is bringing an action against one John Ede, who carried off Joan and married her, though with the approval of her relatives. Unfortunately, the decree is not in existence, so we do not know the outcome of the action; but from the depositions it would appear that, on the supposition that Joan was forced to marry the defendant against her will, she was commonly regarded as the wife of Wynson, to whom she returned, three months after her marriage.

P. D. M

"PROUD PRESTON": LEATHER SHOES.—In Harland and Wilkinson's 'Lancashire Legends, Traditions,' &c., 1882, p. 184, it is said that the town was called "Proud Preston," probably

"from its being the residence of genteel families in days of yore, before the introduction of the cotton trade; having been, as Dr. Whittaker says, 'the resort of well-born, but ill-portioned and ill-endowed old maids and widows.' The paschal lamb couchant, with the letters P.P. (for *Princeps Pacis*, Prince of Peace), form the armorial bearings of the town."

In 'A New Survey of England,' by N. Salmon, 1731, p. 647, at the end of the description of Lancashire, is the following:—

"Preston, which, going from the North, is the first Place where Bread, Stockings, and Shoes are generally seen, hath perhaps, for that Reason, its Epithet of *Proud Preston*."

This reason appears to be improbable.

As to leather shoes, it is perhaps worth noting that Edw. Chamberlayne, in his 'Angliae Notitia; or, The Present State of England,' 15th ed., 1684, pp. 7, 8, speaking of the great advantages enjoyed by the English, says:—

"There is in England great plenty of excellent Leather for all sorts of uses, in so much that the poorest people wear good Shoes of Leather, whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[May not alliteration have contributed to the name?]

WARD, WRIGHT, AND DAY FAMILIES.—Dr. Edmond Halley's first cousin, Francis Halley, sen., in his will dated 28 June, 1698, proved 8 Sept., 1702 (P.C.C., reg. Marlboro, fo. 126), mentions

"my sister Mary Ward, wife of John Ward... Nicholas Wright of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate... my brothers Thomas Pyke and William Pyke and Edward Day... My sisters Jane Day and Susan Pyke."

An examination of P.C.C. wills, 1710-29, by Mr. R. J. Beevor, M.A., of St. Albans (who also discovered the above will of F. Halley, sen.), revealed several John Wards, one a widower and yeoman, of Bozeat, Northants (about five miles south of Wellingborough), who mentions a daughter Mary and sons Abraham, Isaac, and John. His will was registered in 1726. No Nicholas Wright was found during the same period, 1710-29.

Nicholas Wright and Jane Farren were granted marriage licence on 5 July, 1700 (cf. 'Calendar of M. L. issued by the Faculty Office, 1632-1714,' British Record Society, London, 1905).

Mr. G. F. T. Sherwood announces that he possesses two quarto volumes (pp. 244) of notes on the family of Day, with an index. That collection has not yet been examined in the present quest.

I should be grateful for any other facts on the relationship between the Halley, Ward, Wright, Day, and Pyke families.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

"SAFETY-VENT."—The above word is not noticed in the 'N.E.D.' It is used by Mr. Maurice Hewlett in his 'Open Country,' p. 52 (1909):—

".....When he wanted to cry out upon the weakness of her work, lashed out upon some botching n his own. Here was a safety-vent."

H. P. L.

GIL MARTIN.—My note on this name at 8 S. x. 334 may be supplemented by the fact that the Pope has appointed the Rev. Thomas P. Gilmartin, Vice-President of Maynooth, to the Bishopric of Clonfert. The name seems to be very uncommon, as it is in neither the commercial nor the Court portion of Kelly's 'London Directory.'

DUNHEVED.

HAWKS IN 1390.—On 5 Dec., 1390, Richard II. appointed Eubold Lestrage, parson of the Church of Gresford, to take the "prise" of all falcons sold in the town of Chester and all towns and ports within forty leagues. The charges to be levied were: for "le gerfauk," two marks; "le tercel du gerfauk," one mark; "le faucon gentill," twenty shillings; "le tercellet gentill," ten shillings; "lostour," one mark; and "le tercel de lostour," "le sacre," "sacret," "laner," and "laneret," half a mark each. See Calendar of Cheshire Recog. Rolls in 36th Report of the Deputy Keeper, &c.

R. S. 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 answers may be sent to them direct.

BEN JONSON IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—At the Philobiblon Club recently I asserted that there are two stones marking the grave of Ben Jonson in Westminster Abbey—one in the floor, and the other in the wall—and that both are marked "O Rare Ben Jonson."

This was disputed. May I ask 'N. & Q.' to confirm my statement? And why are there two stones? JAMES B. SHRIGLEY. Philadelphia.

METRICAL PRAYER AND PASSION EMBLEMS.—I have lately acquired a water-colour drawing done by my grandfather William Fowler in 1785, about five years before the earliest of his published works. It represents the three Calvary crosses, the middle one the highest, and surmounted by the crown of thorns and a glory. At the foot of the picture is a shield with the instruments of the Passion, and on a crest-wreath a cock. Over the top of the central cross is written: "A curious Piece of Antiquity on the Crucifixion of Our Saviour and the two Thieves." Across the picture run 26 lines of writing, beginning

Behold O God INRI vers of my Tears

I come to thee bow down thy blessed Ears.

The other lines are so contrived as to bring in an appropriate inscription on each of the three crosses, in the same way as INRI on the title, but reading for the most part vertically, thus:—

I coME not Lord with any oTHER Merit

But What I by my S Avioir CHrist inherit.

Here the capitals on the crosses belong to Lord remember ME WHEN thou comest in thy kingdomE.

O God, my God, WHY hast thou forsaken ME. If thou art THE CHRIST, save thyself and US.

The last line is

To livE with theE sweet JesUS say Amen.

It will be seen that the capitals here form the ends of the three inscriptions on the crosses.

The drawing is oval, and set in a good mahogany frame with an oval glass. I do not think it can be an original composition, but imagine that it is a copy made by W. F. with his usual accuracy, from a much earlier work. He has carefully preserved the

spellings "greate," "forgiue," "grante," "least" (for "lest"), "wayes," "raisd," "kingdome." Under the picture is written in Old English letters, "W^m Fowler, Winterton Delin^t 1785."

I should be very glad of any information with respect to the design and the verses. I bought the framed drawing at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Easton in Bowlalley Lane, Hull. They could give no account of its former possessors, nor can I. But as W. F. had two brothers residing in Hull, and other relations there and in the neighbourhood, it has probably belonged to some of them.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I have searched the usual sources, but have failed to trace the following quotations:—

1. While soft there breathes
Through the cool casement, mingled with the sighs
Of moonlight flowers, music that seems to rise
From some still lake, so liquidly it rose.

The next is probably from the same source:

2. For who, in time, knows whither we may vent
The treasure of our tongue; to what strange shores

This gain of our best glory shall be sent,
To enrich unknowing nations with our stores?

3. A few white bones upon a lonely strand,
A rotting corpse beneath the meadow grass,
That cannot hear the footsteps as they pass,
Memorial urns pressed by some foolish hand,
Have been for all the goal of troublous fears.

4. While the eagle of Thought rides the tempest in scorn,
Who cares if the lightning is burning the corn?

5. If the sea-horse on the ocean
Own no dear domestic cave,
Yet he slumbers without motion
On the still and haleyon wave.

6. Seated on Elysian lawns
Browsed by none but Dian's fawns.

7. Κακὸν γενναίκες· ἀλλ' ὄμως, ὦ δημόται,
Οὐκ ἐστὶ γ' οἰκείν οἰκίαν ἀνευ κακοῦ·
Καὶ γὰρ τὸ γῆμαι καὶ τὸ μὴ γῆμαι κακόν.

E. L. CAPPEL.

[2. From Daniel's 'Musophilus,' stanza 163.—
6. From Keats's 'Ode' beginning "Bards of Passion and of Mirth," included in the 'Poems published in 1820' noticed *ante*, p. 59.]

From what song are the following lines?

Wen as the captain comed for to hear on't
Wery much applauded vot she'd done.

About what date was it written? It is referred to as "a well-known popular song" in 'The Comic English Grammar,' 1851.

J. R. C. H.

M. D. BYRNE'S 'THE BOAT-RACE.'—I am anxious to find some particulars of the above-named gentleman, who wrote a fairly long poem some years ago on the above subject. I had a copy, which I have now lost. It was written in the metre of

How the water comes down at Lodore,
and was not in any way a bad imitation of it. All that concerns the writer of it will be welcome.

HENRY G. VENN.

BRIGHTON VISITORS IN 1779.—I should be glad if some one would inform me whether there are in existence any lists of visitors to Brighton in 1779, and if so, where.

(Mrs.) M. M. HEPWORTH.

WIDOW TWANKAY.—The name of the hero's mother in every pantomime of 'Aladdin' is "Widow Twankay." Why is this? and when and by whom was it invented for the particular purpose?

O. P.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.—I want accounts of Kingsley as he appeared to his contemporaries, socially, politically, and religiously, at the 'Yeast' and 'Alton Locke' epoch. Where can I find information concerning the above in reviews, skits, &c.?

J. R. PARKER.

WETHERAL PRIORY, CUMBERLAND.—Had this priory any armorial bearings?

DIEGO.

ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON AS NAVAL AUTHORITY.—In the time of King John the functions of "My Lords of the Admiralty" were almost entirely exercised by Archdeacon Wrotham above mentioned. Who was his successor in Henry III.'s reign? Was it Hubert de Burgh? In the reign of Edward I. the Bishop of Winchester, the Abbot of Beaulieu, and Sir John St. John appear for a time to have exercised naval control.

R. B.

Upton.

NEWS-LETTERS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.—I should be greatly obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could inform me whether there are any old news-letters preserved in the Record Office; and if so, under what class of documents and under what calendars they may be found.

J. H. T.

DUKE OF LORRAINE KILLED IN 1396.—Title and author needed of any book on the Duchy of Lorraine, or the general history of France, which would give the name of the Duke of Lorraine who was killed at the battle of Nicopolis in 1396.

V. H. C.

ROMAN LADIES: PURITY OF THEIR LANGUAGE.—Does Cicero say, in his letters or elsewhere (or is it some one else?), that in his time the diction of Roman ladies was more pure than that of orators or professional cultivators of the Roman language?

V. H. C.

'EDWIN DROOD' CONTINUED.—Who is supposed to have finished this novel? Lombroso mentions in his 'After Death—What?' that the book was finished by a lad (a medium) named James—a mechanic, who could scarcely read—under the dictation of the spirit of Dickens.

O. S. T.

[Various continuations of 'Edwin Drood' have been discussed in 'N. & Q.'; see 5 S. ii. 407, 475, 526; iii. 136, 177; 8 S. vi. 348, 418, 472; 9 S. xii. 389, 510.]

CIMA'S 'INCREDULITY OF THOMAS.'—In the National Gallery there is a large picture by Cima, 'The Incredulity of Thomas,' and there is another picture so entitled in Venice. There is also in existence an old copy of the picture in the National Gallery, of similar size, and framed similarly. Can any reader furnish me with information about the last-mentioned picture? It is now in Nottingham.

D'ARCY LEVER.

DANGER PERSONIFIED AS MASCULINE BY SHAKESPEARE.—Shakespeare personifies Danger as masculine in a well-known passage of 'Julius Cæsar,' Act II. sc. ii. :—

Danger knows full well
That Cæsar is more dangerous than *he* ;
We are two lions litter'd in one day,
And I the elder and more terrible.

It would be interesting to learn whether Shakespeare was followed in such a personification by a modern English or foreign poet.

INQUIRER.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.—Has the model of that part of St. Martin's-le-Grand upon which the Post Office stands, understood to be in Mr. Joyce's muniment-room at the G.P.O., ever been photographed? Does an illustration of it appear in any work?

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

JOHN SYMONS, 1781-1842.—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' says that "he probably died at Deal in 1842." Is it possible to obtain the place and the exact date of his death?

G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM WELBOURNE was elected on the foundation at Westminster School in 1713. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars concerning him? G. F. R. B.

JOHN SAVAGE, 1673-1747.—I should be glad to obtain the particulars of his parentage and the date of his birth in 1673. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (vol. i. p. 340) is silent on these points.

G. F. R. B.

MISS BRUSBY.—I have a portrait (an engraving by Val. Green, dated 1772) of 'Miss Brusby,' taken when a child. Can you give me any information about this lady? She was, I believe, at one time a friend of George IV. when Prince of Wales.

F. H. J.

"WELSH": ORIGIN OF THEIR NAME.—Max Müller connected the word *Welsh* phonetically with the words *Baluchi* and *Mlechha*. As *mlechha* in Sanskrit means a "barbarian," it would follow that the Welsh adopted as their name a term originally used contemptuously of them by another race. Is there any historical ground for this inference? V. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

[PROF. SKEAT in his 'Concise Etymological Dictionary,' 1901, says: "*Welsh*, pertaining to Wales. (E.) M.E. *walsh*, foreign. A.-S. *wælsce*, *welisc*, *wylisc*, Celtic. Formed, with suffix *-isc* (E. *-ish*) and vowel-change, from A.-S. *wealdh*, a Celt; whence *Wealas*, pl., mod. E. *Wales*." MR. JAS. PRATT, writing on 'Walsh Surname' (10 S. xii. 446), also regards *Welsh* as "the A.-S. adjective *Wælsce*."]]

SIR HILDEBRAND OAKES.—Can any reader tell me the names of artist and engraver of a mezzotint portrait of Sir Hildebrand Oakes (1754-1822), who served in the British Army in the U.S.A. and in Egypt?

F. B. M.

PENZANCE MARKET CROSS.—This ancient cross was removed from the western end of the Market House in 1900, and removed to the Morrab Gardens. In the course of this displacement, an ancient inscription on the back was again disclosed, after many years, and deciphered anew, differently from an earlier interpretation. None of the antiquarian publications appears to give this. Does any reader of 'N. & Q.' know it? I should add that Langdon's book on Cornish crosses gives only the earlier version, before the cross was removed to its present position.

W. H. SCARGILL.

'A GENERATION OF JUDGES.'—Who was the author of 'A Generation of Judges, by their Reporter,' London, 1886? The book is composed of notices of twenty-two English judges and one other, and was at first attributed to Mr. W. F. Finlason, then a veteran reporter and writer on legal subjects. But I

well recollect that it was said at the time that "old Fin" (as he was affectionately called) denied the authorship, and I attach more importance to this than to any marked difference of literary style, upon which Mr. T. E. Crispe, in his lately published book of legal ana, is disposed to rely in support of the same conclusion. I hope it may be within the power of some of the contributors to 'N. & Q.' to say with certainty who the author was.

W. B. H.

"A MUTATION OF THROSTLES."—In a recent number of the *Transactions* of the Philological Society (Part III., 1908-9) the above expression was discussed among other proper terms in 'The Book of St. Albans,' 1486, and a quotation was given illustrative of this characteristic name from *Science Gossip*, June, 1867. This was to the effect that thrushes acquire new legs and cast the old ones when about ten years old, with a further statement that a correspondent writes in the number of the same periodical for August, 1867, "explaining the matter." I wish to know the point of this explanation, having referred the question to two fairly good naturalists, with no result beyond derision.

H. P. L.

'THE RACERS UNHORSED,' 1753.—I have a satirical print with this title (not in the British Museum Catalogue), and the inscription "The Hon^e Fanny Killigrew Inv^t ad Vivum Del. et Sculp." The characters are: 1, Mæcenas; 2, Hen^y 9th; 3, Ekud of Nineveh; 4, Ekud of Ophir; 5, Noedig^y Dupe; 6, Mellchizedek; 7, Orator Humbugg; 8, Strength of Eng^d.

No. 3 is, I think, the Duke of Newcastle; 5, Sampson Gideon; 6, Thomas Secker, Bishop of Oxford; 7, Orator Henley. The squib has reference to the Jews' Naturalization Bill. I shall be glad to have the others identified and my suggestions confirmed.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

GAMALIEL HOLLOWAY.—Can any reader give me information as to the family of Gamaliel Holloway? He is described in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' as "of Oxford, gent.," and appears to have resided at Kislisbury, Northants, of which parish he was rector, holding at the same time the rectory of Wigginton, Oxon.

Possibly he was a member of the family of Holloway of Oxford, a pedigree of which is given in the *Heralds' Visitation*; but I can find no trace of his connexion with them.

EDWARD R. MARSHALL.

Furnace Mill Farm, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Replies.

GEORGE BUBB DODINGTON AND HIS LITERARY CIRCLE.

(10 S. xii. 461, 504.)

MAY I supplement MR. W. P. COURTNEY'S account of Bubb Dodington's early life and taste for the classics by stating that, before his matriculation in 1707 from Exeter College, Oxford, he had been a commoner at Winchester College, where Dr. John Nicholas then ruled as Warden and Dr. Thomas Cheyney as Head Master? The name of Bubb appears on the annual school "long rolls" of 1704 and 1706; and he perhaps entered the school in 1703, but there is no known extant copy of the roll either for 1703 or for 1705. On the roll of 1706 Bubb, as one of two "commoner prefects" in "sixth book," heads the list of the forty-seven commoners, the other prefect being George Abington, afterwards of Hart Hall, Oxford, the last of the Abingtons who owned the Manor of Over-Compton, Dorset.

Among such of the other commoners of 1706 as I can identify from their surnames, which alone are given on the roll, were Robert Thistlethwaite, who became Warden of Wadham College, Oxford (1724-39); Philip Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Cornwall, M.P. for Liskeard (1710-22); Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons (1727-61); Carew Reynell, afterwards a scholar, who became Bishop of Down and Connor (1739-43) and of Derry (1743-5); Sir Richard Mill, of Mottisfont, Hants, (5th) Bt., M.P. at times between 1721 and 1747 for Midhurst, Penrhyn, and Horsham; George Chaffin or Chafin, of Chettle, Dorset, M.P. for that county from 1713 to 1754; Thomas Cheyney, afterwards a scholar, Dean successively of Lincoln (1744) and Winchester (1748-60), who was the Head Master's son; William Elson, M.P. for Chichester (1713); Sir William Halford or Holford (afterwards a scholar), of Welham, Leicestershire, (3rd) Bt.; and John Harvey or Hervey, M.P. for Reigate (1739-41) and Wallingford (1754-64) and a puisne judge of Brecknock from 1745 until his death in 1764. To illustrate the system then in vogue at Winchester, it may be mentioned that out of the forty-seven commoners on the roll of 1706, fifteen eventually became scholars on the foundation.

Bubb Dodington's "literary circle," as described by MR. COURTNEY, seems to have been to a considerable extent Wiccarnical;

for Edward Young, Christopher Pitt, Joseph Spence, Edward Rolle, and Joseph Warton were all Winchester scholars, as was also Young's biographer, Sir Herbert Croft. Neither Bubb Dodington's nor Croft's connexion with Winchester is recorded in the 'D. N. B.' H. C.

As MR. COURTNEY has stated at the first reference, Bubb Dodington's father was Jeremiah or Jeremias Bubb, described as "of London" in the matriculation register of his son at Exeter College in 1707.

A Jeremiah or Jeremias Bubb was Governor of Carlisle from December, 1689, till his death. He was also M.P. for that city, having been elected at the general election of February, 1689, and rechosen after the dissolution of 1690, holding the seat till his death. Besides this, he was at the date of his death a Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to the King, having been appointed to that office soon after the accession of William and Mary, viz., on 11 March, 1689. He died on Sunday, 28 Feb., 1692, his successor in the Household being appointed on 2 March in that year.

This Jeremiah Bubb may have been the father of the politician, but I am inclined to suggest (following the late Chancellor Ferguson in his 'Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s') that he was his grandfather, through a son bearing the paternal Christian name. The Chancellor, by the way, was apparently incorrect in saying that Jeremiah Bubb was (not Governor, but) Deputy Governor of Carlisle. His name appears as Governor in Chamberlayne's 'Angliæ Notitia' for 1692; and in Dalton's 'Army Lists' his appointment as Governor is given, unless I am mistaken in my note. Luttrell also (vol. ii. p. 372) in recording his death describes him as "Capt. Bubb, Governor of Carlisle." Ferguson tells us (on the authority of Lilly) of a "Capt. Bubb" who was a conjurer and astrologer in Lambeth Marsh in 1634.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

MONTPELLIER AS STREET-NAME (11 S. i. 9).—The frequent occurrence of this name in topography—it is found in Brompton, Kentish Town, and Walworth, and also in Bath—is probably owing to the circumstance of Montpellier, one of the largest, richest, and most beautiful cities of France at the beginning of the nineteenth century, having been celebrated for its extremely healthy air, a condition which, though

unfavourable to consumptive patients, drew towards it invalids from all parts of Europe.

It was here, in the South of France, that Young's *Narcissa*, in the Third Night of his 'Complaint,' was said to have been taken "in a consumption," and the story is very circumstantial, but quite untrue, for she died and was buried at Lyons, as we learn from Herbert Croft's account of the poet, published by Dr. Johnson, and from her burial registry and tombstone, both still in evidence at Lyons.

That it was not, however, the poet's fiction concerning his daughter's burial which rendered the name popular in street nomenclature is evident from the fact that there was a row of houses named Montpellier, with a Montpellier Chapel, in Twickenham, about 1720.

Montpelier Gardens in Walworth, which were situated about three-quarters of a mile on the right from the Elephant and Castle, along the high road to Camberwell, evidently reflected in their name the repute in which the famous Botanic Gardens of Montpellier were held. They are mentioned as early, at least, as 1803, when they are described as being "a compact place, something similar to the Tea Garden at Camberwell Grove House, and noted for a small maze at the bottom of the garden. Tea, hot rolls, good wines, spirituous liquors, &c." were provided, "for large parties" if necessary ('Picture of London' for that year). The gardens were still flourishing in 1830 ('Picture of London'). Is not one correct in thinking that the Montpellier Gardens subsequently (about 1840) became the Beehive Gardens, where the Montpellier Club was formed for the pursuit of cricket? (See further Dr. Montgomery's 'History of Kennington,' 1889, pp. 169-71). Montpellier Square, Brompton, was built about 1837. At No. 11 resided the distinguished artist and antiquary F. W. Fairholt; and No. 38 was the residence of Walter Lacy, the actor (Croker's 'Walk from London to Fulham'). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Montpellier in France was for some centuries a health resort where medical men congregated; see 5 S. xii. 146. Rabelais and Rondelet were there; and of Englishmen, Sir Kenelm Digby (see his 'Weapon-Salve'), Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Theodore Mayerne, and Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey. Oldham laughs at those who "change our English for Montpellier air" ('Paraphrase upon Horace,' II. xiv.). W. C. B.

Montpellier in France is the seat of an ancient and celebrated School of Medicine, and, to quote the language of 'Murray's Guide,' "it bears a name familiar as the type of salubriety and mildness of climate," and was at one time a favourite resort of consumptive patients. I believe it will be found that Montpellier as a street-name is generally met with in watering-places, and that it is intended to suggest a resemblance to the climate of the French town. In London the principal streets and squares bearing this name are at Brompton, which was at one time supposed to be specially suitable for the treatment of consumption.

H. A. HARBEN.

[MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 30).—The 'Elegy on the Death of Jean Bon St. André' in the 'Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin' contains the following verse:—

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.

"St. André, deputy to the Convention for the Department of Lot during the Reign of Terror, rivalled Marat and Robespierre in cruelty. Having been appointed to remodel the Republican Navy, he was present at the action of June 1, 1794, in which he showed excessive cowardice."

See the 'Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, with Explanatory Notes by Charles Edmonds,' 2nd ed., 1854, p. 154, where there is a note which gives a short account of St. André, and explains the meaning of other parts of the 'Elegy.'

See also Larousse's 'Grand Dictionnaire,' vol. ix. p. 934, "Jean-Bon-Saint-André (André Jeanbon, dit)."

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

The lines are from 'An Elegy on the Death of Jean Bon St. André,' by Canning, Ellis, and Frere, to be found in 'Works of J. Hookham Frere' (2 vols., Pickering, 1872), vol. i. p. 205.

St. André was Commissioner of the Convention on board the French flagship *La Montagne* on 1 June, 1794, and the legend ran that before the action began he took refuge below, and that the ship very early made sail out of the fighting line. See Alison's 'History of Europe' (7th ed., 1847), vol. iv. p. 324 (chap. xvi.). The apocryphal story of St. André's murder while consul at Algiers gave occasion for these very humorous verses.

W. H. CLAY.

The lines have been ascribed to Canning, Gifford, and Frere (see 1 S. iii. 348).

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

[G. E. C. and Y. T. also thanked for replies.]

GRAMMATICAL GENDER (11 S. i. 29).—Is not grammatical gender merely a rough-and-ready classification of nouns according to their terminations? In Latin, for instance, the names of male beings end (mostly) in *-us*, those of females in *-a*. Many names of inanimate things have the same forms, so the grammarian calls them masculine to denote that, though not of male sex, they are declined as if they were; similarly, to describe a thing as feminine is a handy way of assigning it to the first declension.

Unfortunately, this aspect of the system is obvious only in languages like Latin, which preserve the old suffixes. In French and German genders are quite irrational, and must ultimately disappear. In Dutch the genders are habitually confused in speech, though preserved in writing. In English there were many changes in them before they were discarded, as I showed some years ago in a paper published in *Anglia* (vol. vi. p. 173).

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Dr. Morris put the matter into a nutshell when he wrote:—

"Gender is a grammatical distinction, and applies to words only. Sex is a natural distinction, and applies to living objects."—'Historical Outlines of English Accidence,' p. 82.

In modern English thought gender and sex are apt to be confounded, but it was not always so. As Prof. Earle remarks:—

"In the Saxon period the two things were still distinct. If MAN was masculine, so also was woman, WIFMAN: *wife*, WIF, and *child*, CILD, were neuter. So in modern German *Weib* and *Kind* are neuter."—'The Philology of the English Tongue,' pp. 369-70.

The author quotes (pp. 372-3) an amusing and instructive paragraph from *The Globe* of 26 July, 1886, which deserves to be remembered:—

"The German genders.....are enough of themselves to prove that considerations of sex have little to do with this branch of grammar, and that the principle involved is only that of the harmonical agreement of endings in words. A German gentleman, for instance, writes a masculine letter of feminine love to a neuter young lady with a feminine pen and feminine ink on masculine sheets of neuter paper, and encloses it in a masculine envelope with a feminine address to his darling, though neuter Gretchen. He has a masculine head, a feminine hand, and a neuter heart. A masculine father and feminine mother have neuter children. They eat neuter bread, feminine butter, and mascu-

line cheese. At a masculine table they eat with feminine forks and neuter knives, on masculine plates, feminine potatoes and neuter meat, or with masculine spoons take feminine soup and neuter vegetables."

ST. SWITHIN.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S LITERARY DESCENDANTS: 'THE ADVENTURES OF CAPT. ROBERT BOYLE' (10 S. xii. 7, 79, 417).—The authorship of the 'Adventures' is variously attributed to William Rufus Chetwood (died 1766) and to Benjamin Victor (died 1778); but the weight of authority is in favour of the former; see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' Lowndes's 'Biog. Manual,' Allibone's 'Dict. Eng. Literature,' and Halkett and Laing's 'Dict. Anonymous, &c., Literature.' The first publication seems to have been in 1728, with subsequent editions in 1787, 1797, 1804, 1814, and 1824. So far as I know, there is no later issue, but the book is occasionally catalogued as a second-hand item.

W. B. H.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS: LADIES-IN-WAITING AT ANTWERP (10 S. xii. 489).—In 'Murray's Handbook to Holland and Belgium' both ladies are said to have been named Curle. One of them received Mary's last embrace before her execution. The inscription to the memory of their mistress runs—or used to run—"Perfidia senat: et heret: post 19 captivit. annos relig: ergo caput obruncata."

In this connexion may I be permitted to ask whether any attempt has ever been made to clear away the obscurity surrounding the names of Mary's ladies-in-waiting? All writers are agreed that two were present at her execution. Scottish historians give their names as Elizabeth Curle and Jane Kennedy; on the other hand, Froude ('History of England,' xii. 251) calls them Elizabeth Kennedy and Barbara Mowbray, but states that the latter was the wife of Curle, Mary's French secretary. Which of these two accounts is to be trusted? Are we to suppose that Scottish writers like Tytler, Hill Burton, and Taylor were incapable of stating accurately facts connected with their country's history? Or must we assume the discrepancy to be due to the "incurable inaccuracy" of the great English historian?

W. SCOTT.

MÉRIMÉE'S "INCONNUE" (11 S. i. 10).—A friend, Miss Elizabeth (Lizzie) Balch, wrote a book of letters purporting to be the "Inconnue's" answers to Prosper Mérimée, and I have more than once heard her say that she wrote them in a fortnight. This

is probably the book referred to, but it is so many years since I read it, that I no longer remember the title.

H. A. ST. J. M.

The letters are assumed to be genuine, and the lady has been identified as Mlle. Jenny Daquin. See Alph. Lefebvre's "La Célèbre Inconnue de Prosper Mérimée, sa vie et ses œuvres authentiques, avec documents, portraits et dessins inédits. Préface introduction par Félix Chambon. Paris, E. Sansot & Cie., 1908."

C. W. SUTTON.

FUNERAL PLUMES (11 S. i. 10).—A contemporary copy, in my possession, of the undertaker's bill for Garrick's funeral (1779) throws some light on this subject. Among the items are the following:—

A state lid of rich black ostrich plumes on three days, and carried in procession at the funeral, £2 10s.

A state rail covered with mourning and rich plumes of the best ostrich feathers, placed round the corpse three days and three nights, £5.

To 17 plumes of rich ostrich feathers on hearse and horses, £2 10s.

To 6 plumes of rich ostrich feathers for the horses of the state coach, £1 10s.

To 30 plumes of ostrich feathers, velvets, and velvet hammercloths for the mourning coaches, £12 15s.

To 72 plumes of feathers, velvets, and velvet hammercloths for 12 mourning coaches, £31 12s.

To an extra rich and long Amozeen scarf, a do. hatband and a pair of open laced looped gloves for the Dean of Westminster, £4 10s.

The charge for hanging the churches of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Hampton, and Hendon (of which place Garrick was, I believe, Lord of the Manor), amounted to 87l. 12s.; and the total of the bill came to 1,415l. The executors appear to have thought the charges rather high, for there is a note at the end stating that, after allowing deductions made by Mr. Higgins and Mr. Skerrett, to whom the bill was referred for taxation, the total was agreed at 1,391l.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

The following lines are from the first edition of Blair's poem 'The Grave,' which was published in 1743:—

But see! the well-plum'd Herse comes nodding on
Sately and slow.

See also 9 S. ix. 108.

W. S.

'VORTIGERN AND ROWENA' (10 S. xii. 508).—The history of this anonymous work is rather complicated. It was written by Sir H. B. and Lady Dudley. Unless I am mistaken, it first appeared in 1778 under the title of 'Shakespeare's History of the Times,' 12mo, pp. iv-76. Then it was enlarged, and

reissued as 'Modern Characters from Shakespeare,' 1778, 2 vols., 12mo. A second edition followed in the same year in one vol., 12mo, pp. 80. The third edition, 12mo, pp. 84, was issued by D. Brown, 1778, and another by E. Johnson in 1778, 12mo, pp. iv-88. In 1795 the book was recast, and the title altered to 'Passages selected by Distinguished Personages. . . .,' forming 4 vols. Five other editions speedily followed, making a total of eleven editions, which are fully described in my 'Shakespeare Bibliography' now printing. Several of these editions may be seen at the British Museum and the other chief Shakespeare libraries of the world.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

The work entitled 'Passages selected by Distinguished Personages' is attributed to the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley. See Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary,' vol. iii. col. 1867.

W. SCOTT.

"TACKLE-HOUSE": "TACKLE-PORTER"²² (10 S. ii. 307, 350, 392).—See W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' 1826, ii. 113 :—

"1760, April 18.—Between nine and ten o'clock this morning a dreadful fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Barrow and Reynolds, oil-men, in Thames street adjoining to St. Magnus church; which consumed that house, Mr. Bailey's the tackle-porter alehouse," &c.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

COL. GORDON IN 'BARNABY RUDGE' (11 S. i. 11).—Dickens would appear to have altered the surname. According to Lord Stanhope's 'History of England,' the speech was made by Col. Murray, "one of Lord George's kinsmen."²² The exact relationship is not stated. The date of the speech was 2 June, 1780 :—

"My Lord George, do you really mean to bring your rascally adherents into the House of Commons? If you do, the first man of them that enters, I will plunge my sword, not into his body, but into yours."

G. H. W.

KING'S PLACE, PICCADILLY (11 S. i. 30).—To-day this passage would be more correctly described as being in Pall Mall, whence it leads into King Street. It is about thirty doors from St. James's Street, proceeding thence on the left, and is now known as Pall Mall Place, between Nos. 51 and 52, Pall Mall (north side). Quaint remnants of the once more fashionable King Street, where dwelt the statesman and wit Savile, Marquis of Halifax, survive in the four courts which occupy exactly the middle of this thoroughfare, on the south side, and which probably

date from the building of King Street in 1673. Equidistant from each other, or nearly so, their situation remains exactly the same as then, and with that shown in William Rhodes's Plan of the Parish of St. James's in 1770. They all, with the exception of King's Place (or King's Place Court), now Pall Mall Place, retain their original names, which, beginning eastwards, are Cleveland Yard, Rose and Crown Court, Pall Mall Place, and Angel Court.

It was to King Street, Jermyn Street, Charles Street, and St. Alban's Street that rank and fashion migrated, at the behest of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, when Covent Garden began to lose favour as a fashionable centre; and these were the first streets to be developed on the St. Alban's estate, for the reception, as a residential quarter, of the town-dwelling nobility and gentry. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The passage between King Street and Pall Mall, now known as Pall Mall Place, was formerly called King's Place. The name was altered about forty years ago, when considerable changes were made, in consequence, I believe, of the place having acquired a doubtful reputation. Part of Willis's Rooms, formerly Almack's, extended over the archway leading out of King Street. I never knew of its being referred to as King's Place, *Piccadilly*, nor can it have had any connexion with Duke Street, which is on the north side of King Street. W. HUGHES.

[Reply from MR. H. A. HARBEN next week.]

THREE CCC COURT (11 S. i. 31).—In a plan of the Vintry Ward published in 1754 there is shown, on the west side of Garlick Hill, just opposite St. James's Church, a small court, approached by a very narrow passage, called "Three Shear Court."²² The "Three Shears"²² is a very ordinary sign, and three C's is probably a corruption of this. The only other named court leading out of Garlick Hill is slightly to the north of this, and is called "Sugarloafe Court."²² It led into Bowling Alley, and is in existence to-day. There is another court a few yards to the north again, and one just opposite to it on the east side. Both these are unnamed.

WM. NORMAN.

[Reply from MR. HARBEN next week.]

MICHAEL NEWTON OF BEVERLEY: HIS ARMS (11 S. i. 30).—Sir Michael Warton, Kt., M.P. for Beverley, had a sister Susanna who became the wife of Sir John Newton. Sir Michael died in 1725, and his monument in Beverley Minster was erected by his

nephew Sir Michael Newton, K.B., who was M.P. for Grantham, and died in 1743 (Le Neve, 'Knights,' 205; Musgrave, 'Obituary,' iv. 287). Shinbones, or thighbones, saltire-wise were borne by many families of Newton; see, e.g., Dugdale, 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' 67; Foster, 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' 274; Le Neve, 'Knights,' 489; 'D.N.B.,' xl. 402, a.

W. C. B.

'DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD' IN 'ONCE A WEEK' (11 S. i. 8).—The author of the articles in *Once a Week* I believe to have been Henry Duff Traill, D.C.L., who afterwards published his contributions to the magazine, in a greatly altered and amended form, in 1884 under the title 'The New Lucian': being a Series of Dialogues of the Dead.³ Only five of the names mentioned in the query as occurring in *Once a Week* reappear in 'The New Lucian.' The dialogues in the book amount to fourteen. In a subsequent edition of 'The New Lucian' further alterations were made. Fifteen dialogues were given, of which nine were in the first edition, and the rest were new.

W. SCOTT.

JOHN WILSON PATTEN, LORD WINMARLEIGH (11 S. i. 23).—The will of Thomas Wilson, D.D. (P.C.C. Rockingham, 240), is abstracted in 'Notes on the Parish of Burton in Wirral,' by F. C. Beazley, F.S.A., vol. xxiii. *N.S. Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs and Cheshire*, and separately published by Young, Liverpool, 1908. It appears from these notes that the Wilsons had no recorded right to the arms they assumed; also that Thomas Macklin obtained a royal licence in May, 1784, to take the surname of Wilson only and to bear the arms, after they had been exemplified and recorded in the Heralds' College.

R. S. B.

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (10 S. xii. 490; 11 S. i. 35).—In Cannon's 'Historical Records of the British Army' there is a volume devoted to the history of the 11th or North Devon Regiment of Foot, 1685-1845.

There is a special account entitled 'The Record of a Regiment of the Line, being a Regimental History of the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment during the Boer War, 1899-1902,' by Col. M. Jacson, with a preface by Lieut.-General W. Kitchener, 1908.

Finally, in Hart's 'Army List,' pp. 242a-242d, there is an account of the services of the officers. Though not an official publication, this is valuable and trustworthy.

A. RHODES.

[Mr. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

JAMES O'BRIEN, 1798 (10 S. xii. 511).—O'Brien was in Government service in Ireland from 1797 to 1800. He acted under Major Sirr in coping with rough and desperate characters. Martial law empowered Major Sandys, Provost Marshal, to arrest and detain guilty or suspected persons. O'Brien and other men served under him as well as Major Sirr.

Howell's 'State Trials' is the authority for saying that O'Brien was introduced to Government by Lord Portarlington, and was enlisted in a dragoon regiment that he might have its protection while his life was in danger. He brought Patrick Finney's scheme to light. Finney organized a funeral procession attended by 10,000 persons, 30 April, 1797. The corpse had already been buried; the procession was intended to overawe the Government, and the military were ordered out. O'Brien had reported the affair to Lord Portarlington, for he attended the meetings in Dublin when it was organized. Finney was tried for high treason.

O'Brien was hanged for manslaughter three years later. He was so exasperated by the populace and their jeers when he was guarding a field in which they were assembled that he violently assaulted the nearest person, an aged man, who died from the injury inflicted. Mr. Justice Day sent the Lord Lieutenant a report upon O'Brien's trial, on behalf of Lord Yelverton and himself. A copy is preserved with Major Sirr's manuscripts. Madden complains that Major Sirr appeared at the trial of O'Brien; but this was not to condone his guilt. Major Sirr naturally appeared to testify, as any one in his position might have done. Plowden mentions that "other persons of more consequence about the Castle interceded for O'Brien."

Dr. D'Arcy Sirr's note about O'Brien (10 S. iv. 112) was mistakenly quoted with the object of discrediting another note concerning Robert Emmet and Sarah Curran (10 S. iii. 303). Evidence of Dr. Sirr's credibility is even stronger than I showed, and it is obvious, as he recognized, that Sarah Curran was misguided under Emmet's influence. Dr. Sirr had good grounds also when he penned the note about O'Brien that he was a "calumniated, honest, brave man."

H. SIRR.

MR. GAZE will find a good deal about "Jimmy O'Brien" in the Appendix to Madden's 'United Irishmen,' First Series, vol. ii. (1842), and Third Series, vol. ii. (1846), p. 307; in Fitzpatrick's 'Sham

Squire,² 1869 and 1872, p. 185; in the 'Life of Curran' by his son (London, 1819), vol. i. pp. 383-407; and in Curran's 'Speeches,' edited by Thomas Davis (Duffy, 1867), on the trial of Patrick Finney for high treason in 1798. EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

JACK-KNIVES GIVEN TO UGLY MEN (10 S. xii. 508).—About 1810 Mr. William Sabatier at Halifax, Nova Scotia, received a jack-knife from a sailor, who said that his ship-mates had given him the knife because he was the ugliest man they had ever seen, but they had added the condition that if he met a man uglier than himself he was to give him the knife. As the sailor saw that Mr. Sabatier was uglier than himself, he was obliged by the condition to resign the knife to him!

M. N. G.

So-called ugly men are often the handsomest in thoughts and deeds. The only explanation that one can think of as to giving jack-knives away is that there was a strong desire to cut acquaintance.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

SIR THOMAS WILLIAM BROTHERTON (10 S. xii. 490).—The following extract from Walford's 'County Families,' ed. 1860, supplies in part the information desired:—

"Sir T. W. Brotherton, K.C.B., son of — Brotherton, Esq.; born 1785; married 1819 Louisa Ann, daughter of J. Stratton, Esq.; resided (1860) at 11, Upper Brook Street, W."

The 'D.N.B.' states that he married as his second wife the daughter of the Rev. Walter Hare. In 'Debrett,' 1867, the lady appears as Thomasina, daughter of the late Rev. W. Hoare.

A characteristic anecdote of Brotherton during a visit to Paris, telling how he put to ignominious flight a Frenchman who insulted him, is related in Malmesbury's 'Memoirs of an Ex-Minister,' ed. 1885, p. 16.

W. SCOTT.

NOAH AS A GIRL'S NAME (11 S. i. 7).—Noah was one of the five daughters of Zelophehad. They were early champions of women's rights; see Numbers xxvii. 1-11; xxxvi. 10-12; Joshua xvii. 3-6.

ERNEST B. SAVAGE.

St. Thomas', Douglas.

There are interesting communications dealing with this strange choice at 7 S. iv. 505; v. 76.

W. C. B.

[Mr. W. B. KINGSFORD and J. T. also thanked for replies.]

CLOTHES AND THEIR INFLUENCE (10 S. xii. 468).—Some amusing notes published in *Lectures pour Tous* sketched in popular fashion some 'Procédés du Travail et Manies des Ecrivains': Buffon in his "manchettes de dentelle," emblematical of his aristocratic literary style; Flaubert in his brown cloth "houppelande," which "reached to his heels"; Balzac's monk's gown, in which he sat writing from midnight to midday; and Rousseau in cotton night-cap and robe of printed calico, with a cage of singing birds and a plan of the forest of Montmorency before him to remind him of "nature" in his Parisian fourth-floor chamber.

F. A. W.

Paris.

DICKENS: SHAKESPEARE: "WOODBINE" (10 S. xii. 281, 333, 411).—I cannot help thinking that Canon Ellacombe's interpretation of the passage in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' which is quoted at p. 334, that Shakespeare meant, So the leaves involve the flower, using "woodbine" for the plant, and "honey suckle" for the flower, is correct. Steevens supports it by a reference to Baret's 'Alvearie,' 1580: "Woodbin that beareth the Honie-suckle"; and recently in reading Hookes's 'Amanda' I came upon the following passage, which lends colour to the idea that up to the middle of the seventeenth century such a distinction was recognized:—

Look how that *woodbine* at the window peeps,
And *slilie* underneath the casement creeps!
Its *honey-suckle* shewes, and tempting stands
To spend its morning Nectar in thy hands.

'Amanda,' 1633, p. 40.

G. THORN-DRURY.

HENRY ETOUGH (10 S. xii. 430).—I should myself be glad of information concerning one Henry Etough who was a parishioner of SS. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate, in 1726. He would seem to have been a man of considerable substance, his house being (apparently) the largest in the parish at the time.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

'THE ABBEY OF KILKHAMPTON' (10 S. xii. 323, 450).—As this curious production is under discussion I may perhaps be permitted to fill up one name which was omitted in Mr. BLEACKLEY's key. It occurs on p. 8, containing the epitaph on the Dowager Countess S—y—. This is evidently Christabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Tytrell, Bt., of Castlethorpe, married first to John Knapp of Cunnor, secondly to John Pigott of Diddershall, and lastly,

about 1754, to Richard Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Sele. The Viscount died in 1784, and she died 23 July, 1789, aged ninety-four. In the notice of her death in *The Gentleman's Magazine* it is stated that she dressed, even at the close of her life, more like a girl of eighteen than a woman of ninety. Her favourite amusement was dancing, and she indulged in it almost to the last week of her life. She was always lively and had an excellent heart. J. B. P.

May I be allowed to make the following comments upon MR. BEAVEN'S most perspicacious contribution to this subject?

P. 25.—Having considered MR. BEAVEN'S exhaustive summary of possible people, I have come to the conclusion that this epitaph was intended for Edward, 12th Earl of Derby, whose character, allowing for exaggerations, it appears to fit. My edition (the seventh) gives in the Index "Lord D—h."²

P. 78.—MR. BEAVEN seems to be right. My Index gives "Lord N—h," and as Lord Newborough had been M.P. for Carnarvon, I was led astray.

P. 92.—This is certainly Mrs. Macaulay. In copying my list I transcribed "Dr. Graham," her husband, whose name appears at the top of the inscription.

P. 112.—My Index gives "Hon. M—M—n—a—ue," but the initial evidently is wrong.

P. 115.—My Index makes another mistake, giving "Sir W—r H—rt—n."

P. 126.—I ought to have written Elizabeth, Countess of Berkeley, but copied in error the name of her husband. After the death of Augustus, 4th Earl of Berkeley, she married (in 1757) Mr. Robert (afterwards 1st Earl) Nugent, the "Lord N—" of the text. They separated at the end of two years. I still think that the blank epitaph on p. 50 refers to Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston, as my Index gives "D— of K—," and the reference to "Three Russians" corroborates my belief.

P. 130.—My Index, which is so often wrong, gives "B..... Countess of B—," not P—.

I had not seen the previous lists of MR. PIERPOINT and MR. VAN NOORDEN, which anticipated the greater portion of my own. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

STEEPAGE ON A FRIGATE (10 S. xii. 470).—Since the original frigate was a merchant vessel as well as a battleship, the steerage portion would probably have been, as in

merchant ships, the space between the companion ladder and the captain's cabin. R. H. Dana, jun., in his 'Seaman's Manual,' 1867, describes it as being "that part of the between decks just forward of the cabin."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"UNE CATALOGUE RAISONNÉE" (10 S. xii. 348, 418, 474).—In "Dictionnaire François-Anglois & Anglois-François, par Louis Chambaud, nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée, &c., par J. Th. Des Carrières, à Londres, 1815," "Catalogue" appears as feminine. In Boyer's 'Royal Dictionary Abridged,' 5th ed., London, 1728, it is masculine. What was the date of the first edition of Chambaud's dictionary, and whether in it "catalogue" is said to be feminine, I do not know. Is it not possible that "catalogue" attracted, as it were, in some dictionaries the feminine gender of its next or near neighbour "Catalogue"? ROBERT PIERPOINT.

W. JAY, THE PREACHER: CYRUS JAY (10 S. xii. 444, 485).—I have heard Cyrus Jay spoken of by several who knew him personally, and though he was not successful in his latter days, I do not think he was in any great straits. Thanet Place had still at least one well-known, not to say distinguished, occupant; and a writer on legal subjects, in a letter of 1901 now before me, makes this mention of Jay's 'The Law: What I have Seen, What I have Heard, and What I have Known': "... poor old Jay's book, the proof-sheets whereof he gave me to read." W. B. H.

ST. GRATIAN'S NUT (11 S. i. 10).—In the extract from Hakluyt the mention of trees presents a difficulty in the way of tracing the kind of nut described. The synonym St. Gratian is not given by botanists. But popular and scientific names change, and after a long period their particular application is forgotten. The author of the 'Voyages' refers more especially to the virtues of the nuts, and perhaps assumed that they were the fruit of some tree; but the description generally points to the *Trapa*, water-caltrop, aquatic herbs producing farinaceous seeds (nuts). The seed is larger than the kernel of the filbert. There are three species. *Trapa natans* is sold in Venice under the name of Jesuits' nuts. Pliny says that the Thracians made this into bread; and Thunberg states that the seeds of the *Trapa bicornis* are commonly put into broth in Japan. The large seeds of *Trapa bispinosa* are sweet and eatable; they form an extensive article

of cultivation in Cashmere and other parts of the East. They are common food, and known under the name of Singhara nuts.

TOM JONES.

SCARLET PIMPERNEL (10 S. xii. 166).—In Cumberland, Cheshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Hampshire, and Huntingdon, the common pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, is known as the poor-man's weather-glass, or the shepherd's weather-glass, because of its delicate sense of perceiving the approach of rain, when it closes its flowers :—

Come, tell me, thou coy little flower,
Converging thy petals again,
Who gave thee the magical power
Of shutting thy cup on the rain?
While many a beautiful bow'r
Is drenched in nectareous dew,
Seal'd up is your scarlet-tinged flower,
And the rain peals in vain upon you.

'The Botanical Looker-out,' p. 168, quoted in Friend's 'Flowers and Flower-Lore.'

It is also "good to prevent witchcraft," and while it is being gathered the following charm should be repeated :—

Herbe Pimpernell, I have thee found,
Growing upon Christ Jesus' ground:
The same gift the Lord Jesus gave unto thee
When He shed His blood on the tree.
Arise up, Pimpernell, and goe with me,
And God blesse me,
And all that shall were thee. Amen.

If this be said twice a day for fifteen days in succession, fasting in the morning, and on a full stomach in the evening, "no one can predict how much good will follow" (Dyer's 'English Folk-lore,' quoted *ibid.*).

From the pimpernel's habit, too, of closing its blossoms about two o'clock it has gained the name of shepherd's clock, a name applied also to the goats'-beard. Some call it John-go-to-bed-at-noon for the same reason.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I can remember how the country people of Derbyshire almost worshipped the pretty little lowly-growing flower. Of it some would say that it was the "prettiest low-groundest flower that God ever made." One old lady always said, when she met with it in the garden :—"Thou lowly, lovely pimpernel!" Whether she was quoting or not I do not know; but as she would sit and make "lines," probably the idea was her own. I have heard it called "the ground star" by a harvest man. But one and all seem to love the beautiful little flower which looked up at them from the ground, and which, though too small almost to be gathered, could not be passed by.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

CHRISTMAS QUARREL FIFTY YEARS AGO (10 S. xii. 508).—On a recent evening one of my sons read out the incident of the disturbance between the 24th Foot and the Tower Hamlets Militia. My other son, with the 'Recollections of a Humourist' in his hand, said: "Why, I have just read an account of this in this book." A. W. & Beckett, however, gives the sequel :—

"The late Duke of Cambridge harangued the Regular battalion. 'If I had my way, I would send you to —,' and he mentioned a place with an exceptionally sultry climate. 'But as you can't go there just yet, you shall all go to Mauritius.'"—P. 153.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

THOMAS ELLIS OWEN (11 S. i. 30).—It may be of interest to G. F. R. B. to know that a Thomas Ellis Owen, J.P., architect and surveyor, was resident in Portsmouth previous to 1 Nov., 1843, on which date he was elected Town Councillor for the Ward of St. Paul, and also twice elected Mayor of the same borough (1847, 1862).

Although Southsea was in the early part of last century in its infancy as a watering-place, there being only a few houses called Croxton Town (which took its name from its builder, Thomas Croxton), Thomas Ellis Owen was known as the founder of Southsea, *i.e.*, the more fashionable part, which sprang up a few years later. Mr. Owen was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and was much sought after for his professional abilities. He died 11 Dec., 1862, and was probably buried in the town here. Was he son of the Mr. Owen said to have died in 1814?

F. K. P.

Southsea.

CANNING ON "TOBY PHILPOT" (10 S. xii. 387, 470).—In 'Actii Sinceri Sannazarii....Opera....ex secundis curis Jani Broukhusii. Accedunt Gabrielis Altillii, Danielis Cereti, & Fratrum Amaltheorum Carmina,' Amstelædami, 1728, p. 366, the title of the epigram which I quoted at the latter reference is 'Horologium Pulverum, Tumulus Aleippi.' The first line begins "Perspicuo in vitro" instead of "Perspicuus vitro"; and in the fourth line "cæco" appears instead of "subito."

There follows next (p. 367) :—

Idem, Iolæ Tumulus.

Horarum in vitro pulvis nunc mensor, Iolæ
Sunt cineres: urnam condidit acer Amor,
Ut, si quæ extincto remanent in amore favilla,
Nec jam tutus eat, nec requietus amet.

There are eight epigrams about Galla, pp. 370-72. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

INSECT NAMES IN SCOTLAND (10 S. xii. 245).—"Clock" is used for beetle as far south as Lincolnshire.

With regard to spiders being "etter-caps," is it not possible that certain of them do inflict a slight wound? I have been told by two people in North-West Lincolnshire that they have been bitten. My first informant, a very intelligent domestic servant, fond of observing the habits of animals, averred that she and other people had suffered from the attacks of little black spiders in a certain old house. The bites caused some slight inflammation in persons who had very sensitive skins. A gentleman-farmer to whom I repeated the story said that he himself had been bitten by a house-spider, but it was a large one. Several people of my acquaintance complain of the bites of earwigs, declaring that they can give a sharp nip.

L. I. O.

In Forfarshire the usual name for an earwig was "horn-golach."

I. N. S.

A beetle here is known as a "clock-bell"; a humble bee as a "bumler"; the ladybird as "cushie-coo-lady," hence the local rhyme:

Cushie-coo-ladie, fly away hyem [home],
Yer hoos is afire, yer childer arl gyen [all gone].

R. B.—R.

South Shields.

CHILDREN WITH THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. xii. 365; 11 S. i. 35).—In *The Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xxi. p. 106 (October, 1904), I printed a pedigree of the family of Forsett. Among the sons of Richard Forsett, Reader of Gray's Inn (*obit* 1561), are two Williams. The elder was alive in 1589, the younger in 1583.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

In Ireland it is regarded as a certain way of bringing ill-luck and early death to "call a child for" a dead brother or sister. "The name is already registered in heaven" used to be the solemn reply to the natural question, "Why is it so unlucky?" and fifty years ago both Catholics and Protestants shared in this "freit." My own family gave several convincing instances in early deaths that "those who look to freits, freits will follow them."

Y. T.

MARCH MALEN (10 S. xii. 489).—The proverb "in ore vulgi" is Welsh, not Gaelic. "Varch" is correct. The radical form is "March," but *m* mutates to *v* (*f*) after the preposition *ar*.

H. I. B.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Memorials of Old Sussex. Edited by Percy D. Mundy. With many Illustrations. (Allen & Sons.)

THE publishers indicated above have taken over the series once issued by Messrs. Bemrose, and we are glad to notice that the recent volumes in it fully maintain the interest of the "Memorials." Local history is much more popular than it used to be, and in this volume the reader will find enough of a varied character to induce him to continue his researches on the lines he prefers.

No single volume can exhibit anything like all that is noteworthy in an English county. The difficulty lies, as the Preface of this one indicates, in the matter of selection. Here the general history of the county has been omitted, a proceeding to which we do not object, as all the space is needed for the several special subjects which receive treatment.

Sussex has been the subject of a good many books of late years, and it is the more creditable to find that all the articles here have an air of freshness and that mastery of detail which comes from real knowledge. Mr. Tavenor-Perry deals well with 'Saxon Architecture' and 'The Castles of Sussex.' The Rev. Dr. Cox has a subject after his heart in 'The Forests of Sussex.' Prebendary Deedes, an old contributor to our own columns, writes on Chichester, the beautiful Market Cross of which forms a suitable frontispiece; and the editor on 'Monastic Remains' and 'Country Life in the Past.' Perhaps the most interesting of the antiquarian articles is that on 'Mural Paintings' by Mr. P. M. Johnston, dealing admirably with a subject which may almost be called new in view of the inattention or destruction which was the lot of these early memorials of piety in the nineteenth century.

No book on the county is complete without the prose of Mr. Belloc, and he leads off with a few of his characteristic pages on 'The Individuality of Sussex,' full of his usual attractive, if audacious generalization. He talks disparagingly of "chance settlers," but it seems to us that many of the old families who have been in Sussex for years might reasonably regard him in that light. He has good hope that the characteristics of the county will be permanent:—

"The thing that would wound us, and perhaps destroy us, would be the discovery of metal or of coal. Men of science assure us that this is impossible. Their word is extremely doubtful upon all matters, but upon this matter it is, for once, a comforting and a reassuring word."

Mr. M. Jourdain has an agreeable style, and is consequently well suited for the account of 'Literary Associations' (inevitably disappointing so far as Shelley is concerned) and the charm of Rye. Hayley and Blake at Felpham receive a special chapter.

The "Long Man" or "Giant" of Wilmington is one of the oldest memorials, we believe, of the county. The two writers who deal with it—Mr. G. Clinch in 'Celtic Antiquities,' and Mr. William Martin in 'The Downland'—are not exactly at one regarding its antiquity. The paving of the outlines of the figure with white

brick we regard with great satisfaction, as it secures its permanence. Mr. Clinch's brief mention associates the figure with "some form of ancient religion." He has our adherence to this view. Mr. Martin says, *inter alia* :—

"Horsfield and Lower agreed in thinking it probably the work of mediæval monks from the priory in the plain below. Absence of notice concerning it somewhat justifies suspicions of its antiquity, since so prominent an object could, if present, scarcely have been passed unnoticed."

As to this we remark that the Cerne Abbas giant is also associated with monks close by. But may they not in both cases have taken on a cult. or. at any rate, a spot with associations of religious awe? That the Dorset figure was regarded as of use in promoting childbearing is known. That either of them was the work of monks seems wholly untenable, for the reason that their proportions are clumsy. Monks were often mediæval artists, and would have produced something less rude and strange in appearance.

'Old-time Sport' by Mr. H. A. Bryden, and 'Country Life in the Past,' by the editor, are particularly welcome as giving us an insight into the life of the people, without which such a book as this may be too exclusively antiquarian in its appeal. We have ourselves a feeling for architecture in itself which makes all the lore of the subject a delight; but there are others to whom an old tower, say, conveys but little—is nothing, in the words of Sophocles, if empty of those who lived together within it.

The race of old country folk is rapidly passing away, language, habits, dress, and social custom alike yielding to the overpowering attraction of big centres, which crush individuality. Perusal of this volume will show what admirable features still remain worthy of the study and thought of the man of the town.

Our Debt to Antiquity. By Prof. Zielinski. Translated, with Introduction and Notes, by Prof. H. A. Strong and Hugh Stewart. (Routledge & Sons.)

WE are grateful alike to the publishers and translators for giving us an excellent version of a stimulating little book. Prof. Zielinski delivered the lectures it embodies at St. Petersburg in the spring of 1903 to the highest classes of the secondary schools in the capital. They did not gain a favourable reception at first, but soon won their way to a second edition, which was "meant for the world at large."

Russia "looks back to Byzantine Greek as its classical language," says the Introduction; but the Professor attaches much importance also to Latin, which is not generally viewed with favour in his native country. The defence of the study of the classics as an educational instrument is most spirited, and full of that simplicity and *naïveté* of diction which always seems to us the great charm of Russian literature, while the Russian point of view has an agreeable freshness. The author has, too, a philosophic outlook which adds to the value of his survey. On the subject of "semasiology"—a long word for a simple and important study—he is particularly good, and a little consideration of what he says would, perhaps, suggest to some writers of English their defects in the knowledge of words, and consequent degradation of a fine language. "How

often do I tear my hair for not having had a classical education!" said Pushkin; and we have heard similar exclamations from men who wrote with a due regard for the splendid heritage of their mother-tongue.

A brief exposition like this is bound to contain some debatable positions stated as if they were assured. We are ready, however, to endorse in the main the arguments so well put before us. The translators have achieved the feat of presenting a rendering free from the distressing signs of alien origin. Perhaps this is because they are themselves classical scholars.

The appearance of such a work at the present stage of culture in England is opportune, and we hope that it will go far and wide. There is no trace in Prof. Zielinski's lectures of the pedantry which disfigures much of the writing of learned scholars in England, and deprives them of the influence they might exert on the ordinary reader, and, as we all write now, we may add the ordinary writer.

A Hundred Verses from Old Japan: being a Translation of the Hyaku-nin-isshu. By W. N. Porter. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE grace and delicacy of the brief cameos of Japanese verse are becoming known to a few outside the ranks of professed scholars. This audience will be increased by Mr. Porter's renderings of pieces which all have five lines and thirty-one syllables, and were collected in A.D. 1235. We are told that Japanese verse depends on all sorts of puns and alternative meanings which are beyond the power of a translator to render. Apart from this, however, many of the pieces have charm as thumb-nail pictures of scenery, or as embodying a gentle, reflective melancholy which is attractive. We give a specimen of the poems, the work of a man who was an official in the Province of Sagami in 911 :—

Gone are my old familiar friends,
The men I used to know;
Yet still on Takasago beach
The same old pine trees grow,
That I knew long ago.

Illustrations by native artists at the end of the eighteenth century are reproduced here, and come from the collection of Mr. F. V. Dickins, C.B., one of the few English scholars who have a thorough knowledge of Japanese ways and language.

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.

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

B. M. D. ("St. George as the Patron Saint of England").—See 7 S. iii. 386, 506; 9 S. v. 374, and the authorities cited.

CORRIGENDUM.—10 S. xii. 483, col. 2, third proverb, for "fin" read *pîn*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

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Notes.

'THE CANADIAN BOAT SONG.'

'THE CANADIAN BOAT SONG' was discussed in the columns of 'N. & Q.' some seven or eight years ago. If I remember aright, no very definite conclusion as to the authorship was then arrived at. The subject has since been revived through the publication of Mr. G. M. Fraser's 'The Lone Shieling,' reviewed in 'N. & Q.' on 11 December last (10 S. xii. 478). Perhaps I may be permitted to add a few words to the discussion.

The claim in favour of Wilson is by no means novel, but Mr. Fraser has developed it on lines never attempted before. That he has established his theory of the Wilson authorship I am not at all prepared to admit. His argument is based almost entirely on similarities in style and diction between 'The Canadian Boat Song' and Wilson's published poems. This, I venture to submit, is much too slender a foundation on which to build. Such similarities or imitations are no satisfactory proof of authorship. As corroborative evidence, confirming conclusions arrived at on other premises, they have, no doubt, their value. But when a considerable body of evidence, pointing in

a different direction, can be adduced against them, literary similarities do not go far to establish an author's identity.

Permit me to state briefly the conclusions already reached with regard to the authorship. I do not quote authorities or develop arguments, but content myself with simply cataloguing the facts which, I think, have been satisfactorily established in the course of discussion.

'The Canadian Boat Song' first appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in September, 1829. The September issue of the magazine—No. XLVI.—was edited by John Gibson Lockhart. The MS. of 'The Canadian Boat Song' is still in existence, and is in Lockhart's handwriting. Wilson never claimed to be the author. Neither did Lockhart. The latter states that he received the verses "from a friend of mine now in Upper Canada." That friend was a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*. So far as can now be ascertained, the only contributor to *Blackwood* to whom Lockhart's description will apply was John Galt. It would therefore appear, on the face of it, that Galt sent to Lockhart, for insertion in the magazine, the first rough draft of what is now known as 'The Canadian Boat Song.' But Galt's authorship has been strenuously denied, and here I break away from fairly settled fact into the domain of inference.

1. It is objected that Galt was incapable of achieving a supreme *tour de force* like 'The Canadian Boat Song.' Now this is unfair to Galt. 'The Canadian Boat Song' is no supreme *tour de force*. With the exception of one "haunting verse"—to borrow Sir Henry Lucy's happy phrase in *The Cornhill* for last December—the greater part of it does not rise much above mediocrity. There are scores of minor poets, with not one tittle of Galt's ability, who could write as good verses as most of those found in the received version of the song. Galt published three, if not four volumes of verse, more than double that number of plays, and almost innumerable contributions in verse to magazines and newspapers. True, his poems are now entirely forgotten. Only a few scraps here and there survive. Yet he could write tolerable verse. Witness the lines given in his 'Autobiography,' written when he was old, paralyzed, and nearing the end of his days—the lines beginning,

Helpless, forgotten, sad, and lame,
On one lone seat the livelong day,
I muse of youth and dreams of fame,
And hopes and wishes all away.

The lines may not be great poetry ; but they are simple, direct, and not devoid of pathos. Moreover, they rime and they scan. I hardly think that much more can be said—if, indeed, as much—for some of the verses in ‘The Canadian Boat Song.’

2. It is also objected that Galt never claimed ‘The Canadian Boat Song’ as his. That is true. One can only conjecture that he had forgotten having written it. This need not excite surprise when we remember his enormous literary productivity. Nearly eighty volumes are attributed to his pen, but no one seems able to state the exact number. Then we must remember that his recollection of his own productions was not at all trustworthy. He wrote an epic poem and published it ; yet years afterwards, when drawing out a list of the books he had written, he omitted to mention the epic. Remarking jocularly on this omission, he is reported to have said that he should be remembered as one who had published an epic poem and forgot that he had done so. If Galt could forget this work, it is no great stretch of fancy to imagine that he may also have forgotten a bit of verse so comparatively trifling as ‘The Canadian Boat Song.’ Besides, there is a question as to whether he recognized, or was willing to recognize, his own handiwork after it had undergone the transmuting touch of the “transcriber” and editor, Lockhart.

This brings me to the last point. Internal evidence seems to justify one in believing that two pens were engaged in the composition of ‘The Canadian Boat Song.’ I quote, for the purpose of contrast, the “haunting verse” :—

From the lone shieling of the misty island
Mountains divide us, and the waste of seas—
But still the blood is strong, the heart is High-
land,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides.

Compare this with the last stanza :—

Come foreign rage—Let Discord burst in slaughter !
O then for clansman true, and stern claymore—
The hearts that would have given their blood
like water,
Beat heavily beyond the Atlantic roar.

If the same pen composed both stanzas—the felicitous touch and glamour of the one, and the turgid rhetoric of the other—then certainly Icarus, flying too near the sun, had got the wax of his wings melted, and thereafter had plunged headlong into the deep. “Atlantic roar,” indeed, is weirdly suggestive of

the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

It is surely more consistent to suppose that a mind “attuned to finer issues” than that of the first author had amended the draft of the original poem, leaving us “a thing of beauty” where before there had been little else than tawdry rhetoric. That finer mind could have been no other than the “transcriber” of the song, Lockhart. I venture therefore to submit that Galt was the original author of ‘The Canadian Boat Song,’ but that Lockhart, in all probability, revised and improved his verses.

WALTER SCOTT.

Stirling.

[The reader should study Mr. Fraser’s book before making up his mind on the point. We have seen too many literary coincidences to be easy believers in such arguments ; but Mr. Fraser’s evidence is unusually to the point.]

‘THE BOOK OF OATHS.’

SHORTLY after the beginning of the Commonwealth there was published

“The Book of Oaths, | and | The Sevall
forms thereof, | both Antient and Modern, |
Faithfully Collected out of | Sundry Authentike
Books and | Records, not heretofore extant.”
Printed at London for W. Lee, M. Walbancke, D.
Pakeman, and G. Bedle. 1649. 12mo.

A second edition appeared in 1715.

The first edition contained some 230 oaths of various kinds, from which much information is obtainable regarding the duties of curious and obsolete officials, and many side-lights are thrown on various historical incidents and occasions. I have roughly grouped the documents as follows :—

1. *Coronation Oaths.*—The “Antient Oath” of the Kings of England, the oath of Edward II., the new oath corrected by Henry VIII. with his own hand (“the originall is in the hands of Sir Robert Cotton, Knight and Baronet, 1625”), and the oath of Charles I., are given.

2. *Oaths of Allegiance.*—Various forms of oaths of allegiance and of supremacy are included ; also the oaths (*temp.* Henry VIII.) to secure the succession of the crown by Queen Anne and Queen Jane. Among the oaths of fealty are those of a Duke and Earl of Scotland ; of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem (*temp.* Edward IV.), with the homage of James of Scotland to Henry VI., of John Baliol, and of King John to the Pope in 1213. The words of allegiance of the Duke of York and of Buckingham, and other peers and ecclesiastics, to Henry VI. are given in several forms. From Philip, Duke of Burgoyne (and many other French

nobles), was exacted an oath to obey and acknowledge Henry V. as King of France on the death of Charles I. The oath of friendship made in 1573, by "the new King of Polonia," to Solomon, Emperor of the Turks, is curiously framed:—

"If I shall neglect thus to doe, I will be an Apostate, a forsaker of the Holy Commandments, of the Gospell of the Christians; I will say that the Gospel is false and untrue, I will crosse both Alter and Priest, I will slay swine upon the Fount, I will commit whoredom upon the Alter," &c.

3. *Ministerial*.—Among these oaths appear those of the Lord Privy Seal, the Keeper of the Great Seal, Privy Councillor, Lord President of the Welsh Council, Clerks of Parliament and of Signet, Chancellor, Secretary of State, and many similar dignitaries.

4. *Legal*.—Specimens are given of the oaths of the Master of the Rolls, Judge of Requests, Judges, Justices, Serjeants, and Attorneys at Law.

5. *Departmental*.—Full sets of oaths for all the officers of (a) the Court of Wards and Liveries, (b) the Court of General Surveyors, (c) the Court of Augmentations, (d) the Court of First-Fruits and Tenths, and (e) the Exchequer.

6. *Ecclesiastical*.—Among these may be mentioned the homage by an Archbishop and Bishop; the oath of a Bishop renouncing a Pope's Bull, and that of a Bishop of the Church of Rome to Pope Boniface; the oath of a Doctor of Divinity in the University of "Basill"; and the oath administered (*temp.* Richard II.) to William Divet (or Devnet), Nicholas Taylor, Nicholas Poncher, and William Staynor of Nottingham, they renouncing their Lollardism, and swearing "to be buxim to the Lawes of holie Church,"² Under Articles of 1595 and 1616 respectively, oaths were administered to the churchwardens and sidesmen of Salisbury and Bristol, and specimens are here set out, with a copy of the Vow and Covenant ordered by Parliament to be taken by every man (not dated). There are also the oath (in Latin) of a nun on taking up her monastic life, and that of John Copley, "Collegiall" of the English Seminary abroad of the Roman Church, rejoicing that he had been drawn out of a country infected with heresy, and undertaking to return to England, there to gain souls. To ensure the performance of the matrimonial articles of the Prince of Wales and the Infanta of Spain in 1625, a special form of oath was prepared for the Archbishop of Canterbury and the King's Councillors.

7. *Royal Household*.—There are several forms of oath to be taken by the yeomen and servants of the King's Chamber, by the Council of Princess Marie (*temp.* Henry VIII.), and the Royal Treasurers and Surveyors. In lower ranks also oaths seem sometimes to have been administered to the staff: "The honourable George, Lord Nevell, Baron of Abergavenny"³ (*temp.* Henry VIII.), made his servants on their first coming into his household swear to be obedient, and not to consume nor waste his goods.

8. *London*.—The oaths of many obsolete City and Wardmote officials and servants are given, with that of the brokers and freemen of the City. An office seldom heard of is that of the "Tronator," who undertook truly "to weigh and poyse the wooll."

9. *Berwick-on-Tweed*.—There is a complete set of oaths for the defence of this town (*temp.* Eliz.), including those of the Governor, Marshal, Treasurer, Porter, Master of the Ordnance, Clerk of the "Checque" (of persons entering and leaving), Captains of the Bands, and private soldiers.

10. *Calais*.—A similar elaborate set is given for the defence of Calais (*temp.* Henry VIII.). This includes the oaths of the Deputy, High Marshal, Lieutenant of the Castle, Master Porter, &c., with those of the Lieutenants of Guynes, Ruisbancke, Hannues, and Newenham (Newhaven) Bridge. The oath of the Steward of Gas-cogne in the Duchy of "Guyan" is of the same kind.

11. *Knightly Orders*.—The oaths of a Knight of the Garter (*temp.* Philip and Mary) and of the Bath (*temp.* Charles I.) are printed, together with the oath taken in 1585 by Henry III. of France to observe the Statutes of the former Order.

12. *Military*.—Of these oaths there are very few. Those administered to the soldiers of the Earl of Leicester (*temp.* Eliz.) in the Low Countries, and to the captains and soldiers in Zealand for the safeguarding of Flushing, are curious.

13. *Forest*.—Amongst these we find the oath given to "Master Crowner" by stealers of venison abjuring the realm, and the oath of the inhabitants of twelve years of age and upwards to respect the forest laws.

14. *Various*.—(a) The oath given as that of the Knights of the Round Table in the time of King Arthur deserves to be reprinted in full:—

"Not to put off your Armour from your Bodie, but for requisite rest in the night.

"The [? To] search for marvellous adventures, whereby to winne renowne.

"To defend the poore and simple people in their right.

"Not to refuse aid unto them that shall ask it in any just quarrell.

"Not to hurt, offend, or play any lewd part the one with the other.

"To fight for the protection, defence, and welfare of his friends.

"Not to purchase any goods or particular profit, but Honour and the title* of honestie.

"Not to breake faith promised or sworne, for any cause or occasion whatsoever.

"To put forth and spend his life for the honour of God and his Countrie, and to chuse rather to die honestly than to live shamefully."

(b) Probably the shortest oath in the book, consisting of a simple promise of secrecy, is that given in 1605 by Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, to Catesby, Piercy, Wright, Winter, and the other conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot.

(c) Two specimens of a Merchant Adventurer's oath are printed: the first of obedience to the Fellowship, the second (taken before "the Poqueter") for the true shipping of his clothes.

(d) The longest oath in the book is that administered by the Bishop to a licensed midwife (not dated). She undertook to help poor and rich alike; not to father the child improperly; not to connive at fictitious or secret births; not to use witchcraft or sorceries, or cause abortion; to be secret; and to report unlicensed midwives.

(e) The quarrel between the Duke of Gloucester and the Bishop of Winchester in the fourth year of Henry VI. was submitted to the arbitrament of the Lords, and two copies are given of the oath taken by the Duke of Bedford and the other peers in the matter.

There are many other curious matters to be found within the 400 pages of this book, but sufficient has perhaps been mentioned to show that it contains a valuable collection of documents. Very few of these are dated, but internal evidence will usually supply the period. Probably not much reliance can be placed on the earlier forms of oath, but those dating from Henry VIII. to the Commonwealth are doubtless recorded in a trustworthy manner. R. S. B.

[8. Many oaths of old City officials are included by Dr. R. R. Sharpe in the valuable *Calendars of Letter-Books* edited by him for the Corporation.

14(d). Licences to midwives have been discussed at some length in 'N. & Q.'; see 9 S. v. 475; vi. 9, 177, 274, 336, 438; vii. 31, 197, 352.]

* The print is blurred here, and this may not be the word.

MANNERS, DEPARTMENT, AND ETIQUETTE: THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(See 9 S. vii. 388, 516; viii. 232.)

I MAY supplement the books on these subjects supplied at the second and third referencs by the following:—

The Book of Good Maners. Fynysshed and translated out of frenssh in to Englysshe the viij day of Juyn the yere of our Lord M.iii^olxxvj, and the first yere of the regne of kyng harry the vij. And enprynted the xj day of Maye after . . . [1487], (made and compiled by the Venerable Frere Jaques le Graunt). Folio.—Ames's 'Typog. Antiq.' 1810, vol. i. p. 263.

The Book of the Courtier, by Count Baldassar Castiglione (1478–1529).

The original edition is a small folio by Aldus in his best Roman type in 1528. At least fifty Italian editions appeared before the end of the century, and the work was soon popular in every European language. The English translation by Sir Thomas Hoby in 1577 had so much influence on Elizabethan literature that Prof. Raleigh goes so far as to call it "the book that made Shakespeare possible" (*Morning Post*, 13 June, 1903).

Il Perfetto Maestro di Casa [in early Italian households the superintendent of all domestic details and the comptroller of the estate], i quali contengono una esatta instruttione per l'ufficio di ciracun Ministro, e Cortegiano di quanto appartiene all' Economia anche nelle cose minime, e nel conseguire le dignita di Vesconati, Prototonarii, Apostolici, Auditor di Rota, Chierico di Camera, &c., by Francesco Liberati. Rome, 1668.

Galateo; or, Treatise of the Manners and Behaviours it behoveth a Man to use and eschewe in his familiar conversation, a worke very necessary and profitable for all Gentlemen. First written in Italian by Giovanni della Casa. Now done into English by R. Peterson of Lincolnes Inne. Small 4to.

A faithful reproduction of the original of 1576, edited by H. J. Reid, with Introduction, 1576–1892. Only 100 copies privately printed on hand-made paper.

The Myrrouer of good Maners., &c., translate into englysshe, &c., by Alexander Bercley, preste, &c. "Here begynnyth a ryght frutefull treatyse, intituled the myrrouer of good maners, conteynyng the iiiij vertues callyd cardynall." London, (1523?) Folio.

The Ideal of a Gentleman; or, a Mirror for Gentlefolks: a Portrayal in Literature from the Earliest Times. By A. Smythe Palmer, D.D. Routledge & Sons, 1908.

The Habits of Good Society. London, James Hogg & Sons, circa 1860–69.

The Laws and Bye-Laws of Good Society. Lockwood & Co., circa 1869.

Books on Etiquette.—*Globe* "turnover" (date lost).

The Art of Going.—*Globe*, 3 Sept., 1902.

Table Manners.—*Globe*, 16 March, 1903.

Courtesy.—*Globe*, 3 Feb., 1904.

The Omnibus as a School of Manners.—*Leisure Hour*, Feb., 1886.

Conduct in Omnibuses. *Queen*, 26 Dec., 1903.
Chastisement des Dames. By Robert of Blois.
—Notice in *Gentleman's Magazine*, circa June, 1867.

Salutations.—*Home Circle*, 10 Jan., 1852, p. 29.
Etiquette of Riding.—*Live Stock*, Oct. or Nov., 1902.

Austrian Politeness.—*Cornhill*, Nov., 1866.
Good Society: a Complete Manual of Manners. By the Right Hon. the Countess of *****.
Routledge & Sons, 1869.

French Manners for Fourpence. *Queen*, 10 Nov. 1886.

Dutch Etiquette.—*Leisure Hour*, Feb., 1882.
The Sins of Etiquette. By "Rita," *Daily Mail*, 26 May, 1904.

Men's Manners. By "Au Fait," *Queen*, 2 Jan. 1904.

The Etiquette of Evening Dress. By "Au Fait," *Queen*, 21 Nov., 1903.

Man and his Manners. By the Hon. Mrs. R. Erskine, *Court Journal*, 16 Jan., 1904.

Holiday Fiction: Is the Englishman rude when Abroad?—*Daily Mail*, 26 Aug., 1902.

Our Bad Manners.—*Ibid.*, 17 Dec., 1904.

Mixing in Society. By the Right Hon. the Countess — (Longmans?).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ROYAL MANNERS TEMP. WILLIAM IV.—
The difference between royal manners during the first half of the nineteenth century, and those happily in vogue now, is curiously illustrated in the memoirs of the former period. Thus Raikes, writing in his diary under date of Friday, 13 June, 1834, residing in Paris, says:—

"Mrs. D. [*i.e.* Damer, then visiting Paris] showed me a letter from —, which says 'I went, yesterday, with their Majesties to the private exhibition at Somerset House. We were received by the president of the Royal Society, who, among other portraits, pointed out to the King that of Admiral Napier, who has been commanding the fleet for Don Pedro. His Majesty did not hesitate to show his *political* bias on this occasion by exclaiming immediately, 'Capt. Napier may be d—d, sir, and you may be d—d, sir; and if the Queen was not here, sir, I would kick you down stairs, sir!'"

At this time Don Pedro and Don Miguel were fighting for the Portuguese crown, and Don Carlos was fighting for the Spanish crown, and was against Don Pedro, while England and France secretly assisted Don Pedro, for political reasons. But Don Pedro showed no gratitude to England for its help, and favoured other Powers. William IV. had been bred up a sailor, without any reasonable prospect of the throne, which may account for his style assimilating to that of his great admiral. See 'Journal of Thomas Raikes, 1831 to 1847,' vol. i., 1858, p. 147.

L. M. R.

MANNERS AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—A curious light is thrown on the manners and customs of this period by the recently published journal by Mrs. Thrale of her tour in Wales with Dr. Johnson in 1774. For instance, when she meets, in a country house near Bangor, for the first time "a company of genuine Welch folks," although she cannot "boast the elegance of the society," she is constrained to admit, "The men, however, were not drunk, nor the women inclined to disgrace themselves." At another entertainment in the same neighbourhood, while there was "obstreperous merriment among the men," Mrs. Thrale records that she saw none of them drunk when they came to tea, after which "we all returned home in very good time as could be, the servants sober and the mistress too. I wondered!"

On their way back to London the party stopped a night with Burke at Beaconsfield, where a very different state of matters was found. An old Mr. Lowndes, who dined with them, "got very drunk, talking politics with Will Burke and my master after dinner"; while Edmund Burke and Lord Verney, who had been out electioneering, came home at night "very much flustered with liquor." This leads the journalist to remark that she

"had spent three months from home among dunces of all ranks and sorts, but had never seen a man drunk till I came among the Wits. This was accidental indeed, but what of that? It was so."

See 'Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale,' by A. M. Broadley, pp. 189, 192, and 217. The book, published by Mr. John Lane, is dated 1910 on the title-page, though included in the 'List of New Books' in *The Athenæum* of 27 Nov., 1909.

T. F. D.

OSBALDISTONE: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—It is curious that this name of the hero of Scott's 'Rob Roy' is accented on the second syllable (Os-bal-dis-tone) in 'The Cyclopædia of Names.' The name is genuine—it is derived from a township in Lancashire—and the stress is on the first and third syllables (Os-bal-dis-tone). The same is the case with Barnardiston, Chelmondiston, and others of the same type. There is no tendency to shift the stress, but, as with most long and unmanageable names in English, they may be abbreviated. I have met with a case of Osbaldistone being cut down to Osboston; and Chelmondiston is sometimes called Chimston.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

GENERAL IRETON'S DEATH.—Two of our most recent and highest historical authorities give varying dates for the death of Cromwell's son-in-law.

Prof. Gardiner says :—

"On November 7 [1651] Ireton died, a victim to the self-abnegation which refused to spare the body in the service of his country."—*History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate*, vol. ii, p. 38.

Prof. Firth says :—

"Immoderate labours and neglect of his own health produced their natural result, and after the capture of Limerick, Ireton caught the prevailing fever and died on 26 Nov., 1651."—*Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xxix, p. 41.

For historic accuracy it may be useful to point out this discrepancy, so that the correct date may be inserted in any later issue.

R. B.

Upton.

"FUNCTION," A CEREMONY.—The meaning of "function" mentioned in the 'N.E.D.' under 5 b, "a public ceremony; a social or festive meeting conducted with form and ceremony," and there ascribed tentatively to Spanish origin, I have come across lately in French, viz., the translation of Casanova's 'Memoirs,' Paris, Garnier Frères, tome iii. p. 148 : "Il y a six mois . . . que, me trouvant avec notre consul M. Smith, avec lequel j'avais été voir je ne sais plus quelle fonction. . . ."

I have never seen the word so used in that language.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

T. L. PEACOCK'S 'ESSAY ON FASHIONABLE LITERATURE.'—The position taken up by Thomas Love Peacock as regards his literary contemporaries is well known to readers of his works. Every novel contains allusions to them; but it is sometimes difficult to discover the various writers who are castigated, under different names, by his ridicule and sarcasm. Dr. Garnett and other critics have supplied us with considerable help in this direction, and with their aid it is often an easy matter to unravel the veiled references to contemporary persons, fads, and prejudices which are so frequent in Peacock's tales that they might almost be said to constitute them. There is in existence, however, an unpublished essay which contains an expression of many of the views and ideas that are to be found in the novels. It is entitled 'An Essay on Fashionable Literature,' and is included in vol. 36815 of the manuscripts in the British

Museum. In a small compass many of Peacock's bugbears—such as universities, parsons, Scotchmen, periodical literature, and the like—are lucidly explained, and, since everybody and everything is mentioned by name, the essay is invaluable as a commentary on its writer's novels.

One instance of this may be given. The criticism of *The Quarterly Review* and *The Edinburgh*, which began with his first novel, 'Headlong Hall,' and ended with the last, 'Gryll Grange,' is here supplemented by remarks that remove all doubt as to his opinions and sentiments concerning these two journals.

The last part of the essay is singular. It contains a long defence of Coleridge's 'Christabel' and 'Kubla Khan,' and a bitter attack on Moore's adverse criticism of them in *The Edinburgh Review*. That Peacock should uphold the very poems he covered with ridicule in 'Nightmare Abbey' is indeed surprising. On the other hand, his dislike to Moore is nothing new, since we know that a contribution of Peacock to *The Westminster Review* on 'The Epicurean' led Moore to publish in *The Times* the poem entitled 'The Ghost of Miltiades,' a censure of the editor, Sir John Bowring, for having inserted the article in his magazine. Moore afterwards attempted, as a result of this incident, to provoke Bowring to a duel, but the latter appears to have succeeded at last in pacifying him.

A. B. YOUNG.

FAMILIES DYING OUT : AUSTIN.—As with plants, some human families seem to have a limited initial stock of vitality, which gradually exhausts itself, and which the crossing at each generation does not fully restore; but the falling below reproduction point often comes as an apparently sudden break. A striking instance of this may interest others, as it did me when I came upon it twenty years ago. Searching for the family of Cowper's Lady Austin (which I did not find), I found her husband's, as follows :—

William Austin or Austen, of Heronden and Tenterden in Kent, had as eldest of six children Robert, created baronet 1660, who passed the title down through John, Robert 2nd, and Robert 3rd (eldest of five), all three living at Hall Place, Bexley. The last-named and his two brothers died without issue, two of them, 1743-54, and the title passed to a younger branch, a great-grandson of the first Robert by a second son, holding Tenterden; who and

whose two brothers, of four children, also died without issue, 1761-72 (the last being the husband of Cowper's friend), and the manor house was sold for a girls' boarding-school. The sister of the last three had but one child living to maturity, a daughter, who had but two children. I do not know the fortunes of the two sisters of the elder branch; but the male line of both had been utterly wiped out in one generation, by the deaths childless of six brothers of two well-separated lines, five at least coming to maturity and successively inheriting the title. This curious and sudden failure of vitality in the male and at least part of the female strain was not due to environment, for the two branches lived a good distance apart; and it can hardly have been the result of war or accident. I do not know whether all the males married; but if not, the argument does not lose much of its force.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

"TALLY."—Will any one who can explain *tally* as formerly used in certain card games, like *faro* and *basset*, send an explanation to me at Oxford.

I wish also to learn about French *tailler*, *taille*, similarly used. J. A. H. MURRAY.

VERDANT GREEN IN 1744.—In reading a letter of the date 1744 I came across the name Verdant Green as a familiar allusion. Can anybody help me to discover who or what this prototype of Cuthbert Bede's famous character was? JOHN MURRAY.
50, Albemarle Street, W.

WARLY LETTERS.—On 4 Jan., 1870, a sale was held at Canterbury of the contents of what was known as the Church House, formerly belonging to the families of Oxenden and Warly. Although there is no express mention of any private letters amongst the lots, there may have been some. I am anxious to trace any letters of John and Mary Warly and Lee Warly their son (1700-1800), and shall be much obliged if any of your readers who possess such letters will communicate with me. HENRY R. PLOMER.
44, Crownhill Road, Willesden, N.W.

"STANDING FOR PARLIAMENT."—What is the earliest use of the phrase "to stand for Parliament"? I find it in a letter of 20 Feb., 1678/9, mentioning a "Mr. Finch, who stands to be parliament man for this University [Oxford]"; and again in one of 8 Feb., 1685/6—written by the recipient of the other—advising a friend to "stand for the county" (Historical Manuscripts Commission, 'Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont,' vol. ii. pp. 79, 179).

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

MASTER STEPHEN AND HIS HAWK.—Can any one who is versed in the works of old dramatists tell me what play is referred to by Beckford in Letter II. of 'Thoughts on Hunting' (1781) when he says "like Master Stephen in the play, first buy a hawk, and then hunt after a book to keep it by"?

E. D. C.

SIR HENRY AUDLEY.—Will some reader kindly inform me whether Sir Henry Audley, elder son of John, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, was executed for high treason? If so, was it for complicity in Sir Thomas Wyatt's plot or on some other charge? John, Earl of Warwick, had thirteen children, of whom two were named Henry and two Katherine. The younger Henry was killed at the siege of St. Quentin. EGERTON GARDINER.

MOHACS: THE BATTLE.—Where can I find the best account of Eastern Europe at the time of the battle of Mohacs and immediately after, when the greater part of Hungary became a province of the Ottoman empire? I have been reading a drama in the Croatian language called 'Frankopan,' by Mirko Bogovic, and should like to see how the facts appear in the more sober light of history. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

THE COLUMBINE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—What was the significance of the columbine flower in Great Britain in the sixteenth century, and what families in England or Scotland used it as a device or badge? MARY F. S. HERVEY.
22, Morpeth Mansions, S.W.

FISHWICK OF ISLINGTON.—In Highgate Cemetery there is a marble tablet recording the births and deaths of several of this family—among others, Lucille, the wife of Richard Fishwick (who died in 1855, aged 88 years), and John her son (born in 1804, died in 1846). At the time of his death he was living in Canonbury Terrace, Islington, and had an office in Laurence Pountney.

For a purely genealogical reason I should be glad to have the address of any member of this family. A sister of John died as recently as 1884. Please reply direct.

HENRY FISHWICK.

The Heights, Rochdale.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any of your readers tell me where to find the ballad in which the following verse occurs ?

For sair the English bowmen galled
The van that ungeared stood ;
Nae thirsty shafts e'en reached the earth
Unstained in Scottish blood.

It is quoted without reference in Mr. Bradley's 'Romance of Northumberland,' and refers, he states, to the Border fight of Homilton or Humbledon Hill. I have searched for it in vain in the Percy 'Reliques' and in Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.'

I. M. L.

In what poem of Byron's are the following lines to be found ?

He who first met the Highland's swelling blue
Will love each peak that owns a kindred hue.

They are included in Sheridan Knowles's 'Elocutionist,' but I cannot trace them in my copy of Byron.

J. TRUMAN.

Combe Martin, N. Devon.

NOSEGAY IN THE PULPIT.—In "A Short Narrative of the Life of John Forster, of Wintringham, in the County of Lincoln, written by himself," Colchester (1810), p. 9, I find the following curious passage :—

"As my way lay by the church, and the people were assembled, curiosity tempted me to go in; the minister was in his sermon, but instead of being a hearer, I became a spectator, and was censorious enough to fancy that he was more desirous of amusing himself with a nosegay he held in his hand than of benefiting his congregation."

The date would be about 1760. As the writer had walked from Wintringham "about six miles," the place would probably be either Appleby or Burton Stather.

Was it at all usual for ministers thus to amuse themselves (and their congregations) with a nosegay ?

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

MISS ABBOTT'S PORTRAIT BY JOHN DOWNMAN.—Can any one inform me as to the identity and family connexions of this lady, whose portrait was made by John Downman in 1793—original in the British Museum ?

G. F. ABBOTT.

Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

LONDON VISITATIONS.—Is there any prospect of the publication by the Harleian Society, within the next couple of years or so, of the London Visitations of 1664 and 1687 ?

It seems a little singular that the earlier of these Visitations, containing as it presumably does a complete record of the gentry of the City immediately before the Plague and Fire, has not yet been printed.

W. McM.

DE QUINCEY ON MEAT AND DREAMS.—I desire confirmation of De Quincey's statement, in the 'Confessions,' that Dryden and Fuseli ate raw meat to obtain splendid dreams.

V. H. C.

"LE WHACOK."—Where was this sign (which I find mentioned in a London will of 1404) situated ? What is the meaning of the name ? Whence is the derivation ? Was it an inn ?

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

"ALTES HAUS, FIDELES HAUS."—What is the origin of the expression "altes Haus, fideles Haus" (=old fellow), used by German students ? Why "Haus" ?

J. R. C. H.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—The origin of the name of Cowes has never yet been satisfactorily decided. The suggestions that it was derived from two coves (which are non-existent); from the number of cows who once frequented a well on the site of the present town; or from two great guns placed on the two castles built by Henry VIII., "which did roar" from opposite sides of the Medina, do not appear convincing.

I am anxious, therefore, to appeal to students of the early language of our islands for information as to whether the place-name "Cowse" is known to them as describing a wooded shore.

In a recent number of *Lake's Falmouth Paper* I find a few ancient Cornish names and places extracted from 'The History of Cornwall, by Fortescue Hitchens. Amongst these I have been struck by the following paragraph :—

"The Grey Rock on the Wood.'—The name for St. Michael's Mount when what is now Mount's Bay is said to have been covered with forests. In ancient Cornish it was 'Caraclowse-in-Cowse.'"

Now we know that ancient woods covered the shores of the Medina and of the Solent; and vestiges of these woods remain in the form of copses all the way from Newport down both sides of the river, and westward on the Solent shores.

Is it possible that this wooded harbour was known as "Cowse" by the early British inhabitants? and has its name lingered on in spite of the very strong invasion of the Jutes, whose long occupation would seem to have swamped all or nearly all the traces of the earlier islanders?

Probably there are few places in England where the influence of but one race and one tongue is so strong, and where so very little of the Celt, and so much of the Saxon, can be noted as having blended in the words and the ways of the people. But there are at least two place-names suggestive of the earlier language, and it has seemed to me possible that the wooded harbour where no Saxon or Jutish settlement was formed—where, in fact, no village stood till the sixteenth century—may therefore have kept its ancient name.

I should be very grateful if any one conversant with the subject would consider the question, for it appears to me that the fact of the same name Cowes being applied to the two towns on the banks of the river favours the suggestion that if "Cowse" means a wooded harbour, it would apply equally to both shores, as both were thickly wooded.

In any case, it seems somewhat remarkable that a town which sprang into being under Henry VIII. should bear a name of which the origin and meaning are entirely unknown to local historians, whose guesses are more amusing than convincing. Y. T.

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.—According to Baedeker's 'Paris,' this square first received its name in 1795, it having been known since 1792 as the Place de la Révolution. It can hardly be supposed that the former designation was bestowed by its authors, whoever they were, out of regard for any principles of harmony or solidarity which actuated their minds at such a time. It was there that Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, Danton, and most of the revolutionary victims suffered death. It was also the scene of the pitched battle between the heroic Swiss guards and the rabble of Paris, when the latter made themselves masters of the Tuileries. Is it known who gave the place its present name, and why? I have a lurking suspicion that the appellation was chosen as being one of good omen for the ultimate success of the republic, subsequent to the aforesaid struggle, in memory of the engagement at Concord, Massachusetts—not to be confounded with Concord, New

Hampshire—in 1775, which was the first occasion on which the American colonists successfully opposed the British soldiery, whom they, by virtue of their superior skill as marksmen, drove back through Lexington into Boston.

The title "Comité du Salut public" is obviously imitated from the American Committees of Safety, formed in the American colonies in 1774, the Boston Committee being particularly conspicuous at the era of the Stamp Act in opposing British rule and raising the first army equipped by the colonists. Hence it seems likely that the famous Parisian square owes its name, primarily or secondarily, to the occasion of the firing of "the shot heard round the world" at the Concord river. If so, it is a compliment to the American people that has hitherto escaped the notice of the historian. It is to be hoped that the matter can be satisfactorily cleared up. N. W. HILL.

New York.

[There is no ground for our American correspondent's suggestion. After the Terror, concord was the order of the day.]

MOHAMMED AND THE MOUNTAIN.—What is the origin of the proverb about Mohammed and the mountain? V. H. C.

"OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET."—By whom was this saying originated? The directors of the Bank of England were so called by William Cobbett, but I am told the saying has been also attributed to Sheridan. W. B. C.

[The earliest instance in Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues,' vol. v., is 1797, Gillray's caricature 'The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street in Danger.' This use seems to imply that the term was already familiar.]

LYON'S INN ADMISSION REGISTERS.—Could any of your readers inform me whether, and if so, where, the registers of admissions of members of Lyon's Inn, the old Strand Inn of Chancery pulled down in 1863, are preserved? As they are in neither the Inner nor Middle Temple, I presume that they are in private ownership. Is this so?

R. B. C. SHERIDAN.

Russell House, West Kensington Gardens.

DR. THOMAS BRAY.—Is it known where the Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D. (founder of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel), is buried? The date of his death is given as 15 Feb., 1729/30, but two or three biographies I have seen do not mention the place of burial. GEORGE SMITH.

8, Streatham Common, S.W.

Replies.

WATSON'S 'HISTORY OF PRINTING.'

(10 S. xii. 428, 511.)

I AM obliged to Mr. SCOTT for his answer, although it does not give the information as to where Blades makes the statement that Watson's 'History of Printing' was a translation of the French author, J. de la Caille. His 'Pentateuch of Printing' is not the book. I suspect that the statement may have been made in a 'Bibliography of Printing' which Blades contributed to *The British and Colonial Printer* about 1875, but I have no means here of consulting the file.

In regard to the further question of the authorship of the Preface to the 'History,' Mr. SCOTT says I "appear to have no doubt" that it was Watson's. Well, in this case appearances are deceptive, for I do not know. All I know is that Watson has been credited with the authorship, and that it has also been assigned to John Spottiswood, his contemporary and law-agent. For that matter, the other book usually ascribed to Watson—the 'Choice Selections'—has also been handed over to Spottiswood. The title-page of the 'History' is quite explicit: it speaks of "A Preface by the Publisher," and Watson's name appears below as publisher. The newspaper advertisement which he sent out on the day in 1713 when the 'History' was ready has the same phrase. In his 'History of Edinburgh' (1788) Hugo Arnot, who is fairly accurate in his references to bibliography, wrote of "young Watson, author of the 'History of Printing'" (p. 437). The Editor of the Spottiswood Club Miscellany, Vol. I., who contributed a short life of Spottiswood to that volume (pp. 229-32), in which he gives a list of the latter's works, seems to know nothing of his authorship of the Preface.

So far as I can trace, the first who made the definite assertion that Spottiswood was the writer was George Paton, the Edinburgh antiquary, and he did so about the beginning of the last century—a hundred years after the book had appeared. He gives no proof. If it could be shown that Dr. David Laing referred to a claim by Spottiswood himself, the question would probably be considered settled. One or two additional facts will appear in a paper on Watson in the forthcoming number of *The Scottish Historical Review*.

If Paton's story is not a myth, it has one of the prime qualities of a myth: it grows as it goes. Messrs. Bigmore and Wyman in their 'Bibliography of Printing' (Quaritch, 1886) say: "The didactic part, as stated in the preface, was written by John Spottiswoode, translated from a celebrated French writer." The meaning of the sentence is hard to discover, and shows considerable confusion of mind, but it is needless to say that the Preface makes no such statement.

Bohn's edition of Lowndes has also a curious item in reference to the book. Among the sales at which copies were disposed of it notes—"Bright, 5960, 5s. Large Paper. Roxburghe, Suppl., 650, 1l. 10s." It is impossible from the punctuation to say whether it was at the Bright or Roxburghe Sale this so-called large-paper copy was sold. Was there ever a large-paper copy? No mention of such an issue is made in the original advertisement; and I have never seen or heard of one, nor even of a second edition of the book. Has any one? And to what does the Bohn entry refer?

W. J. COUPER.

Glasgow.

'SHORT WHIST,' BY MAJOR A. (10 S. xii. 264, 318, 357).—I was the first to disclose, in the 'Handbook of Fictitious Names,' 1868, the fact that Major A***** was C. B. Coles, and but for that it is probable the name of the compiler would be still unknown to the public. It is satisfactory to have the fact confirmed at the last reference by a living authority. But if Coles had not been the author, surely he would have repudiated such a piece of plagiarism as is disclosed in my 'Handbook.'

In 1868 C. B. Coles was a mere name to me, and only lately have I found the date of his death and some particulars about him in searching for Mr. Boase, in whose 'Modern English Biography,' vol. iv., the facts then known about him will be found. But these facts were all on the assumption that "C. B." and "Charles Barwell" were identical.

His name, with initials only, is in Halkett and Laing from my 'Handbook.' In 1882 the first volume of the Catalogue of our National Library was published, and in that the Christian name is given in full, on what authority I do not know. Until Mr. NICHOLSON'S reply there has been no authoritative confirmation or identification of C. B. Coles with Charles Barwell Coles. What induces me to observe on this is that

there is another (unless indeed he was the same) C. B. C., as is shown in the list of works below.

If we reckon from Coles's age, which is given in *The Times*, 1 Dec., 1874, in the announcement of his death, as ninety-one, he was born in 1783. It would be interesting to know where Coles was born and the exact date of his birth.

From the heading of one of his poems on p. 46 of 'The Discarded Son' Mr. W. P. Courtney ('English Whist,' p. 371) infers that Coles was educated at Winchester. His name is not in Kirby's list of "scholars": it is on the College Register, but the authorities have no information about him. His books testify to his having received a good education, and his poem shows he was inclined to versify from boyhood.

He was in the 7th Dragoon Guards, and was gazetted cornet 5 Jan., 1805, and lieutenant, without purchase, 5 June, 1806 (*London Gazette*). His name is in the 'Army List' for 1810 for the last time. I am unable to find any mention of his leaving; if it is in *The London Gazette*, the fact is not indexed.

As there are some inaccuracies in previous notes, I will name his publications that are at present known, with further information.

1. *The Discarded Son*, a tale, and other rhymes. By Charles Barwell Coles, Esq. London, Thomas Boys, 1823. 12mo, pp. 12 and 50.

This is dedicated to his mother. It forms one volume only, and is autonymous.

2. *Hints of a Plan to remedy the Evils of the Poor Laws*,.....in answer to Thomas Walker, by C. B. C. London, Effingham Wilson, 1834. 12mo, pp. 12.

This C. B. C. wrote a letter to *The Times*, published 11 July, 1833; p. 6, entitled 'Poor Rates,' which he signed "Charles Close." Perhaps some confirmation of this being by Coles might be found among the books he left.

3. The next known is the 'Short Whist,' 1835, published as by Major A*****, which might be a mask for the author's real name. As I have said, it was a plagiarism, and further a *supercherie* as to the name; nevertheless it brought him in a small annuity. None of his really original publications ever reached a second edition. The sixteenth, and last, edition of 'Short Whist,' in 1865, was provided with an essay by Prof. Pole. I have commented somewhat severely on this in the 'Handbook.'

The tendency of Coles's publications is educational and excellent, and after reading

them I certainly had very great doubts that he could have been a party to issuing a book under the name of a dead man. The five asterisks after the A. clearly show that a name of six letters was intended, and not Anson.

As to Major Aubrey, I have the following among my notes from Thomas Raikes's 'Journal,' 1858, vol. i. p. 49. On 26 Aug., 1832,

"died Col. Aubrey, aged seventy-six: the deepest gambler and the best whist and piquet player of his day. He had passed through various vicissitudes of wealth and poverty *comme de raison*. He made two fortunes in India, which he successively lost; he then made a third at play from five pounds which he borrowed, and at last died in very meagre circumstances."

4. *Hints on Life and how to Rise in Society*. By C. B. C. Amicus. London, Longmans, 1845. 12mo, pp. 4 and 42.

This has a highly finished frontispiece etched by John Leech.

As shown above, this book is pseudonymous, and not anonymous. This makes a great difference, for a person looking for it as anonymous under 'Hints' would be unable to find it, and, if told simply that it was pseudonymous, would not attempt to look for it. It is under Amicus in the B.M. Catalogue, and the author's name is not known there. Coles was then sixty, so should have been fully qualified to give the excellent advice he does in this little book.

5. The next book will be the short history of Russia mentioned by Mr. NICHOLSON, who will do a literary service by forwarding to 'N. & Q.' an exact copy of the title of this book, and, if there is no author's name, stating if there is any to the preface or elsewhere. It is impossible to identify the book among the numbers of such that were issued during the Crimean War.

6. *Tea*, a poem. London, Longmans, 1865. 12mo, pp. 4 and 45. Price one shilling.

This is autonymous.

There is no mention in any of these works that Coles published any other book.

Coles died at a *pension* or boarding-house, No. 2, Cité Odiot, Paris, on 28 Nov., 1874.

I will now give some extracts from his last testament, as there is so much of his biography to be learnt from it.

His will, dated 3 Aug., 1864, which is very short, with a codicil, shorter still, dated 11 July, 1868, and a second dated 5 Oct., 1873, was proved 4 Jan., 1875, as under 1,500l. He is described as formerly of Alpha Place, St. John's Wood. He leaves legacies, among others, to his nephew

Henry Coles, barrister (called to the Bar in 1847, and not in 'The Law List' after 1876).

His residuary estate he left to the widow of his son Charles James Coles of Port au Prince, Hayti, and their daughters. His nephew Capt. Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., was appointed by the first codicil executor, in the place of the Haytian consul at Liverpool, who had died. As is well known, Capt. Coles lost his life, with nearly five hundred others, by the capsizing of H.M.S. Captain in 1870 (see Boase, 'M.E.B.', i. 675).

The testator left all his MSS. and such of his books as he might choose to Cecil Nicholson.

If it had not been for Mr. Boase requiring information, and for the doubts of COL. PRIDEAUX (10 S. xii. 204) and MR. E. WALL (10 S. xii. 318), most of these facts would have remained unknown, perhaps to puzzle a future generation. RALPH THOMAS.

KING'S PLACE (11 S. i. 30, 74).—King's Place is now known as Pall Mall Place. It is next to the Marlborough Club, between Nos. 51 and 52 (formerly Nos. 58 and 59). It is marked in Horwood's Map of London, 1799. The name was changed to Pall Mall Place in 1864.

In Harris's Map of London, 1783, and Wallis's Map, 1813, the name of King's Place is given—apparently in error—to an alley further west, which in the earlier maps as well as in Horwood is called Paved Alley or Old Paved Alley. This is now known as Crown Court. H. A. HARBEN.

THREE CCC COURT (11 S. i. 31, 74).—In Ogilby and Morgan's Map of London, 1677, there is a court called Three Crown Court, leading out of Garlick Hill, nearly opposite to Maiden Lane. This is marked in Rocque's Map, 1761, as 3 Crown Court. In the map of Vintry Ward in Strype's 'Stow,' ed. 1755, vol. i. p. 692, it is called Three Shear Court. Three Crown Court is also mentioned in Dodsley's 'London and its Environs Described,' 1761, in 'The Complete Guide' of 1758 and 1763, and in 'The New Complete Guide' of 1783. All these guides, however, mention also Three CCC Court, Garlick Hill; but no court of this name appears to be mentioned in Strype or Maitland, or to be marked in any map in my possession of the eighteenth century. It seems not improbable that Three CCC Court is an abbreviation for Three Crowns, and that the name got into Dodsley and 'The Complete Guide' under both descriptions. H. A. HARBEN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. xii. 509).—CONSERVATIVE can find his quotation,

I am tired of four walls and a ceiling, &c.
as the opening lines of the late Richard Hovey's poem entitled 'Spring,' in 'Along the Trail' (Boston, Small, Maynard & Co., 1898). I. H. PLATT.

A. L. O. G.'s seventh quotation (*ante*, p. 50) is to be found in Butler's 'Hudibras,' Part I. canto i. ll. 505-6, and should read

'Tis a dark lanthorn of the Spirit,
Which none see by but those that bear it.

ETHEL M. TURNER.

Esmond, Egham.

[PRINCIPAL SALMON also refers to 'Hudibras.']

BANISHED COVENANTERS (11 S. i. 9).—C. asks if any manuscript by a banished Covenanter is known to exist. In endeavouring to reply I may refer to a little bit of personal experience, to some extent bearing on the point. About seven years ago I had an opportunity of looking over several mutilated leaves of a manuscript, recovered apparently from some rag-merchant's store. On examination the sheets proved to be written by a Covenanter, whose name the mutilated condition of the manuscript effectually concealed, who had survived the "killing time," and was living in the earlier years of the eighteenth century. The MS. displayed most of the characteristic features of Covenanting literature of the poorer sort, being absolutely destitute of literary merit, or, as Ruskin phrases it, "of an eternally worthless intellectual quality." A very few facts (sufficient, however, to determine the time of writing) about persons and events emerged painfully out of an overwhelming flood of pious reflections. The writer appeared to have possessed a fatal facility in the quotation of Scripture, and a marked predilection in polemical moments for the language of the "cursing Psalms." In other respects the MS. was valueless. I mention the matter merely to prove how, under most unfavourable conditions, MSS. may survive even from Covenanting times.

There is no reason to doubt the Rev. Robert Simpson's statement that Covenanting MSS. may still be extant. As a rule, the Covenanters were the most intelligent persons in the country districts where they resided. Many, if not the most of them, possessed, or believed themselves to possess, a gift of exhortation, which they were never slow to exercise when pen and paper were convenient. At the same time, it must be

remembered that the Rev. Robert Simpson's assertion applies to a period full sixty years ago. Conditions have greatly altered within recent years. Covenanting literature is not now regarded as a treasure, as it was in Simpson's time. It is matter for regret that the spirit which animated the 'Sanquhar Declaration' is no longer held in the same esteem as formerly, even in districts once avowedly Covenanting.

C.'s allusion to Williamson seems to imply that he has in view, not only unpublished Covenanting MSS., but also such as have already found their way into print. If this be so, I would venture to recommend him, to consult Johnston's 'Treasury of the Scottish Covenant,' Edinburgh, 1887, in which he will find a tolerably complete list of the writings of Covenanters, banished and otherwise. It probably includes all Covenanting literature that is worth the knowing. At the same time Wodrow's 'History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland' and Howie's 'Scots Worthies' will afford not a few details in the line of his query.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

"TALLY-HO" (11 S. i. 48).—As I ventured to suggest in a recently published volume, "tally-ho" is probably merely a contraction of the old Anglo-Norman cry of "Dans le taillis en haut" ("Up in the brushwood"). I cannot for a moment believe that the French cry of "taïaut" was derived from our English "tally-ho." RALPH NEVILL.

Some years ago a falconer told me that the word in question was derived from "est allé en haut," as applied to a quarry which has taken an upward flight. E. O.

The refrain of the fourth verse of the celebrated old hunting song "A southerly wind and a cloudy sky" runs thus:—

Tally-ho! tally-ho there! across the green plain!
Tally-ho! tally-ho, boys! have at him again!

When was this song written?

TOM JONES.

MICHAEL MAITTAIRE (11 S. i. 30).—The day of Maittaire's birth is supplied by his 'Senilia' (London, 1742), that volume of Latin verse, the title of which may be familiar to the English reader through Johnson's criticism and Macaulay's essay on Croker's 'Boswell.' On p. 105 are some lines headed "In meum Natalem, 29 Nov.," EDWARD BENSLEY.

"THIS WORLD'S A CITY FULL OF CROOKED STREETS" (11 S. i. 49).—At 9 S. iii. 192 PROF. SKEAT showed that the first two lines of this epitaph must have been taken from the anonymous play of 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' (Act. I. sc. v.). The editorial note to MR. CLEMENT SHORTER'S query gives the source of the remaining lines, so when the reference in Gay has been supplied, the whole of the epitaph will have been identified.

I have been for some years greatly interested in this epitaph, and have collected cases of its occurrence in different parts of the country. It is contained on one of the group of gravestones connected with the Banbury family in the churchyard here which Sir Frederick Banbury caused to be restored in August, 1908. The stone bears date 1775, and the lines are:—

This World a City full of Crooked Streets
Death is the Market place where all Men meet
If Life was Merchandise that Men could buy
The Rich would all ways Live the poor must die.

I have references with slight variants of this epitaph as occurring at Stanwick and Ecton, Northamptonshire; St. Michael's, Liverpool; Chingford, Essex; Polling, Sussex; Elgin; Milton, Kent; Bengoe and Hatfield, Herts; Chard, Somerset; Stoke, Surrey; White Ladies, Hants; Hickling, Notts.

See also 9 S. iii. 53, 191, 192, 415.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The first two lines of this quatrain occur in 'The Two Noble Kinsmen,' I. v. 15, 16, in the following form:—

This world's a city full of straying streets,
And death's the market-place, where each one meets.

In the edition of this play published by the New Shakspeare Society some instances are given, in a note on this passage (p. 131), of the use of the lines as an epitaph; and the editor also quotes a fuller version from an ancient poem entitled 'The Messenger of Mortality,' printed in 'Ancient Poems, Ballads, and Songs of the Peasantry of England,' edited by R. Bell, 1857.

M. A. M. MACALISTER.

Cambridge.

Misquoted from the last two lines of Act I. of 'The Two Noble Kinsmen,' by Fletcher and another. Possibly suggested by lines in Chaucer's 'Knight's Tale,' A. 2487:—

This world nis but a thurghfare ful of wo, &c.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Mr. Suffling is mistaken in thinking the Scottish version of 1689 of the lines to be the original. The first two lines of the epitaph, which appears to be a composite one—are slightly varied from the last two lines of the first act of 'The Two Noble Kinsmen.' This play was first printed in 1634, and, according to the title-page, was by "Mr. John Fletcher and Mr. William Shakspeare." Authorities differ as to how much, or what parts, of the play may be attributed to Shakspeare.

G. L. APPERSON.

[C. C. B. also thanked for reply.]

DUN Y (10 S. xii. 510).—There is a place of this name, a hill, 327 feet high, in the island of Iona, about half a mile distant from the abbey. It is spelt Dun I in 'The Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland.' In olden times the name Iona appears spelt in various forms, being sometimes Hii, Ii, or Hi. In Gaelic Y, I, or Ii means "the island," and hence Dun Y will signify "the hill of the island." For derivation and meaning of Iona see Johnston's 'Place-Names of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1892, p. 140. Nature having denied me the privilege of being born a Highlander, I am incompetent to enter into the question of Gaelic pronunciation.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

"WHEN OUR LORD SHALL LIE IN OUR LADY'S LAP" (11 S. i. 49).—"Prophecies" such as these are much to be regretted. They grue the judicious and scare the ignorant.

Since the change of style, and up to 1999, the years required are 1785, 1796, 1842, 1853, 1864, 1910, 1921, and 1932.

If the "prophet" lived before the change of style in 1752, which could neither have been foreseen nor allowed for, his or her prediction has now been falsified.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Is not W. F. mistaken in supposing that this saying refers to the coincidence of Good Friday and 25 March? It has usually been held to apply to the coincidence of that date and Easter Day, which last occurred in 1894.

For several variants of the saying, from Fuller, Aubrey, and elsewhere, and for a long series of dates when Easter Day fell on 25 March, see 6 S. vii. 200, 206, 209, 252, 273, 314.

G. L. APPERSON.

The concurrence of the observance of the Crucifixion with that of the Conception, viz., on 25 March, is less rare than the word-

ing of the old saw quoted might lead one to suppose. It will recur in 1921 and 1932. It has happened about thirty-five times since the accession of King Alfred the Great. In the fifteenth century it occurred in 1407, 1418, 1429, and 1440. There was then a long interval, and it did not happen again till 1502. That is the year to which the "prophecy" is to be assigned, because Arthur Tudor, Prince of Wales, died on 2 April, the eighth day after the combined observance.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

[MR. W. H. JEWITT, L. L. K., and MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for replies.]

DISS (10 S. xii. 170).—The hundred of Diss is separated from the county of Suffolk, to the south, by the river Waveney; and is bounded on the east by the half hundred of Earsham, which abuts upon Suffolk, but is not within the boundaries of that county. Earsham hundred with that of Diss is said to be considered in some records as constituting one whole hundred. But by another division they are reckoned two distinct hundreds, comprising the Deanery of Redenhall in the Archdeanery of Norfolk. In the hundred of Diss are the parishes of Brossingham, Barston, Dickleburgh, Diss, Fersfield, Gissing, Roydon, Scole, Shelfanger, Shimpling, Thelverton, Tivetshall St. Mary, and Winfarthing, a small village four miles north from Diss, which anciently gave its name to the hundred, and still continues to enjoy peculiar privileges. From these data it would appear that Diss can hardly at any time have been included in the hundred of Hartismere, which is wholly a Suffolk division. *Vide* 'The New British Traveller,' by James Dugdale, F.S.A., 1819, iii. 603-4, and iv. 292-3.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

SIR ROBERT GEFFERY (11 S. i. 50).—The Rev. Septimus Buss, who is Chaplain to the Ironmongers' Company as well as Rector of SS. Anne and Agnes, informs me that the Company have in their banqueting hall a portrait of Geffery (who was Master of the Company in 1667 and 1685), painted by Richard Phillips. In the Court Room is also, Mr. Buss says, a statuette; while there is at the almshouses in the Kingsland Road (Geffery's foundation) a statue of painted wood, with a sword, in front of the chapel.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

A portrait of this civic worthy hangs in the Court Room at Ironmongers' Hall in Fenchurch Street; and a statue of him may also still be seen in the central portion of the same Company's almshouses in Kingsland

Road, of which he was the founder, and in the grounds of which he and his wife now lie buried, their remains having been removed from the church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Lime Street, when the latter was demolished in July, 1878.

ALAN STEWART.

Evans's 'Catalogue of Portraits' registers under 4253 a portrait of this worthy, in his robes, chain, &c., as engraved by Trotter.

W. ROBERTS.

MEDMENHAM ABBEY: HELL-FIRE CLUB (10 S. xii. 467; 11 S. i. 31).—MR. CLEMENT SHORTER'S doubts as to John Wilkes's connexion with the "Franciscans" of Medmenham Abbey rest on no solid foundation. In his letter written to Lord Temple in 1762 Wilkes says:—

"I added that I was come from Medmenham Abbey, where the jovial monks of St. Francis had kept me up till four in the morning; that the world would therefore conclude I was drunk, and form no favourable opinion of his lordship from a duel at such a time."—Quoted in 'The Poetical Works of Charles Churchill,' London, 1804, vol. ii. p. 40.

The writer does not say he had been a "guest," as MR. SHORTER states; his words imply, on the contrary, that he was well acquainted with "the brethren," and furthermore demonstrate the people's opinion of them and their doings. In the same document Wilkes calls himself "an idle man of pleasure." Six years later,

"he himself, in his letter on his own public conduct, November, 1768, expresses a hope that his political virtue may atone 'for the dissipation of too gay a youth.' I am afraid that this dissipation scarcely can claim, with fairness, the indulgence given to youth. His period of riot was certainly not closed (if then) before the year 1764—a time when, as he was thirty-six years of age, one should have thought a man of reflection would have made up his opinions, and a man of resolution would at least be beginning to act in conformity to them."—'Memoir of the Life of J. Wilkes, Esq.,' which occupies the first volume of his 'Letters from the Year 1774 to the Year 1796, addressed to his Daughter, the late Miss Wilkes,' 4 vols. (London, 1804), pp. 128-9.

The anonymous writer of this 'Memoir,' who tries to deal fairly with his subject, after condemning Wilkes's joining the society of titled libertines, adds:—

"This censure on the conduct of Mr. Wilkes, as far as it relates to his intimacy with the heroes of profligacy and Medmenham Abbey, will not, I think, be found too severe, when it is remembered that he himself used to speak in terms of utter contempt for their capacities and to own that nothing but their condition in life would have induced him to notice them."—*Ibid.*, p. 15.

He is said in a foot-note to have excepted Lord Le Despenser, whom he credited with

"some imagination." This nobleman, when Sir Francis Dashwood, had much to do with the establishment of "the jovial monks." If the Club were really started in 1742, it only gained notoriety when "Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir Thomas Stapleton, Paul Whitehead, Mr. Wilkes, and other gentlemen, to the number of twelve, rented the abbey, and often retired there in the summer." For a description of their doings see Charles Churchill's 'Poetical Works,' edited by W. Tooke, vol. ii. pp. 262-3.

MR. J. CARTON (*ante*, p. 32) is certainly wrong in attributing Tooke's quotation to the pen of Wilkes. It is probably taken from one of the books mentioned by MR. BLEACKLEY. This edition of the works of the Rev. Charles Churchill, whose connexion with Wilkes did him infinite harm, is the best of all, and is enriched with a 'Memoir' and many valuable notes on men and things. At Medmenham, says the author of the 'Life' prefixed to his letters to his daughter, "it was acknowledged without reserve that he [Wilkes] was the master-soul of the party, the life of the revel" (p. 17). It was there, says the same writer, that he composed his 'Essay on Woman,' "the produce of the hours wasted in the society of Medmenham Abbey" (p. 48).

This collection of letters, addressed to his "dearest Polly," shows Wilkes's character better than all else I have read about him, and convinces me of the truth of what Macaulay has so admirably said in his essay on 'The Earl of Chatham':—

"John Wilkes, member of Parliament for Aylesbury, was singled out for persecution. Wilkes had, till very lately, been known chiefly as one of the most profane, licentious, and agreeable rakes about town. He was a man of taste, reading, and engaging manners. His sprightly conversation was the delight of green-rooms and taverns, and pleased even grave hearers when he was sufficiently under restraint to abstain from detailing the particulars of his amours and from breaking jokes on the New Testament."

From his letters to his daughter examples might be given of his disregard of morality. As to his jests on the New Testament, Letter LXXV (vol. ii. pp. 180-81) is a sample. When this epistle was composed Wilkes was fifty-two years of age, while his daughter was only twenty-three. JOHN T. CURRY.

No investigator of the subject should fail to consult C. W. Dilke's 'Papers of a Critic,' especially the references to Wilkes. Unfortunately, the index to the work is far from complete. NEL MEZZO.

WALSH SURNAME (10 S. xii. 446; 11 S. i. 53).—At the latter reference an entirely new subject is started. There is no need for your correspondent to make up new phonetic laws for the Aryan group of languages, especially as we all of us know that the Greek for "eight" does not contain χ , but has κ . And the reason why Sanskrit has h for gh in the word for "daughter" is simply because the word once began with dh .

The work is already done to hand, without such singular errors. The name of the book is Karl Brugmann's 'Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen.' WALTER W. SKEAT.

I regret that in my reply the Greek words $\delta\kappa\tau\acute{\omega}$ and $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\tau\delta\acute{\varsigma}$ were spelt with χ instead of κ . I intended the χ -spellings to represent hypothetical forms. V. CHATTOΠÁΔHYÁYA.

51, Ladbroke Road, W.

LADY WORSLEY (10 S. xii. 409; 11 S. i. 14, 58).—In answer to C. H. G. I beg to state that I copied the epitaph on the notorious Lady Worsley from the seventh edition of 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton,' which bears the date of 1780. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

WORDS IN OLD AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS: "FRANKLIN" (10 S. xii. 107, 270, 370, 492).—MR. MACMICHAEL has missed the significance of Lowell's "shiver" and of the adjective in "franklin clean." There is nothing about a stuffed bird that need cause a shiver. But a stove on a cold day, clean and polished bright, does cause a shiver, which is added to by the "bushed asparagus" in the place where there ought to be a fire.

My statement to which MR. MACMICHAEL takes exception—namely, that "it is pretty safe to assume that such a use of the word [i.e. "franklin" for "godwit"] is unknown in this country"—may be incorrect, but it was not made at random. Halliwell's exact words are: "*Frankline*. The bird godwit. (Span.)" Halliwell gives no example of the word; it is not recognized in the 'N.E.D.' in the 'E.D.D.', in 'The Century Dictionary,' or in 'Webster's International Dictionary'; and it will be sought for in vain in Newton's 'Dictionary of Birds' (1893-6), in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's 'North American Birds' (1884), in Ridgway's 'Manual of North American Birds' (1887), and in Coues's 'Key to North American Birds' (1892). As, therefore, our knowledge of "frankline" begins and ends with Halliwell, it will be admitted, I think, that my statement is not wanting in cautiousness. Halliwell's statement is evidence, but not proof,

of the existence of the word "frankline"; but the silence of lexicographers and of ornithologists is ominous.

MR. MACMICHAEL states at the last reference that he has found Mr. Roosevelt using the word "franklin" in Africa. Will he kindly specify the passage where this allusion occurs? A hasty glance through Mr. Roosevelt's deluge of words fails to turn up the allusion; but it does disclose these two sentences:—

"Then there were bustards, great and small, and snake-eating secretary birds, on the plains; and francolins, and African spurfowl with brilliant naked throats, and sand grouse that flew in packs uttering guttural notes."—*Scribner's Magazine*, November, 1909, xlv. 516.

"On several occasions I saw francolins and spurfowl cut down on the wing by a throwing-stick hurled from some unusually dexterous hand."—*Ibid.*, p. 528.

If these are the passages MR. MACMICHAEL had in mind, it follows that he identifies Halliwell's "frankline" with Mr. Roosevelt's "francolin." Passing over that identification for what it is worth, let us consider MR. MACMICHAEL'S statement about his being led "to suppose that the distinguished sportsman was familiar with 'franklin' as the name of a bird indigenous to his own country, viz., *Scolopax fedoa*, the American godwit." MR. MACMICHAEL is correct in thinking (as the works cited above prove) that the godwit is well known in the United States, even though Hudson's Bay lies far to the north of this country; but he is in error in supposing that the francolin is the *Scolopax fedoa*. On this point he has been led astray by Halliwell and also by an extract in the 'N.E.D.' In his first reply (10 S. xii. 270), quoting the 'N.E.D.', he says that "Per-civall, 'Sp. Dict.' [1591], has *francolin*, a godwit." Sir James Murray, under "godwit," where this extract is quoted, gives this note: "In 16-17th c. often used to render *L. attagen*, Sp. *francolin*." An examination of Spanish-English dictionaries shows that this rendering continued until the close of the eighteenth century, as in the 1794 edition of his 'Dictionary, Spanish and English,' Baretta has "Francolin, s.m., a bird called a godwit." But even as early as 1617 doubt was expressed, for Minshew's 'Vocabularium Hispanico Latinum et Anglicum copiosissimum' says: "*Francolin*. *L. Attagen* and *Attagena*. A. a bird called a god-wit, by others, a Pheasant poute, forti ita dicit: quod è Francia *primum* in Hispaniam *duceretur*." In Connelly's 'New Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages,' 1798, we read: "*Francolin*, the

Asiatic partridge, or attagen: vulgarly called, the gor-cock, the moor-cock, or red-gams." And Neuman's 'New Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages,' 1802, has: "*Francolin*, the African or Indian partridge (*Tetrao Francolinus*, Linn.)." All the Spanish-English dictionaries since 1802 I have consulted repeat Neuman's statement. Now the godwit belongs to the family Scolopacidae, but the francolin belongs to the family Tetraonidae. Hence the birds mentioned above by Mr. Roosevelt were not godwits, but partridges, or of that family.

If however, Mr. Roosevelt speaks of a "franklin," I would ask MR. MACMICHAEL to tell us where. ALBERT MATTHEWS.
Boston, U.S.

MR. MACMICHAEL is still in error. The birds reported by Mr. Roosevelt as seen by him on his railway journey—he does not speak of shooting them, and the circumstances denote the contrary—were not "franklins," but francolins. Despite both Halliwell's definition of "frankline" as a godwit, with his implied derivation, and that of "Percivall's 'Sp. Dict.'" the name "francolin" is now confined to a bird very different from the gralline godwit. Francolins form a sub-family of gallinaeous birds allied to the partridge, *Francolinus vulgaris* being called both the "black francolin" and the "black partridge." They are more or less frequently found in the warmer parts of Europe and Asia, but are chiefly African. The name "partridge" as given to a bird is common enough here, but none of the partridge-like birds of America can be classed with the Old World species, and francolins are wholly unknown.

Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, instead of having been accustomed to the name at home, had learnt it from books, perhaps, but more immediately from his companions, Mr. Selous and Governor Jackson, "to whom the territory and the game were alike familiar."

Godwits, of the Scolopacidae or snipe family, we have here, certainly. The species mentioned by MR. MACMICHAEL at the last reference, now technically called *Limosa fedoa*, and commonly the "marbled godwit" and "brown marlin," is the largest of its kind, being from seventeen to twenty inches long. The Hudsonian godwit is smaller, or about fifteen inches in length. Both species are occasional, if rare visitants in spring and fall, as far south as the New Jersey coast, but they are nowhere called "franklins."

It is therefore impossible that Lowell's "franklin" meant a bird unknown to him by that name, incongruously placed in his cheerless inn-parlour, instead of designating the open but fireless Franklin stove, still in October left in its summer garniture of faded green which every reader of that day resident in New England or the Middle States would recognize as a familiar thing. M. C. L.
New York.

ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, THE EAST WINDOW (10 S. xii. 269, 357, 453; 11 S. i. 15).—M. P. contributed to *The Essex Review* for April, 1908, a long account of this picture. After relating the history of the picture he says:—

"The side-lights are occupied by portraits of Henry VII. and his Queen, Elizabeth of York, copied from original pictures sent to Dort for the purpose. Over the King is the picture of St. George, and above him a white rose within a red one. Over the Queen stands St. Catherine, and in a panel above her is a pomegranate vert on a field or, the arms of Granada, to denote the descent of York and Lancaster from the royal families of Spain, by the marriages of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and his brother Edmond, Duke of York. It has also been said that the window was intended to be commemorative of the marriage of Prince Arthur with Katherine of Arragon."

J. S.

Oxford.

Both Pennant and Hughson (Pugh) have misled MR. WM. NORMAN by not completing the first sentence they transcribed from the appendix to 'Ornaments of Churches Considered,' &c., 1761. The window was intended to adorn Henry VII.'s magnificent chapel then building at Westminster, "King Henry and his Queen sending their pictures to Dort, from whence their portraits in the window are delineated."

The kneeling figure has not been, and cannot be, identified as Henry VI. or Henry VIII., but it might be Prince Arthur, because there are more probabilities that the queen kneeling is Katharine of Aragon than Elizabeth of York.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

SELBY, YORKS: ITS "PECULIAR" COURT AND PARISH REGISTERS (10 S. xii. 409, 475; 11 S. i. 37).—At Salisbury the transcripts of the Registers of the Peculiars were deposited in the Dean's Registry, where they still are, and not in the Diocesan Registry.

A. R. MALDEN.

"WHELPS" AS A NAME FOR BROKEN WATER (11 S. i. 29).—Explained in the right book, the 'E.D.D.,' which has: "*Hessle whelps*, the water of a part of the Humber

near Hezzle which is often turbulent. Cf. 'Barton bulldogs,' s.v. *Bull-dog* (2).²² Also "*Bulldog* (2), in the phrase 'Barton bulldogs,' rough waves on the Humber."

The notion of "deriving" *whelp* from the A.-S. *weallan*, to boil, seems rather audacious. One might as well derive *pulp* from the verb to *pull*. Where does the *p* come in?
WALTER W. SKEAT.

"Whelp" is the same word as the Danish *hvalp*. Its application to broken water may be a transferred one, the name being formerly given to rocks, the remains of which, now covered by the sea, are the cause of the waves breaking off Hessele. On a larger scale there lies at about eight miles from Land's End a dangerous rock of greenstone, called the Wolf's Crag, in the midst of a turbulent twirl and eddy of waters. Again, the uninhabited island of Annette, one of the Scilly group, is literally surrounded with reefs and rocks. It has been well said that they are the "dogs" of Scilly, and fierce as those which, according to the old fable, howled round the monster of the Italian Seas:—

But Seylla crouches in the gloom,
Deep in a cavern's monstrous womb;
Thence darts her ravening mouth, and drags
The helpless vessel on the crags.

I may conclude by mentioning that there is situated on the Shannon, west of Limerick, the "Whelp's Rock" Lighthouse.

TOM JONES.

The "Hessele Whelps" are doubtless so called because they are a smaller repetition of "Barton Bulldogs" on the opposite bank. There has always been a liking to see a similitude between atmospherical and natural phenomena and familiar animals. Plutarch mentions hills called "dogsheads" ('*Lives*' by North, 1899, iii. 247, iv. 171); and Swinburne, our modern sea-poet, sings of "white horses" in the sea ('*Selections*,' 1894, p. 33). For others see "dog" in 'N. E. D.'

W. C. B.

[MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL also thanked for reply.]

BROOKE OF COBHAM (11 S. i. 29).—ENQUIRER will find much information that will serve as a reply to his queries, in G. E. C.'s '*Complete Peerage*.' Sir William Brooke referred to was not the son, but the nephew, of Henry, the attainted Lord Cobham, namely, son and heir of George Brooke, who was executed for high treason 5 Dec., 1603. Sir William was restored in blood by Act of Parliament in 1610, but not to the

title, which still remains under attainder. Subject to this, he would have been the undoubted heir to his uncle. He left at his death in 1643 four daughters his co-heirs, namely, one by his first wife and three by his second. All these ladies married, and three of them left issue; but their descendants had all failed by about the end of the century with the exception of those of Hill, the second daughter, and wife of Sir William Boothby, Bt., whose representatives in 1837 are stated to have been Robert Thorp, M.D., Disney Alexander, M.D., Mrs. Lucy Cockerell, and Miss Harriet Lund.

Sir John Brooke, to whom the barony was granted by a new patent in 1645, was the next heir male of the family after Sir William Brooke, being the son of Sir Henry Brooke, who was a younger son of George, 9th Lord Cobham, the grandfather of the attainted baron. He died without issue in 1660.

The Brookes of Ufford, Suffolk, are now in all probability the heirs male of the Brookes, Lords Cobham, being descended from Reginald, second son of Sir Thomas Brooke (died 1439), by the heiress of Cobham. Their descent will be found in Burke's '*Landed Gentry*.' W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

The present representative of the Brookes of Cobham, appears to be Edward Brooke, Esq., of Ufford Place, Suffolk.

Among the eighteen brasses of the Cobham family and others in the parish church of Cobham is one of Sir Reginald Braybrooke, father of Joane, Baroness Cobham (1420), who married Sir Thomas Brooke, Kt. The brass of the thirteenth and last of the Cobhams was removed from its place to make room for a memorial to the Earl of Darnley.
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

REV. RICHARD SNOWE (11 S. i. 50).—One Richard Snowe (son of Thomas of Southwark, Surrey, gent.) matriculated at University College, Oxon, on 4 June, 1741, aged eighteen.
A. R. BAYLEY.

DR. JAMES BRADLEY, ASTRONOMER ROYAL (10 S. xii. 489; 11 S. i. 38).—Bradley in his will, given in his '*Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence, with Memoir*,' by Rigaud, speaks of three sisters (two of them widows), but does not mention any brother, so that it is probable that there was no surviving one when the will was made. Nor does Rigaud refer to any brother in the memoir.
W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

“CULPRIT” (10 S. xi. 486; xii. 174, 456).—May I remind Mr. HILL that your readers have not yet had his explanation of the phrase *non cul. prist* in Brooke (1568)?

ROBT. J. WHITWELL.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1910. (Harrison & Sons.)

WE welcome the seventy-second edition of this work, clothed in its usual mantling of scarlet and gold, with the royal book-stamp, and bearing on the title-page the arms and coronet of the Ulster King-of-Arms impaled with the arms of Burke. The editor (Mr. Ashworth Burke) points out in his Introduction that, in consequence of the present political crisis, more than ordinary interest has been aroused in the composition of the House of Lords and in the peers themselves: no doubt this interest will be emphasized before the year is ended.

Apart from the political situation, the year has not been very fruitful of incident among the titled classes, the most notable fact, perhaps, being the restoration to this volume of the Twisden baronetcy. It was created in 1666, and has been established to exist in the person of the Rev. Sir John Francis Twisden, 11th Baronet.

The death of the Earl of Howth removes from the peerage the ancient Irish barony of Howth (the deceased nobleman having been the 30th Baron Howth, a dignity created by tenure in the time of Henry II.); and with the death of Lord Carysfort the title created in 1752 in favour of the family of Proby becomes extinct.

The edition is produced with the usual industrious accuracy, and the leaded type given to the successive holders of titles is a welcome feature. It is impossible within the space at our disposal to deal with details, but so far as we have been able to test the contents, they are entirely up to date. If a few grumbles are permitted, we must own that we much prefer the old-fashioned steel engravings of coats of arms to the woodcuts, some of the latter being indistinct; particularly bad reproductions are those of the arms of the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, while others which it is impossible to admire are those of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Agnew of Lochnaw, and Withy of Lawton. We also think that the blazon of the arms exhibited might be usefully checked: Lord Alington's blazon does not represent his arms, and the charges on the shield of Lord Arundell of Wardour appear to be martlets, not swallows. In the case of the Earl of Ferrers the division seems more like a canton than a quarter.

One point we should like cleared up in Mr. Burke's next edition, and that is, why the Earl of Donoughmore's son bears the courtesy title of Lord Suidale. No such title exists in the family, according to the particulars given in this volume, and, apart from the fact that the river Suir flows through Knocklofty, there seems no reason why his lordship should bear this title more than any other fancy name. Referring, however, to a somewhat antique edition of Lodge's

'Peerage,' we find it stated that an ancestor of the present Earl was in 1800 created Viscount Suidale. If this is so, it ought to be stated in Burke. If no such title exists, then Lord Donoughmore's son ought to be called Viscount Hutchinson.

We suggest that the genealogy of Sir J. Blundell Maple, who died in 1903, and Sir H. B. Meux, who died in 1900, need no longer be reproduced, as in both cases the title became extinct. We also notice that the wife of the third Lord Macdonald of the Isles is said to be "the ward of Farley Edsir," whereas, we fancy something quite different was stated in the recent Bosville litigation. Who was Farley Edsir? It would be interesting to know. These criticisms, however, are of a trivial nature, and all readers will thank Mr. Ashworth Burke for a publication now regarded as of standard value.

Anna van Schurman. By Una Birch. (Longmans & Co.)

ANNA VAN SCHURMAN was a learned and saintly lady who occupied a prominent position among the Dutch pietists of the seventeenth century, 1607-73. Her portrait by Jan Lievens is in our National Gallery. Almost all that we know about her is given in her 'Eukleria,' an autobiographical book which she wrote in her seventieth year. Her uneventful career, says Miss Birch, divides itself naturally into three parts—artistic, learned, and mystical. "Art engaged her energies till the age of twenty-eight, learning for the next twenty years, and mysticism till her death at the age of seventy-one." Her wonderful knowledge of languages, Oriental as well as European, won her the titles of "the Tenth Muse" and "the Star of Utrecht," and she numbered among her friends such distinguished men as Descartes, Spanheim, Voët, and Gassendi, who wrote many elaborate and stiff-brocaded panegyrics in her honour. Moreover, as the champion of hersex and advocate of the rights of woman her name became famous all over Europe. Her treatise 'De ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam et meliores Litteras aptitudine' (misprinted here on p. 78), Leyden, 1641, was translated into English as 'The Learned Maid.' Five portraits are here reproduced which show her outward semblance at different periods of her life.

Miss Birch has succeeded in producing a very well-written biography of this erudite and devout woman, with her strongly marked mystical ideas; but whether modern readers will care to have her forgotten memory resuscitated for their benefit may be doubted. With regard to the sentence which she adopted as her life-motto, "My Love has been crucified," it was surely not Loyola (p. 181), but another and much earlier Ignatius who supplied it.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK have sent us the New Year issues of three annuals, all essential to the journalist—*Who's Who*, *Who's Who Year-Book*, and *The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book*. The first continues to increase in bulk, and we think it is time some restraint was applied to lengthy biographies of people of no great importance. The third tells people what editors want in the way of contributions. It should be in the hands of all who write or attempt to write for the press. The nuisance of hopelessly unsuitable contributions is increasing, and mainly due to the neglect of such sensible guides as that before us.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

MR. L. C. BRAUN'S Catalogue 62 contains the first edition of 'The Dunciad' and 'The Rape of the Lock,' bound in one volume, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Gilchrist's 'Life of Blake,' 2 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.*; Gibbon's 'Rome,' 12 vols., full calf, 1820, 2*l.*; and Lowndes's 'Manuals,' 6 vols., 1890, 18*s.* Under Historical and Biographical Naval MSS., are the log-books of H.M.S. Assistance, employed in the search for Franklin, 1850-51, 2*l.* 2*s.* Among works on natural history is Dodoens's 'New Herball,' black-letter, 1595, 2*l.* 10*s.* Works of travel include one on Japan, 'Ambassades-Mémoires de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales,' Amsterdam, 1680, 2*l.* 10*s.* Under Topography are a number of engravings, many of special interest relating to London. There are also engraved portraits.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 180 contains books from the library of John Henry Shorthouse, among them being A. Symonds's 'Sketches in Italy,' a presentation copy, with the following inscription: "To the Author of 'John Inglesant' and 'The Little Schoolmaster Mark,' in sincere admiration of his genius. John Addington Symonds, Davoz, March 21, '85." There are also books from the library of the late William Wheeler Smith of New York. These include illuminated Horæ, editions of Alciat and other books of emblems, many editions of 'The Dance of Death,' the books issued to members of the Bibliophile Society of Boston and the Grolier Club of New York, and many other valuable works. Another portion of the Catalogue is devoted to miscellaneous books. Mr. Dobell evidently believes in keeping some good wine to the last, for in the Addenda we find the Edition de Luxe of Edward FitzGerald's 'Letters and Literary Remains,' 7 vols., in the original silk binding, Macmillan, 1902-3, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Buxton Forman's edition of Shelley's 'Prose Works,' 4 vols., original light-blue cloth, 1880, 6*l.* 15*s.*; the first edition of George Meredith's 'The Shaving of Shagpat,' 1856, 3*l.* 10*s.* (unopened copy, not the original cloth, has a name lightly written on title); and a fine large copy of the first edition of Howell's 'Epistolæ Ho-Eliane,' 1645, 4*l.* 4*s.*

We congratulate Mr. A. H. Mayhew on the issue of his First Catalogue, which we should have noticed before but for pressure on our space. The second item in this is an extra-illustrated copy of the last book printed at the Kelmscott Press, being a note on William Morris's aims in founding the Press, by S. C. Cockerell, and an annotated list of the works printed thereat. The book has been inlaid to form a folio volume, and inserted are nearly all the original prospectuses, specimen leaves of most of the books, autograph letters from Morris and the Kelmscott Press secretaries, and portraits of Morris and others, vellum extra, uncut, 50*l.* There are works relating to Shakespeare, folk-lore, art, &c.

Mr. Mayhew's Second Catalogue contains the only uniform edition of Ariosto and Boiardo, which was edited by Panizzi, and published by Pickering in 9 vols., 1830-34, this copy being in the original cloth and uncut, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Feuillet de Conches, 'Causeries d'un Curieux,' 4 vols., 1862-8, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Froude's 'England,' 12 vols., half-calf, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Nisard's 'Histoire des Livres Populaires,' 2 vols., half red morocco, 1*l.* 10*s.*;

Roscoe's edition of Swift, 2 vols., half-calf, 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Library Edition of Thackeray, 22 vols., cloth, 1869, 5*l.* 15*s.*; a set of De Quincey, 15 vols., half-calf, 1863, 2*l.* 15*s.*; and the Illustrated Library Edition of Dickens, 30 vols., original cloth, uncut, 1874-6, 12*l.* 12*s.* Under Shakespeare is Charles Knight's second edition, 12 vols., 1842, to which is added Douce's 'Illustrations,' with the woodcuts by Jackson, 1839, the 13 vols. bound in tree calf extra, 3*l.* 15*s.*

Messrs. B. & J. F. Meehan of Bath have in their Catalogue 66 works and maps under Africa, Australasia, Bath, and China and Japan. Works under Family History include those of the Harington and Linley families; Under Furniture is Macquoid's 'History of English Furniture,' with fine plates in colour by Shirley Slocombe, 4 vols., folio, cloth, new, 8*l.* 8*s.* Under Medals, Military and Naval, is the MS. of a work by J. W. Fleming, 4th R.I.D. Guards, prepared for private circulation, but never published, one thousand pages, 4to, 1876, 8*l.* 10*s.* Under Socialism is a collection of modern standard works, 17 vols., cloth, new, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* There are a number of children's books, 1795-1851.

Mr. Zaehnsdorf has a catalogue of books in the beautiful bindings for which he is famous. We note a few. M. de Nolhac's 'Les Femmes de Versailles,' 5 parts, each containing 10 plates in colour enclosed in a silk brocade portfolio (edition limited to 100 copies), is 200*l.* Art works include 'Gainsborough,' by Armstrong, first edition, full levant after the style of Derome, 18*l.* 18*s.*; 'Laurence,' by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, 8*l.*; 'Hoppner,' by McKay and Roberts, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and 'Michel Ange,' par Gebhart, 40*l.* The general portion comprises Matthew Arnold, 8 vols., 5*l.*; Browning, 2 vols. in 1, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Browning, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Marshall's 'Cathedral Cities of France,' 6*l.*; Musset's 'Poesies,' 2 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; Edgar Poe, 4*l.* 15*s.*; Bernard Shaw's 'Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant,' 5 vols., 3*l.* 10*s.*; and Tennyson, 9 vols., 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*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, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

J. HAUTENVILLE-COPE ("Extent of a Property").—Defined in the 'N.E.D.' as "the valuation of land or other property; esp. such a valuation made for the purpose of taxation; assessment." The illustrative quotations range from c. 1330.

M. WARWICK ("Five Alls' Inn Sign").—The meaning of this sign and the related one "The Four Alls" is discussed at 8 S. vii. 205, 395.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

CATHARINE MACAULAY.

(See 5 S. vi. 428, 545; vii. 77; 8 S. ii. 527; iii. 113; 9 S. iv. 200, 238; vi. 128, 215.)

THERE are some errors in 'N. & Q.' as well as in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' concerning Mrs. Macaulay. In an editorial notice it is stated (9 S. iv. 200) that a statue of her by Bacon is in existence. At the next reference the REV. JAMES J. G. GRAHAM asks: "Where is her statue by Bacon to be seen?" He then refers to "a beautiful marble statue erected by Dr. Wilson, Rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, and placed in his church during her lifetime, but removed thence by order of the vestry." An editorial note (*ibid.*) states that "the statue by Bacon came into the possession of the Right Hon. J. Wilson Patten, subsequently Lord Winmarleigh." This note is apparently taken from the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

The authority for the attribution to Bacon appears to be G. Monkland's 'The

Literature and Literati of Bath,' 1854. The author, p. 33, says that Dr. Thomas Wilson "actually placed her statue, adorned as the Goddess of Liberty, within the altar railing of the church of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook." Having said here that the statue was "adorned as the Goddess of Liberty," he says in the Supplement, 1855, p. 85:—

"The statue of Mrs. Macauley [*sic*] (as the personification of History) which he [Dr. Wilson] placed in the Church, now stands in Bank Hall, the seat of John Wilson Patten, Esq., M.P. for North Lancashire. It is from the chisel of Bacon, and is esteemed a work of art."

A foot-note refers to an estate in the hundred of "Wheral" (meaning Wirral), Cheshire, which belonged to Dr. Wilson, and "under his will became vested in the late Thomas Patten Wilson, now (1855) his son's estate, J. W. Patten, M.P."

There may or may not have been a statue by Bacon, but that the St. Stephen's statue was not by him is evident. I do not think that there is, or ever was, any such statue by Bacon.

Bank Hall is now the Town Hall of Warrington, having been sold by Col. the Right Hon. John Wilson Patten (afterwards Lord Winmarleigh) to the Corporation or town in 1872. In the entrance hall stands a marble statue inscribed "History I. F. Moore Delin^t et Sculpt^t." This statue was presented to the Corporation by Col. Wilson Patten. In the proceedings of the General Purposes Committee (23 Oct., 1872) is the following:—

"The Right Hon. Col. Wilson Patten having presented to the Corporation a life size Statue of the late Mrs. Macauley the Historian which is now in the entrance hall of Bank Hall. Resolved, That the same be accepted," &c.

A little later Col. Patten expressed a desire that the statue should be accepted as a statue of History. It is presumably over life size, being nearly six feet high.

In 'Nollekens and his Times,' by John Thomas Smith, 1828, ii. 204-5, J. F. Moore is mentioned as the sculptor of the Beckford monument in Guildhall, and of the statue of "Mrs. Macauley" in St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, put up by "her dotting admirer Dr. Thomas Wilson; which it is said the same divine had pulled down when that lady offended him by marrying a brother of Graham, the Quack Doctor." Smith continues: "I believe the Bishop insisted upon its removal." He adds that Dr. Wilson "employed Moore to execute a monument in memory of his wife, leaving

the dexter side plain, for the insertion of his own death." This monument, an ornate tablet, is in St. Stephen's.

Under Dr. Wilson's will the estate of Woodchurch, in the hundred of Wirral, eventually became vested in Thomas Patten, father of John Wilson Patten, but Thomas Patten, father of the above Thomas, was one of the two joint residuary legatees, to whom was left all real and personal estate not otherwise devised by Dr. Wilson's will. Presumably the statue, having been removed from St. Stephen's (see later), passed as a chattel to Thomas Patten the elder, then to Thomas his son, and eventually to John Wilson Patten, who gave it to the town of Warrington.

Now as to the assertion made by Monkland (see above), and copied by the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' that Dr. Wilson placed the statue within the altar rail of St. Stephen's. (It was erected in the church 8 Sept., 1777.) I have examined the Vestry Minute Book of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, now lying in the library at Guildhall.

The churchwardens were evidently very irate about the erection of the statue in the church. At a Joint Vestry of the united parishes of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and St. Bennet Sherehog on 26 Nov., 1777, two of the churchwardens of St. Stephen's informed the meeting that they had "presented" Dr. Wilson at a Visitation held at Christ Church on the 20th instant. In the presentment the statue is stated to have been erected "in or near the Chancel of the said Parish Church." They also reported that they had stated a case for the opinion of Dr. Wynne (of Doctors' Commons), and they reported his opinion, which was in their favour. In the case it is stated that

"this Monument is fixed on the East side of the Church and directly facing the South Ayle thereof, and it is apprehended that the Doc^r thinks he had a right so to do, that part of the Church being his Freehold, as he conceives."

If the above description of the position of the statue could be supposed to mean "within the altar rails," it is inconceivable that the churchwardens would have omitted such a strong point. Moreover, the space within the altar rail is and was (according to an old print, not dated) barely sufficient to allow the officiating clergyman to move about the altar.

The Vestry began to take action 26 Nov., 1777, two of the churchwardens having six days earlier "presented" Dr. Wilson as

above. At this meeting a letter was ordered to be written to him desiring that "he will remove the monument from the Church, or signify on or before the 19th Day of December next that he will do so."

When they met on 24 December there was no answer, but a letter received by the Vestry Clerk on 26 November (presumably after the meeting of that date) was read. This letter is not given in the minutes. The Clerk was directed to write to Dr. Wilson informing him that, if he did not give a satisfactory answer in one month, the churchwardens were ordered to "commence a suit" against him. Apparently he did not answer; at least there is no answer reported.

The next meeting concerning the matter was on 17 July, 1778, when it was

"ordered that the Vestry Clerk do write to Mr. Moore the Statuary to know whether he hath rec^d orders from Dr. Wilson or any person on his behalf to remove the statue of Mrs. Macauley from out of the Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook."

The next meeting of the Joint Vestry was on 12 Aug. (1778). The minute is not dated as to the year, nor is it signed, but it follows the last-mentioned, and immediately precedes a minute of St. Stephen's Vestry (alone) dated 12 Aug., 1778, which is signed by the two St. Stephen's churchwardens who were present at the Joint Vestry (presumably the signatures at the end of the latter were meant to cover the former as well):—

"Ordered that Liberty be given to Dr. Wilson or who [*sic*] else he may appoint to remove the Statue of Mrs. Macauley from out of the Church."

There ends the history of the statue as written in the Vestry minutes. Exactly when or why the statue was removed from the church I have failed to find out.

Mrs. Macauley married William Graham 17 Dec., 1778. There is plenty of evidence to show that this marriage displeased Dr. Wilson.

The question as to the reason for the removal of the statue is well put by A. Y. Z. in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1791, pt. ii. p. 618. The statue

"was taken down (by the statuary who erected it) in the life-time of Dr. Wilson and by his order. Whether the Doctor was instigated so to do from motives of revenge, because she married Mr. Graham, or whether from fear, because the Vestry was just upon citing him to the Commons for it, I will not undertake to say."

I am inclined to think, taking into consideration the dilatory courses of the Joint Vestry, and the fact that they did not,

apparently, succeed in getting any answer from Dr. Wilson, that though the action or threatened action of the Joint Vestry may have been contributory to the event, anger at the marriage was the final cause which inclined Dr. Wilson to accede to the demands of the Joint Vestry, or that both causes combined produced the effect.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austins, Warrington.

(To be continued.)

CROWE OF KIPLIN, YORKS.

IN 1860 a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' (2 S. ix. 144) inquired what were the arms and pedigree of the above family. By means of a deed dated 1765, which has come into my possession, and by reference to various well-known sources of information, I am able to reply to the query, to which no answer was given at the time.

As far as I can discover, no pedigree of this family has been printed hitherto, though members of it intermarried with some of the best-known families in the North Riding.

In a book called 'Historical Sketches of the Reformation,' by F. G. Lee, D.C.L. (1878), mention is made of a family of Crowe, "of position and respectability in the co. of York in the middle of the sixteenth century. The heads of it and the various chiefs of its branches were in the ranks of esquires and gentlemen." Dr. Lee does not, however, give any references in support of his statement, and I know nothing further of any of this name in Yorkshire till the eighteenth century.

Christopher Crowe purchased from Sir Richard Child the hall and manor of Woodford, co. Essex. He married Lady Charlotte Lee, widow of Benedict Leonard Calvert, 5th Baron Baltimore (who was born at Kiplin), and dau. of Edward Henry Lee, 1st Earl of Lichfield, by his wife Lady Charlotte FitzRoy, natural daughter of Charles II.

Lady Baltimore died in 1720, and was buried at Woodford: on her monument in the chancel of the church there are the following arms: Gules, a chevron or, between three cocks arg., Crowe, impaling Arg., a fesse between three crescents sa., Lee (Lysons's 'Environs').

In 1727 Crowe sold the Woodford property to Wm. Hunt, Esq., and in the same year leased to the Earl of Lichfield and Willey

Revely of Newby Wisk, Esq., the manor of Tunstall, Yorks. He died 9 Nov., 1749.

Of the above-mentioned marriage there were two sons, Christopher and George, and two daughters, Catherine and Charlotte.

Christopher Crowe, jun., was born 1716-1717, and matriculated Univ. Coll., Oxford, 6 Feb., 1732/3, "son of C. C. of Woodford Hall, Essex, *armiger*," and married in 1752 Barbara, dau. of Thos. Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, Yorks, Esq. (marriage settlements dated 20 Jan., 1752, in which she is described as of Copgrave). There was no issue of this marriage. Mr. Crowe had lands in Bolton-on-Swale, Catterick, Ellerton, Scorton, and Kiplin, all in Yorks. The second son George married, and had issue Robert and George Crowe, both under age in 1765, of whom hereafter.

Of the daughters of C. C., sen., Charlotte d. unm. before 1749, and Catherine married Roger Henry Gale, Esq., of Scruton, Yorks, and died in Newman Street, London, in 1782, having had issue Henry, Samuel, Christopher, Harriet, and Catherine Gale, all under age in 1765.

Robert Crowe (Burke's 'Landed Gentry' calls him "colonel") was of Kiplin, and married Ann, only dau. of Christopher Buckle, Esq., of New Hall, co. Haddington (by Ann, dau. of Henry St. John, Esq., and widow of Nathaniel Wessel), and had a dau. Sarah, who married, 1 Oct., 1817, John Delaval Carpenter, 4th and last Earl of Tyrconnel, to whom descended the manor of Kiplin. We may presume that there was no other issue.

George Crowe of Langton, Yorks, married Anna, dau. of Anthony Salvin, Esq., of Sunderland Bridge, and d. Oct., 1782. An entry in *Gent. Mag.* describes him as "register of the N. Riding."

Probably he left descendants, for "on 21 Jan., 1823, Margaret Alexander, dau. of the late Mat. Crowe, Esq., married the Rev. John Charge, Rector of Copgrove" (*Gent. Mag.*).

It would be interesting to know if the pedigree could be continued to the present day.

The arms mentioned above are those granted in 1584 to Crowe of Crowe's Hall, Suffolk, to whom I may refer some other time. If Christopher Crowe had any right to the arms he used, he was a member of the Suffolk family. If any reader can supplement the above pedigree, especially with reference to the parentage of the elder Christopher Crowe, I should be glad of particulars.

W. ROBERTS CROW.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE TRAFALGAR CEMETERY, GIBRALTAR.

THE tombs in this cemetery are placed irregularly, but I have endeavoured to put them into rows running north and south. The first row is that next the west wall, and the first inscription of the first row is at the south end of the row, the first of the second row at the north end, and so on.

A few interments have no stone or inscription. This is called the Trafalgar Cemetery, but only one inscription (No. 19) records a death as the result of that "great and memorable sea-fight," and there is only one other (No. 31) which may possibly be connected with it. These abstracts were taken on 3 May, 1909.

FIRST ROW.

1. Mr. E. A. Clark, Ensign, 2nd Bat. (8)5th Regt., *ob.* 22 Oct., 1800.
2. Catharine, w. of —, *ob.* 24 Oct., 1803.
3. Lieut. R. A. Wilson, Royal Marines, *ob.* 10 Jan., 1803, a. 30.
4. Capt. Thos. Mahon, Prince of Wales's Own Regt. of Fencibles, *ob.* 8 Feb., 1801, a. 32.
5. Eliza Louisa Gibbon, d. of Capt. D. H. Braine, of New York, and w. of Capt. H. G. Gibbon of H.M. packet Lord Chesterfield, *ob.* of a decline on board the Lord Chesterfield, 15 Feb., 1810; bur. 22 Feb., a. 20 yrs. 3 months.
6. Mr. John Bentley, of London, merchant, *ob.* 13 Nov., 1813, a. 70.
7. Lieuts. Thos. Worth and John Buckland, of the R.M. Artillery, killed by the same shot, 23 Nov., 1810, while directing the howitzer boats in an attack on the enemy's flotilla in Cadiz Bay. Erected by their brother officers as a tribute of respect to two who were the brightest ornaments of their corps.
8. Quarter-Master John Connel, *ob.* 22 Aug., 1812, a. 56, after a service of 40 years. Erected by the officers of the 26th Regt.
9. James Lilburn, Esq., Captain H.M. sloop Goshawk, who nobly fell in an attack made on the enemy's forts and shipping at Malaga, 29 Ap. 1812, a. 38. Erected by the officers of the sloop.
10. Lewis Northen, Esq., Capt. 82nd Regt., *ob.* 11 July, 1810, a. 37.
11. Robert Lee, Esq., b. in Jamaica; landed here 1 Ap., 1810, on his voyage from England to Malta, in the, alas frail! hope of recovering his health; *ob.* 28 May following.
12. Robert Monson, Esq., Surgeon H.M. Navy, *ob.* 6 May, 1811, a. 26.
13. David Lawson, Esq., Surgeon H.M.S. Rainbow, *ob.* 22 Nov., 1812, a. 21.
14. A four-sided tomb. No legible inscription.

SECOND ROW.

15. Amelia, inf. d. of Major Fraser, 1st Royal Veteran Battn., *ob.* 8 Feb., 1811.
16. Henry Winter Latimer, s. of Lieut. and Adjt. James Stevenson, 1st Royal Veteran Battn., *ob.* 5 Jan., 1808, a. 11 months 14 days. Look down, blest soul, and from the realms above Accept this last sad tribute of our love. The last. E'en now our sorrows we resign, And lose our feelings to rejoice in thine.

17. Mary, the w., and Sarah, the d., of Ensign McKay, 7th R.V.B., *ob.* 17 Oct., 1813, a. 36, and 28 Sept., 1813, a. 11.

18. Lieut. John Mullen, 4th R.V.B., *ob.* 11 May, 1809, a. 54 years, 40 of which he devoted to the service of his king and country.

19. Capt. Thos. Norman, Royal Marines, of H.M.S. Mars, *ob.* in the Naval Hospital, 6 Dec., 1805, a. 36, from the effects of a wound received in the great and memorable sea fight of Trafalgar. Erected by his brother officers.

20. Capt. S. S. Hughes, Royal Regiment of Artillery, *ob.* 18 May, 1808, a. 32.

21. Lieut. Wm. King, 54th Regt., *ob.* 7 Nov., 1804, a. 23.

22. Jane, w. of Capt. Flack, 1st R.V.B., *ob.* 3 June, 1807, a. 49.

23. Edmund, s. of Lieut. John Burke, 1st R.V.B., *ob.* 16 Aug., 1805, a. 18.

24. Almena, w. of Lieut. John Burke, 1st R.V.B., *ob.* 10 Oct., 1805, a. 53.

25. Mary, w. of Daniel Clark, Ensign, 1st R.V.B., *ob.* 28 Jan., 1806, a. 52.

THIRD ROW.

26. Henry Cane, Esq., Capt. 40th Regt., *ob.* 17 Nov., 1800, a. 22.

27. Lieut. Wm. Robert Montresor, 18th or Royal Regiment of Ireland, *ob.* 16 Nov., 1799, a. 19.

28. Martha Anne, d. of Hamilton Finney, Quarter-Master 54th Regt., *ob.* 6 July, 1804, a. 14 yrs. 8 months.

29. Capt. Robert McGregor, 10th Regt., *ob.* 9 Aug., 1804, a. 50.

30. Henry Edward Andrew Sheppard, Dep.-Asst.-Commissary-General to the Forces, who fell a victim to the epidemic fever, 24 Oct., 1813, a. 20.

31. Thomas Lane, Esq., Senior Surgeon Royal Artillery, *ob.* 17 Nov., 1805, a. 35.

32. Sidney Hollis Halls, 1st Lieut. Royal Artillery, *ob.* 20 Aug., 1804, a. 19. Erected by his parents.

Te veniente die
Te descendente.

33. Lieut. Benjamin Gleed, 10th Regt., late of Priory in the I. of Wight, *ob.* 25 Oct., 1804, a. 23. Erected by his mother.

34. Capt. Thos. Best, 26th Regt., a victim to the epidemic fever, *ob.* 6 Oct., 1813, a. 30. Erected by his widow and family.

35. Lieut. Henry Fitzgibbon Ellison, Royal Artillery, of Letterkenny, Donegal, *ob.* 21 Nov., 1804, a. 22.

36. John Butt Taylor, Surgeon 26th Regt., *ob.* of the epidemic fever, 4 Oct., 18(1)3, a. 37. Also his s. George Andrew, *ob.* 8 Oct., 1812, a. 10 months.

37. Agnes, w. of Lieut. Daniel Robertson, 7th R.V.B., *ob.* 9 Dec., 1811, a. 34. She was always the peacemaker | But never the lawbreaker.

38. James Duthie, Esq., Surgeon H.M.S. Crocodile, *ob.* 10 Dec., 1812, a. 26.

39. Margaret Ann, d. of Alexr. Farquhar, Acting-Dep.-Paymaster-General, *ob.* in St. Roque, 31 July, 1809, a. 3 yrs. 4 mths.

40. Lieut. John Carrew [sic] Cuthbert, 54th Regt., *ob.* 7 Nov., 1804, a. 22.

41. A recumbent tomb illegible from dirt.

42. Lieut. Wm. King, 54th Regt., *ob.* 7 Nov., 1804, a. 23.

43. Edward, s. of Lieut. Wm. Anderson, R.B.A. Corps, *ob.* 4 Feb., 1809, a. 5.

44. Mr. James Wilson, Master Shipwright H.M. Naval Yard, *ob.* 16 May, 1809, a. 54.

45. George Green Adam, sen., late Clerk of the Chequer, H.M. Board of Ordnance, *ob.* 16 Apr., 1808, a. 47 years, 35 of which he served the Hon. Board.

46. William Patrick, s. of Dep.-Asst.-Commissary-General Rosseter, *ob.* 21 Sep., 1811, a. 18 months 5 days.

47. A recumbent stone illegible from dirt.

48. Ditto.

49. Rudolph Schultz, s. of R. E. and Harriot Schultz, *ob.* 24 Sep., 1812, in infancy.

50. Edward Hunt Caulfield, Lieut. H.M.S. Impérieuse, who on the 21 Feb., 1808, was mortally wounded in the service of his country and king, a. 24.

Honoured where known, endearing where allied, Much loved he lived, and much lamented died.

Erected by his brother M. S. O'Callaghan Caulfield, Capt. 1st R.V.B.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

(To be concluded.)

“THE HOLY ZIARET.”—In *The Times* of 18 January we are told that the Khedive, robed in white, and bearing a lighted taper, performed the Holy Ziarat, the visitation of the Prophet's tomb at Medina, on Tuesday, evening, 11 January. *Zaurat* is the proper form, given in the dictionaries, of the technical term in Arabic for the visit of the pilgrim to Muhammad's grave at Medina. The pilgrim to Medina is called *zair*, as distinguished from a *hâji*, or pilgrim to Mecca. The two words *zaurat* and *zair* are derived from an Arabic root *zâr*, to incline toward, repair to, visit, which is cognate with the well-known Hebrew root *zûr*, to be a stranger, visitor, whence *zârim*, “strangers” (*i.e.* foreigners), in Psalm liv. 3.

A. L. MAYHEW.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

“SHABRACK”: ITS ETYMOLOGY.—This word belongs to a small group of names connected with cavalry equipment—*calpack*, *dolman*, *sabre*, *shako*, are others—which spread from Hungarian into the tongues of Western Europe, but are not all native Hungarian words. *Shabrack* appears to be Turkish. In Redhouse's ‘Turkish Lexicon,’ p. 1106, it is given as “*Shâbrâq*, a horse-cloth.” At first sight it looks as if we might sleep soundly in our beds, to borrow a phrase from current politics, and leave this to account for French *chabraque*, German *Schabracke*, &c. Unfortunately, beside these forms commencing with *sh*, there is another set commencing with *ch*

(as in “church”), viz., Bohemian *chabraka*, Hungarian *csabrag*, Russian *chaprâk*, &c. It is impossible to derive these from those with initial *sh*, so I am driven to regard the alleged Turkish *shâbrâq* as a loan-word from the French, and to search elsewhere for its etymon. In Wahrmund's Persian grammar, 1898, *yâprâq* is given as the Turkish for *Sattel-zeug*. This seems to be what we want. There can be no doubt about *yâprâq* being a genuine Osmanli term. Its original meaning was “leaf, flake,” but it has many secondary senses. The only difficulty is the change of initial *y* to *ch*, to which I can at the moment find no parallel; but there are several cases known in which *y* changes into *j* (*janizary*, for instance). Once the initial had become *ch*, the simplification to *sh* was easy and natural. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

HOLBEIN'S ‘DUCHESS OF MILAN’: A “SPENCER.”—In *The Connoisseur* for last July is an elaborate description of Holbein's portrait of the Duchess of Milan by Mr. Maurice W. Brockwell. In the account of the dress worn by the Duchess occurs the following passage:—

“Christina wears a black satin gown, and over that a long black spencer lined with yellow sable; the upper part of her forehead is concealed by a black hood. She wears a small white frill round her neck, and white frills edged with black round her wrists.”

I wish to draw attention to the fact that the overdress in this picture is not a spencer, but just the reverse. In ‘The Century Dictionary’ is this description of a spencer:

“Named after Earl Spencer, 1782–1845. A man's outer garment or overcoat so short that the skirts of the body-coat worn under it were seen; a fashion introduced about 1800. 2. A woman's garment introduced a year or two later, and made in direct imitation of the above. It also was short, and formed a kind of over-jacket, reaching a little below the waist.”

Any one not knowing the picture well might think that some alteration had been made in it, and that the long and almost flowing robe had been substituted for a spencer. I have known the picture for at least thirty years, and can confidently say that no such alteration has taken place.

E. W. ANDREWS.

West Hampstead.

BURNS'S ‘DEATH AND DR. HORNBOOK’: A NEW READING.—From a Scottish newspaper one learns that “a transatlantic anthologist” has recently undertaken to expound Burns. The example given of this adventurer's method of procedure is so fresh and entertaining that it seems to merit

chronicling in 'N. & Q.' It may be remembered that in 'Death and Dr. Horn-book' a midnight reveller, tortuously wending his homeward way, suddenly meets at a lonely corner a strange figure, who announces in appalling tones that his name is Death. This prompts a valiant retort in these terms :

Quoth I, "Guid faith,
Ye're maybe come to stap my breath;
But tent me, billie—
I rede ye weel, tak' care o' skaith,
See, there's a gully."

The meaning of this is, "It may be that you are come to stop my breath; but observe me, lad, I counsel you to beware of harm; see, there's a clasp-knife." The roistering inebriate, brimful of Dutch courage, indicates his readiness to act in self-defence, and to use for his purpose the one lethal weapon immediately at command. His grim interlocutor meets his threat with contemptuous indifference, bidding him put up his "whittle," or knife, as its appearance has absolutely no weight with him:—

"Guidman," quo' he, "put up your whittle,
I'm no design'd to try its mettle;

I wadna mind it, no, that spittle
Out-owre my beard."

It would appear that the "transatlantic anthologist," unravelling this passage, intimates that the gully to which the spectral intruder is referred is not a knife at all, but a feature of the landscape. In his own words, as reported by his disciple, it represents "an adjacent ravine down which the Poet intended to hurl the Enemy of Mankind." As an example in the art of extravagant commentary this, certainly, would be hard to surpass. It would be interesting to hear from its author or his Scottish representative what he makes of the "whittle," and how he supposes "a ravine" could be disposed of by "the Poet" within the recesses of his raiment.

THOMAS BAYNE.

OLDEST POSTMASTER IN ENGLAND.—The death of Mr. William Kenward, of Wivelsfield, near Hayward's Heath, removes the oldest postmaster in the country. He was in his eighty-ninth year, and was postmaster for sixty-three years. In his early years he used to collect and deliver letters in a cart drawn by dogs. The villagers having letters to post were in the habit of placing them in their windows, and Mr. Kenward notified his arrival by sounding a horn. His wife, who is the recognized assistant at the post office, is in her ninety-first year.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

JOHN MURRAY AND MEDICAL BOOKS.—I do not find in the index of Smiles's 'A Publisher and his Friends' any reference to the fact that the first John Murray published a good many medical books. The fifth edition (and probably earlier ones) of Robert Hooper's 'Anatomist's Vade-Mecum,' 1804, bore the imprint of John Murray, 32, Fleet Street. Bell & Bradfute of Edinburgh, and Gilbert & Hodges of Dublin, were associated with him on the title-page, but probably only as his agents. This little book contains a list of eight other books more or less relating to medical science, "printed for John Murray." There is also the following curious notice:—

"Gentlemen residing in the country or abroad, surgeons in the navy and army, &c., may be immediately supplied with any work relating to medical science, upon addressing a line to J. Murray, No. 32, Fleet Street, London, where students, &c., may receive every information respecting the various lectures which are delivered at different seasons in the metropolis."

W. ROBERTS.

FLYING MAN: EARLY INSTANCE AT FLORENCE.—One of the highly artistic bas-reliefs on the exterior of the exquisite Campanile by Giotto, near the Duomo at Florence, illustrates this subject. In the sunk hexagonal panel is the figure of a man flying, to the right. His head is like a camel's, with the straps across it to hold the bit. His body is naked, but covered with scales. Attached to his back are two large eagle wings, reaching as far as his ankles. At the top of the inside of each wing is a sort of handle, which he grasps, and so is able to flap them. Below his feet is a small object which looks like a parachute. It is curious as giving the thirteenth-century idea of a flying man.

I saw a copy of it, apparently from a photograph, in a recent United States newspaper.

D. J.

"SAKE," ? TO KILL.—So says Halliwell, and such seems the meaning in the subjoined quotation, c. 1300–25, 'Kyng Alis-aunders' (Weber), l. 1884:—

Heom to sakyn heo gon calle,
So bocher the hog in stalle.

Apparently this peculiar use has, with the quotation, escaped the notice of the readers for the 'N.E.D.'

H. P. L.

PRINTERS OF THE STATUTES IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—A number of interesting patents granting monopolies of printing are given by Dugdale in his 'Origines Juridiciales,' p. 59 *et seq.*

As regards the Statutes, the sole right to print was granted on 22 April, 1547, by Edward VI. to Richard Grafton; on 29 Dec., 1554, by Queen Mary, to John Cawood (for the Statutes in English); on 27 Sept., 1577, by Queen Elizabeth, to Christopher Barker for life; and on 19 July, 1603, by James I. to Robert Barker for life.

As regards common law books, Edward VI. granted a special licence on 12 April, 1553, to Richard Tottel, citizen, stationer, and printer of London, for seven years, and this was renewed by Mary for another seven years on 1 May, 1556, and by Elizabeth, for life, on 12 Jan., 1558/9. The monopoly of printing the common law books passed, on 18 Nov., 1577, to Nicasis Tetsweirt, for thirty years, renewed on 20 March, 1593/4, for a similar period, to Charles Tetsweirt; whilst on 10 March, 1598/9, Thomas Wright and Bonham Norton obtained a licence to print all law books for a period of thirty years.

R. S. B.

MUNICIPAL SWORDS. (See 10 S. v. 90, 151.)—At the latter reference we are told of a sword being presented to the city of Exeter by Edward IV., and another by Richard II. to the city of Chester. I subjoin a paragraph from *The Daily Mirror* of Saturday, 27 Nov., 1909, showing that the Corporation of King's Lynn possess one presented by King John:—

"King John's Sword.—Using the sword which is said to have been presented by King John to the Corporation of King's Lynn, King Edward yesterday, at Castle Rising, invested Sir William Ffolkes and Sir Somerville Gurney, both of whom played a prominent part in the recent Art Loan Exhibition at King's Lynn, with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Victorian Order conferred upon them on his Majesty's birthday."

R. J. FYNMORE.

"**INCIDIS IN SCYLLAM,**" &c. (See 1 S. ii. 85, 136, 141; x. 274; 5 S. vi. 468; vii. 77, 478; viii. 14.)—This familiar line comes from the 'Alexandreid' of Philip Gualtier. In the Rouen ed. of 1487 the first word is *Corruis*, not *Incidis*: a variation noted by Mr. King in his 'Dict. of Classical Quot.', 1904. The printer's signature is i.iii, and the line is

Corruis in syllam cupiens vitare caribdim.

But in the Ingolstadt ed. of 1541, p. lv (Greville Library, Brit. Mus.), it is

Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin.

It is related that Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Lincoln, pointed out the authorship to Charles Sumner (*Yale Lit. Mag.*, 1860, xxv. 350).

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

CHAUCER AND BOCCACCIO.—I am anxious to know whether Landor, who in his 'Imaginary Conversations' makes Chaucer and Boccaccio meet and speak together, had any authority for so doing, or whether at his time it was a matter of general belief that the two actually met.

GIULIA CELENZA.

Via Faenza, 87 H, Casa Forti, Firenze.

J. H. SWALE, MATHEMATICIAN.—Part I. of 'Geometrical Amusements; or, A Course of Lessons in Construction and Analysis, in Three Parts,' by J. H. Swale, was published in London in 1821. Were Parts II. and III. ever published? What is known concerning Swale apart from the facts that he was a frequent contributor to mathematical periodicals and himself published (1823-4) two numbers of *The Liverpool Apollonius; or, The Geometrical and Philosophical Repository*? R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Rue Soufflot, 3, Paris.

SOLLY COLLECTION OF PICTURES.—Can any of your readers furnish information as to the "English merchant Solly" whose collection of pictures, purchased by Frederick William III. at Berlin in 1821, formed, with the Giustiniani Gallery, the nucleus of the Royal Picture Gallery in Berlin? He must have been a wealthy as well as an enterprising and judicious collector, since his pictures numbered 3,000, of which 677 were assigned for exhibition in the Royal Gallery; and the collection was especially rich in primitives and early pictures of German and Italian schools.

I can find no notice or mention of Solly in any dictionary of art or biography. Is he perhaps connected with the distinguished surgeon Samuel Solly (1805-1871), himself a considerable artist, whose father, Isaac Solly, was a Baltic merchant? See 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' under Saml. Solly. Any information about the collector would be interesting.

W. H. CLAY.

Reform Club.

MOST EXPENSIVE ELECTION.—MR. PICKFORD's last note (*ante*, p. 47) reminds me that Compton Wynyates was in danger of being pulled down after 1768, as the result of the extravagance of the Lord North-

ampton of the day in "treating" voters in rivalry with Lord Spencer and Lord Halifax. I fancy that 120,000*l.* was spoken of in this connexion as spent by one of the peers. Is this the largest sum recorded as spent on a Parliamentary election? Unfortunately, I have mislaid the book on 'Compton Wynyates' by the Marquis of Northampton, published at the end of 1904.

NEL MEZZO.

FIRST NONCONFORMIST MINISTER ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether the Rev. Silvester Horne, a Congregational minister lately elected M.P. for Ipswich, is the first Non-conformist Minister to sit in Parliament?

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

"HEM OF A NOISE."—In an article in *The Times* of 12 January, entitled 'The Forthcoming Election: a Forecast,' the following story is told:—

"There is, of course, a class of voter who takes his politics very lightly, a class represented by the Sussex cynic, who gave his views thus:—

"Politics are about like this: I've got a sow in my yard with twelve little 'uns, and they little 'uns can't all feed at once, because there isn't room enough. So I shut six on 'em out of the yard while t'other six be sucking, and the six as be shut out they just do make a hem of a noise till they be let in, and then they be just as quiet as the rest."

In 'E.D.D.' (*s.v.* hem) it may be seen that these words of the Sussex cynic are to be found in Egerton's 'Folks and Ways' (1884), p. 3, and that the expression "a hem of a noise," "a hem of a hurry," &c., belongs to the dialect of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. How may "hem" be explained?

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

CISTERNS IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Towards the end of 1908 and in the early part of 1909 a number of leaden cisterns (ten, I think) were placed in Kensington Gardens, in front of the Orangery, and in the pool in the new Dutch garden below. I made some hasty notes of the marks upon some of them:—

C [crown] R 1666

1730

1733

1744 T.L. (two).

1760, with heraldic devices (a griffin's head; a swan's head and neck, and wings displayed; an embowed fish).

I.B. 1785.

The marks upon the three in the pool could be read easily through a glass. Will somebody give us a history and description of them all?

W. C. B.

ROKEBY HOUSE, WEST HAM: CLOWES FAMILY.—Some few years back there was an old Jacobean house called Rokeby House at West Ham in Essex. Can any of your readers inform me if this house was built by a member of the Rokeby family, or if the Rokeby family was ever associated with it?

In one of the principal rooms was a large oak overmantel on which were engraved the arms of Wm. Clowes, who died in 1639, and who was Sergeant-Surgeon to Charles I. This would suggest that Wm. Clowes owned the house at that early date—a few years after it was built.

H. F. CLOWES.

Royal College of Physicians.

ROCHECHOUART.—Can any correspondent versed in French pedigrees kindly state if the family of the above name descend from Emeric, or Guy, de Rupe Cavardi (wrongly spelt Canardi in the index to Collinson's 'Somerset')—or de Rochechiward—whose intermarriages with two ladies of the house of Vivon took place between 1250 and 1300? Emeric's parentage and his relationship to Guy are also desired.

H.

DUCEOY: CASTLEDEN FAMILY.—In the 'Life of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett' I find the name of Dusautoy. Can any one tell me if the name Ducetoy (which I have seen somewhere) is a corruption of Dusautoy?

Can any one tell me if any of the Deedes family (of Kent) married into a family called Castleden? Further, can any one supply me with a name which sounded like "Gift," and which I once heard mentioned in connexion with the Castledens?

GENEALOGIST.

PORTRAITS BY FLICK.—Can any correspondent inform me of the present whereabouts of the following portraits signed by G. Flick or Fliccus?

1. Full-length portrait, dated 1551, of Thomas, 1st Lord Darcy of Chiche. This picture is mentioned in Lord Lumley's inventory of 1590; also in Neale's 'Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen,' at which time (1819) it was at Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire. It is known to have been still at Irnham in 1848, but after the sale of that property in 1854, by Mr. Charles Clifford, all trace of the picture is lost.

2. A double portrait, half-length, small, of G. Fliccus, the painter, and his friend "Strangwise." In 1881 this picture belonged to Mr. Robert des Ruffieres, of 68, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.; but since then it cannot be traced.

MARY F. S. HERVEY.

22, Morpeth Mansions, S.W.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I am desirous of ascertaining the authorship of two sonnets on 'Marriage in Heaven,' commencing respectively thus :—

1. They who the resurrection shall attain,
With angels equal, purged of fleshly leaven,—
They marry not, nor are in marriage given.
2. "Eye hath not seen, ear heard, or heart conceived
What God has there prepared":—of saints
above
We know but that they weep not, that they
love.

Also of the following lines, quoted by the late Dean Farrar in his 'Great Books,' New York, 1898, p. 203 :—

3. Oh for a deeper insight into Heaven!
More knowledge of the glory and the joy
Which there unto the happy souls is given.
And of these :—
4. Before her face her handkerchief she spread
To hide the flood of tears she did not shed.

JAMES T. PRESLEY.

Cheltenham.

Though absence part us for a while,
And distance roll between,
Remember, whose'er revile,
I am what I have been.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

VERSE QUOTED BY BURNS.—In his celebrated autobiographical letter to Dr. Moore, 2 Aug., 1787, Burns, speaking of his distress the year before, says that as soon as he could get the money he took a steerage passage for Jamaica, for

Hungry Ruin had me in the wind.

As is well known, Carlyle quotes this line in his 'Essay.' Who was its author? I have looked in the concordances to Milton, Pope, and Gray, and have searched through Young's 'Seasons.'

CHARLES SOUTHDOWN.

Ithaca, N.Y.

"GANION COHERIGA," GAELIC MOTTO.—In Scott's 'Waverley,' chap. xlv. (p. 334 of the Clarendon Press edition), there is an allusion to "the proud gathering word of Clanronald, *Ganion Coheriga* (Gainsay who dares)."¹ This is no doubt meant for Gaelic, but must be more than usually corrupt. It is not corrected in the Notes. Can any Scotsman tell me the Gaelic orthography? I fancy I have seen the motto of MacDonalld of Clanronald given elsewhere as "Dh'aindhoin ce theireadh e,"² but cannot find it in any of my works of reference, and it is so long since I took lessons in Gaelic that I dare not feel sure of the grammatical correctness of my version.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

"UNREJOICING" IN WORDSWORTH.—I have never been able to satisfy myself as to the exact meaning of the adjective "unrejoicing" in Wordsworth's splendid poem 'Yew Trees':—

—boughs, as if for festal purpose decked
With unrejoicing berries.

Was he thinking of the poison that lurks in their seeds, or of their comparative insignificance, or of the sad associations of the tree on which they grow? I. M. L.

DE QUINCEY AND SWEDENBERG.—Writing in *The New-Church Review* (Boston, U.S.A.) for January of this year an article entitled 'Swedenborg in English Literature: III. Thomas De Quincey,' Miss Emily Robbins Sugden cites therein from De Quincey's 'The Female Infidel,' 1853, as follows :—

"To say that of Mr. Clowes was until lately but another way of describing him as a delirious dreamer. At present I presume the reader to be aware that Cambridge has, within the last few years, unsettled and even revolutionized our estimate of Swedenborg as a philosopher."

De Quincey's presumption being without foundation in my case, I shall be glad if some one will kindly explain to me the meaning of the latter sentence quoted.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

169, Grove Lane, Camberwell.

ARMSTRONG = FAWCETT. — On 9 March, 1839, Henry Leslie Armstrong, a comedian, married at Preston Registry Office Maria Louisa Fawcett, an actress, daughter of William Fawcett, a tobacco and snuff manufacturer. Further information desired about them and their children, if any.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

Walton-on-Thames.

COSNAHAN FAMILY, ISLE OF MAN.—I should be obliged if some of your correspondents could supply a pedigree of this family (which was, I believe, of some account in the Isle of Man, and produced one Deemster, if not more), or refer me to any published work in which a pedigree may be found. SIGMA TAU.

ABBOTT FAMILY.—Inquiries on this subject have often appeared in 'N. & Q.' in the past (see 4 Feb., 11 March, 13 May, 28 Oct., 1854; 22 Nov., 1856; 7 May, 1870; 7 July, 1888; 27 Oct., 1906), and they have elicited valuable information. I should be glad if readers would volunteer to throw further light on the subject by communicating to me any details in their possession regarding the genealogy of the same of the Abbots bearing versions of the one coat of arms (Gules, a

chevron between three pears or ; crest, out of a ducal coronet a unicorn's head between two ostrich feathers), and more particularly of the branch of the family—now partly settled in the Levant—whose arms are Erm., on a pale gules three pears or ; crest, a demi-unicorn armed and maned.

G. F. ABBOTT.

Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

SPHINX WANTED.—Can any reader tell me where can be bought a Sphinx, either in metal or plaster, something like the Embankment Sphinx, small size ? Please reply direct.

(Mlle.) A. THIRION.

35, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, S.W.

JOHN HUNTER'S CLUB is referred to in J. F. Palmer's volume. Was it a literary or a social club ?

E. O.

SEA SONGS.—When, at the end of "the fifties," I was cruising about the Mediterranean on one of the biggest of the old two-deckers, I was given the run of her gunroom mess. There we had a good deal of miscellaneous singing at times, and scraps of the words and jingles of the tunes which I heard then still run in my head every now and again. There are three amongst these nearly forgotten songs which recur at intervals to worry me ; of these I am especially anxious to recover the words, and I shall be grateful to any of your readers who can furnish them.

The first had as its refrain :—

"Pick it up, pick it up," said the lady in the boat,
"For I'd rather have a guinea than a one-pound note ;

Though a guinea it would sink and a pound it would float,

Yet I'd rather have a guinea than a one-pound note."

The second had these two lines (its opening lines, I fancy) :—

There's the captain, what is our commander ;
There's the bosun, and likewise the crew.....

The third song recounted a conversation between an old white-haired, but still festive Irish lady and a youthful lover who demanded an explanation of certain facts which he was unable to reconcile. Of this I only recall a stanza which commenced with this couplet :
"Alas !" she exclaimed, "from each day to its morrow
The hairs of my head have known nothing but sorrow."

As my recollection is that the humours of these old-time sailors' songs, which commended themselves to the midshipmen then afloat, were of rather too broad and outspoken a character for reproduction in the

pages of 'N. & Q.,' I would ask any one who is kind enough to supply copies of the words to send them to me direct.

FRANK REDE FOWKE.

24, Netherton Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

Replies.

BEN JONSON IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(11 S. i. 67.)

DEAN STANLEY in his 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' 3rd ed., 1869, pp. 299-300, says :—

"According to local tradition, he asked the King [Charles I.] to grant him a favour. 'What is it?' said the King.—'Give me eighteen inches of square ground.' 'Where?' asked the King.—'In Westminster Abbey.' This is one explanation given of the story that he was buried standing upright. Another is that it was with a view to his readiness for the Resurrection. 'He lies buried in the north aisle [of the Nave], in the path of square stone [the rest is lozenge], opposite to the scutcheon of Robertus de Ros, with this inscription only on him, in a pavement-square of blue marble, about fourteen inches square.

O rare Ben Johnson ! *

which was done at the charge of Jack Young (afterwards knighted), who, walking there when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen-pence to cut it.†

"This stone was taken up when, in 1821, the Nave was repaved, and was brought back from the stoneyard of the clerk of the works, in the time of Dean Buckland, by whose order it was fitted into its present place in the north wall of the Nave. Meanwhile, the original spot had been marked by a small triangular lozenge, with a copy of the old inscription.

"When, in 1849, Sir Robert Wilson was buried close by, the loose sand of Jonson's grave (to use the expression of the clerk of the works who superintended the operation) 'rippled in like a quicksand,' and the clerk 'saw the two leg-bones of Jonson, fixed bolt upright in the sand, as though the body had been buried in the upright position ; and the skull came rolling down among the sand, from a position above the leg-bones, to the bottom of the newly-made grave. There was still hair upon it, and it was of a red colour.' It was seen once more on the digging of John Hunter's grave ; and 'it had still traces of red hair upon it.'‡

* He is called *Johnson* on the gravestone, as also in Clarendon's 'Life' (i. 34), where see his character.

† Aubrey's 'Lives,' 414. His burial is not in the Register.

‡ For full details, see Mr. Frank Buckland's interesting narrative in 'Curiosities of Natural History' (3rd series), ii. 181-189. It would seem that, in spite of some misadventures, the skull still remains in the grave."

Dean Stanley mentions (p. 300) "the present medallion in Poets' Corner," saying that it

"was set up in the middle of the last [*i.e.*, eighteenth] century by 'a person of quality, whose name was desired to be concealed.' By a mistake of the sculptor, the buttons were set on the left side of the coat. Hence this epigram—

O rare Ben Jonson—what a turncoat grown!
Thou ne'er wast such, till clad in stone:
Then let not this disturb thy sprite,
Another age shall set thy buttons right."

A foot-note gives the reference, Seymour's 'Stow,' ii. 512, 513.

"A Historical Description of Westminster Abbey; its Monuments and Curiosities. Printed for the Vergers in the Abbey," 1862, p. 98, names Rysbrack as the sculptor of the monument in Poets' Corner.

Pp. 634-5 of Dean Stanley's book give a description (communicated* by Mr. Poole) with an engraved example of what, in one of the entries of the burials in the Clerk of the Works' Register, was called the "Middle Tread," viz., "a central course of stone. . . . having squares placed diamond-wise on either side of it, and a course of square stones against each wall."

The "path of square stone" mentioned above was one of these "middle treads." The original stone appears to have been one of the Middle Tread stones. It

"is exactly seventeen inches wide, and has no doubt been seventeen inches high, being the normal size of all the squares of 'Middle Treads,' and also the length of the diagonal of a twelve-inch square, which latter is the normal size of all the lozenges. It has been reduced for some reason to fourteen inches high, and is of Purbeck marble, which, when polished and un-decayed, is of a blue colour."

It appears that the "eighteen inches of square ground in the Abbey" asked for by Ben Jonson meant the space covered by one of these square Middle Tread stones. The eightpence paid by Jack Young was for cutting the inscription on the existing stone.

On Sir William Davenant's grave in Poets' Corner "was repeated the inscription of Ben Jonson, 'O rare Sir William Davenant'" (Dean Stanley, p. 301).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

There are three monumental memorials in Westminster Abbey to Ben Jonson.

1. In the south transept, at the south end, known as Poets' Corner, in the easternmost arcade, just above a doorway leading to stairs, is Jonson's well-known monument, by Rysbrack, after Gibbs, erected in 1737 (Hare, 'Westminster,' 1905, p. 12). Bradley says before 1728. It consists of a tablet

bearing a life-size bust in alto-relievo, in ordinary dress, under a pediment, which supports a black (? bronze) classical lamp. In the centre of the pediment is a cidaris (wreath with ribbons), and from its two ends depend two short flower-strings. Under the bust is "O Rare Ben Johnson" in capitals. Beneath this are three masks between two ribbon-knots. The sculptured portion is of white marble, resting on a greyish marble slab. Hare calls it an "allegorical monument"; but I have no idea why.

Newman, however, says that "Ben Johnson" has a monument "ornamented with emblematical figures, alluding, perhaps, to the malice and envy of his cotemporaries." This agrees with Hare, but I never saw anything more on the tablet than what I have described. Perhaps part has been removed ('Description of Westminster Abbey,' 1827, pp. 85, 107).

2. In the fourth bay from the west window, in the north aisle of the nave, under the ramp below the fourth window, is a small, yellowish, old-looking stone, about 14 by 6 inches, standing upright on its edge, upon which are rather rudely cut, in large capitals, the words:

O Rare
Ben Johnson.

It appears that this stone was formerly in the pavement, over the spot where the body stood; but the authorities, fearing the inscription would be worn away, had it removed in 1821 to its present position.

3. In the pavement of this aisle—nearly in a line with the above stone, but a little east—is a small square stone, of a bluish tint, set diamond-wise, evidently quite modern, on which is cut, in plain capitals,

O Rare
Ben Johnson.

This was placed where No. 2 had formerly been, at the time of the removal in 1821.

In the large official plan of the nave, close to the choir, the position of this stone (No. 3) is marked by the name "Jonson"; but No. 2 is not indicated. No. 1 would be included in the transept plan. Nos. 2 and 3 I was unable to find in Hare, or Newman, or Barnett ('Walk through Westminster Abbey,' 1908), or in two other Abbey guide-books I have used.

Ben Jonson's epitaph is said to have been written by Davenant, though one account ascribes it to Sir J. Young (Bradley, 'Westminster Abbey Guide,' 1909, p. 27). Bradley mentions Nos. 1, 2, and 3, as does also Cole ('Handbook to Westminster Abbey,' 1882).

It is singular that the two Poets Laureate of James I. should have exactly the same epitaph. Davenant followed Jonson as Poet Laureate, and by his direction his stone (near that of Old Parr) bears only the words "O Rare* Sir William Davenant"; so there are four inscriptions in the Abbey bearing the words "O Rare," three of which are to Jonson. D. J.

Ben Jonson died 6 Aug., 1637, in one of the little houses which used to cover St. Margaret's Churchyard, and, as a dweller in the precincts, was buried in the Abbey. His grave is in the third bay of the north aisle of the nave; and a mural monument with a bas-relief portrait bust was put up (close to Spenser's tablet) above the low doorway in the south wall of the south transept (Poets' Corner), in 1728, by a post-humous admirer, Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford.

The poet's surname is traditionally spelt Jonson; but Clarendon employs the more usual form Johnson, which also appears on his gravestone. A. R. BAYLEY.

A story about Jonson's grave is told by Mr. Watson in his history of 'The Savage Club,' which is, I think, interesting enough to be retold in these columns. It is as follows:—

"One not knowing the history of the poet's burial wonders how he, so large a man, came to have so small a gravestone. The fact is that the stone rests just above the crown of his head, for the author of 'Every Man in his Humour' was buried standing upright. That the head should now be under the pavement at Westminster is owing mainly, and I may say entirely, to Draper's reverence for the poet's memory. It came to his ears in Dean Buckland's time that the grave had been opened with a view of putting to a test the tradition as to the strange manner of Johnson's burial. Was it actually true that he was buried standing on his feet? The story was verified in every particular; but some of the resurrectionists were also relic-hunters, and one of them carried off Jonson's thigh-bone, and another his skull, which had still some of the poet's characteristic red hair adhering to it. Draper was then the contributor of a weekly article to *The Illustrated London News*, and hearing that a distinguished man of science and popular writer had the skull in his possession, and meant to keep it, he intimated pretty plainly to this gentleman that if the illustrious relic was not returned to its proper resting-place, he would make a public exposure of the whole of the facts. It happened, in consequence, that Ben Jonson's grave was again opened, and that the renowned skull, with its red hair, was once more placed under the little diamond-shaped stone."

The Mr. Edward Draper referred to was a very old member of the Savage Club,

and I had the pleasure of his acquaintance myself in the sixties and seventies of the last century. ALAN STEWART.

See also 7 S. iv. 129, 235, 434; 8 S. xi. 368, 452; xii. 71. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

[MR. J. H. MACMICHAEL, MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK, MR. A. RHODES, and MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for replies.]

CHILDREN WITH THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. xii. 365; 11 S. i. 35, 79).—It is difficult to believe that a practice fraught with such obvious confusion and inconveniences could have been utilized to any great extent, and I think it not improbable that many of the cases cited would collapse if they could be closely investigated.

MR. McMURRAY (*ante*, p. 35) quotes evidence of three successive Samuels, of the same parents, being respectively baptized in 1684, 1688, and 1689, which, however, proves nothing. For instance, a Dr. Dove (who appears to have come from the county of Durham, and who married the "pretty Miss Martin of Gotham" of Anna Seward's letters) settled in Nottingham, and St. Mary's baptismal register shows that three successive George Doves were born to him in 1775, 1776, and 1777. Any wonder aroused by this circumstance is promptly dissipated on reference to the corresponding burial register, which proves that the first two died each before the appearance of his successor. Consequently, for MR. McMURRAY's case to carry any weight, it is essential that he should ascertain what the records of mortality have to say (if anything) as to the duration of life of the first two Samuels.

COL. PARRY says (*ante*, p. 35) that John appears to be the name most generally duplicated in the same family; but if this statement is based on parish-register entries I have a suspicion that the old-time clerks sometimes used the same spelling indifferently for John and Joan. The two following quaint entries I recently extracted from St. Mary's burial register, Nottingham:—

9 Aug., 1568: "Jhon and Johan, both the infant twyn lyngs of Henrye Pett."

20 Nov., 1585: "John & John, the ii twyns of Wyllyam Dearnaley."

Unfortunately, I have not the evidence of the baptismal register with respect to these two cases, so that they are not submitted as definite evidence, one way or the other, as proof of sex is lacking.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

Two instances of this—one in a case where the first and second children respectively were dead, and another in a case where the first child was still alive—are these.

Three sons of Foulke Myddelton of Gwainynog were named simply Richard: the first was baptized and buried at Wrexham in 1641, the second was baptized and buried at Wrexham in 1642, and the third was born after 1642.

The Sir Thomas Myddelton who was besieged by Lambert in his own castle of Chirk had two sons named simply Thomas: one, who succeeded to the baronetcy, by his first wife Mary (*née* Cholmondeley of Vale Royal), and another (posthumous) by his second wife Jane (*née* Trevor of Brynkinalt), the elder son being then alive.

THOS. C. MYDDELTON.

Woodhall Spa.

This custom was not uncommon, to the bewilderment of genealogists. Sir Mores Barowe of Ivechurch, Wilts, in his will proved 1505 (9 Maynwaryng), makes bequests to his son "Richard Barowe the elder" and to his son "Richard Barowe the younger."

A. RHODES.

The Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, U.S., and one of the founders of the Boston Athenæum, died in 1830. His first and third Christian names were the same, and I believe that he was named after his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, who had been distinguished men. Any dictionary of American biography, a good history of Boston, or Sprague's 'History of the American Church' will give an account of him.

It must be very rare for a child to have a duplicated Christian name. M. N. G.

[That an early practice existed of giving the same Christian name to a second child, while the first was still alive, is shown by the elaborate indexes appended by Dr. R. R. Sharpe to his 'Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London.' For instance, Walter de Bedefonte in 1329 left bequests to John his eldest son and John his younger son (vol. i. p. 352). In 1341 Geoffrey de Bodelee left property to his children John and John junior (i. 448). Robert de Asshe in 1348 left houses to William his elder son, with remainder to William his younger son (i. 509). Other examples could be cited from the same volumes, and also from the various Calendars of Letter-Books edited by Dr. Sharpe for the City Corporation.]

WIDOW TWANKAY (11 S. i. 68).—H. J. Byron endowed Aladdin's mother with this patronymic in his famous burlesque 'Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Scamp,' produced at the

Strand Theatre on Easter Monday, 1861; and unless any of your theatrical readers can trace it further back, I am inclined to think this was the genesis of the name. The widow did not figure in the cast of Reece's burlesque of 'Aladdin,' in which Nelly Farren enacted the name-part so successfully at the Gaiety in 1881.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10 S. xii. 509; 11 S. i. 38).—Shakerley Marmion (1602-39) in his play of 'The Antiquary' has

Great joys, like griefs, are silent.

As inquiry for the line

For sudden joys, like griefs, confound at first, failed when made in your columns many years since, the reference I give may possibly assist as supporting a conjecture that it has been adapted and amplified by some one hitherto undiscovered. W. B. H.

The following information may be of service to MR. DE VILLIERS (*ante*, p. 50).

1. Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

Binder, 'Novus Thesaurus Adagiorum Latinorum,' p. 122, suggests that this is a modern imitation of Plautus, 'Mercator,' IV. iv. (should be vii.), 40, "Vetus id dictum est, feliciter is sapit, qui alieno periculo sapit." The scene in question, however, is not by Plautus, but an interpolation. A. Otto, 'Sprichwörter,' s.v. *alienus*, cites many examples of the same thought in Greek, Latin, and German, among them being

Felix quicumque dolore
Alterius disces posse cavere tuo.

Tibullus, III. vi. 43.

He also quotes

Felix, alterius cui sunt documenta flagella,
from Columbanus, 79. John Owen parodies our line in "Felix, quem faciunt aliorum cornua cautum," 'Epigr.' i. 147.

2. Felix et prudens qui tempore pacis de bello cogitat.

See Burton, 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' Partition 2, sect. 3, memb. 6, p. 284, 2nd ed. "The Commonwealth of Venice in their Armory haue this inscription, *Happy is that City which in time of peace thinks of warre.*" The margin gives the Latin, "Felix civitas quæ tempore pacis de bello cogitat," from Nathan Chytraeus, 'Delicia Europæ.' In Chytraeus's book (ed. 3, s.l., 1606), p. 91, the inscription has *cogitas*, not *cogitat*.

4. Tela prævisa minus nocent.

Another form of this proverb is in Pseudo-Cato's 'Disticha,' II. xxiv. 2, "Nam levius lædit, quidquid prævidimus ante."

On p. 190 of Arntzen's variorum edition of the 'Disticha' (Amst., 1754) is a note by Daumius (=Christian Daum), who refers to John of Salisbury's 'Epistulæ,' I. xii. p. 203, "Jacula minus lædunt, quæ prævidentur." Burton, 'Anat.,' 2, 3, 5, quotes, "Prævisum est levius quod fuit ante malum" (first added in the fifth edition, 1638). A. R. Shilleto compares Seneca, 'Consolatio ad Marciam,' ix. 2, "Quæ multo ante prævisa sunt, languidius incurunt."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

1. This is given by Erasmus in the 'Adagia' as a proverbial saying (ed. 1670, p. 636) in the chapter on "Sera poenitentia," s.v. "Optimum aliena insania frui." The latter saying is quoted by Pliny in his 'Natural History,' xviii. 6 (or 5), as a common proverb used by Cato.

Erasmus also refers to

Feliciter is sapit, qui periculo alieno sapit as from Plautus. The reference is 'Mercator,' IV. vii. 40 in some editions; in others the scene is ix.; in others it is the second "Supposita" following sc. v. The writer gives the saying as an old one.

Erasmus also gives

Ex vitio alterius sapiens emendat suum.

See the 'Sententiæ' of Publius Syrus and others. He also gives as the probable origin l. 79 of the 'Ajax' of Sophocles, which (the mistakes or misprints corrected) is

Οὔκουν γέλως ἤδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γελᾶν;

The connexion does not appear to be obvious.

In Whitney's 'A Choice of Emblems,' 1586, a facsimile reprint, edited by Henry Green (London, Chester, Nantwich, 1866), p. 154, I find

Aliena pericula, cautiones nostræ.

The English verses which follow tell how the lion, the ass, and the fox having hunted down their quarry, the ass was commanded by the lion to divide the prey. The ass divided it into three equal parts. The lion in a rage tore him into pieces. The fox commanded by the lion to arrange the division, put all the best upon one heap, and kept only a little of the worst for himself.

Then beinge ask'd, what taughte him so vnequally to carue?

This spectacle (quoth hee) which I behoulde with care:

Which shows, those happie that can bee by others harmes beware.

Owen Felltham has another version of the proverb in his 'Resolves Divine, Moral,

Political' (11th ed., 1696, p. 217), Century II. chap. 42:—

He throws his Interest into a Gulph, that trusts it in such hands as have been formerly the Ship-wrack of others.

Infelix, quem non aliena pericula cautum.

Unhappy he whom the dangers of other men don't cause to be wary.

No reference is given, though on the title-page it is stated that "in this Eleventh Edition, References are made to the Poetical Citations, heretofore much wanted." It appears from this that Felltham regarded the line as a common proverb.

2. The following appears in the 'Adagia' ("Erasmi et aliorum"), p. 609, as from 'Joannis Ulpii Adagiorum Epitome':—

Tempore pacis cogitandum de bello.

Ἐν εἰρήνῃ μελετέον τὰ πολεμικά.

Admonet proverbium, in tempore de necessariis prospiciendum esse.

"Qui desiderat pacem, præparet bellum," is quoted from Vegetius, 'De Re Militari,' 3 Prolog., at 9 S. i. 198, s.v. "Si vis pacem, para bellum."

Alciatus in his 'Emblemata' quotes Vegetius as follows:—

"Qui desiderat pacem præparat [sic] bellum: qui victoriam cupit, milites imbuat diligenter."—Emblema 177, 'Ex bello pax,' last paragraph, ed. 1608, p. 797.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The fourth quotation sought by MR. CAPPEL (*ante*, p. 68),

While the eagle of Thought rides the tempest in scorn,
Who cares if the lightning is burning the corn?

is from Elizabeth Barrett Browning's 'Rhapsody of Life's Progress.'

WILLIAM BARNARD.

MR. CAPPEL'S fifth inquiry,

If the sea-horse on the ocean, &c.

is incorrectly quoted from Wordsworth's 'Song for the Wandering Jew.' The verse runs:—

And the sea-horse, though the ocean
Yield him no domestic cave,
Slumbers without sense of motion,
Couched upon the rocking wave.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

7. The Greek iambs quoted by MR. CAPPEL are in Stobæus's 'Florilegium,' 69, 2, where they are given as Susarion's (6th cent. B.C.), but the attribution seems doubtful. See Bentley's 'Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris,' p. 202 (1699), and

Meineke's 'Frag. Com. Græc.,' vol. ii. Mr. F. St. John Thackeray includes them, with a note, in his 'Anthologia Græca.'

The first two lines are quoted as Susarion's by Diomedes Scholasticus, and are to be found elsewhere. Suidas gives them in two places (col. 2756 and col. 3596, Gaisford) as a proverb. EDWARD BENSLEY.

No. 7 is attributed to Susarion (fl. 580-60 B.C.), and is said to be the oldest extant fragment of Greek comedy. Meineke, 'Com. Vet. Fragm.' (Didot, 1894), gives

'Ακούετε λέψ' Σουσαριῶν λέγει τὰδε,
 υἱὸς Φιλίνου Μεγαρόθεν Τριποδίσκιος·
 κακὸν γυναικες' ἀλλ' ὄμως, ὦ δημότα,
 οὐκ ἔστιν οἰκέιν οἰκίαν ἀνευ κακοῦ
 [καὶ γὰρ τὸ γῆμαι καὶ τὸ μὴ γῆμαι κακόν].

From Tzetzes apud Cramerum, "Anecd. Oxon.," vol. iii. p. 336. Susarion's wife having left him, he came into the theatre and delivered the above manifesto. The last line is not given by Tzetzes, but found in Stobæus, 'Flor.' 69, 2. Meineke did not think that it properly belongs here.

H. K. ST. J. S.

The "well-known popular song" sought by J. R. C. H. (*ante*, p. 68) is 'Billy Taylor,' and is in "The Universal Songster; or, Museum of Mirth. With Woodcuts by George and Robert Cruikshank" (1825). This song is illustrated by George. The last two verses are as follows:—

Forthwith she call'd for sword and pistol,
 Which did come at her command,
 And she shot her Billy Taylor,
 With his fair one in his hand.

When the Captain com'd for to hear on't
 He werry much applauded her for what she'd
 done,
 And quickly made her first lieutenant
 Of the gallant.....THUNDER-BOMB.

At 6 S. ii. 368 (6 Nov., 1880) the late Mr. BRANDER MATTHEWS inquired about 'Billy Taylor' was a Gay Young Fellow,' and referred to *The Illustrated London News* of 2 Oct., 1880, in which Mr. G. A. Sala states, in 'Echoes of the Week,' that this song was written by Sheridan. The following is what Mr. Sala says on the subject:—

"In the prefatory remarks by 'D. G.' to the late Mr. J. B. Buckstone's Nautical Burlesque Burletta of 'Billy Taylor, or the Gay Young Fellow,' first produced at the Adelphi Theatre on Nov. 9, 1829, allusion is made to the 'Billy Taylor' of Sheridan as 'a whimsy thrown off in one of those joyous moments which gladdened the heart of that eccentric genius.' 'D. G.' obscurely hints that Sheridan might have owed his inspiration to some such long obsolete lyrics as 'Constant Betty's

Garland,' 'The Young Man's Resolution to go to Sea by reason of his False Love,' or 'The Politic Sailor, or the London Miss Outwitted.' There is a theatrical tradition that the sublime Sarah Siddons was very fond of singing 'Billy Taylor.'"

See also 3 S. v. 172, 223, as to Latin translations of this and other comic songs.

"D. G." is George Daniel, who reversed his initials and usually signed "D. G."

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

The lines are from the last stanza of the ballad of 'Billee Taylor.' In 'Dublin Translations (Longmans, 1890) is a version of this ballad with a rendering in Latin elegiacs by Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell. A weaker variant is given in 'Modern Street Ballads,' by J. Ashton (Chatto & Windus, 1888), in which the girl's name is Sarah Taylor of Lichfield. H. K. ST. J. S.

The lines quoted occur in the last verse of the one-time famous comic song 'Billy Taylor.' When I was a lad, in the fifties of last century, this was emphatically the most popular song of the day, helped as it was by a catchy tune and a "tol-de-rol" chorus. The words are printed in 'The Universal Songster; or, Museum of Mirth' (Routledge, n.d.), vol. i. p. 65, with a characteristic cut by George Cruikshank, representing the captain bestowing upon the maiden the reward about which J. R. C. H. inquires. It appears also in 'The Cyclopædia of Popular Songs' (Tegg, n.d.), vol. ii. p. 194. RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The words are from the song of 'Billy Taylor,' which was sung with some success by Sam Cowell in the fifties. He also wrote the music of 'The Ratecatcher's Daughter,' the words of 'Alonzo the Brave,' and numerous other songs much in vogue at that period, and probably wrote this.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

[H. I. B., ELLO, MR. H. W. GREENE, MAY, COL. PARRY T. H. R., and SENEX also thanked for replies.]

BUCKLE'S 'HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION' (10 S. xii. 328, 414).—Critical articles on this work appeared in *The Quarterly* of July, 1858, and July, 1861; and in *The Edinburgh* of April, 1858, and July, 1861. Froude in a lecture at the Royal Institution in 1864, though disagreeing with Buckle as an exponent of the "science of history," paid a high tribute to him as an historian and as an extempore lecturer. N. W. HILL.

New York.

"A MUTATION OF THROSTLES" (11 S. i. 70).—In reply to H. P. L. I now supply a copy of my note on the subject. The reference (given on p. 119 of my paper 'Proper Terms,' *Trans. Philological Society*, 1907-1910: Pt. III, 1908-9, Kegan Paul) is to *Science Gossip*, 1 Aug., 1867, p. 189, and therein Mr. J. B. Waters writes to explain the phenomenon (*i.e.*, "new legs for old," for the happy thrush) by stating that it is virtually a superabundant growth of old scales, which is very excessive, and that "the scales of the legs increase to a prodigious size, often being five or six times as large as the ordinary legs, and, taking a downward growth, frequently overhang the feet, and in some instances prevent the bird from standing on a level surface. These scales becoming extremely dry, they are by the slightest accident detached from the leg as far as the knee-joint; the scales at that part being smaller, and the skin more flexible, allow the mass of scales, still retaining the shape of the original legs, to remain suspended. The legs after being divested of their old scales appear extremely thin, and quite pale; and to any person that does not make such an examination as they should, but arrive at a hasty conclusion that the bird has four legs, and that the cast-off scales, which are so much the largest, must be the old legs, are very likely to be deceived themselves and misguide others," &c.

JOHN HODGKIN.

APSEN COUNTER (10 S. xii. 349).—Would not this be a counting-table, or counter, made of the wood of the aspen tree, or trembling poplar, a wood sometimes used in the construction of some lighter articles of daily utility? A passage from a will quoted in the 'H.E.D.,' *s.v.* 'Counter,' II. 3, and contemporary with that given by MR. LUCAS, is as follows: "One feather-bed...standing in the westmost chamber and the best counter, that is in the same chamber" ('Wills and Inv. N.C.,' Surtees, ii. 306).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In Sussex the local name for an aspen tree was, and perhaps still is, "apse"; so no doubt the counter in question was made of the wood of an aspen.

B. D.

SUSSEX IRONWORKS: OBSOLETE TERMS (10 S. xii. 349).—2. In the Funk & Wagnalls dictionary "swedge" is described as "a heavy iron block or anvil having grooves, and often large perforations, for shaping metal, upsetting bolts, &c." The word is stated to be obsolete.

5. "A devil" is in the same work described as "a mandrel introduced by a blacksmith to prevent a hole from contracting while a piece is being worked, and driven out after the work is completed."

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

2. It is not clear why this should not mean a notch-shaped anvil block—"swage."

4. The parenthesized numbers may well refer to pages of the store ledger I or J.

H. P. L.

2. "Swedge" is a variant of "swage," a piece of iron or steel of the nature of a die, used in giving some required shape to a forging.

5. "Devil" is a small portable grate containing a charcoal fire, used for drying the internal surfaces of a mould.

TOM JONES.

'N. & Q.': LOST REFERENCE (11 S. i. 9, 58).—I much regret to find, upon turning up the reference to which two correspondents kindly direct me, that the information sought is not disclosed there. I fancy my particular Hawkins quotation must occur rather later in the Series in question than iii. 415.

W. McM.

"EARTH GOETH UPON EARTH" (11 S. i. 48).—This verse is taken from an old poem of which a version is given in E. K. Chambers and F. Sidgwick's 'Early English Lyrics,' p. 171. This version consists of five stanzas only; the fourth of them runs as follows:—
Erthe gos appon erthe as golde appon golde.
He that gosse appon erthe gleterande as golde,
Like as erthe never more go to erthe scholde,
And yitt schall erthe unto erthe ga rather than he wolde.

There is a long editorial note upon the poem, containing references to twelve different versions, one of which runs to twenty-seven stanzas, and to "a corrupt copy of one verse" said by Guest ('History of English Rhythms,' ed. Skeat, 1882) to have been discovered by Sir Walter Scott on a tombstone at Melrose. The version given in the collection I refer to is printed by Perry, 'Religious Pieces,' E.E.T.S. (1867), 95.

C. C. B.

In Rosherville Gardens, in the early sixties, the following admonitory notice might have been seen displayed on a painted board in one of the flower-beds:—

Earth walks upon Earth like glittering gold,
Earth turns to Earth sooner than it wolde;
Earth builds upon Earth cities and towers,
Earth says to Earth,—"All these shall be ours."

G. O. HOWELL.

Shooters' Hill, Kent.

Many years ago I saw a monumental tablet in Beddington Church, Surrey, to the memory of a parishioner named Hill or Greenhill (I forget which). The date of it

was, as far as I remember, the early half of the seventeenth century. These two lines of it stick in my memory :—

Earth in earth must up be shut ;
A Hill into a hole is put.

FRANK PENNY.

On the history of these lines MISS MURRAY would do well to consult *all* the references in 'N. & Q.': 1 S. vii. 498, 576 ; viii. 110, 353, 575 ; 3 S. i. 389 ; ii. 55 ; 4 S. ix. 67 ; 5 S. xii. 389, 439, 499 ; 7 S. vii. 455, 496.

W. C. B.

BAKERS' SERVANTS, c. 1400 (10 S. xii. 427, 498 ; 11 S. i. 38).—The following may serve to answer DR. SHARPE'S queries.

Cotgrave (1650) has :—

"Fournier, a baker.

"Four, an oven.

"Fournneau, a little oven.

"Fournée de pain, a batch or oven full of bread."

Mayhew and Skeat, 'Concise Dict. M.E.' (1888), say :—

"Soure, adj., sour, acid. In combination: Sour-douz, leaven.

"Souren, to sour."

The following passage from the 'Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV.,' 'Ord. and Reg.,' 1790, p. 70, helps in the matter :—

"One yoman furnour also in this office, making the weyght of brede, and to keepe the ballaunce, seasonyng the ovyne, and at the making of the lewayne at every bache; he shall trulye delyver into the brede-house, to be saufely kepte, the whole numbyr of his bache; he shall nother waste nor geve this brede, but see that it be well seasoned, and saufe to the Kinge's behove, uppon payne of household."

The *fournneur* was thus the man in charge of the *four*, or oven; the *soureur* mixed the yeast or leaven with the flour; and the *white-hewe* was probably the man who was responsible for cutting up the dough (or white?) into the proper-sized pieces, so that the loaves turned out of the prescribed weight when baked.

There are many interesting details in the 'Liber Niger' regarding the "Office of Bakehouse."

JOHN HODGKIN.

"ADOXOGRAPHY": "DOXOGRAPHICAL" (10 S. xii. 387).—The former word, with the still uglier "adoxographical," would seem to be of transatlantic origin. Some years ago I drew attention (9 S. xi. 425) to the use of the adjective in an American periodical (*The American Journal of Philology*, xxiii. 393). The sentence which I then quoted confirms MR. MAYHEW'S surmise as to the meaning.

I have made acquaintance with "doxographical" also in an American writer. In the preface to Leonard's edition of the fragments of Empedocles (Chicago, 1908) the following sentence is to be found :—

"The introduction and notes are intended merely to illustrate the text: they touch only incidentally on the doxographical material, and give thus by no means a complete account of all it is possible to know about Empedocles's philosophy."

The substantive "doxographer" likewise occurs more than once in the same book. The meaning presumably is "a writer on doctrine," whether as historian or critic. But surely the words are not really required, and the forms are clumsy and cacophonous. They are not noticed in the 'N.E.D.'

ALEX. LEEFER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

GODFREY SYKES (11 S. i. 46).—W. C. B. states, and no doubt correctly, that this artist was born in 1824. MR. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS, in reviewing the history of *The Cornhill Magazine* (10 S. xii. 481), writes: "The cover was designed by Mr. Godfrey Sykes, a young student at South Kensington." Permit me, as a former pupil of Mr. Sykes's, to point out that, so far from being "a young student" in 1860, he was thirty-six years of age, and had then, for a considerable period, occupied the position of second master at the Sheffield School of Art. It was about that date he resigned the post, having accepted the position of chief designer and general controller of the internal decorations then recently begun at South Kensington Museum.

In *The Sheffield Independent* for April 19, 1902, amongst some personal recollections of my own relative to the local School of Art, there occurs the following reference to Godfrey Sykes :—

"The Volunteer fever in Sheffield, being at its height, we started a corps of Engineers in the old School, and selected the head master (young Mitchell) as our captain. That was in 1860. Well do I recollect how, down in the modelling room, some of us warlike-inclined young fellows who had our rifles (the Lancaster with an oval bore) with us (for we used to drill with them after school hours) used occasionally to relieve the monotony of clay-punching by practising the thrusts of the bayonet exercise upon an unfortunate human skeleton that, suspended from a brass nut screwed through the top of its brain-pan, hung in one corner of the room. Once while so engaged we were caught in the very act by Godfrey Sykes, the second master. Sykes, in his usual rather pompous and affected manner, gave us culprits a most withering look, and then sternly bade us to understand that institution was not instituted for displays of such unseemly

exhibitions of bellicose effervescence, but for the culture and pursuit of Art in her highest and most ennobled forms.' The incident took place a good many years ago, but, so nearly as I remember, those were very much his exact words. In schoolboy slang Sykes was a very 'big pot'—both in dress and manner.

"As a matter of fact, I was the last pupil in the Sheffield School of Art whose work Godfrey Sykes ever supervised. He was intent in kindly pointing out the shortcomings in a study I had taken to him for supervision at the very moment the clock struck nine upon the 'eve of his departure to London. That was the hour the School closed. So presently afterwards we all grouped in the big Elementary Room and presented him with an inscribed silver crayon-holder, as well as some other little tokens of remembrance. Then final adieus were mutually and regretfully said. The next day this singularly endowed and gifted artist left for South Kensington Museum, where, having distinctly made his mark in designing and superintending the execution of much splendid decorative work, he passed over, all too early, to the great majority."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"SHALGHAM-ZAI," ANGLO-INDIAN TERM (10 S. x. 448).—In looking through recent volumes of 'N. & Q.' I have come across MR. PLATT'S query, which, I find, has not been answered. There is, as far as I am aware, no legend or historical fact connected with the term "shalgham-zai," applied jocularly to the natives of Cashmere. Their partiality for turnips is, I believe, real. I have heard many Pathans speak of them as "shalgham-Khor," *i.e.* turnip-eaters.

I do not see, however, why it should be spoken of as an "Anglo-Indian" term. What have Anglo-Indians to do with it?

V. CHATTOPÁDHYÁYA.

51, La dbroke Road, W.

CHAUCER: NAMES OF CHARACTERS IN 'THE SQUIRE'S TALE' (11 S. i. 50).—Had your correspondent consulted my Notes, he need not have asked the questions. In the Preface to my edition of 'The Prioresses Tale,' &c., and again in my edition of Chaucer's works, I explain how Col. Yule proved that Cambuscan is one of the many varieties of Chinghis Khan which in Tartar meant "Great Khan" or "great king"; also, that Camballo was certainly suggested by Cambaluc, which was not really a man's name, but the old name of Pekin, for Kaan-baligh, *i.e.*, "city of the Khan."

As to Algarsif and Elpheta, we must wait till we know more about Chaucer's sources. Mere guessing is more mischievous than helpful.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"COMPOSTÉLA" (10 S. xii. 27).—Rogue Barcía in his comprehensive 'Diccionario Etimológico' (Madrid, 1880-83, 5 vols.) only quotes the following derivation from "Monlau": "Compostela, *i.e.* Eufonizacion ó corrupcion del Latin Campus stellæ, ó Campo de la estrella, porque la luz de una estrella, señaló en un campo el lugar donde estaba el cuerpo del apóstol Santiago." The Spanish name of the Apostle James (the patron saint of Spain) has four different forms, *viz.*, Jacóbo, Santiago, Jaime, and Diego.

H. KREBS.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S LITERARY DESCENDANTS (10 S. xii. 7, 79, 417; 11 S. i. 73).—In this connexion mention may perhaps be made of 'The Life and Adventures of Miss Robinson Crusoe,' a serial contributed by Douglas Jerrold to the eleventh volume of *Punch*. This narrative—sometimes erroneously referred to as 'The Female Robinson Crusoe,' notably in the 'Life of Douglas Jerrold'—has not hitherto been reprinted, but will form part of a volume on 'Douglas Jerrold and "Punch"' on which I am at present engaged.

WALTER JERROLD.

Hampton-on-Thames.

THOMAS DE CONINGSBY (10 S. xii. 509).—The lines

Thomas Connigesby
And his wife Tiffany, &c.

are quoted in Noble's 'Continuation of Granger's Biographical History of England,' iii. 46. They are said to have been written by a "rude rhymor" or "ancient bard," as he is called in the index, and to have been composed on Coningsby's return home from captivity. No further information is vouchsafed. It would seem as if Banks had taken his account from Noble.

W. SCOTT.

SIR C. W. STRICKLAND AND TOM BROWN (11 S. i. 64).—All the statements concerning the late Sir Charles Strickland and 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' in the newspaper cutting given at the above reference are mythical. Sir Charles was not in the School House, and was four years younger than A. P. Stanley. As to the "characters" in the book, Tom Hughes always said that Dr. Arnold was the only portrait. The famous fight was an incident in which the book follows the fact more closely than in others. Both the combatants are still living, and one of the seconds. The other second was Tom Hughes himself. For almost all that can be said on the subject of the inci-

dents and characters see 'Notes on "Tom Brown's Schooldays,"' by Lieut.-Col. Sydney Selfe, published by Lawrence of Rugby, 1909, from which I have taken these particulars.
A. T. M.

"SUCKET" (10 S. xii. 443).—I had already conjectured in my 'Folk-Etymology,' 1882, pp. 378, 653, what PROF. SKEAT has now fairly shown, that this word was derived from "sugar" (Scot. *sucker*). It seems to have got mixed up with It. *zuccata*, a slice of pumpkin (*ibid.*).
A. SMYTHE PALMER.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Iliad of Homer.—Vol. I. Books I.—XII.
Translated by E. H. Blakeney. (Bell & Sons.)

THIS is one of the new series of "Bohn's Libraries," which had not the happiest of traditions for classical scholars. Now, however, all is changed, and the present translator gives us a version of considerable literary merit, using the English of the Authorized Version and Elizabethan writers generally. The result is a rendering usually of considerable dignity, though, perhaps, unnecessarily archaic. Mr. Andrew Lang is the pioneer in this style, of course, and Mr. Blakeney's version approximates to his, though he has, we gather from the prefatory matter, worked independently, consulting occasionally the renderings of the Rev. W. C. Green and Lord Derby.

Mr. Blakeney is something of a poet himself, and provides a neat sonnet by way of introduction, besides well-considered references to the literature of the subject. These as aids to further study, we regard as of genuine importance. There are also numerous notes, as to textual matters and literary parallels in English, which need no apology. The whole volume is, indeed, admirably calculated to give those who have no Greek a view of Homer's supremacy in the world of letters.

The words "are perennius" are quoted in the Introduction. This is natural enough, but we think it would have been better to use English instead. Horace's phrase will be Greek to many a general reader nowadays. The English language is capable of expressing all that need be said on an occasion like this, and we feel that if the classics are to be revived, those who are charged with the business should carefully reflect on the limitations of the readers to whom they appeal, both in using Latin phrases, and in searching for English which is natural as well as literary. A classical scholar might say "devising English"; that would be a Homeric turn of language, but one which we should regard nowadays as unnatural.

The whole subject is full of difficulties, and Mr. Blakeney has mastered them so well that we look forward with pleasure to his second volume. His rendering is clearly a labour of love. We end with a mere query whether a tendency to blank verse in several passages is desirable.

ANOTHER excellent addition to the same series is *The Plays of Æschylus*, translated from a revised text by Walter Headlam and C. E. S. Headlam. Readers are fortunate nowadays to secure in a popular series the work of one of the most distinguished of younger Greek scholars, who died, alas! before the fruits of much of his work could come to maturity. Walter Headlam's versions of five of the plays have been already published, and here his brother, also an excellent scholar, finishes off the work by adding 'The Persians' and 'The Seven against Thebes.'

"The object of these prose translations," says the Prefatory Note, "is to enable those who know some Greek to read the Greek of Æschylus correctly," and the expert will find much to interest him in the notes added as to text, meaning, and parallels. The late Dr. Headlam had a range of erudition which always made his work remarkable. The last twenty years, as he notes, have done much for the text and interpretation of Æschylus, of which the present volume supplies an excellent summary.

The general reader should not, however, be warned off the book by the fact that it contains much only for the advanced scholar. The versions here printed are much better reading for the average man than the literal doggerel which used to be placed before him. He will get some idea of the style of Æschylus—the grandest style in literature. We give a passage from the 'Agamemnon' in which one of the Elders speaks of the fire-signals from Troy:—

"We shall soon know about these beaconings of light-bearing torches and these passings-on of fire, whether they be true, or whether this light came only with a dream-like joy to cheat our sense:—I see a Herald yonder coming from the shore beneath the shade of olive-branches:—and by Mire's consorting sister, thirsty Dust, I am assured of this,—he shall not make you sign without a voice or by kindling flame of mountain timber with mere smoke, but with express words shall make either joy more plain, or else—but with the alternative I have no patience now; may fair result appear to cap fair witness visible!"

A small matter, but one of considerable practical importance, is that the numbers of the Greek lines in tens are marked at the side of the English text.

Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes (Kelly's Directories) is a compact and useful guide with a wide range of information. The publishers, in accordance with their excellent practice, submit the proof of every entry to the person to whom it has reference, and we regret to see that their care in this respect meets in many cases with no return of details. There is a good deal of varied merit and interest in the landed classes, which have pedigrees as good as those of the peers, and are, we imagine, a far more operative class.

To *The Fortnightly Review* Mr. J. L. Garvin contributes his usual vigorous summary of 'Imperial and Foreign Affairs: the Elections and their Meaning.' Another political article is 'The Labour Party and the Future: an Address to Workmen,' by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, who has already appeared as a political letter-writer in *The Daily Chronicle*. He says that working-men by a general strike could always prevent war

Mr. Belloc in 'The Strain of Transition' points out that the conditions of England make the adoption of Tariff Reform dangerous, owing to the amount and nature of our imports. Mr. Edward Salmon, writing on 'The Peers as Democrats,' ventures the opinion that "five-sixths of them are among the best intellects in the land." Mr. Salmon's ideas of intellect must be extraordinary. Meredith's 'Celt and Saxon' is advanced to the sixth chapter. In 'The Responsibility of Authors,' an address to the Authors' Club on December 20th, Sir Oliver Lodge deals with the censorship assumed by the Libraries, the general pessimism as to literature, &c. 'Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,' by Constance E. Maud, gives a pleasant view of the veteran Suffragist, who is still active and alert at the age of ninety. 'Greece: Renaissance or Revolution?' by Mr. Spencer Campbell, resolves itself largely into an apologia for the King and Crown Prince. Of the former we read: "Nobly and unostentatiously he has been making the most of his family connexions." It is a pity that the writer lacks a negative sense of humour. Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole writes on 'The Alleged Marriage of Swift and Stella,' in which he does not believe. The paper is ingenious, and makes out as good a case as can be made; but it contains suppositions as to motives and feelings which cannot be regarded as certain. As far as our present evidence goes we regard the question as insoluble. In 'The Hugo Legend' Mr. Francis Gribble makes a bitter *exposé* of Victor Hugo's doings and inventions. Like Balzac, he declared himself of better family than he was; and when his wife was alive he shared his life with her and a show girl from the theatres of no reputation. So great, however, was his mastery of the romantic that he succeeded in regarding, and making others regard, his proceedings as worthy of a sublime genius. Katharine Tynan's article on 'Francis Thompson' appears to us to be a little belated. It says much with which all lovers of true poetry must agree, and we only protest against the affected style in which the lady writes. This preciosity is more likely to keep lovers of English from reading Thompson than recommend him to the wider circle he deserves. The Rev. E. H. R. Tatham has in 'Some Unpublished Letters of W. S. Landor' given us a great deal of genuine interest, especially in literary criticism. Landor wrote these letters to Walter Birch, a scholar and contemporary of his at Rugby. Landor's writing is always vigorous, and here he shows a taste in advance of his age, though he strangely depreciates the work of Plato, and seems to consider the style of Aristotle excellent. He is a great admirer of Cicero, and of Genoa and Bath as magnificent cities.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* Bishop Welldon has a fine tribute to the virtues of 'The Late Provost of Eton,' his old head master. Mrs. Violet Jacob's verse, 'The Howe o' the Mearns,' is a pretty piece of Kincardineshire dialect. Mr. A. C. Benson writes a plea for 'Humanistic Education without Latin,' which is worth considering. At the same time we may point out that his experience as a reader of essays of the history men of his college does not go very far. We know of very different results taken from a larger field. There will be general agreement, perhaps,

among those interested in education that too many subjects are squeezed into the curriculum—a superfluity which ends in no secure grasp of anything. 'Ower Young to Marry Yet' is a pretty story by Miss Jane Findlater. Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher makes fun of 'The Lord Mayor's Visit to Oxford in 1826' and the pomposities of diction which it produced. An historical article of interest, as somewhat off the ordinary lines, is 'The Life and Destinies of Magister Laukhard,' by the Rev. A. T. S. Goodrick. Laukhard was a soldier in the campaign of the Duke of Brunswick against France in 1792, and took part in the retreat from Valmy. He was meant for a clergyman, which he finally became, and few records can be more extraordinary than his own account of his vagabondage. The impudence with which he deceived people of all sorts carried him through difficulties which would have daunted any ordinary man, and his writing is evidently of the vivid and frank sort which tells us much of a vagabond life. 'More Humours of Clerical Life,' by the Rev. S. F. L. Bernays, introduces us to some amusing stories, and some sensible reflections, especially as to the frequent misunderstanding of long words and rounded phrases by a section of the listeners to political speakers or preachers. We have ourselves heard a preacher in a small rural parish refer to Rationalistic writers as "our friend the enemy," which a lady of cultivation in the audience took to mean the Devil. 'The Ghost in the House,' by Mr. Austin Phillips, is an effective short story concerned, not with a supernatural visitant, but a man who publishes his own work as belonging to another.

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 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.

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

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."

G. N. RICHARDS.—Forwarded.

A. MORELLI ("Mitred Abbots").—See the lists at 10 S. x. 455; xi. 16, 117.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 76, col. 2, line 20, for "Canon Ellacombe's" read *Johnson's*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE JUSTICE AYRE.

A REFERENCE in a recent issue of *The Scotsman* to the disposition of the judges for the different "Circuit Courts" in Scotland recalls the pomp and ceremony attached to the procedure in the several Royal Burghs, and suggests inquiry into the origin and development of the "Justice Ayre."

In the earlier years of Scottish history considerable jurisdiction was exercised in the Baron's Court. He had the power of judging persons who had been found guilty of "infang" and "outfang" theft. The first referred to cases where the thief was an inhabitant of the place, and taken within the barony, with the article stolen in his hands or on his back. Man-slayers taken red-handed or immediately on commission of the crime were also liable to be brought up before the Baron. In the cases where he had the power of inflicting the punishment of death, the sentence had to be passed within three suns or days after the crime had been committed, but the execution of

it could be deferred for nine days thereafter. The ordinary instruments of execution made use of were termed "pit and gallows," the women being drowned in the pit, and the men hanged on the gallows.

One of the cardinal points laid down was that the Justice Ayre was not to be held on the occasion of any festival. The "dittay" or indictment must be cried on twenty days or more: and forty days were to elapse between the issue of the indictment and the holding of the Court. Elaborate rules were drawn up to regulate the procedure of the Court, which included among other matters a statement regarding the declaring of goods escheated to the King. This involved a thrice "blawin on the horne" at the Mercat Croce. In 1357, in order that any suspicion of inefficiency on the part of the judges should be removed, and that fuller justice should be done, and at the same time to strike terror into those who harboured evil intentions, the King resolved to attend the Justice Ayre himself. The custom was kept up for two centuries later. Queen Mary's visit to the Borders, when she took ill and lay in such a dangerous condition at Jedburgh, was primarily to hold a "Justice Air and Justice Courtis to try everie mannis estait and condition as he salbe fund innocent or guilty according to the lawis." Outwardly at least, all effort was to be made to have the channels of justice run pure, and to this end "only honest and sufficient persons of discretion" were to be allowed to practise as lawyers, and it was part of the Court procedure to hold an inquest on "sorners, bards, masterful beggars, and feigned fools." The Court was to be held twice a year, according to old custom; and in moving from place to place, it was expressly stipulated that in the retinue there was to be only a limited number of followers. Rather a curious perquisite was inserted in a grant of regality to the Bishop of St. Andrews. It was expressly stated that between the waters of the Tay and the Forth no one arrested for trespass was to be subject to the jurisdiction of any Court but that of the Bishop.

In the end of the sixteenth century an Act was passed appointing Mondays to be held as a holiday, and among those who were to observe the ordinance were the Courts, the reason given for the statute being that it was to avoid profanation of the "Saboth day, quilk suld be allanerlie bestowit and imployit in Godis service and na uther wyis." Instead of it being so, it had "bene abusit be the hail leigis of the realme be hanting, and using of gaimis and pastynis

upon the said day, pretending ane lauchfull excuis for thame in the said mater that na day in the oulk wes grantit to thame for thair releif fra thair lawbour except the said Sabbath."

As sometimes happens, those in authority in the conduct of justice forgot the necessity of being above suspicion in their handling of affairs, and in the punishment of those "inferiour officiaris" who were chiefly implicated in the derelictions of duty there had been some slackness. To obviate the continuance of such imputations, James VI. issued a proclamation that he would be

"reddie to ressave and heir the complaintis and informationis of his distresst subjectis, and sua sall hold hand to the dew ordour, taking with thair complaintis as nane sal have just caus or occasioun to complene."

The King laid it down, with no unstinted plainness of speech, that in the administration of justice there was to be no favour nor friendship, and that judgment would be impartially dealt, as he recognized that on the fair dispensing of justice was the "speciall grund quhairupoun his Hienes croun standis and dependis."

Although certain crimes were tryable by the Sheriff, there were others beyond his jurisdiction, and left for the decision of the High Court. In connexion with this a unique question was raised in the Court of the Sheriff of Berwick. There was resident in Eyemouth one Isobel Falconer, spouse to Patrick Sinclair. She was "suspect guiltie of witchcraft," and, as was often the case, some of those who neighboured her did not sit very softly in the same company, and accordingly seized upon this suspicion in order that they might get on even terms with her. In due form she was reported to the Sheriff-officer, who announced his intention to try the case. Isobel must have been a woman of some smeddum, for she forthwith petitioned the Privy Council that she was

"altogidder free and innocent of that foull cryme [witchcraft], and to this houre hes livit in a verie gude fame and reputatioun among hir nyctbouris, unspotted or suspect of ony sic divilische and detestable cryme."

Even if there was any suspicion of leanings that way, as it was a

"verie heich cryme, thair wald be [ought to be] men of judgment, learning, gude conscience, and experience, quha hes knowledge to discern upon every point and circumstance of the dittay, and upoun sic doubtis and questionis as will result in sic ane tryall."

She had before her mind's eye the position of the Sheriff. Admitting that he was "ane young gentilman of gude qualiteis and

conditions," she thought her case would be so far prejudiced as he was not of that

"aige and experience to cognosce upoun sa heich a cryme, and he will not fail upon error and ignorance, to proceed agains the said complainer becaus in this particular he is reullit be sic personis as ar the said complenairis deidlie enemeis."

Further, she protested that the prejudices against witches were so great that the men who would be called as a jury would be inflamed against her from the first, and that it was a very great hardship "to hasard the lyff of ane innocent upoun the toung and deliverie of a novmer of ignorant and unletterit men." To show her conviction of her own innocence of the charge, she found caution "to underlie the law" in the tolbooth of Edinburgh when required. Her pleading was not in vain: Sinclair appeared for his spouse, and no attempt being made by the Sheriff to uphold his contention, Isobel was able to keep her would-be smirchers at arm's length.

In the early part of the seventeenth century there was on the Borders considerable lawlessness, and for the better preservation of order, it was decided that Justice Courts should be held four times a year, at which the prisoners mixed up in these forays should have the chance of a fair trial. But, in the Middle Marches, some miscreants paid the penalty of their misdeeds in a different fashion—so much so that in order to whitewash the Warden, Sir William Cranstoun, the King had to issue a special edict. It bore that Sir William, in carrying out his difficult duties, had "moist dewtifulle carreyed himselff, and done us verie guid service in that his employment." The work was difficult, and needed special, and in some cases speedy, handling, so much so (what a diplomatic mode of expression!) that it "mycht not alwyse permit those proluxe formes accustomed in the civile pairtis of the kingdome to be used at all tymes"; so that the Warden, when encumbered with a number of prisoners, did not find it always convenient to convey them to prison. Such being the case, he was moved

"often tymes summarlie to mak a quick dispatche of a grite many notable and notorious theves and villanes by putting thame to present death, without preceding tryall of jurye or assyse, or pronuntiatioun of ony convictione or dome."

His Majesty therefore thought fit to exonerate him for all things hitherto done by him in the execution of his office as Warden of the Marches.

In Royal Burghs which were the seat of a Circuit Court the Provost and magistrates, as

representing the Crown, were obliged to give personal attendance on the judges during the sitting of the Court, and provide the requisite accommodation for carrying on the business. In the Royal Burgh of Jedburgh the Provost and magistrates went out in state, generally as far as Ancrum Bridge, to meet the judge and escort him to the town; and on their arrival at the hotel door the burgesses were summoned, under the tenure by which they held their property—of watching and warding—to form a guard to his lordship and the magistrates. A letter from a judge on circuit may be quoted. It is addressed to the Provost, Dr. Lindesay (father of Isabella Lindesay, the friend of Burns on his Border tour), and the magistrates:—

Galashiels, Monday,
8th May, 1780.

GENTLEMEN,—I have got this far on my road to Jedburgh to hold the circuit there. I shall be at Merton this night, and pass to-morrow at that place, and shall be at Jedburgh on Wednesday about half-an-hour after twelve, and I shall go to Court about an hour after. I thought it my duty to give you this information, and am, with great regard, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

THO. MILLER.

The duty of guarding the Courthouse and the prisoners was in the hands of the Crowner, who was an official of the Crown. The family of Cranstoun, to one of whom reference has already been made, owned property in the village of Lanton, nigh to the Royal Burgh, which carried with it the rights and duties of the Crowner. These lands have now been sold, and the duties have been commuted on a monetary payment.

Since, in recent years, there has been so much concentration in legal administration, some of the circuits have not been held. In the interests of economy perhaps this may be necessary, but the pomp and ceremony incident to the occasion impressed the multitude with the absolute impartiality in the administration of justice, and the freedom of approach on the part of the lieges if any complaints had to be made.

J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Public Library, Kelso.

“WIOGORA CEASTER”: WORCESTER.

The etymology of the name of the city of Worcester has not yet been thoroughly elucidated, and I beg leave to advance the inquiry a step or two.

The oldest English form of the name we know of is to be found in Hatton MS. 20

in the Bodleian Library. This MS., which was written about A.D. 895, is the actual copy of King Alfred's translation of Pope Gregory's 'Pastoral Care' that was sent by Alfred's order to the Bishop of Worcester. A reproduction of its first lines is given by Prof. Skeat, Plate I. in his 'Twelve Facsimiles of Old English Manuscripts,' 1892. The head-line runs: "Deos Bôc sceal to Wiogora ceastre," i.e., "This book is to go to Worcester."* The syllables *-ora* here have not yet been correctly explained: they represent *wara*, the genitive case of the plural noun *ware*, people. The disappearance of initial *w* from the second element of compound words is a frequent phenomenon in A.-S. Compare *hwilende*=**hwil wende*, transitory; *hlāford*=**hlāf weard*, lord; and for other instances see Dr. Joseph Wright's 'Old English Grammar,' 1908, § 267. A close parallel is afforded by the treatment of *wara* in the French form of the name Cantwara-byrig, sc. "Cant-or-béry." If, then, we may argue from analogy, we may say that "Wiogora ceastre" equals *Wiog-wara-ceastre.

But "Wiog," with breaking of *i* into *io* before *g*, is not pure West Saxon. It is probably Kentish. In that dialect the breaking of *i* is regularly caused by an *o* or an *a* coming in the following syllable: cf. Wright, *u.s.*, § 101, where the Kentish forms *siocol* (sickle) and *stiogol* (stile) are set side by side with the West-Saxon and Anglian forms *sicol* and *stigol*. For this reason we must revert to the common form given in the Chronicles, and that is *Wigera-*, *Wigra-*, *Wigre-*. This shows that the true form is *Wig-wara*. The appearance of *ware* is rare when compared with that of *scete*, and its use here, as in "Cantwarabyrig," suggests that *Wig-wara-ceaster was the chief city of a mixed Celtic and Anglo-Saxon population, which, like the Centings, was known by a modified form of the name of the dispossessed Celtic tribe. What the actual name of that tribe was is unknown.

There is an antiquarian belief that the Hwiccas were originally called "Iugantes." If that belief has no other foundation than the reading *euigantum ciuitate* in the second Medici MS. of the 'Annals' of Tacitus (XII. xl., ed. H. Furneaux, 1907, p. 109), it may be dismissed at once, because that is an error which can be easily explained. The editors of Tacitus in many editions have emended it to "e Brigantum ciuitate,"

* For the idiom see Earle's 'Book for the Beginner in Anglo-Saxon,' 1884, p. 10.

and there need be no doubt of their correctness. The MS. dates from c. A.D. 1000, and there are many ancient instances of the misrepresentation of *b* by *u* (*v*). Cf. *conuetoni* (with *u* : *b*) for *Conb'etouium* (Peutinger's 'Tabula,' sæc. XIII., § 'Britannia'); *cair urnach* for *Cair Brinach* ('Historia Brittonum,' Durham MS., c. 1150; also MSS. C and P, sæc. XII., ed. Mommsen, p. 212, No. 26); *feceuir* (with *c* : *t*) for *Fetebir* ('Hist. Britt.,' MS. Q, sæc. XIII., p. 160, l. 14); *wulgam* for *bulgam* (the Leyden *Lorica*, sæc. X., ed. V. H. Friedel, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie*, ii. 64, l. 17); and *uedæ* for *Bedæ* (Bede's 'Chronica,' MS. Vaticanus 3852, sæc. IX., ed. Mommsen, p. 236).

In the case we are considering the original of the second Medici MS. no doubt presented *e Brigantum ciuitate*, and the suprascribed *r* was overlooked by the reader, whose vowel-flanked *B* sounded to the scribe like *v*, and was written down as *u*.

This leaves unexplained the facts that the Wig-waré called themselves "Wig-" when naming their city, and were called "Huicc-" by their West-Saxon neighbours. It is not quite certain that *Wig-wara-ceaster bears the same relationship to *Huicc-é** that "Cant-wara-ceaster" does to *Cent-ingas*; but we must remember that an A.-S. form *huicc-* is the rule-right phonetic representative of an Old-Celtic form *cuig-, quig-*. In Alfred Holder's 'Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz,' 1904, ii. 1063, we find "Quigo" given as a man's name, and documented by reference to an inscription cut at Autun, in the second century of our era, in which the words "Q. Secund. Quigonis ciuis Treueri" appear ('C.I.L.,' xiii. No. 2669). If the original name of the Wig-waré was *Quig-waré, the word *quig-* would soon have been assimilated to *wig*, war, by the dominant section of the mixed population of *Wig-wara-ceaster, to which it was meaningless.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.

NELSON AMONG HIS INTIMATES.

ENGLAND'S greatest admiral was so continuously engaged in adding to the naval glories of his country that it is difficult to obtain a sight of him during the conviviality of strictly private festivities. Some vivid glimpses of him at Dresden are, however, afforded to us by Mrs. Col. St. George (afterwards the mother of Dean Stanley) in

1800, which, as they occur in a small privately printed work, may be worth publishing, perhaps for the first time. Her 'Journal' records:—

"Oct. 2.—Dined at the Elliots'. While I was playing at chess with Mr. Elliot, the news arrived of Lord Nelson's arrival, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Cadogan, mother of the latter, and Miss Cornelia Knight, famous for her 'Continuation of Rasselas,' and 'Private Life of the Romans.'"

Miss Knight wrote 'Dinarbas, a Continuation of Rasselas,' 1790; and also 'Marcus Flaminius; or, Life of the Romans,' 1795. An interesting 'Life of Miss Knight' has been published.

"Oct. 3.—Dined at Mr. Elliot's with only the Nelson party. It is plain that Lord Nelson thinks of nothing but Lady Hamilton, who is totally occupied by the same object. She is bold, forward, coarse, assuming, and vain...."

"Lord Nelson is a little man, without any dignity, who, I suppose, must resemble what Suwarrow was in his youth, as he is like all the pictures I have seen of that general. Lady Hamilton takes possession of him, and he is a willing captive, the most submissive and devoted I have seen...."

"After dinner we had several songs in honour of Lord Nelson, written by Miss Knight, and sung by Lady Hamilton. She puffs the incense full in his face; but he receives it with pleasure, and snuffs it up very cordially. The songs all ended in the sailor's way, with 'Hip, hip, hip, hurra,' and a bumper with the last drop on the nail, a ceremony I had never heard of or seen before.

"Oct. 4.—Accompanied the Nelson party to Mr. Elliot's box at the opera. Lady Hamilton paid me those kind of compliments which prove she thinks mere exterior alone of any consequence. She and Lord Nelson were wrapped up in each other's conversation during the chief part of the evening.

"Oct. 5.—Went by Lady Hamilton's invitation to see Lord Nelson dressed for Court. On his hat he wore the large diamond feather, or ensign of sovereignty, given him by the Grand Signior; on his breast the Order of the Bath, the Order he received as Duke of Bronte, the diamond star, including the sun or crescent given him by the Grand Signior, three gold medals obtained by three different victories, and a beautiful present from the King of Naples.

"On one side is his Majesty's picture, richly set and surrounded with laurels, which spring from two united anchors at bottom, and support the Neapolitan crown at top; on the other is the Queen's cypher, which turns so as to appear within the same laurels, and is formed of diamonds on green enamel. In short, Lord Nelson was a perfect constellation of stars and orders.

"Oct. 6.—Dined with Lord Nelson at the Hôtel de Pologne. Went in the evening to a concert given to him by Count Marcolini...."

"From thence went to a party at Countess Richtenstein's, Lady Hamilton loading me with

* For the meaning of "Hwicca" (=Hwicca), in the 'Tribal Hidage,' see 10 S. x. 226.

all marks of friendship at first sight, which I always think more extraordinary than love of the same kind.

"Oct. 8.—Dined at Madame de Loss's, wife to the Prime Minister, with the Nelson party. The Electress will not receive Lady Hamilton, on account of her former dissolute life. She wished to go to Court, on which a pretext was made to avoid receiving company last Sunday, and I understand there will be no Court while she stays. Lord Nelson, understanding the Elector did not wish to see her, said to Mr. Elliot, 'Sir, if there is any difficulty of that sort, Lady Hamilton will knock the Elector down, and — me, I'll knock him down too.' She was not invited in the beginning to Madame de Loss's; upon which Lord Nelson sent his excuse, and then Mr. Elliot persuaded Madame de Loss to invite her.

"Oct. 9.—A great breakfast at the Elliots', given to the Nelson party. Lady Hamilton repeated her attitudes with great effect. All the company, except their party and myself, went away before dinner; after which Lady Hamilton, who declared she was passionately fond of champagne, took such a portion of it as astonished me. Lord Nelson was not behindhand, called more vociferously than usual for songs in his own praise, and after many bumpers proposed the Queen of Naples, adding, 'She is my Queen; she is Queen to the backbone.' Poor Mr. Elliot, who was anxious the party should not expose themselves more than they had already done, and wished to get over the last day as well as he had done the rest, endeavoured to stop the effusion of champagne, and effected it with some difficulty; but not till the Lord and Lady, or, as he calls them, Antony and Moll Cleopatra, were pretty far gone. I was so tired, I returned home soon after dinner, but not till Cleopatra had talked to me a great deal of her doubts whether the Queen would receive her, adding, 'I care little about it. I had much sooner she would settle half Sir William's pension on me.' After I went, Mr. Elliot told me she acted Nina intolerably ill, and danced the Tarantola. During her acting Lord Nelson expressed his admiration by the Irish sound of astonished applause, which no written character can imitate, and by crying every now and then, 'Mrs. Siddons be —.' Lady Hamilton expressed great anxiety to go to Court, and Mrs. Elliot assured her it would not amuse her, and that the Elector never gave dinners or suppers. 'What?' cried she, 'no guttling!' Sir William also this evening performed feats of activity, hopping round the room on his backbone, his arms, legs, star and ribbon all flying about in the air."

The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, brother to Lord Minto, was British Minister at Dresden, and about forty. The next day, by a ruse, Mr. Elliot lured Nelson to Hamburg, to meet a frigate, which, however, did not arrive for several days.

The above accounts are taken from Mrs. St. George's 'Journal kept during a Visit to Germany in 1799–1800,' edited by the Dean of Westminster (not published), 1861, pp. 75–82. D. J.

"RUMTUM," A SINGLE-SCULLING BOAT.—Till Dr. Craigie, who is editing R for our great 'New English Dictionary,' asked me to define a "rumtum," and tell him where the word came from, I had never heard how it happened to be applied to the handy, short, single-scuttling boat with outriggers and a sliding seat which all we scullers know so well. The first I saw was at Chester, one Sunday morning in August, 1890, or thereabouts; and I was told that it was one of Salter's "rumtums" from Oxford. A very nice little boat it was; and many a scull did I have in it. But Salters said the other day that they were not the inventors of the boat or its name; so I applied to Jack Biffen at Hammersmith, and he explains the whole thing:—

"Rumtums were first introduced on the Thames about 22 years ago by Mr. J. Alexander, boat builder, Putney. My boat builder, Mr. S. Butler, was apprenticed there; and why we fix the date at 22 years is, he has worked for us 17 years, and 3 years at Maidstone, and these boats were built while he was apprenticed, the first being constructed by T. Robinson, sen. The dimensions of the present ones are: length, 22 ft.; width, 1 ft. 8 in.; depth centre, 8 in.; depth aft, 8½ in.; depth forward, 9 in.; slide, 2 ft. long; and spread of riggers (or width), 3 ft. 8 in., as a sculling boat. The origin of the word I cannot vouch for; but it is a waterside tale that two gentlemen in the theatrical profession, whose names were Mr. Theodore Gordon, proprietor of the Hammersmith Music-Hall, and Mr. Rob. Cunningham, chairman of the same hall, each had a sailing dinghy of the same pattern: one was called 'Rum-tum,' and the other 'Ha-Ha' and Mr. Alexander, struck with the name of the former, called his new style of boat after it. It is a positive fact that these two gentlemen had these boats, as at first they were kept on our raft; but they afterwards took them to Putney. I might say that the Newcastle Christmas Handicap, through being rowed in these boats, did a lot to make them popular: they were at first open boats; but for the last six or seven years have been canvassed in.—J. BIFFEN."

Salters of Oxford say that the dimensions of the "rumtum" as given by Biffen are practically the same as those of the "whiff" at Oxford. The name "rumtum" was, I suppose, taken from the chorus of a popular song ending "Ri rum tum tiddy i do," or something of the kind, which one heard in the streets many years ago. A friend tells me it is mentioned in Grimaldi's 'Life.'

F. J. FURNIVALL.

"TYRLY THLOW" AND THE COVENTRY PLAY OF THE NATIVITY.—In 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' vol. ii. p. 378, Prof. Padelford refers to the influence which those dramatic elements in the Christmas church-services exercised on

carols prior to the advent of regular mystery plays. He quotes in the same place from the delightful carol, "Tyrly tirlow, tirlow terlow; | So merrily the sheperdis be-gan to blow," printed in *Anglia*, xxvi. 237; by Wright in 'Songs and Carols,' Percy Society, p. 95; and from Richard Hill's MS., by my friend Roman Dyboski, 'Songs, Carols,' &c., E.E.T.S., p. 11.

This carol describes the shepherds piping, and the angels singing "Gloria in Excelsis," and how the shepherds went to the newborn Christ.

This is identical with the Coventry play of the Nativity. There the shepherds see the star as they sit in the field; they hear the angels sing the "Gloria in excelsis Deo"; they visit Mary and Christ, and make the child presents—one of his hat, another of his pipe, and the third of his mittens. And they actually sing two verses of a carol:—

As I rode out this enderes' night,
Of three jolly shepherds I saw a sight,
And all about their fold a star shone bright;
They sang, Terli, terlow;
So merrily the shepherds their pipes can blow.

Down from heaven, from heaven so high,
Of angels there came a great company,
With mirth, and joy, and great solemnity

They sang, Terli, terlow;
So merrily the shepherds their pipes can blow.

There can be no question that the carol and the play are connected in some way.

Another carol which seems to be connected with the shepherd portion of the Coventry Nativity play is that printed by Dyboski, p. 25:—

This enders nyght
I sawe a sight,
A sterre as bryght
As any day;
& euer a-monge,
A maydyn songe:
"Lulley, by, by, lully, lulley!"

J. MUNRO.

64, Ripley Road, Seven Kings, Essex.

"GUFF": ITS ETYMOLOGY.—"Guff" is a well-known slang term, with the sense of humbug, "bluff." "Guff and nonsense" is the same as "stuff and nonsense." The origin of this word is curious. It is one of the very few slang terms which are of undoubted Irish extraction. It is a corruption of the Gaelic *guth*, "voice," which would represent a primitive Celtic *gutus*. The change of *th* to the sound of *f* is interesting. We find it again in the surname Brophy, from Gaelic Broithe. It also frequently occurs in English dialects—for instance, the Scotch pronunciation of Thursday as Fursday.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

HERB-STREWING.—In Thomas Tusser's 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry,' in 'Marches Abstract,' is a list of herbs for strewing. It is, I think, interesting in connexion with the notes on 'Hereditary Herb-strewer to the Royal Family' (10 S. xii. 289, 354, 418):—

Strewing Herbs of all sorts.

Basil fine and bushit, sow in May
Baumle in March
Camomil
Costmary
Cowslips and Pagles
Dasses of all sorts
Sweet Fenel
Germander
Isop set in February
Lavender
Lavender spike
Lavender cotton
Marjoram knoted, sow or set at the spring
Maudeline
Penyroial
Roses of all sorts, in January and September
Red Mints
Sage
Tansie
Violets
Winter Savorie.

I am quoting from the 1672 edition, in which the above is in chap. xxxv., and on p. 66.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"JOY RIDERS" = RECKLESS CHAUFFEURS.—In *The Daily Telegraph* for 8 January appeared a message from its New York correspondent, commencing thus:—

"Legislation is being framed for the State of New York to protect the public from motor-car drivers guilty of criminal recklessness, more particularly that variety called by Americans 'joy riders,' who steal their master's car for an excursion, and who, when they run over anybody, have not sufficient courage to stay and render assistance."

As there are similarly reckless chauffeurs on this side of the Atlantic, the new term may be noted.

A. F. R.

PETROL IN 1612.—Thomas Tymme in his 'Dialogue Philosophicall' (London, 1612), writing about Cornelius Dreble's "famous motion," has the following passage:—

"By extracting a fierie spirit out of the Minerall Matter, joyning the same with his proper aire, which included in the Axel tree [of the first moving wheel] being hollow, carrieth the [other] wheelles, making a continuall rotation or revolution except issue or vent be given to the hollow axle-tree, whereby the imprisoned spirit may get forth."

To old Bishop Wilkins this sounded "rather like a chymical dream than a Philosophical truth," but it has been realized in our days, with some alteration in the mechanism, of course.

L. L. K.

BIBLE : CURIOUS STATISTICS.—The recent discussion as to the number of acres in Yorkshire and letters in the Bible (10 S. xii. 509 ; 11 S. i. 52) may render the following particulars worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.' They are from a printed card giving some interesting statistics of the Bible, which was given to me many years ago, and which I pasted into the centre of my own Bible :—

The Bible.

The following is a calculation of the number of books, verses, and letters contained in the Old and New Testaments. They are worth reading and preserving.

Old Testament.—Number of books, 39 ; chapters, 929 ; verses, 33, 214 ; words, 592,439 ; letters, 2,728,100.

The middle book is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job xxix.

The middle verse would be 2 Chronicles xx. 17, if there were a verse more, and verse 18 if there were a verse less.

The word "and" occurs 35, 543 times.

The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 times.

The shortest verse is 1 Chronicles i. 25.

The 21st verse of 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet.

The 19th chapter of 2 Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

New Testament.—Number of books, 27 ; chapters, 260 ; verses, 7,050 ; words, 181,258 ; letters, 828,580.

The middle book is 2 Thessalonians.

The middle chapter would be Romans xiii. if there were a chapter less, and xiv. if there were a chapter more.

The middle and least verse is John xi. 35.

Old and New Testaments.—Number of books, 66 ; chapters, 1,189 ; verses, 40,264 ; words, 773,697 ; letters, 3,556,680.

The middle chapter and least in the Bible is the 117th Psalm.

The middle verse is Psalm cxviii. 8.

D. K. T.

CHARLES BLACKER VIGNOLES.—There is a remarkable blunder about this man in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' under Charles Hutton of Woolwich, who was his grandfather. We are told that Hutton's "second daughter married Henry Vignoles, captain of the 43rd regiment, and with her husband and child died of yellow fever in June, 1794, at Guadeloupe, where all were prisoners of war." This is correctly quoted from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1794, part ii., but is erroneous in one important respect. The child did *not* die, but became famous as an engineer, and lived to eighty-two years of age. I have repeatedly seen him at meetings of the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he was a Fellow, and have also on several occasions met his son, the late Rev. Olinthus Vignoles. An account of

the father is given in the 'D.N.B.,' but the error under Hutton is not corrected in the original edition. This, however, is done in the reprint by the omission of the words "and child."

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

GLOUCESTER ELECTION, 1761.—There were many complaints lodged in the King's Bench in 1761 against the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester. Among the complainants was Richard Hathaway, innholder, who kept a public inn called "The Bull," son of a freeman. But the aldermen had made a rule that persons were not to be allowed to take up their freedom unless they promised to vote one way. Charles Hooper, William Culburne, and John Webbe, near neighbours of Richard Hathaway, witnessed that "he is a person of good character and sobriety, and hath kept, and now keeps, a regular and orderly house"; and that all the sons of freemen have hitherto taken up their freedom. I do not know how these complaints came into the Lord Chamberlain's office, but about thirty of them are preserved there.

C. C. STOPES.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY CALENDAR.—In a fourteenth-century calendar which I am editing for publication, at the foot of the page is indicated (1) which of the festivals are "omnino tenenda," and (2) which are "ab operibus feminarum ferianda." The first class of notes I have found in several Sarum calendars, and also in the calendar prefixed to the York missal as edited by Dr. Henderson. The second class of notes I have not found anywhere else. Dr. Frere, however, informs me that he has found such notes elsewhere, and recently, he thinks, in a calendar at Cambridge. I shall be greatly obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can direct me to any instance of their occurrence.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL : ITS ARCHITECT.—Do any of your readers know who was the architect of Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster? Cottingham in his 'Plans of the Magnificent Chapel of King Henry VII.,' 1822-9, i. 3, says that the King in his

will mentions that the windows are to be glazed with stories, images, arms, badges, and cognizances, according to the designs given by him to "the maistre of the Works, the Prior of St. Bartilmew's besid' Smythfield." Cottingham goes on to say that he has no hesitation in assigning the office of "the maistre of the works, the Prior of St. Bartilmew's," to William Bolton, "the last prior but one of that establishment."

Stow in his 'Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster,' 1754, i. 714, describes William Bolton as "the last Prior of this House [of St. Bartholomew's], and a great builder there."

Prior Bolton almost certainly was the prior who made alterations to the crypt in the church in Smithfield, and his rebus, a "bolt" through a "tun," may still be seen there. An examination of the above authorities and of John Weever's 'Ancient Funerall Monuments,' 1631, p. 434; 'Biographia Britannica,' 1780, ii. 573; G. Worley's 'Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield,' and other books, throws no new light on the question.

Although it appears certain that Bolton was not the architect of Henry VII.'s Chapel, but was in all probability the "maistre of the works," it would be interesting to know if any other documentary evidence exists on this point.

MAURICE W. BROCKWELL.

LANDOR ANECDOTES.—In 'Some Unpublished Letters of W. S. Landor,' contributed by the Rev. E. H. R. Tatham to the current *Fortnightly*, Landor writes from Florence under the date 23 May, 1823:—

"I have collected anecdotes of those who have been employed by Government on the Continent, and will publish them at some future time."

Did such publication ever take place?

NEL MEZZO.

AMPHILLIS HYDE AND CHARLES II.: WILTSHIRE VISITATION.—Can any one tell me the date of death of Mrs. Hyde (*née* Amphillis Tichborne), who secreted Charles II. at Heale House, Wilts, after the battle of Worcester in 1651? Registers of Woodford, Wilsford, and Durnford have been searched.

Also, where can the Visitation of Wiltshire, 1677, be seen? It is not at the British Museum.

R. T.

NEWBERRY AND GANNOCK FAMILIES.—Henry Norris, Esq., of Hackney, Middlesex, married, 2 May, 1733, Elizabeth Handley, daughter of Gervase Handley, of Handley, Somerset. Her mother was Elizabeth New-

berry, and her grandmother was Elizabeth Gannock. I shall be obliged if any reader can tell me anything of the last two families, Newberry and Gannock.

H. C. NORRIS, Col.

Radnor Club, Folkestone.

MAJOR WILLIAM FARQUHAR, 15TH FOOT.—I should be glad to obtain particulars as to the family to which this officer belonged, his services, and the date and place of his death. Was he author of any book? His commission as Major was dated 12 March, 1754.

W. S.

MC CONKEY OR MCCONDEY FAMILY.—Can any one in or out of Argyllshire give me a record of a McConkey (with or without the Mc) or McCondey during the seventeenth century? I have a record of a colony of Scots who entered Ulster from Argyllshire in 1612. Was there a McConkey or McCondey among them?

(Mrs.) CHAS. S. LANGDON.

Hartford, Connecticut.

"MALLAS RIGG."—An eighteenth-century deed relating to property in this neighbourhood states that a certain individual is entitled to "mallas rigg" in another's field. The persons, both lawyers and laymen, now concerned in the property are unable to explain the meaning of "mallas rigg," and no term of the kind appears in the glossaries of Cumberland and Westmorland. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw light on the subject?

DANIEL SCOTT.

The Laburnums, Penrith.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Their memory liveth on your hills,

It liveth on your shore;

Your everlasting rivers speak

Their dialects of yore.

A. RHODES.

1. Casting all doubt upon the darker side.

2. Fixing low motives unto noble deeds.

L. T. RENDELL.

KINGLAKE'S 'EOTHEN.'—I shall be grateful if any of your readers can throw light on the following points in Kinglake's 'Eothen':—

1. What is the "cap of consular dignity" in the East?

2. Who was the "one man above all (now uprooted from society)" whom Lady Hester Stanhope "blasted with her wrath"?

3. "Single-sin —"

4. "'The own arm-chair' of our Lyrist's 'sweet Lady Anne.'"

V. H. C.

ALFRED AND THE CAKES: CANUTE AND THE WAVES.—I shall be glad to know what are the authorities for the tales respecting "Alfred and the cakes" and "Canute and the waves." Can any kind friend please help me?
A. G.

[The authorities for the Canute story are given at 9 S. xi. 312.]

WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me who Mary Howitt was before her marriage? I do not find the Howitts in the 'D.N.B.,' and I am anxious to learn something of their parentage and origin.
F. H. S.

[Both Mary Howitt (born Botham) and her husband are in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxviii. pp. 122, 124, of the original edition.]

SIR JOHN CHADWORTH.—The late Mr. J. J. Stocken includes the following notice of this civic worthy among his MS. notes on the London Aldermen, now in the Guildhall Library:—

"Chadworth, John, K^t—Mercer. He was discharged from his shrievalty with John Hind (Mayor) and Henry Vennor (co-Sheriff). Munday's 'Stow' says he died 7 May, 1401, but as in 1428 he gave a parsonage-house, vestry, and churchyard to the church of St. John Zachary (where he was buried in his own vault), it is probable that year is a mistake for 1431."

Had Mr. Stocken any authority for his statement beyond Munday? If not, the parish intended is evidently St. Mildred, Bread Street, and not St. John Zachary. But as the matter is of some importance to my local history of the latter, I shall be glad of further evidence, if any can be adduced. I am not, however, interested in Chadworth's personality unless Mr. Stocken's reference be proved correct.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

COMBOLOIO ROSARY.—In Byron's 'Works,' London, 1900, 'Poetry,' edited by Coleridge, vol. iii. p. 275, note 2, the "Combolio or Mahomedan Rosary" is mentioned. What language is "Combolio," and where can other information about it be found?
J. M.

BURGLAR FOLK-LORE.—F. D. McMillan, the writer of an article on 'Plunder' in *Chambers's Journal* for January, says:—

"The ordinary burglar frequently does serious damage, which may be classified as follows: (1) Damage consequent either upon breaking into the premises through internal doors or in the search for booty. (2) Wanton damage done for no apparent reason, but sometimes attributable to disgusting superstitions: (3) Malicious damage due to dissatisfaction with haul. The first class must be

considered inevitable. It is more difficult, however, to bear with fortitude losses which are consequent upon the second and third class."

May information as to particulars of the "disgusting superstitions" which have such unpleasant effect be sought, without impropriety, of 'N. & Q.'? ST. SWITHIN.

CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA.—Hard by Battersea Bridge stands an old brick-towered church restored in the beginning of the eighteenth century, whereon is fixed a long marble tablet, with an inscription which I could not decipher. I believe the tablet was fixed by some family named Chamberlain, and should be glad to know more about it.
M. L. R. BRESLAR.

PETERS'S 'FORTUNE-TELLER.'—Can some collector of mezzotints identify the lady in 'The Fortune-Teller,' painted by the Rev. M. Peters? Names are sometimes found written at the back of prints.
M. F. H.

INDIAN CHIEF'S ORATION TO LORD DUNMORE.—Daniel Blowe of Wigan, the author of 'A View of America' (Liverpool, Fisher, 1819), prints a lengthy address delivered at a council at Buffalo in 1811 by an Indian chief known as Red Jacket. The author states that "the celebrated oration of Logan, a chief of the Mingo tribe, to Lord Dunmore when Governor of Virginia had been so often published that it would be familiar to most readers." Where can this oration be found?
CIVIS.

YULE LOG IN CORNWALL.—The following account of how the ancient custom of bringing in the Yule Log is still celebrated at Boyton—a parish on the borderland of North-East Cornwall and North-West Devon—is taken from a letter of a boy of fourteen, named Stanley John Denner, in answer to a question, "What did you do at Christmas?" The letter was published in *The Cornish and Devon Post* (Launceston) of 22 January:—

"Xmas Eve we brought in the Yule Log. We have kept up that old custom as long as I can remember, and my grandfather always kept it. My brothers and I went to the woodstack and selected a big log. We put two sticks under it, and each taking an end (there were four of us) we carried it in. You must understand that we have a large open fireplace which is now seldom or never put into new houses. It is six feet long and about two and a half wide. It would be impossible to put this log in a stove, or even a grate. We put the log into the fireplace and put the fire against it. Into the fire we put a small fragment of last year's log, which helps to light the new. It is the old custom to keep a fragment of last year's log to light that of next year. If this was not done, the old folk thought

that their house would catch fire. Of course, I do not believe in this superstition in the least, but one year some way or other the fragment that we had saved was accidentally burnt. Rather strangely, our chimney caught fire the same year. If it had not been quickly extinguished it might have become more serious. I might add that instead of Yule Log my grandfather called it the Christmas Braun. I have never heard it called that by any person outside this parish. The log burnt well, and we could not sit with comfort within two yards of it that night. I remember well a very large one that we had several years ago. It was so large that it burnt all the rest of the week."

Is the superstition here noted generally entertained in regard to the Yule Log? and does not "Christmas Braun" suggest "Christmas Brand"?
DUNHEVED.

PRESS YARD IN OLD NEWGATE PRISON.—Although there are two elaborate works dealing with Newgate Prison, neither of them gives a clear account of the various structural alterations that took place during the eighteenth century. The gate itself, which spanned Newgate Street and was part of the prison, was erected in the reign of Charles II. after the Great Fire. In addition to the gate there was a block of buildings on the south side of Newgate Street, stretching down the Old Bailey in the direction of the Sessions House. It was in this portion of the prison, on the east side presumably, adjoining Phoenix Court, that the Press Yard was situated—a narrow passage, 54 ft. long by 7 ft. in width, with a set of apartments on each of the three stories for those prisoners who could afford to pay for special accommodation. On 8 Sept., 1762, most of the rooms belonging to the Press Yard were consumed by fire. From Boswell's account of this catastrophe it would appear that these rooms were in "the brick part built as an addition to the old gaol." The fire must have caused Mr. Akerman, the governor, much inconvenience, but I can find no record of the building being restored. Howard, however, writing in 1777, speaks of "the cells built in old Newgate a few years since for condemned malefactors" being used still for the same purpose. Little is known of the state of the gaol from the time of the fire in 1762 until the foundation stone of the new prison was laid in 1770. The building does not seem to have been finished until 1778, and though the interior was burnt out during the riots of 1780, the façade and main structure, allowing for minor alterations, remained virtually the same until its final demolition. Can any one give information respecting the plan

and architecture of the gaol from 1762 to 1770, and explain how the prisoners were accommodated during the reconstruction between the years 1770 and 1778? The gate itself cannot have been used as a prison later than 1767, for in that year it was pulled down.
HORACE BLEACKLEY.

CAPT. BROOKE AND SIR JAMES BROOKE.—I wish to learn something of the paternal relatives of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. His father was Thomas Brooke of the East India Co.'s Civil Service, Bengal. His grandfather was — Brooke of —. His great-grandfather was "Capt. Brooke" of —.

By his mother Rajah Brooke belonged to the family of Sir Thos. Vyntner or Vintner, Lord Mayor of London in —. One of Sir Thos. Vintner's descendants married this Capt. Brooke, and it is of Capt. Brooke that I wish to hear. For if Capt. Brooke was any descendant (grandson?) of the Rev. Wm. Brooke, then Rajah Brooke is one of the most curious examples of the persistence of family peculiarities that can be found. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' help me?

WM. MUIR.

[Have you consulted the work on Sir James Brooke just published by Messrs. Sotheran, 'A History of Sarawak under its Two White Rajahs'.]

Replies.

'THE BOOK OF OATHS.'

(11 S. i. 82.)

MAY I supplement the information so interestingly given by R. S. B.?

The second edition appeared, not in 1715, but in 1689, in 8vo. The title is the same as that of 1649 as far as the two Scriptural texts, which are omitted, and the publishers are different:—

"London, | Printed for H. Twyford, T. Basset, B. Griffin, | C. Harper, T. Sawbridge, S. Keble, G. Col | lius, J. Place, M. Wotton, and are to | be Sold in Fleetstreet and Holborn. 1689."

The text is practically the same, with the addition of 41 oaths not comprised in the former edition. I have not attempted to classify them, but among the more interesting may be mentioned the Coronation Oaths of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary; oaths and declarations required by the penal laws; those to be taken by the Warden and Assistants of the Worsted Weavers or master weavers in the city of Norwich and county of Norfolk (13 and 14 Car. II. cap. 5); the manufacturers of

"Broad Woollen Cloath" in the West Riding in the County of York (13 and 14 Car. II. cap. 32); Searchers of "Broad Woollen Cloath" within the said West Riding; the Kidderminster weavers (22 and 23 Car. II. cap. 8); the Commissioners for settling the draining the Fens called Bedford Level (15 Car. II. cap. 17); poor prisoners not worth 10*l.*; "The Oath of a Jury of Women returned to try whether a Woman convicted that pleads her Belly be quick with Child"; Ale-taster within a Leet; Surveyor of the Moors; Leather-Searchers, &c.

The word *Tronator*, or *Tronour* in Norman-French, is well known as signifying the Keeper of the Tron or Public Weigh-Beam. In the Calendar of Letter-Book C, Guildhall (Dr. Sharpe), p. 118, there is mention of a writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London (25 May, 32 Ed. I., A.D. 1304) directing sufficient security to be taken for Richard Cristesmesse, the King's Troner (*tronatore nostro*); and there is plenty of information regarding the Tron in the 'Liber Albus' and 'Liber Custumarum,' and also references in the 'Liber de Antiquis Legibus' (Camd. Soc.). Giles Jacob's 'Law Dictionary' (7th ed., 1756) gives both *Tronage* and *Tronator*.

The word in the oath of the Knights of the Round Table as to which there is some doubt is "Title": I have confirmed this by a sufficiently well-printed impression of the first edition, and it is given as such in the second edition.

The shortest oath in the book appears to be 'The Homage of a Temporall Lord' (p. 246), and not the oath mentioned by R. S. B., viz., "that given in 1605 by Henry Garnet, the Jesuit," which is 9½ lines in length, against 7½ in the former. With regard to the latter oath, the Bishop of Lincoln in his 'Gunpowder Treason,' 1679, states: "This oath was by Gerrard the Jesuit given to Catesby, Piercy, Christopher Wright [on p. 94 he says "John Wright"], and Thomas Winter, at once, and by Greenwel the Jesuit to Bates at another time, and so to the rest"; and on p. 94 he also states: "They all were confessed, had Absolution, and received thereupon the Sacrament by the hands of Gerrard the Jesuit then present." The Bishop and the compiler of 'The Book of Oaths' are thus at variance as to which of the two Jesuits administered the oath.

The "clothes" that were shipped by the Merchant Adventurer were not his apparel, but his bales or pieces of cloth, as is shown by the Index: "Merchant for the true shipping Cloth to the Mart Towne."

The Midwife's Oath is not the longest, that of the "Deputy of the Toune of Calice," ordered by Parliament in 27 Hen. VIII. (pp. 151-8), being practically eight pages in length, whilst the midwives have to be content with nearly six.

JOHN HODGKIN.

"YON": ITS USE BY SCOTSMEN (11 S. i. 43).—MR. BAYNE writes with authority on all matters connected with the Scottish language, and it is with great diffidence that one ventures to dissent from any statement of his on the subject. I cannot, however, think that he is correct in his views as to the use of the word "yon." It is in my experience constantly used, in the West of Scotland at all events, with the meaning of "this" or "that." I cannot, of course, tell what the "verger" (who no doubt was the "beadle") actually said when he saw William Morris, but I should certainly have expected him to use the expression reported by Mr. Noyes, and ask, "Wha's yon?"

The story of "Sandy" Baird and the Pyramids, like many of the yarns fathered on that worthy, may very probably be apocryphal. Having, however, known intimately many of his friends and contemporaries, from whom I have heard many of his stories, which they asserted they had themselves actually heard him tell, I have no hesitation in saying that, if Sandy did ask the question recorded by MR. BAYNE, he would have used the word "yon" in the sense of "these things."

I cannot, moreover, think that MR. BAYNE has been very happy in his selection of quotations from Burns in support of his contention. In the line

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a Lord,

"yon" surely means no more than "that," and does not necessarily involve any idea of distance. So, too, in the lines quoted from "Mary Morison,"

Tho' this was fair, an' that was braw,

An' yon the toast of a' the town.

"yon" only means "that other one," and does not imply she was at a greater distance than the other ladies referred to.

The use of the word in such a sense may be a Scotticism, or a vulgarism, or an offence against grammar and good taste, but the fact remains that it is common in Scotland at the present day. T. F. D.

It is rather sad that MR. BAYNE's excellent article should contain a reference to "the survival of the earlier 'thon,'" which is a different word altogether. "Yon" is

cognate with the Goth. *ġains* and the Ger. *ġener*. There is one most remarkable fact about the use of the word, viz., that, although it must have been a common word in Anglo-Saxon, it only occurs once; and it is not in Bosworth's 'A.-S. Dictionary.' And yet when Dr. Sweet came to edit King Alfred's translation of Gregory's 'Pastoral Care,' there it is, at p. 443, used in the most natural way, and duly provided with the fem. dat. suffix *-re*: "Arġs, and gong to geonre byrg"; i.e., Arise, and go to yon city.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"Yon," "yonder," are used here in the sense pointed out by MR. BAYNE—that is, of a more or less distant object or person. "Whaat's yon?" is a very common expression, also "ow'er yonder." R. B.—R.
South Shields.

DRINKING TOBACCO (10 S. xii. 369, 454).—The meaning of *Accipitrinum Prandium*, about which MR. PIERPOINT asks a question, is explained by the following passage in Sir Thomas Browne:—

"As for what Aristotle affirmeth, that hawks and birds of prey drink not; although you know that it will not strictly hold, yet I kept an eagle two years, which fed upon cats, kittlings, whelps, and rats, without one drop of water."—'Miscellany Tracts,' V. *ad fin.*

What Aristotle, however, says ('Hist. An.,' viii. 3, 17, and 18, 3) is that birds of prey, with some slight exceptions, do not drink at all. With respect to the claim of *accipitrinus* to a place in Latin dictionaries, *accipitrina* is now the received reading in Plautus, 'Bacchides,' 274, where it may be the adjective. *Accipitrina* as the name of a plant is quoted by more than one authority from the fifth- (or fourth-) century 'De Herbarum Virtutibus' (Apuleius Barbarus).

The idiom of "drinking tobacco" is found in Latin versifiers of the seventeenth century. *Bibere*, *haurire*, and *potare* occur several times in Raphael Thorius's poem on the weed—for instance, lib. i. 214,

Et simul alternis fumum potare cicutis.

But the best example is in Caspar Barlaeus's 'Ænigmata,' *Tabacum*, which begins:—

Non bibor, et bibor, et populo sum potus, et haud sum.

Mandor ab Occiduis, nec tamen esca fui.

Horace's *fumum bibere* ('Odes,' III. viii. 11) is curiously anticipative.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

To the replies that have already appeared I may add that in Persian they say *hiqqa* or *qālyān kāshidān*=to "draw" the *hiqqa*;

and *kāshidān* is the word generally used of smoking. Of liquids they use *nūshidān*=to drink, but more usually *khūrdān*=to eat; thus *chae khūrdān*=to drink (eat) tea. In the Indian languages, including the Dravidian languages of South India, the word used is "drink" (*pina*, &c.). But it is noticeable that in Bengali they use *khāwa*, which means "to eat"; thus *chīrūt khāwa*=to smoke; *cha khāwa*=to drink tea. In Hindi the phrase is *tambaku pīna*=to smoke, while *tambaku khāna*=to chew tobacco.

V. CHATTOPĀDHYĀYA.

Chapman in his comedies has pointed references to tobacco. The following lines, from 'All Fools,' Act II. sc. i., leave no doubt as to how the Elizabethans described its use:—

And for discourse in my fair mistress' presence
I did not, as you barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up drinking tobacco.

W. B.

OSBALDISTONE: ITS PRONUNCIATION (11 S. i. 85).—This surname is frequently to be met with in Oxfordshire records. I have occasionally found it abbreviated into Osbaston, the second and third syllables being run into one, owing, perhaps, to rural pronunciation and phonetic spelling.

EDWARD R. MARSHALL.

FUNERAL PLUMES (11 S. i. 10, 73).—An earlier example of the use of plumes at a funeral occurs in the 'Obsequies of Certain of the Family of Blackett of Newcastle,' one of "Richardson's Reprints of Rare Tracts," Newcastle, 1843-8. Sir William Blackett the second, five times M.P. for Newcastle, died in London in the early part of December, 1705, and his body was brought, by a series of stately marches, to be interred in the parish church of his Northern home. Among the items of expense are:—

"A Herse and Six horses for the Body, two Mourning Coaches to attend it, with a Shafts Marine, each drawn by Six Horses, at 36l. a piece, is 144l.

"17 Plumes of Feathers for the Herse and Horses the Journey, 6l."

While the body lay in London it had been proposed to have a rail round it, "covered with velvet and Black plumes of feathers," at a cost of 3l.; but this was not accepted.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The instances given by MR. DOUGLAS and W. S. at the latter reference are certainly interesting, as taking us further back than the date given in the 'H.E.D.'; but still

the origin of the custom remains unaccounted for. Having occasion to refer to the exact meaning of the arms of the London Company of Coachmakers, I imagine that the solution will be found there. The Golden Boy and the Naked Boy, as representing Phaethon, is represented in the crest of that guild; while the supporters are:—

“Two horses argent, harnessed and bridled sable, studded or, garnished gules, housings azure, fringed and purified of the third; each horse being adorned on the head with a plume of four feathers of the following colours, viz., or, argent, azure, and gules.”

I rather think that, so far as funeral plumes are used to-day, or were until latterly, they were four in number on each horse's head. Do I remember rightly?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 88).—The quotation from Byron is inexact. For “Highland's” read “Highlands'”; and for “owns” read “shows”:

He who first met the Highlands' swelling blue
Will love each peak that shows a kindred hue.

It is from ‘The Island,’ Canto II. st. xii. ll. 9, 10.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[PROF. BENSLY, MR. M. A. M. MACALISTER, NEMO, and ETHEL M. TURNER also supply the reference.]

BROOKE OF COBHAM (11 S. i. 29, 98).—With reference to MR. MACMICHAEL's reply, it may be mentioned that Mr. Edward Brooke of Ufford Place has an elder brother, Lieut.-Col. Reginald Brooke, formerly of the 1st Life Guards, who thus would appear to be the present representative of the Brookes of Cobham.

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Schloss Rothberg, Switzerland.

CANNON BALL HOUSE, EDINBURGH (11 S. i. 9).—At the risk of incurring the reproach of “carrying coals to Newcastle,” I would venture to remind MR. W. J. HAY that a paper by Mr. Bruce J. Home, entitled ‘The Cannon Ball House,’ is promised to be included in the volume for 1909 of ‘The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club,’ shortly to be published.

W. SCOTT.

‘THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE’: FIRST DISCOUNT BOOKSELLER (10 S. xii. 481, 501).—MR. JOHN C. FRANCIS in his second article refers to the large sale of the first number of *The Cornhill* as being then without precedent in serial literature. He does not make any mention of the great number disposed of by Mr. J. F. Dunn, who had then recently begun business as a second-hand bookseller at the corner of Skinner Street and Farringdon Street in the Holborn

Valley. He sold each copy at ninepence, which was a new departure in the book-trade, and thereby, I believe, became the first discount bookseller, a fact that seems worth recording. The wholesale trade tried to stop the supply, but failed.

W. J. GADSDEN.

Wood Green.

SOWING BY HAND (11 S. i. 46).—In Moritz Retzsch's ‘Outlines to the Song of the Bell’ (‘Umrisse zu Schiller's Lied von der Glocke,’ Stuttgart und Tübingen, 1843), plate 31, is a sower sowing with his left hand. His right arm holds up his loose outer garment, apparently to form a bag for the seed. He is walking in a furrow.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The design of the sower on the cover of *The Cornhill* is not a faithful representation of one sowing grain broadcast. The attitude is altogether wrong, for the sower seems to be running. The sower really goes along at a steady pace, in rhythm with the action of sowing the corn in front of him, using right and left hand alternately. This method ensures an even distribution, for the step is timed with the movement of the hands. The sower throws from “a skep” slung from his neck or shoulders. I have seen a bushel measure used as a skep, and this measure would not be a light weight when nearly full. There is a considerable art in the “throws”—right to left—on the part of the sower.

Neither the man with the flail nor the reaper is in correct pose: they are too stiff. The last word will also fit the man at the plough, which otherwise is fairly accurate.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

“WELSH”: ORIGIN OF THEIR NAME (11 S. i. 69).—I would add to the editorial note that the A.-S. *Wealth*, a Celt, is now regarded as derived from the name (*Volcæ*) of a tribe of Southern Gaul, to which it corresponds phonetically. In Middle High German *Walhen* continued to be applied to the French and Italians, and the Slavonic languages took it over in that sense; thus Polish *Wloski*, Bohemian *Vlassky*, Slovenian *Laski*, all mean Italian, though answering in form to our word Welsh. I am surprised to see that in ‘The Century Cyclopædia of Names’ the Welsh are described as “the members of the Celtic race indigenous to Wales.” Modern anthropological discoveries have made it certain that, in the words of Sir John Rhys, only “a mere

sprinkling" of the Welsh are Celts. It cannot be too often repeated that the Celts were a tall, fair people, and that the short, slender type of Welshman, with dark hair and eyes, represents a far older stock—Silurian or Iberian—among which the Celts came as conquerors. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

[We regret that this is probably the last communication that we shall have the privilege of printing in 'N. & Q.' from the pen of MR. PLATT. See *post*, p. 140.]

In the Eggen-Tal in Tirol is the village of Welschnofen, while on the plateau between the Eggen-Tal and the Adige is the village of Deutschnofen. Both villages are now German-speaking, but presumably the former was so called from being at one time populated by an Italian-speaking colony from the Val di Fassa, just as Mezzotedesco or Mezzocorona, over against Mezzolombardo, was originally German-speaking and called Kron-Metz. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

WILLIAM WYNNE RYLAND (10 S. xii. 383).—In many of the accounts of this famous engraver it is stated that he gained a medal at the Académie Royale in Paris. The following paragraph from *The Public Advertiser* confirms this statement, and helps to indicate the exact period of Ryland's residence in the French capital:—

"Monday, Sep. 20, 1756.—The Prize Medal given by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris for Drawing was won last month by Mr. William Ryland, son of Mr. Ryland, printer of this city."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

FIRST NONCONFORMIST MINISTER ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT (11 S. i. 108).—The Rev. George Pearce Gould, the President of the Baptist College, Regent's Park, kindly writes in reference to the question whether Mr. Silvester Horne, the well-known minister of Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, is the first Nonconformist minister to sit in Parliament:—

"If you waive any seeming anachronism in applying the term Nonconformist to a Dissenter prior to the time of Charles II., I should cite the case of Mr. P. Barebone. He was a notable preacher, and he appears to have been pastor of a congregation in London (see Walter Wilson's 'Dissenting Churches,' vol. i. pp. 46 ff.). There is reason to think that Barebone was still exercising his function of pastor when he obtained a seat in Cromwell's Parliament of 1653."

References have been frequently made in 'N. & Q.' to Praise-God Barebones, including 3 S. i. 211, 253. At the latter W. H. stated:—

"In 1653 Cromwell nominated persons to form a convention or parliament. Barbone was one of the seven Londoners selected. Of this convention

Rous was president, but the Stuart faction appear to have thought Praise-God Barebones a drollier name than any they could extract from Rous, and hence termed the Parliament derisively P. G. Barebone's Parliament."

At 4 S. iii. 215 MR. STEINMAN STEINMAN quotes from the Church Register of St. Andrew, Holborn, of 5 January, 1679–80, the statement that "Praise God Barebone" was buried "At ye ground near ye Artillery," and adds that "his death has nowhere been recorded." See also 'D.N.B.,' first edition, vol. iii. pp. 151–3.

It is curious in reference to Ipswich, for which Mr. Horne has been returned, that a tract should be published with the following title-page:—

"That wicked and blasphemous petition of Praise God Barbone and his sectarian crew, presented to that so-called the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, Feb. 9, 1659, for which they had the thanks of that House, anatomized. Worthily stiled by his excellency the Lord Generall Monk, Bold, of dangerous consequences and venomous. By a lover of Christ and his Ordinances, Ministers and their calling, Parliaments and their Freedom; the Town of Ipswich, her peace and prosperity, Civil and Ecclesiasticall, being sometimes an Inhabitant there. Printed by Philo-Monarchæus (4 April, 1660)."

Barbon is here pronounced "worthy of all indignation, indignation, and abomination."

In or about 1880 there was an Irish Presbyterian minister in the House of Commons. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

The Rev. Silvester Horne is not the first Dissenting Minister to enter the House of Commons. Mr. Joseph Brotherton, who was M.P. for Salford from 1832 until his death in 1857, was the minister of the Bible Christian Church, Salford (1816–57).

Another instance is that of the famous Free Trade orator William Johnson Fox, M.P. for Oldham, who was at the same time minister of South Place Chapel, Finsbury.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

The Liberator for February says:—

"*The Church Times* desires to raise the point whether the minister of a Nonconformist congregation should be excluded from the House of Commons under the same Standing Order which excludes the Established clergy. The point does not affect Dr. Leach, who still ranks as a Congregational minister, because he has resigned his charge, but Mr. Silvester Horne has no intention of resigning Whitefield's. Mr. Edward Miall and Mr. Henry Richard were both ordained as Congregational ministers, but they had ceased to be pastors in charge long before they entered Parliament. Mr. George Nicholls was a paid lay pastor before entering the last Parliament, but he resigned his charge upon his election. But there

are two or three instances of ministers in charge who sat in Parliament. Mr. W. J. Fox, minister of South Place Chapel, Finsbury (Unitarian), sat for Oldham. Mr. Ball sat as Conservative member of Cambridgeshire, representing the farming interest while he was the minister of a Baptist congregation. In more recent times Mr. W. S. Caine was the pastor of a congregation at Vauxhall. He ranked as a lay pastor, and was unpaid, but he was to all intents and purposes a minister."

DAVID SALMON.

The Rev. J. A. Picton, once a Congregational minister at Leicester and in other places, was elected M.P. for Leicester in 1883 and 1886. He retired, owing to failing health, in 1894.

L. T. RENDELL.

[MR. H. B. CLAYTON also thanked for reply. An obituary of Mr. Picton appears in last Monday's *Daily Telegraph*.]

SWIFT AT HAVISHAM (11 S. i. 8).—I cannot find any Havisham, but there is a Haversham in Bucks, near Newport Pagnell. Does this help?

T. M. W.

"TALLY," CARD TERM (11 S. i. 87).—At faro the banker holds one of the packs of cards in his hand, and deals them out two at a time, paying on one and receiving on the other, according to the stakes made by the players on the cards of the other pack. The operation of going through the pack in this way, until it is exhausted, is called in French *la taille*. Similarly, to act as banker at faro and such games is called *tailler*, because the banker "*fait la taille*," i.e., goes through the pack as described above. See Littré's dictionary, *s.v.*

T. F. D.

"TALLY-HO": "YOICKS" (11 S. i. 48, 93).—Chap. xlii. of "*La Venerie de Jacques du Fouilloux*," Édition L. Favre (Niort, 1888), a reprint of the Poitiers edition of 1561, may throw some light on the origin of the word "tally-ho." The chapter in question is headed "*Comme il faut sonner de la Trompe*," and on fo. 42, verso, occurs this passage:—

"Sembablement si les piqueurs se trouvent au deuant des chiens, et qu'ils voyent le cerf, ils se doiuent passer deuant, puis forhuier et parler aux chiens ainsi, *Thia hillaud, Thia hillaud*."

The music is given for this; and on fo. 44, verso, is:—

"Et aussi quand les piqueurs voudront faire la curée aux chiens, faut qu'ils forhuient et crient iusques à ce qu'ils soient tous venus, en cette maniere. *Theau le hau, theau le hau*,"

also with music.

Surely one or other of these expressions, possibly the latter, offers an origin for the

English word "tally-ho." This suggestion was made in *Gent. Mag.*, 1789, pt. ii. pp. 784-5, by "Observer," with others for the words *hoix* (modern "Yoicks!") and *hark forward*.

JOHN HODGKIN.

The following explanation of "tally-ho," proffered by Brewer in 'Phrase and Fable,' may be worth quoting:—

"Tally-ho is the Norman hunting cry, *Taillis au!* (To the coppice). The tally-ho was used when the stag was viewed in full career making for the coppice. We now cry 'Tally-ho!' when the fox breaks cover. The French cry is *Thia hillaut!*"

THOMAS BAYNE.

Is not "tally-ho" merely a call to the "field" to keep on the heels of the hounds and the huntsman—that is, to keep tally with them? It would not apply to those who were already "leading the field." And what is the meaning of "yoicks"?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Thia hillaut is found in the '*Venerie*' of Jacques de Fouilloux, 1585, 4to, fo. 12, "*Ty a hillaut et Valliey*," which is set to music on pp. 49 and 50. The English "tally-ho" seems to be of later origin. The name of Sir Toby Tallyho is given to a roistering character in Foote's play '*The Englishman returned from Paris*,' 1753.

TOM JONES.

MILTON ON THE PALM (10 S. xii. 67).—The technical definition of a branch is "a short or secondary stem growing from the main stem, or from a principal limb or bough of a tree, or other plant," while of the palm it is said that "the trunk is usually erect, and rarely branched, and has a roughened exterior, composed of the persistent bases of the leaf-stalks." Besides this, as the branches of the palm are given off at the apex of the tree, somewhat after the fashion of an umbrella, this plant is regarded by botanists as having closer affinities with orchids, lilies, and the grasses, than with the majority of exogenous or dicotyledonous trees.

Hence it follows that the term "branching" as applied by the poet to the palm, is from the modern scientific point of view open to exception; nevertheless, there can be no question that in the language of poetry Milton was fully justified in his use of the word to denote the arms of that denizen of the tropical forest. The possibility of the yew being referred to instead, in the passages cited, seems far too remote a conjecture to

be seriously entertained by those who are familiar with Milton's works. It may also be worth noting that the French name for Palm Sunday is "Jour des Rameaux," literally the Day of Branches, a designation which was bestowed on it because of the palm branches that were borne by the Jewish populace on the occasion of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

"MAN IN A QUART BOTTLE" (10 S. xii. 289).—On the 16th of January, 1749, a crowded audience filled the Haymarket Theatre, London, to witness a conjuror perform several astonishing feats, among them that of jumping into a quart bottle. The conjuror, of course, failed to appear, and a formidable riot was the result, the theatrical property being wholly destroyed by the dupes whose credulity had victimized them. An account of the affair was printed in *The General Magazine* for January, 1749, a copy of which is now before me.

In Timbs's 'Romance of London,' under the heading 'The Bottle Conjuror,' p. 177, the same event is described in greater detail. According to Timbs, the whole affair was a "foolish experiment on the credulity of the public." It arose out of a wager between the Duke of Montague and Lord Chesterfield, the latter of whom is reported to have said: "Surely, if a man should say that he would jump into a quart bottle, nobody would believe that." The Duke accepted the challenge. An advertisement duly appeared 10 Jan., 1749, stating that at a certain specified time and place a person would get into a tavern quart bottle and perform other extraordinary feats. The result was as mentioned above.

I venture to submit that this foolish experiment was the origin of the phrase "man in a quart bottle." It had nothing whatever to do with drinking customs, but referred only to the credulity which the Englishman no doubt shares in common with the Scotsman and the Irishman. The words "Believe it? Believe anything! No swallow like an Englishman's. A man in a quart bottle or a victory, it's all one—down it goes!" are merely significant of the length to which human credulity may proceed. Chesterfield's remark, quoted above, is probably the nucleus around which, in course of time, the words attributed to the "old playwright" have gathered. I can hardly believe that any old playwright ever used such expressions.

The words, on the face of them, resemble less the polished language of a playwright than the rough-and-ready eloquence of the stump orator. It is inconceivable that any playwright in the eighteenth century should have risked his popularity by reflecting so offensively on the drinking habits of his countrymen. Consequently I venture to suggest that the "old playwright" had no actual existence, and that the words put into his mouth belong to modern days.

W. SCOTT.

LOVELS OF NORTHAMPTON (10 S. xii. 489; 11 S. i. 54).—The tradition that the last Lord Lovel had two sons, who grew up and left descendants, may be safely dismissed as fiction. This is proved by the descent of the barony of Beaumont, which was called out of abeyance in favour of a descendant of one of Lovel's sisters. This could not have happened had there been even a suspicion that he had left descendants.

The earliest known ancestors of the family were hereditary butlers of Normandy in the latter part of the eleventh century, as well as hereditary constables of the castle of Ivry. As to the statement that two Lovel ancestors, father and son, fought at "Senlac," I believe that there is no record of any member of the family having been present at the battle of Hastings; but the early pedigree is obscure.

G. H. W.

Lowestoft.

'THE CANADIAN BOAT SONG' (11 S. i. 81).—We must go warily in drawing conclusions as to the authorship of this lyric, and in particular we must not attach too much importance to what, after all, may be a mere literary device. It was quite in keeping with the methods of those responsible for the early *Blackwood* to indicate fanciful origins for contributions, and even to assign both articles and poems to possible and impossible writers. Those who created the Odontist and developed the Etrick Shepherd into one of the strongest and most engaging mythical figures in English literature cannot in all cases be judged according to the strict canons of critical estimate. One of them might say, as in this instance, "I have the following song from a friend of mine now in Upper Canada," and yet have no more ground for his assertion than he had for producing numerous lyrics of a captivating order and deliberately attributing them to his contemporary, "Dr. James Scott, 7, Miller Street, Glasgow." Lockhart used to perplex the Shepherd very much in the early days of *Maga*. He would professedly

give his rural visitor abundance of information regarding the writers who astonished the world month after month, sending him among his associates brimful of extravagant and startling fictions. "Then," says the reminiscent narrator,
 "away I flew with the wonderful news.....and, if any remained incredulous, I swore the facts down through them; so that before I left Edinburgh I was accounted the greatest liar that was in it except one."

Altogether, unless we get more evidence as to the Canadian origin of the song than the literary statement regarding its transmission from a friend, we shall not be justified in accepting it as a fact, any more than the enthusiastic and credulous Shepherd was warranted in believing what he was solemnly told about the masterly achievements of Peter Robertson, Sheriff Cay, Dr. Scott, Sam Anderson, and the rest.

THOMAS BAYNE.

BASIL GOODE (10 S. xii. 387).—Will TRIN. COLL. CAMB. permit me to suggest that his blazon of the book-plate is hardly heraldic? If, as is probable, the Tudor roses are cinquefoils, and some allowance be made for engraver's faults, it would possibly read: "Gules, on a chevron between three lions rampant or, as many cinquefoils of the first." This is the coat of Goode of Whetstone, Cornwall, entered at the 1620 Visitation; but the crest is that of, or similar to, the Goods of Lincoln, Wiltshire, and Worcester. The motto, however, does not fit either of these families. But as mottoes and crests were frequently changed on marriage with an heiress, or without "rime or reason," this is of little moment.

SAML. H. GOOD.

Adelaide, S. Australia.

THE YEW IN POETRY (10 S. xii. 388, 436, 477).—The yew is generally associated in old authors with the English long-bow:—

All made of Spanish yew, their bows were wondrous strong;

They not an arrow drew, but was a clothyard long.

Drayton.

F. A. W.

Paris.

ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON AS NAVAL AUTHORITY (11 S. i. 68).—After the victory of Lewes on 28 May, 1264, Henry of Montfort (eldest son of Simon and Eleanor of England, and godson of Henry III.) was made Constable of Dover Castle, Governor of the Cinque Ports, and Treasurer of Sandwich. In this capacity he gained the nickname of "the wool-merchant," enforcing the pro-

hibition laid by the new Government on the export of wool so strictly that he was accused of seizing the wool for his own profit. As Constable of Dover he had for some time the custody of his captive cousin, the Crown Prince Edward. He fell at Evesham, 4 Aug., 1265. A. R. BAYLEY.

VOLTAIRE ON LOVE (10 S. x. 69).—MR. R. L. MORETON wished to know whether the thought of the distich,

Qui que tu sois, voici ton maitre—
 Il l'est, le fut, ou le doit être,

had previously appeared in a classical dress.

Byron in a note on 'The Island,' Canto IV. 192 (Stanza ix.),

For love is old,
 Old as eternity, but not outworn
 With each new being born or to be born,

says:—

"The reader will recollect the epigram of the Greek anthology, or its translation into most of the modern languages—

Whoe'er thou art, thy master see—
 He was, or is, or is to be."

But Mr. E. H. Coleridge's comment on this in his one-volume edition of Byron's poetical works is:—

"Byron is quoting from memory an 'Illustration' in the notes to 'Collections from the Greek Anthology,' by the Rev. Robert Bland, 1813, p. 402—

Whoe'er thou art, thy Lord and master see,
 Thou wast my Slave, thou art, or thou shalt be.

The couplet was written by George Granville, Lord Lansdowne (1667–1735), as an 'Inscription for a Figure representing the God of Love' (see the 'Genuine Works,' &c., 1732, i. 129)."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THOMAS CREEVEY (10 S. xii. 146).—Capt. Gronow in his 'Reminiscences,' Second Series, pp. 49–50, relates the interview of Creevey with the Duke of Wellington.

There is a reference to Creevey in 'The Greville Memoirs,' i. 235 and ii. 194.

In 'The New Annual Register,' under date 6 Sept., 1810, we read:—

"George Payne, Esq., nephew of — Creevey, Esq., M.P., shot in a duel. Mr. Payne was younger son of René Payne, Esq., deceased, who left him a fortune of 14,000*l.* a year. He left a widow (Miss Grey) and four children."

There was recently a letter advertised in a second-hand bookseller's catalogue, dated about 1814, from Lord Brougham to H. S. Fox:—

"I shall go to Whitbread's for a few days, and Sheridan and Creevey are both under a compact to go there at the same time."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Campion's Works. Edited by Percival Vivian. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE always expect good matter and a good text when we see the brown coat and white label of the Clarendon Press. In this case we are certainly not disappointed. Mr. Vivian's Introduction represents a notable advance in our knowledge of a lyricist who must appear in every representative collection of English poetry.

Campion does not figure in Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' having been discovered, or rediscovered, after that volume came into being. Mr. A. H. Bullen's privately printed edition of his works in 1889 is a landmark in this respect. The one before us is due to fresh matter procured by Mr. Vivian when he was working on an edition of the poet for "The Muses' Library." He has followed up clues with such success as to add much to Campion's life. Hitherto the date of his birth has been given with a query; now it is settled as 12 February, 1567. John Campion, his father, was a "Cursitor," who drew up the writs of the Court "de cursu," according to routine, and his office or Inn was near, or possibly on the site of, the present Cursitor Street. John died in 1576; his wife Lucy married again in 1577, and died in two years' time. Her second husband also married again, a widow; and the widow's son and the poet were soon packed off to Peterhouse, and entered as gentlemen pensioners. Anticipating the poetic tradition, Campion did not take a degree at Cambridge, but appears to have gone to London to indulge in a wild career, partly excused by his ignorance of life. His Latin poems, which are very free in expression, and not modelled on Martial for nothing, explain this. He probably got at Cambridge his zeal for Latin poetry and his own proficiency in the art. We must leave further details of the poet's life to readers of Mr. Vivian's volume, who will, we hope, be many.

A sound view is expressed of Campion's lucubrations on metre contained in his 'Observations on the Art of English Poesie.' Into so vexed a domain it is not profitable to enter. Suffice it to say that the 'Observations' are worth reading, though, like other excellent persons of a much later date, Campion does not seem to appreciate the difference between quantity and accent. A number of rules of an arbitrary sort are added at the end of the treatise.

The various books of 'Ayres' give us much of beauty and grace. Campion was clearly a master of the art of love, and when he throws off the affectations of the Euphuist, he produces verse which reminds us of Herrick. We do not profess to understand his hints on the technical side of music. We have, however, read many of the Latin epigrams with pleasure. At their best they are neat and pointed, approximating to the idiom of Martial. There is a well-known story of an Irishman explaining that a man in ragged clothing could not get better clothed because he was so ticklish that he could not bear to be measured and fitted. Oddly enough, this very excuse turns up in Book I. of the Epigrams, 32. *Histricus* can afford good garments, though

those he has are worn out. Asked what is the objection to new clothes, he replies: "Timet titillari." There are two epigrams against tobacco, and several are clever enough to tempt the reader to give them an English dress.

IN uniform style with the above the Clarendon Press publishes Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, in two volumes, containing Books I.-III. and IV.-VII., and edited by Mr. J. C. Smith. His aim is to produce "a true text...founded upon a fresh collation of the Quartos of 1590 and 1596 and the Folio of 1609." The Introduction and the Critical Appendix at the end of the second volume show the care and acumen which Mr. Smith has brought to his study of the poet. He points out that Spenser in nine instances "substitutes for a rhyming word a metrically equivalent synonym which does not rhyme....It seems as if, borne along on the swell of his metre and the easy flow of his imagination, two words identical in sense and metre, but different in sound, rose to the poet's mind almost simultaneously; and the one he meant to reject slipped nevertheless from his pen, having been (we infer) the first to occur."

Another source of error is, says Mr. Smith, due to the fact that Spenser, when confronted with a subtle or complex situation, sometimes "involves himself inextricably," the result being passages difficult either to emend or explain. This comment shows that the editor is not one of those determined admirers who can see no wrong in an author they have taken up for special study.

The Critical Appendix is concerned largely with the question whether the second thoughts of 1596 are directly due to the poet's own hand or not. Much is, as usual, put down to the unfortunate printer. Mr. Smith holds that Spenser deliberately altered words like "garre" to "do" as smacking of Northern dialect, while he returned to more archaic forms such as "upsidoune" for "upside doune" (text of 1590). Sometimes "parablepsy" is brought in to account for difficulties. The word is new to us, though its meaning is obvious. This edition is likely to remain the text of Spenser for scholars for many years to come.

THIS month, as might be expected, *The National Review* is very strong in political denunciation. Lord Willoughby de Broke has some sensible suggestions regarding the conduct of 'Political Meetings,' which, we fear, are not in the least likely to be carried out. Mr. F. S. Oliver notices a recent book which combines economics and politics, 'A Project of Empire,' by Prof. J. S. Nicholson. Mr. Oliver always writes well, and is, therefore, likely to attract attention. There is a charming character-study of the late 'Lord Percy,' by J. S. M., who knew him well. Lord Percy had qualities which are rare in our nobility, or, indeed, anywhere, and many will regret the death of one so well fitted to serve the State. Miss Mary Bridson gives a good idea of the pleasures of the hunter's life in 'Elephants' Tracks.' She did not get any elephants when she left the shores of Lake Nyasa, but she thoroughly appreciated the differences between hunting life and average civilization. 'Sir John Hawkins, Knight,' by Mr. Austin Dobson, is one of those eighteenth-century articles in which he excels. We are told so much and so easily that we wish

Mr. Dobson could start a school of writers like himself; but the grace without affectation and the judgment would only come after years of apprenticeship to letters. Mr. A. Maurice Low is interesting, as usual, on 'American Affairs'; and Miss Singleton in 'Some Irish Fairies' almost persuades us of that belief in the supernatural which Ireland retains in a material age.

The Nineteenth Century opens with an article on 'The Naval Situation and Party Politics,' by Sir W. H. White. We have almost ceased to take any interest in a subject which is so notoriously overwritten, and nearly always from a party point of view. Mr. Ellis Barker, who discusses 'The Parliamentary Position and the Irish Party,' declares that Home Rule can do no good to the Irish, who should, however, be more than compensated for its loss by the blessings of Tariff Reform. Miss Gertrude Kingston in 'She Stoops to Canvass,' does not confine herself to incidents of electioneering, but explains how the country should be governed. Few sensible people are likely to approve of so obvious and violent a partisan. To talk about "Mr. Lloyd George with his personal animus against men of breeding" seems to us distinctly bad taste, the worst sort of election manners. Two excellent articles are those of Prof. Foster Watson on 'George Meredith and Education' and Mr. Pett Ridge on 'The London Loafer.' Both say well things hardly realized by the average man of to-day. Mr. Edwin A. Pratt is against 'The Canal Revival Scheme,' and points out that continental systems of the kind can hardly be fairly compared with our own. 'Ibsen as a Norwegian,' by Dr. Halvdan Koht, gives Mr. Gosse full credit for his pioneer work in making Ibsen known, and incidentally corrects him in some details. Ibsen was, apparently, lucky in the pensions he secured when he was a writer of promise rather than performance. Mr. C. F. Cooksey, who opens his article with some wordy and wholly unnecessary rhetoric, offers some ingenious speculations on 'The Origin of Stonehenge.' Aided by local place-names, Geoffrey of Monmouth and Walter Map, and his own investigations of various sites, he suggests that the stones now known as Stonehenge were brought to the spot they now occupy from Arreton Down in the Isle of Wight, and the Salisbury Avon was used to transport them. Near the village of Bulford "may be seen in the river a stone evidently intended to form part of one of the trilithons." An earlier transportation to Arreton Down was made from Le Platon, a hill close to the town of Bolbec at the mouth of the Seine. These operations are, apparently, ascribed to a Belgo-Gallic race, which left traces in England of a comparatively high state of culture that was not indigenous. We cannot exhibit in a small space the various hints out of which this theory is built up. Suffice it to say that it will interest all antiquaries.

A STRIKING picture of the late George Salting from a "gum print" by Dr. Otto Rosenheim is the frontispiece of this month's *Burlington*, and the first editorial article is devoted to the Salting Collection. The same collector is the subject of a short personal notice by Dr. C. H. Read. 'The Ludwig Mond Bequest' follows. An article on the passing of 'The New Gallery' speaks with entire justice concerning the tyranny of modern

commerce. This well-known gallery is, it appears, to be "offered up as a sacrifice to the Moloch of modern civilization, the foreign restaurant." 'English Enamels on Brass of the Seventeenth Century' are said by Mr. Edward Dillon to be rare, and very little is known of their origin. Mr. Dillon thinks that this sort of art was introduced from Russia, which has the same sort of enamelling in little portable ikons. Two enamelled firedogs are reproduced which were probably in Nonsuch Palace in James I.'s day. Mr. Roger Fry has a subject to his heart in 'The Umbrian Exhibition at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club.' He also continues the translation of the French appreciation of Cézanne which began in January, and which is full of striking generalization. 'Art in America' is this month particularly strong. We find a description of the lavishly arranged new museum at Boston, with a plan; and an account with illustrations of portraits by Van Dyck in New York, and Dutch pictures in the Hudson-Fulton Exhibition. Here is, indeed, much to attract the lover of fine painting. Mr. Kenyon Cox says: "In figure painting the Dutchmen are still our masters; in landscape we have learned things they did not know."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—FEBRUARY.

MR. F. C. CARTER of Hornsey sends two Catalogues, No. 20 and Extra Series No. 1. The former contains under Norfolk a MS. relating to the Manor of Northeltham, 1628-50, which includes a complete record of the transfers of property, presentments for offences, &c., in this Court Baron, 6l. Under Charter Rolls are grants of Free Warren in these Rolls for Edward II. and III., with index; Cartulary of Bermondsey Abbey, 1080-1432, &c., the MS. bound in contemporary vellum, stamped arms in gold on covers, 6l. 6s. The modern Record Office Calendars do not index the Charter Rolls for the above reigns, and this index gives the names of persons as well as places. Under Emblems is a collection of 366 views of cities in Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, and other places, each in brilliant gold and colours, with emblems by a contemporary hand, circa 1620, 4l. 10s. There are autographs of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. Under Brachygraphy is Gurney's 'System of Shorthand.' Under Curiosa are portraits of smugglers, giants, female soldiers, and persons who lived from 107 to 152 years. The general portion includes 'Footsteps of Dr. Johnson in Scotland,' by G. Birkbeck Hill, Edition de Luxe, large 4to, vellum, in box, 1l. 14s.; Lean's 'Collectanea,' 5 vols., royal 8vo, 1902-4, 1l. 15s.; Moore's 'Epistles' and Poems, chiefly written in America, first edition, 4to, calf, 1806, 7s. 6d. (contains the first issue of 'The Canadian Boat Song'); Richardson's novels, 20 vols., cloth, 1902, 1l. 8s.; and the Works of Taylor the Water Poet, folio, original calf (new back), 1630, 3l. 15s. (no engraved title, and a tear in one leaf, otherwise a clean and perfect copy). Among views and portraits are a collection of sixty of Oxford and Cambridge, 1738-1830, the whole in a large folio volume, half-morocco, 3l.; 'Eminent Men in the Reigns of Charles I. and II., including the Rebellion,' 1793, 2l. 8s.; Nash's 'Views'; 'Johnson rescuing Goldsmith from his Landlady,' &c.

Mr. Carter's other list contains manuscripts, autographs, charters, deeds, and documents relating to the Star Chamber; "The Red Lyon," Holborn, 1604; "The Bell," Shoreditch, 1617; tolls in Covent Garden Market, 1817, &c.

Mr. W. M. Murphy's Liverpool Catalogue 152 opens with a good copy of Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' 3 vols., folio, contemporary russia, 1819, 7l. 7s., followed by Baines's 'Lancaster' extra-illustrated, 4 vols., royal 4to, 1836, 3l. 10s.; and Drake's 'Eboracum,' fine copy, large folio, russia gilt, 1736, 5l. 10s. General books include a set of *The Art Journal*, 1851-69, 2l.; Bruce's 'Roman Wall,' large paper, thick 4to, 1853, 2l. 10s.; Dyer's 'University and Colleges of Cambridge,' 2 vols., royal 8vo, 2l. 10s.; Ogilvie's 'Dictionary,' 4 vols., 1882-3, 1l. 5s.; Mrs. Everett Green's series of 'The Princesses of England,' 6 vols., original cloth, uncut, 1850-55, 4l. 4s.; Hallam's Works, 10 vols., half-calf, 1l. 5s.; Howitt's 'Homes and Haunts of the Poets,' 1849, 1l. 5s.; Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 9 vols., 1l. 7s. 6d.; and Motley's 'Dutch Republic,' 3 vols., cloth, 1l. 1s. An extra-illustrated copy of Pilkington's 'Dictionary of Painters,' 2 vols., 4to, half-morocco, 1798, is 3l. 10s.; and a collection of pamphlets relating to Queen Caroline, also Byron's 'Poems on his Domestic Circumstances,' Hone's 'Political Tracts,' &c., 5 vols., half-russia, 1816-24, 8l. 8s. (a printed list of the pamphlets will be sent on application). Under Scott is the Abbotsford Edition, 12 vols., half-calf, 4l. 10s. A complete set of "The Story of the Nations Series," 62 vols., original cloth, 1885-1903, is 7l.; the *Édition de Luxe* of Staunton's 'Shakespeare,' with Gilbert's illustrations, 15 vols., original cloth, uncut, 1881, 5l. 5s.; and a set of Hakluyt's 'Navigations,' 12 vols., 1903-5, 7l.

Charles J. Sawyer, Ltd., have a specially interesting item in their Nineteenth Catalogue, being the Log-Book kept by Major Kirckham on board the ship Providence on a voyage to Russia, 1798, as well as remarks made on board other ships, including the Royal George, 1806-9, to which the Major was drafted, with others, after being taken by a press-gang at a public-house in Bristol. Further notes include descriptions of Boston and New York; the former is described as being 3,630 yards long and 1,076 yards broad, the population 33,370, and the number of houses 6,000; whilst New York is 9,600 feet long, and 9,600 feet broad, population 100,000, and number of houses 17,000. There are 66 full-page maps and 97 smaller maps and plates in pen-and-ink, sepia, and colours, besides two remarkably fine plans of New York and Boston. The former of these is reproduced on a smaller scale, on the second page of the cover of the Catalogue. The price of the whole is 25l. There is also the original MS. of the Privy Purse Expenses of the Duchess of Portland from May, 1786, to May, 1794, 20l. Her Grace had her diversions: going to "Ranleigh" costs a five-pound note; she has a little flutter in a lottery, play debts are also mentioned. The general items include a complete collection, under *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, of the reprints edited by Goldsmid, large-paper copies (of which only 75 were issued to subscribers), 64 vols., 12l. There is the first edition of Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' handsomely bound in levant by Rivière, 1807, 7l. 12s. 6d. Under Milton is Mitford's

edition, from the library of the late Dr. Hornby, 8 vols., full russia, 4l. 4s. The beautiful Riverside Press edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes, 13 vols., uncut, is 2l. 2s. There are also original editions of Rowlandson; first editions of Scott; and Sheridan's edition of Swift, revised by Nichols, 19 vols., green calf, 6l. 15s.

Messrs. Sawyer have also a Bargain List of Choice Shakespearian Engravings, Topographical Views, Dramatic Portraits, and a Fine Collection of Coloured Engravings after the most Famous Artists of the Eighteenth Century.

JAMES PLATT, JUN.—We hear with regret of the death on Saturday last of Mr. James Platt, Jun., at the age of forty-nine. He was well known for the extraordinary range of his linguistic knowledge. It extended to languages like Esquimaux, which the ordinary man of learning does not attempt. To our own columns he was a frequent and always sound contributor. A glance at the Index of the Ninth Series shows his interest in African names, Anglo-Hebrew slang, the Chinese in London, Dutch, foreigners in Mexico, Oriental palmistry, Persian, Roumanian, Russian, and Siamese. A man of such wide reading and endowments could not fail to be of use for dictionary work, and Sir James Murray recognized in Mr. Platt one of his most valuable helpers.

Mr. Platt began writing at 8 S. i. 156 (1892) on the witch formula "Emen hetan," and in every volume since his contributions have added to the varied lore of 'N. & Q.' With all his wealth of learning he had the modesty which is associated with great scholars.

A. J. MUNBY.—*The Times* of the 3rd inst. contained the following:—

"MUNBY.—On Saturday, the 29th Jan., at Pyrford, Surrey, aged 81, Arthur Joseph Munby, M.A. Cantab., F.S.A."

Sometimes under his name, but usually under his initials, he was a very considerable writer in 'N. & Q.' from 3 S. iv. to 8 S. vi. In 1891 he edited a collection of memorials of servants, 'Faithful Servants,' noticed at 7 S. xii. 318; and he wrote a number of excellent poems. He was the son of Joseph Munby, of Clifton, York, of a family connected with the legal affairs of that city; was of Trinity College, Cambridge, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, 1855, and had a post in the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

V. H. C. ("Third river of Paradise?").—See Gen. ii. 14.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

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In the year following a branch house was opened in London, and in 1863, just twenty years after its establishment, the firm returned to London, the business at Cambridge being carried on under the name of Macmillan & Bowes.

After his brother's death Alexander took the full management of the business, which by his ability he largely developed, until the time came for his nephews—Frederick, who received the honour of knighthood in November last, and Maurice Crawford Macmillan—and his own son—George Augustus, who has worked hard in the promotion of Hellenic studies—to enter the firm. To a man of such enterprise it was natural to look out for some new development, and the first number of *Macmillan's Magazine* was launched on the 1st of November, 1859, under the editorship of David Masson. *The Athenæum* described it as "a review of political affairs, from the philosophical rather than the partisan point of sight."

In 1867 Masson was succeeded by Sir George Grove, who in May, 1883, gave place to Mr. John Morley. In November, 1885, Mr. Morley retired, and was followed by Mr. Mowbray Morris, who held the position until the publication of the magazine was discontinued in October, 1907. In November, 1905, the price was reduced to sixpence.

Among some of the most noted contributors to Macmillan's may be mentioned Tennyson, Lord Kelvin, Lord Curzon, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Samuel Baker, Sir Richard Burton, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Robert Ball, Sir Charles Dilke, Maurice, Mark Pattison, Bishops Westcott, Creighton, and Alexander, Max Müller, Carlyle, Gladstone, Fawcett, Matthew Arnold, Prof. Mahaffy, Huxley, and Sir E. Ray Lankester. There were novels by the Kingsleys, George Eliot, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Blackmore, and others. To give all the names of notable contributors would be to include most of the men and women who made the sixties a period of great advance in literature, science, and art.

The magazine was conducted on bold lines, and contributions frequently appeared on public questions expressing views that would not be popular with all its readers. As early as the April of the year following that in which the magazine was started Maurice contributed an article 'On the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer.' It discussed the changes then proposed by Lord Ebury, and was in substance a review of a pamphlet by Mr. Isaac Taylor on 'The Liturgy and the Dissenters.' The author of the pamphlet

Notes.

'MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.'

To Alexander Macmillan we owe *Macmillan's Magazine*, the first to be published monthly at a shilling. Alexander was the younger brother of Daniel, the founder of the firm. A full account of the two brothers is given by Thomas Hughes in his memoir of Daniel Macmillan. In this is told how Daniel and Alexander were in the service of Messrs. Seeley together, and how they set up in business for themselves.

The Publishers' Circular of the 14th of January, 1893, the jubilee year of the Macmillan firm, records that the first book bearing the name of Macmillan on the title-page was Craig's 'Philosophy of Training,' published in 1843 by Daniel & A. Macmillan, 57, Aldersgate Street, where they had, Daniel notes, "a very neat shop for a very small rent." The same year Newby's business at Cambridge was purchased, and the two brothers continued to work shoulder to shoulder until the death of Daniel on the 27th of June, 1857.

received the article kindly, and in the memoir of Maurice by his son, in the second volume, pp. 356-61, is a long letter to Taylor in which Maurice writes: "Your kind and friendly treatment of an article which might easily and excusably have annoyed you deserves my warm thanks."

Maurice, while "maintaining his conviction that such changes as the Evangelical clergy of our own communion are likely to desire and recommend cannot meet the wants of the Dissenters," writes with that courtesy which always distinguished him.

It was in *Macmillan's Magazine* for August, 1863, that Carlyle's brief 'Ilias Americana in Nuce' appeared. Froude, in his 'Thomas Carlyle: a History of his Life in London, 1834-81,' vol. ii. p. 247, states in a footnote: "Carlyle admitted to me after the war ended that perhaps he had not seen into the bottom of the matter. Nevertheless, he republished the 'Ilias' in his collected works."

In the number for August, 1867, Carlyle's last public utterances on English politics appeared. The occasion, it may be remembered, was the Tory Reform Bill of 1867. Although "the shadow of his lost wife seemed to rise between him and every other object on which he tried to fix his thoughts," he felt that the state of England at this time demanded a few words from him. To this contribution he gave the well-known title 'Shooting Niagara, and After.' Froude, vol. ii. pp. 352-3, says:—

"He thought but little of it, and was aware how useless it would prove. In his journal, August 3, he says: 'An article for Masson and *Macmillan's Magazine* took up a good deal of time. It came out mostly from accident, little by volition, and is very fierce, exaggerative, ragged, unkenpt, and defective. Nevertheless, I am secretly rather glad than otherwise that it is out, that the howling doggeries (dead ditto and other) should have my last word on their affairs and them, since it was to be had.'"

It was published in separate form by Messrs. Chapman & Hall in September, with some additions and corrections, at sixpence. This little pamphlet is now exceedingly scarce; I still possess the copy given me by the late Frederic Chapman.

One cannot but express regret that a magazine with such a history, and bearing such a name, should not have received sufficient support to enable it to continue; but the volumes on our shelves form a permanent record, and bear testimony to its honourable and useful life.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

CATHARINE MACAULAY.

(Concluded from p. 103.)

I HAVE already given the inscription on the base of the statue in the Warrington Town Hall. The statue is not without beauty, though it is stiff and formal. The figure is draped in a loose dress or robe; the feet are in sandals; the belt plate has the caduceus of Mercury crossed with a staff on which is the Phrygian or republican cap; on the brooch on the breast is the owl of Minerva; the hair in front and at the sides is dressed high in coronet fashion, while at the back are ringlets, some just-touching the shoulders. The left elbow leans on five volumes lying on a pedestal; the right hand holds a pen, the left a scroll. There was, it appears, an inscription, other than that above given, when the statue was in the church, and this was regarded as objectionable, as the churchwardens in stating their case for the opinion of Dr. Wynne say, speaking of the statue, "with an Inscription, a Copy whereof you have herewith." This inscription is not given in the minutes.

There were three inscriptions besides "J. F. Moore," &c., according to *The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser* of Wednesday, 10 Sept., 1777:—

On Monday was completely finished, and erected in a marble niche, or recess, properly decorated, in the Chancel of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London, a superb white marble statue, in honour of that celebrated Lady, Mrs. Macaulay, in the character of History, in a singular easy and pleasing antique stile, and judged to be a good likeness; has a pen in her right hand, apparently as if she had just finished some lines written on a scroll she holds in her left, on which arm she leans on her five volumes of the History of England, viz.

GOVERNMENT
is a Power
delegated for the
HAPPINESS of
MANKIND,
when conducted by
WISDOM, JUSTICE,
and MERCY.

At the left side of the stone she stands on is J. F. Moore Delin. & Sculp. Under which is a white marble table, where on one side is written in capital letters,

You speak of Mrs. MACAULAY;
She is a Kind of Prodigy!

I revere her Abilities;
I cannot bear to hear her Name sarcastically mentioned;
I would have her taste the exalted Pleasure of universal Applause;
I would have STATUES erected to her Memory;
and once in every Age I could wish such a Woman to appear,

as a proof that GENIUS is not confined to SEX ; but at the same time—you will pardon me—

We want no more than
ONE MRS. MACAULAY.

'Late Lord Lyttelton's Letters
to Mrs. Peach,' p. 114.

On the other side of the same table, at top, is left a blank space (we suppose) for an Epitaph, and under which is as follows :

Erected by THOMAS WILSON, D.D. Rector of
this Parish, as a Testimony of the high
Esteem he bears to the distinguished
Merit of his Friend

CATHERINE MACAULAY.
A.D. MDCCCLXXVII.

Apparently the reference for the inscription "You speak of Mrs. Macaulay," &c., viz., "Late Lord Lyttelton's Letters to Mrs. Peach, p. 114," was inscribed on the table and supplied to the newspapers. (See *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1777, vol. xlvii. p. 470.) The "late Lord Lyttelton" must be George, first Lord, whose son Thomas married Mrs. Peach.

The correspondent of *The Gentleman's Magazine* at the reference just cited, signing himself "Crito," denies the authenticity of these letters, quoting apparently Lord Lyttelton's executors, but not actually asserting that he has found the quotation in these letters. He ends his remarks thus :—

"Should they (of which I have no doubt) be spurious, what will the world think of a Christian divine who not only turns his church into a Heathen temple, but makes it the vehicle of falsehood to posterity ?"

Sir George Otto Trevelyan in his 'American Revolution,' New Edition, 1905, iii. 252, quotes from the passage referred to as really coming from the pen of George, Lord Lyttelton.

It is evident that the inscription, a copy of which, being considered open to objection, was sent by the churchwardens to Dr. Wynne, was not the first, i.e., "Government is a Power," &c., as in the presentment complaint is made of "an Inscription underneath the same To the memory of Catherine Macauley, widow, now living," and this first inscription was on the scroll held in her hand.

No doubt the inscription or inscriptions regarded as objectionable were the last two, which were on the "marble table," *underneath* the statue, or one of them.

In *The Westminster Magazine* of 1778, facing p. 59, is an engraving representing "Mrs. Macaulay, the celebrated historian, an elegant Portrait taken from Dr. Wilson's marble statue" (*ibid.*, p. 681). This engraving is a picture in black and white representing

Mrs. Macaulay in an attitude very similar to that of the statue. From the volumes on which her left arm leans protrudes a paper inscribed "History of England." Near the books is an inkstand with two quills stuck in it. The left hand holds a roll of paper, the right a quill pen. There is an elaborate background. The engraver's name is not given.

I have a somewhat similar engraving taken from Mrs. Macaulay's 'History of England from the Revolution to the Present Time in a Series of Letters to a Friend' (i.e. Dr. Wilson), Bath, 1778, vol. i. (the only volume published). It is engraved by J. Caldwell. In this the right arm with the pen in the hand leans on the five volumes, which, as in the above-mentioned engraving, are labelled "History of England"; near to the volumes is the inkstand with the two quills in it. The left hand holds a card or paper inscribed "Dr. Wilson of Walbrook." There is an elaborate background.

In each of these engravings the pedestal on which Mrs. Macaulay leans has the following inscription :—

Government | a | power delegated | for the |
happiness | of | mankind | conducted | by | wis-
dom | justice | and | mercy.

In Caldwell's engraving "C. Macaulay" is inscribed on the base of this pedestal.

Both these engravings make the pedestal about twice the width of the actual marble, which is about nine inches. The back of the body of the statue is rough hewn, as for a niche (see quotation from *The Gazetteer* above).

In 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' by J. Nichols, viii. 458, it is stated that the statue "was boarded up till her [Mrs. Macaulay's] death, by authority of the Spiritual court."

In the biography of Dr. Thomas Wilson—'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' s.v. 'Wilson, Thomas (1663-1755), Bishop of Sodor and Man,' his father—he is said to have erected the statue within the altar rails of St. Stephen's, and to have afterwards boarded it up. I have, I think, shown that "within the altar rails" is a mistake. So is, I think, the "boarding-up" at any time. If it had taken place before 12 Aug., 1778, it could scarcely have been left out of the Vestry minutes. Mrs. Macaulay married Graham in December of that year, a few months after the last mention of the statue in the Vestry minutes. One cannot suppose that, dilatory as they were, the churchwardens would have been content with a mere boarding-up.

As to the alleged "boarding-up till her death," there is the positive assertion made by A. Y. Z. (see above) that the statue was taken down in the lifetime of Dr. Wilson, who died 15 April, 1784, seven years before the death of Mrs. Macaulay. Further, one would gather from what A. Y. Z. says that the statue was "taken down" in 1778 or 1779, since he suggests that the reason for its removal was either anger at the marriage, or the immediate intention of the Vestry to "cite him to the Commons."

After her second marriage Mrs. Macaulay called herself Macaulay Graham (see vols. vi., vii., viii. of her 'History'). On the beautiful tablet in her memory in the church at Binfield she is called "Catharina Macavlay Graham." It has a medallion, containing her head in profile, surrounded by a wreath. At the top of the tablet is an owl in relief.

Mrs. Macaulay is said in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' to have gone, after her union with Graham, first to Leicestershire and then to Binfield, where she lived after her return from America, and where she died. Vol. vi. of her 'History' has a preface dated "Jan. 1781, Laurence-street, Chelsea, Middlesex."

It appears from a quotation from her 'History of England' given in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xlviii., 1778, p. 529, that her

"very worthy grandfather, Mr. Jacob Sawbridge, was among those sufferers who were deemed public delinquents, whose estates were confiscated, whose persons were imprisoned, and who suffered the disgrace of disablement from bearing office, and expulsion from the house."

This was because he was a South Sea director (see *European Magazine*, November, 1783, vol. iv. p. 330). Mrs. Macaulay says that her grandfather was perfectly free from any intention or inclination to defraud the public, &c.

The following words have been recently inscribed on the base of the statue in the Warrington Town Hall, with the consent of the Mayor, at my request:—

Catharine Macaulay
Historian
1731-1791

Presented to the Corporation | by Colonel the
Right Honourable | John Wilson Patten M.P. |
1872.

According to *The European Magazine* (*ibid.*), Dr. Wilson

"purchased, and presented her [Mrs. Macaulay] with a mansion, which he called by the name of Alfred House, a library, servants, and every article of luxury and splendour."

Dr. Wilson died at Alfred House, 1784 (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, liv. 317). By his will, dated 5 May, 1779, he revoked all gifts, &c., to "Catharine Graham, formerly Macaulay," but he left 500*l.* and accruing interest to Catharine Sophia, daughter of Dr. Macaulay.

I have given the mistaken spellings "Macauley" and "Macauly" where they occur in my quotations. The Christian name is on the title-pages of her 'History' spelt variously "Catharine" and "Catherine."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austin's, Warrington.

'THE PARISH GUTTLERS.'

THE Select Vestries of the London parishes were until their final extinction a favourite object of derision for the local satiric wits, but the parish historians, dependant for subscriptions upon the vicar and his co-administrators of the Poor Law, with few exceptions ignored these squibs.

So, although in Islington, for example, there were a score or more different lampoons, from 'The Chronicles of Hillhausen' to mere slip songs, Lewis, the most thorough of its local recorders, has nothing to say either of these skits or the abuses which justified their publication. This class of literature had its commencement early in the eighteenth century, and "The Parish Gutt'lers; or, The Humours of a Select Vestry. London, Printed in the year MDCCXXII." is evidently the first of its kind. The aim of this squib is sufficiently indicated by the four-line stanza printed on the title-page:—

When Parish Taxes shall be well apply'd,
And Vestries lay their costly feasts aside,
Then shall Church Ward'ns deal justly by the
Poor,
And be accounted Gutt'ling knaves no more.

Among the principal characters portrayed is a goldsmith, who, complaining of unjust local taxation, breaks out with a diatribe in which occurs:—

Who conjur'd up that Parish Sect,
A modern Vestry, call'd Select,
An old Rebellious Name—of late
Reviv'd, that stinks of Forty-Eight.

Knicky-Knocky, an undertaker, and other tradesmen, members of the vestry, are described with the coarseness and lame rimes typical of Ned Ward. Whoever was the author, matters little, but he produced a squib that could be aimed at many different Select Vestries, as it avoided definite identifications.

In 1732 the pamphlet was issued reset, but with identical lines and pagination, only a different title-page being provided. It read:—

"Truth in Rhyme, To suit the Time; or, The Parish Guttlers. A Merry Poem. As it is acting every day with great applause near the Poors House, Gray's-Inn Lane. With the Comical Adventures of Simon Knicky Knocky, Undertaker, Church-Warden, and Coffin-Maker. London: Printed in the year of Guttlung 1732. [Price one Shilling.]"

This is aimed at the Select Vestry of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Copies of these pamphlets are before me, but, unless the announcement is itself a satire, there was a still further issue. In the second edition of that scarce work 'Love at First Sight; or, The Gay in a Flutter,' 1751, the following appears as a supposed advertisement culled from some newspaper of recent issue:—

"After the Whitsun-Holidays will be publish'd. A Parochial Print; representing a General Vestry, as it was held on Easter-Monday last in the Parish Church of Saint Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, London, in which the Characters of the Persons there present, who held up their Hands in Defence of an antient favourite Custom of theirs, viz., Gutling and Winebibbing at the Expence of their Neighbours; against Justice and Humanity towards the Poor, will be carefully Executed by an Eyewitness," &c.

In transcribing I have filled in the hyphens, as the identity of the place is unmistakable.

Probably there were other issues of the pamphlet; if so, they would be worth noting in these pages, both for the historians of Poor Law administration and the local chroniclers of the parishes at which they are aimed.

The 'N.E.D.,' s.v. guttler, quotes the 1732 pamphlet as the second example of the word, but the edition of 1722 should have been cited.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ROYAL BILLIARD TABLES.—It would seem that the first billiard table set up was for Prince Henry in 1606-7. It is classified in the Wardrobe Accounts among "Divers necessities":—

"To Henry Waller for a Billiard Board of Walnutt tree covered with green cloth, with four great 'Virralls' of iron, £17.

"To him for three great Skrowes of wood to make the position of the table higher or lower, 8s.

"To the same for the Billiard Sticks and Balls and the pins of Ivory to play at Billiards, 70s."

Probably through the loss of books recording the facts, I find no further notice of this game until much later:—

"A warrant to ye great Wardrobe for ye setting up of a Billiard Table covered with green cloth,

to be the same size and fashion with that of Denmark House, and to be set up at St. James's. Sept. 21, 1631."

Another warrant of the same date for a billiard board to be set up at Whitehall follows this, L. C. V. 93, p. 266:—

"Billiard Balls.—A warrant to ye great Wardrobe, for three dozen of Billiard Balls of Ivory perfectly round, and fifteen boxes of Amber, Jet, and Ivory for pictures in ye Cabinett at St. James, to be made by John Reeve. Feb. 14, 1632."

"A warrant to Nicholas Read, his Majesties Joiner, to take down the Billiard Board in the Queen's Withdrawing Chamber at Whitehall, and convey the same and sett it up at Richmond, the Queen's pleasure for the same being signified by the Marquis of Hertford. Oct. 26, 1641."—L. C. V. 96.

Thereafter the King is in the wilderness, and no records are kept of London palaces, because there was no Lord Chamberlain.

C. C. STOPES.

"SPINNEY."—This interesting word, meaning a copse (see 'E.D.D.'), is not given in my Dictionary. Perhaps the earliest quotation for it is from 'Gawain and the Grene Knight,' l. 1709, where it is spelt *spenné*. It is adapted from the Anglo-French *espinei*, from Lat. *spinētum*. Cotgrave gives the equivalent F. *espinoie*, "a thicket, grove, or ground full of thorns, a thorny plot." *Spinetum* is included amongst the "Latin words that had entered into place-names before the Norman Conquest" in MacClure's 'British Place-Names,' p. 118, merely because there is a place called Spinney in Cambs; but the name *de Spineto* is only a Latinized form for "of Spinney," and I cannot find this name earlier than 1228. From Roman times to 1200 is about 800 years, and the Romans did not speak French.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

MEREDITH'S 'LAST POEMS.'—In one of the four fragments among Meredith's 'Last Poems,' beginning "A wilding little stubble flower," the last word of l. 2 is in the obvious position to rhyme with "street" (l. 4), which it as obviously fails to do, the word printed being "corn." Now I wish to draw attention to the fact that no verse-maker, and decidedly no great poet, would hesitate to fulfil the simplest laws of euphony, especially when these are as lightly fulfilled as in the present instance, duty and inclination going as it were hand-in-hand. Nothing is more likely than that Meredith jotted down the little verse from memory, and considering at that moment only the sense, apart from the sound, substituted "corn" for "wheat," as by a slip of the mind. Such a blunder

as has arisen from not perceiving this results in a flaw to the verse; and the latter, owing to its fragmentary quality, is far less able to bear that kind of flaw than a complete poem would be.

L. KREBS.

“MORAL POKETHANDKERCHIEFS.” (See 9 S. v. 147, 423.)—An article upon ‘My New Dickens Discoveries,’ by Mr. C. Van Noorden, which appeared in *The Evening News* for 1 Nov., 1909, thus concluded:—

“What I have not yet found is a ‘moral pockethandkerchief.’ I have advertised and inquired everywhere without result, but I yet live in hope of one day discovering one.”

The writer is evidently not a student of ‘N. & Q.’ or he would have found himself supplied with the desired information at 9 S. v. 423; and there can now be added the fact that “political pockethandkerchiefs” were in use as recently as the general election just past. The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* noted on 31 December that

“in the shops one meets with Free Trade and Tariff Reform handkerchiefs, sprinkled with suitable mottoes, and calculated to inspire confidence when flourished before the eyes of an astonished electorate.”

POLITICIAN.

HERTFORDSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS.—For purposes of reference I have prepared an Index Nominum to Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore’s second volume of Hertfordshire Marriage Registers, comprising the parishes of Ardeley, Bennington, Datchworth, Graveley, Knebworth, Shephall, Walkern and Watton. This index is freely at the service of any one calling, or inquiries will be answered if a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop’s Stortford.

MOCK COAT OF ARMS.—It is a not uncommon thing nowadays to devise coats of arms for satirical purposes, such as those contributed to *Punch* some years ago by Mr. E. T. Reed. I have recently come across a seventeenth-century example of this form of wit, which will probably interest not a few readers of ‘N. & Q.’ It occurs in the commonplace book of Sir J. Gibson, a Royalist prisoner in Durham Castle under the Commonwealth (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 37719, f. 212b). It reads as follows:—

The Coate of Armes of Sir John Presbeters Church.

She beares partie parpale indented Gods glory, and his owne interest, over all honor, profit, pleasure counterchanged, ensigned with a helmet of Ignorance; opened with confidence befitting her degree; mantled with Gules and

Tyrany, dabled with hipocrasie, over a wreath of pride and covetousnes. For her Crest, a sinister hand holdinge up a solemne league and Covenant, reverst and torne in a Scrowle; and vnderneath the sheild these Wordes for her Motto, Aut hoc aut nihil.

This Coate of Armes is Impanelled with another of fower peices, signifiyeing thereby his fower Matches.

The first is of the familie of Amsterdam; She beares for her Armes in a field of Tolleration, three Jewes heads proper, with as many blew Capps in them.

The second is of the house of Geneva; She beares for her armes in a field of Separation marginall notes, and the Bible false quoted.

The third of the Countrey of new England; She beares for her Armes a prick-eard preach-man, pearcht vpon a pulpit proper; holding forth to the people a Schismaticall Directory.

The fourth and last is Scotland; She beares in her Schuceon [*sic*], the field of Rebellion, charged with the Stoule of Repentance.

H. I. B.

“PLOUGH INN” AT LONGHOPE.—On this inn sign, at the east end of the village of Longhope, Glos., are the following inscriptions. The house is situated at the foot of a hill. On one side the sign is:—

Before the hill you do get up,
Stop and take a cheerful cup.

On the other side:—

Down this hill, all danger’s past;
Stop and take a cheerful glass.

The words “cup” and “glass” are represented by drawings. R. B.—R.

BIRCH TREE FOLK-LORE.—The subjoined cutting from *The Scotsman* of 23 Oct., 1909, may be thought worthy of preservation in ‘N. & Q.’:—

“Legendary Lore of the Birch.—The silvery bark of this, our most beautiful, tree has attracted notice from the earliest times, for the birch tree is literally the bark tree. The Northern Europeans and the North American Indians made canoes of the bark, which is more durable than the wood; and Hiawatha chants an invocation to the tree ere he strips it for his little bark. This word ‘bark,’ as applied to a boat, dates back to those days when birch bark, split in lengths, was lashed together to form a rather sketchy Dreadnought. Another interesting memento of the birch tree is the name ‘Birch-legs,’ applied to a political faction in Norway, the members of which wore greaves of the bark, a practice not uncommon in that country. The fragrance of a birch wood reminds us that it is to the oil contained in this tree that Russian leather owes its characteristic scent. Still another use of birch twigs is noted by Hugh Miller, who tells us that in the north of Scotland they were plaited to form both horse and ox harness.

“An old Scottish superstition has it that this tree grew at the gate of heaven, and allusions to this are found in some of our old ballads. The sudden appearance of any one adorned with a sprig of birch carried a dread significance of but

one interpretation. Here are some lines from an old fragment, recounting the appearance, to a distracted mother, of her three sons, who had been drowned some time previously :—

It fell about the Martinmas,
When nights are lang and mirk,
The carline wife's three sons cam' hame,
And their hats were o' the birk ;
It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in any sleugh ;
But at the gates o' Paradise
That birk grew fair enough.

And when 'rapt Kilmeny,' in 'The Queen's Wake,' returns to earth after her mysterious absence, she is greeted thus :—

Where got ye that jupe o' the lily sheen,
That bonny snood o' the birk sae green ?
Kilmeny, Kilmeny, where ha'e ye been ?

"By a natural transition the birch came to be associated with death and the grave, and the following is one of the variants of what may be called a stock ending to many old ballads :—

The tane was buried in Marie's kirk,
The tother in Marie's quair ;
And out o' the tane there sprang a birk,
And out o' the tother a brier.

"Here is a last request from a ghostly lover to his mourning 'marrow' :—

But plait a wand o' bonny birk,
And lay it on my breast ;
And shed a tear upon my grave,
And wish my saul gude rest.

"E. M. J."

ALEX. RUSSELL.

Stromness.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

HENRY KAVANAGH AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.—I shall be glad if some of your readers will kindly put me into communication with the representatives of Henry Kavanagh, who, disguised as a native, carried the dispatches from Sir James Outram to Sir Colin Campbell out of Lucknow, *circa* 9 Nov., 1857.

DAVID ROSS McCORD, M.A., K.C.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

COL. VINCENT POTTER, REGICIDE.—I am seeking information through 'N. & Q.' concerning Col. Vincent Potter, one of the Commissioners present at the trial of Charles I., who also signed the death warrant. To what town did he belong? What were his arms? What became of him after his incarceration in the Tower? Am I right in assuming that he was removed to Heddingham Castle, on the Essex and

Suffolk border, under the charge, and through the influence, of Sir Harbottle Grimston?

Any further particulars would be greatly esteemed.

JAS. F. GILL POTTER.

17, Brunswick Street, Montreal.

BECKET'S PERSONAL HABITS.—In that most amusing and withal most stimulating 'History of England' by C. R. L. Fletcher the following is to be found in vol. i. p. 151 :—

"It was not until the monks of Canterbury, on stripping his martyred body, found a hair-shirt beneath his costly vestments, and the vermin dropping in crowds from his unwashed skin, that they exclaimed with rapture, 'See, see, what a true monk he was, and we knew it not!'"

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' refer to the original authority for this statement?

ALEX. LEEFER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

ENGLISH MATHEMATICAL DIARIES.—'The Ladies' Diary' was published annually 1704-1840, and 'The Gentleman's Diary' 1741-1840. In the issue of 1841 these works were united under the title 'The Lady's and Gentleman's Diary,' which continued to appear annually till 1871. Various reprints from and supplements to these Diaries have appeared. As far as I know of them, they are as follows :—

1. Diarian Repository or Mathematical Register... Questions... published in Ladies' Diary, 1704-1760. By a Society of Mathematicians. London, 1774.

2. Diarian Miscellany... Parts both Mathematical and Poetical. Extracted from the Ladies' Diary, 1704-1773. Ed. by Chas. Hutton. 5 vols. London, 1775. [Mathematical portion, vols. i.-iii.]

3. The Gentleman's Diary or Mathematical Repository, 1741-1800. Ed. by T. S. Davies. 3 vols. London, 1814.

4. Questions from the Ladies' Diary, 1704-1816. Ed. by T. Leybourn. 4 vols. London, 1817.

5. [Ladies'] Diary Supplement. Ed. by C. Hutton. Was published annually 1788-1806.

6. Gentleman's Diary Supplement, 1741 and 1742, 1743, 1744, 3 vols.

Can any one supply other dates of issue of No. 6, or particulars of any other Diary editions or Diary Supplements? The connexion of 'The Palladium' with 'The Ladies' Diary' has been made clear by T. T. Wilkinson in *The Mechanic's Magazine*, vol. l. p. 466.

It may be added that the publication usually known as 'Burrow's Diary' first appeared in 1776 under the title 'Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diary,' &c. From 1780 to the last number in 1788, the work was issued

under the designation 'Ladies' Diary.' During this period the older work was referred to as the 'Old Ladies' Diary.'

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Rue Soufflot, 3, Paris.

'TRABALHOS DE JESUS.'—I am compiling the English bibliography of a Portuguese classic, the 'Trabalhos de Jesus' ('Sufferings of Jesus'), by Frai Thomé de Jesus. Can any one give me the exact title of the English translation made by Dr. R. Welton, and published in London (?) about 1721? The translation is a rare book, and not even mentioned in the ordinary bibliographical dictionaries. There is no copy in the British Museum.

EDGAR PRESTAGE.

Chiltern, Bowdon, Cheshire.

EDWARD FITZGIBBON, 1803–1857.—Does any one know of a portrait of Edward Fitzgibbon, who wrote under the name "Ephemera"? After living six years in France he came to England and contributed to *The Morning Chronicle* and *Bell's Life*. He also published a 'Handbook of Angling,' 1847, and (with A. Young) 'The Book of the Salmon,' 1850, and edited 'The Complete Angler,' 1853. See 'D.N.B.,' first edition, vol. xix. p. 154.

R. B. M.

LADY CLAVERING.—Can any of your readers give me information concerning Clare, the wife of Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bt., of Rywell, Durham? Lady Clavering died in 1854. She was a Frenchwoman, the daughter of the Count de la Sable, and was the "Lady C." to whom Napoleon addressed the 'Letters from the Cape.'

CLEMENT SHORTER.

'LIFE OF MRS. ELIZABETH WISEBOURN.'—About 1720 there appeared a pamphlet with the following title-page:—

"The Life of the late celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Wisebourn, vulgarly called Mother Wybourn, containing Secret Memoirs of Several Ladies of the First Q—y, who held an Assembly at her House. By Anodyne Tanner, M.D. London. Printed for A. Moore, near St. Paul's."

There are several names in it in cipher. Does a key to it exist?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

THE "PRINCE FRED" SATIRE.—Few personal satires in our language are better known than that upon "Prince Fred, who was alive and is dead"; but a document just brought to light indicates that it was not so original as has been always considered. The account of it given in that one of

Thackeray's lectures on 'The Four Georges' which dealt with George III. is the generally accepted version:—

"What had Frederick, Prince of Wales, George's father, done, that he was so loathed by George II. and never mentioned by George III.? Let us not seek for stones to batter that forgotten grave, but acquiesce in the contemporary epitaph over him:—

Here lies Fred,
Who was alive and is dead.
Had it been his father,
I had much rather.
Had it been his brother,
Still better than another.
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her.
Had it been the whole generation,
Still better for the nation.
But since 'tis only Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead,
There's no more to be said."

But in the second volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission's Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont, issued in 1909, there is a letter (pp. 17–18) from Robert Bowyers to Robert Southwell, dated 9 July, 1667, which includes the passage:—

"It is said these verses were written over the grave of one of the sons of the Lord Chancellor of England:—

Here lies Tom Hyde,
It's pity that he died;
We had rather
It had been his father;
If it had been his sister,
We had not missed her;
If the whole generation,
It had been better for the nation."

The Lord Chancellor at that moment was Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; and the animus of the writer is shown in an earlier portion of the same letter, which ran:—

"Great matters is expected when the parliament sits, much wrong hath been done, God Almighty find out the authors and bring them to condign punishment."

This, as I have noted, was written in July, 1667: in the August Clarendon was dismissed from the Chancellorship, and two months later the House of Commons decided on his impeachment. It would be interesting, therefore, now to learn whether this satire on a son of his was generally circulated at the time, and when and by whom the extended and embellished version on "Prince Fred" was brought to the notice of the world.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

DAIS IN MEDLEVAL HALLS.—The dais was frequently raised at one end of a mediæval hall, and I am very anxious to learn if there are any examples in England of the crown of the vaulting in the undercroft, im-

mediately under the dais, being raised above the crown of the vaulting of the remainder of the crypt, the result being that a level floor throughout the entire hall is impossible, a few steps being necessary at the end.
S. P. Q. R.

VANESSA.—This name is best known in connexion with Swift's Esther Vanhomrigh, or, in the scientific world, as attached to a butterfly. I presume the word is a mere Latinization of Van Esther.

What is the origin of it? Who, in fact, first used it or invented it?
TINTIN.

ISABELLA WICKLIFFE.—Sir Paul Gore married Isabella, daughter of Francis Wickliffe, niece of Thomas, Earl of Strafford. In what way was she his niece?

H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.
101, Lexham Gardens, W.

FOUR WINDS, A FAIRY STORY.—Can some one tell me where to find a fairy tale about the four winds? The old mother has a sack for each wind, into which she ties him down after his work is done. It is quite a short story, and sounds like Hans Andersen; but I have failed to find it in any collection of his stories.
ALIPORE.

GRINLING GIBBONS.—A few days ago I saw in some paper or review an account of Grinling Gibbons, containing, among other things, the statement that his true name was Gibbon. If any of your readers happened to see the passage, I should be very grateful for the reference. WOODCARVER.

BEHEADING IN GERMANY.—In 'Robinson Crusoe' Friday is described as having cut off a savage's head at one blow, "as cleverly, no executioner in Germany could have done it better." Why "in Germany"? Were German executioners renowned for their skill in Defoe's time? I am told that beheading with a sword still continues in Austria and in Germany, but I should like to have this statement corroborated.
A. C. L.

IRISH PRIESTS BANISHED TO BARBADOS.—A friend writes to me:—

"More than twenty years ago I read two interesting articles in a magazine, the name of which I am sorry I forget, giving details of the deportation by Cromwell of priests to Barbados. The Protector's orders were that they should be treated more harshly than the negro slaves, in fact, worked to death; and I believe they were."

Can any reader supply the name of the magazine?
C.

"THE NEMESIS OF WORDS."—Is this phrase a well-known one? and if so, will some reader of 'N. & Q.' refer me to any instance of it? It is not given in the 'N.E.D.' I notice it—and this, I believe, is the first time I have seen it in print—as the headline to an article in *The Spectator* for 29 January, p. 171. But it is the title of a paper I read in December, 1897, to the University Graduates' Club; and as I may some day publish it, I do not want to be then accused of plagiarism. I thought it was my own.
LUCIS.

'DEIL STICK THE MINISTER.'—Can any one give the words or air of this song? It is mentioned in 'The Heart of Midlothian,' chap. viii.

There is also a reference to it in Fountain-hall's 'Historical Notices,' p. 442:—

5 June, 1683.—"One is conceived for having reviled the Minister in causing the piper play 'The Deill stick the Minister.' Sundry fiddlers were there present as witnesses to declare it was the name of ane spring."

G. W. C.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Where can the following lines be found?

The young and the beautiful, why do they die
With the flower on their cheek, and the beam in
their eye?

The question was asked in a very old number of *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*. but was never answered.
L. P,
Vincennes.

Prof. Tyrrell, in his recent 'Essays in Greek Literature' (p. 198) quotes a translation by Benjamin Hall Kennedy of some lines of Cotton's:—

Justitia gaudere Deum sic collige; penas
Qui meruere timent, qui timuere luunt.

Prof. Tyrrell says he cannot remember the original. Can any one supply it?

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.
Theological College, Lichfield.

In the old years past away,
The years that long are dead,
Did you hear? &c.

O. B.

REV. JOHN JENKINSON.—I should be glad to know the genealogy, &c., of John Jenkinson, Rector of St. John Zachary in the first half of the sixteenth century. A P.C.C. will of 1523, made by a parishioner, is stated in the registered copy to have been written by John "Genys," clerk, then rector, of course the same.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

“KICKING UP BOB’S-A-DYING.”—When anybody in my part of East Cornwall made a loud outcry about some physical punishment or pain, we used to say he was “Kicking up Bob’s-a-dying.” Is the expression familiar elsewhere, and what is its origin?

R. ROBBINS.

“NO REDEEMING VICE.”—Who said this, and of whom? and where is it recorded?

NOTA.

C. W. S. D. HOLMES was admitted to Westminster School 20 April, 1808. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning him. He was, I believe, a member of the family of Holmes of Apuldercombe, Isle of Wight, but his name does not appear in Burke’s ‘Extinct Baronetage.’

G. F. R. B.

STEPHEN CHARLES TRIBOUDET DEMAINEBRAY (1710–82).—What was the maiden name of his first wife, and when did she die? When did he marry Horne Tooke’s sister as his second wife? The ‘Dict. Nat. Biog.’ xiv. 330, gives no assistance. I should be glad to know where I could find any authority for the statement that he was educated at Westminster School.

G. F. R. B.

SIR FRANCIS DESANGES (D. 1860).—He was Sheriff of London 1817–18. Whom did he marry, and what family had he?

G. F. R. B.

HARTLEY WINTNEY NUNNERY, HAMPSHIRE.—Any references to the above will be welcome. JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE. 18, Harrington Court, S.W.

ARMS ON SILVER BOX.—The following coat of arms is engraved on an old silver box in my possession. I give what appear to be the tinctures: Argent, a saltire engrailed sable. Crest, a ship. I shall be glad to know the family to whom this coat belongs.

F. R. R.

BRUCE’S FOLLOWERS IN 1306.—In a history of ‘Edward I. in the North,’ attributed to Dr. Taylor (pp. 284–5), there is given a list of the principal supporters of Bruce in the North, amongst whom are named the Earl of Athol, the Bishop of Moray, “Alan de Moravia of Culbin, Sir William de Fentoun of Beauford, William de Dolays of Cantray, John de la Haye,” and several others. I should be grateful to readers who could refer me to any authority for this list.

A. CALDER.

Replies.

‘SHORT WHIST’: C. B. COLES.

(10 S. xii. 264, 318, 357; 11 S. i. 90.)

At the last of these references MR. RALPH THOMAS dealt with the question whether Charles Barwell Coles was an *alumnus* of Winchester College, by stating that “his name is not in Kirby’s list of ‘Scholars’; it is on the College Register, but the authorities have no information about him.” With deference, that statement is not strictly accurate. Having searched the College Register from which Mr. Kirby’s list was compiled, I am able to say that it does not contain the name of Charles Barwell Coles. This is a Register of the boys who were admitted as Scholars on the foundation; and it was not until 1836 that any book (or at least any book known to be extant) was kept, that could be called a “Register,” of the other boys at the School, the Commoners. To find the names of the Commoners, one has to turn to the annual School rolls (the “long rolls”), and these formerly gave merely surnames.

From 1723 to 1812 two only of these rolls (those of 1799 and 1810) contained the name of “Coles.” If Charles Barwell Coles was born (as is probable) in or about 1783, he may be the “Coles” of 1799, who, as he held a place more than half-way up the School, had probably come from some other educational establishment; and there are grounds for suggesting that this Coles was Charles Barwell. Records of the annual Wykehamist dinners in London have happily been preserved, and “C. B. Coles” is on the list of Wykehamists who attended the dinner of 1815. Moreover, James Robinson Hayward, who was secretary of the dinner from about 1810 to 1837 (*The Hampshire Chronicle* of 8 May, 1837, states that at that year’s dinner a silver cup was given to him upon his approaching retirement from the secretaryship), kept an address-book for the purpose of sending out notices of the dinner. “C. B. Coles, Esq., 20, Bruton Street,” is one of the addresses in this book. Is it known whether Charles Barwell Coles ever lived there? According to ‘Boyle’ of 1835, he was then living at 35, Allsop’s Terrace (Terrace Chambers), Marylebone. As J. R. Hayward became Scholar at Winchester in 1802, he entered the School about two years after the Coles of 1799 had left.

MR. THOMAS says that it would be interesting to know where C. B. Coles was born.

He was perhaps born at Ditcham Park, near Petersfield, Hants, the property and home of Charles Coles, his father. His mother was F. Elizabeth Barwell, daughter of William Barwell, of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey; and this William Barwell was, I imagine, the William Barwell who is mentioned in the 'D.N.B.,' iii. 350, as father of Richard Barwell, "the Nabob of Stanstead." Between 1821 and 1831 there were three Barwells at the College as Commoners. They were probably the Nabob's grandsons, but I have not yet been able to identify them satisfactorily. Charles Coles is said to have married F. Elizabeth Barwell about 1782. Their sons were Charles Barwell Coles (the eldest), the Rev. John Coles, J.P. (born 14 Feb., 1787), and Major-General William Cowper Coles.

For reasons of which I am ignorant, C. B. Coles would seem to have been a "discarded son," as his younger brother the Rev. John Coles apparently succeeded to Ditcham Park. This brother—who was Rector of Silchester, a living that he held from 1812 until his death on 16 April, 1865 (*Gentleman's Magazine*)—married, as his first wife, Marianne Goodhead,* daughter of Capt. Josias Rogers, R.N. Henry Thomas Coles, the barrister, and Capt. Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., whom Mr. THOMAS mentions, were younger sons of this marriage. The eldest son was Josias Rogers John Coles, a Winchester Commoner (1826-32), who, after leaving Oxford, entered the Army, saw service in India, became Lieutenant-Colonel (of the 9th Lancers), and died on 13 Oct., 1866 (*Gentleman's Magazine*). Col. J. R. J. Coles had a sister who became wife to Admiral Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, brother of Dr. James John Hornby, the late Provost of Eton. The basis of the foregoing statements is the account of 'Coles of Ditcham' in Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 5th ed. (1871), which may be consulted for some further details. See also Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses (1715-1886),' p. 277, Nos. 3, 8, and 12.

May I take this opportunity of pointing out that the phrase "educated at Winchester," when applied to men (like C. B. Coles) who were schoolboys in the latter part of the eighteenth century or the earlier years of the nineteenth, does not necessarily mean that they were at the College? During that period the Hyde

Abbey School was a flourishing concern at Winchester, first under the Rev. Reynell Cotton (who died in 1779), and next under his son-in-law, the Rev. Charles Richards. Dean Gaisford, in whose memory the Gaisford Prizes were founded at Oxford, was a member of that school.

A still worse trap for the unwary was set by the 'D.N.B.,' Suppl., i. 81, with the statement that Sir John Dugdale Astley, the sporting baronet who died in 1894, was "educated at Winchester and Eton." It appears from another source that his "education at Winchester" was with a clergyman living there, who privately prepared him for Eton. His grandfather, however, John Dugdale Astley, who was created baronet in 1821, was a Commoner at Winchester College in 1793.

H. C.

MOHAMMED AND THE MOUNTAIN (11 S. i. 89).—According to the legend, the followers of the prophet desired of him a miracle in evidence of his divine commission. Moses and Jesus, they pointed out, had performed wonders in proof of the high calling which they exercised, and it would be well that he too should signalize his supernatural quality in a similar manner. To this at first Mohammed prudently demurred. "It would," said he, "be tempting God to do so, and bring down His anger, as in the case of Pharaoh." This reasonable attitude failing to give satisfaction to those that looked for a sign, he presently commanded Mount Safa to come to him, and straightway turned his ineffectual order to homiletic account. "God," he exclaimed, "is merciful. Had it obeyed my words, it would have fallen on us to our destruction. I will therefore go to the mountain, and thank God that He has had mercy on a stiff-necked generation."

THOMAS BAYNE.

Bacon in his essay on 'Boldness' says:—

"Nay, you shall see a bold fellow many times do Mahomet's miracle. Mahomet made the people believe that he would call an hill to him, and from the top of it offer up his prayers for the observers of his law. The people assembled; Mahomet called the hill to come to him, again and again; and when the hill stood still, he was never a whit abashed, but said, 'If the hill will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the hill.' If we cannot do what we will, we must do what we can."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY also thanked for reply.]

MASTER STEPHEN AND HIS HAWK (11 S. i. 87).—The play referred to is Ben Jonson's 'Every Man in his Humour.' The passage

* Or Mary Anne Goodhew, as she is called in *The Gentleman's Magazine* recording her death on 4 Dec., 1832.

quoted by Beckford is in Act I. sc. i. :—
"I have bought me a hawk, and a hood,
and bells, and all; I lack nothing but a
book to keep it by."²²

M. A. M. MACALISTER.

Cambridge.

[PROF. BENSLY, MR. H. W. GREENE, and PROF. SKEAT also refer to Ben Jonson.]

HOLBEIN'S 'DUCHESS OF MILAN': A
"SPENCER"²³ (11 S. i. 105).—MR. E. W.
ANDREWS'S note on this subject calls for a
reply from me.

The loose use of the word "spencer" is
easily explained. The article I contributed
to *The Connoisseur* last July was written
in less than two hours from exhaustive notes
compiled previously. Being pressed for
time, I turned up the official Catalogue of the
Old Masters' Exhibition held at Burlington
House in 1880 as well as the National
Gallery Annual Report for the same year,
since when the picture has been on exhibition
at Trafalgar Square. As the lady was
described in each of these authoritative
publications as wearing a "black satin
gown, over which is a long black *spencer*
lined with sable," I made use of the same
word. The painting has, of course, not been
tampered with since then.

MAURICE W. BROCKWELL.

WARD, WRIGHT, AND DAY FAMILIES
(11 S. i. 66).—My collection of Day family
history does not, I regret to say, contain
anything likely to help Mr. McPIKE, as it
refers almost wholly to matters concerning
Days, Deys, and Dees anterior to 1650,
or the time of the Great Rebellion.

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

227, Strand, W.C.

Wards were lords of the manor of Guils-
borough, Northamptonshire, in the eigh-
teenth century. The principal inn in the
village is still known as "The Ward Arms."
There are various Ward tablets, displaying
arms, in Guilsborough Church, of which
I can give Mr. McPIKE particulars if desired.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

CLOTHES AND THEIR INFLUENCE (10 S. xii.
468; 11 S. i. 76).—There is a passage much
to the point in the ninth volume of *Tristram
Shandy*³ (vol. vi. chap. xxxiii. in the edition
of 1782), where Sterne says :—

"In ordinary cases, that is, when I am only
stupid, and the thoughts rise heavily and pass
grumously through my pen—Or that I am got,
I know not how, into a cold unmetaphorical vein
of infamous writing....if a pinch of snuff or a

stride or two across the room will not do the
business for me—I take a razor at once....This
[i.e., shaving] done, I change my shirt—put on a
better coat—send for my last wig—put my topaz
ring upon my finger; and, in a word, dress myself
from one end to the other of me, after my best
fashion....A man cannot dress, but his ideas
get cloth'd at the same time; and if he dresses
like a gentleman, every one of them stands
presented to his imagination, genteelized along
with him—so that he has nothing to do, but take
his pen and write like himself."

EDWARD BENSLY.

METRICAL PRAYER AND PASSION EMBLEMS
(11 S. i. 67).—I have often come across
similar framed copies of this production
hanging on the walls of houses in North-
amptonshire. One such used to hang in my
father's house at West Haddon, in that
county, during all the time I lived under
the parental roof. It was executed as a
specimen of penmanship by my father
when at school, and bore date some time
in the eighteen-forties. A companion frame
contained an illuminated copy of the Lord's
Prayer, the work of the same hand.

I know the possessor of a beautifully
executed copy of the Crucifixion metrical
prayer worked by a lady in coloured silks
and worsted. A written copy lies before
me now, but it bears no reference to its
origin. I have never seen this alluded to,
but I always believed it to be a monkish
effusion.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

I have on a card the same design and
words as J. T. F., but without the embellish-
ments. They are said to be seen on a stone
tablet in a wall at the Vicarage, Walsall.

M. W. THORNBURGH.

Short Heath, Farnham.

The words "WHY hast" in the third
inscription in my query should have been
printed "why HAST." The H and A come
in the words withH and S Avieur in the lines
above.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

EPICURUS IN ART (10 S. xii. 347, 433).—
May not the "i" in "Ericl Puteani," which
MR. PIERPOINT assumes to be an error,
have been intended for the extra-tall I so
frequently employed by Puteanus himself to
denote the contraction from *ii*?

PRANDI, LIPSĪ, GENĪ, OTĪ, &c., are
examples of such use, while the genitive
case of the author's name figures as ERYCĪ
PUTEANI on the title-pages of five of his
tracts which lie before me, among them
being the first edition (Louvain, 1608) of his
'Comvs, sive Phagesiposia Cimmerica. Som-

nivm,' an edition which Mr. Walter Begley had never seen ('Nova Solyma,' ii. 385), and which Mr. G. H. Powell, while assigning it to a wrong year, suggests "may have been rarified by students anxiously verifying the numerous passages, borrowed thence by the English poet" ('Excursions in Libraria,' pp. 10, 11).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

"ALTES HAUS, FIDELES HAUS" (11 S. i. 88).—The fullest dictionary of German student terms is the 'Burschikoses Wörterbuch,' by J. Vollmann (a pseudonym), published in Ragatz, 1846. This will supply the information desired by J. R. C. H. Other synonymous terms are "ein forschcr studio," "ein Kapitalkerl," "ein Bierhahn," and "ein Eisenfresser"; but all these are in disuse nowadays, and date from the middle of the last century. FRANK SCHLOESSER.

KING'S PLACE, CROWN COURT, OR PAVED ALLEY (11 S. i. 30, 74, 92).—The oldest discoverable inhabitant of Crown Court, by calling a tailor, informed me that his father used to speak of Crown Court, Pall Mall, as having been known at one time as the Paved Alley. It seems to have been called alternatively Old Paved Alley (possibly in contradistinction to Paved Alley in Charles Street) and Crown Court so early as 1761, as we learn from Dodsley's 'London and Environs.' In William Rhodes's 'Plan of the Parish of St. James,' 1770, it is still called "Old Pav'd Alley."

It is a curious by-way, retaining to this day in its provision shops a relic of the old St. James's Fair and Market. It has been etched by Mr. Ernest George ('Etchings of Old London,' with descriptive letterpress by the author, 1884). The utilitarian *Builder* (18 July, 1885, p. 84) speaks of it somewhat disparagingly:—

"It is one of the close corners of the picturesque, and a dirty hole it is, occasionally, but unwillingly, used as a short cut; but it looks well in Mr. George's etching. Now that we have such a good record of it from his needle, let it be pulled down and daylight be let in. It has been etched: away with it."

This may be good builder's logic; but its general application would, I fear, rob us of many a "close corner of the picturesque," which, on account of associations, should remain taboo to the Philistines. There are, no doubt, degrees of sensitiveness in the organ of smell; but there was no unpleasant absence of fresh air when the writer last visited the spot, where the old stalls are

evidently lineal descendants of those in St. James's Market and St. James's Fair.

The Court was named after a tavern with the sign of "The Crown" (*vide* Dodsley's 'London,' s.v. Crown Court); and since booksellers often tenanted a floor above an inn or tavern, it is probable that the John Barnes dwelt here to whom the following advertisement of the time of William III. or Queen Anne appertains:—

"* * * A Sermon preached at Westminster, on the Publick Solemn Fastday, December 19, 1701. By Vincent Alsop, Minister of the Gospel. Printed for John Barnes at the Crown in the Pall Mall," &c.—*Postman*, 14 March, 1702.

An account of Vincent Alsop will be found in 'Biog. Brit.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[For Vincent Alsop see also 10 S. xi. 47, 114, 195.]

'EDWIN DROOD' CONTINUED (11 S. i. 69).—There appear to have been five attempts made to finish 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.'

The first was palmed off on the public as being the work of Charles Dickens the younger and Wilkie Collins. It emanated from America, and bore the title of 'John Jasper's Secret' (see 10 S. i. 331).

The second was a burlesque: 'The Cloven Foot: being an adaptation of the English Novel "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" to American Scenes, Characters, Customs, and Nomenclature,' by Orpheus C. Kerr, New York, 1870.

The third, which is probably that to which O. S. T. refers, was also published in America (Brattleboro') in 1873, under the title:—

"The Mystery of Edwin Drood. Part the Second. By the Spirit Pen of Charles Dickens, through a medium: embracing also that part of the work which was published prior to the termination of the Author's Earth Life."

The fourth was published by Remington & Co. in 3 vols. octavo in 1878, and entitled 'A Great Mystery Solved: being a Sequel to "The Mystery of Edwin Drood,"' by Gillan Vase.

The fifth and most remarkable of all was written by the famous astronomer Richard A. Proctor. It was published in 1887 by Allan & Co., under the title 'Watched by the Dead: a Loving Study of Dickens's Half-told Tale.'

See also 10 S. i. 37, 331.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

CHINA AND JAPAN: THEIR DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE (11 S. i. 8).—Treaties between these States are concluded in both Chinese and Japanese texts, and I believe their correspondence is conducted in pretty much the same manner as in other countries. For example, a dispatch from the Foreign Office at Tokyo would be sent to the Japanese Minister at Peking, whose official translator would put its purport into Chinese for the Minister to sign and address to the Tsungli Yamen; and the same procedure would presumably be followed in the converse case as a general rule.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEEDS (11 S. i. 47).—I cordially endorse the remarks of MR. McMURRAY concerning the county catalogues of 'Deeds and other Documents' issued by Mr. F. Marcham of Tottenham. Besides being of service to the genealogist, pedigree-hunter, and historian, they contain much to amuse the general reader, such as memoranda about the families of noted people—Dickens, Thackeray, and others. And those who like to trace out the histories of our large breweries will find in them a good deal of interesting matter.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

ROMAN LADIES: PURITY OF THEIR LANGUAGE (11 S. i. 69).—Cicero in his 'De Oratore,' iii. 12, 45, makes L. Licinius Crassus, the famous orator, who died in 91 B.C., speak in most laudatory terms of the language and pronunciation of his mother-in-law Lælia, daughter of Gaius Lælius, the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the younger. In so doing Crassus lets fall the following general reflection: "Facilium enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermonis expertes ea tenent semper, quæ prima didicerunt."

The charm of Lælia's conversational style, as well as that of her daughters and grand-daughters, is mentioned in Cicero's 'Brutus,' 58, 211. Quintilian again, I. i. 6, refers to Lælia, and mentions the debt in oratory which the Gracchi were said to have owed their mother Cornelia.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

What Cicero writes ('De Or.,' iii. 12, 45) is:

"Personally, whenever I hear my mother-in-law Lælia speak—for women preserve more easily (than men) the purity of old-fashioned speech, because they do not converse with many persons, and so retain what they learnt in the beginning—when I hear her, I say, I seem to hear the speech of Plautus or Nævius; her intonation is so correct and unaffected that she seems to add no exaggera-

tion or imitation of others thereto. Hence I gather that such was the speech of her father and of her forbears; a speech not harsh or broad, not provincial or broken by hiatus, but restrained, smooth, and gentle."

The words are put into the mouth of C. Licinius Crassus the orator, husband to Lælia's elder daughter Mucia.

In Cicero's time aspiration was beginning to intrude into Latin more than he (and Catullus) approved.

H. K. ST. J. S.

[J. S. also thanked for reply.]

"OLD SIR SIMON" (10 S. xii. 490; 11 S. i. 34).—If no definite person can be found to account for the name of the hotel and market, I would suggest that the ancient inn took its name from the title of an old song, and the market from the adjacent inn.

'Old Sir Simon the King' was one of the favourite airs of Squire Western, that his daughter played for him after dinner:—

"The Squire declared, if she would give him t'other bout of 'Old Sir Simon,' he would give the gamekeeper his deputation the next morning. 'Sir Simon' was played again and again, till the charms of music soothed Mr. Western to sleep."—'Tom Jones,' vol. i.

The song consists of four stanzas, and at the end of each is a chorus for the general company, "Says Old Sir Simon the King."

Chappell gives the words of the song in vol. i. of his 'Collection of English Airs,' but terminates each stanza with "Says Old Sir Simon the King." In vol. ii., however, the music renders it necessary that the phrase should run "Says Old Sir Simon the King," and so the words are. See Chappell, 'Collection of National English Airs,' London, 1839, vol. i. pp. 41–3, vol. ii. p. 9.

J. H. K.

Percy's 'Reliques' contains a ballad entitled 'Old Sir Simon the King.' The hero was an innkeeper, if I remember accurately, but I have not the book at hand.

M. N. G.

WATSON'S 'HISTORY OF PRINTING' (10 S. xii. 428, 511; 11 S. i. 90).—The statement referred to was made by William Blades in the note to Watson's book in a bibliography which appeared in *The Printers' Register*. The note appears on p. 106 in the issue for 6 Dec., 1875, and is as follows:—

"At best but a meagre performance; it happens to be rare, and therefore bibliomanics hunt after it." So writes Dr. Dibdin ('Bibliomania,' p. 69) in his usual superficial style. He is right so far as rarity goes, for it is a volume that must be waited and watched for; but that is not its only recommendation, for it contains some interesting and useful information on

Scotch printing not found elsewhere. The didactic part is, as the author states in the preface, translated from a celebrated French writer; this was La Caille, who, in 1869, published his 'Histoire de l'Imprimerie.'

R. A. PEDDIE.

St. Bride Foundation, E.C.

MICHAEL LIVINGSTON (10 S. xii. 490).—Michael Livingston of Bantaskine was a kinsman and vassal of Alexander Livingston, Lord Almond, afterwards second Earl of Callendar, to whom M. L. addressed a long poem (1682) entitled 'Patronus Redux.' With reference to this poem the following extract is taken from 'The Livingstons of Callendar and their Principal Cadets,' a family history privately printed in 1888:

"His initials M. L. are only on the title-page, but at the end of the poem are some lines addressed to 'Michael Livingston of Pantasken upon the Panegyrick on the Earl of Callendar' by William Scott, which identifies the author. He is probably the same person as the Michael Livingston of Bantaskine who together with one Robert Burn of Falkirk were defendants in an action brought against them by the Earl of Linlithgow in March, 1700. He is also probably the same Michael Livingston who presented a poem entitled 'Albions Elegit,' &c., to the Duke of York in 1680."

In the same work, among a list of Livingston documents then in the possession of the Marquis of Bute, is an "Instrument and Protestation by the Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar anent Livingston v. Burn (Michael Livingston of Bantaskine v. Robert Burn of Falkirk), 7th and 8th March, 1700."

NOEL B. LIVINGSTON.

Kingston, Jamaica.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 50, 113).—It may be of interest to MR. DE VILLIERS to know that his quotation No. 1 is the first line of a distich used by the Paris printer Felix Ballgaut in connexion with his printer's mark, of which a facsimile is given facing p. 101, of the Rev. W. Parr Greswell's 'Annals of Parisian Typography,' London, 1818, 8vo. This is reproduced from his 'Ludolphi Vita Christi,' printed at Paris, 1497. The lines referred to run as follows:—

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum
Est fortunatus felix diuesque beatus.

JOHN HODGKIN.

After giving various forms of the proverb "Tela prævisa minus nocent" (No. 4 among Mr. DE VILLIERS'S quotations), I have come on a passage where it is worded in what is virtually the same way. Gilbertus Cognatus Nozerenus (=Gilbert

Cousin of Nozeray) in his 'Enarratiunculæ sive Explanationes in aliquot Joannis Joviani Pontani Dialogos, ex Charonte,' writes in his notes on dial. viii.: "Tela enim & mala prævisa minus nocent," p. 3679 (tom. iv.) of the Basel (1556) ed. of J. J. Pontanus's works. EDWARD BENSLEY.

MRS. MAHON, THE "BIRD OF PARADISE" (10 S. ix. 170).—No one as yet has been able to tell me the date of the death of this notorious lady, who was the daughter of James Tilson of Pallis, King's County, and Gertrude, Countess of Kerry, and was born 15 April, 1752. In all probability she died later than 1808. The death of her son (who was born 18 Jan., 1771) is thus referred to in *Gent. Mag.* of February, 1791, p. 186:—

"Lately at Tanjore, Mr. Tilson Mahon, of the cavalry in the service of the East India Company, son of Mrs. Mahon and grandson of the late Countess-dowager of Kerry."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT (11 S. i. 88).—I think it most unlikely that the name is Celtic. The ancient Cornish name "Caraclowse-in-Cowse" has nothing to do with it. This "Cowse" represents the Cornish *cōs, cūz, coys*, which are explained in Williams's 'Cornish Dictionary' as being late spellings of Corn. *coid*, "a wood," which is the same word as Welsh *coed*, "a wood," and cognate with E. *heath*. We cannot connect a late Cornish form with ancient British. In a vast number of cases Celtic "origins" of English words and names are utter delusions.

I believe Cowes to be of English origin, though it can hardly be associated with a certain domestic quadruped. As we are not provided with old spellings, I can only give as a mere guess (to be proved or disproved) that it represents the A.-S. *Cūsan*, gen. case of *Cūsa*, a known personal name. If this is right, it means "Cūsa's place." There are certainly cases in which a place-name is of this form. For example, Sextons in Beds merely means "Secrestain's place," as the Domesday Book spelling suggests; "Secrestain" being the old form of the word now spelt Sexton. As to the vowel-sound, the A.-S. *cū* is now *cow*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

As a small contribution on the interesting question of the etymology of Cowes raised by Y. T., the following points may be noted. In Jenner's 'Handbook of the Cornish Language,' p. 192, *cos* and *coose* (wood) are stated to be used as part of compound place-names.

In Cornish Celtic *s* often stands for an original *d*, and *cos*, *coose*, or *couse* is equivalent to the Welsh *coed* (a wood).

It seems rather strange for the word to be used by itself as a place-name; but it may be worth noting in this connexion that Quat as well as the neighbouring parish of Quatford (both near Bridgnorth in Salop) have been equated with the Welsh *coed*. Whether this theory will bear investigation I cannot say.

In the name "Carac lowse in Cowse" *lowse*, grey, represents Welsh *llwyd* and Irish *liath*.
W. J. P.

I have before me a map by John Speed, 1610, taken from an atlas, and on the west entrance of Newport Haven is marked "Westcove Cast" (i.e., Westcove Castle), but not Cowes. If Y. T. does not possess this map (original) I shall be pleased to send it to him to look at, if he will kindly return it. I have another map from the same atlas, and it has the date 1610 printed on it.

HAWKES STRUGNELL,

Commander R.N.

The Royal, 68 and 69, Lancaster Gate, W.

The Cornish word for a wood, *couse*, is identical with Welsh *coed*, as in the place-name Bettws-y-Coed. From the same root comes the English *heath*, with a slight change of sense. The divergency in the last consonant of Cornish *couse* and Welsh *coed* is due to the Cornish habit of softening final *t* to *s*. Compare, for example, the Cornish *nance*, so common in place-names, with the corresponding Welsh *nant*. We thus know all about the Cornish *couse*, but whether Cowes in the Isle of Wight is derived from it or not—"God bless us all! that's quite another thing," which I prefer to leave to others to decide.
JAS. PLATT, Jun.

[We are glad to be able to print one more communication from MR. PLATT'S pen. See *ante*, pp. 134, 140.]

ROCHECHOUART (11 S. i. 108).—The 'Dictionnaire de Noblesse,' quoting 'Les Grands Officiers de la Couronne,' t. iv. p. 649, says:—

"Aimery, seventh of the name, Vicomte de Rochechouart (son of Aimery the sixth Vicomte de Luce, Dame de Perasse), married Alix de Mortemart, and had Aimery the eighth Vicomte, who married Marguerite de Limoges, and carried on the line.

"Aimery the seventh Vicomte by Alix de Mortemart had a second son Foucault, Seigneur de Saint Germain ('suivant un mémoire'). He was father of a son Gui de Rochechouart, who married Sibilla de Yivonne, and had William, and Simon, Seigneur d'Availles."

H. S. V.-W.

'ECCLESIA MILITANS': MICHAEL HILTBRAND (10 S. xi. 370).—The family von Hiltbrand is included among "Hoch-Adeleliche Geschlechter" in Johann Sinapius's 'Schlesische Curiositäten,' Part II., Leipzig and Breslau, 1728. On p. 688 mention is made of a Michael Hiltbrand, J.U.D., who died on 12 April, 1590. He is described as "des hohen Dom-Stifts S. Joh. zu Breslau Canonicus, und beyhm H. Creutz daselbst Custos, wie auch Bischöffl. Breslauischer Vicarius und Officialis Generalis." Sinapius adds that his monument is in the church of St. John, and by it a picture of the Descent from the Cross with the distich,

Ne morerer, pro me Vitæ Rex occubuisti;
Heu servo indigno sis ibi Vita Tuo!

One is referred to Sinapius's book by that useful work Zedler's 'Universal Lexicon.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

"EARTH GOETH UPON EARTH" (11 S. i. 48, 116).—This is the opening line of the fourth of seven verses of an early English poem attached to a scroll in one of the sixteenth-century fresco paintings in the Chapel of the Holy Cross at Stratford-on-Avon, commonly known as the Guild Chapel. (It is printed at length in Wheler's 'History of Stratford,' 1806, pp. 98-9.) The original, written in a neat Gothic letter, appears in a scene representing the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket, discovered during repairs to the chapel in 1804. Traces still remain, though most of the curious paintings there have since crumbled away. As the verse varies from those given by other correspondents, MISS MURRAY may like to have the rendering. It runs:—

Erth goth upon erth as man upon mowld,
Lyke as erth upon erth never goo schold,
Erth goth upon erth as glesteryng gold
And ytt schall erth unto erth rather then he wold.

WM. JAGGARD.

ALVARY OR ALVERY: ALVEREDUS (10 S. xii. 309, 397, 416).—Alveredus and Alvedrus were certainly the Latinized forms of the A.-S. Ælfred or Alfred, as suggested by B. B. at the second reference; but Alfred was by no means exclusively an Anglo-Saxon name. Dr. Round has pointed out that it was a favourite name in Brittany, and that after the Conquest it was borne in England by Bretons. Thus Juhel, the Domesday Lord of Totnes, was son of Alfred, and was succeeded by another Alfred ('Feudal England,' p. 327). Juhel, by the way, notwithstanding his distinctive Breton name, has been turned

into a Norman by M. Léopold Delisle, who mistook "Totenais" for a form of Toeni (*Monthly Review*, No. 9, p. 97). The name Alfred also occurs in Normandy; e.g., among the witnesses to a charter of Duke Richard II. (? A.D. 1026) is an Alfred the Vicomte—"Alveredus vicecomes" ('Calendar of Documents preserved in France,' No. 702).

Possibly the names Alvary and Alvery owe their origin to a mistranslation of Alveredus, the true equivalent of the Latin form having been forgotten.

G. H. WHITE.

Lowestoft.

ROBERT PALTOCK, THE AUTHOR OF 'PETER WILKINS' (10 S. xii. 286).—All that appears to be known of Paltock will be found in an article by Mr. W. Roberts on 'Peter Wilkins' in *The Bookworm*, vol. iii. 197-202 (1890). Paltock's authorship only came to light by accident in 1835, though 'Peter Wilkins' was first published in 1750. Mr. A. H. Bullen was unable to add to the obtainable information when he edited a reprint in 1890; and Mr. Roberts concludes that Paltock was of Cornish origin, and may be the Robert Paltock who was buried at Ryme Church, Dorset, in 1767.

W. B. H.

CHILDREN WITH THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. xii. 365; 11 S. i. 35, 79, 112).—In Sir Maxwell Lyte's 'Calendar of the Manuscripts at St. Paul's' in the Ninth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 23, "Master Richard, Richard, and Richard, brothers," are named among the witnesses to a grant by the Dean and Chapter in or near 1170. On p. 12 we have "Ricardo Ruffo et altero Ricardo fratribus." The two are also named as witnesses to a grant to the church of St. Helen, about 1140, at p. 64.

W. J. LOFTIE.

Savile Club.

There is an instance in the family of Lord Gray of Scotland of children by the same father and mother, and living at the same time, bearing the same Christian name. The one was Patrick, 5th Lord Gray, eldest son, born 1538, died 1608, the other Sir Patrick Gray of Invergowrie, sixth son, who died 1606. Both were children of Patrick Gray of Buttergask, 4th Lord Gray, who died 1584, by his wife Marion, daughter of James, 4th Lord Ogilvy of Airlie (see vol. iv. of 'The Scots Peerage').

Patrick, 4th Lord Gray, was the eldest son of Gilbert Gray of Buttergask, third son of Andrew, 2nd Lord (d. 1514), and second son by his second wife Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Balveny, afterwards Earl of Atholl (great-grandson to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III.), by his wife Margaret, daughter of Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas.

The descendants of Gilbert Gray of Buttergask by the male line (of whom many are living) through Andrew Gray of Bullion, fifth son of Patrick 5th Lord Gray, and by the female line through Anna, eldest daughter of Andrew, 7th Lord Gray, have a very respectable antiquity. Their ancestry can be traced in unbroken lines back to Egbert (son of Cerdic), first king of Wessex, who died 836; Kenneth MacAlpin, first king over the Picts and Scots, died 859; William the Conqueror; and Hugh Capet, king of France, who died 996. Thus through Elizabeth Stewart (daughter of Sir John Stewart of Balveny and Margaret Douglas his wife) who was married to Andrew, 2nd Lord Gray, their descendants can trace a direct connexion with the royal families of England, Scotland, and France. PATRICK GRAY. Dundee.

That the same Christian name was often given to children of the same family is unquestionable, but more frequently when the first-named was dead. My experience is based upon Church records which have been examined by myself.

A year or two ago, when collecting information for my 'Croydon's More Ancient History,' &c., I found that, owing to an error of previous writers, it was stated that there had been two Vicars of Croydon named Samuel Fynche. Samuel Fynche, the vicar, who was Archbishop Whitgift's right-hand man in the building of the latter's hospital of the Holy Trinity, Croydon, had a son named Samuel. The first-named Samuel Fynche was collated by Archbishop Grindal in 1581, and my investigations show that he was re-presented to the living in 1603. He was married three times. By his first wife he had a son christened in 1582 Samuel, and by his third wife he had in addition a son who was also baptized Samuel, and by the first wife a son christened William, and by the third wife another son called William. His first wife had a daughter christened Elizabeth, who died in 1608; while a daughter by his third wife was also named Elizabeth, born in 1605. It may be men-

tioned that the register is as follows with respect to the last-named child:—

“Elizabeth Finche, the daughter and second of that name, was born the xxvth day, friday, and christened the xxx day of October, being wednesday anno d'nie 1605.”

Strange to say, each of Samuel Fynche's three wives was named Elizabeth.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

The Barnstaple parish register furnishes many instances of the same Christian name being given to two children of the same parents. In the following cases one child was not named after the death of the other, for they were baptized at the same time; neither can the suggestion be accepted that John and Johan were renderings of the same name, for the children are described as sons or daughters respectively:—

John and John, the two sons of John Hayne, baptized 21 June, 1540.

John and John, sons of Wylliam Jenkins, baptized 17 April, 1548.

John and John, sons of John Wiat, baptized 18 July, 1552

John and John, sons of Philip Larymer, baptized 3 May, 1560.

John and John, sons of Phelyp Larymore, buried 3 May, 1560.

Joan and Joan, daughters of John Dart, baptized 11 May, 1560.

Johan and Johan, daughters of William Yeowe, baptized 13 March, 1584.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

NEWS-LETTERS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON (11 S. i. 68).—News-letters will be found among the Foreign State Papers. They have been classified as far as possible according to their place of origin. For further particulars see ‘List of Volumes of Foreign State Papers,’ published by the Public Record Office in the series of ‘Lists and Indexes,’ No. XIX.

The printed Calendars of Foreign State Papers also contain a great number of news-letters.

T. C.

The Domestic Series of State Papers contain many letter-books, but they are calendared. Sir Joseph Williamson's collections—213 volumes—are embodied in the Calendars from 1666 to 1692, and very curious many of them are. For instance, a Coventry correspondent sends a graphic picture of the Mayor's feast there in 1667. At the end of a letter in 1670 one Whittington offers 100*l.* to Williamson if he can obtain a certain patent through the Secretary's influence.

By the way, this query caused me to consult the authorities cited in the ‘D.N.B.’

for the life of Sir Joseph Williamson. There it was stated that his papers for 1672 were uncalendared. This, being written before 1900, was correct, but these are now calendared and published; yet the reissue of the ‘D.N.B.’ in the volume containing Williamson, published in 1909, contains the same statement without any correction.

A. RHODES.

Perhaps information about Scottish news-letters may be obtained by consulting ‘A Guide to the Public Records of Scotland deposited in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh,’ by M. Livingstone, vol. i. (1488–1529). The book was issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office in 1908.

W. SCOTT.

GRAMMATICAL GENDER (11 S. i. 29, 72).—

For the results of modern research on the question of gender see Brugmann, ‘Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik,’ 2nd. ed., vol. ii. part i. pp. 82–103, and R. S. Conway, *Classical Review*, vol. xviii. (1904), p. 412. With reference to English nouns and pronouns see H. Sweet's ‘Primer of Historical Grammar’ (1902), § 231. G. KRUEGER. Berlin.

For an elaborate and exhaustive treatise on the true meaning and aim of the grammatical threefold gender in Old German, as well as in other related languages (viz., the poetical personification and vivification of all perceivable and conceivable, concrete and abstract objects of the universe), see Jacob Grimm's ‘Deutsche Grammatik,’ vol. iii. pp. 342–551 (last edition by Roethe and Schröder, 1890).

H. KREBS.

Grammatical gender is a subject that cannot be lightly dismissed. The controversy with regard to its origin has been very acute. A simple and useful discussion may be found in Giles's ‘Manual of Comparative Philology,’ pp. 255–62. The following are some of the principal references:—

1. ‘Origin of Grammatical Gender,’ an article by B.I. Wheeler in *The Journal of Germanic Philology*, vol. ii. pp. 528 *seq.*, to which is appended a bibliography.

2. Brugmann's Princeton lecture (1897), ‘The Nature and Origin of the Noun Genders in the Indo-European Languages.’

3. *Teuchner's Zeitschrift*, vol. iv. pp. 100 *seq.*

4. Dr. J. G. Frazer in *The Fortnightly Review*, January, 1900, pp. 79 *seq.*

5. Gow's ‘Notes on Gender’ in *The Journal of Philology*, vol. x. pp. 39 *seq.*

Besides these, of course, reference must be made to the works of many leading philologists.

V. CHATTOPÁDHYĀYA.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Scottish Grey Friars. By William Moir Bryce. 2 vols. (William Green & Sons.)

THESE handsome and well-printed volumes are of a sort especially adapted to give pleasure to the readers of 'N. & Q.' consisting as they do of a clear and painstaking historical narrative of the career of the Scottish Franciscans, and of a volume of documents of all kinds, from well-known Bulls to previously unprinted deeds and accounts, with some excellent, though for the most part familiar, illustrations. Let us first, before indicating the chief features of Mr. Bryce's work, ask where he obtained the word "Observatine," "Observant" we know, and "Observantine" we can understand without approving; but "Observatine" cannot by any stretch of meaning be applied to an agent—it must be restricted to an object. The constant jar of such a barbarism spoils our pleasure in reading the book. "Myccenas" must be a misprint.

Mr. Bryce has not confined himself to an account of the Scottish friars, but has written so much of the history of the Franciscan Order as was necessary to understand the problems which they, in common with others, had to solve, and their relation to the national and social life around them. The book shows wide reading, and in general sound judgment; and in the few cases where we should be disposed to differ from the author's statements, his authorities are always respectable, and generally accepted. His literary criticism and judgment are more personal and less valuable. Mr. Bryce shows, in fact, that true antiquarian cast of mind which delights in gathering everything that can throw a side-light on the subject under consideration, sometimes, it is true, at the cost of the clearness of outline and definiteness of statement attained by less encyclopædic, but more scientific writers.

The history of the Scottish Grey Friars begins with their arrival at Berwick in 1231, and closes with their dispersal and exile at the Reformation. It can be divided into two movements at two epochs. The first was a branch of the original expansion of the Order, which spread from England over the South of Scotland, and resulted in the foundation of eight convents (reduced to seven by the English annexation of Berwick), ending with the reign of Bruce. The second—continental in origin, and dating from the middle of the fifteenth century—was a branch of the Observant reformation of the Order, and founded nine convents in the large towns of the east coast of Scotland. The history of each of these convents is traced from foundation to dispersal and decay, with references to such documents as are known, and an account is then given of the Regular Tertiaries of Scotland, who had two nunneries—Aberdour and Dundee.

The remainder of the first volume is occupied by five chapters dealing with Franciscan theory and practice, very sensibly and calmly considered, in which the relation of the friars to the life around them is also described. The illustrations include four reproductions of charters and other deeds, and a number of works of art of general rather than Scottish interest, the only

ones, indeed, coming under that description being miniatures of Isabella, Duchess of Brittany, daughter of James I., and a view of the Aberdeen Friary Church in 1661.

The second volume (of documents) consists in the first place of such charters, sasines, accounts, &c., relating to the friaries, as are to be found in the General Register House at Edinburgh or in the respective burgh charter chests. These are printed for the first time in the great majority of cases, as are also the interesting facsimiles of the Obituary Calendar of the Aberdeen Observants, to which Mr. Bryce adds a transliteration. From printed sources the author has collected many of the important Franciscan bulls, privileges, and rules, to some of which translations are appended; and he has reprinted Hay's Chronicle in full, a most interesting and valuable document. Mr. Anderson gives a scholarly account of some MSS. in the library of Aberdeen University, formerly belonging to the Franciscan Convent. A good index of its kind will help the reader to find his way about a work which resembles the national dish in being "fine confused feeding."

There is no doubt that a much more scientific book on the same subject could have been produced from the same materials, but we doubt very much whether the result would have been so satisfactory to the general reader; while as for the scholar, since Mr. Bryce scrupulously gives his authorities, the fact that the texts are not critical leaves him no worse off than before, with the advantage of having his materials at hand.

The Romance of Symbolism. By Sidney Heath. (Griffiths.)

So many books on symbolism have passed through our hands from time to time that we should have thought that little more remained to be said on a subject so well-worn, and we are not surprised to find that Mr. Heath has nothing new to say. Indeed, if we mistake not, he has not yet made himself acquainted with the immense literature which has gathered round the subject. He certainly makes no reference to it.

Confining himself to the ecclesiastical aspect of it, as it bears upon Christian art and architecture, he writes for beginners, and explains the most elementary matters. At the same time, with a curious want of proportion, he assumes an amount of erudition on the part of his readers which few are likely to possess. He tells, *e.g.*, of a strange abuse of images, and he thus begins his paragraph: "Michael Balbus says in a letter to Ludovicus Pius" (p. 17). These worthies, their date and *milieu*, may be familiar to Mr. Heath, but he withholds from us all information. He explains at length what a "nave" and an "aisle" and a "pix" are; but when he registers "duplex" as "a very early symbol and one that plainly belongs to the pagan-Christian period" (p. 198), he vouchsafes no word to tell us what a "duplex" is.

In details where we can test the author's antiquarian and philological position, we frequently find him at fault. He holds to the exploded notion that the ancient Britons worshipped a sun-god Bál (as he spells it), in whose honour the Beltane fires were kindled (p. 34), and believes that the same deity may be traced in "the constant recurrence of the word Bál in Irish place-names" (p. 36)—in the numerous Ballys, we suppose.

We should be much surprised if Mr. Heath could substantiate his statement that there is an Arabic *shamrakh* equivalent to the Irish "shamrock" and that "the leaf was held sacred in Iran as symbolical of the Persian Triads" (p. 192). The Egyptian *crux ansata* (*ankh*) was the symbol not of strength or wisdom (p. 104), but of life. There is no verb *dubo*, to dip or dive, in Gothic (p. 78) from which the "Dove" can be derived—there is *daupjan*, to dip—and even if there were, this derivation would not make the bird the proper symbol of baptism (p. 78), which is due to the Gospel history. These mistakes, and a number of misprints (*e.g.*, pp. 51, 55, 59, 114, 135), make the book hardly a safe one for beginners.

The Edinburgh Review for January is excellent and varied. The opening article deals with 'Industry and Employment,' noticing three important books of last year: 'Industrial Efficiency,' by Dr. Shadwell; 'The Industrial System,' by Mr. J. A. Hobson; and 'Unemployment,' by Mr. W. H. Beveridge. The last is rightly described as an admirable monograph. Many results and facts will be found here briefly stated. Mr. Beveridge, for instance, shows that there is an irreducible minimum of unemployment, and rejects the possibility of curing it by State aid, advocating the setting-up of Labour Exchanges and insurance. 'Lorenzo de Medici' is at once an able and, we believe, a fair summary of a great man. 'Pitt and the Triple Alliance, 1788-1791,' does not interest us so much as the account of 'Governor Pitt,' a fighter and administrator of note who is little known to the ordinary reader. The article on 'Molière' considers the typical excellence of the French as a race and its literary results. The writer sensibly emphasizes a point often forgotten by those who canonize the great dramatists of the world—that Molière composed his plays not for posterity, but with an eye to the actors, the playhouse, and the audience he had to use or satisfy. Maternal love and mothers are almost unknown in his comedies, "because there was no 'old woman' in the company." 'Edgar Allan Poe' is an article which strikes us as essentially fair to that disordered genius, and judicious in its verdict as to his best work. His worst work, we may add, is so bad that no one who has not read it can realize its feebleness. The long article on vol. xiv. of 'L'Empire Libéral,' by the veteran statesman Émile Ollivier, deals with the War of 1870, which has been the subject of much dispute among historians, and is not yet wholly cleared up. The analysis of the motives and ideas of Napoleon III. is well done.

The Edinburgh ends with an article on 'The Lords' Debate on the Finance Bill,' also subject of the last article in *The Quarterly*, which includes under the heading 'The Appeal to the Nation,' 'The People's Budget,' by Mr. Lloyd George. *The Quarterly*, a venerable institution, has long yielded to the popular taste for signed articles, and eight of thirteen in the present number bear the names of their authors. Mr. Stephen Reynolds in 'What the Poor Want' seems to us to lack the philosophic and economic knowledge necessary to discuss a very difficult problem. On the other hand, 'Before and After the Descent from Elba,' by Sir Charles Dilke, shows a wide and unusual command of the scattered writings, the gradual realization of

which is leading us to modify received history. The main result of inquiry is that Napoleon's return from Elba did not come as a thunderclap to the Powers, and that Lord William Bentinck has not been given the credit he deserved for his services. Mr. Roger Fry, writing on 'Oriental Art,' swells the chorus of praise of methods till recently little understood in the West. Indeed, when we have once appreciated the full value of the masterpieces of the East, we—if we may include ourselves in "the cultivated public"—are to have nothing more to say to the vast mass of modern Western painting. Our artists are to purify their style by returning to the essential principles revealed to us by the East.

Mr. Percy Lubbock has an able article on 'George Meredith,' though perhaps it is not sufficiently extended to consider Meredith's philosophy. Mr. Horace Hutchinson is one of the earliest, and certainly one of the best, of writers on the game of Westward Ho and St. Andrews, and his 'Thirty Years of Golf' deals well with the astonishing advance of the game. There are several other articles of value which deserve notice, but we content ourselves with saying that, in these days of pretentious and perfunctory writing, to neglect *The Quarterly* is to miss a great deal of sound comment soundly expressed. It is rather odd, by the by, that the article on 'Jacopone da Todi: the Poet of the "Stabat Mater,"' is not signed, for the writer begins on a personal note, talks of sharing a friend's carriage, and visiting six years earlier all the Franciscan shrines within reach.

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.

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

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. R. MARSHALL ("What the dickens").—The 'N.E.D.' *s.v.* dickens, says: "Apparently substituted for 'devil,' as having the same initial sound." The earliest quotations are from 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' (1598) and T. Heywood's '1 Edward IV.' (1600).

D. B.—Outside our scope.

J. WILLCOCK.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

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Notes.

BULWER LYTTON'S HOUSE IN HERTFORD STREET.

It has often been stated that Lord Lytton, the famous novelist, purchased in his early manhood (when he was simply Mr. Bulwer) No. 36, Hertford Street, Mayfair; but it is not generally known that no fewer than three houses in the street have been numbered 36 at different times, and that mistakes have been made with regard to the identity of the house that was bought by the rising novelist. Thus in the Lytton centenary number of an illustrated magazine there was an illustration purporting to show the house; but though described underneath as 36, Hertford Street, it was clearly the house at the western corner of Hertford Street and Little Stanhope Street, which is now—and has been for many years—numbered 35A, whilst 36 is at the opposite or eastern corner.

As the illustration was said to be from the "Rischgitz Collection," I recently inquired of Mr. Augustin Rischgitz what authority there was for calling 35A Bulwer's house;

upon which he kindly showed me a copy of Wilmot Harrison's 'Memorable London Houses,' in which it is asserted that 35A was formerly 36, and that it was the house which Bulwer took about the time he entered Parliament in 1835; also that Chorley walked home with him from the Countess of Blessington's in 1836, and the implication is that it was to this house, although Chorley in his diary does not say so.

Now I already knew from Lord Lytton's unfinished biography by his son that the novelist entered Parliament in 1831, and that he took his house in Hertford Street in 1829, whilst from other sources I knew that he left it in 1835, so that I did not feel at all confident that the right house had been shown in the illustration. I had, in fact, already ascertained from Robson's 'Court Guide,' which commenced in 1832, that there were two houses in Hertford Street numbered respectively 36A and 36B, and that it was the latter which Bulwer occupied, though there was nothing to show on which side of Little Stanhope Street it stood.

I determined, therefore, to search further into the matter—to find out, that is, which was the house in which those famous novels were written which were composed between 1829 and 1835, and in which the first Earl of Lytton was born in 1831. Before Bulwer lived in Hertford Street he had published 'Falkland' (1827), 'Pelham' (1828), 'The Disowned' (1828), and 'Devereux' (1829). After his removal there towards the end of 1829 he published 'Paul Clifford' (1830), 'Eugene Aram,' which he dedicated to Sir Walter Scott (1831), 'Godolphin' (1833), 'Pilgrims of the Rhine' (1834), 'Last Days of Pompeii' (1834), and 'The Student,' a collection of short stories and essays (1835). Probably most, if not all, of 'Rienzi' was also written at Hertford Street, though it was not published till towards the end of the year, when Bulwer had removed.

I felt thus keenly interested in the question of the identity of the house where these fascinating works of fiction were composed, and by the courtesy of Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co., of Pall Mall, the agents of the estate, I was permitted to see an old ground-plan of the north side of Hertford Street, when, to my surprise, I found the western corner of Little Stanhope Street was numbered 35, the eastern corner was 1, Little Stanhope Street, and the next house 36 (now 37).

As the plan did not show two houses to be numbered 36A and 36B, I felt pretty certain that it must represent a state of things

prior to the time when Bulwer took his house ; and researches in Boyle's 'Court Guide,' which commenced in 1792, confirmed this suspicion. The plan really shows the numbers as they were down to 1807, when, it appears, a house which was apparently new was numbered 23, the old 23 becoming 24, so that every subsequent house had "1" added to its number. Before this there was, I presume, a vacant space—perhaps a garden, or perhaps a way into the stables at the back—between 22 and the old 23. The name in Boyle's 'Court Guide' against 22, both before and after the change, was Mrs. Graham. Then, before the change, came 23, the Dowager Lady Lawley ; 24, Lord Middleton ; and 25, the Earl of Liverpool. After the change the name against 23 was Lord Eardley ; then came 24, the

Little Stanhope Street was evidently not thought worthy of insertion in the 'Court Guide' ; but in the issue for 1815, after "36, Dr. Jones," there is "G. Mathison, corner of Lit. Stanhope Str." This does not occur again, and in 1816 G. Mathison appears as living at Lisson Grove Lodge, Lisson Grove.

In 1823 there were two issues of the 'Court Guide'—in January and April. In the January volume there is "36, Rev. R. H. Simpson" ; but in the April one there is "36A, Rev. R. H. Simpson ; 36B, Sir Wathen Waller and Baroness Howe." The occupiers of 37 and 38 were the same as before, clearly showing that 36B was the house which had previously been 1, Little Stanhope Street ; and from that time to the present Little Stanhope Street has had no No. 1.

34 till 1807. 35 ever since	35 till 1807. 36 till 1823. 36 A till 1860 35 A ever since.
--------------------------------------	--

Little Stanhope Street

1 Little Stanhope Street till 1823. 36 B Hertford Street till 1829 (or 1836). 36 ever since	36 till 1807. 37 ever since
--	-----------------------------------

Hertford Street.

Dowager Lady Lawley ; 25, Lord Middleton ; and 26, the Earl of Liverpool.*

From the first 'Court Guide,' however, published after the change—viz., that for 1808—there appears to have been no one then at the new 23. The name of Lord Eardley is given as its occupant in 1809. No change was made at this time in 1, Little Stanhope Street ; but the old 34, Hertford Street, occupied for many years by Lieut.-General Pigot, became 35, and the old 35 (at the corner of Little Stanhope Street) became 36, but appears to have been empty at the time, as was also the old 36, which became 37. The old 37, however, which became 38, was occupied, both before and after the change, by a Mr. Heatly.

At 36A the Rev. R. H. Simpson was succeeded by Mr. Mirehouse, and he by Mr. Bickersteth, who had the house when, in 1829, Bulwer succeeded Sir Wathen Waller—after an interval—at 36B. Bulwer does not appear to have used the B when putting his address at the head of his letters ; and perhaps when Nash the architect renovated and altered the house before Bulwer moved into it, the B on the street-door was painted out and never renewed. In 'The Royal Blue Book,' which commenced in 1822, the B was omitted from the time that Bulwer took the house ; but in Boyle's 'Court Guide' it was continued till 1836, when Bulwer had left and had been succeeded by a Mr. Hall. The two houses, therefore, after this were known as 36A and 36 ; but the former was next to 35, and the latter next to 37, as it is at present.

From the 'Court Guide' for 1837 it appears that both houses were empty, but

* The two houses that were last numbered 24 and 25 have disappeared, the ground on which they stood being now occupied by the very large house at the corner of Park Lane.

in 1838 Mr. Wanklyn was at 36A. He was still there in 1839, with no one in either year (till the latter part of the second) at 36; but in 1840 we have "36A, Mr. Wanklyn; 36, Sir E. Bulwer." The novelist, who had been made a baronet in 1838, had thus returned to his old house, but only for a short time, during which period he did not publish any fresh romance; though since 'Rienzi' in 1835 he had published 'Ernest Maltravers' in 1837, and 'Alice,' 'Leila,' and 'Calderon' in 1838.

Boyle's 'Court Guide' for 1840 puts the two houses in their right order, but 'The Royal Blue Book' reverses them; and it was natural to suppose that 36 was next to 35, and 36A next to 37, though in reality it was not so.

In 1841, 1842, and 1843, we have "36A, Mr. Wanklyn; 36, Mr. Andrews"; and both 'The Royal Blue Book' and Boyle's 'Court Guide' put them in the right order.

'The Post Office Directory' had its first Street Directory in 1841, but blundered by putting the two houses before mentioning the intersection of Hertford Street by Little Stanhope Street, as if both were to the west of that street. The blunder was repeated in 1842, but in 1843 it was partly corrected by putting the intersection by Little Stanhope Street between the two houses; but then Mr. Andrews (36) was represented as living on the west side of Little Stanhope Street, and Mr. Wanklyn (36A) on the east, next to 37. That this was wrong is clear not only from the arrangement of the houses in Boyle's 'Court Guide' and 'The Royal Blue Book,' but also from the fact that Mr. Andrews occupied his 36—at least according to 'The Post Office Directory'—right down to, and after, the time that the opposite house was made 35A, which appeared for the first time in 'The Royal Blue Book,' Boyle's 'Court Guide,' and 'The Post Office Directory' for 1861.

It is, therefore, certain that when Bulwer came to live in Hertford Street for the third time in 1843, and his address was given as 36A in the three works just named in their issues for 1844, 1845, and 1846, he was not in his old house, which was occupied by Mr. Andrews, but in the opposite one, just vacated by Mr. Wanklyn, who was living in it when Bulwer occupied his old house in 1840. During his absence from Hertford Street he had published 'Night and Morning' in 1841, and 'Zanoni' in 1842; whilst in 1843—though whether before or after he took up his residence at 36A I cannot say—he published 'The Last of the Barons.' In 1846, the year when he finally left the street,

he published 'Lucretia,' which was probably, therefore, written at 36A.

'The Royal Blue Book' for the three years 1844-6 placed the two houses in the right order, showing 36A (Bulwer) next to 35, and 36 (Andrews) next to 37; but 'The Post Office Directory' for all the three years, and Boyle's 'Court Guide' for 1844 only, placed them in the wrong order, which was enough to make any one who had not gone deeply into the matter suppose that Bulwer's old house, 36B, had now become 36A, and that he was living in it again, the old 36A having become simply 36. It can safely be said, however, that 36B never became 36A, and that the real 36A was never simply 36 after it ceased to be so in 1823. In fact, the agents of the estate have told me that they have documentary evidence that 35A was formerly 36A, and that it was certainly not 36 during an intermediate period.

It was in 1844, after the death of his mother, and in consequence of her will, that Sir Edward Bulwer added "Lytton" to his surname; and Boyle's 'Court Guide' for 1845 gave him his new name, and corrected its error about the order of the houses by putting first "36A, Sir E. Lytton," and then "36, Mr. Andrews"; but 'The Post Office Directory' continued to blunder, putting 36 (Andrews) before Little Stanhope Street in 1847 (when there appears to have been no one at 36A), and, strange to say, 35 on the opposite side, next to 37.

In 1848 'The Post Office Directory' managed to get the houses in the right order, putting first "36A, Mrs. Clarke," and then "36, Mr. Andrews"; but blundered by putting Little Stanhope Street after both, instead of placing it between them. The same blunder was continued till 1854, when at length Little Stanhope Street was placed between "36A, Mrs. Clarke," and "36, Mr. Andrews." The numbers were also put right in 1855, 1856, and 1857. In the 'Directory' for 1858, 1859, and 1860 there was no 36A, which was apparently empty; but in 1861 it reappeared as 35A, which it has been ever since. The name of Mr. Andrews as occupier of 36 appeared for the last time in 'The Royal Blue Book' in 1858, in Boyle's 'Court Guide' in 1859, and in 'The Post Office Directory' in 1862.

To sum up, it is clear that the present 36 was the one Mr. Andrews occupied, and that Bulwer Lytton could not have lived in it in 1843-6, because Mr. Andrews was there; but that he lived opposite at 36A, previously occupied by Mr. Wanklyn. On the other hand, as Mr. Wanklyn was at 36A

in 1840, it is clear that Bulwer then lived at the house afterwards occupied by Mr. Andrews—the house originally known as 1, Little Stanhope Street, but from 1823 till 1829 (or 1836) as 36B, Hertford Street, and finally as 36.

Thus Bulwer lived three times in the street—twice at the present 36, and once at the present 35A, when he added "Lytton" to his surname. In Mr. Clinch's 'Mayfair and Belgravia' it is mentioned that 35A was for some years (it was really only three) the residence of Sir Edward Lytton; but no knowledge is shown of the fact that it was 36A at the time, nor of the famous novelist having previously resided twice at the present 36.

As, however, Bulwer lived at each of the corners of Little Stanhope Street, and each corner had in turn been 36, although the western corner was not 36 when Bulwer lived there, but 36A, it is not surprising that mistakes have been made with respect to the identity of the house which he bought—mistakes which I have done my best in this article to correct. W. A. FROST.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'ROMEO AND JULIET': THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON (10 S. xi. 423).—The marriage of Henry Wriothesley, second Earl of Southampton, with Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., first Viscount Montague, took place early in May, 1569. The date is given in a paper compiled by Mr. Benjamin W. Greenfield, F.S.A., and entitled 'The Wriothesley Tomb in Titchfield Church: its Effigial Statues and Heraldry.' It appeared in the *Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, vol. i. part iii. pp. 65–82, issued to subscribers for the year 1889.

"The second earl, on his marriage with Lord Montague's daughter, conveyed, by indenture, dated 10th May, 11 Eliz., 1569, his lordship's manors, lands, &c., to his father-in-law, Lord Montague (and others) in fee," &c.—P. 66, foot-note.

"Scheme showing the Acquisition of the Several Quarterings in the Shield of Mary Browne, daughter and heir of Anthony, Viscount Montagu, Wife of Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton. . . . Mary Browne, only dau. of her mother, married Lord Southampton 1569, ob. 1607."—P. 78.

"Pedigree of Wriothesley, Earls of Southampton, &c.—Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton, born 30 Nov., 1546, died 4 Oct., 1581, in his 36th year, M.I. Will dat. 29 June,

¹ Inq. p.m. of Thomas, Earl of Southampton, 4 Edw. IV., No. 78.

1581, pro. 7 Feb., 1582/3.² = Mary, dau. of Anthony Browne, K.G., Viscount Montague, by his 1st wife, Jane Ratcliffe, dau. of Robert, Earl of Sussex, mar. about May, 1569,² died in 1607.³—P. 82.

No mention is made of "a masque or similar form of entertainment" taking place at the wedding.

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor.

'MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,' I. iii. 23.—In the Quarto occurs the line,
O base gongarian wight, wilt thou the spicket wield?
In the Folio "gongarian" is replaced by "Hungarian." Steevens, defending the former reading, added the following note: "This is a parody on a line taken from one of the old bombast plays, beginning, 'O base *Gongarian*, wilt thou the distaff wield?' I had marked the passage down, but forgot to note the play."²

Steevens has been called "the Puck of commentators," and his sense of humour sometimes led him to refer to "old plays" and "ballads" which have never been seen by any other student before or since; so his quotations are not always to be trusted when he does not give references. I should be glad to know the name of this play which Steevens "forgot to note," or whether, as I suspect, it existed only in his freakish imagination. GORDON CROSSE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

'LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST,' IV. i. 120 (109 Globe):—

Put up this, it will be thine another day.

P. A. Daniel (*Athenæum*, 13 Oct., 1883) notes that this is the only instance of Shakespeare's use of the expression "it will be thine another day," and from instances in the writings of his contemporaries concludes that it means, "It will be of use to you; you will find the benefit of it hereafter."² As H. C. Hart mentions in his "Arden Edition" of 'L.L.L.' although this seems to fit the meaning of the examples collected by Daniel, it does not fulfill the demands of the context in this place. He suggests that the meaning here is rather, "It will be your turn another day," although he gives no examples to support this interpretation. The following quotation from Dekker's 'Guls Horn-Booke' (chap. vi. p. 52, J. M. Dent ed.) establishes this meaning as the correct one:—

"Marry, when silver comes in, remember to pay treble their fare, and it will make your Flounder-

² Will of Henry, Earl of Southampton, 1583, in P.P.C. Register, Rowe, 45.

³ Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers.' "

catchers to send more thanks after you, when you doe not draw, then when you doe; for they know, *It will be their owne another daie.*"

M. P. T.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

'RICHARD II.,' III. ii. 155-6: SITTING ON THE GROUND.—

For God's sake let us sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings.

This passage was recalled to me by reading the following comment in 'Wives and Daughters,' by Mrs. Gaskell, describing Molly's despair on hearing of her father's intention to marry again:—

"She had cast herself upon the ground—that natural throne for violent sorrow—and leant up against the old moss-grown seat."

Chap. x. 'A Crisis.'

I note also the following:—

Sophocles, 'Trachiniae,' 789 (Dindorf), makes Hercules, when he wearied after the first agony of the poisoned robe, throw himself on the ground:—

Ἐπὶ δ' ἀπέπεε, πολλὰ μὲν τάλας χθονὶ
ρίπτων ἑαυτὸν.

Job ii. 13 (A.V.):—

"So they [Job's three friends] sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights."

I had got thus far when I noticed that in the "Knutsford Edition" of 'Wives and Daughters' Dr. A. W. Ward, the editor, refers to the passage quoted from Mrs. Gaskell. In his Introduction (p. xxi) he has a foot-note attached to "natural throne for violent sorrow," which reads as follows:—

"'Rest thy unrest on England's lawful earth,' says the Duchess of York to Queen Margaret, who with Queen Elizabeth takes her seat beside her on the ground ('Richard III.,' Act IV. sc. iv.), and Constance ('King John,' Act III. sc. i.) 'seats herself on the ground' with the words:

here I and sorrows sit;

Here is my throne, bid kings come bow to it.

The idea somehow seems to pervade the earlier part of the 'Edipus in Colonus.'

NEL MEZZO.

'HAMLET,' II. ii. 525: "THE MOBLED QUEEN."—This strange adjective, which secured the commendation of Polonius, has generally been regarded as meaning "muffled or wrapped up about the head," as the "Globe" Glossary says. Now, however, in *The Oxford and Cambridge Review* for February, Dr. Smythe Palmer brings forward, and supports with abundant erudition, a brilliant suggestion that "mobled" represents "Mab-led," *i.e.*, distraught by fairy influence. He compares with this word "pixy-led," "Puck-led," and "willed" (led astray by a will-o'-the-wisp).

Dr. Smythe Palmer shows that an unusual word was intended in the passage, and points out that a writer in 'N. & Q.' in July, 1864 (3 S. vi. 66), with a true instinct, suggested "maddled," bewildered almost to madness. This same sense is now secured without conjecture, for "the traditional mobled (muffed) was also spelt mabled."

MIDLANDER.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE TRAFALGAR CEMETERY, GIBRALTAR.

(See *ante*, p. 104.)

THE following list concludes my notes on inscriptions in this cemetery:—

FOURTH ROW.

51. William Hepenstall, Esq., Capt. R.N., *ob.* 19 Jan., 1809, a. 43.
52. Henry Eugene, s. of Lieut. H. E. Shadwell, 35th Regt., *ob.* 12 Jan., 1813, a. 8 months.
53. Cathrine, d. of Lieut.-Col. Daly, of the R.V.B., *ob.* 25 Sep., 1808, a. 5 yrs. 3 months.
54. Elizabeth, w. of Robert Brown, Esq., Major 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, *ob.* 1 Dec., 1810, a. 58.
55. Grace, d. of —, w. of the Rev. —, Chaplain to the Forces, *ob.*, during the prevalence of the dread malady most calamitous to this garrison, 18 Nov., 1804, a. 50.
56. Sophia, d. of Capt. Walmsley, 82nd Regt., *ob.* 22 Jan., 1811, a. 3.
57. Richard Tribe, Esq., Capt. 82nd Regt., *ob.* 25 May, 1811, a. 30.
58. Ensign Joseph Curti(s), 7th R.V.B., a victim to the epidemic fever, 30 Sep., 1813, a. 50.
59. Mrs. C., w. of Digby Thos. Carpenter, Esq., Paymaster 10th Regt., *ob.* 22 Nov., 1804, a. 23.
60. Ensign John Sinclair, 7th R.V.B., *ob.* 5 Dec., 1812, a. 62.
61. James Wilson, Lieut. 1st Royal Veteran Battn., *ob.* 28 Sep., 1807, a. 65, having faithfully served his country upwards of 49 years. Erected by his widow with 6 children.
62. Ann, w. of Lieut. J. Tulloch, 7th R.V.B., *ob.* 3 Oct., 1812, a. 32. Also Peter Tulloch, *ob.* 2 Oct., 1812, a. 20.
63. Richard Lewis, Esq., Apothecary to the Forces, *ob.* 10 Oct., 1806, a. 38. Erected by his widow with 6 children.
64. Elizabeth, w. of George Tassie, Adjt., 7th R.V.B., *ob.* 2 July, 1812, of a decline, a. 34.
65. Major John Grant, 2nd Batt. 89th Regt. after having eminently distinguished himself in a course of long and meritorious service, was mortally wounded at the head of his battalion in an attack upon Fort Frangerola, near Malaga, 14 Oct., 1810, and *ob.* 20 Oct., a. 48.
66. Amelia, d. of Lieut. Walker, 4th R.V.B., *ob.* 24 Mar., 1812, a. 2 months 19 days.
67. Ralph Willet Adye, Esq., Capt. and Brigade-Major in the Royal Regiment of Artillery *ob.* 22 Oct., 1804, a. 34, a victim to the distemper raging in the garrison. The remains of his s. John Willet-Adye, who *ob.* 20 Mar., 1804, a. 2 yrs. 1 month, are deposited in the Garrison Chapel.
68. Capt. Duncan McPherson, 54th Regt., *ob.* 18 Oct., 1804, a. 29.

69. Capt. Chas. Heywood, 54th Regt., *ob.* 9 Nov., 1804, a. 32.
 70. Thos. Gajeta Ragland, Acting-Dep.-Commissary General, *ob.*, victim to the epidemic fever, 17 Oct., 1814, a. 29.

FIFTH ROW.

71. Mr. John Gabell, Ensign 1st Batt. 5th Regt., *ob.* 21 July, 1800, a. 24.
 72. Francis Adams, Esq., Master Shipwright of H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, *ob.* 2 Oct., 1800, a. 41.
 73. Second Lieut. Wm. Maclean, of the R. Regt. of Artillery, *ob.* 27 Oct., 1798, a. 17.
 74. Second Lieut. George Nutt, of the R. Regt. of Artillery, *ob.* 2 Jan., 1801, a. 17.
 75. Lieut. Browne, 13th Regt., *ob.* 10 Oct., 1804.
 76. Count Joseph De la Ville Surjillon [*sic*], Esq., Captain in H.M. Roll's [*sic*] Regt., *ob.* 19 Oct., 1804, a. 42.
 77. John Wilkinson, Esq., Paymaster 54th Regt., *ob.* 8 Nov., 1804, a. 42.
 78. Mrs. Lawton, *ob.* 11 Oct., 1804, a. 42. Erected by her husband.
 79. Capt. Douglas Johnston, 2nd Queen's Regt., victim of the malignant fever, 27 Oct., 1804, a. 25.
 80. Charles, s. of Capt. Mouat, R.N., and Frances Drake Mouat, *ob.* 11 Oct., 1804, a. 8.
 81. Lieut. Thos. George Smyth, 2nd Queen's Regt., *ob.* of malignant fever, 22 Oct., 1804.
 82. Ensign J. W. Griffiths, 2nd Queen's Regt., *ob.* of malignant fever, 22 Oct., 1804, a. 19.
 83. Matilda, youngest d. of Capt. Mouat, R.N., and Frances Drake Mouat, *ob.* 7 Oct., 1804, a. 6.
 84. Peter Alexr. Mouat, eldest s. of Capt. and Frances Drake Mouat, *ob.* 12 Feb., 1807, a. 23.
 85. Major P. Bellew, 54th Regt., *ob.* 15 Oct., 1804, a. 30.
 85A. Lieut. James Doolan, 54th Regt., *ob.* 15 Oct., 1824, a. 20.
 86. Sarah, w. of J. Mervin Nooth, M.D., Superintendent-General of H.M. Military Hospital. (Remainder illegible.)
 87. R.I.P. Peter Smith, Esq., late Paymaster 7th R.V.B., *ob.* 12 Ap., 1814, a. 53. Also Peter, s. of the above, who died during the malady with which this garrison was afflicted, 181(4), a. 23.
 88. Lieut.-Col. Rudyerd, Royal Engineers, *ob.* 19 Oct., 1813, by malignant fever.
 89. Elizabeth Thompson. (No date.)
 90. Erected by Arthur Kinson over the remains of a beloved friend and partner connected by the dearest tie of WIFE, who departed him 30 Nov., 1804.
 91. Lieut. George Le Blanc, Commander of H.M. brig Fearless, died as he lived, nobly. (No date.)
 92. Henry Maxwell, s. of Henry Glasse, Surgeon to the Forces, *ob.* 12 (Oct.), 1815, a. 5.
 93. Major Wm. Angram, having served the king 45 years with unsullied reputation, *ob.* 3 Aug., 1808, a. 63. Placed by his children.
 94. Capt. Robert Wilkinson, of Sunderland, *ob.* 25 Oct., 1799, a. 50.
 95. Mr. Daniel Kuhn, of Philadelphia, *ob.* 20 Nov., 1804, a. (17).
 96. Mrs. Eliza Green, w. of Hugh Green, merchant, d. of Peter Kuhn, Esq., of Philadelphia, *ob.* 15 Oct., 1804, a. 26.
 97. Caroline, w. of Capt. Browne, 13th Regt., *ob.* 8 Nov., 1804.
 98. Lieut. Myles, *ob.* 18 July, 1801, a. 20.

99. Lieut. John Wodehouse, of H.M.S. Penelope, *ob.* 2 Feb., 1802, a. 21.
 100. Mr. Francis Brett, Surgeon, of H.M.S. Dragon, *ob.* 20 July, 1802, a. 37.
 101. Mr. Will. Wroot, Midshipman H.M.S. Active, *ob.* 12 Oct., 1802, a. 17.

SIXTH ROW.

102. Mary, w. of Capt. Edden, 90th Regt., *ob.* 24 Oct., 1798, a. 33.
 All female virtues she possessed,
 A worthy heart beat in her breast,
 A heavenly fire that heart refined,
 Her actions spoke a gentle mind.
 103. Capt. William Tuffie, 14th Regt., *ob.* 24 Aug., 1790, a. 32. He was born in the regiment, his father, Quarter-Master, having served in it for 53 years, from its first being raised to his death on service in Holland in 179(4).
 104. Mr. Wm. Key, builder, of H.M. Yard at Minorca, *ob.* 29 May, 1802, a. 49.
 105. Helen Charlotte, w. of Major Smith, Royal Artillery, eldest d. of Brigr.-General Sir Charles Holloway and gr. d. of General Sir Wm. Green, Bt., who on 22 Oct., 1813, fell a victim to the fever then raging in Gibraltar, a. 24. *Cara Helena Vale.*
 106. Charles —, Lieut. of the —, who fell a victim — (12) Oct., 1813, a. 25. He was second s. of Brigr. General Sir Charles Holloway, Commanding Royal Engineers. (Rest illegible.)
 107. Mr. Thos. Waterman, s. of Henry and Rebecca Waterman, of Portsea, *ob.* 20 Feb., 1804, a. 31.
 108. Mr. Henry Geo. Farrington, of H.M.S. Triumph, *ob.* 23 Jan., 1802, a. 20.
 109. Mr. James Took, Surgeon, of H.M.S. Triumph, *ob.* 10 Dec., 1801.
 110. John Fenlayson, Gunner, of H.M.S. George, *ob.* 18 Dec., 1801, a. 51.

SEVENTH ROW.

111. Ensign Richard Lake, 81st Regt., s. of Capt. Lake, late 3rd Guards, *ob.* 25 Aug., 1833, a. 20.

ON THE EAST WALL.

112. Hudson Lowe, Esq., Surgeon-Major, *ob.* 10 Oct., 1801, a. 70. As long as Honour and Integrity | Are revered by Mankind | So long shall this name be sacred | In Memory of his friends.

ON THE SOUTH WALL.

113. Sacred to the Memory | of | William Grave a. 38 yrs., Master of H.M.S. Caesar | Who fell | While conspicuously exerting himself | In the battle of Algeciras | on | July the Sixth | A.D. 1801. | By nature he was penetrating and resolute | He was courteous in his Department | Irreproachable in his morals | And | Exemplary in his attention | In all his duties | And the Functions of his religion. Erected by officers of H.M.S. Caesar.
 114. Charlotte, w. of Mr. Thos. Bolton, of the Navy Victualling Office, *ob.* 2 May, 1800. She was b. in Minorca, and d. of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Clerk of the Check in the Ordnance Office there. A. 36 years.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.
 [For other lists of inscriptions in cemeteries in various countries see 10 S. i. 361, 442, 482; ii.

155; iii. 361, 433; v. 381; vi. 4, 124, 195, 302, 406, 446; vii. 165; viii. 62, 161, 242, 362, 423; ix. 224, 344, 443; x. 24, 223, 324, 463; xi. 25, 163, 325; xii. 105, 183, 303, 362.]

"ACCLAMATION" = UNOPPOSED PARLIAMENTARY RETURN.—"Acclamation" as meaning an unopposed return to a representative Chamber—a meaning not to be found in either 'H.E.D.' or 'The Century Dictionary,' though somewhat indicated in the latter—is to be noted in *The Halifax Herald* of Nova Scotia for 17 January, which recorded that, "including the Acclamations, the Tariff Reform Party in Great Britain, makes a Net Gain of Fifteen as a Result of the Voting on Saturday."

POLITICIAN.

THEATRICALS IN MARGATE.—The following notes will supplement those relating to Margate and other Kentish towns printed by COL. FYNMORE, *ante*, p. 65.

As early as 1730 Mr. Dymer's company of comedians visited Margate in June, and remained there three weeks. During that period they played 'The Provok'd Husband,' 'Hamlet,' 'A Bold Stroke for a Wife,' and (for the benefit of Messrs. Dymer and Scudamore) 'Oronoko; or, The Royal Slave.'

In July, 1755, the Canterbury company of comedians acted 'The Recruiting Office' and 'A Wife Well Manag'd.' In 1761 they performed 'The Suspicious Husband,' to which was added by way of entertainment 'The Minor.'

In May, 1769, *The Kentish Gazette* announced "that Mr. Burton, manager of the theatre there [Margate], is fitting up the house in a most elegant taste; it has a new ceiling [*sic*] and all new painted with new front boxes; and the scenery entirely new; and that he has engaged a very good company of comedians, who intend to open soon after his Majesty's birthday."

In 1770 Mr. Burton was still connected with the theatre, and took his benefit on 3 October, when a comedy called 'Country Lasses; or, The Custom of the Manor,' was presented.

In 1785 two playhouses were catering for the amusement of the public. At the New Theatre, conducted by Mrs. Baker, were presented in July 'The Belle's Stratagem,' with 'The Agreeable Surprize,' and 'A Bold Stroke for a Husband,' with the farce 'The Poor Soldier.'

At the Old Theatre, directed by Messrs. Mate, Hillyard, and Richland, was given in August a comedy called 'The Wonder! A

Woman keeps a Secret,' followed by a performance on the tight rope and slack wire by Mrs. Richards and Miss Andrews.

In 1786 an Act to license a playhouse within the town and port of Margate (26 Geo. III. c. 29) was passed, and on 21 September in that year the foundation stone of the present theatre was laid, the inscription on the stone being as follows:—

"The Theatre Royal.—This is the first stone laid, attended by the Brethren of the Freemasons of the Thanet Lodge, by the Proprietors Thomas Robson and Charles Mate, September 21. A.D. 1786, A.L. 5786, in the Reign of George the Third, William, Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master."

The theatre was opened on 27 June, 1787.

W. J. M.

'ALONZO THE BRAVE.'—May I point out that MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK is in error in ascribing (*ante*, p. 115) the words of 'Alonzo the Brave' to Sam Cowell? 'Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene,' was written by Matthew Gregory Lewis, the notorious author of 'The Monk.'

WALTER B. KINGSFORD.

United University Club.

IS MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK right in attributing the composition of the words of 'Alonzo the Brave' to Sam Cowell? I always understood that M. G. Lewis ("Monk Lewis") was the author, and that the ballad appears in his 'Tales of Wonder.'

L. A. W.

Dublin.

SEDAN-CHAIR CARRIERS: MATTHEW RIDLEY.—The last of the old sedan-chair carriers of Bath—Mr. Matthew Ridley—has just passed away. In his youth, says a contemporary, he wore the quaint costume—tall hat and long coat—which all sedan-chair carriers affected, and which some old frequenters of Bath may still remember. The bath chair gradually superseded the sedan, and the latter is now only to be seen preserved as a curiosity.

Mr. Ridley was seventy-nine years of age, and claimed to be a descendant of Bishop Ridley, who was burnt at the stake at Oxford in 1555.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

NEW SOUTH WALES IN AMERICA.—In the map prefixed to William Gordon's 'History of the American Revolution,' vol. i., Lond., 1788, this name is given to a tract of country between 85° and 90° west longitude, and about 5° north of Lake Superior.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

ELIZABETHAN HERALDIC MSS.—Mr. Sidney Lee in the preface to the revised American edition of his well-known 'Life of Shakespeare' (the Macmillan Company, 1909) describes on p. xii two MSS. lent to him by Messrs. Pearson & Co. of Pall Mall Place. These two MSS., he says, may confidently be ascribed to the year 1599. The first is an elaborate exposure of then current heraldic scandals, and is in the handwriting of William Smith, Rouge Dragon at that date. The other is "a paper book of seventeen leaves" in two different handwritings, one of which Mr. Lee cannot identify, but the other of which is the autograph of Ralph Brooke, York Herald.

These two MSS. as described by Mr. Lee certainly seem to deserve wide attention, but on the contrary seem to have attracted none at all. The first of them vilifies Shakespeare's friends Augustine Phillipps and Thomas Pope as seekers of false heraldry; and the second MS. charges Shakespeare himself with procuring commission of the same offence.

My object is to ask for more information as to these two MSS. How lately have they been discovered, and what has been their hiding-place all these years?—years, it will be remembered, covering those when Halliwell-Phillipps used to keep standing advertisements in the newspapers offering good prices for just such MSS. as these.

If Messrs. Pearson possess contemporary MSS. settling for ever the question (as these two seem to settle it) of the fraudulent character of the Shakespeare heraldry, the student ought to have access to them: they at least ought to be facsimiled for the benefit of Shakespearean scholarship. Have any steps been taken to reprint these MSS.? Where are they now? Can they be inspected?

HENRY DANE FRENCH.

110, East Seventy-Ninth Street, New York City.

GARGOYLES.—Can any reader give me information as to books or articles which treat of the history of gargoyles and other grotesque figures in ecclesiastical architecture? I have heard that an excellent article was written comparatively lately on this subject; but I can get no further information with regard to it. Can any

reader tell me in what publication this article appeared?

I have the article on 'Gothic Grotesques' published in *The Builder's Journal* last September.

C. W. A. PRESTON.

Offenham Vicarage, Evesham.

YORK MINSTER MONUMENTS.—I shall be glad if readers will kindly let me know the name and address of a leading or other representative of any of the following persons, who are commemorated in monuments or tablets in York Minster, and who died in the years indicated:—

Archbishop Piers (1594).

Archdeacon Richardson of North Bierley (1735).

Archdeacon Pearson (1715).

Dr. Brearey of Menstone (1735).

Dr. Daltry of Bradenham, Wycombe (1773).

S. Terriek, whose son was Bishop of Peterborough (1718).

William Burgh of Bert, Kildare (1809).

Ann Beanett (1601).

Ensign Henry Whettam (1809).

John Crofts of Stillington (1820).

Gibsons of Welburne (1715, &c.)

Thornhills of Fixby (1768, &c.)

GEORGE AUSTEN.

The Residence, York.

MONEY: ITS COMPARATIVE VALUE.—I seek information respecting the comparative value of money in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Could any of your correspondents inform me where I could obtain such knowledge? Hallam, in his 'View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,' written in 1816, estimates any given sum under Henry III. and Edward I. (*i.e.*, during the thirteenth century) as equivalent in general command over commodities to about 24 or 25 times its nominal value at present; and in the middle of the fifteenth century he regards 16 as a proper multiple.

CHRISTOPHER HOLFORD.

[Many communications on the subject will be found in the earlier Series of 'N. & Q.' Since then Thorold Rogers's volumes on the 'History of Agriculture and Prices in England, 1259-1793,' and his 'Six Centuries of Work and Wages' have appeared. Queries on the subject are frequently received; but as it is extremely wide, correspondents are asked to make their replies as brief as is consistent with clearness.]

"IN THE LEXICON OF YOUTH THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—Who was the author of this sentiment? A variant of it has recently come from the lips of the German Emperor, who is reported to have said, in the course of an address to a Pioneer regiment, that soon after he came to the throne a Pioneer officer named Kleist remarked to

him : " In the lexicon of the Pioneer officer there is no such word as impossible."³

W. TUFNELL.

[Your quotation, which omits a line, comes from Bulwer Lytton's 'Richelieu,' Act II. sc. ii.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Macaulay in his 'Essay on Addison' quotes the following lines from a "Blenheim poem," which, he says, "has been rescued from oblivion by the exquisite absurdity" of these lines :—

Think of two thousand gentlemen at least,
And each man mounted on his capering beast ;
Into the Danube they were pushed by shoals.

Can any one give me information as to the poem itself ? P. C. G.
Calcutta.

I seek the sources of the following :—

1. The eternal Peter of the changeless Chair.
2. When half-gods go,
The gods arrive.
3. Who saw life steadily, and saw it whole.
4. Talk of mountains now ?
We talk of mould that heaps the mountains,
mites
That throng the mould, and God that makes
the mites.
The name comes close behind a stomach-cyst.
T. W. L. H.

[2. Emerson, 'Give All to Love.'—3. M. Arnold, 'Sonnet to a Friend,' said of Sophocles.]

Three men they went a-hunting, but nothing could they find
Until they saw a hedgehog, and that they left behind.

Said the Englishman, " 'Tis a hedgehog,"
But Scottie he said "Næ":
"Bedad," said Pat, "it's a pincushion
With the pins stuck in wrong way."

I fear the wording is not quite correct, but it is the nearest I can remember.

BESSIE M. RICHARDS.

HAMMERSMITH TERRACE.—I should be extremely obliged if any of your readers would tell me anything of the historical and social associations of Hammersmith Terrace. I understand the terrace was built in the reign of Queen Anne, and that, besides Murphy the dramatist and De Louthembourg the Academician, numerous celebrities have occupied its houses. I am also told that the barges bearing pleasure-seekers to Ranelagh used to be moored against the backs of the houses. Any information would be very welcome.

J. LANGLEY LEVY.

Daily Express Office, St. Bride Street, E.C.

"**ROSAMONDA'S LAKE.**"—This expression occurs in the famous passage in 'The Rape of the Lock' (Canto V.) in which the poet describes the Apotheosis of the "ravish'd hair," when as a sudden comet "it shot thro' liquid air," "the heav'n's bespangling with dishevel'd light." We are told

This the blest Lover shall for Venus take,
And send up vows from Rosamonda's lake.

Can any of your readers tell me why lovers' vows should be sent up from "Rosamonda's lake" ? Is it possible to find this "lake" on any map of the Ordnance Survey ?

A. L. MAYHEW.

PETERSFIELD OLD INNS.—According to the 'Victoria County History of Hampshire' an inn called "The Lion" is mentioned in the rent-roll of 1696-7. Is this the same hostelry as "The Red Lion," given by 'Paterson's Roads' (1826) as one of the principal inns at Petersfield ? What were the leading inns in 1765 ? Did the old "Dolphin" then exist ?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

DEANERY OF WOLVERHAMPTON.—Was this in early days in private possession ? Since the time of Edward IV. it has had a connexion with Windsor. From a lawsuit in the time of Edward III. it would seem to have been previously in private ownership ; and a brief abstract of a trial held before Simon (Sudbury), Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1367-8, given in the Salt collection of archaeological papers (xiv. 122), appears to confirm this.

R. B.

Upton.

COL. FRANCIS GODFREY.—I shall be obliged to any reader who can give me particulars of the above gentleman's antecedents, with dates of his birth, marriage, and death ; also his wife's name, and where married. He is said to have been of an old Oxfordshire family, and was the father of Col. Charles Godfrey (10 S. vi. 49, 116, 155). Where can I see the pedigree of the family ?

F. GODFREY.

2, Morton Crescent, Exmouth.

"**SQUASH.**"—I read that a distinguished co-religionist of mine is going to invite some young Cantabs to "a squash." What are its leading features ? Why so called ? What is the identical social function called in the famous city on the Isis ?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

[Surely a "squash" is in general use as slang for a crowded entertainment.]

ASHBY FALLOWS.—St. Mary's burial register, Nottingham, contains this entry

on 23 Nov., 1645: "James Nasbye of Asbye Fallowes." I cannot find this place mentioned in modern gazetteers, and should be glad of enlightenment. A. S.

"TABORER'S INN," ST. MARTIN'S - LE-GRAND.—Timbs in his 'Curiosities of London' (1885) refers to the above as having been existent *temp.* Edw. II. Can any correspondent possibly say whereabouts in St. Martin's the inn stood? What was Timbs's authority for the statement? I have not met with reference to the house elsewhere.

WILLIAM. McMURRAY.

MRS. SARAH TRIMMER, THE AUTHOR.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me who was the Mr. James Trimmer, Vicar of Brentford, who in 1762 married Sarah Kirby? In the 'Life of Dorothea Beale' (of Cheltenham College) it says that her great-aunt on her mother's side was "Mrs. Cornwallis, wife of the Rev. W. Cornwallis, Rector of Wittersham, Kent"; and that Mrs. Cornwallis wrote several books, and learnt Hebrew to teach her grandson, James Trimmer, whose other grandmother was Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, "famous in her day as the author of thirty volumes for the young, the best known being 'The History of the Robins.'" What was the Trimmer pedigree? for that of Kirby is not a little distinguished. Sarah's grandfather was the Suffolk topographer (1690-1753) buried in the churchyard of St. Mary le Tower, Ipswich. Her father was John Joshua Kirby (1716-74), the friend of Hogarth and Reynolds (clerk of the works at Kew Palace, 1759); and her first cousin was William Kirby, the well-known entomologist (1759-1850), Vicar of Barham, Essex. Mrs. Trimmer survived her husband (who died in 1792), and was buried at Ealing in 1810.

F. H. S.

POPE AND IRISH BISHOPS.—In the 'Church History of Ireland,' by the Rev. Sylvester Malone (Dublin, 1867), chap. viii. p. 217, it is stated that the Pope, on some representations by the English, directed a bull to the Irish bishops, and, accusing them of heresy, said that they raised their eyes at the elevation of the Host. On what authority does this remark rest, and who was the Pope that did this? To judge from the context, it would appear to have been Clement V., but no reference to this matter is to be found in the fifteen bulls of that Pope given in the 'Bullarium Diplomatum et Privilegiorum SS. Romanorum Pontificum,' &c., 1859, I. iv. pp. 180-234.

F. C. W.

Replies.

CHEYNE WALK: CHELSEA OLD CHURCH.

(11 S. i. 129.)

THERE are no fewer than six monumental tablets to members of the Chamberlayne family at Chelsea Old Church, which is evidently the church to which MR. BRESLAR refers.

The Chamberlaynes were a notable family in many ways. They came originally from Oddington in Gloucestershire, which was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, and the estate remained in their possession until 1712, when it passed by marriage to the Coxes of Cirencester. In the last quarter of the seventeenth century Dr. Edward Chamberlayne (1616-1703) settled in Chelsea. He was a somewhat voluminous author, his chief work being 'Angliae Notitia,' a work which ran through thirty-eight editions, all of which are in the British Museum. Some one has pronounced it to be "the most pernicious book ever published"; but the Doctor thought so highly of it that, as is stated on his tablet (right of the great west window), he caused "copies encased in wax to be buried with him, in the hope that they might prove profitable to posterity."

His wife's tablet is on the other side of the window; she was one of the Cliffords of Frampton—"Fair Rosamond's" family.

The eldest son, Peregrine, whose tablet is on the left of the door, was in the Navy. In March, 1689, he commanded the Griffin fireship; and at the time of his death he was commander of the Foresight. The inscription tells of his skill in music, fine art, and letters, but chiefly of his proficiency in navigation.

The tablet on the right of the door is in memory of Anne, the Doctor's only daughter, who had a strange experience. Born in 1667, she served for six hours on board her brother's ship, probably the Griffin, at the battle off Beachy Head on 29 June, 1690. She must have shown valour hardly to have been expected in one of her age and sex, for her epitaph refers to her as "Dum virgo . . . dum virago." She subsequently married Sir John Spragge, and died eighteen months later, 30 Oct., 1691, in giving birth to a daughter. The tablet tells us that "she might have borne a race of naval heroes, had she not been snatched away by untimely death."

The other two tablets are of less interest. A small tablet just above Peregrine's is to the memory of his brother John, who was sometime Gentleman Usher to Prince George of Denmark, and died 2 Nov., 1723. The sixth, above the south door, commemorates Edward, the youngest son, who died when only twenty-seven years of age. He, too, is said to have shown great promise.

MR. BRESLAR will find much of interest inside Chelsea Old Church as well as outside.

ALAN STEWART.

Full copies of the Chamberlayne inscriptions on the outer walls of Chelsea Church will be found in 'Chelsea Old Church,' by Mr. Randall Davies, F.S.A. (1904), pp. 256-63. They are eight in number: to Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, 1616-1703; Susanna Chamberlayne, *ob.* 1703; Peregrine Clifford Chamberlayne, 1660-91; Edward Chamberlayne, 1660-97; Anne Sprage (*née* Chamberlayne), 1667-92, "fought in man's attire in a fireship, 30 June, 1690"; John Chamberlayne, F.R.S., *ob.* 1723; Elizabeth Tyndale, *ob.* 1821, "a descendant of the family of Chamberlaynes"; and Anne Catherine Phelps, *ob.* 1849, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Tyndale. GEORGE SHERWOOD.

MR. BRESLAR appears to allude to Chelsea Old Church, outside which, on the left side of the great western window, is a large mural slab bearing a long epitaph on Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, author of 'The Present State of England,' by his friend Walter Harris. This Latin epitaph, which will be found *in extenso*, with a translation in Faulkner's 'Chelsea,' 1829, vol. i. pp. 242-243, states that, with a view to benefiting posterity, Chamberlayne had had some books of his (the list is also given by Faulkner, p. 243) enclosed in wax and buried with him; "but as these were not forthcoming when the tomb yielded to the injuries of time (having probably already been rifled), the present state of England," says Mr. Blunt in his 'Handbook of Chelsea,' "remains unbenefited in this respect."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MR. BRESLAR will find an interesting account of this famous historic church, and of its monuments, inside and outside, from that of Sir Thomas More to that of Miss Mary Astell, an eighteenth-century Suffragette (!), in a pamphlet entitled 'A Short Account of Chelsea Old Church,' published by Ernest Holland, 207, King's Road, Chelsea, price fourpence.

I. M. L.

[MR. W. R. B. PRIDEAUX also thanked for reply.]

LANDOR ANECDOTES (11 S. i. 128).—Landor, it may safely be affirmed, never published the collection of anecdotes about English diplomatists referred to in his letter to Walter Birch (*Fortnightly Review*, February); but some of the stories may have found their way into the imaginary conversations. Here there are two or three about Mr. Dawkins, denounced in the same letter as the most consummate scoundrel in Europe. An explanation of Landor's animosity against this gentleman may be gathered from what Forster says in his biography of Landor, vol. ii. p. 91, first edition. The unnamed adventurer mentioned in the first edition (1824) of the 'Imaginary Conversations,' vol. i. p. 307, must be identified with Mr. Dawkins, in spite of an anachronism. In the second (1826) edition, vol. i. p. 290, he is called "the Sieur Dorcas," and the story of his attentions to an Italian lady is added. In the 1846 edition some portions of the narrative are discarded, and the remainder is transferred to another conversation (vol. i. p. 325). In Forster's final edition (1876, vi. 208) "the Sieur Dorcas" becomes "the Sieur Dorkins." Mr. Molloy in his 'Gorgeous Lady Blessington' prints a letter in which Landor describes Mr. Dawkins in the most contemptuous terms. Had he ever published his collection of anecdotes, Lord Cowper and the Hon. W. F. Wyndham would no doubt have figured in it. That he had a mind to tell some stories about them may be seen on reference to his 'Works,' 1876, vi. 225, and to his 'High and Low Life in Italy,' in *The Monthly Repository*, 1838, p. 247.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

SIR HENRY AUDLEY (11 S. i. 87).—Audley, I presume, is a misprint for Dudley. The 'D.N.B.' (xvi. 111) gives Northumberland by Jane Guildford five sons and two daughters. The eldest son John, Lord Lisle and Earl of Warwick, married Anne Seymour, daughter of the Duke of Somerset; was, like all his brothers, implicated in his father's plot in favour of Lady Jane Grey; was condemned to death; pardoned; but died, without issue, in 1554, ten days after his release from the Tower. For his younger brother, Lord Henry Dudley, who fell at St. Quentin, see 'D.N.B.,' Supplement, ii. 160.

For Sir Henry Dudley (d. 1565?) see 'D.N.B.,' Supplement, ii. 159. He was son of John Sutton de Dudley, sixth Baron Dudley; and in 1556 devised a plot to rob the Exchequer, marry Princess Elizabeth to

Courtenay, and depose Philip and Mary. Proclaimed a traitor, he was received by the French king, Henry II., and continued his intrigues in France.

Sir Henry has generally been confused with Lord Henry Dudley above, who married Margaret, only daughter of Lord Chancellor Audley.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The eldest son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, viz., Henry Dudley, was, according to Loftie's 'Guide to the Tower of London,' "killed at the siege of Boulogne while still young." The second son, John, became Earl of Warwick, and his name is carved in the Beauchamp Tower. Ambrose, the third son, was in the Tower till 1555, and died in February, 1590. Guildford, the fourth son, was husband of Lady Jane Grey, and was executed in 1554. Robert, the fifth, became Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester. Henry, the youngest, was killed at St. Quentin in 1558.

G. H. W.

Froude calls Sir Henry Dudley a cousin of the Duke of Northumberland ('History of England,' vi. 7). He was implicated, not in the Wyatt, but in the Dudley conspiracy in 1556 (*ibid.*, vi. 1-14). While most of the conspirators were arrested and suffered the death of traitors, Dudley succeeded in making his escape (*ibid.*, vi. 11). He is again mentioned in 1564 (*ibid.*, vii. 196).

W. SCOTT.

CHARLES I. MEDALLION (10 S. xii. 448).—As no reply to the query of MR. JAMES has appeared, it may be worth while to mention that in the Catalogue of the Royal Stuart Exhibition in 1889 several silver memorial badges of Charles I. will be found, but there is no gold badge corresponding to that which is possessed by your correspondent.

I have myself a small silver badge intended for a pendant, with a fragment of white silk ribbon attached, which was given me by a deceased friend. It is an inch in length, and three-quarters of an inch in width. The motto round the shield is correctly given ("mal y pense"), not as MR. JAMES reads it on his medallion. There appear to be some letters faintly engraved on the scroll round the crown; and at the base of the shield are the figures "51."

W. D. MACRAY.

Ducklington Rectory, Witney.

"TALLY-HO": "YOICKS" (11 S. i. 48, 93. 135).—The modern French has *tailaut*, of which, says Hatzfeld, the origin is unknown. But it may very well be the descendant of the Old French forms, given by Godefroy as

thiaulau, *thialaut*, *thialhaut*, *thahaut*. Other variants (already noted at p. 135) are *thia hillaud* and *thearu le haru*. As Godefroy gives quotations for *thiaulau*, *thialaut*, *thahaut*, we have ample proof that the equivalent of our "tally-ho" was well known in Old French.

The spelling with *th* is curious, but it denotes no more than a *t* uttered with emphasis, and with a kind of aspiration.

What does it all mean? I do not know, but Cotgrave has: "Té, *tei*, a voice which is used by the French when they call a dog." The form *thialaut* looks as if it might be resolved into *tei ilau*, with *tei* as above, and the O.F. *ilau*, used by Wace, and quoted by Moisy, who gives the Norman *ilau*, *ilo*, as meaning "là, en cet endroit," and derives it from L. *illo*, sc. *in illo loco*. It is probable that the original cry had some quite simple source.

Dr. Brewer, as usual, calmly makes up his facts: "Tally-ho is the Norman hunting cry, *Taillis au*, to the coppice." Unfortunately, that is nonsense; for, in the first place, it should be *au taillis*, and secondly, even this is quite modern French. The Old French form was *tailleis*, in three syllables (see Hatzfeld); moreover, Norman French did not drop its final *s*. You can drop the *s* in F. *treillis*, but certainly not in the E. *trellis*. So it is clearly all invention.

As to *yoicks*, it seems to be all that is left of an O.F. adverb meaning "there!" for which Godefroy has twenty-nine different spellings; perhaps *ilueques*, *illeosques*, *illosques*, *iloyques*, may serve as specimens. The form *iloyques* is not far off. *Yoicks* may easily have come from a form *illoyques*, with *ll* pronounced as *lli* in *million*; and loss of initial *il*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

It will save some ingenuous suggestions, such as keeping tally, &c., to say what "tally-ho" means, and has always meant, with us. It is the view-halloa of a right fox (*i.e.*, not a gravid vixen), or, later in the day, of the right fox (*i.e.*, the hunted, not a fresh one.)

Brewer's 'Dictionary' has been quoted: it is useful in matters of historical lore, but is deplorable in its derivations.

In accordance with the above explanation, a fox can be said to have been "tallied away," out of cover.

H. P. L.

As to the *unde derivatur* of "tally-ho" see 'The Noble Science,' by F. P. Delmé Radcliffe (Ackermann, 1839), pp. 148-9.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

SCOTCHMEN IN FRANCE (11 S. i. 48).—There is no lack of literature on this subject. The book that occurs to my recollection as being most nearly in the line of the query is Francisque Michel's 'Les Écossais en France: les Français en Écosse,' published by Trübner & Co., 1862, 2 vols. Also, no doubt, the Marquis de Ruvigny's 'The Jacobite Peerage,' 1904, if somewhat wider in scope, will provide many important and interesting details. Other works that may be mentioned are Forbes-Leith's 'Scots Men-at-Arms and Life Guards in France,' Edinburgh, 1881, 2 vols.; Hill Burton's 'The Scot Abroad,' Edinburgh, Blackwood, 1898, especially the first five chapters, 'The Ancient League with France'; and Grant's 'The Scottish Soldiers of Fortune,' London, Routledge, 1889, particularly the last chapters, pp. 234-331, the notes somewhat scrappy, but supplying a considerable list of names. In addition to these, an article in *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. lxxiii., 1896, on 'The Scottish Guard of France,' might also be consulted.

The works above cited deal mainly with military or political personages. They do not by any means exhaust a subject so wide as "Scotchmen in France." From the thirteenth century to the time of James I. of England, the relations between France and Scotland were of the closest and most intimate kind. No Scotsman with any pretensions to learning considered his education complete without a course of instruction at some French university. Hence, for more than 300 years, all the most distinguished scholars whom Scotland produced were educated in France. For information on this point the querist might do well to refer to vol. xxx. of the 'New Spalding Club,' edited by Mr. P. J. Anderson, which contains registers of students, between 1581 and 1900, attending the Scots College at Douai and other places. Prof. Hume Brown's 'George Buchanan,' Edinburgh, 1890, might also provide some useful hints. Irving's 'Lives of Scottish Writers,' Edinburgh, Black, 1850, 2 vols., gives in vol. i. careful biographies of twenty-three distinguished scholars, more than twenty of whom were educated, while several became professors or teachers, in French colleges. Boece, Buchanan, Melville, Barclay, Balfour, Bellenden, Duncan, Donaldson, Cameron, and Dempster are a few of the names of those who occupied chairs as teachers, and lived in France for longer or shorter periods. To fill up details respecting individual names reference might be made to Demp-

ster's 'Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum; sive, De Scriptoribus Scotis,' Edinburgh, Bannatyne Club, 1829, 2 vols.; David Buchanan's 'De Scriptoribus Scotis,' Edinburgh, Bannatyne Club, 1837; George Mackenzie's 'Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation,' Edinburgh, 1708-22, 3 vols. (whose statements, however, need to be carefully verified); Moreri's 'Historical Dictionary,' in many French editions; and Anderson's 'Scottish Nation,' Edinburgh, 1874, 3 vols.

The foregoing works ought to afford a fairly complete list of Scots who have resided temporarily or settled permanently in France.
W. SCOTT.

M. NOUGUIER might find it useful to consult John Hill Burton's interesting work 'The Scot Abroad' (Blackwood, 1864, 2 vols.). Burton draws largely upon Michel's 'Extrait des Délibérations municipales de la Ville de Tours,' and references are given to various other French writers. If I mistake not, 'The Scot Abroad' is now obtainable in a single-volume edition.

In the Maitland Club publications (1835) there is a volume, 'Papers relative to the Royal Guard of Scottish Archers in France.'
G.

T. Moncrieff's 'Memoirs concerning the Ancient Alliance between the French and Scots, and the Privileges of the Scots in France,' &c., Edinburgh, 1751, may be useful to M. NOUGUIER.

HENRY T. FOLKARD.

Wingates, Wigan.

[MR. T. BAYNE and T. F. D. also thanked for replies.]

JACOB COLE (10 S. xii. 129, 218, 251, 418, 476).—Shortly after the appearance of the reply at 10 S. i. 218 bearing my private address MR. W. E. HARLAND-ÖXLEY called there to have a chat with me about my maternal grandfather, Jacob Cole. But I had not yet returned from business, so, with a half-promise to my wife that he would pay me a visit in the City, he departed, and later I read with regret in 'N. & Q.' (10 S. xii. 480) of his lamented death.

I can add but little to the information furnished by your other correspondents. Jacob Cole died on 22 Dec., 1868, aged 78 years, and his remains were interred at Nunhead Cemetery. He was born at Stalbridge in Dorsetshire, and I have before me as I write a letter from him to my mother, dated from his birthplace on 19 July, 1835, describing a visit he was then enjoying.

He had come to London when a boy, and entered the employment of Mr. Jeans, who was a hatter (probably) at No. 23, Bridge Street, Westminster. In course of time (I believe) the firm became "Jeans & Cole," subsequently (I am certain) "Jacob Cole," later "Cole & Son," and finally "Cole & Williamson." The sequence of addresses after 23, Bridge Street (pulled down for the extension of Palace Yard) was 8, Bridge Street; 5, Upper Charles Street; 47, Charing Cross; and 30, Cockspur Street, whence, after Williamson's death in 1891, his shopman took the business to Duncannon Street, where it also died.

I have a printed copy of an Address "To her most Gracious Majesty the Queen" upon her accession to the throne, signed by "H. H. Milman, Minister; James Bower, Jacob Cole, Churchwardens; Simon Stephenson, Vestry Clerk," of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Jacob Cole's name is—I remember having seen it—included in one of the inscriptions upon one of the covers of the famous Westminster snuff-box.

At 10 S. ii. 289 I gave a list of eleven of Jacob Cole's songs set to music, of which I have copies, and asked whether others were known to readers of 'N. & Q.'; but no reply was forthcoming. In 1864 was published "The Comic and Humorous Song-Book. Edited by J. E. Carpenter." A paragraph in the Editor's preface commences:—

"Many of the songs here inserted have long been out-of-print, and others, frequently inquired for, are now published for the first time. To enable the Editor to effect this, he has had placed at his disposal the valuable manuscript collections of Mr. Jacob Cole and Mr. James Bruton."

One result of this permission was the appearance in the volume of thirty-five songs (one of which was classified among the "Comic," and thirty-four among the "Humorous"), and one "additional verse," attributed to Jacob Cole. His portrait forms one of a group of five prefixed as a frontispiece to the same little volume.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

VERMONT, ORIGIN OF THE NAME: DR. S. A. PETERS (11 S. i. 47).—The account which Mr. THORNTON found in American newspapers in 1808 was not a hoax, as it was written by the Rev. Samuel Peters himself, and was first printed (so far as I am aware) in a note to his 'History of the Rev. Hugh Peters,' pp. 94-5, published at New York in 1807. The concluding paragraph is worth quoting:

"Since Vermont became a state in union with the thirteen states of America, its general assembly have seen proper to change the spelling of *Verd-*

mont, Green Mountain, to that of *Ver-mont*, Mountain of Maggots. Both words are French; and if the former spelling is to give place to the latter, it will prove that the state had rather be considered a *mountain of worms* than an ever green mountain!"

AS MR. THORNTON is, of course, aware, the early history of Vermont was stormy, as the territory, then called the New Hampshire Grants, was in dispute between New Hampshire and New York. In a convention held at Windsor, Vt., in January, 1777, it was declared that

"the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as, a separate, free and independent jurisdiction or state, by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished by the name, of New Connecticut."—H. Hall's 'Early History of Vermont,' p. 239.

The name of Vermont first appeared in print, so far as is known, in an address by Dr. Thomas Young "To the Inhabitants of Vermont, A Free and Independent State, bounding on the River Connecticut and Lake Champlain," dated 11 April, 1777; and that name was adopted by the Vermonters themselves in the following June (Hall, pp. 243, 499). In 1797 J. A. Graham wrote:—

"The natural growth upon this mountain [i.e., the Green Mountains] are hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of Vermont, from the French, *Verd-Mont*, *Green Mountain*."—'Descriptive Sketch of the Present State of Vermont,' p. 16.

In 1798 Ira Allen wrote:—

"*Vermont*, this name was given to the district of the New Hampshire Grants, as an emblematical one, from the French of *Verd-mont*, green mountains, intended to perpetuate the name of the Green Mountain Boys, by Dr. Thomas Young, of Philadelphia, who greatly interested himself in behalf of the settlers of Vermont."—'Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont,' p. 86, note.

In a petition made in 1786 to the legislature of Vermont on behalf of the family of Dr. Young, it was declared that to him "we stand indebted for the Name of [Vermont]" (Publications of the Colonial Society of Mass., xi. 53).

In 1781 Peters published in London his notorious 'General History of Connecticut,' which was known among the American patriots as the "lying history." When the animosities engendered by the Revolutionary War had subsided, Peters, who in 1774 had taken refuge in England, returned to his native Connecticut. Ever since I saw, several years ago, his account, I have been

on the look-out for evidence in corroboration, but as yet have failed to find it. His story is told circumstantially and may be true, but it can hardly be accepted without further substantiation. It should be noted, by the way, that in both of the books cited above Peters spells the name "Verdmont."

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

It seems by reference to Appleton's 'Cyclopædia of American Biography,' iv. 742, that Peters (1735-1826) received holy orders in London, 1759, returning speedily to Connecticut. "He kept a coach, and looked with scorn upon Republicans." In 1794 he was chosen Bishop of Vermont, but was never consecrated. At the time of the Revolution his property was confiscated, and his letters were intercepted. He was execrated by the revolutionists and by their successors.

In *The Yale Lit. Mag.*, xxi. 271 (June, 1856), a paper is devoted to him, under the "caption" of 'The Yankee Munchausen,' in which it is said that

"the venerable Dr. Trumbull, who was in college at the same time with Peters, informed the late Prof. Kingsley that of all the men whom he had known, Samuel Peters was the most unreliable, even in narrations of trivial importance."

And John Trumbull mentions him in his 'McFingal' :—

What warnings had ye of your duty
From our old rev'rend Sam Auchmuty ;
From priests of all degrees and metres,
To our fag-end man, Parson Peters.

In his 'General History of Connecticut,' London, 1781, p. 127, Peters tells of a chasm, formed by two lofty shelving mountains of solid rock, where

"water is consolidated, without frost, by pressure, by swiftness, between the pinching, sturdy rocks, to such a degree of induration that no iron crow can be forced into it :—here iron, lead, and cork have one common weight."

The copy of this book in the British Museum contains many old marginal notes, such as "shameful perversion," "infamous falsehood," &c.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL: ITS ARCHITECT (11 S. i. 127).—William Bolton, Prior of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, is indeed designated in the King's will "Master of the Works"; but Robert Vertue was the architect. He was probably father or brother of William Vertue, who about the same time was working at Windsor, and, at a later date, at Eton and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Robert had built for

Henry a new tower in the Tower of London, and was the designer of the Palace of Pleasauncé at Greenwich. One of the Vertues probably drew the design for the tomb of Henry VI. which is preserved among the Cottonian MSS. (Aug. A. 2).

Camden preserves a tradition that in 1524, on the soothsayers predicting a sudden rise of the Thames, Prior Bolton fled for safety to Harrow, of which place he was vicar, and where he eventually died. But the Thames, unlike the Seine in 1910, behaved as usual, and London escaped immersion.

See W. R. Lethaby's 'Westminster Abbey and the Kings' Craftsmen' (1906), pp. 223-6, 234; and Francis Bond's 'Westminster Abbey' (1909), p. 132. A. R. BAYLEY.

The architect was Sir Reginald Bray, Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII.; his portrait is given in Carter's 'Ancient Sculpture and Painting,' vol. ii. The 'D.N.B.,' vi. 238, says :—

"The design of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster is supposed to have been his [i.e., Bray's]; and the first stone was laid by him, in conjunction with the Abbot Islip and others, on 24 Jan., 1502/3.

JOHN HODGKIN.

Sir Henry Cole ("Felix Summerly" in his 'Illustrated Handbook of the Abbey' says that the merit of its design is ascribed to various persons : by some to Bishop Fox; by others to Sir Reginald Bray; to Alcocke Bishop of Ely; and to the Prior of St. Bartholomew's, who is called "Master of the Works of our said Chapel" in Henry VII.'s will.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. ALAN STEWART also refers to Mr. Lethaby's work.]

NELSON AMONG HIS INTIMATES (11 S. i. 124).—My mother remembers reading these interesting reminiscences of Nelson and Lady Hamilton in 'The Remains of the late Mrs. Richard Trench,' 1862. The privately issued 'Tour' (1861) was incorporated in the later volume.

Melesina Chenevix married in 1786 Col. Richard St. George, who died two years later; and in 1803 she married Richard Trench, by whom she was mother of Archbishop Trench, Stanley's predecessor in the Deanery of Westminster. Dean Stanley's mother was Catherine Lyecester. For Melesina Trench see 'D.N.B.,' lvii. 189 of the original edition. A. R. BAYLEY.

[MR. W. T. LYNN and NORTH MIDLAND also point out that the reference to Dean Stanley is a mistake.]

ARISTOTLE AND THE GOLDEN RULE (10 S. xii. 510).—As my query has not elicited an answer, much to my surprise, may I give the quotation in full, and ask my query in a different way?

Can any reader refer me to the original of the passage? I saw it attributed to Aristotle some time ago in, I believe, an advertisement, but it may not be his. The passage is remarkable in its resemblance to the Golden Rule, and if it is by any pre-Christian writer, the author's name and the reference to it should be preserved in the columns of 'N. & Q.' The passage in its entirety is thus:—

"Cleanse and purify thy heart, for it is the seat of all sin, not by worthless ceremonies, prayers, and moanings, but by stern resolve to sin no more; to uphold right, and do right; sacrifice thyself at the shrine of duty, forgiving injuries, and acting only towards others as thou wouldst have them behave towards thyself."

I confess it savours to me rather of the Fathers than Aristotle; but I should like to trace it to its author.

LUCIS.

"oo": HOW PRONOUNCED (11 S. i. 10, 58).—I have to thank two correspondents for their replies to my query concerning the change from *ō* to *ū* (*oo*). My special interest, however, is less in the change itself than in the reasons for it, and why it occurred when it did. Ample details about the change itself, I know, are given in the books that have been mentioned; but if these explain what caused the change to occur, I have missed the explanation, and should like to be referred to it. Why did *ō* become *ū*, rather than another sound? Why, indeed, should there have been any change? What caused the vowel to be "moved up to the high position"? Is there any ascertainable reason why the change should have taken place at the time stated? It was about such points as these that I desired, and shall still be grateful for, information. Meantime, I am obliged to those who replied. I gather from MR. PLATT'S answer that no European language except ours uses the letters *oo* to represent the sound of *ū*.

Questions similar to the above might be put about other vowel-changes, notably that of *ee* into *i*. Here, again, the books describe fully what happened; PROF. SKEAT, for example, tells us that at one time the sound of this vowel approximated to that in "name." But why did the change take this form, and why was its operation not more general? Why did sounds which were already nearer to the goal not respond to the same influence? What prevented

"name" and "blame" from becoming "nime" and "blime"?—if indeed they have been prevented, since at present from some lips we hear a sound not unlike this. Are we to recognize this as a further development of the same process which changed *ee* into *i*, in other words?

Enlightenment on such points as these may be acceptable to other readers, as it certainly will be to

STUDENT.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, 1673–1743 (11 S. i. 50).—The mother of William Shippen was a daughter of Richard Legh of Lyme. See Bean's 'Parliamentary Representation of the Six Northern Counties of England,' p. 385.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT c. 1540 (11 S. i. 66).—There are several cases of these marriage contracts in 'Depositions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings from the Courts of Durham, from 1311 to the Reign of Elizabeth,' vol. xxi. of the publications of the Surtees Society. The process or ceremony referred to is "handfasting," or joining of hands in betrothal. In Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary the custom is defined, at some length, as a contract for a year. The cases heard at Durham relate chiefly to breaches of this contract, incontinent living, failure to complete by regular marriage, &c. Thus on 30 June, 1537, Richard Dunsforth brought Sibella Birtefeld before the Court for refusal to fulfil her handfasting engagement. Robert Hagthorpe deposed that he had brought the parties together and said to Sibella:—

"Ye knowe well ynough you and Richard Dunsforth have bene long to gethir in oone howse, and, me thinke, yt were best for you bothe if ye can fynde in your hart to marye to gither; and Sir Richard the parishe preiste saieih he wilnot axe you in the churche oneles ye be handfast, wherefore, if ye can fynde in your hart to take hym to your husbond, dryve yt no longer, and yf not, breke of bytymes."

Sibella did not answer, upon which Hagthorpe remonstrated again, and eventually she agreed to the handfasting. A witness was sent for, and upon his arrival Richard took Sibella by the hand, and said:—

"Here I, Richard, take you, Sybill, to my handfast wyfe, from this day forward, all other woman to forsake, and the for to take, while deathe us departe, and thereto I plight the my truth." And then they drewe hands, and the woman tooke hym by the hande, and saied in lieke wyes, 'Here I, Sibell, take the, Richard, to my husbond from this day.'

In another case, Elizabeth Frisell against Henry Smith, the handfasting took place

in the vicar's parlour. The parties had been brought before the Commissary Court to be corrected for incontinent living:—

“And when their penance was enjoined to them they agreed between themselves to marry, and so came into the Mr. Vicar of Newcastle's house, in the parlour, and there, in the presence of... after talke of agreement, the said Henry and Elizabeth wer contented ther in their presences to be handfested, which was done by Thomas Kingston, the said Henry Smith saying after Thomas Kingston, ‘Here I, Henry Smith, take you, Elizabeth Frisell, to my wedded wyfe, &c., and thereto I plight the my growth,’ and ‘I, Elizabeth Frisell, take you, Henry Smith, to my wedded husband, &c., and thereunto I plight the my growth,’ drawing handes and drinking either to other. And the above named Walles, spying Henry Smith to loke down, said to him, ‘Whi lokest thou down? If thou meane not to do it in dede, but does to avoid the penance, it is not well.’ Wherunto Henry Smith answered that he ment truly, as he afterward spake. Examined whi they staid so long from marying, he saith that at the time of ther hanfesteng Henry Smith was in prentiship a yeir after, and that he taketh to be the cause of their staying.”

The handfasting was generally followed by an interchange of gifts. Christopher Robson and Kathren Marshall, having plighted their troth,

“dranke to gyther, and also kissett to gyther often... Ther was a ryng given by the said Kathren to the aforesaid Christofer, and he gave another ring also to hir.”

So also William Headley and Agnes Smith :

“Therupon the said Agnes toke a gold ryng of hir fynger, and gave the same to hym, and the said William gave then the said Agnes one bowed 6d. and bad hir put yt in hir purch.”

In the case of Thomas Manwell and Helinor Colson,

“Manwell toke a rose noble of gold out of his purse and bowed the same, and... gave the same noble to Helinor for a token. And then she, the said Helinor, imediatly then after opened hir pusse, and gave the said Thomas Manwell a ryng of silver havynge 2 hands, one of them in another, and gilte with golde.”

Clement Heweson, being handfested to Agnes Dodds in 1580, said that he would never have “other woman in middle earth than the said Agnes”; and then “he gave hir an old grote, and she gave him a napking.”

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HÔTEL MORAS (OTHERWISE BIRON), PARIS (10 S. xii. 89).—Blondel says that this hotel was built after the designs of Gabriel (senior), under the superintendence of M. Aubert, architect. I am not aware of any doubt expressed about this statement. L. P. Vincennes.

MOHACS: THE BATTLE (11 S. i. 87).—If Vambéry's ‘Hungary in Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times’ (“Story of the Nations,” 1888) be too meagre for the purpose, perhaps Creasy's ‘History of the Ottoman Turks (1250-1878),’ London, 1878, or Freeman's ‘The Ottoman Power in Europe: its Nature, Growth, and Decline,’ 1877, may afford the desired information.

W. SCOTT.

“OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET” (11 S. i. 89).—The directors of the Bank of England were collectively so called by William Cobbett because, like Mrs. Partington, they tried with their broom to sweep back the Atlantic waves of national progress. This action was, I think, in reference to the temporary stopping of cash payments on the 26th of February, 1797, one-pound bank notes being issued in March the same year. But is it quite clear whether Cobbett or Gillray was the first to employ the phrase? J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The latest authority on Sheridan states that he originated this name for the Bank of England; see ‘Sheridan,’ by Walter Sichel (Constable & Co., 1909), p. 16. On p. 91 of that work it is further stated:—

“To Sheridan is due, as we have seen, the accepted figure of the Bank of England as an old lady. Speaking on the stoppage of its cash payments in the spring of 1797, he compared it... to an elderly lady in the City, of great credit and long standing, who had lately made a *faux pas* which was not altogether inexcusable,” &c.

T. F. D.

HAFIZ IN ORIENTAL EDITIONS (10 S. xii. 429).—In Sonnenschein's ‘Reader's Guide,’ 1895, p. 654, students are recommended, out of a number of editions of Hafiz, to select Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clarke's ‘Diwan-i-Hâfiz,’ Calcutta, privately printed, 1891, 4to, 2 vols. It is said to be a good prose translation, with notes “forming a perfect mine of Sûfic lore,” but wanting an index.

W. SCOTT.

SIR ROBERT GEFFERY (11 S. i. 50, 94).—A copy of the full-length portrait of this worthy by Phillips, alluded to in my former reply, is to be seen in the Guildhall Library, where it constitutes MS. 20. It is in water colour.

The engraved portrait mentioned by Mr. Roberts (*ante*, p. 95), by Trotter, is from a full-length original at Bridewell Hospital, from the brush of Sir Godfrey Kneller. A copy of this engraving is preserved at Guildhall also.

In reference to MR. STEWART'S mention of Geffery's interment at St. Dionis Backchurch, it may be of interest to note that a lengthy extract from the knight's will, in regard to his bequest for maintenance of daily service there, occurs at 5 S. xi. 22.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

"DISGRUNTLED" (10 S. xi. 326, 452).—A newspaper use of the word is to be found in Read's *Weekly Journal* for 6 Oct., 1716, where a correspondent is described as seeming "to be disgruntled about the Pun inserted in our last Journal on the Names of the 5 Rioters justly hang'd at the end of Salisbury Court in Fleet Street."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Many Memories of Life in India, at Home and Abroad. By J. H. Rivett-Carnac. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THESE many memories of our old and valued contributor Col. Rivett-Carnac well deserved a permanent form. They have evidently given pleasure to the author in their compilation, and we have little doubt that feeling will be shared by many readers.

Col. Carnac's father, Admiral John Rivett-Carnac, was a cadet of the ancient Suffolk family of Ryvet, and the writer of these 'Memories,' the second son, was born in Portland Place on the 16th of September, 1838. Portland Place had in those days "a distinctly Eastern flavour." The boy's maternal grandmother, the widow of a distinguished Indian officer, lived close at hand; on different sides of the broad street two of her sisters, married to directors of the East India Company, resided; also several other Eastern magnates. In addition, "a grim old great-uncle," who was always giving "good advice, but never a single tip," lived in a big house at the corner, half way down Portland Place. "In this same house I was more recently the guest of a very different personality, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, who never forgets those who have served with him in India, or elsewhere, and whose cheery presence had effectually exorcised the spectre of the grim old Indian nabob of some sixty years before."

The Colonel's father was "an amiable man save when the gout was upon him," and he "had brought ashore with him much of the discipline and language of the quarter-deck. We always called him 'Sir,' and gave him a wide berth when my mother hoisted the storm signals of gout."

After being placed in a school at Bonn, the lad on returning home went to Haileybury, his father having obtained for him an Indian Civil Service appointment or "writership," and in 1858, at the close of the Mutiny, he arrived at Calcutta, where he was for a time the guest of

Outram, who showed him great kindness. Other friends were Sir Bartle and Lady Frere. The former he admired with boyish enthusiasm "as an ornament to the service, and one of the most fascinating men it was ever my good fortune to meet. . . . His looks were greatly in his favour, and when he entered the room one was at once prepossessed by the graceful, dignified figure of the man, with a head like that of a Konkani Brahmin, and delicate, well-cut features."

To young Carnac fell the honour of managing the farewell ball to Lord Clyde on his way home after the campaign. "It was a labour of love, as I knew the dear old man well, and had often seen him at our house both before and after the Crimean War, he being an intimate friend of my father's. During his stay in Calcutta at Government House, Lord Clyde had me over several times, and took me out with him, calling me his civilian aide-de-camp. He was good enough to pronounce that I would make an excellent aide-de-camp in time, and I little guessed in those days that I was to be an aide-de-camp eventually to Sir Donald Stewart when Commander-in-Chief, and also to their Majesties Queen Victoria and King Edward VII."

Shortly after the ball Carnac had to leave Calcutta, having been appointed to an assistant magistracy. Among other appointments, he filled the post of assistant secretary to Temple when Temple was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. These were in Carnac's day the happy hunting-ground of the antiquary. One of Temple's successors had a strong taste for anthropology, and was especially keen on the conformation of the heads of the hillmen of India and the peoples representing the remains of the aboriginal tribes. Into the hilly country of Central India had been driven by the advancing invaders from time immemorial the Bheels, the Gondhs, and other of the wild tribes. "In this new kingdom the recently arrived Governor found himself, so to speak, in clover. One of the first circulars that issued from the secretariat was no longer about sanitation or criminal procedure, but invited district officers to forward the interests of science by obtaining for the museums and investigators the skulls of the aboriginal tribes. Dear old Bernard, then secretary, drafted the circular." The great man had running in his mind the desirability of getting skulls for his private collection, so he added "in duplicate." The harassed district officers thus found themselves faced with the difficult problem of finding aboriginal native gentlemen endowed with a pair of skulls apiece to satisfy the hobby of the new Commissioner. "The order nearly had a tragic result in one district, and, for what I know, may not have escaped those results in some others. All in the Provinces, Europeans and natives, were anxious to carry out the wishes of the new ruler, and far away on tour, in a wild hill tract, the district officer explained to an old native chief how anxious he was to make a good collection of skulls to gratify the whim of the Chief Commissioner. 'I am with you,' said the astute old fellow, 'and quite understand what is wanted; there is plenty of material in my State.' The next morning, when riding back to camp, the officer came across a long procession of Gondhs, young and old, roped together, and being driven along by matchlock-men to the old chief's palace.

They howled out with one accord at the European officer, imploring mercy, and affirming they were guilty of nothing deserving instant death. The Deputy Commissioner turned back to the palace, and there, sure enough, he found a good-sized block and an accomplished headsman in attendance, and all in readiness for immediate execution. When the old chief was remonstrated with, he urged, 'Why not, Lord of the World? I have plenty of them. No? But you told me that the Great-Man wanted these skulls, and how else could I possibly get them?' These Gondhs were fortunately respited, to the old chief's disgust. Nevertheless a fine collection was made, in duplicate. The "Great Man's" portion, however, came to grief, for on arrival in England in his absence, the case was opened, and the contents, being regarded as human remains, were buried in a suburban cemetery.

When work was slack in the Central Provinces, the Viceroy would summon Col. Carnac to Simla, and the sudden change to a cool climate was pleasant, and specially so were the houses. Instead of the huge, whitewashed, rambling, habitations down below, the Simla houses were mostly compact and cosy. "The situation is explained to perfection by Sir Charles Dilke" ('Greater Britain,' vol. ii. p. 247), in which he wrote of the delight of finding himself in a house in the hills, and in which he says: "Here I am in a *real* room, and not in a section of a street with a bed in it."

The book abounds with good stories, but one other must suffice. Col. Carnac's regiment was in a cholera camp, and one Sunday a chaplain came out to read the service: "The regiment was paraded, the weather was very hot, heavy and trying, and many men very weak and sick. The Colonel said to the fussy little chaplain, 'Please do not give any sermon. All will have to be outside, and the service will alone be tiring.' The little man intimated something to the effect that these were matters that appertained to his conscience, and did not admit of dictation. When a sufficiently long morning service had been got through, the little gentleman coughed, approached the big drum, and produced a bulky MS., evidently a long sermon. The voice of the Colonel suddenly rang out in the silence: 'Cheshires! Attention!! Right about face!!! Quick march!!!!' and the little gentleman was left alone in the plain with the corporal who had acted as clerk, the big drum, and his big sermon."

On the 22nd of March, 1894, Col. Carnac landed at Marseilles, having bidden a final farewell to India. These memories are so attractive that in reading them one is apt to forget the services rendered by Col. Carnac, they are so modestly told.

The author had no sooner been appointed Assistant Magistrate of Midnapore than a great dacoity case was given him, with the result that not only the poor Gondhs who had committed the robbery, but also the rich liquor-sellers, the receivers, were convicted and transported. After two years in office he was made Secretary to the Income Tax Commission. The appointment of so young a man did not pass without comment, and he had the pleasure of reading about "a young civilian who, not having yet passed the second Department Examination, is still in official swaddling-clothes." The Government of

India, however, so appreciated his work that he was selected to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, with charge of the Foreign Department's Office, during the Viceroy's absence out country. On Sir Richard Temple's appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces he offered Col. Carnac the post of assistant secretary. Temple was much pleased with him, and, anxious to forward his interests, obtained his appointment as Settlement Officer of the Wurdah and Chandah districts. This was followed by his appointment as Cotton Commissioner. His services to the cotton industry were recognized on his visit to England in 1872 by a dinner at the Manchester Town Hall, and the Cotton Supply Association awarded him a Gold Medal.

In addition to all these pursuits, Col. Carnac took seriously to volunteering, raised a battalion of Rifles and two corps of Light Horse, and set to work to enrol every European and Eurasian in India in a scheme for national defence. But what will appeal to readers of 'N. & Q.' more than all is his work in Indian archæology, in recognition of which he has been elected to innumerable foreign Societies of Antiquaries, besides being a Fellow of our own.

Col. Carnac was married while in India to Marion, the eldest daughter of General Sir Henry Durand, and he records that she has been his "valued companion for upwards of forty years, and is my aid and kindly critic in preparing these memories." We cordially wish that our old contributor and his wife may long enjoy the pleasures of their home in Switzerland. The book contains two portraits, those of the Colonel and his wife, to whom "the most valued of all my memories" is dedicated.

Dudley Hardy, R.I., R.M.S., by A. E. Johnson, is one of Messrs. Black's series of "Brush, Pen and Pencil," which is proffered as "some record of the work of the leading men amongst contemporary artists."

Mr. Hardy is best known, perhaps, as a designer of posters (though he was by no means the first artist of repute to apply his talents in that way), and a recorder of the airs, graces, and dress of the up-to-date woman bent on pleasure. The fifty-six examples of his work here reproduced are fair specimens of his lively and attractive work, and are mainly concerned with English life, though the artist has also a reputation for Eastern scenes and studies of French peasant life. There is a delightful series of small sketches taking off the heroes and heroines of fashionable opera.

The illustrations give us a general impression of gaiety and brightness, but we cannot say that Mr. Johnson's text is adequate. He spends a great many words on extended commonplaces which would apply to many other artists as well as his subject. He remarks on p. 49: "It is difficult to bring to a conclusion remarks which seem scarcely to have begun." We agree, but if within the space assigned to him, he could not say anything, or tell us what precisely is the artistic quality which distinguishes Mr. Hardy from other artists, he might as well have left the pictures to speak for themselves; he says as much, also on p. 49. This sort of "appreciation" is, we believe, popular, but serious admirers of the artist must surely find it disappointing.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—FEBRUARY.

MR. F. C. CARTER of Hornsey has in Catalogue Extra Series 2 Camden's 'Reges, Reginae, Nobiles, et alij in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterij sepulti,' 1600 (contains the very rare errata leaf which the only copy in the British Museum lacks), crimson levant by Rivière, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and under Shakespeare 'A C Mery Talys,' 1526 (one of the works included by Hazlitt in 'Shakespeare's Jest-Books,' and referred to by Beatrice in 'Much Ado About Nothing'), 20*s.* The Catalogue is mostly devoted to autographs, Court Rolls, charters, &c. Among these is the original licence (dated 3 May, 1783) for the marriage of William Beckford (author of 'Vathek') of S. Mary le Bone and Lady Margaret Gordon of S. James, Westminster, 12*s.* 6*d.* In the year following his marriage he entered Parliament as one of the members for Wales. Several interesting letters from the Rev. S. Henley, defending his action in publishing his English translation of 'Vathek' in opposition to Beckford's wishes, were printed by Mr. Lewis Melville in *The Athenæum* for 27 Nov. and 4 Dec., 1909; and the discussion thus aroused is being continued in that journal.

Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons' Exeter List 211 contains Kelley's 'American Yachts, their Clubs and Races,' 25 beautifully coloured plates, signed artists' proofs, 1884, 5*l.* 5*s.* (published at 21*l.*). A set of Thackeray, Library Edition, 22 vols., half-morocco, is 8*l.* 8*s.*; and the best edition of 'Notitia Monastica,' folio, calf, 1781, 4*l.* 4*s.* There are lists under Freemasonry, Ireland, Military, Naval, and Theology.

Mr. James Dunn's Edinburgh Catalogue 106 contains a complete set of a curious publication, *The Castle Spectre*, October, 1876, to October, 1888, edited by A. D. Forbes, 4*to*, half-morocco, 7*s.* 6*d.* Of this only 140 copies of each number were published. The earlier numbers contain woodcuts by Ella, daughter of John Hill Burton. "The Aldine Poets," 52 vols., Bell & Daldy, are 1*l.* 12*s.* Under Dickens is the first edition of 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' 3 vols. in 1, 8*s.* 6*d.* There is a list under Highlands and Highlanders. Under Horæ Sabbaticæ is the reprint of articles by Sir James F. Stephen from *The Saturday Review*, 3 vols., 2*s.* 6*d.*; and under Linguistic we find Anglo-Saxon and Danish works. A copy of Maclise's 'Gallery of Literary Characters,' 4*to*, is cheap at 5*s.* There are a number of works under Scottish. A considerable portion of the Catalogue is devoted to divinity, including works by Lightfoot, Matheson, Martineau, Newman, Dr. Parker, Spurgeon, Westcott, and others. There is a Cheap List at the end.

Mr. John Orr's Edinburgh List 24 contains a most interesting collection of pamphlets and tracts, the prices being very moderate. A reminiscence of a popular exhibition is Banvard's 'Adventures of an Artist,' 1849, 1*s.* 6*d.* The author was the painter of the panorama of the Mississippi exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Altogether different is 'The Chaldee Manuscript,' which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, October, 1817, 2*s.* The publication of this fell like a thunderbolt on Edinburgh. The copies were immediately bought up, and the second edition did not contain the offensive article. See 'Notes by the Way,' by John C.

Francis, p. 20. There are pamphlets under Free Church, Ireland, and Jacobite, besides sermons on various occasions, some relating to the Rebellion in Scotland. Under Napoleon is the 'Authentic Trial of Marshal Ney,' with memoir. Among newspapers is a collection of early Indian, Chinese, and others; and under Population is a 'Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain, 1810-11, 1821-31.' There are some privately printed books. Among slavery pamphlets are Wilberforce's 'Appeal,' 1823, and Clarkson on 'The Condition of Slaves in the British Colonies.' The section devoted to Maps, Views, Plans, &c., includes a map of Africa, 1652, 5*s.* 6*d.*; one of Arabia, 1802, 2*s.* 6*d.*; a number of early American maps; Edinburgh city plans; and Thomson's series of old large-scale maps of the counties of Scotland. The first item under Old Views in Scotland is a fine portrait picture of the St. Andrews "Medal Day," 1898, with hundreds of portraits of golf notables, including Mr. A. J. Balfour, Tom Morris, F. G. Tait, &c. This was taken in front of the old Golf House, is an India proof, and offered at 2*l.* 5*s.* (published at 7*l.* 7*s.*).

Messrs. Sotheran's Price Current 701 opens with two unique collections of Election Literature and Art: the first, 1880, contains 650 illustrations, including a fine series of portraits, 7 vols., 30*l.*; the second relates to the General Election of 1885, 10 vols., 35*l.* Under America is a rare early newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Packet*, Jan. 2nd, 1781, to Dec. 1st, 1781, and Dec. 29th, 1781, in 1 vol. folio (five numbers wanting), half-calf, 30*l.* The list is rich in botanical works, including a fine copy of Curtis's 'Flora Londinensis,' 31*l.* 10*s.*; Sander's 'Orchids,' 45*l.*; and a tall copy of Sowerby, very scarce, 2*l.* The general portion includes Blake's 'Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' 1885, 4*l.* 4*s.*; Combe's 'Cambridge,' 2 vols., 4*to*, very scarce, 15*l.* 15*s.*; an uncut copy of Nichols's 'Leicestershire,' 125*l.*; Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' further illustrated with over 150 plates, 1813-22, 52*l.* 10*s.*; and the first edition of 'Paradise Regained,' original sheep, a tall and perfect copy, 75*l.* The Shakespeare entries include the Second Folio, with the extraordinarily rare Smethwick title-page (the editor of Lowndes could only cite the example now in the Lenox Library, New York), 220*l.*; also the Third Folio, 200*l.*, and two copies of the Fourth Folio. There are works under Costume, Entomology, Heraldry, London, Military, Music, Ornithology, &c. Music includes a set of Handel's Works, edited by Arnold, 41 vols., royal folio, tree calf, 1785-97, 17*l.* 17*s.*

Notices to Correspondents.

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

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

L. M. R. ("Manetho's Egyptian Chronology").—Too controversial.

A. ABRAHAMS.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

ERRORS IN MACAULAY.

It may be interesting to place on record some of the errors discovered during a careful reading of the third chapter of Macaulay's 'History.' I refer to the sixth (1850) edition of vol. i., but the errors are repeated in every edition within reach.

I. ERRORS OF REFERENCE.

1. On p. 311 "Evelyn's Diary, June 2, 1675," is given as the authority for a statement about the thousands of deer in Enfield. The year should be 1676.

2. In the edition from which I quote the authority for a statement respecting the city of Norwich (p. 337) is correctly given as "Journal of E. Browne, son of Sir Thomas Browne," but in later editions the *E* has become *T*.

3. Sir Robert Clayton's dining-room is described by Evelyn under the 26th (not, as stated in a note on p. 351, the 20th) of September, 1672.

4. The reference to Thoresby's Diary on p. 372 should be the 31st (not the 3rd) of August, 1712.

5. The reference to Pepys's Diary on the same page should be the 11th (and not the 12th) of June, 1668.

II. ERRORS IN QUOTATIONS.

From an examination of several of his writings I infer that Macaulay when quoting English poetry trusted to his memory, because, though he always gives the sense and the rhythm correctly, he often fails to give the *ipsissima verba*.

1. In the sixth line of the passage from Dryden's 'Cymon and Iphigenia' given in the foot-note beginning on p. 291 "time" should be *times*.

2. In the first line of the passage from Butler quoted on p. 396 "words" should be *ends*, and in the second line "and" should be *or*.

3. In the first line of the passage from Dryden quoted on p. 406 "the" should be *our*.

III. OTHER ERRORS.

1. The poet Gray in his 'Journal of a Tour in the Lakes' writes under 3 Oct., 1769:—

"There is a little path [from Borrowdale] winding over the Fells, and for some weeks in the year passable to the dalesmen; but the mountains know well that these innocent people will not reveal the mysteries of their ancient kingdom, the reign of Chaos and Old Night. Only I learned that this dreadful road, dividing again, leads, one branch to Ravenglas and the other to Hawkshead."

Macaulay accepts the implication that Ravenglas is in the neighbourhood of Borrowdale, but transforms the rest of the passage thus:—

"Even after the accession of George III. the path over the Fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the dalesmen, some of whom had probably in their youth escaped from the pursuit of justice by that road."—P. 285.

2. "At Flodden the right wing of the victorious army was led by the Admiral of England."—P. 300.

Even if it is permissible to speak of the right wing of an army formed as Surrey's was at Flodden, Lord Thomas Howard (whom Macaulay probably had in mind) did not lead it.

3. "In the drawings of English landscapes made in that age for the Grand Duke Cosmo scarce a hedgerow is to be seen, and numerous tracts, now rich with cultivation, appear as bare as Salisbury Plain."—P. 310.

A good many of the illustrations to the Duke's travels, being views of towns, villages, or mansions, do not justify any

inference as to the presence or absence of hedges, and the accuracy of a surveyor's plan can hardly be expected from an artist's sketch.

4. "Almost the only important theological works which came forth from a rural parsonage were those of George Bull, afterwards Bishop of St. David's; and Bull never would have produced those works had he not inherited an estate, by the sale of which he was enabled to collect a library such as probably no other country clergyman in England possessed."—P. 331.

The first part of this statement has been several times circumstantially controverted. The authority given for the second is Nelson's 'Life.' This is what Nelson says:—

"Mr. Bull wrote and published this his learned and judicious Treatise, of the Defence of the Nicene Faith, during the time he was Rector of Suddington, where he had now continued about twenty-seven years; and for twenty years of that time had no other preferment in the Church, but those two parishes united after the manner that hath been already related, the income whereof did not amount to above 100*l.* a year, clear of taxes. He found himself very early under a necessity of making such a provision of books, as might enable him to carry on his theological studies, which cost him several hundred pounds, for he was placed at a distance from any public library, which is a great advantage to those who can enjoy such a benefit. His family grew numerous by a large stock of children, who were to be maintained and educated; his friends were always received with great hospitality, and the poor with a charity that bordered upon profuseness; with all this he had several great losses, and had no great talent in that wisdom which consisteth in managing an estate to the best advantage; by these means he was reduced to great straits, and by degrees, was under a necessity of selling his patrimonial estate, to maintain himself in the service of the Church."—Ed. 1713, p. 347.

5. "Sir Dudley North expended 4,000*l.* . . . on the rich furniture of his reception rooms in Basinghall Street."—P. 351.

Roger North (whose 'Life' Macaulay gives as authority) says (ed. 1826, iii. 134):—

"He parted with his house in Basinghall Street and took that great one behind Goldsmiths' Hall . . . He furnished it richly, especially one state apartment of divers rooms in file. The whole cost him at least 4,000*l.*"

6. "Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary, was in danger of losing his way on the great North Road between Barnby Moor and Tuxford."—P. 372.

Thoresby says (21 Oct., 1680) that through the drunkenness of a companion, who "would not stir a foot farther than Tuxford," he "had to ride alone eight tedious long miles in a place easy enough to mistake the way in, especially in a dark evening over Shirewood Forest."²

7. "He [Thoresby] was afterwards detained at Stamford four days on account of the state of the

roads, and then ventured to proceed only because fourteen members of the House of Commons, who were going up in a body to Parliament with guides and numerous attendants, took him into their company."—P. 372.

The delay was caused not by the "state of the roads," but "the prodigious quantity of snow" (Diary, 30 Dec., 1708); and there were not fourteen members of the House of Commons. What Thoresby says is that, "having the encouragement of some of the Scotch gentry, who must of necessity be at the Parliament at the time appointed, we ventured upon our journey (being fourteen in company); having the post and a guide, we found some part of the road better than we expected."—3 Jan., 1709.

8. "Vanbrugh . . . described with great humour the way in which a country gentleman . . . went up to London. On that occasion all the exertions of six beasts, two of which had been taken from the plough, could not save the family coach from being imbedded in a quagmire."—P. 376.

What Vanbrugh says is:—

"They have added two cart-horses to the four old geldings."—"Journey to London," I. i.

He does not mention a quagmire.

9. "Cotton seems, from his 'Angler,' to have found room for his whole library in his hall window."—P. 392, foot-note.

Nothing can be inferred as to the number of Cotton's own books from the fact that Piscator says to Viator (chap. x.): "I will myself dress you this dish of fish for your dinner; walk but into the parlour [not the hall], you will find one book or other in the window to entertain you the while." Churchill Babington has already pointed out that, even if a personal application could be given to the passage, Cotton would have most of his books in a library or study.

10. "For the copyright [of the Fables] Dryden received 250*l.*"—P. 401.

The contract to which Macaulay refers says that the sum was 250 guineas for the first edition. Dryden also received some hundreds for the complimentary Epistles and Dedications; and his widow received fifty guineas for the second edition.

11. "The second edition was not required till the author had been ten years in his grave."—P. 401.

Dryden died in 1700; the second edition was published in 1713.

IV. QUERIES.

1. In a foot-note on p. 282 some lines are said to be quoted from 'Great Britain's Beauty, 1671.'² I have failed to find this poem in the Catalogue of the British Museum (probably because I do not know the author's name), but the title closely

resembles an entry in Lowndes: 'Great Britain's *Glory*, or a brief Description of the Splendor and Magnificence of the Royal Exchange... presented to the Merchants of London,' 1672.

2. "Raleigh... served during many years as a soldier in France, the Netherlands, and Ireland."—P. 300.

Did Raleigh ever serve in the Netherlands? and can his service in France and Ireland be said to extend over "many years"?

3. "From him [Sir Christopher Mings] sprang by a singular kind of descent a line of valiant and expert sailors. His cabin boy was Sir John Narborough, and the cabin boy of Sir John Narborough was Sir Cloudesley Shovel."—P. 303.

Is there any proof that Narborough ever was cabin boy to Mings? and is there any proof that Shovel began his career under Narborough?

4. "Patrick [preached] at St. Paul's, Covent Garden."—P. 330.

John Patrick, the champion of Protestantism, was a preacher at the Charterhouse from 1671 till his death in 1695. When was he connected with St. Paul's?

5. The Christian name of Heming, the "ingenious projector" who devised a plan for lighting London, is given (p. 361) as Edward. The 'D.N.B.' which quotes Macaulay's account as sole authority, gives the name as Edmund. Which is right? Neither Christian name nor surname is mentioned in the lines 'On the Late Invention of the New Lights,' published in 'State Poems continued from the time of O. Cromwel to the year 1697' (1719), p. 243.

6. "If the King notified his pleasure.... that a libertine baronet should be made a peer the gravest counsellors after a little murmuring submitted."—P. 364.

Macaulay supports his statement by a foot-note: "See... Clarendon's account of the way in which Sir George Savile was made a peer."

Clarendon gives ('Life,' ed. 1759, iii. 566) an account of the unsuccessful attempt of the Duke of York to induce Charles to make Savile a viscount. Does he anywhere give an account of a successful effort?

Miss Foxcroft in her 'Life of the First Marquis of Halifax' (i. 39) quotes the passage from Clarendon to which Macaulay refers, and adds in a foot-note: "He does not seem to realize that the Savile in question is identical with Halifax." To me it is inconceivable that Macaulay did not realize the identity. My own theory is that he did

not want his readers to realize it—did not want his pet Halifax to be associated in their minds with a discreditable incident.

7. "Ray made a new classification of birds and fishes."—P. 409.

Did he? Was not Macaulay misled by the title of the duodecimo that Ray published in 1674, 'A Collection of English Words not in General Use... with Catalogues of English Birds and Fishes'?

8. "Even the designs for the coin were made by French medallists."—P. 412.

Were not the engravers to the Mint during the Stuart Period Nicolas Briot (a Frenchman), Thomas Rawlins (an Englishman), Thomas Simon (possibly an Englishman, certainly not a Frenchman), and John Roettiers (a Dutchman)?

I have said nothing of the opinions that some people may deem erroneous, nor have I noted the many instances of Macaulay's characteristic fault—making a statement more general than the authority quoted for it warrants. DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

THE CRADLE OF HENRY OF MONMOUTH.

OWING to a question asked me by Mr. Lionel Cust early in last year concerning the asserted, and not unsuspected, pedigree of the fine fourteenth-century cradle formerly in the possession of W. J. Braikenridge of Clevedon, Somerset, and now at Windsor Castle, it has seemed appropriate that such particulars as I have gathered regarding its former owner and a rival cradle (that now at Badminton) should find a place in 'N. & Q.'

The main fact is that there are two ancient cradles which have long belonged to Gloucestershire, and both have equally claimed to be that in which Henry V. was rocked as an infant. Since, however, the Badminton cradle, though extremely interesting, cannot be older than the sixteenth century (and is probably no earlier than Elizabethan days), it would seem unnecessary to refer further to it in this connexion. Nevertheless, this Tudor cradle came from the Vaughan family at Courtfield, near Ross, co. Monmouth, whither Henry V. was taken to be nursed as a weakly infant. Probably to this fact has been due the tradition that this cradle had been the royal one. Courtfield lies at a distance of about seven miles from Monmouth. The cradle left Courtfield about 1830, and became the property of the Duke of Beaufort at Troy House.

With regard to the earlier cradle, there seems no reason to question the pedigree given to it in the sale catalogue. It had belonged to the Rev. Peregrine Ball, Vicar of Newland, co. Glos., 1745/6-94. He, it is believed, claimed that it had descended to him from an ancestor who had performed the duty of male-rocker to the infant prince, and who bore the same name of Ball. Hence this cradle also must have been once at Courtfield, where Lady Montacute, heiress of Thomas de Monthermer, had care of the child. In *The London Magazine* of March, 1774 (p. 135), it is described as the cradle of Edward II., though doubtless in error.

Mr. Ball's son gave his heirloom to Mr. Whitehead of Hambrook, Frenchay, near Bristol, whence it probably came into the collection of Mrs. Barnes of Redland Hall, at the sale of which (22 Oct., 1833) the Rev. Mr. G. W. Braikenridge purchased it. It is described in Grose's 'Antiquarian Repertory' (vol. ii. pp. 371-2), 1808, and in Bingley's 'Tour through North Wales,' 1774, as well as in Coxe, 1801.*

The cradle measures 3 ft. 9 in. in length, is 3 ft. high, and is slung from a post at each end. It is surmounted by an eagle. There is no heraldic device upon it.

Inquiries made at Newland and at Monmouth elicited not only no trace of the Rev. Peregrine Ball, but denials of his having been a vicar there; nevertheless, he appears duly (Mr. F. S. Hockaday tells me) in the rediscovered Diocesan Registers of co. Glos. as having been presented to Newland by the Bishop of Llandaff, 11 Feb. 1745/6.

The cradle is to be seen in the Hall of the Armoury at Windsor.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

DR. JOHNSON'S BOOTS.

PROF. RALEIGH edited in 1908 'Johnson on Shakespeare.' In his Introduction (p. xxviii) he refers to a point in Johnson's notes missed by Boswell, and says further:—

"Again, is it not certain that Boswell, if he had known it, would have told us that his hero wore his boots indifferently, either on either foot, and further, which is yet a stranger thing, believed that all other boot-wearers practise the same impartiality?"

Prof. Raleigh goes on to refer to Johnson's note upon a passage in 'King John.' The passage runs as follows (IV. ii. 197-8):—

Slippers, which his nimble haste
Has falsely thrust upon contrary feet.

* Cf. *The Times*, 13 Feb., 1908. The cradle was sold at Messrs. Christie's, 27-28 Feb., 1908.

The Doctor's comment runs thus:—

"I know not how the commentators understand this important passage, which, in Dr. Warburton's edition, is marked as eminently beautiful, and, in the whole, not without justice. But Shakespeare seems to have confounded a man's shoes with his gloves. He that is frightened or harried may put his hand into the wrong glove, but either shoe will equally admit either foot. The author seems to be disturbed by the disorder which he describes."

In a long and interesting letter to *The Nation*, dated 19 Aug., 1908, Mr. Thomas Seccombe refutes Prof. Raleigh's conclusions. *Inter alia* Mr. Seccombe says:—

"The lowest organizations of footgear, such as slippers (it should be superfluous to point out), are made without heels, and are interchangeable. For other reasons, the most highly organized forms of footgear, such as waders and jack-boots, are also made on the 'straight' principle. The jack-boot, for instance, which was at one time peculiar to the tribe of postillions, would have lost half its utility, so great was the friction of the right calf against the pole, had not the legs been interchangeable. But in the intermediate forms of shoe, or 'low,' 'high-low,' the tasselled Hessian (dear to the heart of Jos. Sedley), and the 'lesser people' of the boot tribe generally, no such lawless state of indifference can have ever prevailed; and it is absurd to suppose that Johnson was oblivious of distinctions which were made in mediæval armour, and were universally observed by the whole race of cordonniers from the time of St. Crispin downwards. Johnson slightly confuses counsel, it may be confessed, by using the word 'shoe' as a synonym for 'slipper,' an effeminatè word for which he experienced a contempt similar to that he felt for the word 'liqueur,' and for the French character."

Mr. Seccombe adds the interesting news that

"the boot with which Johnson by kicking a stone refuted Berkeley is said to be preserved in the library of Mr. A. M. Broadley, and, like his extra-illustrated edition of Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale in 35 volumes elephant folio is said to be destined for the birthplace of the illustrious Imlac at Lichfield."

I note that slippers may be called "interchangeable," but that the ordinary person, either in King John's time or our own, would probably get the habit of putting one foot into one definite slipper, which would so fit it as to make the other seem less apt. In the first place, one foot is, I believe, generally bigger than the other, so that the wrong slipper would feel uncomfortable on it. Callosities, too, of a painful nature existing on one foot only might be unduly pressed by a slipper which usually went well on the other foot.

I am not sufficiently expert in boots to say what is the footgear worn by Johnson in the engraving of 'Johnson in Touring Garb' which figures between pp. 220 and

221 of 'Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale (John Lane, 1910). It looks as if he were wearing Wellingtons or Bluchers. I do not know if these were, or are, made indifferently for either foot; but I have noted a reference in 'Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour' (chap. xli.) to Mr. Jogglebury Crowdey's "shapeless tops, made regardless of the refinements of right and left," which "dangled at his horse's sides like a couple of stable-buckets."

HIPPOCLIDES.

EASTER ON 27 MARCH.—Much has been written in 'N. & Q.' about Easter falling on particular days, e.g., Lady Day or St. Mark's Day; but it does not appear that attention has been drawn to what occurs this year, viz., the coincidence of the ecclesiastical and civil anniversaries of the Resurrection. As is well known, an early and very generally accepted tradition placed the date of the Crucifixion on the 25th of March (the anniversary of the Annunciation), and consequently that of the Resurrection on the 27th. The REV. JOHNSON BAILY in 1878 (5 S. ix. 416) stated that "March 27 is often in calendars described as 'Resurrectio Domini,' from a belief that the resurrection of our Lord actually took place on that day." This belief was held by Dante, as appears by 'Conv.,' iv. 23. When Easter so fell, it was considered to have fallen in its most proper place. Matthew Paris, in closing his history at the end of the year 1250, remarks that that was the first time that, in a jubilee year Easter had occurred "suo loco proprio, videlicet sexto Calendarum Aprilis"; and he commemorates the event in the following verses:—

Virginis à partu jam mille volumina Phœbus
Cum bis centenis et quinquaginta peregit
Anna; sed visum non est sub tempore tanto
Aprilis sexto fuerit quod Pascha Calendas
Dum quinquagenus orbem percurreret annus;
Hoc tamen evenit anno, cui terminus hic est.

R. D. WILSON.

"PEIN OF THE HARTE" = HALTER.—There is a curious slip in the 'N.E.D.' under 'Heart,' I. 2 = life. I find there a quotation from Hall's 'Chronicle,' 1548: "Commaundyng, upon peine of the harte, that no man should once pass the sea with hym." The conjunction of the words "pain" and "heart" probably diverted the distributor of the quotation from the real meaning of the expression. It is evidently the Englished *sur peine de la hart*, i.e., of the halter (Littre, 16th-cent. quotation). I do not find 'Harte' in this sense in the 'N.E.D.'

I turn to 'Halter.' No etymology is given beyond cf. with *L. capistrum*, halter. But *capistrum* is only a halter in the sense of a head-stall; *cabestre* is the Provençal word. And there is no hint of a possible connexion between "halter," the rope for a criminal's neck, and "halse" or "hawse," the neck itself. The origin of *hart* is unknown to Littre. It means: 1, a withy to bind faggots; 2, a withy strong and supple enough to hang a man with; 3, the hangman's rope. I surmise it to be related to our "garth" or to the Dutch *garde*, both of similar meaning. EDWARD NICHOLSON.
115, Rue N. D. des Champs, Paris.

"HEORTOLOGY."—One may regret not to find a record of this term, adopted from ancient Greek, in the 'Oxford Dictionary'; nor is its corresponding French equivalent *heortologie* in Littre or in Darmesteter-Hatzfeld. As every Greek scholar knows, it signifies an introductory guide to the calendar of holy festivals observed by the Christian Church. A manual of this kind would serve to give an answer to such questions as, for instance, that concerning a 'Fourteenth-Century Calendar' which appeared at the head of the *Queries* on 12 February.

H. KREBS.

[A notice of the translation of Dr. K. A. H. Kellner's 'Heortology' appeared in *The Athenæum* of 25 September, 1903.]

'ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN': TWO READINGS.—It would be futile, as it would be presumptuous, to attempt the textual editing of the *Waverley Novels*. They suffer nothing from such lapses as those by which the sun is made to set over the German Ocean and Rosneath is called an island. But there are verbal slips that need not be allowed to remain, and no genuine admirer of Scott would demur at their silent removal. A fresh perusal of 'Anne of Geierstein' has just brought two of these under consideration.

In the fourth paragraph of chap. viii. it is said that the face of the Burgess of Soleure "became flushed like the moon when rising in the north-west." This could be easily rectified by the substitution of *setting* for "rising," or of *north-east* for "north-west." Scott probably intended to use the latter of the suggested terms.

The other flaw is near the end of the ninth chapter, where a sentence begins, "Young Philipson, who, like Chaucer's Squire, was 'as modest as a maid.'" The comparison should have been instituted with the knight, and it would be only an act of grace to alter

the reference. In changing these two readings the publisher would be supported by the example set in the Authorized Version when the archaic possessive "it" of Leviticus xxv. 5 made way for the modern "its," the only one in Scripture.

A curious illustration of the accidents incidental to reprints occurs in the copy of the novel (one of Messrs. Black's illustrated edition of 1879) which has been used in the preparation of this note. About the middle of chap. x. a paragraph begins with the sentence, "'Good King Arthur,' said Rudolph, 'thou art a dutiful observer of the fourth commandment, and thy days shall be long in the land.'" In earlier editions the commandment is correctly specified.

THOMAS BAYNE.

RAFFAELE DE GRIMALDI.—In the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, in Room No. 39, on the ground floor, No. 704 is an ancient brass gilt reliquary. It was bought from the Castellani Collection for 1,144*l.* 10*s.* in 1884. It is 2 ft. 2½ in. high, the width at the base being 12½ in., and is of Italian workmanship. On it is an inscription saying that it contains the arm of St. Catherine, and interesting mention is made of Raphaele Grimaldi, 1496. The inscription on the reliquary is as follows:

"Divae Catherine vr' et mār os brachii ex oriente a fratre Simone Dōzolo ōrd minōr regium a latū tr' rmi p. p^d bon fr' Arloti epi regien' q. xxv Octub. MCCCCXXXVI indvlgētiā dier xi perpetuo dedit oscvlanti teā hāc a Raphaele Grimaldo caelatum et sacri cvstode adyti d. Jo. Andree Capriolo existente."

The genealogy of Raphaele Grimaldi is found in the Grimaldi family history, entitled 'Genealogica et Historica Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor,' by C. Venasque, folio, 1647, dedicated to Cardinal Hieronymo Grimaldi.

Bancheno, in his 'Genova,' 1846, p. 392, mentions that Raffaele Grimaldi, Commissario Generali, 1487, was Governor of Corsica. The following is a translation of an inedited official dispatch by this Raffaele de Grimaldi to the Governors of the Bank of St. George, dated 10 March, 1489, from Bastia in Corsica, of which he was then Governor. The dispatch (which is in my possession) mentions the patriot Rinucio, who was then fighting to free his country from Genoese tyranny; but he was captured in 1504. See Bent, 'Genoa,' 1881, p. 320.

MAGNIFICENT AND PRAGMATIC LORDS.—I wrote before yesterday by a brigantine of the Levant, in which came Signore Petro Paulo de Gentile de Brando, to whom I committed the letters; notwithstanding, contrary winds preventing,

he has not set out yet from Capo Corso, and having this morning received the enclosed letter from the Commissioner, I resolved on writing at once and sending it by the aforesaid Petro Paulo. Your Lordships will learn by the aforesaid enclosed letter of the arrival of the fleet in Adrio, of Sardinia, and its return towards the aforesaid isle, and thence the flight of San Paulo, who had gone to join the abovesaid fleet. By which we may be certain that, being joined to Signor Rinucio, who united himself to them so cleverly, the enemies will be forced to confine themselves to the woods, and so preserve their persons.

Alfonso de Ornano, according to the account of Judicelo, found himself in camp, and has brought to me the aforesaid letters of the commissioner. He has not been hurt by the stoning given to him at Adrazo, and he worked valorously; he has burnt the houses of Peraldo da Sarola and of his brothers, and certainly merits every good. Yesterday I paid to the account of Massaroti MC. m.m., as your Lordships will see by this enclosed, to give the pay to the servants who are at Corte, for which place he will set out this day; and I have commissioned him to go to the Castello di Corte, as well as to that of Petralata, and take to the Governor some *vil.* for each one.

Your Lordships will make me creditor of the above-named bargain, and as to Joane dal Frisco, as aforesaid, in my dispatch, I have told him not to stay in the house of the Bishop of Marrana except [cipher]. In which opinion I am not yet shaken, and we shall not be able with all this to finish quickly.

We have had at this day n. 300, in which is enough for the pay of the servants. I am in this and the other matters in debt, and the others have arrears. It will be necessary that your Lordships communicate [?] from some other side. To whom I recommend myself always.

From Bastia, 10 March, 1489.

Of your Eminent Lords

Your Servant,

RAFFAELE GRIMALDI,
Governor of Corsica.

The enclosure referred to has been lost.

D. J.

MODERN NAMES DERIVED FROM LATINIZED FORMS.—The suggestion that a Christian name Alvery might be connected with Alveredus, the Latin form of Alfred (10 S. xii. 397), is supported by the fact that several modern names owe their origin to a wrong translation of the old charter Latin.

Reginald was thus formed from Reginaldus or Raginaldus, the Latinized forms of Reinald or Rainald. Reinald was afterwards modified into Reynold.

Another modern antique is Nigel, from Nigellus (= Nele or Neel). As Mr. Barron has pointed out (*Ancestor*, iii. 181-2), this has led Sir A. Conan Doyle in his 'White Company' into splitting that gallant soldier Sir Nele Loring, K.G., into two persons—Sir "Nigel" Loring and his cousin Sir "Nele"

Loring. He would have avoided this confusion if he had consulted Beltz's 'Memorials of the Order of the Garter,' where both forms of the name are given (p. 65).

Again, the 23rd Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, was christened Alberic, evidently to mark his descent from that Albericus (=Aubrey) de Vere to whom Henry I. granted the office of Master Chamberlain of England in 1133. A worse mistranslation of Albericus was perpetrated by Gleig, in his life of Sir Francis Vere (in 'The Cabinet Cyclopædia'), where he styled the founder of the house "Alaric" de Vere.

In the eighteenth century an unfortunate man was named Galfrid, obviously from Galfridus (=Geoffrey); and a living member of the baronetage is called Hugo (=Hugh).
G. H. WHITE.

Lowestoft.

"ROUNDHEAD," A WEAPON.—Although recently quoted in the 'N.E.D.' and known since its publication ten years ago by Nottingham students, there occurs a passage in the fifth volume of the 'Nottingham Borough Records' that deserves wide publicity, in view of the circumstance that it appears to disprove the very old assumption that the term "Roundheads," as applied to the Parliamentarians, grew out of their practice of cropping their hair. The following is extracted from the "Necessarie Expenses" figuring in the accounts of the town Chamberlains for the year 1644-5:—

"Item, paid to Richard Smith, for roundheads for the towne, *Vi.*"

"Item, for remoueing the roundheads into the armerie, *XIId.*"

A. S.

BELGIAN FISHER FOLK-LORE.—*L'Éclair* (Paris) of 7 January contained the following curious bit of fisher folk-lore:—

"Un folkloriste belge, M. Haron, qui recueille actuellement les traditions, légendes et superstitions des pêcheurs de Bla[un]kenberghe, vient de faire une découverte curieuse chez ces braves gens. Ils ont supprimé de la coutume et de la langue le chiffre 30. Ils ne vendent jamais un objet trente francs, ni trente sous. De 29 ils passent à 31. Lors-qu'ils doivent prononcer le quantième du mois, et dire, par exemple, le 30 décembre, ils font un effort et énoncent le chiffre redouté; mais c'est pour ajouter aussitôt: *Ter eere Gods*, en l'honneur de Dieu. Cette pratique existe de temps immémorial. Elle a pour but évident de flétrir la trahison de Judas, qui vendit son maître pour trente deniers."

W. ROBERTS.

FEMALE GROOMS OF THE ROYAL CHAMBER.—The use of the essentially masculine title of "Groom" as applied to women may be worth noting.

On 12 June, 1675, the Master of the Wardrobe was instructed "that you deliver unto the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Suffolke, groom of ye Stole to the Queen's Majestie, two Bare hides of Oxleather," &c.

Again in August, 1681, the Master is to cause to be delivered "to the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Arlington, Groome of the Stole to the Queen's Majestie, 480 ells of Holland" (L.C. 285).
ARLINGTON.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

ST. ANNE'S, ALDERSGATE:

ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS AT
SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE parish records of St. Anne's, Aldersgate (consisting of the wardens' accounts only: the vestry minutes have unfortunately perished), contain numerous references to disturbances extending over a period of several years prior to the Great Fire; but nowhere is anything definitely ascertainable as to the cause of the trouble, nor have I been able to light upon mention of the affair elsewhere, though I am inclined to think that it must have been somewhat notorious at the time. For instance, Henry Muddiman, news collector to the Surveyor of the Press, wrote from Whitehall on 15 March, 1666, to Edward Dyer of Dover as follows:—

"At St. Ann's Aldersgate y^e Booke of Common prayer was [tor]ne. The Insolence is complain'd of to y^e Councell, and order will be given for punishment of it."—State Papers, Dom. Chas. II., vol. cli. No. 23 (44).

The Privy Council Register has no entry in regard to the matter, notwithstanding the State Paper reference. I should be greatly indebted to any student who, having made a study of the literature and MSS. of the Restoration periods, could furnish me with any further illustration of the matter touched upon in the excerpt.

I take this opportunity of calling the attention of students also to the unfortunate condition of affairs obtaining in regard to the non-testamentary records of the ecclesiastical courts, now at Somerset House, whereto they were transferred (with the

wills, &c.) under the Probate Act of 1857. It will hardly be credited that, notwithstanding the fact that these records date back (as regards the Commissary Court) to as early a date as 1475—a clear half-century before the Reformation—no access to them is permitted under existing regulations, no matter what the circumstances may be!

I speak from actual experience, having pressed the point to its fullest extremity in connexion with the above and other matters relating to my local history, which I have every reason to believe could be considerably augmented from the records in question. Speaking again from experience, I can vouch that, were the records remaining in the custody of the ecclesiastical authorities, no obstacle would be placed in the way of their reasonable consultation for an accredited purpose.

Prior to the transfer of the records the venerable and learned antiquary Archdeacon Hale edited a couple of all-too-small volumes of excerpts from their folios, known briefly as Hale's 'Precedents' and 'Proceedings,' from which it appears that they are rich in references, not merely to the numerous offences which formerly came within the cognizance of the ecclesiastical law, but also to such matters as relate to the biography of the early clergy and citizens, the fabric and ornaments of the parish churches, the old signs and buildings, &c.

It is, in short, clear that the records are of the utmost historical interest and value, and for them to remain altogether closed to the literary worker is an anomaly which I trust will not now be suffered longer to continue.

By way of appendix I may add that inventories of the records of the ecclesiastical courts appear in the old reports on the public records, particularly in that for 1837.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

PRINTING IN BLACK-LETTER OR OLD ENGLISH.—Can any of your readers tell me the origin and meaning of **ſ**, constantly occurring in early, or perhaps I ought to say late, black-letter typography, *e.g.*, in the Shakespeare quartos, in Holinshed, in 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' &c. ? To my knowledge, this double letter with its peculiar acute accent occurs only in the printing of works in the English language, and those in black-letter; never in roman or italic characters. The **W** is common in black-letter founts of the period, but I have never seen it with an accent.

HORACE HART.

Oxford.

"TYRPRYD."—In 'A Booke of Presidentes' (printed by Richard Tottyll in 1559), which Antony Wood ascribes to Thomas Phaer, is printed (ff. 54-6) 'An Indenture of sale with a repurchase.' The compiler notes:—

"This dede is commonlye vsed when a man layeth his landes to morgage to another, and couenanteth to pay himby a certain day vnder payne of forfayture. And so in case the day be broken, the landes are as sure to the lender of the money, as if it wer a playn bargayn or a sale. It is also very good in Wales, where they vse to pledge lande called Tyrpryde."

I shall be glad to know the meaning of this word, with (if possible) earlier and later evidence in support.

ROBT. J. WHITWELL.

Oxford.

MONTHS: THEIR UNEQUAL DIVISION.—

What attempts or suggestions have been made to abolish the unequal division of the months? This question has surely been brought up before in England.

E. DE WARTEGG.

Riviera-Palace, Nice.

WRANGLER.—Has the word Wrangler as designating a candidate for mathematical honours, ever been used at any English university other than Cambridge? Where may be found the most nearly complete history of the mathematical competition in question?

J. D. M.

Fair View, Texas.

['A History of Mathematics' by Mr. W. W. Rouse Ball, a former Second Wrangler, would probably supply the best information.]

VIRGINIA, 1607.—According to 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' vol. xxiv. p. 260, the first permanent English settlement in America was made at Jamestown, Virginia, 13 May, 1607, by one hundred settlers sent from England by Sir Thomas Gates and Company, who had obtained in April, 1606, a charter from James I. to plant two colonies in Virginia. Where can the names of the hundred settlers be found recorded?

W. C. L. F.

'WHO KILLED POOR COCK ROBIN?'—I should be pleased if any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' could tell me who was the author of the nursery rime 'Who killed Poor Cock Robin?' and the date and name of the book in which it first appeared.

BIRD-LOVER.

"CONGDON'S PLYMOUTH TELEGRAPH."—In *The Globe* of 18 February was reprinted an extract from its own issue of 18 February, 1811, describing the wreck at Plymouth

of the frigate *Amethyst*. At the end of one of the two accounts given is appended in parentheses the authority, "Congdon's Plymouth Telegraph." Was this the name of a local newspaper, or did it indicate that Congdon was the proprietor of a news-agency which circulated its information by means of the semaphore telegraph in use at the period? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

QUEEN MARY II.—I recently bought from a bookseller's catalogue "A Brief History of the Pious and Glorious Actions of the Most Illustrious Princess, Mary, Queen of England, &c. Faithfully Collected by J. S.," London, 1695, 134 pp., 12mo. Who is "J. S." (not Jonathan Swift, Dean?)?

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

THE BRAZILS.—Can any one tell me why Brazil was formerly called also "the Brazils"? Was it because Brazil was divided into provinces or "captaincies"? And when did the plural form cease to be used? A. C. L.

RICHARD HENRY ALEXANDER BENNETT was M.P. for Launceston 1802-6, Enniskillen in 1807, and Newport 1807-12. I should be glad to learn the respective dates of his birth and death, and also the date of his father's death. G. F. R. B.

GENERAL WILLIAM GRINFIELD (D. 1803).—I should be glad to obtain particulars of his parentage and the date of his birth. From the obituary account in *Gent. Mag.* (1803, p. 1256; 1804, p. 179) it appears that he survived his wife only three days. Who was she? G. F. R. B.

TEMPLE STANYAN (1677?-1752).—Who was his first wife, and what was the date of the marriage? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' liv. 88, says nothing about her. G. F. R. B.

'A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., IN LONDON,' 1734.—This interesting little work is generally attributed to John Ralph, and in the copy before me the dedication is signed "J. Ralph of Newbury." It is possible this is not authentic, and the attribution should be to James Ralph, author of 'The Touchstone; or, Essays on the Reigning Diversions of the Town,' 1728, and many miscellaneous writings.

The first edition, printed by C. Ackers for J. Wilford in St. Paul's Churchyard and J. Clarke in Duck Lane, is dated 1734, and the supposed second edition was published

by Dodsley in 1771. There are some resemblances between the two editions, but the books are different in size, and the matter was almost entirely rewritten.

A copy of another issue recently came into my possession, and, although it wants the title-page, there are sufficient indications to justify me in identifying it as being a second edition, so making Dodsley's reissue the third. My copy has been reset in smaller type, the pagination extending only to p. 92, instead of p. 119. The Title and Dedication form A2-A3; Preface, pp. i-vi, pp. 1-82; Supplement, 83; Appendix, 84-91; Index, 5 pp. The Appendix, which in the first edition deals only with the Guildhall and Surgeons' Hall, is here extended by a correspondence (reprinted from *The Weekly Miscellany*) defending the Dean and Chapter of Westminster from the author's criticisms. Neither the B.M. nor the Guildhall has a copy of this edition, so the object of my query is to ascertain by whom it was issued. ALECK ABRAHAMIS.

ROMAN AUGURS.—What Roman said that he wondered how two augurs could meet without laughing? The saying has been attributed both to Cicero and to Cato.

M. N. G.

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONE: W. SEFTON.—In St. Mary's Churchyard, Nottingham, stands the only earthenware headstone known to exist in the whole county, the chief importance of which rests on its early date. Church's 'Handbook of English Earthenware,' 1884, refers to the existence of many such tombstones in several of the churchyards of the Potteries (Burslem and Wolstanton being cited), adding that the dates on these range from 1718 to 1767, one being as late as 1828. The Nottingham example, as well as being the oldest memorial of any kind in the churchyard wherein it stands, appears to antedate any hitherto recorded example of an earthenware tombstone, for it is to the memory of Elizabeth and Mary, daughters of William and Elizabeth Sefton, who respectively died in 1707 and 1714. Consequently, unless earlier examples exist than those cited by Church, one is naturally tempted to wonder whether the fashion may not have been introduced by the father of these children, concerning whom nothing is to be learnt from local literature. It was to be presumed that the latter was a potter, and that he baked the memorial in his own kiln. Tobacco-pipes bearing the same name have recently been

discovered among the *débris* of Nottingham Castle western ditch. Here they were no doubt left by the workmen employed about the fabric and grounds of the Renaissance residence built here by the first Duke of Newcastle, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century.

I lately searched St. Mary's baptismal registers, and found the following entries of the children of William and Elizabeth Sefton, or Sephton: 1696, Susannah; 1698, James; 1701, John; 1703, Elizabeth; 1708, Mary. The two last-named children are commemorated by the local tombstone, the other three presumably surviving. The marriage of the parents does not occur in any of the Nottingham registers, neither, I believe, do any further burials of the family. Consequently they may perhaps have come from the Potteries, and afterwards have returned thither. I shall be glad of any further light.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

Replies.

LONDON TAVERNS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

(10 S. xii. 127, 190, 254, 414.)

THE following list affords, by reason of its comparatively exhaustive nature and contemporary date, what is perhaps a more satisfactory reply to MR. DASENT'S query than has yet appeared. I transcribe it from MS. Harley 5953, wherein it occurs at ff. 66A-68B (modern numeration), among other London collections of seventeenth-century date.

John Taylor y^e Water Poet his Travels thro' London to visit all y^e Taverns in y^e City & Suburbs. Alphabetically Digested in y^e Year 1636.

Adam & Eve, in Tuttle Street.

Anchor, in West Smithfield; East Smithfield; Minories; St. Olave's, Bermondsey Street.

Angel, in Long Acre; Shoreditch; Tower Gate; Gate House, Westminster; near Aldgate.

Antelope, in West Smithfield.

Antwerp, behind y^e Exchange.

Archer, in Finsbury near Grub Street end.

Bear, in y^e Palace Yard, Westminster; Tower Street; near Fleet-Bridge; at y^e Bridge-foot.

Bear & Dolphin, in Tower Street; West Smithfield; behind y^e Exchange; near Cripplegate.

Bell, within Temple Barr; without Bishop's Gate; in St. Nicholas Lane, Cannon Street; St. Thomas's, Southwark; King's Street, Westminster; Distaffe Lane.

Bell Savage, on Ludgate Hill; in y^e Strand.

Bishop's Head, in Chancery Lane.

Black Bull, in the Palace Yard, Westminster; Southwark; Thames Street; St. John's Street.

Bull Head, in Tower Street; East Smithfield; Cheapside; Southwark; without Bishopsgate.

Cardinal's Hat, without Newgate; in Cornhill.

Castle, wthout Bishopsgate; wthout Newgate; in Pater Noster Row; Cornhill; near Paul's Chain; in St. Clement's Church Yard; Fleet Street; Bread Street; Wood Street; White Chapel.

Cat, in Long Lane.

Chequer, in White Chapel.

Cooper's Hoop, in Leadenhall Street.

Cross-Keys, in Bedford Bury; Strand, near York House; Holbourn.

Cross Tavern, near Charing Cross.

Crown, in Old Fish Street; West Smithfield.

Dog, at Westminster; Drury Lane; Ludgate Street; within Newgate; in Chancery Lane; near Bishopsgate.

Dolphin, in Tower Street; Old Fish Street.

Dunstan's, at Temple Bar.

Eagle, in Cow Lane.

Faulcon, on y^e Bank-Side; in Rosemary Lane.

Fleece, in Bedford Bury; Little Britain; Cornhill.

Flower-de-Lis, in Finch Lane.

Fortune, in Drury Lane; Golden Lane.

Fountain, in Fleet Street; East Smithfield; Old Baily; near y^e Savoy; at Aldersgate.

Garter, in Long Lane.

Globe, in Fleet Street; Shoreditch; King's Street, Westminster; Turn Mill Street;

St. John's Street; Fleet Lane; within Aldgate; in White Fryers.

Goat, in Smithfield.

Golden Field Gate [*sic*], at the upper end of Holbourn.

Golden Lyon, at New York House; Lincoln's Inn Fields; Westminster; Fetter Lane; Silver Street; Crouched Fryers; Chancery Lane.

Grasshopper, in Threadneedle Street, near Finch Lane.

Green Dragon, in Cheapside; Paul's Church Yard; White Chapel; Lambeth Hill; St. George's Church, Southwark; Drury Lane; Fleet Street.

Greyhound, without Cripplegate; in Bow Lane; Black Fryers; Upper Ground in Southwark.

Half-Moon, in White Chapel; Minories; Aldersgate Street; St. Katherine's; Strand.

Harrow, in Charter House Lane; Southwark; Gracious Street; Little Wood Street; Drury Lane.

Harts' Horn & Miler, at y^e end of Charter House Lane.

Hound, in Fleet Street.

Katherine Wheel, in St. Katherine's, Tuthill Street.

King's Arms, in St. Martin's in y^e Fields; Cateaton Street; Milford Lane end; Southwark; Holbourn; Thredneedle Street; St. Martin's [-le-Grand].

King's Head, at Ludgate; in St. John's Street; Rosemary Lane; Westminster; Leaden Hall Street; wthin Bishopsgate; wthout y^e same near y^e Spittle; in Walbrooke; Pudding Lane; New Fish Street; Old Fish Street; Lumbard Street; Tower Hill; Drury Lane; Strand; Black Fryers; Fleet Street; Horsely Down; Thames Street; Convent [*sic*] Garden.

Lamb, in Drury Lane.

Man in y^e Moon, in King's Street, [Westminster].*

* This entry much cut into in binding, so query.

Mermaid in Shoe Lane; [&c.].*
Miler, in St Stephen's Alley [*sic*], Westminster; [&c.].*
Mouth, Bishopsgate; within Aldersgate.
Old Hoop, in Thames Street.
Plow, without Aldgate.
Pye, at Aldgate.
Queen's Head, at Queen Hithe; [&c.].*
Red Lyon, on y^e Mill Bank, Westminster; Shore-ditch; Billingsgate; Gracious Street; St George's Church, Southwark; St Olave's, Water Gate.
St. Christopher's, in Clerkenwell, at y^e end of Turnmill Street.
[St. Dunstan: see ante, Dunstan's.]
St. John's Head, in Milk Street.
St. Martin, near Charing Cross.
Three Crowns, in the Vintry; Poultry; Strand near y^e Savoy; Old Baily; Chancery Lane; St Olave's Street, Borough of Southwark.
Three Cups, in Holbourn.
White Crosse, in White Cross Street; Red Cross Street.

Maidenheads .. 33	Mermaids .. 10
Miters .. 10	Nagg's Heads .. 8
Peacocks .. 2	Pope's Heads .. 4
Prince's Arms .. 8	Queen's Heads .. 11
Stars .. 8	Suns .. 13

The above transcript is *verbatim et literatim*, save as regards certain lapses from the true alphabetical order, which are corrected, capitals being also used rather more uniformly than in the original. A confusion in the MS. towards its conclusion leaves room for doubt whether any signs after Q are omitted. As I do not possess a copy of Taylor's book (which is noted by the compiler of the list in an addition to his heading as issued "in 8vo" in the year specified), I cannot conveniently investigate this point, however.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

MOST EXPENSIVE ELECTION (11 S. i. 107).

—The account (published by J. Gore & Son, of Liverpool) of the famous Ewart-Denison election, 23 to 30 Nov., 1830, states that Mr. Ewart's expenses were verging on 65,000*l.*, while his unsuccessful opponent Mr. Denison is said to have incurred charges of from 47,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, making a total of nearly 115,000*l.* I have always understood that this was about the most expensive election ever fought. A. H. ARKLE.

Honiton has probably been the scene of some of the most expensive elections. Sir George Yonge has left on record some idea of the amount it cost him to retain his seat for the lace town. Sir George was first returned for the borough on 16 April, 1754. He sat in continuous Parliaments up to

1799, when he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. I do not know how many contested elections he fought, but he was returned to seven Parliaments, and re-elected on his appointments respectively as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (1766), Vice-Treasurer of Ireland (1782), Secretary at War (1782 and 1783), and Master and Worker of the Mint (1794). He is reported to have said in his old age that he had inherited 80,000*l.* from his father, his wife brought him a like amount, and Government paid him 80,000*l.*, but Honiton swallowed it all!

It is further recorded that Mr. Bradshaw, returned for Honiton in 1805, gave each voter, after the election, six guineas—a sum which was from that time usually paid until the second election of Mr. Guest in 1830. Lord Cochrane, however, who won Honiton in 1806, gave all his supporters ten guineas each.

Honiton people in the early days of the nineteenth century seem to have done well out of their members of Parliament.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

19, Park Road, Exeter.

There can be little doubt that the Northampton election in 1768, known as the "Spendthrift Election," was the most expensive that ever occurred in this country. The circumstances are detailed in Grego's 'History of Parliamentary Elections,' 1892, pp. 226-8. If we accept Grego's account, the querist has greatly understated the amount of money spent at the election. Grego remarks (p. 227):—

"It is said Lord Spencer expended one hundred thousand pounds; his antagonists [Lords Halifax and Northampton] are credited with having wasted one hundred and fifty thousand pounds each."

He thus sums up the result (p. 228):—

"Earl Spencer came off lightest, and appears to have been in no way involved; Lord Halifax was ruined: Lord Northampton cut down his trees, sold his furniture at Compton Winyates, went abroad for the rest of his days, and died in Switzerland."

Canon James's 'History of Northamptonshire' is cited in confirmation of the above statements. W. SCOTT.

'Parliamentary Representation of Yorkshire,' compiled by Godfrey Richard Park, gent., 1886, states on p. 27:—

"1807. This election is still known as the great contested Yorkshire election.... is said to have cost the three candidates not less than half a million of money."

HENRY JOHN BEARDSHAW.
 27, Northumberland Road, Sheffield.

* See these three in table at end.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION LISTS (10 S. xii. 490; 11 S. i. 51).—I find that I was not correct in stating in my reply that the earliest division list shown in the Tables of Contents to the 'Parliamentary History' belongs to the year 1716. The fact is that from vol. vii., in which the division referred to is recorded, the various division and other lists in each volume are set out separately, and I omitted to look at the chronological 'Proceedings and Debates in both Houses of Parliament' in which alone the earlier divisions appear. The three following lists will be found in vol. vi.: Division on the Occasional Conformity Bill, House of Lords, 1703 (col. 170); Division on Motion to tack Occasional Conformity Bill to the Land Tax Bill, House of Commons, 1704 (col. 362); 'A List of the Lords who voted for and against Dr. Sacheverell,' 1710 (col. 886). These are apparently the earliest, unless we include a list headed "These are the Straffordians, Betrayers of their Country," which contained the names of the members of the House of Commons who voted against the Earl of Strafford's attainder, and was posted up by a crowd about Westminster Hall on 3 May, 1641 ('Parliamentary History,' vol. ii. col. 756).

It may be interesting to note that the House of Commons before adopting the present system of recording divisions, which dates from 1836, had tried in 1834 to secure an authentic record by the very primitive means of having the names called out by a member in the House and another in the lobby, and taken down by clerks. The resolution to adopt this plan was passed on 8 July: the first division recorded under it occurred on 17 July; and, after one other division had been similarly recorded, it was rescinded on 18 July ('Hansard's Debates,' Third Series, vol. xxiv. col. 1299; vol. xxv. col. 131). The extremely unsatisfactory results may be judged from the prompt manner in which the new system was got rid of. Contrary to the present practice, the names of members voting in those two divisions are entered in the 'Journal' (vol. lxxxix. pp. 489, 494). No attempt was made to arrange them in alphabetical order, and they were evidently printed exactly as taken down hurriedly at the time.

F. W. READ.

NEWS-LETTERS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE (11 S. i. 68, 158).—See art. 'News-letters' in the indexes to the Calendars of State Papers, Domestic Series, *temp.* Charles II. These news-letters are especially

noticeable in the correspondence of Henry Muddiman, news collector to the Surveyor of the Press, chiefly within the period c. 1663-6. See *ante*, p. 187.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

CHAUCER AND BOCCACCIO (11 S. i. 107).—Mr. Edward Hutton, in his recently published life of Boccaccio ('Giovanni Boccaccio: a Biographical Study,' p. 313, Note 2), says:—

"Did Chaucer meet Petrarch and Boccaccio in Italy? He seems to wish to suggest that he had met the former at Padua, but, as I have said, of the latter he says not a word, but gives 'Lollius' as his authority when he uses Boccaccio's work. Cf. Dr. Koch's paper in 'Chaucer Society Essays,' Pt. IV.; Jusserand in *Nineteenth Century*, June, 1896; and in reply *Bellezza* in *Eng. Stud.*, 23 (1897), p. 335."

C. C. B.

There seems to be no direct evidence that Chaucer and Boccaccio ever met and talked together. At the same time it is highly probable that they did meet when Chaucer was in Italy in 1372 and 1373, when, as we know, he visited Florence. The grounds for such an assumption will be found in the article on Chaucer in the 'D.N.B.'

T. F. D.

It is not impossible that Chaucer and Boccaccio may have seen each other during the mission of the former to Genoa in 1372, when, as is reported, he met with Petrarch at Padua. No such meeting could have taken place on the occasion of the English poet's second and longer visit to Lombardy in 1378, for the simple reason that Boccaccio was then dead. Landor's 'Conversations' were, of course, purely imaginary, and have, as a rule, no real basis in historical fact. The best authorities, I believe, are agreed that Chaucer and Boccaccio never met, or, if they did, that all evidence to that effect has now disappeared. The subject, I understand, is discussed in an article, 'Chaucer and Boccaccio,' that appeared in *The National Review*, vol. viii. 1886-7.

W. SCOTT.

J. H. SWALE, MATHEMATICIAN (11 S. i. 107).—He was born at Bishopthorpe, York, 16 Oct., 1775, and died at Liverpool, 13 Jan., 1837. He was a schoolmaster in Liverpool from 1810 until his death. Only one part of his 'Geometrical Amusements' seems to have been published. There is an interesting paper on Swale, by T. S. Davies, in *The Philosophical Magazine*, 1851 (title of paper, 'Geometry and Geometers,' No. VII.); and in the following year in the same magazine

some notes by T. T. Wilkinson on eleven volumes of mathematical manuscripts left by Swale. The MSS. were then in the possession of Swale's son. Mr. Wilkinson made the suggestion that they should be deposited in some public library. I am not aware that the hint was acted upon.

C. W. SUTTON.

Swale was a professor of mathematics at Liverpool, and as such makes his first appearance in the 'Liverpool Directory' for 1811, being resident at 2, Seymour Street. By 1813 he had taken a house in Epworth Street, a new street off the main road out of Liverpool, near the hamlet of Lowhill ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direct line from Liverpool Town Hall), towards which the town was at this period beginning to extend. Here he lived till his decease. Till 1825 he is described as above, but in the directories for 1825-7-9-32 he appears as "gentleman." In 1835, the last year of his record in the directories, he is again "professor of mathematics."

His wife appears to have been named Elizabeth, and they had a son, of the same names as the father, who became an accountant. By 1857 no person of this name is in the Liverpool directories.

By advertisement of 12 Dec., 1823, *The Liverpool Apollonius* is "just published." The second number is advertised on 31 Dec., 1824, as "published this day," with the note "to be continued." The booksellers of the first number were in Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield and Edinburgh. To these is added for the second number one bookseller in London.

J. H. K.

[MR. A. H. ARKLE also thanked for reply.]

BRIGHTON VISITORS IN 1779 (11 S. i. 68).—Dr. Richard Russel, an eminent physician, laid the foundation of Brighton's prosperity by calling attention to its advantages as a health resort. It owes its celebrity, however, to George IV., then Prince Regent, who first visited it in 1782, and every summer and autumn for many years in succession. His palace The Pavilion, begun in 1784, was completed in 1787. Until 1784 the buildings of Brighton are said to have been comparatively mean. It is extremely improbable that any Visitors' List was in existence before 1782.

W. SCOTT.

A careful search among the files of contemporary newspapers in the Burney Collection at the British Museum would bring to light the names of the more distinguished

or notorious visitors to Brighton in 1779. In many cases this information will be found under the head of 'Brighton News.' I should recommend *The Public Advertiser*, *The General Advertiser*, *The St. James's Chronicle*, and *The Morning Post*. Of course the task is somewhat laborious.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

"PLOUGH INN" AT LONGHOPE (11 S. i. 146).—Also in the Dean Forest Division of Gloucestershire is "The New Zealand Inn," below Pleasant Style, in the parish of Newnham, where a celebrated Primrose League landlady maintains a similar inscription.

D.

HENRY ETOUGH (10 S. xii. 430; 11 S. i. 76).—Mr. 'Tyson made an etching of the head of this gentleman, who was "as remarkable for the eccentricities of his character as for his personal appearance," and Gray wrote an epigram upon it, with the title 'Tophet,' calling him a "grisly proselyte," and concluding that "Satan's self had thoughts of taking orders" (Gray's 'Works,' ed. Mason, 1827, p. 430). Etough was Rector of Therfield, Herts, and of Colmworth, Beds, and died in August, 1757, aged seventy (*Gent. Mag.*, lv. 759, lvi. 25, 281, 835; Musgrave's 'Obituary,' ii. 281).

W. C. B.

WALSH SURNAME: "GH" PRONOUNCED AS "SH" (10 S. xii. 446; 11 S. i. 53, 96).—I am obliged to PROF. SKEAT for his outspoken criticism. It would require more than ordinary courage to cross swords with a scholar of his position. But he has made one or two assertions which I must answer. I know Brugmann's 'Grundriss' quite well, but I fail to find in it any such dogmatic statements about Aryan phonetic laws in general, or the word "daughter" in particular, as the learned Professor has made. He states that an "entirely new subject has been started" by me. How is it entirely new? The question discussed was really the pronunciation of *gh* as *sh*; and I hazarded the conjecture that original Indo-European contained the gutturals *kh* and *gh* (like Semitic *khe* and *ghain*), which subsequently became palatal *sh* in Sanskrit. Now no scholar has yet positively shown how many gutturals there were in Indo-European; nor, even with regard to those that are known, is it certain how they were pronounced. At p. 42 of his 'Sanskrit Grammar' (1889) Whitney says: "The Sanskrit guttural series represents only a

minority of Indo-European gutturals"; and at p. 41, referring to *kh* and *gh*, generally called aspirated gutturals, he says that "their precise character is obscure and difficult to determine." With regard to the palatal *sh*, it is usually held to have been derived from guttural *k* through an intermediate *ch* stage. This is true in some cases. I beg to submit, however, that it is directly derived from *kh* and *gh* pronounced not as aspirates, but as the Semitic gutturals. But even if they are merely aspirates, there is considerable doubt as to the pronunciation of media asp. + *t* or *s*, as may be shown by the following quotation from Karl Brugmann's 'Grundriss' (Wright's trans., vol. i. p. 346):—

"How was the combination media asp. + *t* or *s* spoken at the time immediately preceding the disintegration of the Indg. prim. community? What was, e.g., the Indg. prim. form of Av. *dug'dar*—Lith. *dukter*—'daughter,' which on etymological principles would have to be put down as **dUGHTer*? A positive answer has not yet been found."

This will also answer PROF. SKEAT's assertion that the *h* of Sansk. *duhitra* is to be accounted for by the fact that the word "once began with *dh*." True, the original word did begin with *dh*. But this *dh* merely became *d*, and the *h* is the representative of original *gh*.

There is no doubt at all about an original guttural. The only doubt is as to its pronunciation. I believe that an examination of changes undergone in Indo-European languages will show that palatal *sh* arose thus:—

Either (1) Indo-European had gutturals *kh* and *gh* (*khe* and *ghain*) in addition to the usual series, and these became *k* or *g* in some languages, and palatal *sh* or *h* in others.

Or (2) Indo-European gutturals *k*, *g*, *kh*, *gh* (aspirates), became palatal *sh* or *h* through intermediate forms *kh*, *gh* (*khe* and *ghain*).

I offered the first view in my previous reply. But it is possible the second is the correct one, though in either case my contention as to palatal *sh* is substantially the same.

V. CHATTOPADHYĀYA.

LE SEUR'S STATUE OF CHARLES I. (10 S. xii. 225, 397).—MR. NEWTON is correct in saying that Mr. Holden MacMichael anticipated my note in his excellent volume on Charing Cross. I regret having inaccurately suggested that he had overlooked this rather important point. It is not recorded that the sword with buckles and straps passed to the Board of Green Cloth, so pre-

sumably they went on account of their weight to the melting-pot; but would it not be desirable to replace them?

The disappearance of the inscription plates occurred before 1838, because John Woods of Clapton, who engraved the view of 'St. Martin's Church from Charing Cross' for Fearnside and Harral's 'History of London,' 1838, shows the pedestal without them. The artist of this view (probably J. K. Hablot Browne) has brought Morley's Hotel in the background much too close, as if the statue was in the south-east corner of Trafalgar Square.

The inscription plates were placed one on the base and one in the recess of the pedestal on both sides—four positions in all. Of the railings, although they are shown in Woods's plate, they were probably removed before 1837. The posts that now surround the site are marked "IV. W.R." or "WR" only, which may mean 1833 or any year between 1830 and 1837.

MR. NEWTON, who has evidently studied closely the detail of this fine work, may care to notice that there are eight nails in the shoe on the horse's uplifted foot, and that the other feet are held down to the base by metal tongues and bolts. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

LYNCH LAW (10 S. xi. 445, 515; xii. 52, 133, 174, 495; 11 S. i. 55).—At the penultimate reference I stated that Wirt "had finished his biography on or before 23 Oct., 1816." On consulting my notes I find that I wrote not "had finished," but "had virtually finished," and that the word "virtually" in some way got dropped out in typewriting. For this carelessness, which I naturally regret, I apologize to M.

In *The Analectic Magazine* for July, 1815, a writer said that "William Wirt . . . is preparing for the press a Life of Patrick Henry" (vi. 83), and in the same magazine for November, 1815, "Mr. Wirt's promised Life of Patrick Henry" is again referred to (vi. 376). In the summer of 1815 (see Kennedy's 'Memoirs of Wirt,' i. 408) Wirt engaged a publisher; and a "Proposal by James Webster, of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription the Life of the late Patrick Henry . . . by William Wirt" was printed in *The Port Folio* for August, 1815 (Third Series, vi. 183-4). In the same magazine for December, 1816 (Fourth Series, ii. 460-68), was printed that part of the biography which fills pp. 114-24 of Wirt's 'Life of Henry.' In the same letter (27 Feb., 1817) in which Wirt spoke of "the first rough draft," he said, "I am

determined to retouch it" (Kennedy, ii. 16). But long before, in a letter dated 24 Aug., 1816, Wirt had declared that he was "much disposed to let the work go, in its present general form," and that "my disposition, therefore, is to let the form of the work remain, connecting the composition, statements, &c., where it shall be suggested and thought proper" (Kennedy, i. 408).

It is impossible to reconcile the discrepancies in Wirt's letters. My view is that Wirt had collected his material by the summer of 1814; that he had virtually finished his biography by October, 1816; and that all he did after that date was in the way of revision and polishing. This view may be incorrect, but there is abundant evidence to support it, and it was apparently held by Wirt's biographer; for between letters written by Wirt 7 April and 24 Aug., 1816, Kennedy says that "the biography was now approaching its completion" (i. 407); and before a letter written by Wirt 26 Jan., 1817, Kennedy remarks on "the expected publication of the biography, which was now ready for the press" (ii. 9).

M. asks why I omitted certain passages which, in his opinion, "tell against" the above view. My reasons were: first, because I could not see that they did militate against my view; secondly, because they did not seem to me to be particularly relevant. And I purposely omitted to mention Wirt's letter in which he said that he had submitted his work to Roane, feeling sure that it would cause misapprehension. This notion is now confirmed, for it has led M. astray. M. says that the biography "was not submitted to Mr. Roane (whose letter cited by Wirt contains the quotation in point) until at least four, and possibly more, months after" 1 Nov., 1816, and in proof quotes Wirt's letter of 9 Aug., 1817. But that letter is very far from proving M.'s statement; for all that Wirt said was, "I submitted the work to several old gentlemen, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Roane, Mr. Tucker, and two or three others in Hanover." It will be observed that Wirt does not say exactly when he submitted the work to Roane; and M.'s assumption that it was after 1 Nov., 1816, is unsupported by a particle of evidence. We know that the work was submitted to Jefferson in August and October, 1816, and there is no reason why it may not have been submitted to Roane at the same time. Again, M.'s assumption that Roane's letter was written after Wirt's work was submitted to him is also unsupported by evidence. The ques-

tion when Roane read Wirt's work is not necessarily material, the important matter being when he wrote the letter in which he speaks of "Lynch's law." The work was not submitted to Jefferson until 1816; but as early as 18 Jan., 1810, Wirt had written to Jefferson asking him "to throw together, for my use, such incidents touching Mr. Henry as may occur to you" (Kennedy, i. 279) and Jefferson complied with the request in letters dated 12 April, 1812, 14 Aug., 1814, and 5 Aug., 1815. (See Ford's edition of Jefferson's 'Writings,' ix. 339-45, 465-76.) As regards Judge Tucker, Wirt nowhere states exactly when the work was submitted to him; but inasmuch as Wirt wrote to Tucker certainly as early as 31 Jan., 1805 (Kennedy, i. 129), it is reasonable to suppose that Tucker sent the information asked for (as Jefferson did) long before 1 Nov., 1816.

As there is nothing either in Wirt's letters or in Roane's letter to show precisely when the latter was written, we are thrown back on what Wirt says in the Preface to his 'Life of Henry':—

"It was in the summer of 1805 that the design of writing this biography was first conceived.....The author knew nothing of Mr. Henry, personally.....As soon, therefore, as the design was formed of writing his life.....the author despatched letters to every quarter of the State in which it occurred to him as probable that interesting matter might be found; and he was gratified by the prompt attention which was paid to his enquiries.....From judge Roane the author has received one of the fairest and most satisfactory communications that has been made to him.....Although it has been so long since the collection of these materials was begun, it was not until the summer of 1814 that the last communication was received."—Pp. v, ix, xii.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

CHARLES KINGSLEY (11 S. i. 68).—'Alton Locke' was published in 1850. 'Yeast' first appeared in volume form in 1851. It had previously come out in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1848. The 'Yeast' and 'Alton Locke' epoch may roughly be said to cover the time between 1848 and 1855. It represented the period of gravest strain in Kingsley's strenuous life. The reviews and notices which then poured upon him from the press read now very much like a distorted and malignant caricature of one of the bravest, tenderest, manliest spirits that the Church of England ever produced. Socially, in many influential quarters, he was ostracized; politically, he was deemed a firebrand by "old women of both sexes"; religiously, his teaching was

looked upon with distrust and suspicion. His published writings, especially his novels, were bitterly assailed in *The Record* in 1851. He was branded as "the apostle" of Communism and Socialism in *The Edinburgh Review*, and *The Quarterly* the same year. Bishop Blomfield prohibited him from preaching in London, but after reading the sermon which rumour had reported as subversive of all things human and divine, he straightway withdrew the prohibition. I subjoin the names of a few of the magazines in which criticisms of his writings appeared.

'Alton Locke' was reviewed in *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii., 1850; *Fraser's Magazine*, vol. xlii., 1850; *Quarterly Review*, vol. lxxxviii., 1851; also in *The Eclectic Review*, and *The Examiner*.

'Yeast' was reviewed in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1855; also in *The Athenæum*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Gazette*—some of the notices being friendly, but others very much the reverse.

'The Saint's Tragedy,' Kingsley's earliest poetical publication, was criticized in *The North British Review*, vol. xv. 1851.

His 'Twenty-Five Village Sermons' was reviewed in *The Times* soon after publication in 1849.

There were also numerous cartoons, skits, and parodies, but these were of a somewhat later date than the period under consideration. Several pages, containing parodies on 'The Three Fishers' and 'The North-East Wind' are printed in Hamilton's 'Parodies,' vol. iii.

Perhaps I may also be permitted to name a clever cartoon of Kingsley, with appreciative notice, which appeared in *Once a Week*, March, 1872. The artist was F. W. Waddy. At the time, however, when the cartoon appeared, Kingsley had become a power in the land.

W. SCOTT.

Some references to Charles Kingsley about 1854-7 will be found in Miss Siehel's 'Life of Canon Ainger,' chapters i. and ii. The book is now published by Nelson & Sons at a shilling.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

I think Mr. PARKER will find what he wants in a volume of personal studies by the late Mr. Kegan Paul (I forget its name).

G. W. E. R.

BURTON AND FLETCHER (10 S. vi. 464).—At the above reference it was pointed out that there was a serious obstacle to believing, as Mr. Courthope did, that in the *Passionate Lord's Song* "Hence, all you vain delights"

('The Nice Valour,' Act III. sc. iii.), Fletcher was indebted to Robert Burton's verses "When I go musing all alone," as it would be very difficult to reconcile any such indebtedness with Fletcher's authorship, Fletcher having died three years before Burton's poem appeared in print.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated instance of the neglect of bibliographical evidence in dealing with this question. In the companion volume of Notes to Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' Books I.-IV., published by Macmillan & Co., (1904), the introductory remarks on Fletcher's song by Mr. W. Bell contain the following (p. 218, notes to Book II.):—

"There is a third famous poem on Melancholy, published in 1621, which certainly suggested some of the imagery of 'Il Penseroso' and must have been known to Fletcher. This is 'The Author's Abstract of Melancholy, Διαλογῶς,' prefixed by Burton to his famous 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'"

Burton's famous book was published, it is true, in 1621, but it was not until the third edition (1628) that the 'Author's Abstract of Melancholy, Διαλογικῶς,' first appeared. The meaningless Διαλογῶς is further proof that the early editions of the 'Anatomy' were not consulted. The error is due to a reprint (it is found, e.g., in the edition published by William Tegg & Co., 1849).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"MORAL POKETHANDKERCHIEFS" (11 S. i. 146).—In reply to POLITICIAN I indignantly repel the accusation of non-study of 'N. & Q.' Putting aside the question of the periodical—a most worthy one, and one to which, I am sure, the great Pickwick (discoverer of the Cobham Stone) would have been proud to contribute, had it existed in his days, and the very motto of which is taken from another work of the immortal editor of 'The Pickwick Papers'—I would beg to inform POLITICIAN that if he will refer to the "Topical Edition" of the aforesaid 'Papers,' he will find that I am not ignorant as to what constitutes a moral pocket-handkerchief, but that I was unable after ten years' search to procure an example to illustrate the text; nor, in spite of the many letters I received with regard to the *Evening News* article, have I yet found one.

Nor, let me point out, is an election or a topographical or a prizefight handkerchief or any such, any relation to a moral pocket-handkerchief—which alone combines morals and woodcuts, leaves the passions of the mob severely alone, and devotes itself to the amelioration of humanity, thus forming an

admirable factor (in conjunction with flannel waistcoats) in reforming the natives of tropical climes, as in the case of Borriboola-Gha, on the left bank of the Niger.

Should any of your readers possess so delectable a rarity as the moral pocket-handkerchief, they are requested to communicate with

C. VAN NOORDEN.

35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

As the subject of "moral pocket-handkerchiefs" has been brought forward, I may perhaps mention that "temperance handkerchiefs" were on sale at Winterton, co. Linc., about 1841 or 1842, when I bought one. There was a figure of Father Mathew, surrounded by scenes representing the horrors caused by drink. These pictures had a moral effect on me which I have never ceased to feel. The draper, of whom I bought the handkerchief was a teetotaler and Methodist preacher, and I remember his saying, "We'll wrap Father Mathew up in a piece of paper." On Father Mathew see 'D.N.B.'

J. T. F.

Durham.

"COMBOLOIO" (11 S. i. 129).—'The Stanford Dictionary' gives "*Comboloio*, Mod. Gr. *κομβολόγιον*: a rosary."

J. R. FITZGERALD.

PARRY AND PERRY FAMILIES (10 S. xii. 344, 435).—I subjoin a few further early references to references of these names, in chronological arrangement:—

Thomas Parry, Esq., named as having acquired a lease of Pardon Chapel, &c., from Edward, Lord North, 1554.—Pinks's 'History of Clerkenwell,' p. 371.

David Parry, waterman, ordered to be committed to Newgate for disobedience to the Watermen's Company and the Court of Aldermen, 1623.—'Remembrancia Index,' p. 103.

Hugh Parrey (*sic*), merchant, nominated high collector of subsidies in London by the Crown, 1628.—*Ibid.*, p. 197.

Dr. George Parry, LL.D., mentioned as M.P. for St. Mawes, Cornwall, 1641.—Shaw's 'History of the English Church,' i. 27.

Capt. John Perry, brewer, M.I. to his wife in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 1677.—Baddeley's 'Account of St. Giles's,' p. 101.

Timothy Perry, gentleman, named as an original subscriber to the erection of old Putney Bridge, 1728.—Féret's 'Fulham Old and New,' i. 54.

William Parry, of Monmouthshire, admitted an extra licentiate of the College of Physicians 1745.—Munk's 'Roll,' ii. 140.

Charles Parry, gentleman, of Gray's Inn, tombstone in St. George's Cemetery, Brunswick Square, 17—.—Cansick's 'Middlesex Epitaphs,' ii. 213.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 30).—

Shine as the countenance of a priest of old.

The quotation inquired after by MR. FOSTER PALMER is from Tennyson's 'Pelleas and Ettarre,' paragraph 13. My version (1892) differs slightly and, with context, reads thus:—

The men who met him rounded on their heels
And wondered after him, because his face
Shone like the countenance of a priest of old
Against the flame about a sacrifice
Kindled by fire from heaven: so glad was he,

C. S. MASON.

With regard to MR. PRESLEY'S second quotation (*ante*, p. 109),

Eye hath not seen, ear heard, or heart conceived,
&c.,

he may like to know that Samuel Hayes, living in the end of the eighteenth century, is credited with the following lines in Foster's 'Dictionary of Poetical Illustrations,' 3rd ed., London, 1874:—

Eye hath not seen,
Ear hath not heard, nor can the human heart
Those joys conceive, which blissful heritage
Christ for his faithful votaries prepares.

MR. PRESLEY'S fourth quotation,

Before her face her handkerchief, &c.,

is from Pope's 'Wife of Bath,' ll. 311-12:—

Before my face my handkerchief I spread
To hide the flood of tears I did—not shed.

The reference was supplied by the late C. F. S. WARREN at 5 S. viii. 119 (11 Aug., 1877).

W. SCOTT.

The details about Prof. Tyrrell's quotation in the REV. LAWRENCE PHILLIPS'S query (*ante*, p. 149) are not quite exact. The original of Dr. Kennedy's Latin is not "some lines," but the following apophthegm in prose; "God is on the side of Virtue: for whoever dreads punishment, suffers it; and whoever deserves it, dreads it." The author is not Cotton, but the Rev. Charles Caleb Colton, author of 'Lacon; or, Many Things in Few Words addressed to those who Think,' first published in 1820. The version which Prof. Tyrrell quotes is from 'Arundines Cami' (p. 341, 4th ed., 1851). But Kennedy afterwards modified his rendering, for on p. 191 of his 'Between Whiles' (1877) it appears in the following form:—

Virtuti bene uelle Deum sic collige: pœnas
Qui meriti, metuunt; qui metuere, luunt.

In the English original printed opposite this later version the verbs after "whoever" are made plural ("dread," "suffer," &c.).

Other translations from Colton by Kennedy are included in 'Arundines Cami,' some of these are reprinted, at times with alterations, in 'Between Whiles.' The 'D.N.B.' has a life of Colton; and it is rather surprising to find that when Meyer's 'Conversations-Lexicon' first appeared the article on Colton occupied over a column.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"NO REDEEMING VICE" (11 S. i. 150).—This was said by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton of the prelate in 'The Pilgrims of the Rhine,' and was supposed to allude to Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Byron says ('Don Juan,' i. 16) of Donna Inez:—

She had not one [fault]—the worst of all.
He was alluding not obscurely to Lady Byron. W. A. H.

"FUNCTION," A CEREMONY (11 S. i. 86).—The word is not actually used in French in that sense, but it is of common use in Spanish both for religious and theatrical ceremonies. L. P.
Vincennes.

THE COLUMBINE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY (11 S. i. 87).—The herbalists of the sixteenth century have two columbines, for both Lyte and Gerard give this name to Vervain as well as to Aquilegia; but it is doubtless the latter that your correspondent means. This flower had a somewhat sinister significance. Chapman ('All Fooles,' ii.) makes Gazette say of it, "That thankles Flower fitts not my Garden"; and in Browne's 'Britannia's Pastorals,' ii. 3, it is said to be "ascrib'd to such as are forsaken." Steevens (quoted by Friend), commenting on 'Hamlet,' IV. v. 189, suggests that it was the emblem of cuckoldom, and quotes in support, from 'Caltha Poetarum,'

The blue cornuted Columbine,
Like to the crooked horns of Acheloy.

Canon Ellacombe ('Plant-Lore of Shakespeare') says the flower "occurs in the crest of the old Barons Grey of Vitten, as may be seen in the garter coat of William Grey of Vitten (Camden Society, 1847)."

C. C. B.

The emblematic significance of the columbine will be found duly set forth in 'Flowers and Flower-Lore,' by the Rev. Hilderic

Friend. So named from the fancied resemblance of its nectaries to the heads of pigeons in a round dish, these cornuted projections gave it a special meaning in regard to the bull's horns which the husband was supposed to wear on occasion of wifely infidelity. It also served as the insignia of a jilted or forsaken lover:—

The columbine, by lonely wand'rer taken,
Is there ascribed to such as are forsaken.

Argent, a chevron sable between three columbines slipped proper, are the arms borne by Hall of Coventry (Burke's 'General Armory'); and another of the name of Hall bears Argent, a chevron sable, fretty or, between two columbines proper (*ibid.*).

The flower also occurs in the crest of the old Barons Grey of Vitten. In the bill presented by the painter in connexion with the funeral ceremonies of Lord Grey we read, says Mr. Friend:—

"Item, his creste with the favron, or, sette on a lefte-hande glove, argent, out thereof issuinge caste over threade, a branch of Collobyns, blue, the stalk vert."

In pink or purple hues arrayed, oftentimes indeed in white,

We see, within the woodland glade, the columbine delight;

Some three feet high, with stem erect, the plant unaided grows,

And at the summit, now deflect, the strange-formed flower blows.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In Guillim's 'Display of Heraldrie,' 1611, p. 116, there occurs the following passage:—

"He beareth Argent, a cheveron Sable betweene three Columbines slipped proper, by the name of Hall of Coventrie. The Columbine is pleasing to the eie, as well in respect of the seemely (and not vulgar) shape, as in regard of the Azurie Colour thereof; and is holden to be very medicinable for the dissolving of impostumations or swellings in the throat."

WM. NORMAN.

Columbine flowers occur in the arms of Cadman.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[MR. TOM JONES and MR. S. L. PETTY also thanked for replies.]

FOUR WINDS, A FAIRY STORY (11 S. i. 149).—'The Four Winds' may be found in 'Tales and Fairy Stories,' by Hans Christian Andersen, translated by Madame de Chate-lain, 1856, and published by G. Routledge & Co.

The belief that the four winds and their mother live in a cave is, however, a tradition found in several parts of Europe—in France, for instance. Andersen adapted a popular idea to his own purposes. 'Little Klaus and

Big Klaus,' in the same volume, may be mentioned as another adaptation of a folk-tale which is widely known in the Old World.
M. P.

ALIPORE will find the fairy tale about the Four Winds in Andersen's 'Garden of Paradise,' printed in 'Tales for the Young.' My edition is dated 1847. J. D.

[W. A. H., D. O., and Miss ETHEL M. TURNER also thanked for replies.]

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Newly translated by E. E. C. Gomme. (Bell & Sons.)

WITH a proper appreciation of what the progress of knowledge demands, Messrs. Bell have resolved to supersede the edition of 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' which has long held the post of honour in the Antiquarian department of their "Bohn's Library" by a new translation from the competent hands of Mr. Gomme. Having before him the critical editions of the text and annotations provided by Prof. Earle and Mr. Plummer, he has naturally been able to produce a greatly improved version. He agrees with his predecessors in holding that the early part of the famous Chronicle which recounts the invasions of the Danes was probably written by King Alfred himself. The statement that in the year 883 this enterprising monarch sent alms all the way to the Christians in India is remarkable.

An admirably full Index has been adapted from Mr. Plummer's edition, but it is occasionally at fault. The entry, *e.g.*, just referred to is indexed as "India, 183, E," instead of "India, 883, A." Mr. Gomme gives up as an insoluble crux what is to be understood by the "bone" of a ship of King Griffin's which was brought as a trophy to Harold (*sub anno* 1063). We venture to suggest that it was a sail, and that the word is the original of the diminutival form *bonel* (in *Langland*), a species of sail known later as a "bonnet." In the Introduction "future" (p. vi.) is surely a mistake for "present." Moreover, the promise (p. 267) that the terms *sac* and *soc* and *infangenthes*, &c., will be explained in the Index is not made good.

THE Nemesis of literary masterpieces has overtaken *Esmond*, which the Clarendon Press now publish in a students' edition, with prolegomena (critical and historical), notes, and appendixes by Messrs. T. C. and W. Snow, and an introduction, reprinted from "The Oxford Thackeray," by Prof. Saintsbury. The notes, adapted to the needs of the pupil-candidate for examination, explain everything explicable, yet, full to overflowing as they (very properly) are, make good reading. Like other great masters of romance, notably Shakespeare and Scott, Thackeray paid little heed to consistency in detail, or fidelity to the minutiae of history. Minor discrepancies and small errors of fact occur in *Esmond's* narrative, and where they appear the teacher is bound to notice them, for "facts are facts, and when they

are mentioned they must be put right. But"—in the words of the editors' gracefully apologetic Preface—"the essential Thackeray is no more concerned with them than the essential Shakespeare with the date of Aristotle and the geography of Bohemia."

We must not wonder, therefore, to find Thackeray, in the Preface, placing Rachel Esmond's death in 1736, while at the close of the story she is still living in 1742; or relating young Frank's courtship of Mrs. Mountford in 1704—just a year after that elderly charmer's decease; or locating Walcote now near Wells and again near Winchester; or describing Lady Dorchester (*née* Sedley) as "Tom Killigrew's daughter." Even when we read that Irish Teague of the Royal Cravats, on hearing Esmond whistle 'Lillibullero' (the popular anti-Jacobite tune), bade "God bless" his Honour, we need not marvel overmuch. Such "twinklings of oblivion"—and they are fairly numerous—are, after all, but the momentary respites demanded by the mind's eye, fatigued with the effort of its steady gaze on the panorama of the story; and Thackeray, were he challenged in respect of such lapses, might well reply, "When most I wink, then do mine eyes best see." The very brilliance of the inward light tends, as in the case of sun-pictures, to obliterate the sharp outlines of the detail.

In the autograph MS. of 'Esmond,' which lies in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, the chapters have no titles. This accounts for a confusion which the present writer remembers puzzling over on his first perusal of the book: the title of chap. i. describes the contents of chap. ii., and vice versa, that of chap. ii. the events of chap. i. The titles must (observe the editors, who are indebted to Prof. Henry Jackson for information respecting the MS.) "have been added without looking at the text, because the title of chap. iii. suits only the present order." In the famous episode of the interview between Henry Boyle and Addison on the subject of 'The Campaign,' Addison is represented as quoting Ovid's line, "Hac ibat Simois, hic est Sigeia tellus," and, almost in the same breath, the words "aliquo praelia mixta mero." These have not been traced to their source, and the editors suggest that they are an imperfect reminiscence of a verse three lines below the line from the 'Heroides' cited by Addison just before—"Pingit et exiguo Pergama tota mero"—adding that "aliquo mero" is very doubtful Latin for "a little wine." But in view of the fact that he had already introduced this very phrase some pages above ("So Esmond... drew the river on the table, *aliquo mero*," &c.), is it not more likely that Thackeray here recalls the very words of some school exercise or University Prize poem, his own or another's—words framed, of course, on the pattern of Ovid's pentameter? On this occasion it is that Addison, after Boyle's departure, repeats to Esmond the line, "I puff the prostitute [Fortune] away," from Dryden's spirited version of Horace, Od. III. xxix.—an ode which, as many a place in the novels testifies, was never very long absent from Thackeray's mind, and from which he had already borrowed a phrase, "sevo lata negotio," to characterize Beatrix at the age of thirteen.

The editors devote six pages to the discussion of the means employed in 'Esmond' to produce an illusion of the period of Queen Anne. These

include a skilful use of verbal and grammatical archaisms at certain points of (by no means throughout) the narrative; the combination of homely language with a somewhat formal syntax; and the avoidance of everything exclusively modern, such as a coloured vocabulary and rhetorical forms of construction. Where Thackeray departs furthest from his prototypes is in his abundant resources for delineating and dramatically presenting emotion. Whenever he modulates into a passionate key, his language is frankly modern; and the dialogue too is "modern in tone and feeling," despite its carefully old-fashioned diction. The reason is that "Thackeray's imagination works most intensely in his conversations. His figures come to him like this, talking like this; he can just subdue their vocabulary to the historical level, but not their emotional tone or the course of their thoughts."

Amongst the notes presenting various points of interest are those on "parasite," "pandour," "Pegasus," "guinguette," "merchant," "toyshop," and "Darby and Joan." A 'Biographical Appendix' aims at setting in their true light some of the leading historical characters of the story. Thackeray's estimate of these was largely formed under the influence of Macaulay, whose judgments have in these latter days been often modified, and sometimes reversed. Of Prof. Saintsbury's glowing tribute there is no need to speak: "A greater novel than 'Esmond,'" he writes, "I do not know; and I do not know many greater books." There is an excellent Index.

THAT boon to all interested in the world of newspapers, Mitchell's *Newspaper Press Directory*, has reached its sixty-fifth annual issue, and is conducted with increased enterprise and vigour. Nothing is forgotten to render this Whitaker of the press thorough and complete, and the proprietors are justified in stating in the preface that the work "forms a reliable guide not only to the press of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, but to the leading newspapers and publications of foreign countries." The obituaries include E. E. Peacock of *The Morning Post* and Frederick Greenwood, the first editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette*. The number of papers in the United Kingdom is 2,331. Of this number, 414 are within the London radius, of which 23 are morning dailies, and 7 evening. The great feature in newspaper history during the past year was the assembling of the first Imperial Press Conference, at which Lord Burnham presided.

AMONG people noticed in *L'Intermédiaire* lately are the children of Munoz and Queen Christina of Spain the illegitimate children of Napoleon III., and the enigmatical Monseigneur Baur, who, being born an Israelite, became a Christian, and, taking the frock, excited the enthusiasm of fashionable Paris by the eloquence of his preaching. This "complex and disconcerting figure" was the director of the consciences of the Empress Eugénie and the "great ladies of the imperial decameron." At the commencement of the Franco-German War he rushed in theatrical fashion to the outposts, where apparently he did his duty, for he was subsequently decorated. Then, later, in the new era which followed on the downfall of the Empire, he unfrocked himself, and finally married. It is strange to read in *L'Intermédiaire* for 10

January that, by custom, usage, and long possession, the regular canons of St. Augustine still held slaves in the seventeenth century on property situated in the Combrailles country, on the frontier of Auvergne. Up to what date these slaves were retained seems uncertain.

When envelopes for letters came into use has been discussed in 'N. & Q.', and a correspondent of our French contemporary notes that the royal declaration of 11 April, 1676, establishing a new tariff for letters confided to the "ferme des postes," charged a super-tax of a *sou* for letters with an envelope. Another subject familiar to readers of 'N. & Q.' is treated under the title 'Muré vif.' A story is related of the Père de Ravignan being taken blindfold to confess a man who was about to be walled up alive. This mysterious and gruesome adventure, which is confirmed in the number for 10 February by an account of the mason who was terrorized into doing the work, is supposed to have happened some sixty years ago. The origin of the phrase "perfidé Albion" is demanded; and an interesting account is given of the metal breast-plates or forehead-plates which used to be commonly worn by mules, many of them being ornamented with an engraved representation of the coat of arms of the owner.

MR. S. FLETCHER WEYBURN has been at work on 'The Weyburn Genealogy' for some years, and has secured sufficient data to justify publication in book form, which, however, depends on subscribers. His address is P.O. Box 494, Scranton, Pa., U.S. The book will include details of Samuel Weyburn, sen., who settled in New York State before 1790, and Thomas Weyburn (Wyborn), who went from England in 1638 to Boston, Mass.; and early extracts concerning the family in Kent and Sussex, including their arms and manor house.

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 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.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 118, col. 1, l. 38, for "Khor" read *khor*.

W. B. T. ("Let no man value at a little price A virtuous woman's counsel").—Chapman's 'Gentleman Usher,' IV. i.

H. K. St. J. S.—Forwarded.

FOUR YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—We do not advise on the value of old books. See notice above.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

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Notes.

CHAUCER :

A CURIOUS MISPLACEMENT.

ONE of the strangest stories with respect to the text of Chaucer is the following.

Near the end of 'The Friar's Prologue' (in 'The Canterbury Tales'), after the line now usually called l. 1294 of Group D, two lines are often wrongly inserted which are quite irrelevant, and present the text in the following form:—

I shal him tellen which a greet honour
It is to be a flatering limitour, 1294
And eek of many another maner cryme
Which nedeth nat rehercen at this tyme,
And his offyce I shal him telle, y-wis.

The lines italicized come in here very unhappily, as they have a serious air, whereas the context is highly ironical. The occurrence of the word "of" after "And eek" is also very awkward.

The fact is that, as was first pointed out by Dr. Furnivall in 1885, these two lines should come in a dozen lines below, after

l. 1306 (being the eighth line of 'The Friar's Tale'), where they form part of a long sentence, of which it suffices to quote the following:—

Of chirche-reves, and of testaments,
Of contractes, and of lakke of sacraments, 1306
And eek of many another maner cryme
Which nedeth nat rehercen at this tyme ;
Of usure, and of symonye also.

The interruption in the former passage is not, however, extreme; so that there is nothing highly remarkable in the misplacement of the lines as such. But when we come to study the *history* of this misplacement, it assumes a most important aspect; and, unless I am much mistaken, will be considered by future students as furnishing a searching test of the relative value of MSS. of 'The Canterbury Tales.'

The mere recital of the story is sufficiently startling. It is as follows.

1. The misplacement occurs (*i.e.*, the text is wrong) in Thynne's edition of the 'Tales,' and in every other printed edition down to 1847, including even the edition by Tyrwhitt, who has no note on the passage.

2. But in 1847–51 Mr. Thomas Wright printed an edition based (for the first time) on the celebrated Harleian MS. 7334, in which the displacement does not occur. Consequently, this edition is here correct, but the editor passes over the fact in silence, though giving many notes.

3. Bell, in 1855, and Dr. Morris, in 1866, follow the same MS., and are here (unconsciously) correct.

4. In 1872 Dr. Furnivall printed a "Six-Text" edition of 'The Friar's Tale' (with others). But all the six MSS. are here again wrong. The lines are counted as if they were right.

5. In 1885 Dr. Furnivall printed the Harl. MS. 7334, just as it stands. But, as the paging was made to correspond with that of the Six-Text edition, the fact came out, definitely noticed for the first time, that this MS. is here correct. The lines were renumbered accordingly, so that ll. 1295–1308 (fortunately, only fourteen lines) do not correspond, as to numbering, with the other six texts. The later editions, by Mr. Pollard and myself, follow this new numbering, as a matter of course.

6. In 1901 Dr. Furnivall printed, as his eighth text, MS. Dd. 4. 24 in the Cambridge University Library. This MS. goes wrong again as to this point.

Surely the result is startling enough. We see clearly that, of all the MSS. that have as yet been consulted or printed, the Harleian

MS. stands absolutely alone here, and alone gives the text correctly. I have lately examined MS. Mm. 2. 5 in the Cambridge University Library, and find (as expected) that its text is here wrong.

I draw the following practical conclusion. In examining any MS. of 'The Canterbury Tales,' the first point to be considered is the state of the last six lines of the Friar's Prologue and the first eight lines of the Friar's Tale. And I throw out these two questions that will some day have to be solved, viz., (1) Why is the Harleian MS. here correct? and (2) What are the names of the other MSS. (if any) that are here correct likewise? So far, I find none; but I know of eight that have gone wrong.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"WIMPLE" AS APPLIED TO RUNNING WATER.

LEXICOGRAPHERS and glossarists tend to overlook one of the meanings of this word as used in Scotland with reference to running water. Jamieson in the 'Scottish Dictionary,' after entering the three forms "wimpil," "wypmil," and "womple," gives as two synonyms "wrap" and "fold," and adds two apposite illustrations from Gavin Douglas and one from Spalding's 'Troubles.' He follows this with a second application of the term in the sense of "to perplex; applied to a legal decision," which he supports with the sentence from Fountain-hall, "This was thought an odd and wimpled interlocutor." Thus far the notion of wrapping or folding is presented distinctly enough, both directly and indirectly, all the extracts duly responding to the definition.

When we reach, however, the next head of the lexicographer's article, we find it less easy to grasp his argument and to acquiesce in his conclusion. As his third meaning of "wimpil," &c., he gives "To move in a meandrous way, applied to a stream," and quotes in illustration this couplet from Allan Ramsay:—

With me thro' howms and meadows stray,
Where wimpling waters make their way.

Surely the obvious inference from the poet's language is that, whatever may be the character of the stream—whether it is moving right onward or meandering—the epithet "wimpling" is applied not to it, but to the surface of its waters. These display features suggestive of wrapping or folding, apart altogether from the given line of the current. They are concerned in the

completion of a grand ceaseless progress—irregular, wonderfully chequered, picturesquely discursive—and they wimple, or perform countless involutions and evolutions, as they go. The attention is recalled to this essential consideration by the etymological statement with which Jamieson closes his account of this Scottish verb. "Teut. *wimpel-en*," he writes, "velare; involvere, implicare; Flandr. *wompelen*," thus clearly suggesting the sparkling folds, the "multitudinous laughter," and the rippling movement of running water.

In his allusions to streams Burns frequently uses "wimple." He has it twice in 'Hallowe'en.' In the second stanza of this poem he lays the scene of his action

Among the bonnie, winding banks
Where Doon rins, wimplin', clear.

That is to say, he thinks of the river both as winding because of the conformation of its banks, and as wimpling owing to the character of its channel. It is the same with the second instance, which occurs in the famous descriptive passage beginning:—

Whilés owre a lin the burnie plays,
As through the glen it wimpl't.

With regard to the former of these examples two capable editors, agree in explaining that it means "meandering." These are Angus Macpherson in the handy "People's Centenary Edition" of 1859 and Scott Douglas in his generally admirable presentation of the 'Poetical Works.' The second use of the word is not glossed by Macpherson, who probably thought a repetition of a synonym superfluous; and it is defined by Scott Douglas as "sported," which leaves much to the reader's imagination. In reference to the wimpling worm of 'Scotch Drink,' the earlier of these editors gives "twisting" as the equivalent, while the later chooses "winding." Macpherson's is perhaps the preferable explanation, as it is more suggestive than the other of the wraps and folds incidental to the process of wimpling. Burns's further use of the term is either quietly ignored by both expositors or explained in accordance with their preconceived notion of meandering.

Christopher North, with his easy and vigorous command of even the nuances of Lowland Scotch, introduces "wimple" in a notable passage of description given in the 'Noctes' for January, 1835 ('Noctes Ambrosianæ,' iv. 220). He makes the Ettrick Shepherd discuss the Scottish climate with its whimsical moods and the contrasts it presents within comparatively short

distances, the conclusion being that it is extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to reach a general estimate of its character. While, for instance, one glen suffers from the violence of a sudden tempest, there may be in the immediate neighbourhood "another glen where a' is lown as faery-land, and the willow leaves, wi' untwinkling shadows, are imaged in the burnie that has subsided into sleep, and is scarcely seen, no heard ava, to wimple in its dream." Here, one perceives at a glance, it is the purling movement due to a pebbly bed that is the object of attention, and not the winding of the current.

An anecdote resting on personal knowledge bears directly on the point. An inimitable story-teller, who caught and fascinated youthful fancy in other days, once indulged in the extension of a pretty idyll with a didactic significance. One summer afternoon, he averred, a horseman on a handsome steed that had evidently done a long journey overtook a boy moving in the same direction as himself. He entered into conversation with the pedestrian as they advanced, drawing from him particulars as to his home life, his school experiences, and so forth. Presently they came to the ford of a stream, where the rider allowed his horse to drink. The animal, with slackened rein, moved slightly up against the current before partaking of the water, which led its master to draw his new friend's attention to its sagacity. "Now," said he in conclusion, "when you think of quenching your thirst in a stream, remember the example set you by the horse, and always drink where the water wimples." There was no thought of meandering here. It was the purling, bubbling movement, indicating the presence of fresh water, that attracted the horse, and prompted the apt and valuable homily of its rider. When the story closed, with the narrator's emphasis on "wimples," as he pronounced the onomatopœic word, there seemed to be momentarily near the fireside on that winter evening

A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June.

It is obvious, of course, that a stream, no less than the worm of a whisky still, may be said to wimple because of its winding or meandering, and that, therefore, there is a sense in which Jamieson and the Burns editors are defensible. The object of the present note is not to dispute the plausibility of this contention, but to show that the

expositors are not always fortunate in the application of their principles, and that the meaning of "wimple" now illustrated often (if not invariably) fails to receive due recognition.

THOMAS BAYNE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTERS.

Most of the books mentioned below are of much use for biography, but many of them are little known, being commonly issued by subscription in limited numbers. Of some there are earlier, and perhaps later, editions than those specified. The histories of a few schools give lists of names occasionally. I have not heard of any printed registers of Birmingham, Bradford, Bromsgrove, Bury St. Edmunds, Giggleswick, Malvern, Oakham, Richmond (Yorks), St. Bees, Shrewsbury, Wakefield, York (St. Peter's). I shall be glad of additions to the following list.

- Blundell's. See Tiverton.
Bradfield, St. Andrew's College. 1850-93.
Twelfth year of publication, 1893.
Brighton College. 1847-63. H. J. Mathews, 1886.
Canterbury, King's School. 1808-1908. C. E. Woodruff and H. J. Cape, 1908 (names only).
Cheltenham College. 1841-89. A. A. Hunter, 1890.
Clifton College. 1862-87. E. M. Oakeley, 1887.
Denstone, St. Chad's College. 1873-1904. R. M. Grier and F. A. Hibbert.
Derby School. 1570-1901. B. Tachella, 1902.
Durham School. 1840-1907. C. S. Earle and L. A. Body, 1908.
Elizabeth's, Queen. See Guernsey.
Eton School. 1791-1850. H. E. C. Stapylton. 1864.—Appendix, 1853-6-9, 1868.—Second Appendix, 1862-5-8, 1871-4-7, 1884.
Guernsey, Elizabeth College. 1824-88.
Haileybury. 1862-1900. L. S. Milford, 3rd ed. 1900.
Harrow. 1801-93. R. C. Welch, 1894.
Isle of Man, King William's College. 1833-1904.
H. S. Christopher, 1905.
Kingswood (incorporating Woodhouse Grove from 1875). 1870-89. Issued at intervals with the School Magazine.
Lancing, St. Nicholas College. 1848-1900. C. W. Whitaker, 1900.
Leeds Grammar School. 1820-1900. Issued by the Thoresby Society, 1905.
London. Charterhouse. 1800-79. W. D. Parish, 1879.
Merchant Taylors' School. 1562-1874. C. J. Robinson, 2 vols., 1882-3.—1871-1900. W. Baker, 1908.
St. Paul's School. 1748-1905. R. B. Gardner, 2 vols., 1884-1906.
Manchester School. 1730-1837. J. F. Smith, for the Chetham Society, 3 vols., vol. iii. in 2 parts, 1866-74.
Marlborough College. 1843-79. 1880.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. E. H. Adamson (? date).
Repton School. 1620-1894. F. C. Hipkins, 1895.

Rossall. 1844-94. T. W. Ashworth, 1895.
 Rugby School. 1675-1849. 1881.—1842-74.
 A. T. Michell, 1902.—1874-87. 1891.—
 Naval and Military. T. L. Bloxam (1865).—
 Companion, 1675-1870. T. L. Bloxam,
 1871.
 Sedbergh School. 1546-1895. B. Wilson, 1895.
 Sherborne School. 1823-92. H. H. House, 1893.
 Tiverton, Blundell's School. 1770-1882. A.
 Fisher, 1904.
 Tonbridge School. 1820-93. A. O. Hughes-
 Hughes, 1893.
 Uppingham School. 1824-1905. Third issue, 1906.
 Wellington College. 1859-73. 1873.
 Westminster. 1561-1851. J. Welch, new ed.
 1852.—1764-1883. G. F. R. Barker and
 A. H. Stenning, 1893.
 William's, King, See Isle of Man.
 Winchester. Scholars, 1393-1887. T. F. Kirby,
 1888.—Commoners, 1836-90. C. W. Holgate,
 1891.—Register, 1836-1906. J. B. Wain-
 wright, 1907.
 Woodhouse Grove. By J. T. Slugg. See under
 Kingswood.

W. C. B.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.—In the essay on the Coverley portraits in *The Spectator* (No. 109), in which Sir Roger shows the Spectator round his gallery, Steele has made an amusing mistake, which I have not yet seen pointed out. "If you please to fall back a little," says Sir Roger,

"because it is necessary to look at the three next pictures at one view; these are three sisters. She on the right hand who is so very beautiful, died a maid; the next to her, still handsomer, had the same fate, against her will; this homely thing in the middle had both their portions added to her own, and was stolen by a neighbouring gentleman....."

What about "she on the left hand"? It seems neither fair nor honest to describe "this homely thing in the middle" twice, and with two different accounts, and then pass on. DONALD A. MACKENZIE.

The University, Manchester.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE MOUNTJOYS.—How came Shakspeare to know and dwell with the French Mountjoys of Silver Street in the way so excellently worked out by Prof. Wallace? One can only surmise, but it seems to me very possible that the first connexion was through Richard Field.

On 21 Aug., 1592, John Shakspeare was one of the appraisers of the goods of Henry Field, tanner, of Stratford-on-Avon. Henry's son Richard, like many another youth of those days, and these, came to seek fortune in London, where he became apprentice to Vautrollier, the French printer. The end of that apprenticeship, like the end of Stephen Billott's, was that in 1588 he

married into the family, and let us hope, with happier results. In any case, Field, having wedded Vautrollier's daughter (some say widow; but that, on the point of age, seems impossible), finally took up his business on Vautrollier's death (see Mrs. Stopes on this, 'Shakspeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries,' pp. 6, 7).

That Shakspeare knew Field is certain. Field it was who entered 'Venus' in the Stationers' Registers on 18 April, 1593, and assigned it to Master Harrison, sen., on 25 June, 1594, and who published 'Lucrece.'

If Jacqueline Field and Vautrollier knew the Mountjoys—and it seems likely—it would be thus that the Shakspeare-Mountjoy connexion started. JOHN MUNRO.

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSIONS.—The following have not, I believe, been collected—at least they do not appear in the 'Allusion Book':—

1. *Leu[casia]*....it seem'd to me as preposterous as to see the Bear making Love to the Gentlewoman with the Bears-face, or the Woman in Shakspeare, kissing the Fellow with the Asses-head.—'The Folly of Priest-craft: a Comedy,' London, 1690, p. 18.

2. "Then, when we have mix'd all these noble ingredients, which, generally speaking, are as bad as those the Witches in 'Mackbeth' jumble in the caldron together to make a Charm, we fall too [*sic*] contentedly, and sport off [*sic*] an afternoon."—'A Collection of Miscellany Poems, Letters, &c. By Mr. Brown,' &c., London, 1699, p. 318.

3. "I can answer for nobody's palat but my own: and cannot help saying with the fat Knight in 'Harry the Fourth,' If sack and sugar is a sin, the Lord have mercy on the wicked."—*Ibid.*, p. 327.

4. "Even that Pink of Courtesie, Sir John Falstaff in the Play, who never was a niggard of his lungs, yet wou'd not answer one word when the *must* was put upon him. 'Were Reasons,' says that affable Knight, 'as cheap as Blackberries I wou'd not give you one upon compulsion,' which is but another word for Duty."—*Ibid.*, p. 338.

The letter containing Nos. 2 and 3 is dated "June 2, 92." G. THORN-DRURY.

CATALOGUES OF MSS.—In 'N. & Q.' for 16 July, 1892 (8 S. ii. 44), MRS. C. A. WHITE expressed a wish that curators of private libraries should catalogue the MSS. in their custody. As I am not aware of anything having been done to carry out her suggestion (though if this is a mistaken impression, I shall be glad to learn that it is so), may I therefore reiterate that wish, and also that the catalogues should be published?

Probably I shall be told that if owners of MSS. published catalogues of their collec-

tions, they would be troubled by persons desiring to see them. In that case, if the owner objected, he could easily send a polite refusal. These catalogues would be most valuable to historical students and students of economics.

In consulting the Reports issued by the Historical MSS. Commission one often finds that the present owner of some of the manuscripts is unknown.

If a bibliography of these private lists were compiled, it would supply the necessary indications to the position of the collections.

T. C.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—I do not know what progress other counties are making with the work of recording these aids to genealogical research, affording as they do much additional information to that obtainable from the parish registers; but within the past four years (1906-9) nearly half the county of Hertford has had the inscriptions recorded by voluntary workers. The lists for each Hundred—Edwinstree, Odsey, Braughing, and Hitchin—have been carefully transcribed, indexed, and bound in volumes for reference; and inquiries will be freely answered if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

ALDERMAN ATKINS AND THE THOMASON TRACTS.—Many readers of these tracts have been puzzled as to the cause of the countless stories regarding Atkins which must have made his life a misery to him. They are all quite unquotable. Perhaps one which may be described as amusing is to be found in *Mercurius Pragmaticus for King Charles II.*, June 5-12, 1649, which, I think, was written by Sheppard. *The Man in the Moon*, Feb. 20-27, 1650, has another story on p. 350.

The solution of all this (it is not quite quotable) is to be found in 'Free Parliament Queries' (20 April, 1660), E 1019 (23).

J. B. WILLIAMS.

TATTOOED HEADS.—In the review of Col. Rivett-Carnac's interesting 'Many Memories' (*ante*, p. 178), reference is made to the collecting of skulls in India. This recalls to my mind the fact that a shameful trade in tattooed heads was carried on with the natives of New Zealand by the traders, who sold the heads to various museums. Slaves were tattooed for the sole purpose. Governor Darling issued a proclamation in 1831 for the suppression of the practice. It is a positive fact that the head of a live man

was sold and paid for beforehand, and afterwards delivered "as per agreement." This slave, who had the hardihood to run away with his own head after trouble and expense had been incurred in tattooing it to make it valuable, is no fiction. For fuller particulars see 'Old New Zealand,' by a Pakeha Maori (the late F. E. Maning).

WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

OLNEY IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—The two items which follow are from the testamentary records of the Commissary Court of London, now preserved in the Principal Probate Registry.

The will of Robert Olney of "Weston Underwode," "Squyer," dated 20 Jan., 1486, is in Book Lichfield, folio 100.

The will of Thomas Roberd, "fyschmonger," of London, dated 1499, contains the following:—

"I bequeth to the chirch of Olney in the Counte of Bukk' XLs. It'm, to the Reparacions of the Brige of the same Town XLs. It'm, I will that an obyte be kepte for my soule in seyde chirch of Olney And spent in Syngyng and Ryngyng in Bred and Ale XLs." Book Harvey, folio 201.

The testator's parish church was St. Nicholas Coleabbey. GILBERT HUDSON.

"CLERIC" AND THE 'N.E.D.'—This word was used for clerk or scrivener as well as priest or minister. Henry Walker describes himself as cleric in this sense only on the title-pages of his 'Perfect Occurrences.' So also does Daniel Border, who was not a preacher, like Walker, on his 'Faithful Scout' of 1649. Again, *The Man in the Moon*, Oct. 17-24, 1649, says of Walker:—

"If ever you saw the picture of Judas in a painted cloth, it is just like him....He hath been of divers professions; as, first, an ironmonger; Secondly, a bookseller; Third, a preacher; Fourth, a clerk or Machiavillian pamphleteer; and hath a long time done penance in two sheets of 'Perfect Occurrences.'"

J. B. WILLIAMS.

"ROSE" IN THE 'N.E.D.'—Under 'Rose' Dr. Craigie says: "The petals of the rose have been used for various economical purposes: cf. Attar, Otto, Rose-cake, Rose-vinegar, Rose-water, etc." Surely mention ought to have been made here of the medicinal use of rose-petals, which are, and always have been, in our official *Materia Medica*, and are used directly in the preparation of confection of roses and acid infusion of roses. The omission is the stranger because the medicinal use of rosemary (which is itself no longer official) is noted. The definition of "rose-water" is "wate

distilled from roses, or impregnated with essence of roses, and used as a perfume, etc.;" but only the water distilled from roses is recognized in the 'British Pharmacopœia,' and to describe it as a "perfume, etc.," is curiously inadequate, and, in fact, misleading. Being an entirely aqueous preparation, it is hardly used at all in perfumery, although its fragrance makes it a grateful vehicle in eye-washes and other lotions.

C. C. B.

"SPECULATIVE GLASSES."—In a very imperfect volume of *Wardrobe Accounts*, chiefly of the time of Henry VIII., there is an entry of the purchase, during the fourteenth year of his reign, of "speculative glasses, 2²" (L. C., II. 309, Record Office). There is no clue to what is exactly meant.

C. C. S.

DR. WILLIAM HARVEY, 1630–33.—Among the Royal Warrants, 1628–34, p. 236, is a warrant to swear "Mr. Dr. William Harvey Phisition for his Majesty's Household, in ye place of Dr. Leonard Poe, deceased," 22 March, 1630 (L. C., V. 93).

At p. 354 is a warrant for payment of 5*l.* unto Dr. Harvey "for 5 weeks' lodging at Newmarket, 1632," 21 March, 1633.

In the same volume is "Another for 20*l.* for his lodging in Scotland Progresse. Signed same day." C. C. S.

"PUNJAUB OR BURMAH HEAD."—This term is not given in 'Hobson-Jobson' or the Anglo-Indian glossaries. It is used to denote the various kinds of amnesia or loss of memory that Europeans often suffer from in the tropics; and it is named after Punjab or Burma because the largest number of cases occur in those districts. These cases of amnesia are "cerebral symptoms of tropical neurasthenia," and a return to cold climates often leads to recovery. Bald men are said to suffer more than those who are protected from the sun's rays by hair (Woodruff, 'Tropical Light,' p. 197).

V. CHATTOPÁDHYÁYA.

MAKING ONE'S PARISH.—In 'A Drawer full of Memories,' published in *The Banner of Faith* for February, an old Devonshire woman, speaking of her early years, is made to say:—

"In they days a man's parish was where he served out the last forty days of his 'prenticeship, and John he was going back to Drayford to make his parish, as they called it."—P. 47.

This is new to me, and perhaps it may be so to some others too. ST. SWITHIN.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

CYPRUS EPITAPH.—The epitaph which I give below is engraved in English character on the tombstone of a certain Mrs. Back in the English cemetery here. I am unable to ascertain the meaning of it, but no doubt some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' can help me. The epitaph is as follows:—

BOREN SANFT DEA
TH. 26 JULY. 1899.

JOHN BUCKNILL, M.A.

Nicosia, Cyprus.

H. HOVERLOCK OR H. HOVER LOCK.—I should like to know whether any of your readers ever came across any one bearing this name, which, in either of the forms mentioned, must, I should say, be extremely uncommon. A gentleman of this name, however, did live in London—I think not very far from Sloane Street, S.W.—about 1861. I fancy he was an artist by profession, but cannot be sure. T. R. W.

Karachi, Sind.

PLACE-NAMES.—I should be glad to receive information as to the ancient forms of the following names of places:—

1. Hulverstreet (parish of Henstead, Suffolk).
2. Helperby (township in the parish of Brafferton, co. York).
3. Helperthorp (parish, co. York).
4. Helpringham (parish, co. Lincoln).

A. VINCENT.

Brussels.

"RASKE."—The following is part of an agreement made 5 Oct., 1677, between Bozoun Allen (of Boston) and his mother-in-law Esther Howchin:—

"Now these presents oblige me the sd Bozoun Allen with all convenient speed to erect a dwelling house upon some part of the sd Land, and as a further consideration to the sd Esther the use of three Roomes in the sd dwelling house when it shall be built and to finde her with raske for firing during the term of her naturall life."—*Suffolk Deeds*, xi. 276.

I have examined the original document, and have no doubt that "raske" is the correct spelling.

The following extract is taken from an unprinted deposition dated 19 Feb., 1693/4:—

"Elizabeth Norden Aged about 60 years Testifieth y^t haueing in my youthfull time liued with

m^{rs} Esther Howchin being then her maid and haucing a Respect for her after y^e Death of her Husband m^r Jeremiach Howchin I went many times to see her when she liued In y^e house with her Sonn Bozoune Allin where I found her most times alone in a Cold Roome most times no fire or at best but a little Dirty Raske on y^e hearth & in a sick & weak Conditōn."

It should be added that Jeremiah Howchin was a tanner; that he died in 1670 or 1671; and that when, in 1673, Bozoun Allen married Howchin's daughter Rachel, he (Allen) succeeded to his father-in-law's business.

What does the word "raske" mean, and what is its derivation? I have been unable to find the word in that form in any dictionary, though my guess is that it is the same word as "risk," stated in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' to be found "also in form rusk" and to mean "rind or bark." In his 'Ancient Language and Dialect of Cornwall,' 1882, F. W. P. Jago says: "'Rusk or Risk. The rind or bark. It is rise in Celtic Cornish" (p. 322). And in his 'English-Cornish Dictionary,' 1887, Jago says: "'Bark, s. (Of a tree)...rise, ruse, ruscen"; and gives several references to places where the word occurs, none of which is modern.

Can English scholars throw any additional light on "raske," or cite any modern examples? ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

BORROW'S 'WILD WALES,' 'LAVENGRO,' AND 'ROMANY RYE.'—Nearly ten years ago (9 S. viii. 343) you kindly allowed me to insert some queries on Borrow's 'Wild Wales.' Most of these remained unanswered, and I venture to send two of them a second time.

(1) Has the Father Toban, so often mentioned (chap. iv., &c.), any prototype, or is he purely imaginary? (2) Was Potosi the actual name of the lead-mine of chap. lxxx., and where is it situated?

To these I should like to append a query on 'Lavengro.' One of the most vivid portraits in that book is Peter Williams, the Methodist preacher. This personality is certainly real, yet the 'D.N.B.' (lxi. 438), speaking of another Peter Williams, remarks: "Peter Williams, the hypochondriacal evangelist, who figures so largely in 'Lavengro' (cc. 71-81), was probably a creation of Borrow's own imagination." Now it will be remembered that at parting Peter Williams gave Borrow a Welsh Bible, and Dr. Knapp tells us (notes to 'Lavengro,' p. 567): "This Bible, with Peter Williams' name in it,

was sold in London in 1886, out of George Borrow's collection." Surely some Welshman, especially a Welsh Methodist, should be able to identify him.

Who is the Lord Lieutenant of the song in 'The Romany Rye,' chap. xlii.?

R. S.

CHINESE GALLERY IN LONDON.—Gordon Cumming the lionslayer, in his introduction to the first volume of his 'Five Years of a Hunter's Life in South Africa,' dated Altye, June, 1850, p. viii, note, states: "My collection may now be seen in my Museum at the Chinese Gallery in London." Where was the Chinese Gallery? Alexandre Dumas appears to have seen the collection in Coventry Street, Leicester Square, in 1851.

A. H. D.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Non sibi, sed toti genitos se credere mundo.

'N. & Q.' is the great benefactor for 'Quotations Wanted,' and England is the country in which classical studies are most honoured at large. For my own part, I have vainly searched Latin literature for the above fine verse, and my only hope now lies in 'N. & Q.' Lead on, kindly light! H. GAIDOUZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI.).

Great God! to see the golden stream

Of happiness roll on!

To count the many barques that gleam

In morning's sun and evening's beam,

Each on its journey gone!

GEORGE WOLSELEY.

Thatched Cottage, Watlingbury, Kent.

The lines,

Two grey stones at the head and feet,

And the daisied turf between,

are quoted by the late K. H. Digby in 'Comptium,' vol. vii. p. 568, but no reference is given. Whence do they come? ASTARTE.

Whence come the following lines? They plainly relate to Oliver Cromwell:—

I heard a little bird sing

That the Parliament captain was going to be king.

M. Y. A. H.

In his hand

The thing became a trumpet, whence he blew
Soul-animating strains.

S. W.

[Wordsworth: see a sonnet beginning "Scorn not the Sonnet."]

Within this earthly temple there's a crowd.

There's one of me that's humble, one that's proud;

There's one of me in misery repents his many sins,

And one that in a corner unrepenting sits and
grins.

M. HALLIDAY.

SCHFEFFELDE IN COM. CANTLÆ.—This place is referred to in Burton's 'Monasticon Eboracense' as having some centuries ago a church. Can any reader identify its position, or give the modern name if changed? The only approach to it that occurs is Sheffield Park in Sussex. Might it be anciently a coast church that has shared the fate of Dunwich? R. B.

Upton.

HOLE-SILVER.—This fine was paid by the villis of Coln Rogers, Coln St. Aldwyn, and Duntisborne Abbots, co. Glos. What was the nature of it? ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

GUILDHALL: OLD STATUES.—Opposite p. 71 of Price's 'Descriptive Account of the Guildhall of London' is a reproduction of a drawing in the Gardner Collection of six statues from the outside of the old porch. Price states:—

"In 1794 Mr. Alderman Boydell induced the Corporation to present them to Thomas Banks, the sculptor, who held them in great estimation as works of art. At his death in 1809 they were purchased for 100*l.* by Henry Bankes, M.P., for Corfe Castle."

Can any readers kindly inform me where these statues are now? S. P. Q. R.

GUILDHALL MS. ON CITY CHURCHES.—Can any one assign a fairly close date to the account of Wren's churches constituting MS. 44 in the Guildhall Library? It looks like the writing of the eighteenth or very early nineteenth century. The author seems unknown to the authorities.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

SCHULTZ'S 'MY LIFE AS AN INDIAN.'—Will some transatlantic correspondent of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether the life of the Black-foot described in 'My Life as an Indian,' by J. W. Schultz, 1907, is considered a correct account of the tribe, as it existed in buffalo-hunting days? Were the higher types of Red Indian in reality so fine a race before they were contaminated by the Palefaces? Had they so many virtues, and so few vices? Or did the author as he wrote look back on the past through the rose-coloured mists which often brighten it? M. P.

"LITERARY GOSSIP."—Is "Claudius Clear" correct in his statement in *The British Weekly* of 10 February to the effect "that the originator of literary gossip in this country is still living"? He refers to Mr. Francis Espinasse, a venerable Brother of the Charterhouse. I have made the discovery,

at all events, that as far back as 22 Oct., 1831, there appeared for the first time in *The Athenæum* a column headed 'Our Weekly Gossip on Literature and Art'; that on 13 Sept., 1837, 'Our Weekly Gossip' took the place of the longer title; and that the familiar phrase 'Literary Gossip' as a heading dates from the issue of 30 Oct., 1869. Mr. Espinasse, who is in his eighty-seventh year, was certainly not associated with *The Athenæum* in 1831. J. GRIGOR.

14, Crofton Road, Camberwell, S.E.

HANDLEY CROSS.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me whether Handley Cross, which gives a title to the well-known sporting novel by Robert Surtees, is intended to represent any particular district of England? P. D. M.

"BUSH INN" AT STAINES.—Where can I find an account of this famous old hostelry?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

"CUCKOOS TO CLEAR THE MUD AWAY."—Several times during February I heard middle-aged people say in relation to the weather: "We shan't have it better until the cuckoos come to clear the mud away." Others said "crows," &c., and as the latter, when grubbing for their young, get on the land at least a month before the cuckoo comes, the crow seems the more likely bird, and I shall be glad to know how the saying runs elsewhere.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

WITHAM FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me information as to the ancestry of Abraham Witham, Consul-General at Minorca about 1780? E. T. C. BOWER.

94, Piccadilly, W.

LA JEUNESSE.—'Sir Walter Scott's Friends,' by Florence MacCunn (Blackwood), has in the chapter on 'Tom Purdie,' p. 351, this:—

"La Jeunesse—the saner prototype of Caleb Balderstone—is as perfect a gentleman of the *ancien régime* as the master whose coat he brushes." Again, p. 352:—

"The hunt, cut out of toast, galloping over a landscape of boiled spinach—the triumph of La Jeunesse's skill—was perhaps a reminiscence of a Bowhill *plat*."

I cannot find La Jeunesse in any of Scott's writings, nor can I identify the hunt of toast galloping over boiled spinach. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' assist me?

F. N. THOROWGOOD.

Windham Club.

'THE BRITISH CHRONOLOGIST.'—I have recently become the possessor of the three volumes of the second edition of this work, dated 1789. It was previously unknown to me, but I have found it almost invaluable, and, with its fullness of detail as to Acts of Parliament, taxation, coronation processions, votes of money, &c., so interesting that I should like to know more about it. Who was the compiler, and can it be considered reliable? MR. PIERPOINT at 10 S. xii. 135 gives extracts from 'The Chronological Historian,' by W. Toone, 1826, which occur in my volumes, so I presume this is a later edition of my book. Toone is not mentioned in the 'D.N.B.' W. P. D. S.

"LJŪS."—This is the Icelandic word for "light," *liiht*, and Prof. Skeat derives it from *liuh-*, with an *-sa* ending instead of *-t*. Now Gregory the Apostle of the Armenians is called "Lusavoritch," which is said to mean "Illuminator." I should be glad to know the quantity of the vowel *u* in *lus-*, *lus-a*, and whether the Armenian word, if real, has been taken into consideration when determining the etymon of *ljūsa*. In this connexion it is noteworthy that in Old Irish an acolyte, or light-bearer, is *lēs-boire*.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

CHRISTOPHER GALE, boat-builder of Whitby, was born in 1774, and died 6 April, 1846. He married Eleanor Pretty, probably in 1798 (at all events, his first child was born in 1799). I should like to obtain particulars of his baptism and marriage, but my search has hitherto been unavailing. Whitby parish register does not contain the record of the baptism.

JNO. C. HARLAND.

18, Broadway, New York.

CAXTON AND EDWARD IV. — Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly give information regarding a picture or pictures having for subject Caxton at his press or showing proofs to the King? The frontispiece to Curwen's 'History of Booksellers' has this for subject. The artist's name and the present locality of the picture are required.

WM. H. PEET.

[The frontispiece to Curwen represents Gutenberg, not Caxton.]

"SECOND CHAMBER."—Who was the author of the phrase "Second Chamber," now so generally applied to the Upper House? As it implies a subordinate position, it was probably not bestowed by a Conservative.

BRUTUS.

"TARNISH."—The following occurs in Bowen's 'Logic,' chap. xiii. p. 431 (ed. 1870):—

"To adopt Bacon's expressive metaphor, it [the mind] imports into a new sphere of research the rust and tarnish contracted in the workshop wherein it has chiefly laboured."

Will any one who knows Bacon tell us where the passage occurs in his writings? Perhaps it is a modern rendering of a Latin passage, for we do not otherwise know *tarnish* as a substantive before 1738. Hence the verification is of importance.

J. A. H. MURRAY,

Oxford.

Replies.

SOILY COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

(11 S. i. 107.)

IN answer to MR. W. H. CLAY's inquiry as to the "English merchant Solly" who sold his collection to Frederick William III. at Berlin in 1821, I may say in the first place that he was an uncle of Samuel Solly the surgeon, who died in 1871.

The eldest son of Isaac Solly of London and Walthamstow, who died in 1803, was the Isaac Solly who in 1832 became the first chairman of the London and Birmingham Railway, and who died in 1853.

This Isaac was the father of the distinguished surgeon Samuel Solly, F.R.S., and elder brother of Edward Solly, the picture collector, who lived in Berlin, and whose son, the late Edward Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A., of Sutton, was a frequent contributor to 'N. & Q.' and other periodicals on genealogical and literary subjects. He was also a great book-collector, his library being sold at Sotheby's after his death in 1886.

In an account of the new Berlin Gallery which appeared in *The Times* on 22 Nov., 1905, particulars are given of some of the most famous pictures in the Solly Collection, and *The Times* correspondent writes of Edward Solly that he "was evidently one of the most remarkable collectors that ever lived, and one of those most conspicuously in advance of his time"; also that

"his collection contained a number of pictures of the first importance, belonging to schools which were universally neglected a hundred years ago, but which the historical spirit of the present day recognizes as the most interesting of any."

The reason why Edward Solly was able to form one of the most remarkable collections ever made by a private individual consisted largely in the fact that during the time

of England's struggle with Napoleon the Baltic trade of Isaac Solly & Sons, of which firm Edward was a member, was very profitable, owing to large contracts with the British Government for timber for ship-building; and during the same period, in consequence of the constant state of war and general scarcity of money on the Continent, there was an unrivalled opportunity for acquiring great works of art on favourable terms.

J. RAYMOND SOLLY.

Union Club, S.W.

Mr. Solly died before May, 1847, and a careful examination of the indexes to *The Gentleman's Magazine* of that year and two or three preceding years would perhaps furnish the information MR. CLAY requires. Mr. Solly lived at No. 7, Curzon Street, Mayfair. I possess two of his catalogues. The earlier is 'A Descriptive Catalogue of some Paintings of the Rafaele Period,' a privately printed hand-list of four quarto pages, in which 26 pictures are described. A few of these were purchased by the Earl of Northwick; but the greater number appeared subsequently—the above-named catalogue is undated—at Christie's on 8 May, 1847. This sale consisted of 42 lots, fully described. A report of the sale will be found in *The Art Union* of 1847, pp. 215-16. Christie's Sale Catalogue has a passage referring to Mr. Solly, "whose profound knowledge and discriminating taste, particularly in Italian art, have established the reputation of this noble collection throughout Europe." In the Art Library of the Victoria and Albert Museum there are copies of the catalogues of picture sales held on behalf of Mr. Solly in 1825 and 1837, but apparently neither of those which I possess.

See also G. F. Waagen, 'Works of Art and Artists in England,' 1838, ii. 186-95.

W. ROBERTS.

18, King's Avenue, Clapham Park.

MRS. SARAH TRIMMER (11 S. i. 170).—'N. & Q.' for 26 February reached me at the same time as the proof of a forthcoming article of mine on Mrs. Trimmer. In that I say:—

"The letter was written at Kew, where the writer had recently settled with her father [who had been appointed superintendent of works at the Palace]. There (in the words of the biography) she 'became acquainted with Mr. Trimmer, and at the age of 21 she was united to him with the approbation of the friends on both sides.' We are told that he was 'a man of an agreeable person, pleasing manners, and exemplary virtues,' but we are not told who he was or whence he came.

From other sources I learn that his Christian name was James, and that he lived just across the river at Old Brentford; I infer that he was in a good way of business as a manufacturer of bricks and tiles; and I think it probable that supplying these for work at the Palace brought him into friendly relations with the superintendent (and the superintendent's daughter)."

If F. H. S. will communicate with me, I shall be pleased to send him all the references I have to Mr. Trimmer.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

Some more or less reliable details about the family of Mrs. Sarah Trimmer are to be found in "Court and Private Life in the Time of Queen Charlotte: being the Journals of Mrs. Papendiek; Assistant Keeper of the Wardrobe and reader to Her Majesty, edited by her Granddaughter Mrs. Vernon Delves Broughton," Richard Bentley & Son, 1887. See vol. i. p. 105 *et seq.* I have written "more or less reliable" because I find Mrs. Papendiek, although well-meaning and gifted with a retentive memory, to be somewhat inaccurate here and there in names and dates.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

Kew.

NELSON AMONG HIS INTIMATES (11 S. i. 124, 175).—I am sorry to have fallen into an error about Dean Stanley. I was misled by two assertions that the Dean who edited the book was Dean Stanley. In a printed book-catalogue I saw this little work mentioned as "1065. Stanley (Mrs.), Journal, &c. Edited by [her son] the Dean of Westminster, &c. With the editor's unsigned inscription." And on the title-page of my copy some former owner has written above the editor's title, the name "Stanley."

On these two statements I too hastily concluded, without verifying them, that Dean Stanley was the editor. On the fly-leaf is the autograph: "Mrs. Ellicott from the Editor." D. J.

ELIZABETHAN HERALDIC MANUSCRIPTS (11 S. i. 168).—In alleging that "the question is settled for ever" that Shakespeare obtained his coat of arms by fraud your New York correspondent seems to have reached an isolated and rather untenable position. Apparently some misgivings have overtaken him. Others may keep them company if he makes himself more fully acquainted with Brooker's reputation, through Vincent's 'Discovery of Errors,' 1622, and other works.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

Liverpool.

AMPHILLIS HYDE AND CHARLES II. (11 S. i. 128).—R. T. will find in Dr. Marshall's 'Visitation for Wilts' (1623), p. 13, a pedigree of Tichborne in which appears Amphillis, daughter of John Tichborne of Sarum, as aged one year in 1623.

The 1677 Visitation of Wiltshire is in the College of Arms, reference D. 28. I believe an index of names by F. A. Carrington appears in *The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* for 1855, vol. ii. p. 380.

Sir Thomas Phillipps also printed in folio a copy of this Visitation, but I do not know where this can be found now.

E. A. FRY.

124, Chancery Lane, W.C.

LATIN QUOTATIONS (10 S. i. 188, 297, 437; ii. 110, 276; ix. 37).—2. "Nescit servire virtus" ('Pedantius,' ed. G. C. Moore Smith, l. 116). The following are earlier instances of this proverbial thought, although their expression is not identical.

The Portuguese Hieronymus Osorius in his 'De Gloria,' Lib. I., cap. vii. p. 17, ed. 1825 (1st ed., 1552), has "Virtus enim servire non potest, quæ sola libera est"; and Petrarch in his 'Remedia utriusque Fortunæ,' Lib. II. cap. i., *ad fin.*: "Sola virtus fortunæ libera est."

With these may be compared Matthæus Gribaldus, 'De Ratione Studendi,' Lib. I. cap. i.: "Veritas candorem amat, latebras odit, fucos horrescit, aditus patentes quærit, libera est, *servire nescit*, aliena umbra tegi non vult," &c. (p. 6, ed. Lyons, 1544).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

STEPHEN CHARLES TRIBOUDET DEMAINE-BRAY (11 S. i. 150) and some of his family are recorded on a tombstone in Northolt Churchyard, Middlesex. My abstract of the inscription runs as follows:—

Altar tomb: Steph. Chas. TribouDET DEMAINE-bray, LL.D., 20 Feb., 1782, on which day he entered into his 73rd year.—Sarah his wife, died 5 Sept., 1823, aged 89.—Their daughter Eliz. Sarah TribouDET DEMAINE-bray, died 5 Sept., 1818, aged 61.—Louisa Maria TribouDET DEMAINE-bray, died 13 Oct., 1836, aged 80.—Sarah Lydia TribouDET DEMAINE-bray, died 5 March, 1844, aged 82.—They lived beloved, and died lamented.

F. S. SNELL.

SPARE FAMILY (10 S. xii. 130).—According to Chauncy's 'History of Herts,' John Walsh of Cheshunt, by his will dated 26 Oct. 16 Hen. VII., devised the Manor of St. Andrew le Mott in Cheshunt to Sir John More, Kt., John Jocelin, and Thomas Knight, and their heirs, who with Thomas Underhill, Thomas

Spare, and Conand Clayton granted the manor and other lands to Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire. This is the only reference in Chauncy to the uncommon surname Spare. M. A.

ALFRED AND THE CAKES (11 S. i. 129).—This story will be found in the following:—'Chronicle of John of Wallingford,' Gale, 1691, iii. 537.

Bollandus, 'Acta Sanctorum,' &c. (Paris, 1868, folio), in the 'Life of Sanctus Neotus, Confessor in Anglia,' given in vol. xxxiv. p. 338. This is the fullest account.

I believe that it is also mentioned by Asser, and that Spelman derived his version from this source. He gives it in his 'Life of Alfred the Great,' Oxford, 1678, at p. 26. The circumstances leading up to the episode are described, and he then continues:—

"Pastoris autem uxorem plane fefelisse constat ex narratiuncula, quæ circumfertur hujus modi.

"Contigit die quodam ut rustica uxor videlicet illius vaccarii pararet ad coquendum panes. Et ille Rex sedens sic circa focum preparavit sibi arcum et sagittas, et alia bellorum instrumenta. Cum vero panes ad ignem positos ardentem aspexit illa infelix mulier festinanter currit et amovit eos, increpans Regem invictissimum, et dicens; heus homo!

Utere quos cernis, panes gyrare moraris, Cum nimium gaudes hos manducare calentes?"

Harding's 'Chronicle,' fo. cix (p. 202, ed. Sir Henry Ellis, 1812), refers to the King's menial occupation whilst in hiding (A.D. 878):—

In Denwolves house thoxherd of the towne
So was he then in poore and symple aray,
Where Denwolf cladde him in his owne gowne,
And tender was vnto him there alway;
But hys wyfe made him to labour aye
With bakyng and with bruyng wonder sore
In water beryng she made him worke euer more.

JOHN HODGKIN.

The story of the burning of the cakes is to be found in Asser's 'Life of Alfred,' where it is preceded by the following heading: "And in the life of the holy father Neot may be read that which chanced to him in the hut of one of his cowherds."

The story may be regarded as an interpolation from the Annals of St. Neot, for which Archbishop Parker is responsible. Cf. Stevenson's 'Asser's Life of Alfred,' Oxford, 1904.

P. G. THOMAS.

The famous story of the cakes is derived, apparently, from the legend of St. Neot, and does not occur in the genuine work of Asser. One version strangely identifies the neatherd with Denewulf, Bishop of

Winchester. See 'John of Wallingford,' Gale, i. 535, *et seqq.*; Asser, 'Mon. Hist. Brit.,' 481; Lingard, i. 189; and E. A. Freeman, 'Old English History,' 122. Prof. Freeman says: "Most likely the whole story comes from a ballad." A. R. BAYLEY.

[MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

ROKEBY HOUSE, WEST HAM: CLOWES FAMILY (11 S. i. 108).—An account of this house is given in Fry's 'History of East and West Ham,' which says that it was "in former years the residence of the Rokeby family after the sequestration of their old property," and that it bore "evident signs of the times of James I." The arms over the mantelpiece in wood were "a chevron between three unicorns' heads, three crescents." A photograph of the arms recently hung in the Reference Library at Stratford.

In connexion with your correspondent's suggestion that the house was owned by William Clowes, 'Chambers's Biog. Dict.,' referring to a Wm. Clowes (1540-1604), says: "He became surgeon to the Queen, and after a prosperous practice in London, retired to Plaistow in Essex." G. H. W.

The subject seems, in part at least, to be dealt with in an article entitled 'Rokeby House, Stratford,' contained in Cotgreave's 'Souvenir of West Ham Libraries,' 1898. The book is in the British Museum and West Ham Libraries. W. SCOTT.

ST. GRATIAN'S NUT (11 S. i. 10, 77).—If it is the case that the nut popularly called by this name is the fruit of a *Trapa*, it may be worth noting that these nuts under the name "water-chestnut" were a regular article of food on stalls at a great fair in full swing at Laval, Mayenne, on 16 September last. Although *Trapa natans* does not seem to occur so far west as Laval, they were evidently that season's nuts, and were being sold in a freshly boiled state. In flavour they were virtually indistinguishable from the sweet chestnut. W. P. D. STEBBING.

'THE ABBEY OF KILKHAMPTON' (10 S. xii. 323, 450; 11 S. i. 76).—May I correct an error which appears twice, viz., at last two references concerning p. 92 of 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton'? Catharine Macaulay's second husband was not Dr. Graham. She married, 17 Dec., 1778, William, a younger brother of James Graham, the quack doctor, of the "Temple of Health," Royal Terrace, Adelphi. When William Graham, aged 21, married Catharine Macaulay, aged 47, he

was a "surgeon's mate." He became eventually the Rev. William Graham, M.A. of Misterton in Leicestershire. "Dr." Graham treated Mrs. Macaulay medically, and presumably introduced his brother to her.

For other articles on 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton' see 3 S. viii. 455; 4 S. i. 353, 467; 9 S. xii. 381, 411, 488; 10 S. i. 12. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"PROUD PRESTON": LEATHER SHOES (11 S. i. 66).—The earliest impression of the arms of Preston is attached to the Guild Roll of 1415, and it shows clearly that there are three P's, which at once refutes the idea that their meaning is "Princeps Pacis." Perhaps I may be allowed to quote from my 'History of Preston,' p. 37:—

"There can be little doubt but that the letter P simply stands for Preston, and is repeated for ornamentation or to render the design more artistic. In later years the third P was disused, and the remaining two were sometimes said to stand for 'proud Preston,' a joke which was probably justified by the fact that in the seventeenth century many of the tradesmen in the town were junior members of old county families, and, claiming the right to bear arms, entered their pedigrees at the heralds' visitations."

HENRY FISHWICK.

The Preston phrase is echoed in an ancient borough in Hampshire in this form: "Poor, proud Lymington," where the epithet "poor" helps to a clearer signification.

TOM JONES.

CLOTHES AND THEIR INFLUENCE (10 S. xii. 468; 11 S. i. 76, 152).—Some think that clothes have very little influence. Rudolphe Rey, in a book on Italy, says that when King Bomba was a prince, he asked his father's permission to alter the uniform of the regiment of which he (the prince) was colonel. The old king answered: "Dress them as you like; they will always run away." M. N. G.

PENZANCE MARKET CROSS (11 S. i. 69).—I think that MR. SCARGILL will find some particulars of the Penzance Market Cross in the *Transactions* of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society; but my set is imperfect, and wants those issued during the last twenty years. If the inscription was deciphered at its removal in 1900, it is certain that a transcription of it would have been printed in either *The Cornishman* or *The Cornish Telegraph*, and I remember reading something on the subject in one of those papers at the time. W. ROBERTS.

JOHN DYER (10 S. xii. 428, 498).—As information is asked for respecting John Dyer the poet, I may mention that one of his daughters married the Rev. John Gaunt. His death is given in *Gent. Mag.* for 1797, pt. i. 356.

Dyer's youngest and last surviving daughter was the wife of John Hewitt. Her death at Coventry in 1830 is entered in the above periodical for May, 1830, p. 478.

W. P. COURTNEY.

CAPT. BROOKE AND SIR JAMES BROOKE (11 S. i. 130).—At 2 S. iii. 12, 58 (1857), are references to Rajah Brooke's pedigree, including the following extract from 'The Expedition to Borneo of H.M. Ship *Dido*,² &c., by Capt. Hon. Henry Keppel, R.N. (Chapman & Hall, 1846):—

"Mr. Brooke is the lineal representative of Sir Robert Vyner, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Charles II.; Sir Robert had but one child, a son, Sir George Vyner, who died childless, and his estate passed to his heir-at-law, Edith, the eldest sister of his father, whose lineal descendant is our friend."—Vol. i. p. 2.

It was the marriage (*circa* 1729) of Elizabeth Collet to Capt. Robert Brooke that formed the Brooke connexion with the Viners. A Sir James Collet was Sheriff of London about 1690. An Isaac Collet, who died in April, 1751, was a silk merchant. Robert Brooke of Goodmanfields—stated by Miss Jacob to have been father of Capt. Robert Brooke—was probably identical with a Robert who was apprenticed to Thomas Godfree, and entered the Mercers' Company in 1698.

The ancestry of these Roberts has not been traced. In point of age the older of them was contemporary with the Rev. William Brooke of Rantavan, co. Cavan (b. 1669), who is traditionally held to have been of Cheshire descent. If there be a common ancestor for the two families, as MR. MUIR by reference to their character implies, he must be sought for as an antecedent to the last named. It is suggestive that in a pedigree of the Brookes of Astley, a branch of the Norton (Cheshire) family (see *Genealogist*, April, 1897, vol. xiii. p. 225), a Robert Brooke is mentioned who was living in 1727, but of whom there is no later trace. This Robert was the second son of Richard Brooke, who married at Leyland, co. Lanc., 6 Feb., 1665/6, Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Robert Charnock of Charnock and Astley, co. Lanc. His elder brother inherited Astley. His younger brothers were Thomas and William, who settled in London. Thomas married Margaret, daughter of

Capt. Thomas Wharton, a mariner and Virginia (tobacco) merchant. William was a woollen draper of Lombard Street, and in his will, dated 23 May, 1727 (proved P.C.C. 22 Feb., 1727/8), he mentions his brother Robert and wife Elizabeth. In respect of date, locality, and social position these details are strongly in favour of the identification of Robert of Goodmanfields with the second son of Richard Brooke, who was a grandson of Thomas of Norton Priory, Cheshire.

The son of Capt. Robert Brooke and Elizabeth Collet was another Capt. Robert, who was commander of the Earl of Holderness, East Indiaman. He married at Winstead, 24 Sept., 1760, Miss Pattle, daughter of Thomas Pattle, Esq., of Guildhall. His son was Thomas Brooke (b. 1761), in the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Bengal Civil Service, whose second son, James, became Rajah Brooke.

As reference has been made to the Rev. William Brooke of Rantavan, it may be stated here that he appears to have had three sons by his wife Lettice Digby, viz., Digby, Henry (the author of 'The Fool of Quality'), and Robert. A son of the latter was also named Robert. He was a colonel in the E.I. Co.'s service, and was Governor of St. Helena, 1788-1800.

J. N. DOWLING.

48, Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

See also Gertrude L. Jacob's 'Rájá of Saráwak,' 1876; and Spenser St. John's 'Life of Sir James Brooke,' 1879.

A. R. BAYLEY.

COSNAHAN FAMILY, ISLE OF MAN (11 S. i. 109).—I doubt if SIGMA TAU will find any published work containing the pedigree of the Cosnahans family. But (1) in the Santon (I.O.M.) Churchyard, where several of the Cosnahans are buried, there is a tombstone or tombstones with the names of several members of the family thereon. (2) Search in the Manx Probate Registry for the wills of the Cosnahans would probably help. (3) Search in the Manx Registry Office for Deeds into the title to Ballakew, Malaw, I.O.M., at one time owned by the Cosnahans, would also probably help.

BARRULE.

'MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE' (11 S. i. 141).—By way of supplement it may be recorded as noteworthy that of the thirty-one contributors to the first volume of *Macmillan*, November, 1859, to April, 1860—and in the number for January, 1860, Tennyson's 'Sea-Dreams: an Idyll' appeared—two are

still with us: the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, D.D., and Mr. J. M. Ludlow. The former wrote of 'The Revivals of 1859,' and the latter (who contributed four articles to the volume) treated in the initial issue of 'The Moral Aspects of Tennyson's Idylls.'

J. GRIGOR.

14, Crofton Road, Camberwell, S.E.

COL. VINCENT POTTER, REGICIDE (11 S. i. 147).—There is a short and very imperfect account of Vincent Potter in Mark Noble's 'Lives of the English Regicides' (1798), vol. ii. pp. 129-31. I do not remember that his life has been dwelt upon elsewhere.

A. O. V. P.

STRAWBERRY HILL CATALOGUE: 'ÆDES WALPOLIANÆ' (10 S. vii. 461, 517; xii. 216, 294, 353, 430, 491; 11 S. i. 34).—In my first note I stated that there were "at least four of the sale catalogues." I have recently found a fifth, which I will designate as 3A, since it is the small-paper issue of 3, the large-paper copy. The collation is the same: portrait, xxiv, 1-90, 97-250 (244 pp.). The measurements are 11½ by 9¼ in., and 13 by 10½ in. respectively for the small and large copies. The title-pages of 2, 3, and 3A are identical, each stating that "a few copies are printed on large paper, at 12s. each." The total amount of lots by number under each day's sale is the same, but No. 2 catalogues the seventh and eighth days, while 3 and 3A do not.

No. 2 completes the cataloguing of the first six days' sales on p. 68, and 3 and 3A on p. 86, the essential difference being that the cataloguing of many lots has been expanded in the last two catalogues. For instance, lot 96 in the first day's sale in No. 2 is "Evelyn Sculptura, and 7 other vols. on the Arts," while lot 96 in 3 and 3A gives eight titles at some length. This more extended cataloguing accounts for the 18 additional pages in the first six days, which were occupied with the books in the collection. From the ninth day on the three catalogues appear to run *pari passu*.

The curious fact to be deduced from the examination of the first four catalogues is that the major part of the collection, to a greater or less extent, was catalogued three separate times. No. 1 differs radically from the other three; 2 from the title-page might have been expected to prove the small-paper edition of 3, but is not. A simple explanation would seem to be that 1 was withdrawn on account of inaccuracies; that 2 was issued before it was decided to

expand the prints (seventh and eighth days) into the ten days' sale; and that when 3 and 3A were put out, the seventh and eighth days being then first omitted, it was deemed advisable to recatalogue at greater length that part of the collection containing the books, *i.e.*, the first six days.

P. 85 (it should be p. 86, by the way) with the sixth day's sale ending with lot 160, which MR. ABRAHAMS found inserted in the copy he examined, is undoubtedly from catalogue 3A.

As to the early "Descriptions" of Strawberry Hill and its contents in Walpole's time, MR. ABRAHAMS's deductions are somewhat loose. In my first communication I itemized rather briefly all the varieties of the descriptive catalogues which are known or believed to have existed.

It seems possible that the Kirgate-Baker-Cruden-Eyton 'Description' of 65 pp. is unique. Martin, who examined the Cruden collection, cites the title, but gives no date, which he is careful to do in the case of all the other books.

Mr. Dobson cites Baker and Lowndes, but says he has not seen it himself.

I should not be inclined to accept the date of 1774 given in the Eyton sale catalogue as certain evidence, to judge from sale catalogues in general and the three extracts given from this one in particular.

The collation of the 'Description,' 1774 edition, drawn directly from the small-paper copy, is: Half-title, with print of Strawberry Hill, 1 leaf; title-page, 1 leaf; A Description of Strawberry Hill, pp. 1-119; 120 blank; Appendix, 121-45; List of the Books printed at Strawberry Hill, 146-7; 148 blank; Additions since the Appendix, 149-52; More Additions, 153-8.

As shown by some of the contents, the Appendix and List, "Additions," and "More Additions" were not printed prior to 1781, 1783, and 1786 respectively.

Similar conditions are found in the 1784 edition of the 'Descriptions,' where the Appendix (pp. 89-92), "Curiosities Added," &c. (pp. 93-4), and "More Additions" (pp. 95-6) contain articles acquired in 1785, 1787, and 1788 respectively.

In fact, Walpole wrote to Lady Ossory, 15 Sept., 1787, concerning the 'Description,' that "though printed, I have entirely kept it up [*i.e.*, held it back], and mean to do so while I live," and proceeded to detail his reasons for not giving it out.

One of the "fragments" sold by Messrs. Hodgson & Co. in 1902 was the 'Pictures,

Curiosities, &c., in the Cabinet of Enamels and Miniatures, and in the Glass Cases on each side of It.³ This is a small quarto of 18 pages, numbered 1 to 18 inclusive, in the familiar bluish-grey wrapper. It contains the larger part of the items which appear in the 1774 'Description' on pp. 78-97 inclusive, the principal differences being that the 'Description' has some thirteen items under the head-line "Other pictures and curiosities in the same room," and some additional notes.

The 'Pictures, Curiosities, &c.,' is undated, but may, I think, be properly assigned to 1772, as it contains the Cellini silver bell obtained in February, 1772 ('Letters,' Toynbee, viii. 151); while in July, 1773, Walpole wrote, evidently in reference to the 1774 catalogue: "As this [the case in which Selina was drowned] and much of my collection is frail, I am printing the Catalogue" ('Letters,' viii. 312), and in July, 1774, he wrote to the Rev. William Cole: "I have finished the Catalogue of my Collection" ('Letters,' ix. 19).

The other small piece which appeared in the 1902 sale, 'Curiosities in the Glass Closet in the Great Bed Chamber,' 4 pp., small quarto, n.d., I have not had the opportunity of examining. This can possibly, but not positively, be assigned to 1772, as in the account of the contents of the Glass Closet in the 1774 'Description' is included the Goa stone given to Walpole by the poet Gray's executors in August, 1772 ('Letters,' viii. 196-7). Kirgate is said to have stated that the 65-page edition was for the use of the servants in showing the house; and it seems likely that these two smaller pieces, of 18 and 4 pp. respectively, were struck off for the same purpose, and that all three were prior to 1774.

The 'Catalogue of Pictures and Drawings in the Holbein Chamber at Strawberry Hill,' 8 pp., 1760, I also have not had the opportunity of examining personally. It passes for the first attempt at cataloguing any of the contents of Strawberry Hill, and appeared in the Hodgson sale catalogue of 1902 under date of 1760, which there seems no reason to question, as the Holbein Chamber had just been completed in the fall of 1759.

Any attempt at a bibliography of Strawberry Hill publications is surrounded with some difficulties. Walpole's list of the publications as it appears in the 'Descriptions' of 1774 and 1784 is not complete, nor can it be entirely relied upon. He said

himself: "I hope future edition-mongers will say of those of Strawberry Hill, they have all the beautiful negligence of a gentleman" ('Letters,' viii. 278). His hope has been, I think, fully realized.

I may conclude by saying that the 'Sermon on Painting' included in the 'Ædes Walpolianæ,' and mentioned by L. A. W. (*ante*, p. 34), was written by Horace Walpole, and preached by his father's domestic chaplain:—

"In the summer of 1742 I wrote a Sermon on Painting for the amusement of my father in his retirement. It was preached before him by his chaplain; again, before my eldest brother at Stanno, near Houghton; and was afterwards published in the 'Ædes Walpolianæ.'"—Walpole's 'Short Notes of my Life,' 'Letters,' Toynbee, i. xxxvii.

The Sermon appears in the 1752 edition of the 'Ædes Walpolianæ,' and I suppose also in the first edition, although I cannot speak from personal examination.

E. P. MERRITT.

Boston, U.S.A.

[We cannot publish any more on this subject.]

'ALONZO THE BRAVE' (11 S. i. 167).—In correcting MR. MAYCOCK as to the authorship of 'Alonzo the Brave' your two correspondents have themselves fallen into error. The lugubrious ballad, or recitation, or poem, of 'Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene' is by "Monk" Lewis, but MR. MAYCOCK alluded to a burlesque *scena* of the same name by Hugo Vamp, which was the pseudonym of an entertainer by the name of O'Neill. An account of him will be found in Donaldson's 'Recollections of an Actor,' 1865, pp. 309-12. Vamp composed several of these musical sketches, one being on 'Macbeth,' and one called 'Evil Brewin,' having reference to the Crimean War.

A. RHODES.

It would appear that the song which Samuel Cowell sang was a burlesque of "Monk" Lewis's poem. See the Memoir of Cowell, by his brother-in-law, the late Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' WM. DOUGLAS.
125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

PETERSFIELD OLD INNS (11 S. i. 169).—The leading inns of Petersfield in 1765 were "The Red Lion" (probably the same as given in the rent-roll of 1696-7), "The Dolphin," "The White Hart," and "The Castle," all of them in their day celebrated coaching houses. "The Castle" is now a

school, and stands fronting the Market Place, behind the statue of William III. Charles II. and his queen mother slept here *en route* to France.

Pepys in his 'Diary' also alludes to "The Castle Inn":—

"May 1st, 1661. Up early and layed at Petersfield in the room which the King layt in lately at his being there. Here very merry, and played with our wives at bowls. Then we set forth again, and so to Portsmouth, seeming to me to be a very pleasant strong place."

F. K. P.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 50, 113, 155).—MR. DE VILLIERS will find the line

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum

in a dialogue of Joh. Ravisius Textor, a French writer, in Latin, of the early years of Francis I., as is proved by one of his dialogues being written in celebration of the conclusion of the Treaty of London in October, 1518, whilst the one in which the line in question occurs alludes to the preparations of Francis for his expedition to Italy about 1521. The line is the third from the end of a dialogue in which the persons are three Epicureans, Disease, a Devil, an Angel, and the World. It is on p. 148 in my copy, which is a small one, printed by Arnold Leers, at Rotterdam, in 1651.

It seems to have escaped the notice of editors of, and writers on, early English drama, that the originals of at least two Interludes, 'Thersites,' and 'The Disobedient Child,' are to be found in Textor's Dialogues.

FRANK NEWMAN.

109, Club Garden Road, Sheffield.

No. 4 of MR. DE VILLIERS'S quotations appears, with "feriunt" for "nocent," in "The Book of Fortune Two Hundred unpublished Drawings by Jean Cousin Reproduced from the original manuscript in the Library of the Institute of France with introduction and notes by Ludovic Lalanne translated by H. Mainwaring Dunstan," Librairie de l'Art, Paris, et London, 1883, plate 108:—

Tela prævisa minus feriunt.

This is the proverb or sentence of a symbol in which there are arrows and mirrors. The companion emblem has this sentence:—

Fortunæ imperatrix providentia.

In this "Foresight," with crown and sceptre, is seated on a throne, pointing her finger at "Fortune," who sits with bandaged eyes, humiliated, on the step below the

throne. Dunstan's translation of the explanation of the emblem and symbol is as follows:—

"As in a mirror one sees what is hurtful to the face, so one ought to foresee arrows: that is to say, the ills which Fortune may bring; which when well foreseen do not hurt so much; so Providence (foresight) is empress of the aforesaid Fortune."—P. 30.

The next two sentences are:—

Ubi Prudentia nullus Fortunæ locus.

Jugum Fortunæ vitabit prudens.

According to the Introduction, this 'Liber Fortunæ centum emblemata, et symbola centum, continens,' &c., of which the MS. title appears in facsimile (p. 2), was never printed until after its discovery by Lalanne (? about 1875, see p. 6).

The compiler of the proverbial sayings and author of the text appears to have been one Imbert d'Anlezy, lord of Dunflun in Nivernais, Knight of the Order of the King, and one of the hundred gentlemen of his household, who "must have died in or before 1574." From the year 1538 he "served François I. and his successors in their wars at home and abroad" (pp. 6, 7).

As to the text, only the sayings and the explanations originally in French are reproduced: D'Anlezy's quatrains, distichs, quotations, and proverbs written in Latin are omitted (p. 17).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SOWING BY HAND (11 S. i. 46, 133).—There may well be uncertainty about the methods of hand sowing. In the autumn of last year the land was not dry enough for the drill to work, and the farmer had "to revert to the ancient practice of hand-sowing, now almost a lost art—lost for want of practice on the part of the older generation of labourers, and because never learned by the younger" (*The Times*, 22 Nov. 1909).

The race of shepherds is dwindling because the young men will not agree to uncertain hours or to nightwork. The thatcher also becomes rarer every year. County Councils discountenance thatch, and corrugated iron is a powerful competitor.

W. C. B.

MR. RATCLIFFE (whose reply confirms my note) is right in saying that the attitude of the sower on the *Cornhill* cover is altogether wrong. The seed-hopper (MR. RATCLIFFE calls it a "skep," a word I do not remember to have heard in this connexion) ought to hang directly in front of the sower, instead of on his right hip, as it is

represented. The hopper is a long, not a round basket, and the stake to which the strap by which it is hung from the sower's neck is attached is midway between the ends.

The figure of the thresher is almost equally faulty as regards its attitude. The flail was used all the winter through on my father's farm, when I was a lad, and I have often tried my own skill with it, but I never saw it held as in this design.

C. C. B.

The methods followed in sowing by hand or sowing broadcast (which are not entirely superseded by the drill) depend materially on the variety of grain and on the quantity or weight allotted to an acre. Where corn, such as wheat, oats, barley, or vetches, is to be distributed, there is considerable bulk to be apportioned, and the seedsman has quite a load to carry in his seed basket or skep; then he follows the process described (*ante*, p. 46) by C. C. B.

Where small grain, as turnip or onion, has to be applied—perhaps six or eight lb. of seed per acre—a different method and great exactness are required, or the seedsman would not succeed in covering the ground with so limited a quantity of seed. The sower then takes a breadth of about a yard, and in marching down the field he allows his casts to overlap each other, thus gaining an even distribution. Instead of plying both hands, he uses only the thumb and finger of the right hand, which keep time with the stride of his right leg, while he takes his pinch of seed from a bowl which he holds in his left arm. By care and dexterity great precision may be attained, but seedsmen who accomplish the task perfectly are rare, and they dislike gusty winds, which mar their work. We had a field in this parish known as Hand-in-Bowl field.

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

I think the design of the sower on the cover of *The Cornhill* has by some process been transposed. It is usual for the sower to cast with his right hand, taking the seed at each step from a hopper suspended on his left side by a strap over the right shoulder.

The attitude of the ploughman is that which he would take in pressing on the ploughtails to tilt up the share when about to turn at the headland. The thresher is standing just as he would in swinging the flail to bring it down on the corn. The reaper's left arm should have been more

advanced, so as to encircle sufficient standing corn to make a sheaf while the right hand severs it with the sickle.

When I was an observant lad between sixty and seventy years ago I watched those operations, and the mental picture is still clear.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

“PURPOSE,” ALLEGED NAME OF A DANCE (10 S. xii. 27).—Referring to Knox's ‘History of the Reformation in Scotland,’ Hill Burton in his ‘History of Scotland,’ 1873, vol. iv. p. 58, remarks:—

“Knox lifts his testimony against the dance ‘called the purpose,’ which the Queen trod with Chatelar; and it is easy to believe it to have been sufficiently indecorous.”

W. S.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS. &c.

Masters of Literature.—Thackeray. Edited by G. K. Chesterton. (Bell & Sons.)

THE selections which are here made from Thackeray's works are admirably chosen, representing the best of the big novels, social satire, newspaper controversy, historical and personal essays, and poems. We find, for instance, Major Pendennis confronting Capt. Costigan; the deaths of Col. Newcome, Lord Castlewood, and Beatrix Esmond; and Thackeray's rejoinder to *The Times*, ‘Thunder and Small Beer,’ in which, we think, the obvious anger somewhat spoils the irony.

Mr. Chesterton, as might be expected, puts a good deal of himself into the short summaries which precede the extracts, and the Introduction. Thus the first section of ‘The Newcomes’ is introduced by the statement that “the general theme of the book is the general theme of Thackeray: that knaves and fools alike fail, but that there is something dignified and genial about the failure of fools.”

The celebrated essay on George IV. should not have been printed without a note that it is unfair in detail, if not unhistorical. In his note on the ‘Poems’ Mr. Chesterton frankly recognizes the inadequacy of scenes from a story even approximately to represent its strength and growth.

In the Introduction he gives us full measure of his vivid paradox and original views. It is of various quality, and seems to us now sound and admirably expressed, and again wrong-headed and desperately ingenious. All of it, at any rate, can be read with pleasure. There may be even something salutary in the irritation which Mr. Chesterton's *obiter dicta* occasionally inspire. They are, at any rate, superior to the bedizened and cautious platitudes which pass for criticism in many quarters.

The Fortnightly Review for March opens with the usual notice of ‘Imperial and Foreign Affairs,’ a summary of great interest. William II., “with no Bismarck to overshadow him,” is said to possess and use more personal power than any of his pre-

decessors since the foundation of the Empire. 'The Fall of Yuan Shih-Kai,' by Messrs. L. F. Lawton and H. Hobden, includes several important details concerning the present state of China and its relations with Japan. 'Black Bread and Blatchford,' by "Journalist," is a well-written and sensible *exposé* of two prominent features in the recent elections. The writer points out that the popular newspaper has never been so potent in forming local opinion in politics as now, and throws proper scorn on the preposterous character of its contents. A few more journalists of his calibre on the press would be a Godsend. 'Arthur Schnitzler,' now at "the summit of the Austrian drama," is the subject of a capable paper by Mr. H. B. Samuel, which includes summaries of some of Schnitzler's best-known plays. Ethel M. de Fonblanque has derived from the Foscolo MSS. at the Labronica Library at Leghorn materials concerning 'The Italian Circle at Holland House.' Ugo Foscolo was not altogether a success in England, nor can we wonder after reading this article. Mr. R. C. Long in a study of 'Piotr Arkadievitch Stolypin' tells us much of the misfortunes of modern Russia. A newspaper was started in 1907 with the aim of securing the attention of the Government. No fewer than six of its editors were thrown into gaol without trial for three months. "Finally, for an article signed by one contributor last December, the Government ordered six contributors to be thrown into gaol" for a similar term. Meredith's 'Celt and Saxon' is continued, and is full of the master's aphorisms. Mr. Francis Gribble writes on 'Lamartine and Elvire,' the latter being no imaginary nymph, but the young wife of an elderly aeronaut. Mr. G. S. Street has some pleasant impressions of 'A Visit to Bohemia,' and tells us incidentally that he has given up novel-writing because "it is unpleasant to involve in one's trade things seen and done in the pursuit of one's private pleasures and likings." The number, an excellent one, ends with a full account of the fuss which preceded 'Chantecler' and the play itself, which Mr. John F. Macdonald regards as a masterpiece.

The *National Review* is full of outspoken comments on politics, the Empire, and German commercial tactics. The *Review* takes great liberties in the way of ascribing motives to various prominent politicians. "Amateur" has an amusing account of 'Canvassing in the Country'; and Mr. A. Maurice Low makes 'American Affairs' interesting to the ordinary reader. The best article, however, is that by Miss Alice Sedgwick on 'Anthony Trollope.' It is an admirable estimate, showing unusual knowledge of Early Victorian fiction. There has been an undoubted revival of Trollope's Bassetshire novels, and it might well be extended to others of his writing not known to the present generation.

In *The Cornhill* Dr. A. Vernon Harcourt tells us much of interest concerning 'The Oxford Museum and its Founders,' among whom Dr. Daubeny and Henry Smith were conspicuous. Men of science had in those days, we gather, a pleasant gift of classical quotation which they do not possess nowadays. It is difficult to realize the fierce attacks made in those days on science, which was the Cinderella of learned subjects. Mr. H. Warner Allen gives the impressions of an

eyewitness of 'The Seine in Flood.' Mr. Claude E. Benson has in 'The Arrow that Flieth' a very ingenious murder mystery, the secret of which may escape even the expert in such fiction. The 'Later Letters of Edward Lear,' introduced by Canon Selwyn, show his invincible good nature and kindness. They are not, however, in humour equal to his best nonsense, and the fancy spelling does not strike us as very funny. "Fresh" and "Overday," by Mr. W. J. Batchelder, is an entertaining narrative of rivals in love among fisherfolk. "The Subaltern" in 'St. Patrick's Day with the Pathans' reveals once more an excellent gift for character and description; and Mr. W. H. Rideing in 'Friends and Acquaintances' begins a promising series of reminiscences of well-known men. Here he gives us a charming picture of G. H. Boughton, a few notes (all too brief) of James Payn, and some idea of the vigorous personality of Archibald Forbes.

The *Burlington Magazine* opens with an editorial on 'The Care of Pictures in Italian Galleries.' It appears that a body of artists, in a letter to the Minister of Public Instruction, have asked for and secured a commission of inquiry. They complain that restoration has destroyed the virtue and value of certain paintings in two famous galleries. A brief notice describes the death of Mr. J. M. Swan as "the severest blow sustained by the Royal Academy since the death of Mr. C. W. Furse." Mr. G. F. Hill begins a study of 'The Italian Bronze Statuettes' in the Salting Collection; and Mr. A. E. R. Gill has an interesting article on 'Inscriptions,' and the conditions which govern lettering in ancient and modern times. There is a striking series of specimens of inscriptions, mostly funereal, illustrating this article; and a tombstone of early date from Bream's Buildings is figured. Mr. Gill complains that the modern workman in stone has no chance to do good lettering.

Mr. Herbert Cook's 'Venetian Portraits, and some Problems,' is another excellently illustrated article of high interest. But we are most attracted by Mr. Roger Fry's exposition of the merits of the recently issued volume of 'Bushman Paintings.' He points out that this backward race has attained to a visual sincerity in its views of men and beasts which is remarkable. An animal trotting is correctly drawn, though the movement is one modern observation has only been able to verify by photography. This Bushman art is not, as might be supposed, similar to children's art in certain well-marked exaggerations. Its comparison with Greek art is seen in an early vase and a remnant of Palæolithic art which are figured here. Mr. C. F. Bell has an important review of the drawings of the Turner Bequest in the National Gallery, now arranged chronologically in two volumes by Mr. A. J. Finberg, one of the ablest of critics of the present day. The so-called 'Rembrandt and Saskia' at Burlington House has been discovered by Mr. C. H. Collins Baker to bear the signature of Ferdinand Bol. His note shows that this is one of the cases in which experts have gone wrong. Mr. W. J. Loffie has a timely letter on 'Bath Street, Bath,' which is to be altered by a Corporation not distinguished for architectural taste. Protests were made against this scheme, and for a year it slept, but now, apparently, it is being revived.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

MESSRS. MAGGS BROTHERS devote Catalogue 253 to Autograph Letters, Signed Documents, and Manuscripts. These include twelve letters of Capt. Cook relating to his voyages. Sir John Moore, Nelson, and Robert Browning are also represented. Byron, writing from Venice on 18 Nov., 1816, describes his life there, and concludes by commenting on the Venetian women: "When tired of studying Italian type I learn it. . . through the medium of the lips and eyes of the Venetian Women, who—as in the time of Paul Veronese—are still the handsomest and finest shaped of the petticoated tribe in Italy. By the way! they are sublime—I am speaking of the Middle Class—those of the higher orders are generally as ugly as virtue herself. Living under patronage of St. Mark, I go out frequently and am in very good contentment. I do as the Venetians do—nay—I do more—for I take daily exercise on horseback. Besides Nero's horses, now hoisted up for the front of St. Mark's, my own are the only quadrupeds in this place." Letters of Dickens include one to Dallas respecting the mental condition of John Elliotson; and another to Arthur Hill, 24 Feb., 1846: "I am not a party to the management of *The Daily News* (otherwise than as one who has an interest in the paper), and must therefore refer your letter and its enclosure to the Powers that be." There is a collection of autograph letters of Barton, the Quaker poet, 1843-9, and an original MS. of George Borrow, circa 1839.

Messrs. Maggs's List 254 is a collection of books in general literature. We have only space to mention Edwards's works on libraries, 5 vols., half-levant by Zaehnsdorf, 5l. 18s.; and 'Life of Caxton,' by Blades, 2 vols., 4to, 1861, 5l. 10s. There are lists under Court Memoirs, Dante, Drama, Napoleon, Political Economy, &c. The English Dialect Society Publications, 34 vols., are 14l. 14s.; Gardiner's 'England,' 17 vols., cloth, uncut, scarce, 34l.; and first editions of 'The Greville Memoirs,' 8 vols., half-morocco, 8l. 10s.

Mr. F. Marcham of Tottenham sends Part 2 of the Antiquaries' List of Berkshire Deeds and other Documents. Under Englefield, 1713, is a certificate that Nathan Wright has received the Sacrament, signed by Matthew Tate, minister, and sworn to in court.

Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington send us their Catalogue 241, containing a good general selection. There are lists under Art, Astronomy, and Biography. The last includes an extra-illustrated copy of the 'Grammont Memoirs,' 2 vols., half-calf, 1903, 1l. 10s.; 'Life of Lady Sarah Lennox,' 2 vols., half-calf, 12s.; and a cheap copy of vols i. to vi. of Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' 1812, 18s. Under Books, Bibliography, &c., are D'Israeli's 'Amenities of Literature,' 3 vols., half-calf, Moxon, 1842, 20s., and 'Curiosities of Literature,' 3 vols., original cloth, Moxon, 1849, 17s. 6d. Bibliographies include Tennyson by Shepherd and by Thomson, and Swinburne by Thomson, the last containing auction prices. Works under Ceramics, Plate, &c., include Bemrose's 'Longton Hall, Porcelain,' 1l. 7s. 6d.; 'Furnival's 'Leadless Tiles,' 8s.; Markham's 'Pewter Plate,' 15s.; and Caldicott's 'Sheffield Plate,' 1l. 6s. Works under London include Brereton's 'Adelphi,' Chancellor's

'Squares,' Davies's 'Chelsea Old Church,' and MacMichael's 'Charing Cross.' There is a complete set of *Household Words*, 19 vols., 1850-59, 16s., besides long runs of various other magazines, including a cheap set of *London Society*, founded by James Hogg, whose death has been recently announced, 32 vols., half-calf, 1862-77, 17s. 6d. Under Theology is D'Oyley and Mant's Bible, 3 vols., 4to, blue calf gilt, Oxford, 1818, 7s. 6d. Under Dickens is the Crown Edition, with Forster's Life and 'The Dickens Dictionary,' together 19 vols., half-morocco, 1900, equal to new, 4l. 7s. 6d.

SCOTTISH BOOKSELLERS.

MR. WILLIAM BRYCE'S Edinburgh Catalogue 181 opens with some handsome sets of standard authors, including Matthew Arnold, 15 vols., Edition de Luxe, 5l. 10s.; Fielding, 10 vols., 3l. 10s.; Charles Lamb, 12 vols., 4l. 10s.; Scott, original Border Edition, 46 vols., 10l. 10s.; and Carlyle, Centenary Edition, 31 vols., 3l. Other works are Angelo's 'Reminiscences,' 2 vols., half-morocco, and portfolio, Edition de Luxe, 4l. 4s.; Brandon's 'Gothic Architecture,' 2 vols., royal 4to, 1l. 5s.; 'Books about Books,' 6 vols., 1l. 1s.; Funk's 'Dictionary,' 2 vols., 3l. 3s.; Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' 8 vols., 1828, 1l.; the Centenary Morland, royal 4to, 4l.; and Jennings's 'Rosierucians,' 2 vols., 1l. 6s. 6d. Under Ireland is Borlase's 'Dolmens,' 3 vols., 2l. 15s. There is a copy of Ruskin, with all the original illustrations and drawings, 37 vols., buckram, 1903-8, 25l.

All who love Scotland must enjoy turning over the pages of Mr. Richard Cameron's Edinburgh Catalogue 229, for it contains nearly four hundred works of Scottish interest. We find 'Acts of the Scotch Parliament, 1224-1707,' a fine set in 12 folio volumes, 6l. 10s.; and 'Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodical Literature,' by Couper, 1908, 10s. Under Burns is the illustrated edition, 4 vols., 1877, a fresh copy as new, 15s. Under Covenanters is a manuscript volume containing sermons, with the dying declarations of some of the martyrs, 1690, 1l. 15s.; and under Highlands is Keltie's 'History,' 5 vols., 1l. 5s. A copy of Jamieson's 'Dictionary' on thick hand made paper (only 86 copies printed privately for subscribers), 5 vols., 4to, boards, 1879-88, is 4l. 5s.; and a copy of Kay's 'Portraits,' 2 vols., 1l. 10s. Under Scottish Market Crosses is a series of 118 plates by F. W. Smith, 1900, 16s. 6d. There are also Swan's views of the lakes of Scotland, and the Fine-Art Association books. A Burns statuette, finely modelled in plaster by Webster, a competitive design prepared about thirty years ago, full length, 22 inches high, not issued for sale, is to be had for 2l. 5s.

Mr. William Dunlop's Edinburgh March Catalogue contains Gibb's 'House of Stuart,' 42 plates in colours, folio, 1l. 5s. (this sumptuous work was published at 7l. 7s.); Chaffers's 'Ceramic Gallery,' 2 vols., full morocco, 2l. 15s.; and his 'Marks on Porcelain,' 1l. 7s. 6d. The first edition of Matthew Arnold's 'Friendship's Garland' is 15s. There are works relating to Charles I. and II. Books relating to Scotland include Henderson and Henley's edition of Scott's 'Minstrels of the Scottish Border,' 18s. 6d. Among Shakespeare items is Cowden

Clarke's 'Concordance,' 1845, 10s. 6d. Under Tennyson is the Library Edition of the memoir by his son, 2 vols., 12s. 6d.; and under Spanish is 'Don Quixote,' 7 vols., 8vo, half-morocco, Madrid, 1797-1802, 1l. 1s. Other works are Hall's 'Book of the Thames,' 'Memoir of Lord Herbert of Lea,' 'Life of Huxley,' 'Holland House,' Plumptre's 'Life of Ken,' and Lang's 'Blue Poetry Book.'

Messrs. W. & R. Holmes of Glasgow send us Catalogue 32, containing Reclus's 'Africa,' 4 vols., imp. 8vo, new, 1l. 1s.; and under Arctic Peary's 'Nearest the Pole,' 6s. 6d. Under Birds is Blakston's 'Canaries,' 4to, half-calf, 15s. There are works on book-plates. Burns items include Douglas's edition, 6 vols., royal 8vo, cloth, Edinburgh, 1895, 1l. 15s. (published at 6l. 6s.); and Reid's 'Concordance,' 7s. Under Christian Biography is Smith's 'Dictionary,' 4 vols., new, 3l. Among Commentaries are 'The Preacher's Old Testament,' 20 vols., and Index vol., cloth, 4l.; and 'The Speaker's,' Old and New Testament, 11 vols., 2l. 10s. Other works are Crockett's 'Stickit Minister,' Edition de Luxe (350 printed), 15s.; Fielding's Works, with essay by Murphy, and notes by Dr. Browne, 11 vols., royal 8vo, new, 1902, 2l. 18s.; Motley's Works, 9 vols., royal 8vo, new, 2l. 2s.; and Jeremy Taylor's Works, with Life by Bishop Heber, 10 vols., half-calf, 12s. There is a list of Illustrated Books, including Gleeson White's 'English Illustrations in the Sixties,' 15s.; 'The School for Scandal,' introduction by Augustine Birrell, illustrations by Sullivan, large paper, 5s.; and Uzanne's 'Sunshade, Muff, and Glove,' 9s. 6d. There are lists under Glasgow, Scotland, and Scottish Songs. At the end of the Catalogue is a Bargain List of Modern Fiction.

Mr. R. W. Hunter of Edinburgh has a Stock-taking Clearance Catalogue, mostly theological works of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the present one. Many well-known names appear: Farrar, Principal Fairbairn, Ward Beecher, Boyd Carpenter, Moncreu Conway, Canon Henson, Spurgeon, Martineau, Dr. Parker, Baldwin Brown, and others. There is a set of *The Homilist* from the beginning in 1852 to Vol. VI. of the Eclectic Series, 56 vols., 4l. 4s. There are some "New Reminders," including Smith and Wace's 'Christian Biography,' 4 vols., 3l. 3s. (formerly 6l. 16s. 6d.); Smith's 'Dictionary of Christian Antiquities,' 2 vols., 1l. 11s. 6d. (formerly 3l. 13s. 6d.); 'Religious Systems of the World,' 5s.; Hare's 'Story of My Life, 1834-1900,' 6 vols., 12s. (published at 3l. 3s.); and Lean's 'Collectanea,' 5 vols., 1l. 15s. (published at 5l. 5s., only 500 sets printed). There is a separate list of American Theological Works and Helps for Ministers.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail's Edinburgh Catalogue 101 contains rarities in Scottish and general literature, including Masquelier and Mongez's 'Galerie de Florence,' Paris, 1819, 4 vols., royal folio, full red morocco extra, 5l. 10s.; Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 3 vols., unopened copy, 1904, 17s. 6d.; Holmes's 'Life of Victoria,' Edition de Luxe, 1l. 1s.; Roy's 'Military Antiquities of the Romans,' imp. folio, 1793, 1l. 12s.; Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné of Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters,' 9 vols., unopened copy, 2l. 7s. 6d.

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W. B. T. ("Hooligan").—See 9 S. ii. 227, 316; vii. 48, 114.

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Notes.

THACKERAY'S FRENCH LION.

THACKERAY was a facile writer of French, and if ever his letters are collected, as they well deserve to be, not the least interesting will be those in the mother tongue of Alexandre Dumas and Henri Murger, to name two only of his contemporaries. But there are pitfalls for the unwary foreigner in that most lucid and logical of languages. Here is one of Thackeray's little-known epistles:—

81, Champs Elysées, Paris—Mercredi.

Je ne puis vous remercier qu'aujourd'hui, mon cher M. Pichot, de vos deux obligeantes lettres. Je viens d'arriver à l'instant, d'un de ces grand voyages, qui m'ont procuré ce beau titre de Lion Anglo-Hibernico-Batavo-Belge que vous m'avez donné. Mais dans quelle position pour un lion me voyait-on de retour dans *ma cave*. Dompté, gardé à vue par un infâme commissaire des Messageries (faute de pouvoir payer ma place à la Diligence). Je n'ai été qu'enfin rançonné par une cuisinière! Aussi renoncé-je à toute jamais à mes titres léonins, et des aujourd'hui je cesse de mugir.

J'ai rapporté de la Belgique une inflammation d'yeux qui me fera garder la maison et l'ombre pendant quelques jours. Aussitôt guéri, je m'empresserai de venir offrir mes respects à Madame

Pichot, et de vous remercier pour tous hospitalités cordiales. J'aurai dû avant de partir m'acquitter de ce devoir, mais mon voyage n'a été arrêté que deux heures avant mon départ, et j'ai quitté Paris sans avoir fait des adieux à mes amis, ni même à la police du Royaume.

Votez ami M. Prévost est-il encore ici? Dans ce cas je lui donnerai avec plaisir une lettre pour Lever, et pour une autre personne qui pourra lui être utile à Dublin. Si M. Prévost parle notre langue, je pourrai aussi lui donner des recommandations pour quelques familles du pays, mais à tout de personnes qui ne parlent guère le Français, l'éducation étant fort peu à la mode dans l'Emerald Isle.

J'espère trouver Madame Pichot parfaitement remise de sa chute, and am always, my dear M. Pichot, most faithfully yours.

W. M. THACKERAY.

Vous pardonneriez les fautes de Français d'un homme qui n'écrit qu'avec un œil.

Amédée Pichot was the well-known editor of the *Revue Britannique*, and as he had vouched for Thackeray's ability to write as well in French as in English, he thought it well to point out blemishes in the letter:—

Vous désirez, mon cher Titmarsh, que je fasse le pédagogue avec vous; volontiers, à condition que vous me rendrez la leçon, à la première lettre que je vous écrirai en anglais. "Vous renoncez," me dites vous, "à votre rôle de lion" (*Nolo leonizari*, comme Walter Scott fait dire à son Gédéon Cleisbotham); "dès aujourd'hui vous cesser de mugir... parce que vous avez été rançonné par une cuisinière!" Si vous avez vraiment *mugi*, c'est en votre qualité de fils de John Bull (Jean Taureau), dont vous êtes un des plus glorieux fils; mais ne renoncez pas à *mugir*. "Well roared, lion," vous dirai-je encore comme dans le "Songe d'une Nuit d'été," car vous êtes un vrai lion, vous qui, au lieu d'être *rançonné* par une cuisinière, avez reçu d'elle votre rançon, épisode de votre histoire qui fera le pendant de la générosité de votre tailleur, vous prêtant un billet de cinq cent francs lorsqu'il vous vit embarrassé de lui solder son mémoire. Si le pauvre Goldsmith revenait au monde, il serait doublement jaloux de vous.

Pichot communicated this interesting specimen of Thackeray's delicate handwriting to No. 48 of *L'Autographe* (p. 403), which appeared at the end of 1865. His observations on the use of the word *mugir* show the arbitrary nature of idiomatic distinctions. A bull may bellow, but a lion may not; he must roar. This is the law laid down—and rightly—by Pichot. But bellowing is not restricted to the bovine species, and according to the best French authors, the winds (Fénelon), the waves (J. B. Rousseau), Hell (Béranger), the hurricane (Victor Hugo), the tempest (Casimir Delavigne), and autumn (Chateaubriand) are correct in bellowing. Buffon allows Vesuvius to bellow; and, according to Ségur, the flames at the burning of Moscow

bellowed. Voltaire permits actors to bellow; and St. Simon extends the same indulgence to valets who have lost their master.

It seems a little hard on the lion, but a great dignity carries with it certain obligations. It is a lion's duty to roar, leaving bellowing to meaner things—such as bulls, hurricanes, and volcanoes.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

“BLUESTOCKING”: ORIGIN OF THE TERM.

THE following are the various explanations offered of the origin of the word “bluestocking.”

Boswell says that

“one of the most eminent members of these societies, when they first commenced, was Mr. Stillingfleet, whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed, that he wore blue stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation, that his absence was felt as so great a loss, that it used to be said, ‘We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*,’ and thus by degrees the title was established.”

Fanny Burney relates how one day at Bath Stillingfleet declined one of Mrs. Vesey's parties, as he had no evening dress with him. “Pho! pho!” said Mrs. Vesey, “don't mind dress! Come in your blue stockings!”

“With which words, humorously repeating them as he entered the chosen coterie, Mr. Stillingfleet claimed permission for entering according to order.”

Hence the name arose.

Forbes gives us another variation in his life of Beattie. Admiral Boscawen noticed Stillingfleet's carelessness in wearing blue woollen instead of black silk stockings in the evening, and christened the gatherings accordingly.

These are all versions of what may be called the orthodox view.

Pennington in his life of Mrs. Carter says that so indifferent was the whole coterie to dress that a foreign gentleman was told by a friend that he might go in his blue stockings. The story became known, and gave rise to the name.

Hayward, on the other hand, received a different account from Lady Crewe, who had heard it from her mother, Mrs. Greville. Madame de Polignac, in the infancy of the gatherings, came in blue stockings, then the latest fashion in Paris, which was instantly adopted by Mrs. Montagu and her followers. A foreign gentleman, describing the parties to a friend, said they had one rule—they all wore blue stockings.

It seems inconceivable that the Stillingfleet story is not the true one. The last two versions have a distinct suggestion of having been prepared after the event by people who thought the ordinary theory untenable. Mrs. Montagu makes the first reference to the stockings in a letter of 1757 to Dr. Messenger Monsey, saying that Mr. Stillingfleet “has left off his old friends and his blue stockings”—an obvious allusion. The origin of terms like “Tory” and “Jingo” shows how easily strange nicknames are caught up. If the Countess of Salisbury's garter could give a name to a great Order, surely the stockings of the learned and respectable Mr. Stillingfleet can be allowed to christen this learned and respectable body of ladies, who would certainly have been the first to exclaim, “Honi soit qui mal y pense.”

Dr. Brewer suggests that the idea originated with the “Compagnie della Calza” so common in Venice in the early part of the sixteenth century; but this is impossible. These societies were privately constituted by groups of young men, usually nobles, for their own amusement. The members adopted a peculiar stocking as a badge. The *Reali Juniores*, for instance, wore a scarlet stocking on the right leg, while the inside part of the left stocking was blue, and the outside violet. The left stocking was generally of two colours, sometimes of three. A foreign prince was, as a rule, selected as patron, to whom the stocking was sent in a special bowl. These clubs, the members of which were usually occupied in giving gorgeous entertainments, never lasted more than a few years, when the stocking was solemnly laid aside. The clubs had nothing whatever to do with literature, except for the comedies which they had performed on floating theatres on the Grand Canal and the Giudecca—comedies from which our “Bluestockings” would have fled in horror, for they were sometimes too much even for the Venetian authorities. Cp. Lionello Venturi, ‘*Le Compagnie della Calza*,’ in *Nuovo Archivio Veneto*, N.S. Ann. VIII., No. 16, p. 2 (1908).

LACY COLLISON-MORLEY.

[The ‘N.E.D.’ has a long historical note on Bluestocking, supporting the view connecting the name with Mrs. Montagu and Stillingfleet. The Dictionary shows, however, that this was a transferred sense, the term having originally been applied to the “Little Parliament” of 1653, Sir J. Bramston speaking of it contemptuously as “that Blew-stocking Parliament, Barebone Parliament,” &c. This article well illustrates the value of the historical method on which the Dictionary is based.]

“THE FORTUNE OF WAR” AND
“THE NAKED BOY.”

ALTHOUGH these two signs distinguish the same tavern, No. 4, Giltspur Street, there is no necessary connexion between them other than that the latter became associated with the former, owing probably to the circumstance of a pensioned or retired soldier setting up the soldier's sign of “The Fortune of War” when he became the landlord of the house. It had probably been known as “The Naked Boy” even before the Great Fire, for the stories concerning its connexion with that disaster are twaddle.

The old tavern near Pie Corner is at last to be pulled down, and has in fact already closed its doors. It had the ghoulisn reputation of being the chief “house of call” for the “resurrectionists,” or those who rifled graves for bodies to sell for dissection to the surgeons of “Bart's” close by. The room used to be shown, years ago, where, on benches round the walls, the bodies thus obtained by the snatchers were placed, duly labelled with their names, and awaiting the appraisement of the surgeons. And it was here that John Bishop met his accomplice Williams to plan the drowning of the Italian boy Ferrari in 1831, in order to dispose of his body for dissection—whence to “bishop,” in criminal parlance, became synonymous for drowning a person.

An exquisite coloured Bunbury represents an elegant young officer attempting, with the aid of the drill-sergeant, but with ludicrous results, to get three very awkward recruits in line. This occurs outside a “Fortune of War” public-house; but whether that in Giltspur Street is the one depicted is perhaps doubtful, although Pie Corner was probably a fine place for recruiting.

“The Naked Boy” and “The Naked Man” were both signs suggesting the purchase of clothing, and there is sufficient evidence that when a clothier hung out the sign, he intended to intimate his readiness to provide with habiliments those in need of them. In the MS. memoranda of William Herbert, the typographical antiquary, is the following:—

“I remember very well, when I was a lad, seeing in Windmill Street, Moorfields, a tailor's sign, a naked boy with this couplet:—

So fickle is our English nation,
I wou'd be clothed if I knew the fashion.”

“A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge the which doth teach a Man to speak Part of all Manner of Language,” by Andrew Borde.... Before that which treats of the English is a figure of a man naked, having a bundle of cloth under his arm, and a pair of shears in his hand. Below are some verses beginning thus:—

I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mind what rayment I shall wear.

Annotations of Ames's ‘Typographical Antiquities.’

This being so, one can hardly think that the figure of a Naked Boy at Pie Corner, which was supposed by a Puritan minister to have represented the sin of gluttony, did anything of the kind. Mr. Wheatley inadvertently fosters this notion when he describes the boy as having “his arms across his stomach” (v. ‘Pie Corner’ in ‘London Past and Present’). The boy's arms, however, are not across the stomach, but folded over the chest in the usual way. I have a copy, made from, I think, a drawing in the Archer Collection; but at all events the same thing may be seen in Pennant's ‘London’ (? by J. T. Smith).

There was formerly a tradition in the gastronomic neighbourhood of Pie Corner that a mischievous boy living in Pudding Lane was refused a cake by his mother, whereupon he set fire to the house and ran away, the fire following him to Pie Corner, where he was overtaken by a citizen and thrown into the flames, thus atoning for the sin of gluttony. Although the Great Fire did in reality begin at Pudding Lane, this absurd tale must have been suggested by the names of the places where it began and ended, since Stow says that Pie Corner was a place so called of such a sign, sometime a fair inn for receipt of travellers, but in 1603 (over sixty years before the Fire) “divided into tenements.” And Lord Clarendon in his ‘Autobiography’ makes not the slightest allusion to any such bad boy, whose story is a trumped-up one, like that of the “naughty boy who went for a row on Sunday and got drowned.”

More could be said about the Naked Boy, but space disallows (cf. ‘The Naked Boy and Coffin,’ 10 S. iii. 67, 156). He was certainly adopted by other trades, albeit for different reasons, especially by the coachmakers, in allusion probably to the classic story of Phaeton and the chariot of the Sun, the crest of the Coachmakers' Company being the figure of Phebus driving the chariot of the Sun or, drawn by four horses argent, harnessed, reined, and bridled of the second.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL,

ANONYMOUS WORKS IDENTIFIED.—“A Walk through Switzerland in September, 1816. London, printed for T. Hookham, Jun., Old Bond Street, 1818.” is said by Mr. Roger Ingpen (*Shelley Letters*,³ vol. i. p. xxvii) to have been written by the younger Hookham. An interesting account of him is given at that reference.

‘Eugenia and Adelaide,’ a novel, 1791, 2 vols., is entered in the Catalogue of the British Museum Library under the word “Eugenia.” It was an early work of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, though it was not published until 1791, “after her decease and without the author’s name”²¹ (Alicia Lefanu, *Memories of Mrs. Sheridan*,² pp. 7-9).

‘The Recluse of the Pyrenees: a Poem,’ was published anonymously in London in 1818. A copy is at the British Museum, press-mark 1465e 40 (4). From a passage on p. 262 of *The Monthly Magazine*, vol. xvii., April, 1819, it appears that the poem was written by J. D. Humphreys—“a great-grandson of the late Dr. Doddridge.”

W. P. COURTNEY.

“RUMBELOW.”—A. L. O. G. asks under his fifth quotation (*ante*, p. 50), “What is ‘a rumbelow’?”²²

Instances of the word will be found in the Rev. T. L. O. Davies’s ‘Supplementary Glossary’ under ‘Rombelow, or Rumbelow,’ where it is described as “a burden to an old sea-song.” In Marlowe’s ‘Edward II.,’ II. ii., in the “jig”²³ beginning “Maid of England, sore may you mourn,” the short line “With a rumbelow” corresponds to “a heave and a ho.”²⁴

Some years ago I came across a fisherman of the name Rumbelow (I cannot be certain of the exact spelling) at the old whaling station of Encounter Bay, on the South Australian coast. I have an impression that he was of Norfolk descent.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

“Rumbelow” seems to have been used as a sort of burden, or catchword, in the refrain of songs and ballads from a very early date. In the derisive verses made by the Scots after the battle of Bannockburn it occurs as follows:—

Maidens of England, sore may you mourn
For your lemans ye have lost at Bannocksburn:

With heave a lowe.

What! weeneth the King of England
So soon to have won Scotland

With rumblyowe?

It is also used in the old poem ‘Pebelis to the Play,’ written about 1430:—

Hop, Gailzie, and Cardrona,
Gathered art thick-fald;
With heigh and howe, rumbelow,
The younger folks were full bauld.

A curious use of the word is to be found in ‘Hicke Scornor,’ a Tudor interlude, called after one of the characters, a jovial roving sailor. On his first entrance Hicke spins his friends a yarn, in which he tells how he has been in many parts of the world, from Biscay Bay to an imaginary country, which he calls “Rumbelow.” See ‘The British Tar in Fact and Fiction,’ p. 164 (London and New York, Harper & Brothers, 1909). The author at the same place points out that the verses from the poem on Bannockburn are quoted by Marlowe in his ‘Edward II.’

T. F. D.

“Rumbelow” was a common expression for a loose woman, being doubtless compounded of the two slang words “rum”²⁵ (fine, showy) and “blowen” (woman). It was often written “rumblow” and “room-below.” It plays a part in English history as occurring in the doggerel said to have been sung by the “fleering Scotch” after Bannockburn in derision of the dissolute and unwarlike Edward II. Even then it smacked of the sea, being associated with “a heave and a ho.”²⁶ OLD SARUM.

A correspondent asks, What is a “rumbelow”? He must, I fear, be a little obtuse not to see what is meant, and that it refers to the rum below—in the hold, the favourite beverage of sailors at sea.

L. BISHOP.

COFFIN HOUSE.—The destruction of the Coffin House at Hatherleigh, Devon, as detailed in *The Western Daily Mercury* of 19 January last seems worthy of being recorded in the pages of ‘N. & Q.’

“Collapse of a Quaint Old Residence.—Inhabitants of Hatherleigh had an unusual spectacle yesterday afternoon, when one of the quaintest houses in the town collapsed. Known as Coffin House, because of its peculiar appearance, it was situate in the district known as Fishmarket. It was erected, of cob, with thatched roof, upwards of a hundred years ago, and because of its similarity to the shape of a coffin it arrested the attention not only of visitors, but of inhabitants. It is stated that the man who built it encroached slightly on the highway, and that the Lord of the Manor, who was the authority at the time, interfered, compelling the builder to alter his plans. The result was that the shape of the house assumed a form almost identical with that of a coffin. The present owner still pays a fee of 18.

as chief rent, and the house was, until it fell occupied as a place of residence by Mr. Thomas Short."

When I reported the Coffin House at Brixham (see 10 S. i. 388, 493), I had not heard of the Hatherleigh one. The Brixham house seems to be the only one now left in this county.

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

EPICRAM ON A DEAF JUDGE.—In 'The Reminiscences of a K.C.,' by T. E. Crispe (Methuen & Co., 1909), on p. 113 are quoted the following lines, "turned off impromptu by a distinguished writer, inspired by the deafness of a great Chief Baron":—

The plaintiff Johne Roe was deaf as an adder;
More deaf the defendant, one Doe; and what's sadder,
Much deaffer than both was the Judge enthroned high

This intricate action of Trover to*try.
Roe claimed many drachmas for Rent left unpaid;
Deaf Doe, in defence, with great emphasis said,
"It's always by night that my corn I do grind,"
Quoth the Judge, looking down, "Why not be of one mind?"

After all, she's your mother; why don't you agree
To keep her between you, and let the Law be?"

The distinguished writer gave away a clue in "drachmas," but some will be glad to have the exact reference to his original, viz., 'Anthol. Græc.,' xi. 251 (Nicarchus).

H. K. ST. J. S.

EARLY FIELD TELEGRAPH.—The earliest illustrative quotation in 'H.E.D.' for *field telegraph* is dated 1874, and then, of course, in connexion with an electrical system. But a semaphore system of field telegraphy was obviously in existence—though it may not have received the name—three-quarters of a century before, as is shown in the following extract from *The Times* of 1 Jan., 1801:—

"The French, who have now advanced into Germany so far out of the line of the telegraph, are going to establish Telegraphic communication between Augsburg and Basle, to facilitate the correspondence of the army with the Government."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"SCANDALIZE."—This verb is used at sea to describe rapid reduction of a fore-and-aft sail by letting the peak of the gaff drop with or without tricing up the tack. Probably the word was in oral use long before it came to be written down, and, like many other sea-terms, may possibly have come from the Mediterranean, where the Spanish for a gaffsail is *escandalosa*. Now a gaff-sail differs from a squaresail in two ways—

in shape as having one high corner, and in motion as swinging from side to side like a door on hinges. If the former feature be the one described, the word would group with the French *echantillon* and our "scantling"; if the latter, with Spanish *escandallo* and Italian *scandaglio*, both meaning a plummet or pendulum. In either case English seamen may have supposed the gaff itself to be described, and under the influence of "scanty" and "scandalous" evolved the present form. OLD SARUM.

A REPUBLICAN SON OF LOUIS XV.—In 1891 you printed a note of mine (7 S. xi. 302) on Louis Charles Antoine Beaufranchet d'Avat, who was said to be a natural son of Louis XV., and who was present at the execution of Louis XVI. My communication elicited some interesting comments (7 S. xi. 429) which made it appear probable that Beaufranchet was born at a time when his mother had ceased to be the mistress of the king, and had been married to Beaufranchet d'Avat.

I have recently met with a reference to the mother in the 'Mémoires' of the notorious Casanova which confirms this view. He calls her "la jeune et belle O-Morphi." Casanova says (chap. xvii.) that the son borne to the king left no trace, and that in 1783 he met a charming young man of twenty-five who was the fruit of the marriage of "la belle O-Morphi" and Beaufranchet. It may be worth while adding this to the other references. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

257, Deansgate, Manchester.

HENRY VII.'S GLOVES: HENRY VIII.'S CAP.—In the Lord Chamberlain's Accounts, V. 95, p. 91, is the following note:—

"A Warrant to William Smithsby, Keeper of Hampton Court, to deliver to John Trescant, King Henry the Eighth his cap, his stirrups, and King Henry the Seventh his gloves and his Combrace. Dec. 31, 1635."

C. C. S.

ISAAC NEWTON AS MASTER OF THE MINT.—There is preserved at the Record Office a set of extra receipts relating to those in the service of Queen Anne in 1702. Among these appears (L.C., II. 287):—

"Isaac Newton, Arm. et Magistro. Operator Monetæ, supra Comptum, per Servic. et expensis dict. Monetæ, per Breve sub privat. sigil., 5,950l. 2s. 6d."

C. C. S.

MONKEYS' PARADE.—This expression is familiar in more than one London suburb, and denotes the High Street or a portion of

the main road frequented by aimless loiterers of an evening. A feature of modern suburban life is the crowding of main roads by irregular groups and processions, to the obstruction of through pedestrian traffic, and consequent irritation: hence the name. I do not know if this phrase is used in other towns, but most Londoners know what it means.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatam Common.

BUTLER AND RABELAIS.—I suppose that most readers of 'N. & Q.' are familiar with the wonderful simile in 'Hudibras' (Part II. canto ii.) in which the sunrise is compared to a lobster after it has been boiled:—

The sun had long since, in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his nap,
And like a lobster boil'd, the morn
From black to red began to turn.

It has often been stated that Butler stole this simile from Rabelais. Mr. Henry G. Bohn, the latest editor of 'Hudibras,' says in a foot-note "this simile is taken from Rabelais," giving Mr. M. Bacon as his authority, but without giving a reference which would have enabled the reader to compare the two passages.

MR. E. LEATON BLENKINSOPP (see 5 S. iii. 505) tells us that the simile is stolen from Rabelais, and he is good enough to supply a reference to the passage in 'Pantagruel' in which it occurs. But he does not give the original French of Rabelais.

The fact is, the simile does not occur in Rabelais. It is found in Motteux' translation of Rabelais's works (Book V. chap. vii. ed. 1750, p. 80): "Day, peeping in the east, made the sky turn from black to red, like a boiling lobster." 'Hudibras,' Part II., was published in 1674, when Motteux was a little boy four years old; we are forced, therefore, to the conclusion that Motteux stole the simile from Butler.

It seems, then, that three men have made an unfounded charge of plagiarism against Butler without taking the precaution of referring to the alleged original. It is strange that Mr. BLENKINSOPP's note provoked no reply on this point. (though it did on other points raised) in the columns of 'N. & Q.'

A. L. MAYHEW.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

PENELOPE AS A BOY'S NAME.—There are plenty of instances of girls being christened with boys' names, and of boys with girls' names, but the following is one of the most curious examples of the latter. Sir John Croke, Recorder of London 1595-1603, Speaker of the House of Commons 1601,

and Justice of the King's Bench from 1607 till his death in 1620, had a son baptized in 1596, at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, by the name of Epolenep, which is Penelope backwards. The mother's name was Catherine.

A. RHODES.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

'THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN,' A POEM.—A correspondent in America has asked us to trace a poem

"written, I think, by an Englishwoman, and published, if I remember correctly, between 1882 and 1885 in an English magazine. The title of the poem was, I believe, 'The Land of the Midnight Sun,' and the first line was

In the still white coast at midsummer."

We are anxious to help our correspondent, if possible, and shall be glad and obliged, therefore, if one of your many readers can tell us the name and date of the magazine in which the poem appeared.

HENRY SOTHERAN & Co.

GEORGE CHALMERS'S 'SYLVA'.—In 'The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden' (London, 1819), p. 204, is the note:—

"On the departure of our author [John Leech or Leochæus] from Paris in 1620, a poetical address was published, and inscribed to him, under the title of 'Sylva Leochæo suo sacra, sive Lycidæ desiderium, a Georgio Camerario Scoto': Paris, 1620."

Where can a copy of this 'Sylva' be found? It is in neither the Bibliothèque Nationale nor the British Museum, though the latter has the same author's 'Emblemata Amatoria,' Venetiis, 1627.

George Chalmers graduated M.A. at University and King's College, Aberdeen, in 1620. John Leech has verses to Chalmers in the fourth book of his 'Epigrammata,' p. 93. Cf. Mr. Keith Leask's 'Musa Latina Aberdonensis,' vol. iii. p. 263.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

DICTIONARY OF HERTFORDSHIRE BIOGRAPHY.—After some considerable delay (for the subject was first referred to in the East Herts Archaeological Society's Report for 1904), the scheme for compiling a Dictionary of Hertfordshire Biography from the earliest times to the end of 1900 has at last been formally approved, and the

work of compilation placed in the hands of a small committee. It is anticipated that by the end of the present year we shall possess a fairly complete list of deceased Hertfordshire persons whose actions have made them worthy (in a broad sense) of inclusion in the volume, but the Committee desire the aid of individuals possessing local knowledge who will assist in recording what may be termed the lesser men and women whose deeds may be perpetuated in this manner. The only particulars required at present are: names in full, dates of birth and death, place in the county in which one or other of these events occurred (a lengthy residence alone might make inclusion permissible), and qualifications, the last in detail. It may be stated in connexion with this that actions alone will be considered. Accidents of birth, wealth, or local position are not grounds for admission.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

RUSKIN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—About 1885 this Society advertised in *The Athenæum*, offering a prize for an essay on John Ruskin as a Social Reformer. The Society was in existence in November, 1886, Mr. A. Gibson being the Hon. Treasurer. Can any information be given as to this Society, which, I assume, is now defunct? What was the nature and what were the objects of the Society? Who were its members, and how long did it exist?

J. J. FREEMAN.

JOHNSON AND HIS CIRCLE.—Will any one give me a list of books concerning Samuel Johnson? Boswell's 'Life' and 'Journey,' of course, are known to me. As far as possible, I should like to know of contemporary Lives, memoirs, and essays dealing with Johnson or with any of his friends or those who were in his circle, e.g., Garrick, Foote, Hume, Thrale, &c. Please reply direct.

ALLAN Y. ANNAND.

13, Park Terrace, South Shields.

[A Bibliography of works used by Dr. Birkbeck Hill will be found in the last volume of his annotated edition of Boswell's 'Life.' We do not, however, think it advisable to fill our pages with knowledge which is fairly accessible to students.]

SPEAKER PELHAM.—Mr. Henry Pelham, member for Grantham, was chosen Speaker on 27 July, 1647, on the withdrawal of Speaker Lenthall; and on 6 August the late Speaker was restored by the Army. There is no notice of Henry Pelham either in Manning's 'Lives of the Speakers' or in the

'Dictionary of National Biography'; but his parentage is set forth in 'Lincs Pedigrees,' Harl. Soc., p. 766.

Can any one add to the facts of his life there recorded? Did he ever marry? When did he die? In the returns to Parliament of 1642 he is described as of Belvoyre, which is evidently the Earl of Rutland's Belvoir, near Grantham; but I have been unable to find any special association beyond friendship, or any relationship with Earl Thomas, unless it is implied that he stood as nominee, and therefore was described as of his patron's castle.

ALFRED C. E. WELBY.

26, Sloane Court, S.W.

SIR T. BROWNE ON OLYBIUS'S LAMP.—Can any one explain the allusion in the following?

"Let him have the key of thy heart who hath the lock of his own, which no temptation can open; where thy secrets may lastingly lie, like the lamp in Olybius's urn, alive and light, but close and invisible."—Sir T. Browne, 'Christian Morals,' Part III. sect. 18.

A. H. J.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Who is the author of the following lines, quoted by Dr. Tupper in 'Sensation in Vegetables,' 1820?

Each shell, each crawling insect, holds a rank
Important in the plan of Him who fram'd
This scale of beings; holds a rank which, lost,
Would break the chain, and leave behind a gap
Which Nature's self would rue.

H. N. ELLACOMBE.

Bitton Vicarage, Bristol.

With a gathering sound they come,
Like a king in his pomp: with the sound of the
trump,
And the roar of the mighty drum.

R. P. H.

A rose, a lily, a dove, a serpent,
A little honey, and a handful of clay.

S. S.

"MOTHER OF FREE PARLIAMENTS."—By whom, and when, was this descriptive phrase first applied to the British Parliament?

POLITICIAN.

BRITISH BARROWS: GREENWELL COLLECTION.—In 1877 the Rev. William Greenwell published his 'British Barrows,' recording the opening of 234 sepulchral mounds in six counties. Subsequently he examined 61 more, and recorded the results in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries on 17 Jan., 1889, and 23 Jan., 1890, and reprinted in vol. lii. of *Archæologia*.

It was recently announced in the press that Canon Greenwell's collections had been presented to the nation. Where are they now? and has a catalogue of them been printed? Details will oblige.

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

Lancaster.

SCOTT-CHRISTIE DUEL.—Can any one tell me where I can find the full particulars of the duel between Mr. John Scott and Jonathan Christie (who took the place of Lockhart), from the result of which Mr. Scott died, about 1821?

JOHN LANGLEY.

HAVERING MANOR, 1389.—Hanging on the pedestal in the Museum of the Public Record Office is a letter (No. 5) from King Richard II. to the Chancellor. The letter is dated at Havering Manor, under the signet of the Queen in the absence of the King's own signet, 15 Nov., 1389. The manor of that name with which I am acquainted is "Havering," sometimes called "Haverings Holy," and sometimes called "a moiety of the manor of Stopsley" in Luton, Beds.

The manor of Havering was held by the Havering family, of the royal manor of Luton. The last of the Haverings who held it was Richard de Havering, who in 1348 received a Charter of Free Warren in his demesne of Stopsley (*vide* 'Vict. Hist. Beds,' vol. ii. p. 350). Some time between the years 1348 and 1402 the manor passed to William Butler. There was a considerable mansion at Havering, standing about half a mile beyond Nether Crawley in Luton, the ancient seat of the Crawleys. In 1568 the manor was purchased by John Crawley, ancestor of Mr. Francis Crawley of Stockwood, Luton, in whose possession it is at the present time. The house was pulled down in the eighteenth century.

There is one other place, and I believe only one, of a similar name, "Havering-atte-Bower" in Essex. Can any one tell me which of these places was the "Havering Manor" whence the Queen dated her letter of 15 Nov., 1389?

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

Rye Hill, Luton.

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.—Count Tolstoi in his 'War and Peace' utterly discredits the story that Moscow was set on fire designedly by the Russians. He has also, I believe, produced elsewhere overwhelming proof of his contention in the shape of letters from Rostopchin and others denying any com-

licity on the part of the Russian authorities. Where are these to be seen? I can find no allusion to them in the complete edition (24 vols.) of Tolstoi's works translated into English.

PERTINAX.

"SASTRUGI" IN SNOW.—The above word, meaning wind furrows, is of constant occurrence in Sir E. Shackleton's 'Heart of the Antarctic.' Of what tongue is it, and what is its etymon?

The author once gives *sastrugus* as an apparent singular.

H. P. L.

"DERRY" AND "DOWN."—Under 'Derry' the 'N.E.D.' says "a meaningless word in the refrains of popular songs." Under 'Down,' vi. 26, we read "used in ballad refrains without appreciable meaning." In E. David's 'Études historiques sur la Poésie et la Musique dans la Cambrie,' Paris, 1884, p. 173, occurs the following passage:—

"Au dire des harpistes gallois, cette mélodie [*i.e.*, the well-known Welsh air 'Hob y deri dandd'], qui est véritablement très vieille, remonterait au temps des druides. On comprend ce qu'une telle supposition a d'outré et d'impossible. Selon eux, cet air serait celui d'un chant druidique dont se servaient les bardes et les ovates, pour appeler le peuple à leurs assemblées religieuses dans les forêts. *Hai down ir deri danno* signifie: 'Viens, courons au bosquet de chêne': mais *Hob y derri danno* veut dire littéralement: 'Le porc sous les chênes.' J'ai déjà dit qu'autrefois le porc était l'emblème du peuple kymro. Il est probable que le vieux refrain anglais *Hie down derry down* provient de la même source."

I do not know of what "harpistes gallois" David was thinking, but one of them may be Edw. Jones, who in his 'Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards,' 2nd ed., London, 1794, p. 128, writes:—

"There is another very ancient Tune that bears a similar name to the above; a Rhapsody of it, as formerly used with the cowydd Pedwar, concludes each stanza as follows:—

Nawdd Mair a nawdd y grôg

Hai down ir deri danno.

The Protection of Mary and protection of the Cross;

Come let us hasten to the Oaken-Grove.

Which is the burden of an old song of the Druids, sung by the Bards and Vades, to call the people to their religious assemblies in the Groves."

He then goes on to quote "Hie down, down derry down."

I should like to know whether philologists attach any importance to this suggested etymology of *down* and *derry*. Any mention of Druids in connexion with Wales should put us on our guard, and of course the talk

about old religious rites is rubbish. On first seeing David's book I fancied "Hai down ir deri danno" might be a myth, but Jones seems to speak of a well-known poem, though I have never come across it myself. The translation is not quite obvious: "Hai down ir deri" means "Ho, let us come to the oaks"; but I do not understand *danno* or *dando*, which should mean "under him" or "under it." Nevertheless "hai down ir deri danno" is very near in sound to "heigh down—a derry down," and if it is, as Jones seems to show, a genuine song, it is perhaps worth while to consider the possibility of a connexion.

Hob is a genuine word in older Welsh for "pig"; cf. this passage from the 'Mabinogi' of Math ap Mathonwy:—

"Arglwyd heb y Gwydyon mi a gigeu dyuot yr deheu y ryw pryuet ny doeth yr ynys honn eiryuet. Puy y henw hwy heb ef. Hobeu arglwyd. Pa ryw aniuieileit yw y rei hynny. Aniuieileit bychein gwel eu kie no chic eidon. Bychein ynt wynteu. Ac y maent yn symdaw enweu Moch y gelwir weithon."—Rhys and Evans, 'Book of Hergest,' I. 60.

Lady C. Guest translates it thus:—

"'Lord,' said Gwydion, 'I have heard that there have come to the South some beasts, such as were never known in this island before.' 'What are they called?' he asked. 'Pigs (*hobeu*), lord.' 'And what kind of animals are they?' 'They are small animals, and their flesh is better than the flesh of oxen.' 'They are small then?' 'And they change their names. Swine (*moch*) are they now called.'"

The pig had probably, as David states, some symbolic significance in older Welsh poetry. I should be glad to know if any weight can be given to the passages from David and Jones on the etymological question.

H. I. B.

RALPH AND HENRY THRALE.—Both Ralph Thrale, who acquired the brewery in Southwark, and his son Henry, are reputed to have been born at Offley, near Hitchin. There is a note respecting the former in Boswell's 'Johnson' (Fitzgerald's edition); and a cynically humorous account of the latter in 'A Georgian Pageant,' by Frankfort Moore. Can any one direct me to further sources of information?

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

TRANSLITERATION.—Is any guide published? Many authors adopt their own system when dealing with foreign names, &c., and give no key to their system.

YGREC.

Replies.

"ROSAMONDA'S LAKE."

(11 S. i. 169.)

THIS piece of water, at the south side of the west end of the St. James's Park canal, was known as Rosamond's Pond. But there was another Rosamond's Pond of smaller dimensions in the Green Park, in the hollow opposite Coventry House, and behind the Ranger's Lodge. The Ranger's Lodge, cleared away in 1841, was formerly 150, Piccadilly.

There is a print of the St. James's Park pond after the original painting by Hogarth. This painting was formerly in the collection of Henry Ralph Willett of Merly House, co. Dorset. At Willett's sale it fetched 147*l*. It was 60½ in. by 39½ in., and was last in the possession of the late Louisa, Lady Ashburton. *Vide* Austin Dobson's 'William Hogarth,' MCMIL., p. 186. There is a large oblong folio print of the pond in the Crace Collection, and no doubt it is represented in some print of the park itself, though I do not remember thus encountering it.

The pond was filled up in 1770 (see further Nichols and Steevens's 'Works of Hogarth,' 1810, vol. ii. p. 284; and Ralph's 'Critical Review,' 1734, p. 51). It was a notorious spot for suicides by drowning, as well as for assignations—so much so that when it was cleaned out in 1735 the following placard was affixed to one of the trees:—

"This is to give notice to all broken hearts, such as are unable to survive the loss of their lovers, and are come to a resolution to die, that an engineer from Flintshire having cruelly undertaken to disturb the waters of Rosamond's Pond in this Park, gentlemen and ladies cannot be accommodated there as formerly. And whereas certain daughters of Eve have been since tempted to make use of the Serpentine, and other rivers, some whereof have met with disappointments; this is therefore to certify all persons whatsoever labouring under the circumstances aforesaid that the basin in the Upper or Green Park is a most commodious piece of water, in admirable order, and of a depth sufficient to answer the ends of all sizes and conditions. Wherefore all persons applying themselves thereto will be sure to meet with satisfaction."—Malcolm's 'London,' vol. iv. p. 243.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The lines quoted by MR. MAYHEW from 'The Rape of the Lock' form one of many similar references to the pond which in the earlier part of the eighteenth century occupied the south-west corner of St. James's Park. Walford gives an account of it in 'Old and

New London,' iv. 49; Steele alludes to it in 'The Lying Lover' 1703, II. ii., and Congreve's 'The Way of the World,' 1700, I. i.
G. L. APPERSON.

In 'The Tatler,' No. 170 (11 May, 1710), an advertisement appears in which Philander desires Clarinda

"would condescend to meet him the same day at Eight in the Evening at Rosamond's Pond, faithfully protesting that in case she would not do him that Honour, she might see the Body of the said Philander the next day floating on the said Lake of Love."

A. L. MAYHEW.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

The allusion is fully explained in an admirable and valuable work by Prof. Hales, entitled 'Longer English Poems' (Macmillan). This book contains 'The Rape of the Lock' and many other poems, all with copious notes. The lake cannot now be found, because it was filled up in 1770; but it was "near where now stand the Wellington Barracks." It was a place of assignation, whence probably its romantic name, and is referred to by Otway, Congreve, Farquhar, Colley Cibber, and lastly by Swift (Letter to Stella, 31 Jan., 1710/11). There is a woodcut of it in Knight's 'Old England,' picture No. 2397. This picture is dated 1752.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Bishop Warburton in one of his letters to Hurd writes of Rosamond's Pond as "long consecrated to disastrous love and elegiac poetry." The following more explicit reference is from 'Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century,' by the late Wm. Forsyth, Q.C. (1871):—

"The usual mode of conveyance was with a chair, and ladies, when they wished to preserve an incognito, went abroad in masks. It is in this disguise that Flora Mellasin [in Mrs. Haywood's 'History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless,' 1751] meets Truworth by appointment 'at General Tatten's bench opposite Rosamond's pond, in St. James's Park.' Rosamond's pond had rather a bad reputation, both as the scene of assignations and a place for suicide. In Southern's play 'The Maid's Last Prayer,' acted in 1693, when Granger says to Lady Trickett that he did not see her at Rosamond's pond, she exclaims: 'Me! fie, fie, a married woman there, Mr. Granger!' What has become of General Tatten's bench I know not, but Rosamond's pond was filled up in 1770 by 'Capability' Brown."

W. B. H.

Rosamond's Pond was, as Bishop Warburton wrote to Hurd, "long consecrated to disastrous love and elegiac poetry"; but, especially as a result of the terrible storm of 1 Sept., 1768, when it and the

neighbouring canal overflowed their banks, it became "a shameful nuisance." Attempts were made from time to time to drain it, but the drains burst more than once, causing numerous accidents, and inspiring George Selwyn to remark that "the Park and the Civil List were in the same condition, for there were a number of useless and expensive drains on both of them." The pond was, however, entirely filled up and the ground levelled in the spring of 1770 by order of George III., who had not long before acquired Buckingham House close by.

There are some fine views of it in the famous Jerningham collection of prints illustrating St. James's Park, now open to the public at Kensington Palace.

ALAN STEWART.

There was a Rosamund's Well in the grounds of Blenheim, which in Henry II.'s time was a royal demesne. Beside it the fair Clifford and her lover were said to have exchanged their vows, and it became a favourite rendezvous for enamoured Woodstock couples.

W. T.

[MR. F. C. FROST and MR. E. STUART SHERSON also thanked for replies.]

THE BALTIMORE AND "OLD MORTALITY" PATTERSONS (10 S. xi. 25, 218).—As the pedigree of this family, as given in 'Carlyle's First Love,' Appendix A, is incomplete, and in one particular misleading, it rests with me, as a descendant of the incompleting portion, to correct the same.

According to his will (proved 1801), John Patterson of Millbrook, co. Sligo, Esq. (=Margaret Patterson, the aunt of Betty Patterson who married Jerome Bonaparte), left four sons and five daughters, viz., John, Edward, William, and Daniel; Jane (wife of Daniel Merry, Esq.), Ann, Margaret, Lucy, and Frances (married the Rev. G. V. Hart of Glenalla, co. Donegal, and curate of Castlebar, co. Sligo). It is the last item which proves my statement in 'Hart of Donegal' (p. 69) regarding the relationship between my grandmother Frances Hart and "Betty." But as Rear-Admiral Hart was the only one of that name hitherto mentioned in the Patterson pedigree, it would have proved misleading in the future, without the addition I have now made.

All the references regarding the information about Rear-Admiral George Hart and his family I possess, the information having been furnished to MR. ARCHIBALD, but without my permission.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

EASTER ON 27 MARCH (11 S. i. 185).—Early tradition notwithstanding, this is an impossible date for Easter. The only real doubt about the year of our Lord's death and resurrection is whether it occurred in A.D. 29 or 30. In my 'Bible Chronology' I have taken the latter, and still think it probable. Prof. Sanday, in the last edition of his 'Outlines of the Life of Christ,' tells us that he has lately altered his view, and thinks A.D. 29 was the true year. In either case the Jewish Passover fell in April, and Easter must have followed it, so that a date in March is impossible. Even if we take the old traditional date of A.D. 33, the Passover fell that year on 1 April. We are certainly not keeping Easter on the correct day this year, and let us hope that the rule for its observance will ere long be changed to the first or second Sunday in April.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

MOHAMMED AND THE MOUNTAIN (11 S. i. 89, 151).—In the notes to his edition of Bacon's Essays in the "Golden Treasury Series" Dr. Aldis Wright says that he has been unable to trace any foundation for this story of Mahomet. "The saying," he adds,

"is a common Spanish proverb and appears in Bacon's 'Promus,' or Common-place book, fol. 20 b, as follows: *Se no va el otero a Mahoma vava Mahoma al otero.*" But, singularly enough, in a letter from Antonio Perez to the Earl of Essex, it is quoted in exactly the converse form: *Tu videris quo id modo fiet, an ego ad templum, an ut solebant loqui Hispani Mauri, si no puede yr Mahoma a Lotero (i.e. al otero), venga Lotero (i.e. el otero) a Mahoma, templum cum aliqua occasione huc se conferat.*"—Antonii Perezii ad Comitum Essexium. . . . epistolarum centuria una, Norimb., 1683, ep. 14, p. 18."

Dr. Wright acknowledges his indebtedness for the last reference to Prof. J. E. B. Mayor.

Mr. A. S. West's note in his edition (1897) is simply "a Spanish proverb."

MR. BAYNE in his reply has not mentioned the source of the details, including the name of the mountain, contained in the version of the story which he gives.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

LADY CLAVERING (11 S. i. 148).—Henry Swinburne in his 'Courts of Europe,' vol. ii. p. 103, in a letter dated 3 April, 1791, writes as follows:—

"Tom Clavering has run away with and married a girl of Angers, Mademoiselle Galais. He was placed there to learn French, and she is daughter to the person who lets the lodgings. He is positively bent on fulfilling his engagement."

In an editorial note it is stated that

"the young person of whom Mr. Clavering was enamoured, and had agreed to elope with, and who was the daughter of a wax-chandler, changed her mind, or at all events had not courage to leave her parents' abode at the hour specified. She had, however, a confidante in her cousin, to whom she communicated her embarrassment. This young lady, who it appears was secretly in love with Mr. Clavering, and who was not tormented with the same scruples, instantly made up her mind to supply her friend's place. She therefore muffled herself up, and, favoured by the darkness, safely joined the expecting and impatient lover, who instantly placed her in his carriage, drove off, and did not discover his error until the following day. It is said that the beauty and grace of the confidante quickly consoled him for his disappointment, and that he further expressed himself perfectly satisfied with his conquest."

These statements may, or may not, be correct.

J. C. HODGSON.

Alnwick.

Lady Clavering was Clare, or Clara, daughter of Jean de Gallais de la Bernardine, Comte de la Sable—probably Sablé—of Anjou, by his wife, Petronella. Sir Thomas John Clavering was married on 21 Aug., 1791. MR. SHORTER will probably find the ancestry of Lady Clavering set out in Jullien de Courcelles' 'Dictionnaire universel de la Noblesse de France,' 1820–22, or in Saint-Allais, 'Nobiliaire de France,' 1872–7.

W. ROBERTS.

18, King's Avenue, Clapham Park.

Sir Thomas and Lady Clavering had issue a son and two daughters:—

1. William Aloysius, born 21 Jan., 1800; succeeded as 9th Baronet, 1853; died 1872, when his cousin Sir Henry Augustus Clavering succeeded as 10th Baronet.

2. Clara Anna Martha, married 8 Feb., 1826, to General Baron de Kuyff of Brussels.

3. Agatha Catherine, married 12 Feb., 1821, to Baron de Montfaucon of Avignon.

The 'Letters from the Cape of Good Hope' were written to correct certain misstatements made by Warden in his 'Letters on board the Northumberland' (conveying Napoleon to St. Helena). *The Quarterly Review* attributed the 'Letters from the Cape' to Count de Las Casas. By way of solution, Allibone refers his readers to Olphar Hamst's 'Handbook of Fictitious Names,' 1868.

W. SCOTT.

JOHN HUNTER'S CLUB (11 S. i. 110).—The Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge was founded by John Hunter, the great anatomist and surgeon, and George Fordyce, senior

physician to St. Thomas's, in 1783, the date of the reading of the first paper. It was in the nature of a club as regards its meetings, for the members met once a month at Slaughter's Coffee-House, and after dinner read and discussed the papers. The Society originally consisted of nine members, with power to increase up to twelve, but not beyond; and only eighteen, whose names are given in the minute book, joined during the thirty years of its existence. Medical men to be eligible were required to be living in the neighbourhood, so as to attend regularly, and they were also required to be physicians or surgeons of five years' standing, or to be on the staff of St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, Guy's, or St. Thomas's.

See further 'John Hunter, Man of Science and Surgeon,' by Stephen Paget, 1897, pp. 187-9, where it is pointed out that the Lyceum Medicum Londinense was a very different society, having a large membership, mostly of men not yet qualified, although it also was founded by Hunter and Fordyce.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"UNREJOICING" IN WORDSWORTH (11 S. i. 109).—When in his 'Yew Trees' Wordsworth describes

boughs, as if for festal purpose decked
With unrejoicing berries,

he states an antithesis between "festal" and "unrejoicing." The boughs have the ornaments suggestive of life and gladness, but there is nothing more than show, for the yew can never be associated with festivity. Thus the berries, unlike those of the holly, cannot possibly grace a joyous occasion or participate in scenes radiant with mirth and good cheer. They are, on the other hand, allied to solemn, and sad, and lonely moods, and they themselves, therefore, are inferentially dull and listless. Wordsworth's epithet recalls that of Thomson's 'Winter,' l. 895, where the poet thus opens a graphic delineation of Arctic severity:—

Throned in his palace of cerulean ice,
Here Winter holds his unrejoicing court.

The personification in both cases is simple and just, and it is not necessary with reference to Wordsworth to press his theory as to the quick consciousness of vegetable life.

THOMAS BAYNE.

It is, of course, impossible to be certain what Wordsworth was thinking of, but his thought appears to have been that, although berries usually lend themselves to festive decoration, those of the yew do not greatly affect its sombre character. They may be

supposed to be there for some "festal purpose," but it is for a solemn festival—that of the "united worship" of the "ghostly shapes" he names. For this anything joyous would be inappropriate; but the yew berries exactly suit its solemn ritual.

C. C. B.

The scarlet berries of the dismal yew seem to have suggested those of the cheerful holly; consequently, the reflection on the solemn associations of the yew was momentarily diverted by the imagery of the supposition "as if for festal purpose decked," only to remember sadly by such comparison that they were "unrejoicing berries."

Robert Blair well describes the mournful yew in his poem 'The Grave,' l. 22:—

Careless, unsocial plant, that loves to dwell
'Midst skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms:
Where light-heel'd ghosts, and visionary shades,
Beneath the wan cold moon (as fame reports)
Embodied, thick, perform their mystic rounds.
No other merriment, dull tree! is thine.

It may be observed that the berries do not partake of the poisonous quality of the plant, as the sweet mucilaginous cup which surrounds the nut, as well as the kernel of the latter, may be eaten without danger.

TOM JONES.

"THE HOLY ZIARAT" (11 S. i. 105).—The word *ziarat* is used in Urdu and Persian to denote a visit to a shrine or sacred place, or the tombs of saints, &c., i.e., to any place that is *miqāddās*, or sanctified. The verb is *ziarat kārna* in Urdu, and *ziarat kārdan* (or *nimūdan*) in Persian=to make such visits. The pilgrimage to Medina is merely 'ziarat-e-Mādīna,' which is translated into English as "the holy ziarat," though there is no adjective corresponding to "holy." There is a difference between *ziarat* and *zaurat*. The latter has the idea of distance or remoteness, and is used of a single visit.

In Turkish *ziarat* means any ceremonial or devotional visit, and in Pushto it is also applied to the shrine itself. It is noteworthy that in the Urdu spoken in Haidarabad (Dakkhan) the word *ziarat*, besides its ordinary meaning as given above, is used of a visit of condolence, in which case the phrase is *ziarat ko jāna* = to go on such a visit. The correct word is *ta'ziyat*. Politely, however, the word *ziarat* is used of a friendly visit, e.g., in Urdu, "main āpki ziarāt ko āyā hūn" = I have come to pay my respects to you.

V. CHATOPADHYAYA.

51, Ladbrooke Road, W.

[MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR also thanked for reply.]

MANNERS, DEPORTMENT, AND ETIQUETTE : THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY (11 S. i. 84).—With regard to two of the Italian books mentioned by MR. MACMICHAEL, it may be worth noting that though they had been dressed in English about the time of Robert Burton's birth, yet they are quoted in the 'Anatomy of Melancholy' from Latin translations, that of Castiglione's 'Cortegiano' being by Bartholomew Clerke ('De Curiali siue Aulico,' 1st ed., London, 1571), while for Giovanni della Casa's 'Galateo' the Latin used is Nathan Chytræus's.

Another Italian work that may be classed with these, Stefano Guazzo's 'Civile Conuersatione,' which had appeared in English in 1586, was read by Burton in Latin. In the same way, although the Spaniard Antonio de Guevara's 'Marco Aurelio' had been made English, Burton used a Latin version.

A Latin sixteenth-century book on manners that deserves a prominent place in any such bibliography is Friedrich Dede-kind's poem 'Grobianus.' A brief account of some works in the department of manners ('Anstandslitteratur') is given by Aloys Bömer in his introduction to the 1903 reprint (No. 16 in "Lateinische Litteraturdenkmäler des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts," Berlin, Weidmann); but the subject is large, and "not by any to be enterprised, nor taken in hand unadvisedly."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CROWE OF KIPLIN, YORKS (11 S. i. 103).—There being in Yorkshire several places named Kiplin(g) or Kilpin, it is proper to state that the seat of the Crowes was in the chapelry of Bolton-upon-Swale, in the parish of Catterick. In the sixteenth century it was the property of the Calverts, and the first Lord Baltimore was born there ('D.N.B.,' viii. 269).

Christopher Crow or Crowe (the name was written both ways) was consul at Leghorn, and his correspondence is indicated in the article on his relation Mitford Crow in 'D.N.B.,' xiii. 236. The connexion of Crow with Mitford is shown in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, N.S. iii. 137 (1880); and Mitford Crow's wife and three sons are recorded in the parish register of St. Nicholas Acons, ed. Brigg, 1890, p. 41.

On the death in 1722 of John Grubham Howe, brother of the first viscount, Christopher Crowe bought his Yorkshire estates, including Ellerton-upon-Swale. The doings of these Crowes are often mentioned in the letters of the Gale family in 'Stukeley's

Diaries,' 3 vols., Surtees Soc. Notes of Christopher's will, and particulars of the connexion with the Lee family, are given in *The Genealogist*, N.S., x. 235, xi. 20, xiv. 157. Further details of the Baltimore alliance are in G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' under that title. The second Christopher married Barbara Duncombe "of Copegrave" at St. George's, Hanover Square, 13 Feb., 1752 (Harl. Soc., Registers, sq. 47).

Robert Crowe's wife, Anne Buckle, is described in *The Genealogist*, 1879, iii. 254, 258. He was captain of 47 cavalry volunteers raised from Kipling and Langton, for the defence of Yorkshire, in 1806 ('Old Yorkshire,' 1883, iv. 106); and in 1807 he voted at the York county election, in respect of his freehold at Kipling.

The hall was occupied by the Countess of Tyrconnel until her death; there is more about her in *The Herald and Genealogist*, v. 561.

Matthew Crowe, whose daughter became Mrs. Charge, was of another stock, concerning which see *The Topographer and Genealogist*, ii. 116, 556. W. C. B.

Mr. Christopher Crowe of Kiplin may be identified with the person of that name who was baptized at Bothal on 22 June, 1682, as son of Patrick Crow of Ashington. His mother was Anne, daughter of Robert Mitford of Mitford. Christopher Crow's brother Benjamin, of Queen's College, Oxford, became Vicar of Gilling, near Richmond in Yorkshire, and died there on 22 or 23 Sept., 1749, unmarried.

George Crow, second son of Christopher Crow of Kiplin, married at Mayfair Chapel, 23 March, 1754, Ann Swift, of St. Bartholomew's near the Exchange, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter.

Christopher Crow's will, dated 4 Sept., 1740, was proved at York, 15 March, 1749/50. J. C. HODGSON.

Alnwick.

Possibly two notes regarding Christopher Crowe may help in some way.

An Estate Act enabled him to dispose of his settled estates at Woodford in Essex, he having settled other hereditaments in York of greater value to the same uses (1. Geo. II., cap. 8, 1727).

There was also an Estate Act to vest in Christopher Crowe, in simple fee, part of his settled estates in York, and settle others in same county in lieu thereof (5 Geo. III., c. 92, 1765). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY WOMAN SURGEON (10 S. xi. 42).—The following references to women practitioners in medicine may interest MR. STANLEY WILLIAMS and others :

"In 1712 Abigail Taylor, widow of Dr. Taylor, still continues her practice in physick (as she has done ever since his death) with as great success as when he was alive. If she do not perform cures nothing shall be required."—*The Norwich Post*, 5 July, 1712.

In the manuscript Life of Sir Symonds D'Ewes in the British Museum it is stated that Mrs. D'Ewes set out from Coaxden Hall, near Axminster on her road to London, and arrived in the day at Dorchester—about 27 miles. The shocks sustained, owing to the road, and perhaps to the build of the carriage, were so great that the infant son and heir (afterwards the renowned Sir Symonds D'Ewes) cried so violently all the way that he ruptured himself, and was left behind under the care of Mrs. Margaret Waltham, a female practitioner of the town of Dorchester.

In Hayley's 'Life of Cowper' we find on p. 5 this statement by the poet himself :—

"I had been all my life subject to inflammation of the eye, and, in my boyish days, had specks on both that threatened to cover them. My father, alarmed for the consequences, sent me to a female oculist of great renown at that time, in whose house I abode two years, but to no good purpose."

Y. T.

WATSON'S 'HISTORY OF PRINTING' (10 S. xii. 428, 511; 11 S. i. 90, 154).—The case presented by MR. COUPER tells very strongly in favour of the Watson authorship of the Preface to the 'History of Printing.' At a superficial glance the title-page appears conclusively to establish his claim. It must be remembered, however, that the title-page would be of no value as evidence, if it could be proved that Watson employed another person to write for him and paid him for doing the work. The literary "ghost" is a figure by no means uncommon in the annals of literature. And this is precisely what the opponents of the Watson authorship contend for—that he employed a skilful writer to put his notes into shape, paid him for his services, and then published the result as his own. A careful perusal of the Preface will, I think, bear out this opinion. On reading over its pages the following conclusions seem to be warranted :

1. That the writer was a highly educated man.

2. That he was a person skilled in literary composition.

3. That he evidently belonged to one of the learned professions; most probably a lawyer, to judge from the form and logical consecutiveness of the narrative, and the nature of some of the expressions used.

4. That while intimately acquainted with Watson's personal history, he had, at the same time, a somewhat remarkable knowledge of the private affairs of Mr. John Spottiswood. I refer particularly to p. 18 of the Preface.

Now, not one of these characteristics, not even the first of them, can fairly be claimed for Watson. We know nothing about his early education, except what is stated in the Preface, that he was bred to be a printer and was intended to succeed his father, but being too young at the date of his father's death in 1687, he did not begin the business of printing until 1695. There is little in such a statement on which to build an imposing theory about Watson's superior education. All that we can safely infer regarding him is that he received a fair, common-school education, which, combined with his acknowledged excellence as a printer, his energetic disposition, and his decided talent for business, stood him in remarkably good stead in the course of his chequered career.

John Spottiswood, on the other hand, possessed all the qualifications necessary for the writer of the Preface. He was a lawyer, and lectured on Roman and Scots law, being a kind of extra-mural teacher in connexion with Edinburgh University. See Chalmers's 'Life of Ruddiman,' and Grant's 'Story of the University of Edinburgh,' vol. i. He was also a literary man, wrote and edited many works, chiefly legal, but including biographies, poems, and lighter productions, and was Keeper of the Advocates' Library for twenty-five years. Above all, he was Watson's legal adviser, and piloted him safely through several forensic whirlpools, evolved, to a large extent, by the termagant Mrs. Anderson. It is known that he not only transacted Watson's legal business, but did literary work for him as well, in the same way as Ruddiman and others are stated to have done.

MR. COUPER mentions George Paton as possibly the first to originate the story of Spottiswood's authorship. No better authority than that of Paton could be named in support of the story. In the eighteenth century he enjoyed much the same reputation for book-knowledge in Scotland and beyond it that Dr. David Laing did in the nineteenth century. A native of Edinburgh, he was

born in 1720, and died in 1807. Being only two years old at Watson's death, he could have known nothing personally about the 'History of Printing,' which was published in 1713; but his father, John Paton, a bookseller in Edinburgh and an antiquary of some note, was contemporary with Watson. It cannot surely be taking too much for granted to assume that George Paton derived his knowledge of the Spottiswood authorship from his father, who, in all likelihood, was only reporting the current opinion of Edinburgh *littérateurs* at the time the book was published.

It is no doubt somewhat difficult to explain the silence of the editor of the 'Spottiswoode Miscellany,' 1844-5, 2 vols. The editor was a "mighty bookman," unfortunate only in not being a Scotsman, James Maidment, a learned lawyer and distinguished antiquary, a bare list of whose publications forms a small volume by itself. Maidment certainly, as MR. COUPER points out, speaks (somewhat guardedly, no doubt) as if Watson were the author. Perhaps he did not know any better in 1845, or, knowing, did not feel himself at liberty to make the matter public, especially in a publication that had little to do with Watson. If, as one might suppose, he happened on a discharged account while rummaging in the Spottiswood charter chest, or wherever he obtained the materials for the 'Miscellany,' it may have seemed to Maidment no part of his duty as an editor to publish without permission what was after all a mere private business transaction; showing that Spottiswood for certain pecuniary considerations had written Watson's Preface and translated the 'History of Printing' from the French.

Besides, if silent about Spottiswood's authorship, he was also silent about Paton's "myth," if such it was. And yet the only memorials of George Paton that now survive—letters written to him by Ritson, Bishop Percy, and other eminent men, in two small volumes, 1829-30—were edited by James Maidment. In addition to these he edited, if he did not write, the best and most readable account of Paton that has come under my notice—the sketch in the popular edition of 'Kay's Edinburgh Portraits.' To the best of my knowledge he has nothing but praise to bestow on George Paton. In none of Maidment's writings that I have seen is there anything to suggest a belief that Paton's literary judgments were untrustworthy.

This, then, I venture to submit, is the true explanation: Watson hired Spottis-

wood to write his Preface and translate the 'History of Printing,' and paid him for his services. Spottiswood in the circumstances could not, and did not desire to make any claim to authorship, and the work accordingly has come down to us in Watson's name. It would not be difficult to find scores of similar instances in the history of literature.

Permit me to say a word on a side-issue raised by MR. COUPER. The entry in Bohn's edition of Lowndes is susceptible of easy explanation. We have only to put a full stop after "5s.," and make the words "Large Paper" apply to the following entries, and the meaning is plain. Bohn was correct in speaking of large-paper copies. He mentions two—one at the Roxburghe Sale sold for *l.* 10s., and the other at the Dibdin Sale for *l.* 15s. Perhaps the following note by Dibdin will be deemed conclusive:—

"The 'History of the Art of Printing' by Watson, Edit. 1713, 8vo, is at best but a meagre performance. It happens to be rare, and, therefore, bibliomaniahs hunt after it. My copy of it, upon *Large Paper*, cost me *l.* 8s. It was formerly Paton's, of Edinburgh, a knowing antiquary in Scottish printing."—*Bibliomania*, new edition, 1876, p. 52, foot-note.

It may be added that ordinary copies now sell for nearly 5*l.*

WALTER SCOTT.

Stirling.

MONUMENTS TO AMERICAN INDIANS: CRISPUS ATTUCKS (10 S. xii. 87, 230, 358; 11 S. i. 37).—At the second reference I said that "a temporary absence from Boston prevents my writing with absolute certainty." Memory is a treacherous thing, and it is better to be cautious, though at the risk of being thought ignorant, than positive and then proved to be wrong. My own previous reply furnishes a good illustration, for I there stated that "Attucks took no part in the fray, and was a mere casual bystander who happened to be killed." Of the five killed, two were shot as they rushed out of houses to respond (as they supposed) to a call of fire; but my memory was at fault in saying that Attucks was one of these. John Adams, who defended the soldiers at their trial for murder, said:—

"This was the behaviour of Attucks;—to whose mad behaviour, in all probability, the dreadful carnage of that night is chiefly to be ascribed. And it is in this manner, this town has been often treated; a Carr from Ireland, and an Attucks from Framingham, happening to be here, shall sally out upon their thoughtless enterprizes, at the head of such a rabble of Negroes, &c., as they can collect together, and then there are not wanting persons to ascribe all their doings to the good people of the town."—'Trial,' p. 176.

My statement to which MR. STEVENS takes exception was as follows: "It has never, I think, been ascertained with certainty whether he was an Indian or a negro, or of mixed Indian and negro blood." MR. STEVENS quotes the statement in *The Boston Gazette* of 12 March, 1770, about "a mulatto man, named Crispus Attucks, who was born in Framingham [not Framlingham, as printed *ante*, p. 37]," and adds this comment:—

"Subject to the better knowledge of your American correspondents, I think this is conclusive as to Attucks's negro blood, as if a native Indian his birthplace and subsequent movements would not be so accurately known or chronicled, and I understand also that the word 'mulatto' would not have been used unless one of the parents was of negro race."

This, however, is not conclusive. MR. STEVENS understands that "the word 'mulatto' would not have been used unless one of the parents was of negro race." But what if the other parent was an Indian? The word "mulatto" comes from the Spanish *mulato*, young mule. Etymologically, therefore, there is no reason why the word should be restricted to those of mixed European and negro blood; and as a matter of fact it has not been so restricted (see the extract dated 1727-41 in the 'N.E.D.').

Let me now briefly indicate what is known about Crispus Attucks. *The Boston Gazette* of 2 Oct., 1750, contained an advertisement in part as follows:—

"Ran-away from his Master William Brown of Framingham, on the 30th of Sept. last, a Molatto Fellow, about 27 Years of Age, named Crispas, 6 Feet two Inches high, short curl'd Hair, his Knees nearer together than common."

It has been supposed that this Crispas and Crispus Attucks were identical. In 1859 C. H. Morse said:—

"I learn from a grandson of the above William Browne of Framingham, that Crispus Attucks was a slave of said Browne; and I do not learn that he ever had any other slave named Crispus. The descendants of Mr. Browne have a pewter drinking cup, worn by Attucks when he fell, which I have seen. They have also his powder horn."—*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, xiii, 300.

At the time of the tragedy it was supposed that the man killed was Michael Johnson, and he was so called in the inquest, though the document is filed "Inquest on Body of Mich^l Johnson Alias Crispus Attucks" (*ibid.*, xlv. 382-3). The postscript to *The Boston News-Letter* of 8 March, 1770, called him "a Mollatto Man, named Johnson"; but in the supplement to the issue of 15 March it was said that "The Name of the

Mollatto killed was Crispus Attucks, not Johnson."

Three important documents were published in 1770: 'A Short Narrative of the horrid Massacre,' printed by order of the town of Boston; 'A Fair Account of the late Unhappy Disturbance,' London; and 'The Trial,' &c., Boston. S. Bliss deposed: "I saw the body of a person, called Michael Johnson, lying on the ground" ('Fair Account,' App., p. 15). In the 'Short Narrative' Attucks is invariably alluded to either by that name or as "a molatto" or "a molatto man" (pp. 11, 14; App., pp. 30, 53, 58). The same is true of 'The Trial,' except that in one instance we find this question and answer: "Q. Did you know the Indian that was killed? A. No" (p. 19).

There are in Massachusetts several places famous for their Indians, among them Marshpee (formerly Mashpee), Martha's Vineyard, and Natick, the last of which adjoins Framingham. In 1763 the Massachusetts Legislature passed 'An Act for incorporating the Indians and Molattoes, Inhabitants of Mashpee, with their Lands there, into a District, with certain Privileges; and for their better Regulation' ('Mass. Province Laws,' iv. 639). In 1794 G. Hawley said that "at Marshpee are between eighty and ninety Indian houses, if we reckon those who have affinity with them. This blood is mixed; but the Indian blood prevails in a very considerable degree." In 1807 we are told that the Indians on Martha's Vineyard "are much intermixed with white and negro blood, very few of them being pure Indians" ('Mass. Hist. Collections,' Second Series, iii. 4, 93). In his 'History of Natick,' 1830, W. Biglow, speaking of Cæsar Ferrit, said:—

"This Cæsar was a great natural curiosity. He was born on one of the West India islands, and was accustomed to boast, that the blood of four nations run in his veins; for one of his Grandfathers was a Dutchman, the other a Frenchman; and one of his grandmothers an Indian, and the other an African. He married a white New England woman, and they had several children, in whose veins, if Cæsar's account of himself be true, flowed the blood of five nations."—P. 44.

In Trumbull's 'Natick Dictionary,' 1803, "ahtuk" is defined as meaning a deer (p. 6). In 1643 the form "attuck" occurs in Roger Williams's 'Key,' p. 106. In 1737 an African negro named Prince Yongey married "Nanny Peterattucks, of Framingham (the name indicating Indian extraction)" (Barry's 'History of Framingham,' p. 64, note). In 1676 "Jno. Attuck Indian" was sentenced

to be hanged (Temple's 'History of Framingham,' p. 61). In 1887 Temple wrote :—

"Crispus Attucks, who is admitted to have been the leader of the party, was a mulatto, born near the Framingham town line, a short distance to the eastward of the State Arsenal. The old cellar-hole where the Attucks family lived is still visible. He was probably a descendant of John Attuck, an Indian, who was taken prisoner and executed . . . in June, 1676. Probably the family had intermarried with negroes who were slaves, and as the offspring of such marriages were held to be slaves, he inherited their condition, although it seems likely that the blood of three races coursed through his veins."—Pp. 254-5.

The above evidence clearly proves, I think, that my original statement was none too cautious.

IS MR. STEVENS sure that his copy of *The Boston Gazette* of 12 March, 1770, is genuine, and not a facsimile? Original copies of that issue are much sought after by collectors (fetching about two pounds at auction), while facsimiles are common.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

INDIAN CHIEF'S ORATION TO LORD DUNMORE (11 S. i. 129).—The speech of the Indian chief Logan, concerning which CIVIS inquires, was made famously by Thomas Jefferson in his 'Notes on Virginia,' where he quoted it as an illustration of Indian character, genius, and eloquence. For several generations after the publication of that book the speech was a favourite declamation of American schoolboys, and is to be found in the American school 'Readers' and 'Speakers' of that period. Mr. Jefferson's version of the speech is not the earliest one, but is probably the best known, and so I append it for your correspondent's information.

It has been stated on good authority that the speech was delivered by Logan on the occasion of a visit, in 1774, by General John Gibson, under a flag of truce to arrange a peace, to the Indian village where Logan was, during Lord Dunmore's war or expedition against the Indians, General Gibson being attached to that expedition.

Logan's speech is thus given by Jefferson, 'Notes on Virginia,' ed. 1794, p. 91 :—

"I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said: 'Logan is the friend of white men.'

"I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Col. Cresap,

the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge.

"I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace; but do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

The charge in the speech of the cold-blooded murder of Logan's family by Cresap was endorsed and enlarged upon by Jefferson in the earlier editions of his 'Notes on Virginia.' In a later edition the charge was modified, but not entirely withdrawn; and the controversy on the subject was thoroughly investigated and reviewed by Col. Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, Maryland, a noted antiquary and historical scholar, and the result of his work was published in a monograph with the title 'Tah-Gah-Jute; or, Logan and Cresap,' the first edition appearing in 1851, and an enlarged and more comprehensive one in 1867, to which I refer your correspondent for further details. There is little doubt of Cresap's entire innocence of the crime charged.

JOHN T. LOOMIS.

Washington, D.C.

Logan's speech was first printed in American newspapers early in 1775, and has been reprinted scores of times in this country.

In a long note at iii. 157-65 of P. L. Ford's edition of Jefferson's 'Writings,' Mr. Ford discusses the accuracy of Jefferson's account which precedes the speech, the authenticity of the speech itself, and the nativity of Logan.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 169).—T. W. L. H. will find the fourth of his quotations, "Talk of mountains now," &c., in Browning's 'Mr. Sludge, the Medium.'

M. A. M. M.

BENTLEY PRIORY (10 S. xii. 487).—The following notice of this house will be found in Col. Rivett-Carnac's 'Many Memories,' reviewed *ante*. p. 178. Describing a posting tour made in 1872, the author writes (p. 252) :

"Our first stage was a short one to Bentley Priory, Stanmore, then the property of our kind old friends Sir John and Lady Kelk. The house, which had at one time been the residence of the Queen Dowager, still exists, I believe, as an Hôtel. The rooms and grounds and all accessories were very beautiful, and not inferior in comfort to those of the finest places in England. There was in those days a tennis court (not a lawn-tennis

court, please) and a covered riding-school for the young people of the house. After luncheon Sir John took me for a walk through the extensive and beautiful grounds that surrounded the house, and our small dog, which did not take kindly to the French maid or my man, accompanied us on our stroll. Suddenly there was a series of yaps, and the sound of the rushing of many wings. The small dog had left the path, and, entering an adjoining plantation, had put up a hundred or so of pheasants, packed there to await the first of October. The idea of pheasant shooting within almost cab-limit of Hyde Park Corner seemed to me almost an impossibility, but showed what money could ensure."

OUTIS.

RICHARD HENRY ALEXANDER BENNET (11 S. i. 189) was not, as G. F. R. B. states, M.P. for Newport 1807-12 (or at any other date). He was elected for Launceston in May, 1807, and retained his seat till April, 1812. He died at the age of 37, on 11 Oct., 1818. ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Although I cannot answer either of the points indicated by G. F. R. B., I can quote a few particulars respecting Bennet which may be welcome. They are from a little-known volume, 'Memoirs of Eminent English Statesmen' (1806):—

"This gentleman was bred to the sea, and obtained the rank of post-captain in 1796. He now sits in Parliament for the first time; and on the 12th of June, 1805, his name appeared in the list of the majority that carried the measure of a criminal prosecution against Lord Melville. Capt. Bennet, soon after the commencement of the present war, was appointed to the command of the Tribune frigate of 36 guns."

W. ROBERTS.

MONTHS: THEIR UNEQUAL DIVISION (11 S. i. 188).—If the year be divided into twelve portions (no doubt originally adopted because each of these is nearly the length of a lunar month, though slightly exceeding it), these could only be made equal by introducing either five intercalary days at the end of each year (which would have to be six each fourth year), or an intercalary month at the end of six years, which could not be always of exactly the same length. Proposals of this kind have been made; the latest emanated from Peru, on which I commented in *Nature* for 24 February (it included other propositions about the days of the week); but it is evident that such drastic changes would cause great confusion and inconvenience.

But if M. DE WARTEGG merely means, Why are not the alternate changes of thirty and thirty-one days for each month more regular, without the recurrence of con-

secutive months of thirty-one days each in July and August? The answer is that Julius Cæsar so arranged it when he reformed the Roman calendar, on which ours is founded; and it was altered by Augustus merely in order that his month might have as many days as that of Julius. This is pointed out in the chapter on the calendar in the last edition of my 'Celestial Motions: a Handy Book of Astronomy.' The alteration was an unfortunate one; but to change it now would cause more trouble than it would save.

W. T. LYNN.

The division of the months has been ably and simply, yet scientifically dealt with by Mr. M. B. Cotsworth of Accomb, York, in his most interesting work 'The Rational Almanac,' which your correspondent will find it worth while to procure. The book gives some sensible suggestions for almanac reform. G. B.-M.

The most simple and sensible suggestion was to divide the year into thirteen months of twenty-eight days each, except the last, which would have twenty-nine days in an ordinary year, and thirty in a leap year. Thus 5 March of this year would be the 8th day of the third month. The days of the week would always fall on the same day of the month during any year, and only change with the new year. L. L. K.

WASHINGTON'S ORDER OF CININNATUS (10 S. xii. 328).—The French military paper *Le Carnet de la Sabretache* published an interesting account of this order and its French members in last year's issue, pp. 609-23, including a reproduction of the brevet of the order as granted to Count d'Autichamp. CHARLES NOUGUIER.

La Vallée, Château Renard, Loiret.

METRICAL PRAYER AND PASSION EMBLEMS (11 S. i. 67, 152).—The same design is reproduced, with slight differences (from a copy made by the editor, the Rev. Charles Bullock, B.D., in early life), in *The Day of Days* for the present month. Copies of the engraving will be supplied on application to the publisher, *Home Words* office, 11, Ludgate Square, E.C. J. T. F.

Durham.

PRINTERS OF THE STATUTES IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY (11 S. i. 106).—For the sake of accuracy I may point out to R. S. B. that the name "Tetsweirt" he twice quotes is a misspelling. It should be Yetsweirt. See Prof. Arber's 'List of London Publishers,' 1890, p. 32. WM. JAGGARD.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

British and Foreign Arms and Armour. By C. H. Ashdown. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

AN endeavour is here made to give as complete a history of arms and armour as is consistent with the limitations of space contained in a single volume. After enumerating the best-known previous works on the subject, and pointing out their imperfections, the author continues: "It is with a view to rectifying this obvious requirement that the following pages have been compiled, and it is confidently anticipated that a careful reading and digest of each separate period of armour, supplemented with the study of local brasses, effigies, museums, private collections, &c., will enable the average student to attack the more advanced works upon the subject with equal profit and pleasure."

Mr. Ashdown is rightly severe on the lack of knowledge of these matters which is displayed in the illustrations of historical books, magazines, and even on the stage:—

"The average Englishman is probably more unacquainted with arms and armour than any other technical subject. Beyond a general idea that the Crusaders fought in mail, and the Wars of the Roses were waged by warriors clad in plate, his knowledge does not extend, and he consequently witnesses many startling incongruities upon the stage of a theatre, or the arena of a pageant, with the most profound indifference. He will perceive Richard III. in a camail, and Ivanhoe in a salade, with the utmost complacency. . . . In one theatre recently we have witnessed Bolingbroke in a fifteenth-century tabard, a waistbelt, and round-toed sabatons. . . . Henry V. in a camail, late fifteenth-century gauntlets, twentieth-century boots, and vambraces covering parts of his coudières. . . . But in the illustrations of historical scenes in books and magazines equal ignorance prevails, and a knight in pure mail and a surcoat, making love to a maiden in a reticulated head-dress, seated under a two-centred Tudor archway, is only an example of the incongruities which almost every day insult the intelligence and offend the eyesight of the educated reader."

The writer is especially eloquent and erudite when dealing with mediæval armour; and the examples of monumental brasses are numerous and well selected. Regarding the fifteenth century we read:—

"In the combat during this century between the forgers of weapons of offence and the armour with which to resist them we have the greatest struggle ever witnessed in this country; so invulnerable did the plate become by completeness of covering and dexterity in tempering that all the efforts of the bowyer, fletcher, weapon-forger, and gunsmith had to be enlisted to break down the solidarity of the defence, and it was not until the succeeding century that the victory could be fairly claimed for the attacking faction."

In dealing with the subject of Gothic armour the author says: "The second half of the fifteenth century saw armour not only in its highest development, but also of the most beautiful form, for

nothing can excel the graceful lines and excellence of workmanship characterizing the Gothic style."

In the style called Maximilian, which came into vogue during the early part of the sixteenth century, armour reached its zenith; but the increasing efficiency of fire-arms sounded the death knell of this form of defence, and towards the end of the century, except for tilting and ceremonial occasions, cap-à-pie armour was no longer to be seen in the field: "Armour had served its purpose so long as sword and lance, javelin and bolt, were the usual weapons of war; but when it was discovered that against the deadly lead of the arquebus it was of no avail, it was gradually discarded as obsolete and cumbersome."

Arms are dealt with separately, and the subject is well worth studying.

Within its limitations the volume is excellent, particularly in regard to armour of the Middle Ages. A useful index is provided, and there are some fine photographic reproductions of various examples of armour in the Royal Armory at Madrid and elsewhere.

Roman Life and Manners under the Early Empire.

By Ludwig Friedländer. Translated by J. H. Freese. Vol. III. (Routledge & Sons.)

WE welcome the completion of the text of Friedländer's great work, the presentation of which to English readers should be a real boon. Once again we congratulate the publishers on their enterprise in securing a competent translation of a book which opens up the whole world of later Rome (a world in many ways like our own) to the general reader. The obligations of the scholar will be further increased when he hears that a supplementary volume, containing the Notes and Excursuses omitted from the seventh (popular) German edition, will be published this year in a rendering due to the translator of the volume before us.

This volume is of exceptional interest throughout. It first gathers up with the erudition of a master the various hints we have of the literary conditions of the time, and gives us a lucid picture of 'Belles-Lettres': Poetry and Artistic Prose." Chapters on 'Religion,' 'Philosophy as a Moral Educator,' and 'Belief in the Immortality of the Soul' follow. These chapters will be found all too short especially in the description of the struggle between paganism and Christianity. At the end there is a useful index to the three volumes.

The careful perusal of a book of this sort by a master of Roman lore will afford at once more profit, and, we think, more entertainment to the reader, be he student or mere amateur, than a host of primers and extracts.

MESSRS. VICKERS'S *Newspaper Gazetteer* for 1910 has now reached its eleventh annual issue. The plan of the work is excellent. There is first an alphabetical list, followed by a list of places where newspapers are published, and then a list of class and trade papers. Those of special interest to our readers will be found under Antiquities, which supports seven, and Archaeology which has five. 'N. & Q.' is placed under Literature, which is represented by twenty-two. The editor, as usual, brings the 'Gazetteer' well up to date, the most recent changes being recorded.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

MR. JAMES G. COMMIN'S Exeter Catalogue 259 contains under America Catlin's 'North American Indians,' 2 vols., royal 8vo, original issue, 1841, 1l. 5s.; and Marcoy's 'Travels in South America,' 2 vols., 4to, 1815, 15s. Works on architecture include Parker's 'Glossary,' 3 vols., 1850, 2l. 10s. Under Blake is Young's 'Night Thoughts,' with the forty-two large engravings by Blake, royal 4to, red morocco, with the leaf of explanations, 1797, 5l. 5s. There is a choice set of Barbauld's "British Novelists," 50 vols., 12mo, full calf, 1810, 7l. 10s. Under Dickens are early editions of the Christmas Books, 5 vols., 1l. 5s.; the third edition of 'Oliver Twist,' 3 vols., half-morocco, 1841, 1l. 1s.; and from the library at Gadshill, with book-plate, Dickens's copy of 'The Dance of Death,' by F. Douce, Pickering, 1833, 2l. 2s. Other works include Meredith's novels, 8 vols., 1l. 7s. 6d.; Pickering's Diamond Edition of the Greek Testament, a choice copy, 1828, 14s.; Sheridan's edition of Swift, 24 vols., 12mo, 1803, 1l. 1s.; and the Edition de Luxe of Thackeray, 24 vols., royal 8vo, half green morocco, 1878, 16l. 16s. (original cost 45l.).

From the Librairie Dorbon-Ainé of Paris we have Catalogue 75. Among its thousand items we note Balzac, ('Œuvres illustrées,' 20 vols. in 10, 100fr.; *Le Bibliophile Belge*, 11 vols., 45fr.; Brunet's 'Manuel du Libraire,' 6 vols., also the Supplement, 9 vols. in 8, 320fr.; Champollion's 'Dictionnaire Egyptien,' 40fr.; Chateaubriand's 'Œuvres,' 22 vols., 20fr.; and Claretie's 'Portraits Contemporains,' 2 vols., 4fr. There is a choice work, 'Les Évangiles des Dimanches et Fêtes de l'Année, suivis de Prières à la Sainte Vierge et aux Saints,' 1864, 3 vols. in 4, red morocco, the sides richly ornamented, 600fr. The work is described as "l'un des plus beaux qu'ait produit le XIX. Siècle," and is illustrated with a large number of miniatures representing the principal epochs of art. Other items are Goujet's 'Bibliothèque Française,' 18 vols., 40fr.; Rabelais illustrated by Doré, 45fr.; *Revue Illustrée*, December, 1885, to December, 1903, 100fr.; and *Le Rire*, from its commencement, 10 November, 1894, to October, 1908, 85fr. There is a collection of 62 sale catalogues made by C. van Peteghem, with prices attached, relating mostly to coins and tokens, 90fr.

Mr. Francis Edwards sends a Catalogue of Books on Architecture, Decoration and Ornament, Christian Art and Archæology, Garden Planning, Old Furniture, &c. It opens with Ackermann's 'Microcosm of London,' 3 vols., 4to, calf, 1808-9, 17l. 10s., followed by 'Country Seats,' 2 vols., 8vo, 1830, 11l.; R. and J. Adam's 'Works in Architecture,' facsimile reprint, folio, Paris, 1900-2, 3l. 10s.; *Archæologia* from its commencement in 1770 to 1900, with General Index to the first 50 vols., 32l.; Audsley's 'The Ornamental Arts of Japan,' folio, 2 vols. in 4 cloth portfolios, 1882-5, 6l.; Belcher and Macartney's 'Later Renaissance Architecture in England,' 2 vols., folio, 7l. 10s.; Boydell's 'Thames,' 2 vols., folio, contemporary red morocco, 1794-6, 13l. 10s.; Britton, Brayley, and Brewer's 'Beauties of England and Wales,'

4,600 views, portraits, and original autographs, extended to 67 vols., full crimson morocco, 70l.; Ackermann's 'Cambridge,' 2 vols., 4to, russia, 1815, 18l.; Campbell's 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' 5 vols., folio, calf, 8l. 10s.; Edwards's 'Old Inns,' complete set of three series, 4to, wrappers, 1873-1887, 3l. 10s.; Fowler's coloured engravings of Roman pavements, 2 vols., folio, 1798-1823, 17l. 10s.; and Lacroix's Works on the Middle Ages, 5 vols., 7l. 10s. Under Marbles is Coombe, Hawkins, and Cockerell's 'Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum,' 11 vols., 4to, boards, 1812-61, 7l.; and under John Claude Nattes is a collection of 521 original drawings illustrating a tour in the Pyrenees, Switzerland, France, and Italy in 1820-22, 5 vols., 4to, 100l. There is also a collection of the magnificent Works of G. B. and C. F. Piranesi, 14 vols., royal and imperial folio, full russia, a fine set, 220l. These are a few of the important works offered in this Catalogue by Mr. Edwards.

Mr. A. Russell Smith's Catalogue 71 is devoted to Engraved Portraits, and includes all sorts and conditions of men, from kings, archbishops, poets, painters, statesmen, actors, and actresses, to pedestrians, fire-eaters, stone-eaters, conjurers, thief-takers, giants, dwarfs, &c. The alphabetical arrangement occasionally leads to peculiar contrasts; for instance, we get a bishop sandwiched between a horse-rider and a celebrated stone-eater—a cardinal between a sportsman and "Dirty Dick." Most items are low-priced. The few exceptions include Betty, the Infant Roscius, folio, fine mezzotint from the original portrait, 2l. 2s.; and Colley Cibber, folio, mezzotint, fine impression before letters, 1758, 3l. 3s.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

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.

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

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."

S. H. A. H.—Forwarded.

McP. K. ("Tasmanian-Lauceston Insurance Company").—Outside our province altogether.

PERTINAX ('D.N.B.').—Not an inquiry we can go into here.

J. B. M. ("Papal Infallibility").—Too theological for us.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1910.

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Notes.

"TO-MORROW SHALL BE MY
DANCING DAY."

W. SANDYS in his 'Christmas Carols Ancient and Modern' (1833) includes the following amongst carols "still sung in the West of England":—

1.

To-morrow shall be my dancing day.

I would my true love did so chance

To see the legend of my play

To call my true love to my dance.

(Chorus repeated after each verse.)

Sing oh ! my love, oh ! my love, my love, my love,
This have I done for my true love.

2.

Then was I born of a Virgin pure ;

Of her I took fleshly substance.

Then was I knit to man's nature

To call, &c.

3.

In a manger laid and wrapp'd I was
So very poor, this was my chance
Betwix an ox and a silly poor ass
To call, &c.

4.

Then afterwards baptized I was,
The Holy Ghost on me did glance ;
My Father's voice heard from above
To call, &c.

5.

In to the desert I was led,
Where I fasted without substance.
The Devil bade me make stones my bread
To have me break my true love's dance.

6.

The Jews on me they made great suit,
And with me they made great variance,
Because they love darkness rather than light.
To call, &c.

7.

For thirty pence Judas me sold
His covetousness for to advance ;
Mark when I kiss, the same do hold,
The same is he shall lead the dance.

8.

Before Pilate the Jews me brought,
When Barabbas had deliverance ;
They scourged me and set me at nought,
Judged me to die to lead the dance.

9.

Then on the cross hanged I was,
Where a spear to my heart did glance ;
There issued forth both water and blood
To call, &c.

10.

Then down to Hell I took my way
For my true love's deliverance,
And rose again on the third day
Up to my true love and the dance.

11.

Then up to Heaven I did ascend,
Where now I dwell in sure substance
On the right hand of God, that man
May come unto the general dance.

I should be greatly obliged if readers who have heard any similar words would communicate them, with particulars as to their source, either to 'N. & Q.' or to me.

(Miss) LUCY BROADWOOD.

84, Carlisle Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

ANDREW BAIN, M.D., SHERIDAN'S
PHYSICIAN.

MR. WALTER SICHEL'S life of Sheridan has revived the recollection of his physician and friend Dr. Bain, and encouraged me in compiling a short notice of the doctor's life. In this task I have been aided by his descendants Miss Fyler, of Hefleton, near Wareham, and Mr. W. S. Fyler, of 121, Coleherne Court, South Kensington, the latter of whom supplied Mr. Percy Fitzgerald with the information embodied in his 'Lives of the Sheridans,' i. 388, ii. 262.

Andrew Bain was born near Edinburgh, and educated at its university. His father, a Highland laird, went out with Prince Charlie in 1745. He was for several months in hiding, and had many hairbreadth escapes, but was eventually pardoned on payment of a heavy fine. This rendered necessary the sale of his estate and his living in quietness at Edinburgh. When he died his funeral was attended by the principal members among the Jacobites. The son graduated as M.D. on 24 June, 1780, his thesis being 'De Causis Febrium iisdemque Præcidendis,' which was printed (pp. 41) at that city in the same year, with a dedication to Archibald Cockburn of Cockpen. Three copies of it are in the library of the College of Physicians, but it is wanting from the library of the British Museum.

Dr. Bain's constitution did not permit him to continue in practice in his native city. He came South, and settled at Bath, where he followed his profession for several years with much success. When the first Mrs. Sheridan came to Bristol Hot Wells in 1792 he was her physician, and he communicated to Tom Moore some details about her last illness and death. This information and the letter which the widower sent to him after her death are printed in Moore's 'Life of Sheridan,' 1825, pp. 495-6. The sum of 100*l.* which Sheridan gave him for his services to the suffering lady was considered a very handsome fee.

From 1802 to 1808 Bain practised at 13, Bruton Street, London, and from that year to 1819 he lived at 10, Curzon Street. He became a licentiate of the College of Physicians on 12 April, 1802, and a fellow *speciali gratia*, on 25 June, 1813. On 23 Oct., 1809, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the Prince Regent. He retired from practice in 1820 with the reputation of being "one of the most eminent practitioners in London." Endowed with a handsome figure and pleasing manners, he was a

favourite doctor with the ladies; his patients of that sex were said by the wits of the day to suffer from "Bain-fever."

Sheridan remained throughout life his intimate personal friend. A letter from Sheridan to Bain on the latter's caution against too close an association with a consumptive person is printed by Moore (*ib.*, pp. 689-90). When Sheridan was lying on his death-bed, the letter from John Taylor Vaughan proffering pecuniary assistance from the Prince Regent was addressed to Bain; and when the sheriff's officer contemplated carrying the dying man to the sponging-house, it was Bain who averted the disgrace by pointing out the danger that he would incur, should death seize his victim during the removal. At Sheridan's funeral, in the train of a phalanx of titled persons, walked "humbly, side by side," his two best friends, Bain and Samuel Rogers. Bain communicated to Moore details of Sheridan's last hours (*ib.*, pp. 695-8).

In 1796 Bain purchased the estate of Hethfelton, or Hefleton, in the parish of East Stoke, Dorset, and about five miles from Wareham; and he was High Sheriff of the county in 1822. He also acquired some neighbouring properties, and built the existing house of Hefleton, a view of which is in the third edition of the history of Dorset by Hutchins. He greatly beautified the estate by planting between 1798 and 1807, in a semicircle, from the north side of the Wareham-to-Wool road and on adjoining heathland, some woods, which include fine specimens of the cedar of Lebanon, the ilex, the beech, and the oak. For this improvement he received in 1808 the gold medal of the Society of Arts "for plantations of forest trees." His communication on this subject is included in the *Transactions* of the Society, vol. xxvi, pp. 41-4. He claimed to have planted "800,000 trees in 400 acres of ground," but many of them, especially the larch, had not lived. Both Sheridan and Moore stayed with him at Hefleton, and there is a tradition in the family that the latter composed his sonnet of 'The Young May Moon' while on a visit there. Three letters from Moore to Bain are in Lord John Russell's 'Memoirs of Thomas Moore,' viii. 263-7. From the last of them, dated 8 July, 1826, it appears that Moore and his brother-poet the Rev. W. L. Bowles, were on the point of paying a visit to Hefleton.

Dr. Bain married at Bath, on 15 March, 1793, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir (with her sister Sarah, wife of Sir Eyre Coote) of John Rodbard of West Coker, Somerset.

She died at Upper Church Street, Bath, on 8 Jan., 1801, and Bain then moved to London. Their issue was one son and two daughters. The son, John Rodbard Bain (b. 18 March, 1794), was the ——— Bain who left Westminster School in 1810 (Barker and Stenning, 'West. School Reg.,' p. 12), and matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 23 Dec., 1811. His degrees were B.A. 6 Dec., 1815, and M.A. 11 March, 1819. He was ordained in the English Church, and was instituted, on the nomination of the Bishop of Salisbury, on 21 Jan., 1819, to the desirable rectory of Winfrith Newburgh in Dorset, about five miles from his father's seat.

On the evening of the 9th of July, 1820, he and his two sisters, with William Baring, M.P. (fourth son of Sir Francis Baring), then residing at Lulworth Castle, and his wife, walked from the castle to Arish Mell gap on the sea-coast. The sea was calm, and the two men embarked in a small boat belonging to Baring. When about a hundred yards from the shore they attempted to change places in the boat, but it overturned, and they were drowned within the sight of the three women. A tablet to Baring's memory is in the church of East Lulworth. Bain was buried at Winfrith Newburgh on 14 July, 1820, and a tablet to him was placed in the church, on the north wall of the chancel.

The afflicted father never got over the shock. He died at Hefleton on 29 April, 1827, and was buried at Winfrith Newburgh on 5 May. A tablet, the inscription on which was written by Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, is next that of his son. Both tablet and register record that he was in his sixtieth year at the time of his death, but that seems hardly compatible with the date of his degree. Sympathetic letters from the Princess Sophia Matilda and Tom Moore on the doctor's death are printed in Fitzgerald's 'Sheridans,' ii. 281.

A half-length portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of the son is at Hefleton. He is represented in a blue coat with brass buttons, and wearing a white cravat, and about the age of twenty. The towers of an ecclesiastical building in the background are apparently those of Westminster Abbey. There is also at Hefleton a portrait of Dr. Bain when approaching fifty. It is the work of an unknown artist, whom he attended without taking any fee.

Bain's elder daughter, Mary Elizabeth, married at Wool, on 6 Aug., 1828, as his second wife, James Chamness Fyler. She

died at Hefleton on 7 June, 1857; and he died there on 24 Feb., 1858. The Hefleton estate was her share of the property. The second daughter, Sarah Frances, married (1) the Rev. Henry Magan, and had one son, who died in infancy; and (2) Thomas Hawkesworth, by whom she had one son and two daughters. She inherited her mother's property at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, and died more than twenty years ago.

See Munk's 'Physicians,' 2nd ed., iii. 116; Sichel's 'Sheridan,' ii. 221, 223, 380, 386, 436, 438; *Gent. Mag.*, 1801, pt. i. 94; 1809, pt. ii. 1228; 1820, pt. i. 94; 1827, pt. i. 476; Hutchins, 'Dorset,' 3rd ed., i. 418-19, 443, 446; Foster, 'Alumni Oxon.,' and John Taylor, 'Records of My Life,' ii. 178, 204-6. Taylor mentions that Dr. Bain's sister married Hardie, an official in the East India House. Soon after his retirement on a handsome pension, he slipped on some stairs, fell backwards, and was killed on the spot. I am also indebted for information to the Rev. S. W. Nash, Rector of Winfrith Newburgh.

W. P. COURTNEY.

STOTHARD'S VISIT TO ITALY.

I do not find from the notice of T. Stothard in the 'D.N.B.,' or elsewhere, any recognition of the fact that he visited Italy—perhaps an important omission. As it may be well to put a few details on record concerning his journey, I venture to append the following from a MS. diary of his, in my possession.

Stothard left London on 27 March, 1824, lodged at Quillay's Hotel in Calais, and next day visited Dessein's Hotel in order to see the room once occupied by Sterne. Leaving for Paris, where he arrived on 5 April (?), he visited Abbeville and Beauvais, looking in at the famous cathedral of the latter town to admire the rich "stained-glass windows," but was much "interrupted by filthy beggars."

In Paris he visited the ruins of the Bastille, Père la Chaise, and the Opéra Comique, where he witnessed a performance of 'Blaise et Babet' and 'La Neige.' "The dancing, dresses, and decorations are very splendid." Thence he went by diligence to Dijon, where he slept one night, and remarks that the cathedral has been much injured during the late revolution. From Poligny he began to ascend the snowy Jura, with the aid of seven horses, which rested at "Champagnole." He breakfasted next day at St. Laurent. Thence the journey was continued in sledges to Geneva. Here he was

taken in hand by a Mr. Lombard, who showed him the town and a collection of pictures which had been saved from the burning of Moscow, rich in examples of Du Jardin, Van der Velde, &c.

From Geneva he traversed the Rhone valley to Brieg, and so over the Simplon by moonlight, "faring sumptuously" at the village of Sempione next day, and reaching Domo d'Ossola to sleep in Italy. Thence the artist passed, enchanted, along the dreamy western shore of Maggiore to Arona and Milan. He mentions with pride his ascent of the marble spire of the Duomo and the magnificent panorama viewed from it. In the church of S. Angelo

"many well-dressed females were kneeling; their fine forms were beautifully relieved by the crimson damask on the walls, whose rich colour was rendered quite dazzling by a stream of sunshine falling through the opposite windows."

At the Brera he specially admired a 'Descent from the Cross' by Tintoretto: "replete with expression and effect." He was shocked at the oppressive taxation by the Austrians, and praises the character and bearing of the Milanese under their burden.

At Milan he joined a party in hiring a carriage to take them to Florence in five days, viâ Bologna. M. Drouet, the great flute-player, was one of them, and another was a priest going back to Rome. They left on 24 April, and passed by Parma and Modena—

"the nightingales delighting us by plaintive warbling on our star-lighted path.... At every step one beholds the very landscapes and backgrounds so beautifully painted by the old masters, and I saw them lighted up in that season when all nature is fresh, blooming, and young."

They reached Bologna on 27 April, 1824.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

SHAKESPEARE THIRD FOLIO: THE JONES COPY.—A few days ago, on closely examining this volume (1664) in the Jones Bequest, South Kensington, I found that the title-page exhibited to the public is a very clever pen-and-ink facsimile; but no intimation that this is otherwise than genuine is given on the printed ticket describing the volume, and I imagine that the public has always, like myself hitherto, assumed this title-page to be genuine. It would be interesting to know whether Leigh Hunt, R. H. Horne, G. H. Lewes, W. Wordsworth, Charles Dickens, Charles Knight, and the others who have signed their names on this title-page, were aware that they were putting their names to a facsimile, and not to an original.

From such spectacles as the monstrous First Folio exhibited in the King's Library, British Museum, the atrocious copy of the Stratford monument in the National Portrait Gallery, and this volume, it would appear that the public really likes these illusory exhibitions in connexion with Shakespeare.

EDWARD B. HARRIS.

5, Sussex Place. N.W.

MILTON AND THE COMPANY OF COOPERS: EARLY JURY LIST.—A little pamphlet has lately been issued by Messrs. Hutchings & Romer, of 39, Great Marlborough Street, entitled 'London Citizens in 1651.' It consists of a transcript of Harleian MS. 4778, which is a list of signatures of the members of twenty-two City companies, of approximate date 1650 or 1651. Among those of the Company of Coopers, which appears on folio 16, occurs that of John Milton, which is stated by the editor to be similar to that of the poet. This seems a fact worth putting on record.

The pamphlet concludes with 'A List of the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions, October, 1661,' which is stated to be the earliest known annotated Middlesex or London Jury List. It is transcribed from B.M. pamphlet 1891 d. 1.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

WARREN HASTINGS'S FATHER IN BARBADOS.—Mr. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., the well-known authority on Barbadian history, contributes to the Barbados *Agricultural Reporter* for 26 January last a transcript of the will of the Rev. Peniston Hastings. In introducing it Mr. Davis says:—

"Through the facilities afforded to students of the history of this island by Mr. Lindsay Haynes, the Registrar, it can now be shown that Barbados was the last home of Parson Hastings, whose age must have been only some thirty years at the time of his death in this island. The year in which Peniston Hastings, clerk, arrived in Barbados is not at present known. What is clear, however, is that he celebrated Christmas Day, 1737, by getting married for the third time, as is attested by entries in the parish registers of St. Michael's and Christ Church, as follows:—

"St. Michael's: 1737, December 25: 'The Reverend Peniston Hastings to Mrs. Jemima Mascoll.'

"Christ Church: 1737, December 25: 'The Reverend Pennystone Hastings and Jemima Mascoll.'

The entry in the Christ Church Register may have been made on account of the parson's being the rector of that parish.

"His first wife, Hester, was the daughter of a gentleman named Warren, who owned a small estate in Gloucestershire. She died a few days after giving birth to Warren, who thus never

had a mother's loving care. His father was about fifteen years of age when he made his first marriage. The young people seem to have lived upon the husband's parents, who were themselves very poor.

"Penyston Hastings did not tarry before making another marriage. His second wife's name is not given; but she is said to have been the daughter of a butcher in Gloucester. It was probably through her that the Rector of Christ Church became possessed of 'The Plow Inn' and other property at Cheltenham which he left to his third wife by his will. . . . The will of the Rev. Penyston Hastings is dated 21st December, 1743. As it was proved on the 20th January following, the testator did not long survive its execution. . . . Warren is twice mentioned by his father. The name of Daylesford also occurs.

"The register of burials for Christ Church has the following entry, after that of 1736, May 25 :—

"No entries of burials are to be found in the old register from this time till April 8th, 1750."

Mr. Davis does not know the precise date of the death of Penyston Hastings, nor his burial place, but thinks that information on these points might be obtained from the records of the Bishop of London at Fulham Palace.

W. H. F.

RICKMANSWORTH CHURCH: INDULGENCE IN AID OF REPAIRS.—The existence of this indulgence was noted by Cussans in his 'History of Hertfordshire,' a copy having been discovered pasted in the cover of an old book in the British Museum; but it has not hitherto been printed. The document is about 6½ in. long by 5½ in. broad, and is slightly imperfect at the bottom, although it appears to be complete otherwise. At the head is the representation of an altar, covered by a cloth and surrounded by draperies. Upon the table are a pair of candlesticks and a dish (? a paten) bearing the monogram I.H.S. The indulgence reads :—

"Be it known to all Christen people which joyeth in their hearts of the power of God showed by His own precious body in form of bread in the church of Rykmersworthe, where wretched and cursed people cruelly and wilfully set fire upon all the images and on the canopy which the Blessed Sacrament was in, and to make the fire more cruel, they put tow with banner staves between the sparrs and brasses of the chancel, through which fire the said chancel was burnt and the pyx was molten, and the blessed body of our Lord Jesus Christ in the form of bread was found upon the High Altar and nothing perished. Also they broke into the vestry and put fire among all the ornaments and jewels, and burnt the said vestry and all that was therein. Also in the rood loft they wrapped tow about the blessed rood, and about a pair of organs, and melted all the wax in the said loft, containing in weight 14 score pounds, where as the flaring fire was in the said loft about the blessed image of Jesus Christ,

neither the said image nor the tow about was nothing hurt through the might and power of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Also to maintain their cruel opinions they went unto the font and brake it open and despoiled the water that was hallowed therein and cast it abroad in the church floor in despite of the Sacrament of Baptism. And forasmuch as the substantial men of the said parish hath inuewed the King's grace, how honourably God was served in the said church in time past and also that it pleased him to shew his great might and power. Wherefore my Lord Cardinal and legate delatere hath granted 100 days of pardon releasing of their penance in purgatory to all them that give any part of their goods to the restoring of the said church. Also my Lord of Lincoln hath granted 40 days."

A colotype reproduction of the indulgence has been made, and copies may be had of Mr. H. J. Butcher, The Bank House, Rickmansworth. W. B. GERISH.

WALTHAM ABBEY CARVED PANELS: DENNY ARMS.—A curious problem is presented by the arms upon the carved panelling once in the Abbey Mansion House at Waltham, and now set up in the form of a small room in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The coat is Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between three mullets; 2 and 3, a lion rampant (or over a lion rampant a bend). In the first place these are not the family arms of the Right Hon. Sir Anthony Denny, who first, in 1541, obtained a lease of the Abbey House, which, being purchased by his widow, became the residence of their descendants for over a century. From this it has been argued that the panelling must be of an earlier date than that at which the Dennys became possessors of the Abbot's Mansion.

However, in 'A Late Tudor Book of Arms,' published by Foster a few years ago, occurs "Dennys, 1 and 4, Argent, a chevron sable between three mullets gules; 2 and 3, Argent, a lion rampant azure, crowned or." This is evidently the very coat which appears on the Waltham panels. Elsewhere one finds that the arms of Denny of Eye in Suffolk, and of Deneys of Suffolk, were Argent, a chevron sable between three pierced mullets gules. Argent a chevron sable between three mullets gules, pierced or, were the arms of

"Mr. Edmund Dennie, borne at Stoke Ashe in Suffolk, and descended from y^e family of Deneys of Tannington in Suffolk, and now dwelling at Chigwell, Essex. . . . He died Sept. 5, 1656, and was buried at Chigwell, being Principal of Clifford's Inn."—Harl. MS. 1449, f. 108.

All this seems to point to the conclusion that whoever carved the Waltham panels designed them for the Denny family, and intended the arms upon them to be theirs, but

mistook for their coat that of another family of Denny or Dennys.

A modern instance adds weight to this supposition. In one edition of Lodge's 'Portraits of Illustrious Persons' the various family arms are introduced into the ornamental border of each engraving. The coat over the portrait of Sir Anthony Denny is not his, but Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable—an exact parallel to the supposed error of the designer of the Waltham panels.

If this be the true explanation, it would prove the panels to be of a later date than has generally been supposed, namely, subsequent to 1552, when (as the inscription on her portrait sets forth) "Joane y^e daughter of S^r Ph. Champernoone and relict of S^r Anthony Dennie purchast Waltham Abbie of K. Ed. y^e 6th," unless they may have been removed to Waltham from the old Denny seat at Cheshunt, when the heads of the family took up their residence at the former place.

H. L. L. D.

"THE RISING SUN."—In a late issue of the Cambridge *Granta* we are told that "the fashioners of signboards had something besides their art; they had optimism as well. Rarely, if ever, do we light upon an inn that is called 'The Setting Sun,' but a 'Rising Sun' may welcome us at the end of many a dusty road."

The signification, however, thus imputed to the sign is not the correct one. "The Rising Sun" was not a sign of a particularly invitational character, like, for instance, "The Traveller's Rest," "The Dew Drop Inn," "The Packhorse," or "The Plough"; it was originally merely the badge of cognizance of King Edward III., and was set up, like so many other heraldic signs, by a retainer who had been in the king's service. It is sometimes described more heraldically as "rays issuing from a cloud."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"DEW DROP INN."—Some years ago an inn at Dorchester Point, near Boston, U.S., had on its sign the inscription "Dew Drop Inn." The local pronunciation of "do" is "dew," so what to a visitor seemed a very sentimental name was, when pronounced by a countryman, the matter-of-fact request "Do drop in."

M. N. G.

"BANG-BEGGAR."—The only quotation illustrating the use of this word in the 'New English Dictionary' is dated 1867. But the Archdeacon of Montgomery, in searching

for materials for the new edition of his 'History of the Diocese of St. Asaph,' came upon the following entry in the Llangollen Vestry Book, under date 24 Feb., 1787:—

"John Owen was appointed bangbegar [*sic*], to keep away from the parish all stragglers, all idle persons, who may come to be troublesome to the neighbourhood, the remuneration to be 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum."

The above extract appeared in a newspaper, no date or place being given; but I am indebted to Archdeacon Thomas for kindly supplying the above particulars.

R. B. P.

QUEEN OF BOHEMIA'S PLAYERS.—Among the petitions presented to Charles I. through the Lord Chamberlain is one from "The King and Queen of Bohemia's Players, for leave to exercise their quality, being restrayned by the justices."

"Answered, vizt. His Majestie is graciously pleased that the petitioners have free liberty to exercise their quality of playing without restraint any former Act of Prohibition to the contrary notwithstanding. Dec. 13, 1630."

The actors did not seem, however, to be always content with one profession. In the February following the College of Physicians petitioned against "divers empirics." One of these was "Bugges, one of the Queen of Bohemia's players, sometimes an apothecary. The College allowed relief" (7 Feb., 1630). L. C., V. 44.

C. C. STOPES.

BULGARIAN RIVER TRADITION.—According to a legend, the rivers Isker and Maritsa were brother and sister, and flowed together along the heights of Rilo. One day the young girl, struck by the beauty of the country which she saw eastwards, said to her brother: "Lo, I say, what a great sea lies in that direction! I will go and see it. I will descend and go towards the sun until I find it." The Isker was shocked, and tried to dissuade her; but when he saw that it was useless, he said: "Thou seekest to desert me for the white sea. Well, if I am left alone I will pass on, but I shall reach the sea before thee, for I will descend northwards and join the rapid Danube." This is the reason why the Isker and Maritsa, starting from Rilo, flow in opposite directions.

The Maritsa is said to weep as a wounded widow in the Bulgarian war-song 'Sumi Maritsa,' to the melodious strains of which Prince Alexander's troops marched to the battle of Slivnitsa against the Serbs.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

WILLIAM CROW OF UPLEATHAM.—In Upleatham Church, midway up the tower, on the western side, roughly carved on stone, appears the following quaint inscription:—

WILLIAM CROW CHURCHWARDEN
BYLDED STEPEL
1664.

Is anything further known of this person?
J. C. H.
New York.

'PROMETHEUS THE FIREGIVER.'—Who is the author of 'Prometheus the Firegiver: an attempted Restoration of the Lost First Part of the Prometheus Trilogus of Æschylus,' published in 1877, seven years before Mr. Robert Bridges issued his drama with similar main title? ROLAND AUSTIN.
Gloucester Public Library.

HEINE ON KANT.—In *The Journal of Theological Studies* for January last, p. 303, a reviewer states that a passage in a book under notice reminds him "irresistibly of Heine's famous irony about Kant and 'der alte Lampe,' for whose benefit the existence of God must needs be demonstrated." Will some one explain this reference?

L. PHILLIPS

Theological College, Lichfield.

DE GUILLEVILLE AND BUNYAN.—I have recently been reading carefully "The Ancient Poem of Guillaume de Guileville entitled 'Le Pelerinage de l'Homme' compared with 'The Pilgrim's Progress' of John Bunyan, edited from notes collected by the late Mr. Nathaniel Hill of the Royal Society of Literature, with Illustrations and an Appendix," published by Pickering in 1858, and have compared the passages from the French poet with those therein set out from 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' I now venture to ask whether any one has written since 1874 touching their great similarity.

I have carefully read all that is to be found on the subject in 'N. & Q.,' and I may perhaps be allowed to point out, for the benefit of any one interested in the question, that the reference in the Index to Series II. under Guileville (De) should be to viii. 322, and not to 372. An exhaustive essay

has lately been published, I am informed, in America on 'Bunyaniana,' which is not known to London booksellers, and it may contain some new learning relative to this query. Can any of your correspondents help me? STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

WYCLIF AND "SISTER ME NEEDETH."—In Capgrave's 'Life of St. Augustine' (Additional MS. 36, 704), shortly to be issued by the Early English Text Society, the monk refers to the Manichæans, saying that they held their schools by night, and that, after the lesson, the light was blown out and they played, "as Wiclif disciples played, Sister me nedith." Capgrave's book was written for an unnamed gentlewoman who had made him sundry retributions, and it met with the approval of Magister Nicholas Reysby, head of the Order of Sempringham. Elsewhere also Capgrave attacks Wyclif, but not with this kind of vilification; and I can find no reference in other authors to this so-called "game." Perhaps some 'N. & Q.' contributor can trace other references. JOHN MUNRO.

J. WALTON, TOPOGRAPHICAL ARTIST.—Mr. Dobell's new catalogue of books contains three entries of water-colour drawings of scenes in the Lake District, circa 1790-95, by J. Walton, whose name is not recorded in Bryan, nor yet in Mr. Binyon's British Museum 'Catalogue of Drawings by British Artists.' The three volumes of drawings by J. Walton came from Sir Wilfrid Lawson's collection. Mr. Dobell tells us that in 1821 Ackermann published 'A Picturesque Tour of the English Lakes,' with coloured plates from drawings made by this artist. Apparently this is all that is known about Walton, who, from the series referred to, must have been an artist of more than ordinary talent. No such person exhibited at the Royal Academy of the period which would fit in with the date of these drawings. It would be interesting to know something more of J. Walton. W. ROBERTS.

FOSTER'S 'ALUMNI CANTABRIGIENSES.'—A friend tells me that a few years ago he saw, in a second-hand bookseller's catalogue, the MS. of 'Alumni Cantabrigienses' by Foster, a similar work to his monumental one for Oxford. This MS. was purchased, I am told, by a Canon Wordsworth, but has never been published. Can any one say where it is now? Surely, if permission could be obtained, it ought to be published.

R. STEWART-BROWN.

EDINBURGH CLUBS.—Can any reader inform me where I can see original papers (minutes, rules, lists of members, &c.) relating to Edinburgh clubs of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, such as Antemanum, Crichton, Gowks, Boars, Crockallan Fencibles, &c. ?

H. A. COCKBURN.

Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

INDEX TO THE CHRISTIAN FATHERS.—Is there any general index to the works of either the Greek or the Latin Fathers ?

KOM OMBO.

INDEX TO FOXE'S 'ACTS AND MONUMENTS.'

—Has any one ever prepared Indexes Nominum and Locorum to Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments' ? I possess Seeley's edition, 1839, edited by the Rev. S. R. Cattley ; but the index is wholly inadequate. I am acquainted with Maitland's list of the martyrs in his 'Essays on Subjects connected with the Reformation,' 1899 ; but this is incomplete and unsatisfactory.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

ARMS OF JOHANN SCHOTT.—Can any of your readers throw light on the following rather curious arms, granted by Charles II. (III.) of Lorraine in 1570 to my ancestor Johann Schott (=Scot), a German soldier of fortune, and traditionally descended from Scottish immigrants ? The arms, which we may presume to have been devised by the grantee, seem to suggest some allusion to which no clue is given in the papers which he left behind him (described in *The Ancestor*, v. 169). The original grant is as follows :—

"D'azur au levrier d'argent courant accolé d'un collier de gueule chargé de bouton d'or lié apres une sphère d'or en chef de l'écu."

The sphere in chief is described in the German memoirs as a "large ball or round" ("Kegel oder kugel"); the greyhound is of English breed.

It appears evident to me that there must have been in existence at some time a drawing of these arms, since in Siebmacher's 'Wappenbuch' the sphere is represented as a ball-shaped cattle-bell, a mistake which could only have arisen from some one's having seen the arms depicted. In Pelletier's 'Nobiliaire' the arms are given correctly.

The greyhound was the device on the standard of the Scottish Archers of the King of France, with the motto "Fidelis" (Forbes-Leith, 'Scots Men-at-Arms'). Can any reader explain the origin of this banner ?

Is there anything in the theory that

Johann Schott, archer "de la garde" at Nancy, and claiming to be of Scottish descent, may have had in mind the standard of the Scottish archers ? The motto "Treu" ("fidelis") seems to have been associated with his arms some seventy years ago, but I have no evidence of its contemporary connexion.

J. W. SCOTT, Bt.

Yews, Windermere.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Farewell.
Be prosperous in this journey, as in all,
And may you light on all things that you love.
2. May your joy be as deep as the ocean,
And your sorrow as light as its foam.

M. A. W.

JACOBITE SONG.—Can you tell me of a Jacobite song having as its refrain the words,

Nowhere else does a true heart beat,
But under the tartan plaid ?

I think it is a lament of Prince Charlie.

JANE ISDALE.

St. Stephen's Manse, Muirton Bank, Perth.

BIBLIOTHECA DRUMMENIANA.—Can any of your readers assist me to identify the Bibliotheca Drummeniana ? There has lately passed through my hands a most interesting manuscript catalogue of this library, entitled 'Catalogus Librorum qui reperiuntur in Bibliotheca Drummeniana.' Compiled evidently during the first half of the seventeenth century, the manuscript comprises about seventy octavo pages, representing some 1,500 entries. It is written in a small, neat hand throughout, and with two or three exceptions the titles of the books are in Latin, arranged under the following heads, but without dates of publication : 'Biblia,' 'Patres,' 'Ecclesiastici Historici,' 'Historici,' 'Libri Pontifici,' 'Philosophi,' 'Mathematici,' 'In Jurisprudentia,' 'Politici,' 'In Medicina,' 'Humaniores Musæ,' 'Epistolæ,' 'Orationes,' 'Poetæ.' Among the latest books catalogued I find 'Musæ Gratulatoriæ Regi Jacobo.'

G. E. MANWARING.

ALLEGORICAL PICTURE.—I bought last October, at a sale at Willis's Rooms, a curious old picture, about which I should be glad if any one could give me information, e.g. as to its painter, its date, its allegory.

It is on thick panel, somewhat decayed and worm-eaten, measuring about 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 2 in. Under the principal figure are the following verses :—

Quattuor adversus justum certamina vinci
Quattuor auxiliys picta tabella docet.

This principal figure may represent the Virgin Mary, or some minor saint. Above her head is a chaplet held by two flying angels. Above the chaplet is a word in Hebrew characters which, I think, is "Jehovah." The right arm is extended, and on the open palm is a Hebrew word, probably "Jesus." Behind the hand is a display of yellow light or fire. On the bosom is the dove—the Holy Ghost. The left hand holds a large open book. On her right side is a winged male figure on bended knee, holding an open book. His left hand is raised, as though he might be speaking. In front he is good; behind he is evil. The shoulders of the wings are feathered; the back parts are batlike. Suspended apparently from this figure's waist, at the back, hangs a great worm with a skull for its head.

On the left side of the principal figure is a voluptuous female, kneeling, with bared bosom, offering with her right hand a golden wine-cup, and in her left holding a casket with a heap of gold pieces on it, some of which bear a cross potent, another an escutcheon, &c. Behind and above the male figure is a skeleton Death with bow and arrow, aiming at the principal figure. Behind and above the woman with the casket is the devil with horns, tail, &c.

Under the Latin couplet are an escutcheon (showing a red cross); three keys on a loop, a bowl of fruit, and a golden flagon. The four "certamina" are perhaps typified by the four figures, viz. the winged male, the female with the casket, Death, and the devil; and assuming that the principal figure is the Virgin, the four "auxilia" may be the Trinity and the Virgin.

In the sale catalogue it was described as "Early Italian School." On the back of the panel is a wax seal containing a coronet, coat of arms, and motto. The arms and motto are those of the 3rd (? the 2nd) Earl of Mount Cashell.

Presumably the picture was at one time at Moore Park, which has passed out of the possession of the Mount Cashell family. The present Earl in a courteous reply to a letter of mine says:—

"I think the picture you mention may have belonged to my uncle Mount Cashell, the 3rd Earl. I should have been pleased if I could have given you any information, but I cannot."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WILLIAM SLADE, BORN 1698-9.—In the registers of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, there is the following entry:

"Christenings, 1698-9. Jan. 16. William Slade, son of William Slade by Mary Slade, his wife."

If any of your readers could give me information respecting the above-mentioned Wm. Slade, I should be obliged. Please reply direct.

G. SLADE.

Walcot, Alexandra Park, Harrogate.

"MUSIC OF THE FUTURE."—When, and by whom, was this phrase earliest applied to the Liszt-Wagner school of music? It is indicated by Robert Schumann in a letter of 6 February, 1854, described in *The Athenæum* of 26 February of this year, the great composer exclaiming:—

"I am not particularly in harmony with [this] Liszt-Wagnerian enthusiasm. Those whom you consider musicians of the future, I consider musicians of the present; while those whom you regard as musicians of the past (Bach, Handel, Beethoven) appear to me the best musicians of the future."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

GEORGE CUMBERLAND, son of Richard Cumberland (1732-1811) the dramatist, is said to have been killed at the siege of Charleston. I wish to know when he entered the Navy, and the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

THE HON. JOHN FINCH, Captain 1st Foot Guards, was killed in America, 3 July, 1777. Whose son was he, and when was he born?

G. F. R. B.

WILKINSON LISTER KAYE was admitted to Westminster School in 1787. Particulars of his parentage and career, and the date of his death, are wanted. That he entered the Royal Artillery in 1815, as stated in the 'Westminster School Register,' is obviously wrong.

G. F. R. B.

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS: THEIR PRESERVATION.—I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could inform me if there is anything one could put on books and engravings which, from age or damp, have become brittle and rotten, in order to restore them. I have saved some of the illustrations to Dickens's novels, which broke at the touch, by putting strong paste on the back; but I am told this is apt to make them change colour.

D. MANLEY.

'THE DEATH-KILLING DOCTOR.'—I have a small engraving entitled 'The Death-Killing Doctor; or, Galen Reviv'd.' It is evidently a portrait of a quack. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me who this man was?

DOCTOR.

Replies.

HAMMERSMITH TERRACE.

(11 S. i. 169.)

SOME account of Hammersmith Terrace and its associations is given in Thomas Faulkner's 'History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hammersmith,' 1839, pp. 342-50. This "pleasant row of houses" was built, Faulkner says, "about the year 1770." With his customary vagueness, he states that Arthur Murphy, dramatist, "resided many years in the last house of this terrace."

Philip James De Louthembourg, artist, resided at No. 13, died here on 11 March, 1812, and was buried in Chiswick Churchyard, where his tomb, with an effusive inscription, may be seen. At the Hammersmith Public Library I am told that there is reason to believe that De Louthembourg lived at Nos. 7 and 8, and that his widow afterwards lived at No. 13 in the Terrace. In this library there is a curious 12-page 4to pamphlet with the following title-page:—

"A List of a Few Cures performed by Mr. and Mrs. De Louthembourg, of Hammersmith Terrace, without medicine. By a Lover of the Lamb of God, M.P....At the Mary-la-bonne Printing Office, No. 108, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street....Price Sixpence."

The dedication, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is signed Mary Pratt, July 21, 1789.

Other forgotten notabilities who lived in Hammersmith Terrace were Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bt., Physician to his Majesty and Physician to the Army, who died 10 Jan., 1794; and Mrs. Mountain, a "charming songsstress," who retired in 1815.

The barges mentioned by the querist are still moored underneath the backs of the houses, and give the place a quaint old-world look. Writing of these reminds me of a fire which occurred at a timber-wharf on the riverside, adjoining the west end of the Terrace, about twenty-two years ago. Awakened by a red glare in the sky shortly after midnight, I got up and went out to see where the fire was. The roadways around the burning timber-yard were blocked by the police and firemen, so that I could not approach nearer than the other (eastern) end of the Terrace. Here some steps lead down to the water-side, and with two other young men I engaged a boat and rowed out to the middle of the river, where we had a magnificent and unimpeded view of the blaze. We approached as close as the heat would allow us, sheltering our faces with our hats.

It was a cold winter night, and I remember putting my feet up on the side of the boat to warm them by the fire. Now and again the blazing piles of timber would fall on to the coal-laden barges moored below, and set them, too, on fire. It was a sight not to be forgotten. FREDK. A. EDWARDS.
39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

In Leigh's 'New Picture of London,' 1823, p. 442, a few of the celebrities who have resided at Hammersmith are named. Probably the best account will be found in Faulkner's 'History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hammersmith,' 1839, 8vo. The same author has an earlier work, 'An Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham: including the Hamlet of Hammersmith,' London, 1813, royal 8vo.

W. SCOTT.

See James Thorne's 'Environs of London,' 1876, p. 277. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ALFRED AND THE CAKES (11 S. i. 129, 211).—There is more to be said. It is high time that this cruel falsehood should be exposed. The story appears only in the *interpolation* in Asser's 'Life of Alfred,' as taken from the highly embellished Latin version of the 'Life of St. Neot.' It would be desirable to know the date of the MS.

That it is false is palpable; for the inventor of it expects us to believe that the neatherd's wife, in chiding the king, did so by employing two hexameter lines in monkish Latin! Obviously he gives himself away, and confesses that he has "improved" the story. Moreover, the king displays his arms, yet no one knows who he is!

It so happens that we possess the story in an older and more reliable form—in a form that by its straightforwardness and simplicity gains assent at once. The Latin 'Life of St. Neot' is merely a monkish version of the older (probably the *much* older) English Life of the same saint, extant in Anglo-Saxon in MS. Cotton, Vespasian D. xiv, and faithfully edited by the Rev. T. O. Cockayne in 'The Shrine,' pp. 12-22. The original is at p. 16, but I quote from Mr. Cockayne's translation:—

"By God's direction he [the king] came safe to Athelney and asked for shelter in a swain's house, and also willingly obeyed him and his ill wife. It happened one day that the swain's wife heated her oven, and the king sat thereby warming himself at the fire; the people of the house not knowing that he was king. Then was the ill wife suddenly astirred, and said to the king with angry mind, 'Do thou turn the loaves

that they burn not, since daily I see that thou art a mickle eater." He was immediately obedient to the evil woman, since needs he must."

There is no more of this beautiful and obviously truthful story. The housewife was evidently an habitual grumbler, and somewhat out of temper; yet all that she reproached him with was his great appetite!

Observe the simplicity of the remark: "He was immediately obedient." Of course he was. How any Englishman can believe that Alfred, of all men, was faithless to his trust, is absolutely amazing. It is like accusing the Great Duke of cowardice, or Nelson of shirking a responsibility. Is there no hope that this libel may be at last withdrawn? Let some of us honour the great king's submissive fidelity.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

CATALOGUES OF MSS. (11* S. i. 204).—I am the humble owner of some valuable MSS., and have always been rejoiced to have them examined by competent researchers, whether friends of mine own, or no. Yet I am certainly not going to have them entered in any catalogue *pro usu publico*. The reason is this. Your correspondent suggests that I "could easily send a polite refusal." So I could; so I have once or twice done. What has been the result? The applicant, whom I judged, on his own showing, to be a mere curious incompetent, has written me down, in some paper to which he had access, as a churlish reserver of things of public interest, evidently considering "the interest of intelligent persons" and "the property of the mob" to be synonymous expressions.

Lest, after the above, I should be deemed to be a hardshell Conservative, let me say that I am a rather extreme advocate of popular rights. Among these, I do not reckon any right to publish, for pay, an account of papers in private custody.

V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (11 S. i. 205).—MR. W. B. GERISH'S communication relating to the wonderful progress made in the work of transcribing Hertfordshire graveyard inscriptions should prove more than welcome to persons interested in families of that county. So far as my experience goes, down to very recent years the "outdoor" monumental inscriptions of any and every district have been virtually a sealed book to all but residents. Indeed, in the absence of transcripts, even residents rarely care to undergo the trouble of searching for and deciphering originals.

Hence copies are an all-round boon, where such have been made, and I echo the appeal of MR. GERISH for information as to what has been accomplished in other counties.

As regards Nottinghamshire, the clergy were recently circularized; but the result was not very satisfactory, and the movement has made but slight progress here. I can answer best in regard to the capital, having undertaken and recently completed the work myself, so far as the area of the old borough of Nottingham is concerned.

Generally, these graveyard transcripts are of little more than local interest, except when they relate to persons coming from a distance. Where such evidence occurs, I think it should be made public. I hope to publish a book on the old Nottingham graveyards and their inscriptions some time during the present year.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 207).—The line which M. GAIDOZ produces is a slightly modified form of Lucan, 'De Bello Civili' (often wrongly styled 'Pharsalia'), ii. 383, which is part of the character of the younger Cato,

Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.

One may compare Goldsmith's couplet in 'Retaliation':—

Who, born for the Universe, narrow'd his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.

M. GAIDOZ calls England "the country in which classical studies are most honoured at large." Englishmen must gratefully acknowledge that it is to France they are indebted for some of the most useful helps in tracing Latin citations to their source—the verbal indexes in the Delphin editions and in N. E. Lemaire's "Bibliothèque Classique Latine." EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

ST. ANNE'S, ALDERSGATE: ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (11 S. i. 187).—The procedure would be formally to petition the President of the Probate Division, asking him to have a Class List or Inventory prepared of such records and documents as are non-testamentary, showing what bundles, volumes, &c., exist, the precise nature of the documents in each (in general terms), and the period covered by each. If such an Inventory is to be found amongst the old Record Reports, a copy should

be made and annexed to a formal petition to the President, signed by literary men of standing, that reasonable access should be granted. I have not the slightest doubt that such a petition would be successful. That records from the year 1475, kept at the public expense, should never be open to public inspection, can be due to nothing but unconscientious inadvertence.

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

CAXTON AND EDWARD IV. (11 S. i. 209).—The picture which MR. PEET seeks is 'Caxton showing the First Specimen of his Printing to King Edward IV. at the Almonry, Westminster,' by D. Maclise, exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1851, No. 67, and engraved by Fred. Bromley. See W. Blades, 'Books in Chains, and other Bibliographical Essays,' 1892 (Book-Lover's Library), pp. 212-21. The picture was the property of Mr. J. Forster, who lent it to the Great Exhibition held in London in 1862, No. 413—presumably Dickens's John Forster; but it was not included in the Forster Bequest to the South Kensington Museum, where, however, there is a pencil sketch by Maclise of 'Caxton's Printing Press.' Bromley's engraving is not scarce, and has been reproduced on a small scale in recent years in one of the printing-trade journals.

W. ROBERTS.

A large and handsome woodcut of this picture was presented by Messrs. Cassell about twenty-five years ago to purchasers of the first part of one of their well-known publications (I believe one of the editions of *The Popular Educator*). The picture is called 'The Cradle of the People's Literature,' and in it is represented a man at the press, while Caxton is standing near, showing proofs of his work to the king.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

"STANDING FOR PARLIAMENT" (11 S. i. 87).—The verb "to stand" appears to have been very commonly used in this connexion during the general election of 1678/9, to which the first letter quoted by MR. ROBBINS refers. Samuel Pepys, writing to his cousin Thomas Pepys of Lynn Regis on 1 February of that year, says, "As for those two worthy persons who now stand for their favours"; and in a letter to Col. Legge on the 13th he has "Col. Norton having, as you write, finally declined standing for the town." In a letter of the Earl of Danby to Col. Legge of the same date, which was transmitted through Pepys, we read "hearing that Sir John Kempthorne designs to stand."

On the 23rd of the same month Humphrey Prideaux writes to his friend John Ellis with reference to the very same election in the University of Oxford mentioned in the letter cited by MR. ROBBINS: "Williamson first stood, but found such opposition that he was forced to desist" (p. 66 in the Cam. Soc. edition of Prideaux's letters to Ellis). The editor, Sir E. M. Thompson, quotes from Wood's 'Life,' p. lxxxiii, a passage under 19 Feb., 1679, in which the following words occur: "Dr. Eadisbury, of Brazennose, who audaciously, and with too much conceit of his own worth, stood against the said Mr. Finch," &c.

In a letter of Thomas Povey to Pepys, dated 31 Aug., 1672, we have "Cook, a youth of the principall estate in Norfolk, stands at Lyn."

But "stand" in the sense of to be a candidate is found far earlier.* See, e.g., Cooper's 'Thesaurus Linguae Romanæ et Britannicæ,' where, s.v. *Peto*, "honores petere" is rendered by "To stande for offices," and *Ambio* by "sue or stand for an offyce" (quoted from ed. of 1573). How much further back can this usage be traced?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

'ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN': THE COMMANDMENTS (11 S. i. 185).—I think we ought to make quite sure before we amend "fourth commandment" to "fifth commandment" in chap. x. How did such a variation arise at all?

It may have been intentional, as the speaker was a Swiss of the fifteenth century, when it was usual to number the Commandments differently from now. In chap. ix. Sir Walter quotes Chaucer, and had surely read 'The Pardoner's Tale,' where that great poet explains to us that "the seconde heste" is this: "Tak nat my name in ydel or amis." See my note on 'The Cant. Tales,' C 641.

I wonder when the commandments were first numbered as they are now.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

MR. BAYNE forgets that the division of the tables of the Decalogue into four and six, instead of three and seven, was effected at the Reformation. If Sir W. Scott represented a person in the fifteenth century as speaking of the first commandment with promise as the fifth, he must have done so by a slip, and the later editor did well to make the correction.

F. NEWMAN.

* Johnson ('Dict.') quotes "How many stand for consulships?" from 'Coriolanus' (II. ii.).

Surely MR. BAYNE is a little hypercritical in assuming that there is a misprint of fourth for fifth commandment in his quotation. The Roman branch of the Church makes the first two into one, thus putting each number a place forward, but, keeping the total to ten, divides the last into two. M. L.

'A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., IN LONDON,' 1734 (11 S. i. 189).—A second edition of this work was published in 1736. Anderson, 'British Topography,' 1881, gives the title thus: 'A new critical review of the public buildings, statues, and ornaments, in and about London and Westminster,' second edition, London, 1736, 12mo. He does not supply the name of the publisher. Lowndes also mentions the 1736 edition as having been sold at the Nassau sale for 7s. The publishers of the second edition were possibly the same as those of the first. Lowndes unhesitatingly attributes the authorship of the book to "James Ralph," and terms it "a satirical piece." Presumably, this second edition is the one to which MR. ABRAHAM refers. W. SCOTT.

STAVE PORTERS (11 S. i. 10).—I think the origin of this sign must be in accordance with the editorial note, and for this reason. Among the Beaufoy tokens there is one which Mr. Burn describes—erroneously, I think—as the Two Drovers; but there is nothing to indicate with certainty that this is so, for the token bears a representation of two men with staves. These are evidently the cowl-staves, or stangs, used to carry burdens, supported on the shoulders of two bearers, and seen in the sign of "The Two Brewers," "The Two Draymen," &c., who are represented thus carrying a cowl, which is a tub or barrel used for conveying water or beer. Thus also the sign of "The Bunch of Grapes" is represented by two cowl-staff porters bearing an enormous bunch of grapes between them; and we may even go back as far as the days of Pompeii (A.D. 70) for an instance in which two slaves are bearing a wine-amphora between them, suspended from such a staff. This was the sign of a wine merchant.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Two men carrying a load too heavy for one, slung on a stave or pole between them from shoulder to shoulder, would virtually be "stave porters." When a lad I saw blocks of stone carried in this way, by means of a short, but stout pole thrust through or under a chain passed round the block.

I remember, too, seeing in Derby some casks and boxes warehoused in this manner in the bottom floor of a building. In "stang-riding" the effigy was carried in this manner, tied on a stang or stave. In fact, amongst Derbyshire folk the name of a pole of this kind was "a stang." In the villages where the spring or well was some distance from the houses—often the case—the children went for pails of water, bringing it home on a stang put through the handle of the pail. THOS. RATCLIFFE.
Worksoy.

THE CRADLE OF HENRY OF MONMOUTH (11 S. i. 183).—

"Aug. 8. Sunday. Saw at the Vicar's, Mr Ball, Henry the 5th cradle, made of wood."

This is an extract from the diary of the Hon. William Hervey in 1779, and removes all doubt as to the vicar. The diarist had served in North America under General Gage, and at this time was visiting him at High Meadow in Newland. S. H. A. H.

DEW-PONDS (10 S. xi. 428, 474; xii. 17).—*The Geographical Journal*, August, 1909, pp. 174-95, contains a paper entitled 'Some Observations on Dew-Ponds,' by Mr. Edward A. Martin, F.G.S., read before the Royal Geographical Society on 22 April, 1909, with diagrams and discussion on the paper. FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

DR. JOHNSON'S BOOTS (11 S. i. 184).—HIPPOCLIDES seems in doubt whether during the doctor's time "Wellingtons" were made "rights and lefts." I feel sure they were not. I have seen them made "straights"—a technical term for wearing indifferently on either foot—in modern times, on account of the simplicity of use. A Wellington is not an easy boot to slip into, and men in a hurry to mount could ill afford to make mistakes of that sort.

With regard to slippers for men and women, until the nineties I made thousands of pairs per annum, "straights" only—an ugly style. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

CAPT. BROOKE AND SIR JAMES BROOKE (11 S. i. 130, 213).—I heartily thank MR. J. N. DOWLING for his reply to my query. I was hoping that "Capt. Brooke"—great-grandfather of the Rajah—would prove to be the son (Capt. Arthur Brooke) of Henry ('Fool of Quality') Brooke, or a kinsman, because Henry Brooke and his brother, and Henry's nephew Robert, and others of that clan were all men of temperament like the Rajahs—honourable, daring, truthful,

romantic, and careless of money; but they had not Malaya to civilize. It would have been nice to think they were related, but it is not possible, for it is not true.

WM. MUIR.

79, Coleman Street, E.C.

'ALONZO THE BRAVE' (11 S. i. 167, 215).—My authority for stating (*ante*, p. 115) that Sam Cowell wrote the words of 'Alonzo the Brave,' *i.e.*, the well-known comic song, and not the "lugubrious ballad"—is a book entitled '120 Comic Songs Sung by Sam Cowell,' published years ago by H. D'Alcorn, 25, Poland Street, W. Under the heading 'Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogine' in this book is printed: "The words by Sam Cowell; the Music arranged by J. Harroway, R.A."

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK

"YON": ITS USE BY SCOTSMEN (11 S. i. 43, 131).—It is distressing to learn from my courteous critic T. F. D. that there are people in Glasgow who say "yon" when they might be expected to use "this" or "that." But for the assurance that the statement rests on personal knowledge, one would be disposed to seek its origin in baseless rumour or an unfortunate misapprehension. Accepting it, however, as it stands, one cannot concur at the same time in the view that Burns is to be held as illustrating such a vicious practice. When he says "yon birkie," the poet clearly means one who is entirely outside the circle with which for the moment he identifies himself; and in his reference to the three damsels in "the lighted ha'" he discriminates with accuracy and characteristic precision.

I regret the ambiguity that undoubtedly characterizes my allusion to "thon." "Archaic" or "obsolete" would have been better than "earlier," as the purpose was to distinguish between "thon" and "yon," and not to imply that the one is a different form of the other. The recognition of "thon" as a distinct term prompted the remark that it "sometimes had little more force than that of the definite article." It may, however, interest PROF. SKEAT to know that the two words (probably owing to local peculiarities of pronunciation) are used in some parts of Scotland as identical. In one version of the legend about Baird and the Pyramids the ironmaster's scornful query appears in the form, "Whatna fule sank his money in thon?" Again, the late A. K. H. B., author of the "Recreations of a Country Parson," used to illustrate the same

thing in a story regarding an admirer of Dr. Chalmers's pulpit oratory. This enthusiast, he said, once in his own hearing described a great occasion in the sentence, "It was fell preachin', thon!"

THOMAS BAYNE.

When I was young, and in the Midlands, "yon" was accounted inadmissible to talk polite; but it was allowed to pass unchallenged in some verses my grandmother used to repeat in a way which impressed me then, and impresses me still. They started with

As Miss and Master went to town,
They met a poor lad coming down,
All rags and tatters, pale and wan.

Miss saw first him, and thus began:

"Look, brother, look at yon poor lad!"

"Wan" and "began" rimed just as they would do in 'The Earthly Paradise.'

I think "yon" was frequently applied to something more or less remote from the speaker: a near object which was not "this" was "that." Perhaps the distinction may have been more strictly observed in earlier times. One other living language has a limitation to correspond. In Spanish *aquel* refers to what is distant from two interlocutors, *ese* to what is nearer to the one who listens than it is to him who talks.

ST. SWITHIN.

MAKING ONE'S PARISH (11 S. i. 206).—By certain statutes of Henry VII. Edward VI., and Elizabeth, persons unable or unwilling to work were compellable to remain, for the purposes of relief, in the parish where they had settled. An Act of Charles II. fixed the period in which a man acquired "a settlement" by residence as forty days. This forty days ran from the time when notice of the new abode was given to the parish officers; but notice was dispensed with in the case of apprenticeship, where the residence was more or less notorious. This will explain the old woman's statement to mean that John was in need of relief, and to get it, had to go back to his parish of settlement.

R. S. B.

HANDLEY CROSS (11 S. i. 208).—If P. D. M. has any means of access to *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* of 20 Nov., 1886, he will find, under the signature of "The Mouse in the Corner," a long and interesting article, not only with regard to the genesis of 'Handley Cross,' but also as to the original prototype of the immortal John Jorrocks, the hero of that delightful sporting novel. The writer adduces some

rather convincing reasons for the assumption that Handley Cross was meant for Cheltenham, and that the person who suggested Jorrocks to Mr. Surtees's mind—for it is stated that the author was visiting in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham when he outlined the novel—was a double Gloucester welter-weight farmer named Paul Crump, who hunted a pack of harriers, and resided at Coomb Hill, near Tewkesbury.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONE (11 S. i. 189).—I wish Mr. STAPLETON had given the dimensions of this headstone. It is an expensive process to produce large slabs of earthenware, and they are not so durable in the open air as stone. I have visited every churchyard in and near the Potteries. It would be misleading to call any earthenware memorial I have seen a tombstone. Occasionally one meets with a small earthenware slab not exceeding a superficial square foot, or a miniature monument of pyramidal form under a glass shade, with the name, &c., painted on them. Sometimes they are used as chimney-piece ornaments.

A costly and elaborate monumental structure has recently been erected in Burslem Cemetery, built of glazed ceramic blocks and slabs produced, I believe, by Doulton & Co. It is looked upon as a unique specimen of the adaptation of the potter's art to monumental structures.

B. D. MOSELEY.

Burslem.

CHINESE GALLERY IN LONDON (11 S. i. 207).

—In 1843 was published

"A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, with Condensed Accounts of the Genius, Government, History, Literature, Agriculture, Arts, Trade, Manners, Customs, and Social Life of the Celestial Empire. By William B. Langdon, Curator of the Chinese Collection."

The entrance to the exhibition forms the frontispiece to the volume, which is large octavo, and consists of 169 pages with a number of illustrations. If this be the "Chinese Gallery" in question, and the loan of the volume is desired, I shall be happy to lend it to A. H. D.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In 1843 there was a "Chinese Collection" exhibited at St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner. My copy of the Catalogue has an undated handbill attached, showing that the exhibition was afterwards at Paragon Street, Hull.

R. M.

Marylebone.

The Chinese Gallery was at Hyde Park Corner. The South African Exhibition there is advertised in *The Illustrated London News*, 4 May, 1850, p. 302. FREDERIC BOASE.

[LADY RUSSELL, MR. W. DOUGLAS, and MR. R. PIERPOINT also thanked for replies.]

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL (10 S. vii. 147, 292).—The following information, taken from the newspapers at the Town Archives, Magdeburg, confirms the account by the trustworthy eyewitness at the earlier of the above references. I think I need not notice the reply, except to say that I did not see it until lately, as I was seriously ill when it appeared, and for long afterwards. As it threw doubt on my note, I determined, as the simplest way of removing it, to apply (as any one might) in Germany, where the execution took place so lately. I may use the expression, as it was in my lifetime.

The result is given below exactly as I received it, with the note by my kind correspondent, who calls attention to the severity of the sentence as pronounced. Still, I should be inclined to trust the eyewitness as to the more merciful way in which the sentence was carried out—that is, that the wretch was first rendered insensible.

"On the 7th of April, 1837, Friederike Christiane Schliephaske, born in the year 1813, was executed for the murder of her mistress Friederike Grosskopf, aged forty, whom she slew with a hatchet whilst asleep, to get possession of a small sum of money, afterwards found concealed in the ashes of the kitchen hearth.

"The act of condemnation is worded as follows :

"His Majesty having confirmed the judgment passed by the Royal Court of Law that the culprit is to be brought from life to death by being broken by the wheel from *below*, this punishment has been carried out to-day.

Magdeburg, 7 April, 1837.

Royal Inquisitorial.

Fritze."

"The crime of the Schliephaske having been carried out under aggravating circumstances, she was ordered to be broken from *below*, which means that the hangman began at the feet, moving upwards. The more merciful way was by beginning from the top, crushing at once the vital organs. From the wording of the judgment it is clear that she was not strangled, but broken alive. The customary way was to tie the condemned on a board or wooden cross."

HANDFORD.

YULE LOG IN CORNWALL (11 S. i. 129).—The using of a fragment of the last year's log for the following year appears to be a relic of the Celtic tradition as to the continuity of the solar fire from day to day, since our ancient British ancestors rendered homage to the fire on the hearth as the symbol of the

“golden handed” sun, the lavish distributor of the countless benefits which his light and heat confer upon man; and among the Slavs, the Lithuanians, the old Prussians, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Hindus the first conditions of worship were that the sacred fire should be transmitted from father to son (see further ‘Marriage in Celtic Britain’ in the *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, circa 1892).

The “Christmas Braun” is certainly the “Yule-brand,” or “brun”; in Wexford, the West Riding, and in South Worcestershire, a “Christmas brun”; in Somersetshire, “bran”; and in Devonshire, “braund” and “brawn.” Hence our phrases “fire-brand” and “bran-new,” *i.e.*, fire new, or fire-brand new.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Wroxton Grange, Folkestone.

An article on ‘Christmas Eve’ in Chambers’s ‘Book of Days,’ ii. 733–7, makes it evident that the superstition referred to by DUNHEVED is not confined to Cornwall. It quotes some verses from Herrick, including the stanza:—

With the last year’s brand
Light the new block, and,
For good success in his spending,
On your psalteries play
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is atending.

W. SCOTT.

The Yule log—or “clog,” as we called it in Derbyshire—was, when I was a child, brought to my home in much the same way; but we had no fire-place large enough to hold it in one piece, so two of the men, with a double-handed saw, made it into more convenient logs and some loose bits of wood were laid on, amongst which was a piece of the previous Christmas clog. A piece of the last clog burnt on Christmas Day was always put aside for the Christmas to come.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

THEATRICALS IN MARGATE (11 S. i. 167).—I take the following description of the “new theatre” at Margate, mentioned by W. J. M., from ‘Hall’s New Margate and Ramsgate Guide’ for 1790, p. 12:—

“The Theatre Royal, built about three years ago, is a neat and elegant structure after the model of Covent Garden; its scenery was executed by Mr. Hodgins; the Patentees, Mate & Robson, are not wanting in anything that can render their new undertaking worthy of support; good actors are retained at large salaries, and

every attention is paid by the acting manager to the accommodation and entertainment of the publick.”

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

‘THE CANADIAN BOAT SONG’ (11 S. i. 81, 136).—One rises from reading MR. BAYNE’S reply with a feeling akin to despair. If we have not yet learnt at this late day to disentangle fact from fiction in the ‘Noctes Ambrosianæ,’ or to distinguish between Lockhart in earnest and Lockhart at play, our critical methods of interpretation and textual annotations of classical works are assuredly not worth the writing. Long ago Prof. Ferrier pointed out that the dialogues of the ‘Noctes’ are “conversations on men and manners, life and literature,” that is to say, conversations on actual men and manners, on real life and literature. The element of mystification does not enter into the subjects discussed, but has respect only to the persons supposed to be discussing them around Ambrose’s jovial board. No doubt the dialogues are variously treated, some being serious and others broadly farcical. It is comparatively easy to discriminate between them. No one who will take a little trouble need be at any loss to say whether politics, when they turn up, are considered in a spirit of savage satire or in a mood of sombre melancholy. In the September ‘Noctes’ of 1829, admittedly written by Lockhart, ‘The Canadian Boat Song’ is introduced in connexion with a discussion of the Highland clearances or evictions going on for years, which had depopulated many parts of the Highlands. The parties taking a share in the discussion are mainly the Shepherd, Tickler, Macrabin or Patrick Robertson, and Lockhart, masquerading for the time being as Christopher North. The speakers are evidently in sober earnest. Would a fastidious writer like Lockhart have been guilty of a device so inartistic as the introduction of a needless mystification into a serious discussion? Such a mystification would have been clumsy and quite unnecessary. Instead of dragging in “a friend in Upper Canada, sailing down rivers for days on end, listening to Gaelic songs,” he needed but to say “a friend sent me the lines,” and the mystification, if mystification were intended, would have been far more effectually achieved. But undoubtedly Lockhart had no mystification in view. On the contrary, he was taking peculiar pains to indicate who the author was. He had, doubtless, tinkered Galt’s lines and imparted to them a flavour of Prof. Wilson. But, at the same time, he indicated in no obscure

fashion that the author was, or had lately been on business in Upper Canada. When we remember that the *Blackwood* group comprised only a limited number of contributors, and that among them all there is but one, so far as we know, who satisfies the required conditions of authorship, the conclusion to my mind seems irresistible that Lockhart had no other than John Galt in view. Readers who are cognizant of the peculiar position held by Galt while in Upper Canada will be at no loss to understand why his name is not directly mentioned as the author of 'The Canadian Boat Song.'

WALTER SCOTT.

John Galt has been suggested as the author of this song. I am a descendant of Galt's, and I know his life and his character well. He had great gifts, and his work as a Canadian pioneer has never* been justly recognized. But he was a typical Lowland Scot whose sympathies were all diametrically anti-Celtic and anti-Highland. He could no more have written that poem than he could have written Ossian, as Macpherson did. His whole tone of mind was opposed to the spirit of the thing. If Lockhart was not the sole author—if he touched up something by somebody else—that somebody else was probably Mrs. Grant of Loggan.

W. MUIR.

79, Coleman Street, E.C.

"MORAL POCKETHANDKERCHIEFS" (11 S. i. 146, 196).—I remember buying one of these in Liverpool as a child in 1861. It contained a picture of two navvies, a drunken and a sober one, and recorded their conversation on the subject of total abstinence. On showing it at home I was told that it was "vulgar."

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

CHILDREN WITH THE SAME CHRISTIAN NAME (10 S. xii. 365; 11 S. i. 35, 79, 112, 157).—With reference to the remarks of MR. STAPLETON, *ante*, p. 112, I have to confess to having wandered in my reply from the point of the original note without making the circumstance apparent. Although the contrary would appear to be the case from my communication at the second reference, it is not my impression that so unpractical a custom as that of bestowing an individual Christian name upon two (or more) surviving children of the same parents was continued to Dr. Samuel Freeman's time. What I was in reality seeking to illustrate was the insistence which sundry persons have displayed in naming each successive

child of their issue with a name which might fairly be said to have "proved fatal" to the child's elder-brothers (or sisters, as the case might be). Although registered extracts to that effect are not contained in my notes at present, I regard it as certain that each of the two elder sons of Dr. Freeman had deceased prior to the christening of the next in line. I realize that I am not without blame for failing to make this clear when writing formerly. WILLIAM McMURRAY.

Amongst the instances quoted of children of the same family bearing one and the same Christian name, I do not think the following passage from Gibbon's 'Autobiography' has been noted:—

"So feeble was my constitution, so precarious my life, that, in the baptism of each of my brothers, my father's prudence successively repeated my Christian name of Edward, that, in case of the departure of the eldest son, this patronymic appellation might be still perpetuated in the family."

Gibbon was the eldest of six sons.

T. M. W.

"CUCKOOS TO CLEAR THE MUD AWAY" (11 S. i. 208).—"When the cuckoo picks up the mud," which is another form of the proverb given by Hazlitt, is not until April, or, to be more precise, supposedly the 14th or 15th of that month.

Probably further information would be found in Swainson's 'Folk-Lore of Birds,' 1885.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"SPINNEY" (11 S. i. 145).—There is something to be said in favour of the Latin origin of this word. Even if the word cannot be found in literature before 1228 A.D., it must not be taken as proved that the word was not in use in this country before that date or before the arrival of the Normans. During the civil and military administration of Britain by the Romans, lasting about 400 years, a large number of Latin words were incorporated into the British language; it was inevitable, just in the same way as during the past 300 years a number of English words have been incorporated into the languages of India. I need only mention one such word: "pont" is quite common even now in Welsh names of places; and no one, I suppose, will seriously contend that it is not of Roman origin. The chief argument in favour of the word "spinney" being of similar origin is that it lingers in the West, whither the British inhabitants were driven. The old dictionary-makers treated it as a provincial colloquialism, and did not mention it.

FRANK PENNY.

I venture to suggest that Spennythorne and Spennymoor are local names which may be considered in connexion with the word "spinney."
ST. SWITHIN.

"HEM OF A NOISE" (11 S. i. 108).—With reference to MR. MAYHEW's query as to the meaning of this phrase, quoted in the Rev. J. Coker Egerton's amusing work 'Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways,' I would venture to suggest that it is merely a toning-down of the expression "hell of a noise." The latter expression is common in those strata of society where expressive vigour rather than refinement is aimed at in conversation, and I have often heard men who would in the ordinary way have used the word "hell" substitute "hem" when addressing those whose susceptibilities might be shocked by the use of the stronger expression. "Hem," indeed, may be said to serve the same purpose in rural conversation that expressive dashes do in the columns of newspapers in reporting police-court cases.

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

Sussex folk do not care to use the word "devil." As Chancellor Parish says: "The devil is always spoken of as *he*, with a special emphasis" ('A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect,' p. 35). This applies to "damned," which is also rendered as "em" or "hem." Whether it be used for one or the other, it probably represents a word slurred over, and not articulated.

E. E. STREET.

Chichester.

In the old days of army enlistment by the queen's shilling there was a story current in Kent of a stage-coachman driving through Chatham who nearly ran down a drunken soldier, who went reeling across the street just in front of the horses. The coachman bawled out: "Now then! Out of the way, sojer! You only costs a shilling, but they'd kick up a *hem* of a shine if I ran over you."

Amongst Kentish people the word "hem" was always considered to be a euphemistic form of the word "hell."

WALTER B. KINGSFORD.

United University Club.

[MR. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL, OLD SARUM, MR. T. RATCLIFFE, MR. H. A. C. SAUNDERS, and MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for replies.]

MOST EXPENSIVE ELECTION (11 S. i. 107, 191).—The famous election for Yorkshire in 1807 if not the most expensive on record, was certainly one of the most costly ever fought. Wilberforce, the champion of the

abolition of the slave trade, had sat for the county for twenty-three years without being opposed; but on this occasion he was challenged by the two great Yorkshire houses of Fitzwilliam and Lascelles. The poll lasted for fifteen days, the final return being:—

Wilberforce, 11,806.

Lord Milton, 11,177.

Lascelles, 10,989.

To contend with the weight of money against him, Wilberforce's supporters got up a national subscription, and it is said that in ten days over 40,000*l.* was subscribed. An interesting account of this election will be found in the current number of *The Pall Mall Magazine*, p. 441.

T. F. D.

"KICKING UP BOB'S-A-DYING" (11 S. i. 150).—This will be found to occur, *s.v.* "Bob's-a-dying," in the 'E.D.D.' in forms "bob's-a-dial," "bobs-a-dilo," in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Dorset, and Devon. Its meaning is "a great 'row' or racket; boisterous merriment"; but the origin is not given.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

OSBALDISTONE: ITS PRONUNCIATION (11 S. i. 85, 132).—The abbreviated form Osbaston has its counterpart in Barniston, an abbreviated form of Barnardistone. In the Fort St. George records there are many references to members of this family; sometimes the name is spelt Burniston. They were related to the Aislabies and Scattergoods, so that there seems to be no doubt that they belonged to the Barnardistone family.

FRANK PENNY.

'A LAD OF THE O'FRIELS' (11 S. i. 46).—I do not know enough about Irish names to say whether O'Friel is the same as Friel. The latter is certainly a surname. About two years ago I met a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Ralph Friel, who is now in the Indian Civil Service. He pronounced his name almost as *frill*, or midway between *frill* and *freel*.

V. CHATTOPÁDHYÁYA.

MOHACS: THE BATTLE (11 S. i. 87, 177).—There is a common Hungarian saying, which has become almost a proverb, "But more was lost on Mohacs field," implying that no disaster is unparalleled. An old song referring to the battle has been translated into English, and the traditional air arranged by Francis Korbay. In this song the phrase above quoted occurs as a refrain.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Eighteenth Century Literature: an Oxford Miscellany. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE find no introduction to this volume, and there is, apparently, no general editor controlling the whole. Editorial and prefatory apologies and explanations being much overdone nowadays, we are not ill pleased at starting after a table of contents straight on the eight essays which make up the book. None of the authors represented is known to us, but we imagine that most of them are young—in that state of studentship, perhaps, when cleverness appears particularly desirable, and a thing seems the better for being smartly said. Certainly, the book is remarkably bright in style throughout, and a tribute to that art of neat expression which is cultivated at Oxford, and wins credit for young essayists.

We do not, however, wish to convey the impression that there is a want of sound work and thought in these pages. On the contrary, they impress us favourably when compared with more important criticisms of an older day, *e.g.*, that of Bagehot on Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and that of George Eliot on Edward Young, whose 'Night Thoughts' are here considered by Michael West. Young's verse is discussed with considerable ingenuity, and derived from the heroic couplet of Pope. Indeed, it is shown that some of the blank verse, with the change of a single word which suggests itself at the end of the line readily, can be resolved into the characteristic Popian metre. At the beginning of this essay too much is said in praise of Young's style, if we may trust a re-reading we attempted in favourable circumstances last autumn. The depreciation which follows, however, reduces this impression. We doubt if an author who is "unreadably great" is really great at all. Young was a deliberate *poseur*, and rhetoric in skilful hands almost deceives the elect into regarding it as poetry. That seems to us a plain statement of the case.

'Steele and the Sentimental Comedy,' by M. E. Hare, shows considerable powers both of criticism and epigram. 'Lady Winchelsea,' by Elsie Drew, recognizes Wordsworth's regard for the poetess, and gives a pleasant picture of her. 'Fielding's "Jonathan Wild,"' by G. T. Bispham, is a little commonplace here and there, but shows thought, though it does not always satisfy us in its analysis.

'Horace Walpole's Views of Literature,' by J. E. Fairfax, seems to us weaker than the other papers, being more of a summary than a criticism. But we are grateful for a recognition of Walpole's good sense and critical power. The writer evidently knows Leslie Stephen's essay on the subject, and is severely on Macaulay's "insufferable" view. Growing doubts in many quarters as to the soundness of Macaulay's splendid and imposing fabric of prose criticism here find outspoken expression. He is accused of "incompetence"; and we are informed that "an age that has ceased to admire the rhetoric will pay but scant honour to the caprice that in Macaulay's literary arsenal does service for good sense."

'Enthusiasm' as understood in the eighteenth century, by J. E. V. Crofts, is one of the

most interesting papers of the series; but the analogy "between the Greeks and Queen Anne's men" seems to us far-fetched and unsatisfactory. We are told that "Homer's 'Iliad' and Pope's version of it are symptomatic of the same desire," which, we gather, is the desire of Greek sculpture, to be "cool, restrained, and of exquisite finish." The zeal for analogies carries this writer, like others, beyond the natural scope of the subject. Greek religion as compared with Christianity demands more serious notice than is here accorded. Quoting Byrom's line,

Despair is a cowardly thing,

the writer adds: "For the use of 'thing' in the first line compare Wordsworth, 'old, unhappy, far-off things.'" If the suggestion is that the later poet was indebted to Byrom for the word "thing" in this connexion, we may say that we do not believe it. The phrase in both cases is a natural piece of English which needs no pedigree in style. If one is needed, we might quote the Bible, "Wisdom is the principal thing." The people who write the affected prose of to-day might do worse than study the Authorized Version, as well as such a model as R. L. Stevenson.

The author of the last essay, on 'William Lisle Bowles,' T. E. Carson, might express himself more naturally, but brings out satisfactorily the importance of Bowles, which is rather as an inspirer of others than as a poet. Still, the skilful selection of his verse shows that he could write really well at times.

The volume is excellently printed, and the quotations made are usually accurate, though a famous line of Horace ('Ars Poetica,' 185) has got its words in the wrong order.

Upper Norwood Athenæum: the Record of the Winter and Summer Excursions, 1909. (Privately Printed.)

WE have found in this little volume, as in all previous ones issued by the members of the Upper Norwood Athenæum, reading both useful and pleasant. The papers read show careful preparation, and a real desire to produce as far as possible fresh information regarding the places visited. Although the past year was not favourable for outdoor excursions, the rambles were singularly fortunate in having only one wet day.

The first winter visit was to Austin Friars Church, when Mr. Frederick Higgs read a paper. The community is well-to-do, and supports a pastor, who consented to the ancient building being inspected, and the "well-informed verger, Mr. Rus, was quite delighted to show the building to visitors." Afterwards the members visited Carpenter's Hall, where they saw Wardens' caps or crowns dating from 1561, the Master's silver drinking cup dated 1611, and other plate. Another winter ramble, undertaken by Mr. Jonathan Downes, was to places of interest in Fleet Street and the Strand.

The summer excursions opened with Penshurst Place, where the visitors were shown the original spinet presented by Elizabeth. The paper read by Mr. Charles Wheeler traced the history of Penshurst and the Sidneys. Rochester had been visited in 1899; but as that visit had been devoted chiefly to Dickens's residence at Gad's Hill, a second visit was made, conducted by Mr. W. T. Vincent. Mr. T. C. Thatcher took the rambles to Godalming, and Mr. G. H. Lindsey-Renton

to Kenilworth, including St. Nicholas' Church, and Stoneleigh Abbey. Mr. Lindsey-Renton quotes the quaint inscription to the memory of Humphrey How, porter to Lord Leigh, 1688:—

Here lyes a Faithful Friend unto the Poore
Who dealt large Almes out of his Lord's Stor
Weepe not Poore People tho ye Serua'ts Dead
The Lord himselve will giue you Dayly Breade
If Markets Rise Raile not against their Rates
The price is still the same at Stoneleigh Gates.

The visit to the Saxon church of Worth gave Mr. W. F. Harradence the opportunity of contributing a paper on the settlement of the Saxons.

The volume is edited by Mr. Theophilus Pitt with his usual care, and contains over twenty illustrations.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

MESSRS. WILLIAM GEORGE'S SONS send from Bristol their Catalogue 318, containing works under Africa, America, Angling, Architecture, Australasia, &c. There is a fine set of the Latin classics, Valpy's library editions, 1825, 12l. 12s. Under Caxton is the reprint of 'The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye,' edited by Dr. Sommer, 2 vols., 1694, 1l. 4s. (limited to 250 copies). Under Costume is a collection of feminine costumes 1800-50, 5 vols., imp. 4to, 10l. 10s. Other works are Lean's collections of proverbs, 5 vols., royal 8vo, new, 1l. 15s.; Jesse's 'Memoirs of the Pretenders,' 2 vols., polished calf, 1845, 2l. 10s.; 'Romney,' by Humphry Ward and Roberts, 2 vols., 4l. 12s.; Pardoe's 'Marie de Medicis,' 3 vols., 2l. 10s.; and Malone's 'Shakespeare,' 21 vols., half-calf, 11l. 11s.

Messrs. Henry March Gilbert & Son's Winchester Catalogue 34 opens with a special offer of 'The National Shakespeare,' a facsimile of the First Folio, plates by Sir Noel Paton, 3 vols., folio, full morocco extra, 4l. 10s. (published at 15l. 15s.); and 'The Doré Gallery,' 2 vols., royal 4to, half-calf, 1l. 19s. 6d. (published at 5l. 5s. in cloth). There is a good list of Biography. Under Dickens are first editions of 'Dombey,' half-calf; 'Little Dorrit,' plates foxed; and 'Nickleby.' Under Journalism is Fox Bourne's 'English Newspapers,' 2 vols., 1887, from Sir Walter Besant's Library with his book-plate, 10s. 6d. There is a pretty set of Lytton's novels, 22 vols., half-calf, 2l. 12s. 6d. Works under Topography include Bucks, Cambridge, Channel Islands, Cornwall, Hants, &c.

Messrs. Gilbert have also a separate list of a portion of the library of the late Canon Valpy.

Messrs. Myers & Co.'s List 155 opens with Matthew Arnold's 'Empedocles on Etna,' first edition, with inscription "From the Author," 1852, 4l. 15s.; and his 'Schools and Universities on the Continent,' first edition, with inscription "With the author's sincere regards," and a letter, 3l. 17s. 6d. Under Chaucer is the fifth edition, Adam Islip, 1602, 6l. 17s. 6d. The large-type Library Edition of Creighton's 'History of the Papacy, 1378-1527,' 5 vols., 1882-94, is 4l. 15s. Among Dickens items is the first edition of 'Mr. Nightingale's Diary,' a farce in one act, 1877, 3l. 17s. 6d.; and among Cruikshank items is Hone's 'Ancient Mysteries Described,' Hone's personal copy with his MS. corrections, and numerous engravings by Cruikshank, including

the plate of Gog and Magog in colours, 1l. 8s. 6d. Under Knighthood is Shaw's 'Knights of England,' 2 vols., imp. 8vo, half-morocco, 1906, 1l. 10s. There is a 'Thumb Bible with plates, size 1½ in. by 1 in., red morocco, E. Newbery, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1780. Under Occult is 'A True and Faithful Relation of what passed for many Years between Dr. John Dee and some spirits; also letters of sundry Great Men, some who were present at these Conferences, with a Preface confirming the Reality (as to the Points of Spirits) of this Relation, and shewing the several good uses that a Sober Christian may make of all, by Meric Casaubon (see 'D.N.B.,' first edition, ix, 261), folio, calf, 1659, 1l. 10s. Dr. Dee was astrologer to Elizabeth, to whom he introduced the "Magic Glass" or Gazing Crystal which is preserved in the British Museum. A copy in the original cloth of 'Madame Récamier and her Friends,' by Noel Williams, portraits, 4 vols., 4to, scarce, 1901-4, is 10l. 10s. There are lists under America and Quakers. Under Froude is the 'History of England,' Library Edition, uncut, 1870-75, 5l.; under Thackeray the first edition of 'Vanity Fair,' 1848, 3l. 3s.; and under Oxford, Loggan's 'Oxonia Depicta,' 40 fine views, brilliant impressions, folio, old calf gilt, 1675, 10l. 10s.

Messrs. Myers's Catalogue 156 is devoted to Engravings. This contains views of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and finely engraved portraits. Among framed engravings are 'Napoleon crossing the Alps,' after Delaroche by François, proof before letters, 8l. 8s.; 'Napoleon and General Berthier at the Battle of Marengo,' 5l. 5s.; and 'Wellington at St. Paul's at the Public Thanksgiving,' 7l. 7s. There are also political caricatures and satirical prints.

[Reviews of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

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.

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

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."

C. C. B. ("Yon").—See *ante*, p. 43.

A. C. JONAS ("Brooke of Cobham").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 98.

J. C. H. ("Smallest church in England")—See the articles at 9 S. ix. 47, 375, 430, 512.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1910.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

POE: R. L. STEVENSON.

THE two following cases of possible literary relation are submitted to the readers of ‘N. & Q.’

1. In the collection of ‘Voyages Imaginaires’ (1787-9), vol. xix. contains a narrative entitled ‘Le Passage du Pôle Arctique au Pôle Antarctique par le Centre du Monde.’ The date of this is given as 1723; no author’s name is mentioned, nor has the writer of the present note as yet been able to discover the provenance of the account. It conveys a number of Poe-like suggestions.

In the opening pages mention occurs of an Arctic “tournant d’eau” leading to a “gouffre épouvantable et sans fonds,” towards which the vessel is drawn with its terrified crew. (‘MS. found in a Bottle.’)

Chap. i., dealing with subterranean adventures, describes birds “au plumage très noir, et leur bec rouge comme du sang.” (‘Arthur

Gordon Pym,’ in which tale the colour of the strange creature is white instead of black.)

This Imaginary Voyage abounds in detailed description of fantastic aerial phenomena and cloud effects, thus: “un très bel arc [-en-ciel] composé de deux couleurs, savoir d’un jaune clair et d’un verd qui tirait un peu sur le bleu” (chap. ix.); and the narrator adds that on a perfectly smooth sea it made a complete circle.

Still, the most striking suggestion of all rests in the singular combination of imagination with the obvious design of explaining phenomena through the application of scientific or quasi-scientific theory; this, too, quite independently of any discernible connexion with Cyrano, and three years before the publication of ‘Gulliver’ (1726); thus, in chap. iv., reference to a little building of quaint construction, inscribed with strange characters, to the solution of which cryptography offers no key.

The question now arises whether Poe had access to the ‘Voyages Imaginaires’—at least before his first success with the ‘MS. found in a Bottle’ (1835). An extremely obliging communication from Prof. John S. Patton, Librarian of the University of Virginia (Charlottesville, Va.), states that there is no record that that library ever possessed the work; Poe was a student there in 1826. Evidence to show that he had cognizance of it would be welcome. At all events, his silence concerning it carries no weight either way, any more than his discretion concerning E. T. A. Hoffmann’s fantastic tales.

2. The second example possesses more cogency of probable dependence. R. L. Stevenson’s story of ‘A Lodging for the Night’ is well known. If we turn to Sainte-Beuve’s ‘Causeries du Lundi’ (vol. xiv. pp. 301-2), an article on François Villon (26 Sept., 1859) furnishes a significant terminal paragraph, of which the following sentences seem irresistibly to indicate the outline into which R. L. S. worked his acute psychological study of the picaresque poet and his adventures of one night:—

“Plus d’une fois, le soir, Villon en fuite, traqué par les gens du Guet, se sera souvenu tout d’un coup, en voyant la lampe briller à la fenêtre du studieux jeune homme, qu’il avait là un admirateur, un ami, et il lui aura demandé abri et gîte pour une nuit ou deux, en prétextant quelque belle et galante histoire, et, toute la nuit durant, pour le payer de son accueil, il l’aura charmé de ses récits, ébloui de ses saillies et de sa verve. Il aura même poussé l’amitié, en partant le matin jusqu’à accepter tout l’argent, toutes les épargnes de son généreux hôte....”

Professors of Comparative Literature may find in these two cases matter for demonstration of the manner in which great literary artists fashion the substance they obtain from others.

PAUL T. LAFLEUR.

McGill University, Montreal.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, M.P.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL was elected for Newport, Cornwall, on 19 May, 1647; and on 1 March, 1648, a writ was issued in his place, he being deceased. According to Mr. W. D. Pink, he had died on 10 Nov., 1647, after a few days' illness, "overborne by the increasing malice of the Independent party" (*Western Antiquary*, vol. vii. p. 186); and there are some very interesting references to him and his services to the Royalist cause in the recently published second volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission's Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont (pp. 5, 8, 11, 16 *et al.*).

In a claim for "Arrears of Pay due to Sir Philip Perceval," apparently drawn up by his eldest son, Sir John Perceval, Bt., it is specifically stated that he was "Commissary-General of Provisions in his late Majesty's army in Ireland" and "provider for the Horse" from 28 March, 1641, to 28 July, 1647; and "captain of a company of firelocks in the same army" from 15 June, 1642, to the later date named (p. 8).

There seems to have been some haziness as to Sir Philip's origin and early days. His grandson Sir John Perceval, third baronet, charged one John Tisdall on 13 May, 1682,

"to make particular inquiry of the time and place of my father's birth, and when and where his father Sir Philip was born, when he died, and where buried. I think he died in 1647 at London, and was buried in St. Martin's, but whether in the church or any tombstone I know not, nor how old he was. . . . I know that Sir Philip was clerk of the Crown, clerk of the House of Lords, Commissary to the army, and sent over from Ireland to his Majesty at Oxford with other commissioners to represent the state of Ireland. I have also heard he was in the Long Parliament of England, but for what place he served, and how he came to be elected, I know not, nor what other employments he had, nor the times which he was employed in them. I should be very glad to have some short narrative of what was most memorable in his life, and herein I desire you to consult my friends."—Pp. 109-10.

Tisdall replied on 17 June, from Dublin:—

"I lately waited upon Mr. James Grace, a gentleman of great age, and one that was deputy registrar of the Court of Wards in the year 1624, at which time your grandfather came into that office as clerk to one Mr. Webb, and soon after-

wards by his own ingenuity came to be registrar thereof. He cannot give any account where he was born; he believes he came a little before that time out of England; and as to your great-grandfather, he believes he was never in this kingdom. He says your grandfather was a parliament man in England, but what place he served he knows not."—Pp. 116-17.

Sir John wrote from Cork with positiveness on the following 24 August to his kinsman Sir Robert Southwell, Clerk of the Privy Council: "I can inform you my grandfather died in [16]48, and my father in [16]65" (p. 118); but the former date seems to have been incorrect, and it was not accepted by Sir Robert. He had written to Sir John on 16 May, 1682: "Your grandfather, by his endowments and skill in all worldly affairs, laid the foundations [of your large fortune]" (p. 111); and on 10 March, 1683, he added information he had gathered to the effect that Sir Philip "was buried in St. Martin's Church, and Bishop Usher preached the funeral sermon"; and he suggested that that prelate's daughter, Lady Tyrrell, might be able to say "in particular if in 1646 or 1647 Sir Philip Perceval died, and the month and day, as also where born, how old, &c." (p. 128).

But the desired information does not seem to be forthcoming, and there remains much that is puzzling about the public career of an evidently remarkable man. How so pronounced a Royalist came to be elected for a Cornish borough so soon after Fairfax and Cromwell had conquered the county for the Parliament is a mystery on which I should like light to be thrown; and it is of interest still to remember that his successor in the representation of Newport-by-Launceston was no less noteworthy a personage than William Prynne. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"THE PETER BOAT AND DOUBLET."

In the first week in March there were several references in 'The Office Window' of *The Daily Chronicle* to old London firms which still exist. Among them is a shop on London Bridge which rejoices in the sign of "The Peter Boat and Doublet," exhibiting in the window what may be a metal facsimile of the original sign. It represents a short boat, and aloft a short-sleeved coat. The editor asked for an explanation of the doublet portion of the sign, but got only one answer, which was a suggestion that the reference might be to St. John xxi. 7: "That disciple therefore whom Jesus loved said to Peter: It is the Lord. Simon Peter, when he heard that it was the Lord, girt his coat about him

(for he was naked) and cast himself into the sea.²³ The correspondent quoted from the Douay version, and suggested that in some pre-Reformation version the word might be "doublet" instead of "coat."

This is far-fetched, and is capable of a much more simple explanation, even if "doublet" could be found. The Wycliffite versions of 1380 give "girtle him with a coote." Tindale in 1534 translates "he gyrde his mantell to him"; while in 1539 Cranmer has "he gyrde his coate to him." The Geneva version of 1557 has "he gyrde his coate to him." The Rheims version of 1582 is "he girded his coate vnto him." The Authorized Version of 1611 has "he girt his fishers coat vnto him"; but the Revised Version goes back to the older form with "he girt his coat about him."

Turning to the 'N.E.D.' we learn that a Peter boat was the name on the Thames for a small decked fishing-boat, and a Peterman was a fisherman, alluding to the occupation of St. Peter. We know that all signs have local associations. In rural districts we have "The Plough," "The Wheatsheaf," "The Green Gate," and such like; while in waterside places we have "The Anchor," "The Ship Ashore," "The Shipwright's Arms," &c.; so that a Peter boat was natural for a London Bridge sign.

On consulting Boyne's 'Tradesmen's Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century,' we find no known token with that device issued at London Bridge. There was, however, a boat on tokens issued at Barrow-on-Humber, Dover, and Sandwich; also at St. Katherine's Wharf, and Pickleherring Stairs, near Tooley Street; while a curious and interesting specimen was issued bearing the motto AT YE NEXT BOAT AT PAULS WHARF. One Joseph Brocke issued a halfpenny token bearing on the obverse COATE SELER NEAR RATCLIF CROS, and on the reverse a man's coat between his initials.

"Doublet" has had various meanings; we know what a "singlet" is, and it is natural to surmise that a doublet in this case was a thick woollen garment for use in cold or wet weather similar to the garment used by navvies to-day known as a "donkey," and the sleeves would be short so as not to interfere with the men's work.

A token issued in Londonderry bore on the obverse EXCH. FOR FISHING . AND . with the device of a boat, and on the reverse CLOATHING . IN . L . DERRY, with the device of a spinning-wheel.

My references (pp. 661-2, 696, 707, 1404) are to the second edition. A. RHODES.

ARISTOTLE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.—Sufficient attention has been called to the fact that Bacon ('Adv. of Learning,' II. xxii. 13) and Shakespeare ('Troilus and Cressida,' II. ii.), when referring to Aristotle's dictum that young men are not fit auditors of political science ('Eth. Nic.,' I. iii. 5), have substituted "moral" for "political" philosophy. An equal degree of notoriety has not attended the fact that "this supposed erroneous interpretation of Aristotle's language is common among sixteenth and seventeenth-century writers." See 10 S. i. 405, where reference is made to Mr. Sidney Lee's 'Life of Shakespeare' and an instance quoted from Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Valentinian,' I. i. The following examples from Renaissance writers of Latin may help to drive the point home:—

"Itaque, quod editum erat, repurgavi; deinde adieci, quæ moribus etiam formandis conducere, velut irrepens in animos adolescentium, quos recte scripsit Aristoteles idoneos auditores Ethicæ Philosophiæ, dumtaxat eius, quæ seriis præceptis traditur."—Erasmus, 'De Utilitate Colloquiorum' (ad inil.), p. 768 of the 1729 'Variorum' ed. of the 'Colloquia.'

"Videas in eis pueros iam magistros, qui pædagogos adhuc indigeant, & quos Aristoteles tanquam idoneos auditores de schola expellit moralis disciplinæ, tum hanc tum alias omnes non præstant quidem, profitentur tamen."—Vives 'De Causis Corruptarum Artium,' Lib. I. p. 65 (about three pages from the end of the book) in the 1536 (Cologne) edition of his 'De Disciplinis Libri xx.'

See also 'Pedantius,' l. 327, in Prof. Moore Smith's edition, "Tu non es idoneus auditor moralis philosophiæ," in the course of his note on which the editor remarks: "The translation of πολιτικῆς by moralis has been considered an error, but, as Dr. Henry Jackson has pointed out to me, it is fairly correct." EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

LADY HAMILTON AND HAYLEY'S 'TRIUMPHS OF TEMPER.'—The following letter relating to William Hayley's once popular 'Triumphs of Temper' appears in the Eighth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission. I have not noticed it as having been quoted in connexion with either Lady Hamilton or Hayley. The writer is Emma, Lady Hamilton (wife of Sir William Hamilton), chiefly known from her portraits by Romney and her association with Nelson.

Writing from Naples, under date 20 Dec., 1791, to one whose name is unknown, she says:—

"Tell Mr. Hayley I am always reading his 'Triumphs of Temper.' It was that that made me Lady H. For God knows I had for 5 years

enough to try my temper, and I am afraid if it had not been for the good example Teresa taught me my girdle would have burst, and if it had I had been undone, for Sir W. minds more temper than beauty. He therefore wishes Mr. Hayley would come that he might thank him for his sweet-tempered wife."

P. D. MUNDY.

"YEAR."—In a comparatively short time we trust to see the cardinal term "year" expounded, in its turn, by the editors of the 'Oxford Dictionary,' this *magnum opus* being now well on its way to completion. It may, therefore, be timely, and not out of place, to contribute a brief note on the history of this interesting "culture word."

Its original kinship to Gr. *ᾠρα* and Lat. *hora* (considered as a limited space of time, a season) is well known, and now generally admitted, although it had been at first doubted by Heyne in Grimm's 'Wörterbuch' (33 years ago). Comparing the cognate Old Slavonic term *yar*, taken in the sense of springtime, Weigand, and after him Kluge, suggest in their etymological dictionaries that our word in its origin had started from this sense of "springtime." According to Miklosich, the meaning of the corresponding Old Slavonic word *yar*, denoting at first a germ, and then applied to corn-fruit as well as to animals produced in spring, is also extended and used of summer fruit in various Slavonic dialects of the present time. If we consider the two most common words used as equivalents of a year in Old and Modern Russian, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Chekh, and Polish, viz., *godina* or *god* and *lêto*, we meet with an analogous change, and variation of meaning. *Godina* is explained by Miklosich in his 'Lexicon Palæoslavenico-Græco-Latinum' (Vindobonæ, 1862-5) to mean: (1) *ᾠρα*, (2) ἡμέρα, (3) ἐνιαυτός. *êtos*, and *god* is rendered there by *hora*, *annus*, and *tempus*; *lêto*, on the other hand, signifies both in Old Russian and in the above-named modern Slavonic languages summer as well as the whole of a year.

H. KREBS.

"PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM."—The 'N.E.D.' tells us, on the authority of a lengthy quotation from 'Whitaker's Almanack,' 1872, that the word "presidency" (in the sense of "one of the three divisions of the East India Company's territory") is "Obs. in official use." The first schedule, however, to the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII. c. 4), giving the "maximum number of nominated

and elected members of legislative councils," prescribes fifty as the maximum for the "Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William." The word "presidency" does not occur elsewhere in the Act. Q. V.

"HALF-STAFF" = "HALF-MAST."—Though this equivalent is noted in the 'H.E.D.' in a quotation from *The London Gazette* of 1708, "The Ships Flags, which were only half-staff high," there seems a common impression that it is a modern Americanism, illustrated in the same work from Bancroft's 'History of the United States,' "pennants hoisted at half-staff." This may be accounted for by the fact that, while the older form "half-mast" is now alone used in this country, "half-staff" is employed as the equivalent in America, as is specially to be seen from the directions given in "The 'World' Almanac and Encyclopædia for 1910" (p. 85), published in New York, "in order to show proper respect for the flag." The last three of these are as follow:—

"When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

"In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

"On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon, and full staff from noon to sunset."

A. F. R.

'A SISTER OF PRINCE RUPERT.'—Why are ladies who dabble in history and biography so careless about their references? The latest offender is the author of this book, and as she has given me considerable trouble in finding the sources from which she quotes, may I publish the results of my labours to save the time and temper of other victims?

P. 65.—There is no such publication as the 'Heidelberger Historisches Taschenbuch.' She means the well-known 'Raumer's Historisches Taschenbuch,' but the correspondence of the children of the Winter King cannot be found there, but is in the 1908 volume of the 'Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher' (vol. xv.). It was published by Karl Hauck. The reference to Raumer's book is 6th Series, vol. vii., and the name of the author is Ed. Bodemann (not "Bodermann"). The memoirs of Sophie, Princess Palatine, were published by Dr. Adolf

Koecher in vol. iv. (press-mark in British Museum 9386. ee), of the "Publications in Prussian Archives," and her correspondence by Bodemann in vol. xxvi. (press-mark 9386. eee).

Sir Thomas "Rowe" is meant for Roe; and Siebenbürgen is the German name of Transylvania. "Prince of Siebenbuergen in Transylvania" looks grotesque (p. 227).

There is such a publication as 'Heidelberg Jahrbücher [der Litteratur],' but it is not the source to which the lady refers.

L. L. K.

TICKET, PORTRAIT PAINTER.—Probably less is known of the English portrait painters of the first quarter of the eighteenth century than of any other period. The period, it is true, is not an inspiring one, and most of the portraits, especially of clerics, bear a strong family likeness. I feel sure that many of these were done by an artist—unrecorded by Bryan and other writers—of the name of Ticket. I find that I have one after this artist of the Rev. Robert Warren, S.T.P., "rector of St. Mary at Stratford Bow, in Middlesex," engraved by H. Fletcher, who does appear in Bryan. Warren wrote a number of religious books and pamphlets, some of which ran into many editions, and to one of these his engraved portrait was added as frontispiece. He does not appear in the 'D.N.B.' W. ROBERTS.

"SVABACH."—In Cech this word means German calligraphy, *i.e.*, *cisti svabach*, to read German. In appearance it is an ablative plural. Prof. Dr. V. E. Mourek's Cech-English dictionary gives, besides this word, *svab*, docked tail, dock-tailed horse, cockroach; *svaby*, peeled barley. *Svabach* is more likely to be derived from *svab*, as a popular expression, than from Suabia (*Svabia*). FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

THE COMMON HANGMAN. (See 1 S. xi. 13, 95, 252; xii. 293; 2 S. xi. 151, 256, 314, 445; 4 S. ix. 136; 5 S. vi. 26; 10 S. viii. 244, 335, 353, 376; x. 167.)—According to the records of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, quoted in *The Daily Telegraph* of 7 March, one John Hooper held the office of hangman in 1730.

From a delightful little book entitled 'Notes from a Collector's Catalogue,' by the Rev. A. W. Oxford, a copy of which the author has been kind enough to send to me, I have gleaned a useful piece of

information about Turlis the executioner, who died in April, 1771. Mr. Oxford possesses a receipted bill of the public whipper (who was also the hangman) in 1767, upon which the man signs himself Edward Turlis. I suspect this individual to be the Tallis who succeeded John Thrift in May, 1752. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

HERB-WOMAN TO THE KING. (See 10 S. xii. 289, 354, 418.)—At the first reference appeared a query concerning a lady said to be "hereditary herb-strewer to the royal family, the dignity having been conferred on her great-aunt, daughter of —, one of the King's physicians."

Perhaps Miss Fellowes was the "great-aunt" :—

"Miss Fellowes, sister to Mr. Fellowes, Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, has received the appointment of Herb-woman to his Majesty, pursuant to a promise which, we understand, was made to her, while his Majesty was yet Prince of Wales. This lady will have to nominate her six maids, who will be young ladies of respectable families, and their duty will be to precede the procession strewing the way with flowers."—"Preparations for the Coronation,' *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1821, vol. xci. pt. i. p. 560.

The coronation of George IV. took place 19 July, 1821.

In pt. ii. of the above volume, p. 6, is given the 'Procession to the Abbey.' First of all appear

"The King's Herb Woman, Miss Fellowes, with her six maids, Miss Garth, Miss Collier, Miss Ramsbottom, Miss Hill, Miss Daniel, and Miss Walker, strewing the way with herbs."

"On the arrival of the Procession at the Abbey, the Herb-woman and her Maids, and the Serjeant-Porter, remained at the entrance within the great West-door."—*Ibid.*, p. 8.

W. Toone in his 'Chronological Historian,' 1826, ii. 674, says :—

"All were splendidly dressed in white, Miss Fellowes [*sic*] wore in addition a scarlet mantle trimmed with gold lace."

When the King was approaching Westminster Hall at about half-past three,

"Miss Fellowes with her assistants first entered the Hall. . . . The Herb-women were followed by the Children of the Chapel, the Judges, and the Privy Councillors not Peers."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xci. pt. ii. p. 13.

Some of the above, taken from 'The Annual Register,' was given by COL. FYNMORE at the second reference. Refer also to 11 S. i. 126.

I have found no reference to a herb-woman at the comparatively economical coronation of William IV. I doubt the office being hereditary. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

BYRON RELICS.—*The Daily Chronicle* recently mentioned that the carriage of Lord Byron, used by him in travelling, was now in Australia, lying neglected in the outhouse of an inn, the roosting-place of fowls.

Samuel Irenæus Prime mentions a companion relic of the poet, which he saw at Liverpool, and of which he remarks:—

“Dr. Raffles showed me also the identical table on which Lord Byron wrote ‘Childe Harold’ and other poems; and the doctor has put it to a better use in writing many a good sermon on it. The table shuts up, so as to be conveniently stowed away in a carriage, and was Byron’s travelling secretary while he was in Italy.”—See ‘Travels in Europe and the East,’ New York, 1855, vol. i. p. 210.

Anderson says the third canto of ‘Childe Harold’ was written in Switzerland (‘Works of Lord Byron,’ vol. i. p. 161). D. J.

FLY PAINTED ON A SHIELD: JAPANESE VARIANT.—In ‘Mery Tales and Quicke Answeres,’ ed. Hazlitt, 1881, p. 122, is this anecdote:—

“A yonge man that on a tyme went a warfare, caused a flye to be peynted in his shyld, euen of the very greatnes of a flye; wherfore some laughed at him and sayde: ye do well, because ye wyl not be knownen. Yes, quod he, I do it because I wyl be knownen and spoken of. For I wyl approch so nere our enemyes, that they shall well decerne what armes I beare.”

The following Japanese variant may interest some of your readers, especially MR. COLLINGWOOD LEE, who has left this tale entirely unhandled in his valuable notes (9 S. xi. 363):—

“Kitajō Tango [killed 1579] had his *sashimono* [a *signum* carried on the warrior’s back] made of white silk, only one foot square, and with a black ant represented in its midst. When his master, Kenshin, asked him why he adopted so inconspicuous a banner as his own, he replied thus: ‘Indeed, sometimes this might prove indiscernible to our soldiers; but should I head them in every march, and should I bring up the rear in every retreat, our enemies would find this small banner of mine ever as conspicuous as the much larger and heavier ones of other warriors.’”—Yuasa, ‘Jōzan Kidan,’ 1739, tom. iii. chap. xviii.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe Kii, Japan.

BELT FAMILY. (See 8 S. xii. 128.)—Robert Belt of Bossal married Margaret Gordon, daughter of Peter Gordon, and granddaughter of James Gordon, merchant, Garmouth (died 1765, aged 69), who belonged to the Gordons of Cairnfield. Did Mr. Belt the sculptor belong to the Bossal family? J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S. W.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

TRAVELLERS NOT IN ‘D.N.B.’

I HAVE recently referred to the ‘Dictionary of National Biography’ in vain for a number of travellers whom I should have expected to find noticed there.

D’Abbadie, Antoine, born at Dublin 1810; died 20 March, 1897.

D’Abbadie, Arnauld Michel, born at Dublin 1815; died 8 Nov., 1893. These two brothers, sons of a French father and Irish mother, travelled in Abyssinia (or Ethiopia, as the country should be called) from 1838 to 1848. They traversed the country in various directions, and published accounts of their travels. Antoine was the first European to visit Enarea and Kaffa (1843), though his claims were adversely and bitterly criticized by Dr. C. T. Beke. (See ‘Encyclopædia Britannica,’ Supplement to 9th ed. i. 1902, p. 2; ‘The Catholic Encyclopædia’; ‘The Geographical Journal,’ xi. 459; ‘A Travers le Monde,’ 1897, p. 159.) Arnauld returned to Ethiopia in 1853, and I should be glad to learn particulars of this visit.

Bell, John G., travelled in Ethiopia 1840–60. He married an Abyssinian lady; was in the service of Ras Ali (1849); entered that of the Emperor Theodoros, 1855; killed by rebels in October or December, 1860. His diary, 1840–42, was published in ‘Miscellanea Egyptiaca,’ vol. i. part i., 1842. (I should be glad to have an opportunity of seeing this work.) There are casual references to him in Ferret et Galinier, ‘Voyage en Abyssinie,’ 1847; Mansfield Parkyns, ‘Life in Abyssinia,’ 1853 and 1868; Henry Dufton, ‘Narrative of a Journey through Abyssinia,’ 1867; Dr. C. T. Beke, ‘The British Captives in Abyssinia,’ 1867; Dr. J. L. Krappf, ‘Travels,’ 1860; Henry A. Stern, ‘Wanderings among the Falashas,’ 1862; Walter Chichele Plowden, ‘Travels in Abyssinia,’ 1868; and E. A. De Cosson, ‘The Cradle of the Blue Nile,’ 1877. The ‘D.N.B.’ xlv. 431, mentions him as ‘J. T. Bell’ in its notice of Walter Chichele Plowden, who joined him in 1843.

Coffin, W. H., in Abyssinia, 1810–26; 1832–1855 or later. (See 10 S. xii. 108, 230.)

Annesley, George, Viscount Valentia, afterwards 2nd Earl of Mountnorris, F.R.S.; born 1769; succeeded his father Arthur, 1st Earl, in 1816; died 23 July, 1844. (See Burke, 'Peerage,' 1908, s.v. Valentia; J. J. Halls, 'Life of Henry Salt,' 1834, i. 463.) He travelled in the East, and published his 'Voyages and Travels in India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, in the Years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806,' in 3 vols., 4to, 1809, and 3 vols., 8vo, and atlas 4to, 1811; also in French, 4 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1813.

Gordon, Capt. Robert James, R.N., travelled to Sennar for the African Association; died at Welet Medina 27 Sept., 1822. (See 10 S. xii. 29, 138.)

Hoskins, G. A., travelled up the Nile to Merôë 1833, and in Egypt in 1835. Published 'Travels in Ethiopia,' 1835; 'Ethiopia versus Egypt,' 1836; 'Visit to the Great Oasis of the Libyan Desert,' 1837; 'Spain as It Is,' 1851; 'Winter in Upper and Lower Egypt,' 1863.

I shall be glad to receive additional information about any of the above.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

GENERAL EYRE.—I should be glad if some of your readers would kindly, for purposes historical, put me in communication with representatives of General and Mrs. Eyre, the great friends of Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. They were living at Chatham in 1863.

DAVID ROSS McCORD, K.C.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

W. BILLYNG'S 'FIVE WOUNDS OF CHRIST': LOMBERDALE HOUSE.—In 1814 Billyng's poem was printed by W. Bateman of Darby, near Matlock, "from a finely written and illuminated parchment roll... about 2½ yards in length," dated 1400-1430. At 4 S. iii. 229, the original parchment roll was stated by the late LEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., to be at Lomberdale House. Can any reader of N. & Q. tell me where Lomberdale House is, or give any further information concerning William Billyng's manuscript? (Miss) H. M. R. MURRAY.

Oxford.

M. D'HERWART AT BERNE IN 1750.—I find in an interesting old chronicle relating to the little town of Vevey, on Lake Lemán, a notice of a "Monsieur d'Herwart, l'Ambassadeur Britannique à Berne." Who was this official? Is the name Herbert here misspelt? Of course there never was a British

Ambassador to Switzerland. The representatives of the Powers have always been Ministers, with the exception of that of France. Louis XIV., in view, presumably, of the valuable contingent of Swiss officers and soldiers supplied by the little republic, raised the status of the French representative at Berne to that of Ambassador, and so it has remained ever since; but the town knows no other foreign dignitary of this rank. I may mention that information regarding M. Herwart is not available at the Chancery of the British Legation at Berne, as the records, when forty years old, are sent to the Rolls Office in London.

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Schloss Rothberg, Rougemont, Switzerland.

G. CHALMERS'S 'SCOTICANÆ ECCLESIAE INFANTIA.'—There was sold at Sotheby's on 2 Dec., 1879 (Sale Catalogue of David Laing's Library, Part I., No. 607):—

"Camerarii vel Chalmers (G.), Scoticanæ Ecclesiae Infantia, virilis Ætas, Senectus; autograph of 'Liber Patricii Camerarii,' Sir J. J. Chalmers, with Latin verses on Aberdeen citizens, and 'D. Laing'; calf extra, g.e.c., extremely rare, unknown to Lowndes, Paris, 1643."

I cannot trace this work in any library catalogue; nor do I even know whether the author is the George Chalmers of my query, *ante*, p. 226, or the "Gulielmus Camerarius, Scotus," of the following query. Information is desired.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

WILLIAM CHALMERS'S 'DISPUTATIONES THEOLOGICÆ.'—I have lying before me a small octavo of pp. [xii.] + 165 + [11], with the title:—

"Gulielmi | Camerarii, | Scoti, Fintræi, | Sacræ Theologiæ | Doctoris, | et Professoris emeriti, &c. | Disputationes Theologicæ | | Oppositæ | Disputationibus Roberti Baronis, Ministri et Professoris | Neabredonensis, de iisdem materiis. | Parisiis, | Apud Dionysium Houssaye, via Carmelitana. | M.DC.XXXIX. | Cum approbatione."

Who was this William Chalmers, native of Fintray in Aberdeenshire? Whence did he get his degree of Doctor, and where was he professor? The work described is in neither the British Museum nor the Bibliothèque Nationale. P. J. ANDERSON.

CONDÉ, MUSICIAN TO MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Can any one give me a record of a Condé in Scotland? Servais de Condé was one of Mary's Court Musicians at Holyrood. He was later her Steward, and was apparently Darnley's Master of the Wardrobe.

Condé had children. Did they remain in Scotland, and could the name in a century change from Condé to Conkè, Conky, Conkey, McConkey? The last form appears about 1690. Would not a Scotchman understand a Frenchman, with his peculiar accent, to say Conkè instead of Condé?

(Mrs.) CHAS. S. LANGDON.

108, Gillett Street, Hartford, Conn.

D. CAMERINO ARCANGELUS, PAINTER.—Can any of your readers throw light upon the present whereabouts of two pictures bearing the inscription "D. Camerino Arcangelus Pinxit." One represented the Crucifixion with saints, the other the Madonna and Child with angels. They were exhibited in 1880 at the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House (Nos. 221, 222), being then the property of Mrs. Longland. The information is urgently required by a writer who is engaged upon a study of this painter, and who would gratefully welcome any clue which might lead to further information being obtained relating to these two paintings.

D. C. A.

FIRST ELECTIONS UNDER THE BALLOT ACT.—Where and when did the first election—municipal or Parliamentary—under the Ballot Act of 1872 take place? Did any take place earlier than Boston (municipal) 22 July, 1872, and Pontefract (Parliamentary), 15 Aug., 1872?

R. A.

"ROWLAND-HOE."—In George Wither's 'Christmas Carol' is the following stanza:—

Now kings and queens poor sheepcotes have,

And mate with everybody;

The honest now may play the knave,

And wise men play at noddy.

Some youths will now a-mumming go,

Some others play at *rowland-hoe*,

And twenty other gambols mee

Because they will be merry.

What was the game of "rowland-hoe," which I do not find by name in any work of reference at hand?

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

JOHN ABBOT was elected a King's Scholar at Westminster School in 1721, and left in 1723. Particulars of his career and the date of his death are desired.

G. F. R. B.

ROGER ALTHAM (1649–1714) was Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Hebrew. Whom and when did he marry? His widow, whose Christian name was Frances, died 3 Dec., 1734, aged, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral.

G. F. R. B.

GEORGE ELLIS (1753–1815).—Where was he educated? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (xvii. 276) is silent on this point, but 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (viii. 150) states that he was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. What authority is there for this statement? G. F. R. B.

"FORBES-MACKENZIE HOUR OF ELEVEN."—What is the origin of this expression? I find it in William Chambers's memoir of his brother Robert (1872). He is referring to a "howff" or old-fashioned inn in Edinburgh, kept by a certain Miss Ritchie about the year 1810. She

"would never allow liquor after a decent hour. When that hour arrived—I think it was the Forbes-Mackenzie hour of eleven—it was vain for them to ask a fresh supply."

I seem to remember that Sir Walter Scott used the same expression somewhere, but I cannot verify the reference.

FRANK SCHLOSSER.

LONDON RECTORS' CONFEDERATION.—At pp. 100–2 of Mr. George Unwin's 'Gilds and Companies of London' (reviewed *ante*, p. 18) is an account of the "Secret Confederation of London Rectors," which flourished in the early part of the fourteenth century, based upon a MS. in Cambridge University Library. ("gg. 432, fo. 108 *et seq.*"). I should be glad if any correspondent having access to this library would kindly inform me whether the MS. gives the personal names of the members of the gild in question. It appears from Mr. Unwin's foot-note at p. 100 that the Rector of St. John Zachary (who is unknown for the period to which the MS. relates) was one of the twenty-two members of the gild in 1317.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

WALL-PAPERS.—Can any information be given me as to the introduction, English manufacture, and early use of block printed and coloured paper as a wall-covering? It was introduced, I presume, as a cheap method of decoration to take the place of panelling and the mural paintings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I have seen examples of the latter work at Rye (the old "Star Inn"), Chiddingfold (an early house on the Green), and at Denham, Bucks (The Savoy), which cannot long antedate wall-papers.

I believe one of the oldest wall-papers in England (I understand, Chinese work) is to be seen at Ightham Mote. A magnificent paper both in design and colour is also to be seen in a small room at the Red House in the

Bayswater Road; and specimens of certainly an eighteenth-century paper, of which I possess a few square feet, are to be seen in the museum at Rochester. W. P. D. S.

GULF STREAM: ITS EARLY HISTORY.—Will some reader direct me to works on the Gulf Stream, especially any work which deals with it from the earliest known periods? Please reply direct. C. BEAUMONT.
154, 156, Temple Chambers, E.C.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I shall be glad of the assistance of 'N. & Q.' in tracing the source of the following quotations occurring in standard writers.

In Lamb's 'Dissertation upon Roast Pig':—

1. What a speck is he dwindled into!

In Hazlitt, 'On the Ignorance of the Learned':—

2. Enfeebles all internal strength of thought.
3. The Enthusiast Fancy was a truant ever.—*Ib.*
4. Wink and shut their apprehensions up.—*Ib.*
5. "The mighty world of eye and ear" is hid, And "knowledge quite shut out."—*Ib.*

In Hazlitt's 'Indian Jugglers':—

6. And visions, as poetic eyes avow,
Cling to each leaf and hang on every bough.

In Hazlitt's 'Landscape of Poussin':—

7. And blind Orion, hungry for the morn.
8. Leaping like wanton kids in pleasant spring.—*Ib.*
9. Old Genius the porter of them was;
He letteth in, he letteth out to wend.—*Ib.*

In Hazlitt's 'On Going a Journey':—

10. He talked far above singing.
11. Lord of oneself, uncumbered with a name. *Ib.*
12. The beautiful is vanished and returns not. *Ib.*
13. The vine-covered hills and gay regions of France.—*Ib.*
14. Out of my country and myself I go.—*Ib.*

In Hazlitt, 'On Familiar Style':—

15. Ambition is more lowly.

In Leigh Hunt's 'Description of a Hot Day':—

16. Rumbling in pebble-stones.

In De Quincey's 'Murder':—

17. Called aloud on Tully's name
And bade the father of his country hail.

In J. A. Symonds's 'Venetian Medley':—

18. Corruption most abhorred
Mingling itself with their renowned ashes.

C. B. W.

Replies.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTERS.

(11 S. i. 203.)

THESE volumes form an extensive item in my working index-book, and for some years past I have omitted no opportunity of enlarging it. It must be conceded, however, that their usefulness is not so much as appears; they cannot compare with Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' or Welch's 'Alumni Westmon.' The dates are sometimes misleading—Repton, for instance, where the early years are very meagre. Still, though the usual saying is reversed, a little bit of amber is often embedded in a mass of dead flies; the bit is valuable when got. The identifications by the editors are not always trustworthy; nevertheless, they have their value, especially for modern biography; therefore, as W. C. B. has added a few items to my list, I have much pleasure in supplementing his as follows:—

Aberdeen, King's College. Roll of Alumni, 1596–1860. Peter J. Anderson.

Ackworth School. List of the Boys Admitted, 1779–1879.

Addiscombe: its Heroes and Men of Mark. Vibart.

Aldenham School. 1836–1903. Edm. Beevor.
Bury St. Edmunds. Biographical List of Boys educated at King Edward VI. Free Grammar School from 1550 to 1900. Sydenham H. A. Harvey.

Charterhouse. List of Scholars, 1812–23.
Edinburgh. Catalogue of the Graduates in the Faculties of Arts. Bannatyne Club, 1858.

Farnworth Grammar School. 1507–1905. C. R. Lewis.

Framlingham College Register, 1865–1907.

Haileybury College. L. S. Milford, 1891.

Harrow. School Register, 1801–1893. R. C. Welch.

Ipswich. Brief Sketch of the History of Ipswich School, 1477–1851. Nina Frances Layard.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Scholæ Novocastrensis Alumni: Brief Notices of Distinguished Scholars of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School at. N.-u.-T.

Oakham. The Book of Oakham School, with Register. W. L. Sargent, 1906.

Oxford. The Roll of St. Edward's School, 1863–1897. W. H. A. Cowell and H. S. Rogers.

Penketh. A History of Penketh School, 1834–1907. J. S. Hodgson.

Quakers. Biographical Catalogue.... London Friends' Institutes and Schools. W. Beck, W. F. Wells, and H. G. Chalkley, 1888.

St. Andrews. The Matriculation Roll of the University of St. Andrews. 1747–1897. J. M. Anderson, 1905.

St. Leonard's School Register, 1877–1900. 2 vols. 1895, 1901.

St. Bees College. Calendar for 1851, &c.

St. Paul's, London. The Admission Registers . . . from 1748 to 1876-1905. Edited with biographical notices by R. B. Gardiner. 1884, 1906.

Shrewsbury. The Honour Boards of Shrewsbury School, 1806-82. 1882.

Sidcot School: a History of 100 Years of West-Country Education, 1808-1908. F. A. Knight.

Stonyhurst. Memorials of Stonyhurst. J. G., 1881.

Warwick. Chronicles of Warwick School.

No attempt has been made at a full description of the books; a meagre list to one may be full of information to another. Registers of Colleges at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have been omitted.

A. RHODES.

Since new editions correct errors in previous issues, it would probably have sufficed to give a list of the most recent editions. But if particulars of all editions are desired, I can add a few to those given by W. C. B.

Bruton. King's School, 1826-90. T. A. Strong, 1895. An alphabetical list of such as could be discovered of old scholars, with their careers.

Repton. 1620-1894. F. C. Hipkins, 1895. 1557-1905. G. S. Messiter, 1905.

Rossall. 1844-82.

1844-94. Third edition, T. A. Ashworth, 1895.

Rugby. 1675-1836. S. Crowther, 1836.

1675-1846. T. L. Bloxam, 1846.

1675-1867. The above three are without notes. The following were annotated:—

1675-1849. H. Lee Warner and T. M. Davenport, 1881.

1849-74. C. G. Steel, 1886.

1874-87. A. T. Michell, 1891.

1675-1904. 3 vols., 1901-4, same editor.

War Services, 1854.

Naval and Military Records, 1865 (?).

Companion to the Register, 1871.

These three, by T. L. Bloxam, gave much help to the annotators, but were also the source of numerous errors.

Shrewsbury. 1562-1635. E. Calvert, 1892.

1798-1898. J. E. Auden, 1898.

1734-1908. J. E. Auden, 1908.

A. T. M.

I can make certain additions to W. C. B.'s valuable list:—

Bradfield College. Appears every five years.

Canterbury. St. Edmund's School, 1749-1897. M. G. Simmonds.

Charterhouse. 1872-1900. 1903.

Clifton College. 1860-97. E. M. Oakeley, 1897. 1862-1904. J. E. Pearson.

Dover College. 1871-94. A. H. Davis, 1894.

Second edition, W. S. Loe, 1899.

Dulwich College. School Lists, 1859-90.

Eton College. Registrum Regale, 1774.

Alumni Etoniensis (Provosts and Fellows of Eton and King's): 1443-1797. T. Harwood, 1797.

Fettes College. Register, 1890.

Harrow School. 1801-1900. M. G. Daughlish, 1901.

The third edition, which is in active preparation, will contain many names of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century recovered by the labour and self-devotion of the same learned editor.

Marlborough College. 1843-99. 1900.

Oxford. Magdalen College School. In preparation. W. E. Sherwood.

The roll of choristers is almost complete, and forms a volume of the College Register, 1485-1853. Vol. I., J. R. Bloxam, 1853.

New edition in preparation. W. D. Macray.

Stonyhurst College. 1794-1894. Lists. 1894.

University College School. 1831-91. T. Orme.

Weymouth College. School Record and Register. C. Falkner.

Winchester College. Commoners, 1800-1835. C. W. Holgate, 1893.

Long Roll, 1770.

Windsor. St. Mark's School, 1870-1900. G. Warburton, 1901.

A. R. BAYLEY.

I append particulars of several additional School Registers and Lists. In some cases these are later editions than those named by W. C. B.

Abingdon School. A List of some Distinguished Persons educated at Abingdon School, 1563-1855. Compiled by W. H. Richardson. 1s. Abingdon, Hughes, 1905.

Bedford Grammar School. Old. Bedfordians Register.

Christ's Hospital: "Bluecoats." List of Exhibitors to the Universities, 1566-1885, with Appendix. A. W. Lockhart. Second edition, 4to, 5s. (Privately printed.)

Clifton College. Annals and Register, 1860-97. E. M. Oakeley, cr. 8vo, 5s. Clifton College, 1897.

Dover College. Register, 1871-94. A. H. Davis, 2s. 6d. Dover, Cuff Brothers, 1894.

Eton College. Lists, 1678-1790. R. A. Austen Leigh, 15s. net. Spottiswoode, 1907.

Felsted School. Alumn Felstediensis, 1852-90. R. Beever, 2s. Tyler.

Same to 1903. G. J. Hornsby-Wright. 3s. 6d. Exeter, Pollard.

Glenalmond. Trinity College. Glenalmond School List, 1847-1907. Dumfries, 1907.

Malvern College. The Malvern Register. L. S. Milward and E. C. Bullock, 8vo, 7s. 6d. Malvern, Advertiser Office.

Second edition. R. T. C. Cookson, 1905.

Radley College. The Radley Register, 1847-97. 8vo, 8s. 6d. net. Oxford, Alden, 1898.

Rossall. Register, 1844-1905. E. J. Deans, 10s. 6d., 1906.

Sedburgh School. School Register, 1546-1909. 8vo. Leeds, Jackson, 1909.

Shrewsbury School. Register, 1798-1898. Rev. J. E. Auden. Shrewsbury, Woodall.

Second edition, 1798-1908, in the press. Register, 1562-1635. Dr. Calvert. Issued to subscribers only. Facsimile reprint of the old register, two leaves of which are missing—

17 July, 1568, to 28 Sept., 1569.

- Tiverton. Blundell's School Register from 1770. Herbert M. Ranklor. Tiverton.
- Westminster School. Register, 1764-1883. Compiled and edited by G. F. Russell Barker and Alan H. Stenning, royal 8vo, 10s. 6d. net. Macmillan, 1892.
- Supplement, 1884-93. 1s. net. Macmillan, 1894.
- Winchester College. Long Rolls, 1653-1721. With introduction and notes by C. W. Holgate, 8vo, 10s. net. Winchester, Wells, 1899.
- Long Rolls. 1723-1812. Ed. with H. Chitty, 8vo, 10s. net. Winchester, Wells, 1904.
- Roll of Names and Addresses of Old Wykehamists. 8vo, 2s. 6d. Winchester, Wells, 1900.
- Proposal for printing an Address Book of Old Wykehamists and Foundation of a Wykehamical Society. 8vo, 6d. Winchester, Wells, 1900.
- W. C. B. should refer to the excellent Bibliography in 'The Public Schools Year-Book,' 1910. A. L. HUMPHREYS.
- 187, Piccadilly, W.

- Bedford. Modern School, 1873-1900. 1900.
- Bradfield College. Register. Thirteenth ed.; corrected to May, 1898.
- Brighton. Windlesham House, 1837 to 1902. Second ed., 1902.
- Castle Howell. School Record, 1850-88. 1888. Names only.
- Felsted School. 1631 to 1903. 1903.
- Mill Hill. 1807-98.
- Seckford Grammar School. 1662-1895. 1900. Names only.
- Wellington College. 1859-96. 1898.

FREDERIC BOASE.

To W. C. B.'s list I can add one or two books:—

- Colchester School. 1637-1740. J. H. Round, 1897.
- Radley College. 1847-1904. Capt. Wickham Legg, 1905.
- Temple Grove, East Sheen. H. W. Waterfield, 1905.

J. B. W.

Under Eton add the following:—

1. Second Series of Eton School Lists, 1853-92. H. E. C. Stapylton, 1900.
2. The Eton Register: being a Continuation of Stapylton's Eton School Lists, 1893-9. Compiled for the Old Etonian Association, 1901.
3. The Eton Register, Parts I-V. compiled for the old Etonian Association, 1903-8. These five parts cover 1841-89.
4. Eton College Lists, 1678-1790. R. A. Austen Leigh, 1907.

According to a letter which I received in 1909 from Mr. Austen Leigh, 'No. 2' was issued experimentally as a kind of continuation of Stapylton's work.¹²

No. 3, where it covers the years treated by Stapylton, contains fuller records. Nos. 2 and 3 were privately printed for the members of the Old Etonian Association by Spottiswoode & Co., Eton. There is, I believe, to be a sixth part, to complete the Register to the end of the nineteenth century.

No. 2, of course, contained a large number of names of boys still at the school, about whom there was in 1901 nothing to record except their Christian names, parentage, &c.

No. 4, which was gathered from many sources, does not profess to be complete, and of course a vast number of the names, being mere surnames, cannot be identified. There is much interesting matter in the introduction and the notes.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

W. C. B. and others may like to know that I possess a MS. List of the Foundation Scholars of the Grammar School of King Henry VIII. at Chester from its foundation in 1545 to the time of the new arrangements in 1875, when the control passed from the Dean and Chapter to a Board of Governors under a scheme framed by the Charity Commissioners.

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

Lancaster.

W. C. B. might add to his list the 'History of Crewkerne School,' which was founded by John de Combe, Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, in 1499, and which is, therefore, among the earliest foundations in the country. The 'History' gives a list of exhibitors from 1617, and the School Register from 1828 to 1899.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

19, Park Road, Exeter.

Epsom College. Register, 1855-1905. R. Clay & Sons, 1905.

H. R.

Following on Parish's 'Old Carthusians' is the 'Charterhouse Register, 1872-1900,' edited by Messrs. F. K. W. Girdlestone, E. T. Hardman, and A. H. Tod, and published in 1904. A second (amplified) edition, containing entries down to 1909, is now in the press, and should appear this year or next. The school, of course, is now at Godalming.

J. L. STOKES.

Charterhouse, Godalming.

Oxford. St. Edward's School. Second Edition of Register by W. H. A. Cowell published about 1905.

C. V. R.

The Register of Wakefield Grammar School is reprinted at the end of the history of the school written by me in 1892.

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK, Head Master.

The registers of York have not yet been printed, but, according to a recent note in the school magazine, they are in an advanced stage of preparation, and will be published soon as the "Records and Registers of St. Peter's School, York, 668 to 1910, by an O.P."

CLASSICUS.

[Replies from G. F. R. B. and MR. McMURRAY next week. Several contributors mentioned the same works, but these have been omitted unless supplying additional information.]

SPEAKER PELHAM (11 S. i. 227).—Henry Pelham was third son of Sir William Pelham of Brocklesby and Newstead, co. Lincoln, Kt., by Anne, dau. of Charles, 2nd Lord Willoughby of Parham. He was born about 1595, and admitted to Gray's Inn 6 Nov., 1616. He had a somewhat lengthy Parliamentary course, being M.P. for Grimsby in 1621-2, 1624-5, 1626, 1628-9, and for Grantham in both the Short and Long Parliaments of 1640 until secluded in 1648. He is stated to have been a person distinguished for his eminent abilities, yet, although so long in Parliament, seems not to have been a very conspicuous member until brought into prominence towards the close of his political career.

In the Long Parliament he was of the popular party, but voted with the moderates. He took the Protestation in May, 1641; was a manager on the Trial of Judge Berkeley in May, 1642; appointed by Parliament D.L. co. Lincoln, 1 July, 1644; added, 3 July, 1644, to the Lincolnshire Sequestration, Committee, and in February, 1645, was on the New Model Committee for the same county. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty 28 April, 1645.

In the general proceedings of the House he was fairly active in Committee work, though he is not named as serving on many of the more important Committees. In the dispute between the House and the Army in the summer of 1647 he strongly supported the former; and when, at the instance of the army officers, the eleven leading Presbyterian members were suspended and Speaker Lenthall and others left the House in consequence of the tumult at Westminster. Mr. Pelham was, by the Presbyterian section who remained, on 30 July elected Speaker *pro tem.* His occupancy of the

chair was, however, brief, for on 6 August the Army enforced the return of Lenthall. All the proceedings and votes of the House between 26 July and 6 August were afterwards rescinded, so that, Mr. Pelham's appointment being annulled, he is never included in the lists of Speakers.

As one of the leading Presbyterians in the House he was secluded and imprisoned in Pride's Purge, 6 Dec., 1648, being liberated six days later. With this his political career ended. How long he lived afterwards I have not discovered. He held the office of Recorder of Lincoln, which he is stated to have resigned in 1658; but I have found no mention of him so late. His will does not appear in the Calendar of Lincoln Wills. He was seemingly the "Henry Pelham of Brocklesby" who married Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of Sir Thomas Pelham, 2nd Baronet, of Laughton, Sussex. W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

"OO": HOW PRONOUNCED (11 S. i. 10, 58, 176).—Really, I must ask to be excused. I cannot answer STUDENT'S sweeping questions briefly. Nor do I think the books to which I referred at p. 58 have as yet been seriously consulted. The reason "why *o* became *ū* rather than another sound" is clearly given at p. 51 of my 'Primer of English Etymology.' It accompanied the shifting of *ā* to open *ō*, and of open *ō* to close *ō*. What else could have happened? And all these changes were made very gradually, through almost infinite small variations during many centuries, so that the exact dating of any given sound becomes very difficult. But there were no doubt certain times when changes were greater than others. The Wars of the Roses, the invention of printing, the ascendancy of the Midland dialect, the cessation of the use of Southern English in literary productions, the stirring times of the Reformation, the foolish respelling of words by the conceited pedants of the Renaissance period, the Civil War, and other like events all helped. I have already explained the sounds of *a* in *name* and of *i* in *bite* in my book. WALTER W. SKEAT.

Perhaps the best account of the development of the O.E. long vowels is that given by Jespersen in his 'Modern English Grammar' (Part I., Heidelberg, 1909). The facts are set forth along with the theories under the general heading 'The Great Vowel-Shift.' The change began with one of the vowels, whereupon the rest followed suit. Jespersen's own view is that the high vowels *i* and *ū* were the first to change.

Sounds change in different directions in different dialects. Fortunately, the direction of the development in the O.E. long vowels is so clearly set forth by early phoneticians that we are not called upon to speculate.

P. G. THOMAS.

West Hampstead.

BEHEADING IN GERMANY (11 S. i. 149).—Presumably the author of 'Robinson Crusoe' was familiar by report with the skill of the German executioners. The practice of cutting off a felon's head with one sweep from a two-handed sword could not fail, from its superior picturesqueness, to appeal to a man sated with the monotonous English hangings of Defoe's day. Dexterity on the part of the German headsman was fostered by the fact that the office of "Scharfrichter" was, as a rule, hereditary, or could only be exercised by one who had served as "Freiknecht" a master in the craft. A house and piece of land were commonly attached to the post, and it is said to have been customary for the officiating executioner, some days before a function, to entertain his fellow-artists from other districts. The existence of an hereditary caste of this awful character is an obviously romantic theme for literary treatment. In Heine's 'Memoiren' there is the story of Josepha with the blood-red hair, and how she saw in her grandfather's house a solemn conclave of headsman and the burial of a sword that had killed its hundredth man. A more recent writer, Wilhelm Raabe, introduces the subject in his novelette 'Zum wilden Manne,' showing the mental agony of a young man who comes into this grim inheritance on his father's death.

Executions by the sword certainly took place in Germany in the latter half of last century. I recollect reading an account of one in *The Illustrated London News* of 1857 or 1858. I have seen it stated that the sword has now given way to the axe or guillotine.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

Executions in Germany are carried out with slight differences as to the method in each State, but, as a rule and by law, culprits are executed by a sort of guillotine.

I. M. L.

In 'The Phases of Marcella,' a novel by Capt. Henry Curties, first published in 1909, there is a description (in chap. xxvii.) of the condemnation in Berlin, only half a dozen years since, of an American doctor, convicted of murder by poisoning, "to be be-

headed with an axe," and of the consequent execution, "in the square whitewashed courtyard of the prison," by "old Kraus, the headsman." The date is specifically given, for it is added: "But for the uniforms it might have been a scene in 1404 instead of 1904."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

LYNCH LAW (10 S. xi. 445, 515; xii. 52, 133, 174, 495; 11 S. i. 55, 194).—I am sorry that Mr. MATTHEWS did not appreciate the point intended to be made by the citation, *ante*, p. 55, of the two letters from Wirt to Carr of 27 Feb., 1817, and 9 Aug., 1817. The former states where the MS. then was, and also mentions Wirt's desire that Carr should see it, but does not mention Roane at all. The latter states that the MS. has been submitted to Roane and others. The necessary inference from these two letters is that the MS. was submitted to Roane between 27 Feb., 1817, and 9 Aug., 1817; so that, after allowing for the fact that the MS. was at Washington on the earlier date, we have 1 March, 1817, as the earliest possible time when the MS. could have been submitted to Roane, that is to say, at least four months after the murder of Lynchy on 1 Nov., 1816. This would be ample time to allow for the news to travel from Ireland to the United States in 1816-17.

In closing this correspondence I may sum up my theory as follows. It is not improbable that in its origin the expression "Lynch's Law" merely meant the kind of law which Lynchy *received* near Ardee, co. Louth, on 1 Nov., 1816, that is, execution before trial. In the same way "to boycott" means to give the kind of treatment which Capt. Boycott *received*. Too much importance must not be placed on the spelling. "Lynchy." The same article in the 'Ann. Reg.' has the misprint "Andee" for Ardee. M.

"Ljūs" (11 S. i. 209).—I have complained before as to the inconsiderateness of querists who confuse a plain question by drawing a red herring across the trail. The real question is about an Armenian word. The red herring is an Icelandic one which does not illustrate it, and the heading of the article actually cites the latter.

It would be much more considerate to ask the straightforward question without expecting me at the same time to show up the confusion. I shall therefore be brief. The Icel. *ljū-s* has lost an *h* in the root, and the *s* is a mere suffix. It does not illustrate, but confuses, the insinuation being that the

s in the Armenian word is of a similar kind ; but it so happens that it is not, being virtually radical.

The Armen. *lus-a-vor* is explained in Brugmann, 'Grammatik,' § 559 (2nd ed., i. 511). It is precisely parallel to the Gk. *λευκ-ο-φόρος*, and means "light-bearing" or "light bringing"; cf. Lat. *lūc-i-fer*. Thus the *-a-* is a mere stem; and the suffix is really *-vor*, answering to Idg. *-bhor*, with *v* for Idg. *bh*. As to the *u* in *lus-*, it is certainly long, though Brugmann does not know whether it represents Idg. *eu* or *ou*. As to the *s*, it represents the original Idg. *q* of the root *leuq*—an unusual phenomenon, but probably due to the preceding *u* (Brugm., § 644). The Arm. for "light" is *lois*; but the genitive is *lus-oy*. WALTER W. SKEAT.

"THE FORTUNE OF WAR": "THE NAKED MAN" (11 S. i. 223).—About a mile north-east of Holmsley Station (New Forest) my cycling map (Bacon's, reduced from Ordnance Survey) gives "The Naked Man," and distinguishes the same by the mark wherewith cartographers are wont to connote a human habitation. The obvious inference is an inn; but as a matter of fact there is no dwelling of any sort visible near the spot indicated. Instead, I found the tall stump of a tree, entirely denuded of bark, and in its consequent whiteness decidedly naked in effect. It stands alone on a wide stretch of moorland, and is a prominent feature of the landscape. It would be interesting to know how and when the tree got its name, and if at any time a building bearing the sign of "The Naked Man" stood anywhere in the vicinity. In that case Mr. MAC-MICHAEL'S explanation of the sign as "suggesting the purchase of clothing" will scarcely serve, for tailors' establishments in the waste places of the Forest have, as I understand, never been plentiful. Perhaps a retired tailor or the son of such a person was indicated in this case.

J. B. DANIELS.

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW (11 S. i. 228).—Few episodes in history have been more discussed than the question how and why Moscow was burnt. The whole matter is very fully and clearly treated in Mr. George's 'Napoleon's Invasion of Russia,' chap. viii. (T. Fisher Unwin, 1899). The author there points out that it was not due to the frenzied patriotism of the Russian nation, while, on the other hand, it is equally clear that it was not due to the deliberate act of the invaders. At the time it was undoubtedly

believed by contemporaries that it was the act of the Governor, Count Rostopchin, in support of which Mr. George cites Chamberlayne, the most trustworthy of the French chroniclers; Buturlin, who represents the official Russian view; and Sir Robert Wilson, the British Commissioner with the Russian army. At the same time the whole story rests on Rostopchin's own word, and he subsequently published a formal denial. Apart from his testimony, the evidence is but slight. The case is thus summed up:

"On the face of the undoubted facts there is no adequate evidence that the burning of Moscow was deliberate, though there is of course no evidence that it was not. The case against Count Rostopchin rests mainly on the fact that his contemporaries believed it, chiefly on his own avowal, and refused to believe his subsequent denial."

T. F. D.

May I point out that, whoever set fire to part of Moscow in 1812, the city was never burnt? When Napoleon, having entered it on 14 September, was preparing to leave on 19 October, Daru proposed that the army, cutting loose from its base, should remain in Moscow for the winter. Daru, a most capable man, had been responsible for the supply of the army, and Napoleon, a master of detail, on hearing this advice, called it a lion's counsel: its possibility he did not dispute. No doubt probable difficulties at Paris made this proposal impossible. Apparently the army could have been given warm clothing from the stores in Moscow: indeed, the army carried off much with it. I am sorry to say that a commander of a troop of horse artillery of the Guard loaded his *fourgon* with a china breakfast service, which he took as far as Wilna.

The French so often are believed to have been driven out of Moscow by the fire, and to have emerged stripped of everything, that it may be worth while to give this reply.

R. PHIPPS, Colonel.
(Late Royal Artillery.)

[Reply from LORD SHERBORNE next week.]

EARLY FIELD TELEGRAPH (11 S. i. 225).—MR. ALFRED ROBBINS gives a case of ordinary telegraph, not *field* telegraph. The semaphore was too slow for field use. The routes and times of the telegraphs of Napoleon's systems have, however, great historic interest. The Allies were badly off in this respect, as is shown by the slowness with which the news of the descent from Elba reached them. Our own line from Portsmouth to London was effective. D.

'DEIL STICK THE MINISTER' (11 S. i. 149).—The tune 'Deil stick the Minister' is the old air of an old and rather licentious song, beginning,

If ye kiss my wife,
I'll tell the minister.

The lines are unfit for publication. The music, set to different words, is inserted in Oswald's 'Caledonian Pocket Companion,' Book VII., printed *circa* 1743. In 'Lyric Poetry and Music of Scotland,' 1853, Stenhouse says:—

"There is a set of the tune of 'Deil stick the Minister' inserted in Fraser's Gaelic airs, under the title of 'Sean Truid's Uillachan,' printed in 1816, and the editor, in a note, informs us that the tune 'is the modelling of Mr. Campbell of Budyet and other Nairnshire gentlemen. The air is of considerable antiquity; but it was formed by them into this standard.' Of course," adds Stenhouse, "we must believe it to be of Gaelic extraction; but the Gaelic title will not do: it is evidently a barbarous translation of 'Willie's Shantrews.' The word *Shan* is a common Scottish adjective signifying poor or shabby, and *shantrews*, in the same dialect, literally means shabby or poor-looking trousers, a name by which the tune has been known....at all our dancing schools for many generations."

See also Chambers' 'Songs of Scotland prior to Burns,' 1880, p. 78. W. SCOTT.

A REPUBLICAN SON OF LOUIS XV.: O-MORPHI (11 S. i. 225).—MR. AXON in his reference to the 'Mémoires de Jacques Casanova' omits the number of the volume and the edition. In the Brussels (Rozez) edition the reference is vol. ii. chap. xiv.; in the Paris (Garnier) it is vol. ii. chap. xvii.

Casanova does not give the name of the beautiful O-Morphi's husband, but merely speaks of him as a Breton officer. He gives a very different account of her names from that which appears at 7 S. xi. 429. He says that her Christian name was Hélène, and that he himself invented the name O-Morphi, which, according to him, Louis XV. always used. He says that the girl's (elder) sister was a Flemish actress of Greek origin named Morphi. Casanova had Hélène's portrait painted, and wrote under it "O-Morphi," about which he says that the word is not Homeric, but is none the less Greek, meaning "beautiful." This was the portrait which was shown to the King by M. de Saint-Quintin.

There is a Modern Greek work *ὀμορφος* (otherwise *ὀμορφος*), meaning "beautiful." Similarly *ὀμορφιά* is colloquial for *εὐμορφία*, "beauty."

I am informed by a friend who used to live in Cyprus that the adjective is frequently pronounced as though it began with

α instead of ο. Casanova, serving in the Venetian army, passed some time in Corfu. See vol. i. chaps. xiv. xv. (both editions of the 'Mémoires'), and the following chapter.

Although he perhaps learned but little of the language, *ὀμορφη*, as applied to a pretty woman, would probably soon come to his knowledge. At 7 S. xi. 302, 429, 430, the name appears in many forms—"Morfil," "Morphy," "Morphise," and "O'Murphy"; but Casanova is so very precise in his statements, and gives so many particulars, that I am inclined to believe his story about the names and the events. He distinctly gives "Morphi" as the name of the actress sister, and tells how the King at his first interview asked O-Morphi whether she was Greek. Casanova asserts that the actress was "de race Grecque."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

RALPH AND HENRY THRALE (11 S. i. 229).—Information as to Henry Thrale, with a not very pleasing view of his character, will be found in 'Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale),' edited by Abraham Hayward, second edition, 2 vols., London, 1861. On the subject of the Thrale connexion with Offley see vol. i. p. 9, where Mrs. Thrale's marginal note on the account of her husband's family in Boswell's 'Johnson' is quoted. In this—after describing how Edmund Halsey, son to a miller at St. Albans, ran away to London with a few shillings in his pocket, was taken in as a "broomstick clerk" by Child at the Anchor Brewhouse, Southwark, and in course of time married his master's daughter and succeeded to the business—she continues:—

"Being now rich and prosperous, he turned his eyes homewards, where he learned that sister Sukey had married a hardworking man at Offley in Hertfordshire, and had many children. He sent for one of them to London (my Mr. Thrale's father); said he would make a man of him, and did so."

On p. 20 of vol. ii., where Henry Thrale appears as a suitor for her hand, she writes: "His father, he said, was born in our village at Offley, of mean parents, but had made a prodigious fortune, by his merits." Offley Place was the seat of Sir Thomas Salusbury, Mrs. Thrale's uncle. EDWARD BENSLEY.

MOHAMMED AND THE MOUNTAIN (11 S. i. 89, 151, 231).—As my purpose was simply to summarize the legend as it stands in one of the popular forms, I thought it unnecessary to add authorities. A familiar setting of the tradition, with the name of the

mountain included, appears in Brewer's somewhat discredited manual 'Phrase and Fable.'

In the fourth series of his 'Common-Place Book,' under the heading 'Ideas and Studies for Literary Composition,' Southey sketches a potential poem on Mohammed. One of its integral features is presented in these terms:—

"The famous miracle of the mountain. The people before one of the battles demand of him angelic aid; then he calls the mountain, and applies the fact by showing that the miracle is not wanted—'Are ye not men and valiant?'"

THOMAS BAYNE.

ERRORS IN MACAULAY (11 S. i. 181).—Perhaps I may be allowed to point out that in my book 'A Scots Earl in Covenanting Times' I show that Macaulay makes two serious blunders in connexion with his narrative of Monmouth's expedition. He asserts that Ferguson and Gray share the blame of tempting Monmouth to enter on the rash expedition. I give proof that the principal person deserving of blame in the matter was Argyll.

The second point is that Macaulay represents William of Orange as opposed to Argyll's expedition, whereas I give proof that he contributed to the expenses of it, and promoted Wishart, the captain of Argyll's ship, to the rank of admiral after the Revolution.

J. WILCOCK.

Leurick.

IV. 2.—Sir W. Raleigh. — Chambers's 'Biog. Diet.' says that Raleigh served in France about 1569 as a volunteer in the Huguenot cause, and fought at Jarnac and Montecontour. In 1580 he went to Ireland with one hundred foot; and in 1582 he accompanied the Earl of Leicester to the Netherlands.

IV. 4.—John Patriek.—This should perhaps be Simon Patriek (1626–1707), who was Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden (1662), Dean of Peterborough (1678), and Bishop of Chichester (1689) and Ely (1691).

IV. 8.—Medallists during Stuart period.—'The British Museum Guide to English Medals' contains the names of about thirty designers of medals during this period. Most of the names appear to be Dutch, although there are a few English and French. There are only one or two who were designers of the coinage as well.

A Frenchman named Blondeau was in 1662 in charge of a new mill-and-screw apparatus for coining ('The Story of the British Coinage').

G. H. W.

MONEY: ITS COMPARATIVE VALUE (11 S. i. 168).—In addition to the books mentioned in the editorial note, the following articles and references on the "value of money" may be named:—

'A Comparative View of the Present Depreciated Currency with the Sterling Money of England; showing the difference of their value at various periods, and the causes and effects thereof,' &c. London, Robinsons, 1815, 8vo.

Chambers's Journal, vol. xvi., 1851.

Cornhill Magazine, vol. ix., 1864.

Shadwell's 'System of Political Economy,' 1877.

W. SCOTT.

"RUMBELOW" (11 S. i. 224).—Rumbelow is a very uncommon name, but there are two men so called in the 'Law List,' 1891, namely, Arthur Pierre Rumbelow, solicitor, at 76, Finsbury Pavement, London; and Wm. Merrich Rumbelow, solicitor, at Fakenham, Norfolk. FREDERIC BOASE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 68, 115).—At the latter reference SIR HARRY POLAND speaks of "the late MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS." He will doubtless be pleased to know that PROF. MATTHEWS is still alive, and active as a writer and as a teacher at Columbia University.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

BIBLE: CURIOUS STATISTICS (11 S. i. 127).—There is in my library an illustrated Bible in two volumes folio. The first volume bears no date, but the dates 1811 and 1812 both appear in the second volume. At the foot of the contents page inserted at the beginning of the first volume is a table giving virtually identical information to that supplied by D. K. T.

JOHN T. PAGE.

These figures were known when I was a lad, and there were more of them, such as how many times certain letters occurred—e and o, for instance. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

MONKEYS' PARADE (11 S. i. 225).—This expression, to which attention is drawn by Mr. F. P. MARCHANT, has been familiar to me for many years as applied to a noisy promenade of hobbledehoy boys and girls, "frequenting a main road as aimless wanderers." About thirty years ago it was used at Brighton with reference to an evening nuisance in Western Road. I subsequently heard the same term applied to an assemblage of half-grown lads and lassies at Richmond (Surrey) and at the Crystal Palace. But perhaps the most flagrant and characteristic example was the Sunday-evening scene in Fleet

Street and the Strand during the milder months of the year, when hundreds of East End boys and girls strolled up and down, at first with due separation of the sexes, but afterwards, according to selective affinity, in pairs, to the considerable discomfort of the ordinary passer-by. I found on inquiry that they came, with few exceptions, from the Whitechapel and Stepney districts, and that they termed the excursion "going up West to see life." In my experience they were fairly well-behaved, very decently dressed, and most amusing in their conversation and manners.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

'A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C., IN LONDON,' 1734 (11 S. i. 189, 253).—It is difficult to understand what MR. ABRAHAM'S means by saying in his query that this work "is generally attributed to John Ralph." In Lowndes, in the B.M. Catalogue, in 'Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography,' and in a dozen more books that I have consulted, the work is attributed to James Ralph, author of 'The Touchstone,' &c. But this attribution is a mistake. In the notice of James Ralph in the 'D.N.B.' there is a reference to an article by the late DR. E. F. RIMBAULT at 3 S. vi. 72. RIMBAULT mentioned four editions—1734, 1736, 1763, and 1783. MR. ABRAHAM'S copy lacking a title-page is doubtless the edition of 1736. The author was an architect, and there would seem to be no reason for doubting the authenticity of the signature "J. Ralph of Newbury" to the dedication of the 1771 edition. A copy of the 1734 edition in the Boston Athenæum has written in ink on the title-page the words, "By the ingenious Mr. Ralph. Very scarce." There are several allusions to the work in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1734 (iv. 223, 246, and cf. 260, 315, 367).

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

'ROSAMONDA'S LAKE' (11 S. i. 169, 229).—It seems to me possible that the name may have a more substantial origin than the romantic association of the pond with happy or forlorn lovers, and be so called, perhaps, in remembrance of the Fair Rosamond of King Henry II.

Somewhere near to the place John de Benstede, the King's clerk, had his dwelling-house called "Rosemont," for which in 1308 he obtained certain privileges and licence to crenellate ('Cal. Patent Rolls, 1308,' pp. 58, 61). The situation is described

as "in Eye near Westminster," which manor of the Abbot had, so far as is known, its eastern boundary in the Tyburn Stream, immediately east of which stream lay the ground of St. James's Park containing the aforesaid lake or pond.

Again, when Henry VIII. in 1532 seized land from the Abbot (nominally an exchange) to make St. James's Park "the land called Rosamunds" formed part of the boundary ('Statutes of the Realm,' iii. 388). It lay along the road which became James Street (now Buckingham Gate), and here certainly was the lake or pond. This land would seem to have been just outside the manor of Eye, yet the resemblance of the name Rosamond's to Rosemont may point to identity.

W. L. RUTTON.

BRITISH BARROWS: GREENWELL COLLECTION (11 S. i. 227).—The announcement in the press to which MR. CANN HUGHES refers is doubtless that which first appeared in *The Times*, 27 Nov., 1908. This was followed on 19 Jan., 1909, by a long article dealing with the collection, which is now in the British Museum, where a portion only is exhibited.

W. ROBERTS.

Unless the arrangement has been altered, I think that a visitor to the British Museum, seeking the Greenwell barrow discoveries, will find them in the Prehistoric Room. This most valuable collection comprises every kind of imperishable implement used in the daily domestic and tribal life of prehistoric times—vessels of pottery, cinerary urns, food vessels, drinking cups, "incense" cups, implements of flint, stone, and bronze, and personal ornaments. It is a wonderful object-lesson to the student of the remote past. If I remember rightly, fairly minute descriptions accompany each object; but I do not think that the Museum authorities have issued a detailed catalogue of Canon Greenwell's priceless collection, though many of the objects are described in his 'British Barrows.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[Reply from MR. R. O. HESLOP next week.]

'SHORT WHIST': C. B. COLES (10 S. xii. 264, 318, 357; 11 S. i. 90, 150).—H. C. in his very informing and valuable reply says that, for reasons of which he is ignorant, C. B. Coles would seem to have been a discarded son. With the clues that his reply gives I think I am able to settle the point, if I assume (and I think there is no doubt) that Coles's poem 'The Discarded Son' is a piece of Coles's own biography.

In this poem he mentions his infantile delusive dreams. There (in his home) was "each face (save one) array'd in smiles." That one was his father's. The father would not appear to have treated his wife well, for the son was desirous her wrongs to avenge, her griefs to share. The discarded son is named Edward in the poem; to him

Unconscious fear, not love, precedes
The stern approach of gloomy sire.

When Edward went to town he was told of his father's wealth, and they

Taught him remorse in wine to drown;
To borrow riot-means by stealth,
And thus elude a father's frown.

Then Edward, having got into the direst distress, confides his position to his younger brother. The latter with crocodile tears promises help. His way of doing this is to go to their father and reveal what Barwell has told him. Thereupon Barwell is summoned by his father, and in terror obeys the paternal call, to find his brother has betrayed him and that "he was for ever lost."

"So, sir" (thus Edward was address'd),
"Your course of profligacy run,
With vice, and shame, and debt oppress'd,"
"Spare me!" he cried, "I am thy son."

LXI.

"Spare thee! to see this fair domain
To cheats and prostitutes a prey;
The object of my care and pain
Destroy'd and lost; away—away!"

Here we get the reason for Coles's early disappearance from the army. He must soon have reformed his ways, as he left several works of merit to be remembered, while his favoured younger brother seems to have done nothing. Barwell appears to have been a far better character than this younger brother. Besides this, as he outlived this brother, the family estate would have remained longer in the family, had it descended to him.

Now also we have the mystery in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' explained. In that work up to 1875 we find the name of Charles Barwell Coles first, and his younger brother next as master of Ditcham Park. This must have puzzled many a searcher.

RALPH THOMAS.

"TALLY-HO": "YOICKS" (11 S. i. 48, 93, 135, 172).—It may be of some interest to supplement what has been so well and conclusively said on this subject by quoting the explanation given of "tally-ho" by Sir Walter Scott, himself a notable hunter. Continuing Strutt's 'Queenhoo-Hall,' the author of 'Waverley' starts with a charac-

teristically vivacious and realistic chapter devoted to a hunting party. Having given his apposite and resonant "Waken, lords and ladies gay," he takes his miscellaneous company to the covert, where, we learn, they "waited until the keeper entered, leading his ban-dog, a large bloodhound tied in a leam or band, from which he takes his name." The narrative then proceeds as follows:—

"But it befell thus. A hart of the second year, which was in the same cover with the proper object of their pursuit, chanced to be unharboured first, and broke cover very near where the Lady Emma and her brother were stationed. An inexperienced varlet, who was nearer to them, instantly unloosed two tall greyhounds, who sprang after the fugitive with all the fleetness of the north wind. Gregory, restored a little to spirits by the enlivening scene around him, followed, encouraging the hounds with a loud tayout, for which he had the hearty curses of the huntsman, as well as of the Baron, who entered into the spirit of the chase with all the juvenile ardour of twenty."

Annotating "tayout" in his own off-hand fashion, the author writes: "Tailliers-hors, in modern phrase, Tally-ho!"

THOMAS BAYNE.

HAIR BECOMING SUDDENLY WHITE THROUGH FEAR (10 S. ix. 445; x. 33, 75; xi. 433).—The following occurrence, reported in the New York *Evening Post* of 26 January, may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' who have been studying the sudden incidence of grey hairs in particular cases:—

"Fred Jones, a seven-year-old child with hair as grey as that of an old man, is attracting the attention of physicians (at Atchison, Kansas). Recently, while playing in a hay loft, he fell thirty feet. He was not seriously injured, but the fright so acted upon his nervous system that his hair began to turn white."

N. W. HILL.

New York.

EASTER ON 27 MARCH (11 S. i. 185, 231).—Augustus De Morgan says in his 'Book of Almanacs,' 2nd ed., 1871, Introduction, p. viii, that Easter day may be any day of the five weeks which commence with 22 March; Easter was on 27 March in 1842, 1853, and 1864.

FREDERIC BOASE.

"LE WHACOK" (11 S. i. 88).—This sign would seem to be one of a similar class to "The Barley Mow," "The Wheatsheaf," &c., that is, if I am correct in assuming that it is "The Haycock," though I never came across such a sign; but that does not mean that such a one never existed.

A. RHODES.

"SCANDALIZE" (11 S. i. 225).—This has been discussed at 3 S. xii. 204, 260; 6 S. xii. 109, 172, 232.

W. C. B.

Notes on Books, &c.

Edward Bulwer, first Baron Lytton of Knebworth.
By T. H. S. Escott. (Routledge & Sons.)

This volume is very welcome, and wide in range, though not long in exposition, for here we have Lytton the man of letters and Lytton the politician. Mr. Escott has been able to give us his own special knowledge. Lytton was known to him from childhood, and in after years he paid repeated visits to Knebworth; while to Lord Carnarvon, who was Under-Secretary for the Colonies when Lytton was Secretary of State, Mr. Escott owes the hitherto unpublished narrative of Lytton's Parliamentary and official career. Lord Carnarvon knew more of Lytton's life than did most of his friends, as he "was among the very few who stayed with his chief for days and even weeks together when there were no other guests."

Mr. Escott opens his preface with the remark that "no writer on the subject of this book can ignore the original and till then unprinted writings of Bulwer Lytton contained in the two volumes of memoirs published by his son," to whom Lytton left a letter in which he expressed a hope "that the story of his life, which in one of his manuscripts he had left half told, might perhaps be completed by his son." "This letter," the son states in the preface, "came to me from the grave, with the last and tenderest expressions of an affection which had been the mainstay of my life. . . . The sanctity of a parental injunction was not needed to ensure my devotion to the known wishes of my dearest friend and benefactor." Words such as these reveal much. To many of the outside world who did not know him well Lytton appeared to be self-conscious and artificial; but to those who knew him intimately he was the courteous gentleman, kindly and sincere.

Of Lytton's complex character we have ample evidence both in the memoirs by his son and in the volume now before us. Owing to an early sorrow, the traces of which were never wholly effaced, he was subject to fits of great dejection, and these melancholy moods were followed by impatient cravings for excitement. From childhood he was extremely particular about his dress, and fun was frequently made of his "lovely curls." To make the best of his personal appearance seemed to him no less an obligation of self-respect than to make the best of his intellectual powers, moral capacities, and physical faculties. It is to be regretted that his education was desultory. Mr. Escott rightly refers to it as "educational adventures." His mother took him to Eton with a view to his entering the school, but he went no further than Dr. Keate's study, although he wrote so good a copy of sapphics on the subject set him as to win unaccustomed praise from the Doctor. The boy, however, persuaded his mother that public-school life was not for him. The truth was that the boy of fifteen was already in his own opinion "a finished gentleman."

While Lytton was at Cambridge, Mr. Escott tells us, "sketches of academic characters had appeared from his pen. These were in the nature of undesigned rehearsals for the course of literary

production beginning in 1827." On leaving Cambridge he re-established himself in London, where he seemed to develop a craze for taking houses, among them being two in Hertford Street. Owing to the renumbering of these houses, mistakes have hitherto been made as to those actually occupied by Lytton. Mr. W. A. Frost determined to settle the question; he made diligent search, and on the 26th of February he showed in 'N. & Q.' that Lytton lived three times in the street—twice at the present 36, and once at the present 35A.

On Lytton's first coming to London he brought with him the MSS. of 'Falkland' and 'Pelham,' both of which he had nearly completed during two years of studious seclusion at Versailles. The former he afterwards suppressed. Many reviewers regarded the book as "unentertaining, sickeningly monotonous and dull"; but Lady Blessington, who was among the British residents in Paris during the Revolution of 1830, relates: "When balls continually struck against the walls of my dwelling, I forgot all danger while reading 'Falkland.'"

Mr. Escott quotes many other estimates of Bulwer's writings. Thackeray told Hannay: "So far from deprecating him [Bulwer], I have the highest admiration for him. I would gladly give half of my reputation to be able to put the other half on a basis of scholarship and literature equal to Lytton's." Carlyle "admitted that only less praise belonged to Bulwer than to himself for feeding the popular appetite with the German culture which first came into demand during the earlier half of the Victorian age"; and his disciple Froude said to his pupils at Oxford: "Go back to Bulwer Lytton. He may have his literary weaknesses; still, to read him would be to our young barbarians a kind of liberal education."

One of the secrets of Bulwer's success was the pains he took to read up any subject which he was about to treat. We have often met him purchasing books on many out-of-the-way subjects, and have seen him just after breakfast—a time liked by him for reading—carefully studying his purchases, and making notes, while enjoying his hookah, and attired in a dressing-gown of rich maroon velvet. His books take such a wide range that mistakes were at times inevitable, and in 'N. & Q.' for 29 Dec., 1855 (1 S. xii. 507), Mr. J. Sansom called attention to an anachronism in 'Harold': "At Book V. ch. vii. the author makes Harold to say: 'In my youth I turned in despair or disgust from the subtleties of the schoolmen, which split upon hairs the brains of Lombard and Frank,' &c." "I should think," adds Mr. Sansom severely, "Sir E. B. Lytton's brains must have been split upon something, when he described Harold as having read the schoolmen a full century before Peter Lombard's 'Sentences' were written, and two centuries before Thomas Aquinas flourished." Mr. Escott tells us that Lytton heard from Napoleon III. that 'Harold' was the book read by him the night before surrendering himself to Prussia, and that it lay on his bedside table for some days following the catastrophe of Sedan.

Of the acceptance by Colburn of 'The New Timon' Mr. Escott gives an account. Contrary to the advice of his "Readers," Colburn had published 'Pelham.' This taught Bulwer the value of his opinion; so he invited him to stay at Kneb-

worth to read the manuscript. "On meeting his host at dinner on the second evening of his stay, Colburn said, 'I must be back in London early to-morrow.' 'You don't see your way then to it?' interrogatingly murmured the master of Knebworth. 'On the contrary,' rejoined Colburn, 'My object in leaving you is to lose not a day in getting it out.'" "The New Timon" contains the first prediction that Peel would before long abandon Protection altogether. In 'N. & Q.' for the 27th of May, 1893 (8 S. iii. 415), Mr. Walter Hamilton supplies the reference to Tennyson in the poem, and also mentions the satire by Tennyson which appeared in *Punch* on the 28th of February, 1846, signed "Alciabades," followed by an 'After Thought' on the 7th of March, Tennyson's son in the Life of his father states that "About these poems he left a note" which includes the words: "I never sent my lines to *Punch*. John Forster did. They were too bitter. I do not think that I should ever have published them."

In reference to 'Eugene Aram,' Mr. Escott relates that the Eugene Aram in real life had been engaged by Bulwer's grandfather (the "Justice") to give his daughters occasional instruction in their schoolroom at Heydon Hall. Moreover, among the pupils at the King's Lynn school where Aram was usher had been a boy afterwards distinguished as Admiral Burney. With him Bulwer, perhaps on Thomas Hood's suggestion, placed himself in communication. The whole account of Eugene Aram's relations with the Lester family in the romance was taken word for word, fact for fact, from Burney's notes. In the edition published by Chapman & Hall in 1849 Lytton states that, "on going with maturer judgment over all the evidence on which Aram was condemned, I have convinced myself that, though an accomplice in the robbery of Clarke, he was free both from the premeditated design and the actual deed of murder." Bulwer "accordingly so shaped Aram's confession to Walter."

In *The Leeds Mercury* of 11 Nov., 1899, appeared a long defence of Eugene Aram from the pen of Mr. J. M. Richardson, who styles Eugene Aram "the Dreyfus of the eighteenth century."

Mr. Escott, with his wide knowledge of politics, does not allow the fame of Lytton to rest on his writings, but does justice to his public services. In 1831 he was elected member for St. Ives, and in the following year he protested against the law which restricted theatrical performances to the two patent theatres, Covent Garden and Drury Lane. On the 14th of June, 1832, he submitted to the House a resolution for cheap postage on newspapers and other periodicals. He also waged war upon the stamp duties on newspapers, and took part in debates on factory reform. His successful plea for the West Indian negro brought him votes of thanks from the opponents of slavery on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Escott states that the general temper of Sir Edward Lytton's colonial administration expressed itself in his specific acts of policy. He had not been in power a fortnight when a stroke of his pen abolished the old mail contract with Australia—a blunder in its origin, and a disaster in its results. After this came the removal of a long-standing cause of quarrel between France and England in their African relationships. Thus came the relief of the West Indian planters by an

Encumbered Estates Bill. These, among many other good things, Lytton worked to secure, and although 'N. & Q.' does not touch on politics, no record of Lytton's life would be complete without this reference.

Lytton died in harness. The inflammation in the ear which had long troubled him brought on an epileptic fit, and in a few hours all was over. Still more sudden was the death, eighteen years later, of his gifted son, who died in Paris on 24 Nov., 1891, with his pen in his hand.

Lytton was full of kindness of heart to the rank and file of literary workers. Among instances of this cited by Mr. Escott one must suffice—that of Antonio Gallenga, from whose lips the account is given. When Saunders & Otley published Gallenga's 'Italy Past and Present,' of those who received presentation copies Lytton alone acknowledged the book, and he "further took the trouble of ascertaining how he could best serve the author, then an obscure and needy exile in the squalid streets abutting on Leicester Square; he lost not a day getting Gallenga to dine with him at his house in Mayfair. After an expression of delight at seeing an Italian able so effectively to plead the cause of his country and awaken European interest on its behalf, 'I have never,' he said, 'known a foreigner to attain such a style, as beautiful in form as in thought.'" Lytton offered Gallenga the post of his private secretary at a substantial salary, and sent him with letters to Delane and Mowbray Morris, thus beginning his connexion with *The Times*.

We close our notice with Dickens's tribute as far back as 1851: "There cannot now be, or ever have been, among the followers of literature a man so entirely without the grudging little jealousies that too often disparage its brightness as Sir Edward Lytton."

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices.—

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

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."

G. Y. BALDOCK ("Priestley and the Birmingham Riots of 1791").—See the notice of Priestley in the 'D.N.B.,' xlvii. 363-4.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

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Notes.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING.

THE appearance of a new edition of Suckling's works seems to me to justify a note upon the ascription to him of some pieces printed as his by Mr. Hazlitt and Mr. Thompson, his latest editor, and the sources from which they are said to have been derived.

The song "I prithee send me back my heart" appears in 'The Last Remains of Sir John Suckling,' 1659; but it is also to be found in Lawes's 'Ayres and Dialogues,' the Third Book, 1658, where it is ascribed to Dr. Henry Hughes. This is not noticed by Suckling's editors, though the attributions in Lawes's song books are singularly accurate. The editors omit also to notice the fact that 'The Guiltless Inconstant' ('Last Remains,' 1659) was, from 1640 onwards, included in the editions of Carew. Another song, beginning "When, dearest, I but think of thee," was claimed by Owen Feltham, and is printed in his 'Lusoria.'

It is virtually impossible to suppose that Suckling wrote, at the age of fourteen or thereabouts, the cantilena "I went from England into France," and his editors, who print from a bad transcript—one of many—which Mr. Thompson refers to as "the original MS.," seem to be quite unaware that the lines appeared among Corbet's poems in 1647, 1672, and Gilchrist's edition of 1807, and also in 'Parnassus Biceps' and 'Musarum Deliciae,' 1656.

The verses beginning "I am confirm'd a woman can" were printed by Mr. Hazlitt from I S. i. 72 (1 Dec., 1849). The correspondent who sent them signed himself A. D., and Mr. Hazlitt suggested that these initials might represent Alexander Dyce, while Mr. Thompson appears to have no doubt that they do. I think, however, that Dyce was hardly the person to send to 'N. & Q.,' as unpublished, lines with which most students of seventeenth-century verse would be well acquainted, as they had already been printed in Playford's 'Select Musically Ayres and Dialogues,' 1652, 'Select Ayres and Dialogues,' 1659, all the editions of Cotgrave's 'Wit's Interpreter,' and several editions of 'The Academy of Compliments.'

The only ground for ascribing the two last-mentioned pieces to Suckling is, in the one case, a MS. note of Sir Henry Ellis; in the other, a similar note of the anonymous compiler of the collection in which they were found.

Mr. Hazlitt printed, as he thought for the first time, from what he calls "an ignorant transcript," 'Sir John Suckling's Answer.' These lines, beginning "I tell thee, fool" (not "fellow," as Mr. Hazlitt and Mr. Thompson print, to the damage of the metre), are almost certainly not Suckling's, and are to be found in 'Wit and Drollery,' 1656, p. 44, and 'Le Prince d'Amour,' 1660, p. 150.

I am not reviewing Mr. Thompson's book, and therefore I make no comment on various other matters which seem to me to need attention; but there is one point I should like to clear up, for the possible benefit of future commentators. Suckling in 'A Sessions of the Poets' refers to "Little Cid," and both Mr. Hazlitt and Mr. Thompson think that a translator of Corneille's 'Cid' is meant, the latter going so far as to suggest that Sackville, fifth Earl of Dorset, the supposed translator, may have been described as "Little Cid" on account of his youth. The simple fact is that "Cid" is a misprint for "Sid," and, as was pointed out nearly a hundred years ago, the reference is to Sidney Godolphin.

G. THORN-DRURY.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401.)

IN accordance with my promise at the last reference, I now supply the inscription which marks the Rufus Stone. The stone was restored by John Richard, Lord Delawarr, in 1789, and having become much chipped and defaced, the present memorial, consisting of a hollow iron pillar, was erected over it in 1841 by William Sturges Bourne, Warden of the Forest.

The inscription on the front of the memorial is as follows:—

Here stood
the oak tree
on which an arrow
shot by
Sir Walter Tyrrell
at a stag
glanced and struck
King William
the Second,
surnamed Rufus
on the breast
of which he
instantly died
on the second
day of August
anno 1100.

Leeds, Yorkshire.—An equestrian statue of Edward the Black Prince stands in the centre of the City Square. The Prince is represented in armour, with right arm extended. The sides of the pedestal contain bas-reliefs, one depicting a land battle and the other a naval fight, both of the period. On the front is fixed a plate containing the following:—

“Edward, Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, the hero of Crecy and Poitiers, the flower of English Chivalry, the upholder of the Rights of the People in the Good Parliament, 1330–1376.”

A similar plate at the opposite end bears the words:—

“Gift of T. Walter Harding, Lord Mayor, 1898–1899. Erected 1903.”

The sculptor was Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A.

Eton College, Buckinghamshire.—A statue of Henry VI., founder of the College, stands in the centre of the quadrangle. It was erected in 1719 at the cost of Henry Godolphin, Provost of Eton (1695–1732). The sculptor was Francis Bird, who was paid 100*l.* for the work. His receipt, dated 6 Oct., 1719, is in the British Museum (Add. MS. 28088, f. 174). On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

Perenni Memoriae
Pietissimi Principis Henrici Sexti
Angliae et Franciae Regis
et Hiberniae Domini
Collegii Etonensis
Fundatoris Munificentissimi
Hanc Statuem Posuit
Henricus Godolphin
Eiusdem Collegii Praepositus
Anno Domini MDCXCIX.

Leicester.—When the old Bow Bridge, which spanned the Soar at Leicester, was pulled down to make way for the present structure some fifty years ago, a stone was placed in the wall of an adjacent building to mark the site of the grave of Richard III. It was erected at the cost of Mr. Benjamin Broadbent, a master builder of the town, and is thus inscribed:—

Near
this spot
lie
the Remains
of
Richard III.
the Last
of the
Plantagenets
1485.

Upon the present bridge is also recorded the legendary story concerning the death of Richard.

An illustration depicting the old Bow Bridge and the memorial tablet *in situ* appeared in *The Illustrated London News* of 9 Feb. 1861. See also 7 S. xii. 68, 161, 238, 315; 8 S. i. 175.

Exeter.—The old East Gate was demolished in 1784, and the stones used to erect Nos. 266 and 267, High Street, adjacent to its site. A statue of Henry VII., which occupied a niche in the Gate, now stands on the front façade of the buildings.

Ampthill, Bedfordshire.—In Ampthill Park, formerly stood Ampthill Castle, the retreat of Katherine of Arragon during her trial (see Shakespeare's ‘Henry VIII.’ Act IV. sc. i.). The site is marked by a stone cross, erected in 1774 by the Earl of Upper Ossory, and bearing an inscription written by Horace Walpole.

Exeter.—In a niche in the south-west porch of St. Laurence Church is a statue of Queen Elizabeth. The figure formerly surmounted the old city conduit, and was removed to its present position when the conduit was demolished in 1834.

Portsmouth.—In a niche in the face of the wall of the square tower beside the Platform is a gilded bust of Charles I. by Le Sœur. It faces the High Street, and over it is inscribed:—

King Charles
the First.

Beneath it on a tablet is the following:—

After his travels through all France into Spain and having passed many dangers both by sea and land he arrived here the 4th day of October 1623.

Below are the royal arms.

The Exchequer Expenses of 26 June, 1635, contain the following:—

“For the image of his Majesties own head in brass for the town of Portsmouth, at the rate of Fifty Pounds, by Hubrecht Le Sueur, made and delivered by his Majesty's command.”

The bust was engraved in *The Illustrated London News* of 4 July, 1846.

Edinburgh.—In the centre of Parliament Square is an equestrian statue of Charles II. It was erected in 1685, at the cost of the city. His Majesty is represented in Roman costume.

Northampton.—On 20 Sept., 1675, the town of Northampton was devastated by a great conflagration. King Charles II. acted in a very generous manner towards the inhabitants, and as a memorial of his gifts his statue was set up in the centre of the portico of All Saints' Church, and a suitable inscription placed on the frieze beneath it. The King is represented in Roman costume bareheaded and bewigged. Beneath the statue are the royal arms and the inscription: “Carolus IIus Rex. MDCXCII.”

On the frieze is the following:—

“This statue was erected in memory of King Charles II., who gave a thousand tons of timber towards the rebuilding of this church; and to this town seven years' chimney money collected in it. John Gutter, Mayor, 1712.”

See 10 S. iv. 30.

Dublin.—On College Green is an equestrian statue of William III. It was the first statue placed here, and also one of the first leaden statues erected. It was inaugurated on 1 July, 1701, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. In after years it became in turn the butt of neglect and insult, and was eventually overthrown on 7 April, 1836. Renovated and reinstated, it was in 1842 coloured to represent bronze; and though it is now unmolested, it still bears marks of neglect.

Hull.—In the old Market-Place is an equestrian statue of William III. It is the work of Schemakers, and was erected by subscription in 1734. It is gilded after the style of the statue of Marcus Aurelius on the Capitoline Hill, Rome.

Brixham, Devon.—A statue of William III. stands on the quay near where he landed.

It is of white marble on a granite pedestal, and was executed by Mr. Wills of London. The King is represented bareheaded; his left hand is placed on his breast, and with his right hand he grasps his hat. The statue was unveiled by Mr. C. A. Bentinck, M.P., on 5 Nov., 1889. The pedestal is thus inscribed:

William,
Prince of Orange,
afterwards
William III.
King of Great Britain and Ireland,
landed near this spot
5th November 1688.
and issued his famous declaration
The Liberties of England
and
the Protestant Religion
I will maintain.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

From the subjoined letter to *The Bath Chronicle* it appears that the Lansdown monument to Sir Bevil Grenville (mentioned by MR. PAGE in his first article) has been mutilated by the removal of one of the panels from the pedestal:—

The Lansdown Monument to Sir Bevil Granville.

To the Editor of *The Bath Chronicle*.

SIR,—On three sides of the pedestal the panels are intact, but the fourth has been removed, exposing the rough masonry of the interior. The Battle of Lansdown being so successful a feature of the Bath Pageant, would it not be a graceful act of the Executive to ensure the replacement of the missing panel?

Under the heading “Entry Hill” in ‘Street Lore,’ one of the late Mr. Peach's publications, its removal is explained, and its present position pointed out as in the front of “Granville,” one of the houses near Mr. Gibb's residence. The statement respecting it is as follows:—“The architect of the houses was employed at the same time to repair the Monument on Lansdown, and when this was being done the historic emblems from the east side were removed and placed in the façade of the houses. By whose authority does not appear.”

November 9th, 1909.

A RESIDENT.

It is to be hoped that the authorities responsible for the repair of the monument will forthwith see to its restoration. If not, perhaps the National Trust Society will take the matter in hand.

D. K. T.

MR. PAGE at 10 S. xii. 402 regards the statue upon Shrewsbury Market Hall as that of Edward III., but makes a qualifying allusion to a recent local guide which states it to be that of Richard, Duke of York. I think it will be found that the weight of authority is in favour of its figuring the latter, father of Edward IV. To pass over ‘Murray’

and Walter White's 'All Round the Wrekin' of later years, 'Memorials of Shrewsbury,' by Henry Pidgeon, Treasurer of the Shrewsbury Corporation, 2nd ed., 1851 (1st ed., 1837) describes

"a tabernacled niche, containing a fine statue of Richard, Duke of York, in complete armour, one hand . . . pointing to a device of three roses carved as growing on one stalk, and which appears on the Duke's great seal."

On another page it says :—

"The Duke of York visited Shrewsbury with his son the Earl of March (afterwards Edward IV.) . . . A continued intercourse seems subsequently to have been maintained between the great Duke and the inhabitants of Shrewsbury, who evinced such attachment to him as to cause his statue to be placed over the gateway of the Welsh Bridge, and which, on the demolition of this structure, was removed to the end of the Market House, where it still remains."

I have seen no mention of any personal connexion of Edward III. with Shrewsbury; and an itinerary prepared by competent hands at that place in 1906 stated that the statue is that of Richard, Duke of York.

W. B. H.

JOHN REYNOLDS, WILKES'S ATTORNEY.

In the number of 'N. & Q.' for 15 March, 1862 (3 S. i. 210), questions were asked as to who was the Mr. Reynolds mentioned below, and where was his country house, and a reference is given to the following note of news from *The Town and Country Magazine*, 1770, p. 221 :—

"Yesterday (18 April) the Committee of the supporters of the Bill of Rights settled all Mr. Wilkes's debts; about six o'clock the same evening that gentleman was discharged from the King's Bench Prison, and immediately set out in a postchaise, accompanied by his daughter, to the country house of Mr. Reynolds his attorney in Kent."

There was a general illumination all over the kingdom to celebrate his release.

To obtain his release his debts had to be paid. One account puts these roughly at 17,000*l.*; but as many were compounded for (Almon's 'Wilkes,' 1805, vol. iv. pp. 7, 14), I should estimate them at nearer 30,000*l.*

Almon says that out of Wilkes's private income of 700*l.* a year an annuity of 150*l.* was payable to "Mr. Reynolds" his attorney, he having purchased the same for 1,000*l.*; and 1,200*l.* was paid to him for law charges.

The answers to the questions asked are not easy unless one has the key. This I have lately found, and am able to give the information desired.

When we have the Christian name in place of "Mr." many difficulties are removed; but John Reynolds is quite a common name.

The "Mr. Reynolds" inquired for was father to Frederick Reynolds the dramatist, whose 'Life' by himself was published in two volumes in 1826; a so-called "second edition," dated 1827, is simply the first edition with new title-pages, and a slight alteration in the dedication to the King. In the first he says: "I lay the present work at your Majesty's feet." In 1827 this is altered to "I humbly dedicate the present work." An engraved portrait of the dramatist, drawn in 1814, faces the title in the National Library copies; but it is frequently missing. When I cite a volume and page, it is to this work I refer; and as there is no index, I have given exact references, which will enable any other inquirer to check my statements.

John Reynolds was born in 1728 (i. 4). His father was a rich merchant at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, where he died at the age of one hundred years (i. 3, ii. 15), about 1789, leaving John Reynolds's three sons Richard, John, and Frederick 2,000*l.* between them.

John was articled in early youth (as was the custom in those days) to a London attorney named Pickering, but I have not been able to find any entry of this in the roll of attorneys at the Record Office. In 1750 he probably began to practise for himself.

About 12 Aug., 1752, he married "Miss West," the daughter of a retired merchant in the City. When the merchant died, and what became of his fortune, Frederick does not say, but he sets out the bridegroom's receipt of 5,000*l.* as Miss West's dowry (i. 5).

Reynolds was a very popular man, of extraordinary humour and vivacity in conversation; captivating in his manners, and handsome in his person (i. 4); and though not much of a lawyer, he succeeded in getting clients. He always looked at the bright side of everything (i. 174).

His practice became so large that he took a house in Lime Street, his income then being some 5,000*l.* a year (i. 5, 8). Thomas (afterwards Lord) Erskine called him the "great attorney" (i. 119). Reynolds bought a country house called Southbarrow at Bromley, Kent, keeping his horses and carriages.

I have looked at several Law Reports in order to see if the name of Reynolds was mentioned, but it is not. Names of counsel are given, but not attorneys. In the trial of "John Wilkes, Esq., against Wood" in

1763 (see Capel Lofft's Reports, 1776) the Court sat from nine in the morning, and the verdict was brought in at twenty minutes past eleven at night. There is no mention of any of the solicitors in the case.

In Serjeant George Wilson's Report (1799, ii. 151) of the Wilkes case Mr. Wilkes's "counsel and solicitor" are several times mentioned, though not by name, as having applied to see Wilkes in the Tower, but were refused admission; "Mr. Wilkes's solicitor" was, however, allowed to have a copy of the warrant of commitment. The cases in Howell's 'State Trials' are acknowledged to be taken from Serjeant Wilson's and Capel Lofft's Reports. Reynolds was attorney for Lord Chatham, John Wilkes, Dr. Johnson, and other celebrated men (i. 7, 49). He was Under Sheriff to Sawbridge (i. 10) in 1769, and to John Wilkes and Bull (i. 18) in 1771. So much was he associated with Wilkes that a mob at Bath in the summer (i. 77) of 1770 shouted "Wilkes, Reynolds, 45, and liberty." Forty-five was the number of *The North Briton* with the attack on the King's Speech.

F. Reynolds speaks of the great intimacy there was between his father's family and the Wilkeses. It commenced in 1754, and Wilkes became a client in 1765 (i. 6). In Almon's 'Wilkes' this is amply confirmed. On 29 July, 1770, Wilkes writes to his daughter from South Barrow: "I am just returned with Mr. Reynolds's agreeable family from Bromley church" (iv. 74). In the same volume (p. 80; see also p. 99 in 1772) Miss Wilkes mentions being at a dinner-party in Lime Street on 11 Feb., 1771, with only "Mrs. Reynolds and the two misses." Miss Wilkes goes to South Barrow 31 July, 1773 (iv. 150, also 162).

In 1776 F. Bull writes to Wilkes that "Reynolds thinks I have already advanced for you more than I am warranted to do" (v. 83).

About 1773—much against his will, as it took him away from the immediate neighbourhood of his clients, but at the instance of his wife and her sister Miss West (i. 8), who wanted to be nearer the fashionable world—Reynolds removed to Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. This in its turn was found not sufficiently westward, so they subsequently removed to the Adelphi, then in course of construction, off the Strand (in 1776; see i. 65).

Having saved money, he set about to get a hundred per cent for it, and invested 10,000*l.* in such a wild speculation as a sugar estate in Dominica. This was probably the

beginning of his misfortunes. Next he lost 8,000*l.* through the suspension of a banker (i. pp. xi. 172, 227). Worse than all this, however, he neglected his business for farming, leaving his clerks to see the clients, and had further acquired the then popular habit of drinking (i. 42, 331).

With prudence he might have accumulated a fortune. In 1787 (i. 327) his pecuniary difficulties were such that he was compelled to live in concealment; Southbarrow and the town house were sold, and about 1789 he fled to France to avoid arrest, with only twenty-three guineas in his pocket. He returned in 1790, up to which year his name is in 'The Law List,' but lived under the name of Ray (ii. 95). His son says little about his father after this time, but I must do him the justice of mentioning that he never utters a word of reproach on account of the mother and family being suddenly steeped in poverty. On the contrary, in after years he says (i. 144) he must ever revere his father's memory.

Incidentally Frederick says his father died, but without mentioning the exact year of his death. He only says (ii. 392) that during the four years previous to 1813 he lost father, mother, brother John, and faithful nurse. This is not correct, but Frederick Reynolds never troubled much about accuracy.

It would be interesting to have the following points cleared up:—

The date of the death of John Reynolds's father of Trowbridge.

The exact date of birth (at Trowbridge?) of John Reynolds, and the date of his death. The latter probably took place in London between 1798 and 1813 (ii. 392).

GLWYSIG in 1862 asks for the Christian name of Mrs. J. Reynolds. This I have not ascertained, nor have I been able to identify her father Mr. West. His widow lived in a large house facing Montpelier Row, Twickenham (in 1762?).

I am doubtful about the age of Mr. West, namely, one hundred years, which I give on F. Reynolds's authority.

RALPH THOMAS.

CIVIL SERVICE ARCHIVES AND RECORDS.—A writer in *The Quarterly Review* recently called attention to the desirability of preserving national archives and records. I shall be glad if you will kindly spare me space to inform readers of 'N. & Q.' that a project has been started to form a Society for collecting, indexing, and properly arranging old

and current records of the Civil Service, and that I am acting as Hon. Secretary.

It will be a favour if any readers who have knowledge of meritorious services rendered by Civil Servants at home or abroad will communicate with me, when the circumstances will be recorded for reference and for answering inquiries.

At the moment, a fair quantity of old pamphlets and original documents have been copied, or acquired by purchase, principally relating to the history of the Post Office Service, and any one wishing for information may be supplied on application.

W. V. MORTEN.

The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds.

['N. & Q.' is naturally in full sympathy with such a laudable effort to preserve and make known the memories of the past. One of the latest instances of this is MR. McMURRAY's appeal (*ante*, p. 187) for access to the ecclesiastical records at Somerset House. See also the articles on 'Catalogues of Manuscripts' and 'Monumental Inscriptions,' *ante*, pp. 204, 205, 251.]

BURTON AND PETRARCH.—Probably every one with some experience in the pastime or labour of tracking quotations has at one time or another been misled by the ascription to a wrong name of the words whose source he was seeking. A good example of such an error is in Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' partition 2, sect. 3, memb. 2, p. 257, 2nd ed., 1624: "Seldome, saith Plutarch, Honesty and Beauty dwel together." The margin gives "Raro sub eodem lare honestas & forma habitant." This is from *Petrarch*. See his 'De Remediis utriusque Fortunæ,' Lib. II. dial. i.: "Raro admodum forma insignis honestasque uno sub lare habitant" (p. 436, ed. Lyons, 1584). The thought is Juvenal's, x. 297: "Raro est adeo concordia formæ | Atque pudicitia."

On the next page, l. 17, Burton writes: "Nullam virtus respuit staturam, Virtue refuseth no stature." The quotation is from the latter part of the same dialogue in *Petrarch* (p. 438).

For the words in l. 10, "Vulnus non penetrat animum," Burton appears again to be indebted to *Petrarch*, who in dial. lxxvii. of Lib. II. of the 'De Remediis' has "*Dolor. Vulneribus inflictis afficio. Ratio. Hostilis mucro loricam penetrat, non animum*" (p. 662).

In the fourth and subsequent editions of the 'Anatomy' the marginal note "Macrobis," which in the two previous editions had no reference mark in the text, has got attached to the quotation "Vulnus non

penetrat animum." It really belongs to "Galba the Emperor was crookbacked." See 'Saturnalia,' II. iv. 8 and vi. 3, 4. This Galba was the father of the Emperor (Suet., 'Galba,' 3). EDWARD BENSLEY.
University College, Aberystwyth.

"THE WIDOW'S SON'S" BUNS.—The following cutting from *The Morning Post* of 26 March (Easter Even) is worthy of a cranny in 'N. & Q.' :—

"At a public-house in Bow yesterday a quaint custom was observed. Hanging in the house are about seventy age-blacked buns, and yesterday morning another was added to the collection. There is a legend that the house was once kept by a widow whose only son went to sea on a Friday, promising that he would return on the following Good Friday. That was seventy years ago, and the sailor has never reappeared. Throughout her life, however, his mother clung to the belief that he would return, and each year she set aside a bun for him. After her death the custom was maintained by succeeding occupiers of the house, and the sign of the house was changed to 'The Widow's Son.'"

ST. SWITHIN.

THE OLDEST POSTBOY.—The following paragraph from *The Morning Leader* of 21 January is, I think, deserving of a niche in 'N. & Q.' if only by way of pendant to MR. HIBGAME'S note re 'Oldest Postmaster,' which appears at p. 106, *ante* :—

"The funeral of the late Mr. John Wilson, who died at the age of 96, the oldest postboy in England, took place at Dartford yesterday. Mr. Wilson was engaged for 40 years as postboy at 'The Bull Hotel,' Dartford, a hostelry made famous by Charles Dickens, and visited by the late Queen on more than one occasion. Mr. Wilson acted as postillion to Queen Victoria several times, and he filled a like position when our present Queen landed at Gravesend from Denmark to marry King Edward.

"Only a few days before his death the deceased related incidents connected with his carrying voting papers after the polling at a Parliamentary election. The papers were carried on horseback from Bromley to Maidstone, where the declaration of the poll was made."

My heading is that under which the paragraph appeared. WILLIAM McMURRAY.

SOPER AND PARRY FAMILIES. (See 10 S. xii. 344.)—Some exceedingly interesting notes have been received from Lieut.-Col. G. S. Parry of Eastbourne, touching the history of the Parry, Perry, and Pery families of Greenwich, &c., before 1809. Among those items is a reference to the will of Anne Parry, dated 25 Feb., 1795, and proved 29 Dec., 1796 (631 Harris). The testatrix was "the widow of John Parry,

she of Gang Lane, Greenwich, and was previously Anne Hawkins, widow. She left no children of her own, but mentions Sybilla Soper and Sarah Parry, children of her late husband John Parry."

For several years I have sought facts bearing on the ancestry and descendants of the said Sybilla and Sarah Parry. The above item makes a new starting-point.

Mr. Arthur E. Garnier of St. Leonards-on-Sea is interested in both the Parry and Soper families, not as connected directly with each other, but rather as connected each with that of Garnier.

Notes on the Parry and allied families will appear in *The Magazine of History* (New York) during the current year, and will probably be reprinted. Any additional facts will be much appreciated by the writer.

EUGENE F. MCPHKE.

1, Park Row, Chicago.

"FAIRERY."—This word is not in 'H.E.D.' but I find it in an advertisement in *The General Advertiser* of 23 Jan., 1750, the announcement being that George Woodfall had published "A New System of Fairery; or, a Collection of Fairy Tales, entirely New; in Two Volumes. Translated from the French. Containing many useful Lessons and moral Sentiments."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"BRUCK."—This word in the Orkney dialect is interesting and important because it is often selected by Orcadians to flourish (if I may say so) in the face of "ferryloopers," and to show them how superior the Orkney dialect is to both Scotch and English. It means *débris*, rubbish, useless stuff, both in a material and a moral sense. To me, however, its Scottish brother has been long known, though the meaning of the latter is not so wide. "Broke" or "broak" in Scotch means broken scraps of food, pig's meat, refuse of the kitchen. Both "bruck" and "broke" are evidently derivatives of "break."

ALEX. RUSSELL.

Stromness, Orkney.

GOLDSMITH ON COAL-MINES IN CORNWALL.—In turning over my copy of the Globe edition of Goldsmith, I find I had marked a curious passage in 'The Vicar of Wakefield' (p. 41) in which the author refers to "all the coal-mines of Cornwall." Goldsmith evidently meant "tin-mines," for there are, I believe, no coal mines in Cornwall.

W. ROBERTS.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK.—I am preparing a critical biography of Thomas Love Peacock, the English novelist, to be completed, I hope, during the present year. Any information which readers of 'N. & Q.' can furnish me in regard to Peacock or his writings will be very gratefully received.

CARL VAN DOREN.

Hartley Hall, Columbia University,
New York City.

[We presume that our correspondent has consulted the numerous notes on Peacock recently contributed to our columns by DR. A. B. YOUNG.]

LIEUT. WILLOUGHBY: CAPT. MORRIS: LADY EDWARDES.—Could some of your readers kindly, for purposes historic, put me into communication with the family or representatives of any of the following?

1. Lieut. Willoughby of the Artillery, who blew up the magazine at Delhi, and died of his injuries at Meerut.

2. Capt. Morris, who commanded the 17th Lancers at the charge of the Light Brigade, and died in India during the Mutiny.

3. Lady Edwardes, widow of Sir Herbert Edwardes. DAVID ROSS MCCORD, K.C.
Temple Grove, Montreal.

"THE CHOSEN FEW," BUTTON INSCRIPTION.—I have in my possession a small copper button, three quarters of an inch across, and about a sixteenth of an inch thick, around the upper half of which the words "The Chosen," and the lower half the word "Few," are inscribed. Can any one inform me for what purpose the buttons were made, or by whom they were intended to be worn?

This button was given to me by my mother, who said that when she was a child, in either Drogheda or Athlone, in Ireland, a few of them were distributed amongst her intimate companions as tokens. That would be close on eighty years ago. I believe that the late Vice-Chancellor Tisdall of Dublin University, and her brother the late John Shea, collector of Excise for Canterbury and Maidstone, received each a button; but I do not remember the names of others.

E. McC. S. HILL.

Wingham, Manning River, New South Wales.

ADMIRAL TRYON. — Admiral Tryon, drowned 22 June, 1893, is said to have appeared on the staircase that night at his wife's reception. Where is any account of this to be found? F.L.S.

CITY SESSIONS BOOKS, &c. — Can any correspondent oblige by referring me to a more up-to-date source of information concerning the whereabouts, condition, language, accessibility, &c., of the Sessions Books, Coroners' Rolls, and similar records for the City of London, than the Old Records Commission reports? W. McM.

AGUE-RING. — Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, bequeathed to Lady Elizabeth Dryden, the wife of the poet, "my ague-ring pendant." I should be glad to know if this was a similar article to the "crampe rings" mentioned by Andrew Borde in 1547, which, he says, "the kynges of England doth halowe every yere." P. D. M.

NEIL GOW, RACE-HORSE. — Lord Rosebery owns a colt so named, which may take a prominent part in this year's Derby. But is there any authority for so spelling the name of the Scotch fiddler? It is spelt Niel Gow in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; and in a collection of his reels and strathspeys dedicated to the noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt, published by John Purdie of 83, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, I find the following lithographed notice, which seems to afford conclusive evidence of the correct spelling:—

To the Public.

Since the expiration of the term allowed by Act of Parliament, securing to me the Property of the First Edition, I find that copies have been taken and published in London and Edinburgh by persons unconnected with me or my family. Therefore this improved edition as well as the new edition of my first book of reels, bear not only my own name but that of my Sons of whose assistance I have availed myself.—NIEL GOW.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

HUNT & CLARKE'S "AUTOBIOGRAPHIES." —In 1826 Hunt & Clarke of Tavistock Street published a series of autobiographies. I have seen those of David Hume, William Lilly, and Voltaire. There was also Thomas Ellwood, 1827. What others appeared? They seem to be done in support of some theory: what was it? Who were Hunt & Clarke? Not Leigh Hunt and Cowden Clarke? W. C. B.

SHROVE MONDAY.—We hear frequently enough of Shrove Tuesday. If any readers have come across Shrove Monday in print, it would be interesting to have references. LEO C.

FERMOR, EARLS OF POMFRET.—In the 'D.N.B.' it is stated that Thomas William, Fourth Earl of Pomfret (1770–1833), was the second son of the second Earl by Miss Anna Maria Drayton of Sunbury, Middlesex.

In an account of Easton Neston, the seat of the Earls of Pomfret in Northamptonshire, which appeared in *Country Life* of 14 Nov., 1908, we read that "Anna Maria, second Countess of Pomfret, was the heiress" (and presumably daughter) "of William Draycot of Chelsea."

Which authority is correct, and who was William Draycot? CURIOUS.

HENRY CARY was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, from Westminster School in 1662. Particulars of his parentage and career, and the date of his death, are desired. G. F. R. B.

PRINCESS DASCHKAW AND HER SON.—Horace Walpole, writing to Sir Horace Mann, 6 Oct., 1770, says:—

"Who do you think has arrived? The famous Princess Daschkaw, the Czarina's favourite and accomplice, now in disgrace—and yet alive! Nay, she and the Empress are alive! She has put her son to Westminster School. The devil is in it if the son of a conspiratress with an English education does not turn out a notable politician."

I should be glad to know more of this lady and her son. What was his name, and when was he born? G. F. R. B.

JOHN VENNER was admitted into College at Westminster School 6 May, 1741. Particulars of his career and the date of his death are required. G. F. R. B.

DICKENS ON THOMAS TRADDLES, LAW STUDENT.—Dickens's experience in a lawyer's office led to the making of a large and captivating element in his books; but his statements about legal matters are often wrong, e.g., his fanciful accounts of parish registers.

What does he mean us to understand was the early career of Mr. Traddles? He first copied law-writings; then (having had no legal training whatever) stated cases, made abstracts, and drew briefs for lawyers; then entered himself as a law student: "I am reading for the bar.... I have just begun to keep my terms after rather a long delay."

It's some time since I was articulated, but the payment of that hundred pounds was a great pull." Has not the author mixed up the methods of barristers and solicitors?

W. C. B.

MEDAL: "BROTHER ADAMS, LODGE 17, 1810."—A silver jewel is to be given in a few weeks to my son on his twenty-first birthday. It is a ten-pointed star, with an acorn at the top of the first point. In the centre of the obverse is an organ, and on the reverse, within a wreath of oak-leaves, is this inscription: "Presented | to | Br Adams | by Lodge 17 | 1810." It was presented a century ago to my great-grandfather. "Br Adams" lived somewhere in or near Birmingham. The lodge may have been at Walsall, or possibly West Bromwich, or somewhere that way.

I am anxious to learn to what order the jewel refers. The acorn, colour, and oak-leaves would lead one to infer that it belongs to the Hearts of Oak; but the jewel was presented more than forty years before that order (at any rate as now constituted) was in existence. I shall be glad of the assistance of readers of 'N. & Q.'

WARWICK ADAMS.
Shepley Vicarage, near Huddersfield.

KILMINGTON (WILTS) WILLS.—Can any one tell me where these wills are? They are not to be found at Wells or Somerset House.

R. T.

COURT GUIDES.—What is the earliest Court Guide with list of gentry in London? At the B.M. Boyle's, 1792, is the earliest. Is there a Boyle's anywhere else earlier than that date?

R. T.

STEPHEN MARSTON=MARY THOMPSON.—Information is requested concerning descendants of Stephen Marston, who married Mary Thompson, widow, at Boston, Lincolnshire, 22 Sept., 1777 (or 1776). Please reply direct.

G. H. M.

107, High Road, Willesden Green.

CROWN LANDS AT BOSTON.—Where can a record be found of Crown lands (if any) at Boston, Lincolnshire? Please reply direct.

G. H. M.

HEAVISIDE AND BRADFORD FAMILIES.—Would some descendant of the family of a Miss Heaviside, who about seventy years ago was living at Bow in Middlesex, kindly communicate with me?

I should also be glad to hear from any descendant of Amelia, daughter of John

Bradford, Rector of SS. Mary and Leonard, Wallingford, and wife of Thomas Stafford, Curate of Doddington, Cambs. She would have been born either late in the eighteenth century or early in the nineteenth. Please reply direct.

J. G. BRADFORD.

Queen's Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

CART FAMILY ARMS.—The following arms are given by Berry and in Burke's 'General Armory':—

Sa., a stag's head cabossed or, an estoile for difference.—Cart.

Arg., a stag's head cabossed, between the horns an estoile gu. Crest, a stag's head holding in mouth a serpent, all proper.—Cart.

Crest of Cart of Scotland.—A hand holding a club in pale, all proper.

Can your readers tell me anything of the families bearing these arms? R. G. C.

ADAMS FAMILIES.—I should be glad to have any information relating to the families of William Adams, an old English potter, and Thomas Adams, missionary, born about 1780 (?). Both families are thought to have originally belonged to the counties on the Welsh borders, Shropshire and Monmouthshire.

Is anything known of the "three brothers Adams, pirates," belonging to the same district? Family tradition has it that, being pressed by the authorities, one fled into South-West Wales, one to Portsmouth, and the other to the Channel Islands or the Continent.

F. K. P.

LEDWELL HOUSE.—There used to be in the parish of Sandford St. Martin, Oxfordshire, a mansion known as Ledwell House, which was demolished about 1800. It was once the property of Lord Deloraine, one of the sons of the Duke of Monmouth, and was also the seat of Lord Carrington in the seventeenth century. There is an engraving of the house in existence, and I shall be greatly obliged to any one who can tell me where it is to be found.

A. CALDER.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, CHAMPAGNÉ, AND HAMON FAMILIES.—I should be extremely obliged to any of your readers who could tell me what relation Maria de la Rochefoucauld de Champagné was to François, Duc de la Rochefoucauld, author of 'The Maxims,' &c. She was the wife of Josias de Robillard de Champagné, and, I believe, daughter of Casimir, second son of Charles, Duc de la Rochefoucauld. Some one versed in French

pedigrees could possibly tell me the name of her mother, and also give me some information regarding the Hamon family. The daughter of Col. Isaac Hamon married the Very Rev. Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnoise in Ireland, grandson of the above-mentioned Josias de Robillard de Champagné. The Champagnés and the Hamons came to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. C. P.

WIRRAL.—The western part of Cheshire, between the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee, is called the Wirral Peninsula. What are the meaning and origin of that word?

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

“DO NOT PLAY AGNES.”—I find these words in a letter from Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, dated October, 1777. Do they refer to any proverb concerning elderly persons who play at youth? May “Agnes” be derived from “agneau,” and the phrase mean the same thing as “mutton dressed lamb-fashion”? The sentence in which Johnson uses these words begins: “Do not think to be young beyond the time.” Can another instance of “playing Agnes” be quoted. Y. T.

HENRY BOYLE, 1826.—Is anything known of him? No biographical dictionary to which I have access has any reference to him. He issued in 1826 “The Universal Chronologist, &c., from the Creation to 1825, inclusive, translated from the French of M. St. Martin, with an elaborate continuation.” D. M. R.

SUNDIAL INSCRIPTION.—A recent number of *L'Intermédiaire*, quoting ‘Au Pays de l’Absinthé,’ par Emond Couleru (Monbéliard, 1908), says that a sundial on the gate of the ancient monastery of the Augustines at Pontarlier bears the device:

HOM HORA AETERN. DEO.
Homini hora, aeternitas Deo.

Did the Augustines commonly use this motto on their solar dial-plates? A. S.

BURIAL UNDER RIVERS.—Is it known that there is, or ever has been, in any part of the world, a general custom of burying the dead under rivers? I am aware that Alaric was entombed under Busento, and that Commander V. L. Cameron in ‘Across Africa,’ vol. ii. p. 110, informs his readers that a similar rite takes place when a chief of the

Ura dies, and also that a story of like character figures in Persian romance. These things were mentioned by me at 9 S. iii. 69.

At the present time I am anxious to know whether these are isolated cases only, or survivals that have come down from some remote time when it was the custom to make rivers not only the burial-place for chieftains, but also that of their tribesmen, or, as we should now say, the common folk also. I have taken some trouble to settle this question, but the labour has been without fruit. ASTARTE.

Replies.

SIR T. BROWNE ON OLYBIUS’S LAMP.

(11 S. i. 227.)

THIS allusion is explained in great part by Sir Thomas Browne himself. Among the short notes which, according to Archdeacon Jeffery, the editor of the first edition of ‘Christian Morals,’ were found in the author’s original MS., is the following on “like the lamp in Olybius his Urn”: “Which after many hundred years was found burning under ground, and went out as soon as the air came to it.” Further, in ‘Pseudodoxia Epidemica,’ Book iii. chap. xxi., we read “Why some lamps included in close bodies have burned many hundred years, as that discovered in the sepulchre of Tullia, the sister [*sic*] of Cicero, and that of Olibius many years after near Padua.”

For an account of the discovery on 16 April, 1485, near the Appian Way, of the body of a Roman lady preserved in a perfect state in a coating of ointment, and wrongly identified as that of Cicero’s daughter Tullia, see Lanciani, ‘Pagan and Christian Rome,’ pp. 294–301, where a long list is given of modern writers on the subject and of contemporary documents that deal with it.

Dr. Greenhill in his notes on the passage in the ‘Christian Morals’ points out that it is twice mentioned by Jeremy Taylor: in a letter to John Evelyn, 29 Aug., 1657 (vol. i. p. lxvii. of Eden’s ed. of Taylor’s works), “The flame of a candle can consist or subsist, though the matter be extinct. I will not instance Licetus his lampes, whose flame had stood still fifteen hundred years, viz., in Tullie’s wife’s vault”; and in Sermon XII. of ‘Twenty-Seven Sermons preached at Golden Grove; being for the Summer Half-year’ (Eden, vol. iv. p. 481), “In a tomb of Terentia certain lamps burned under

ground many ages together; but as soon as ever they were brought into the air and saw a bigger light, they went out, never to be re-enkindled." Eden in his note refers to Pancirolius, Lib. I. [*'Rerum Memorabilium'*] tit. 35, and suggests that Taylor may have "met also with the story of the Lucerna Terentina (vid. Licetus, *'De recond. antiq. lucernis,'* i. 24)."

None of the early accounts which Lanciani quotes of the discovery near the Via Appia mentions a lamp. But this embellishment evidently appealed to the popular imagination. I cannot lay my hand at present on any other reference to the discovery of a similar lamp near Padua.

The 'N.E.D.' it may be remarked, under 'Olibian,' defined as=Olibanum (an aromatic gum resin), and described as "chiefly attrib.," cites "Like those subterraneous Olibian Lamps" from J. Gregory, *'Notes and Observations upon some Passages of Scripture,'* Ep. Ded. Is there a misunderstanding here? or can Browne's Olibius be an error? EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

The following, from *The Family Herald* of 26 March, would seem to supply the explanation desired by A. H. J.:—

"In 1550 a remarkable lamp was found in Padan[*sic*] by a rustic, who unearthed a terra-cotta urn containing another urn in which was a lamp placed between two cylindrical vessels, one of gold and the other of silver. Each was full of a very pure liquid by which the lamp had been kept burning upwards of fifteen hundred years. This curious lamp was not meant to scare away evil spirits from a tomb, but was an attempt to perpetuate the profound knowledge of Maximus Olybius, who effected this wonder by his knowledge of chemistry."

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

[W. C. B. and A. R. BAYLEY also thanked for replies.]

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW (11 S. i. 228, 274).—When I was an attaché at Frankfurt in 1853-4 there was living in the town a Dr. Pinkerton, who resided in Moscow at the time of the French occupation. He was, I believe, agent of some society for distributing Bibles and religious literature among the Russians. I remember his saying that it was well known in Russian society there that Moscow was to be set on fire, but that nobody talked openly about it. It was only whispered in secret where the conflagrations were to break out.

SHERBORNE.

BRITISH BARROWS: GREENWELL COLLECTION (11 S. i. 227, 277).—The objects discovered by the Rev. William Greenwell in his explorations, and described by him in 1877 in his *'British Barrows,'* were presented by him to the British Museum, where they are known as "The Greenwell Collection." The crania disinterred at the same time were presented by him to the Oxford University Museum. Details will be found in the respective catalogues of these institutions.

A collection of stone implements, formed since the publication of *'British Barrows,'* passed into private hands; but Dr. Greenwell's vast collection of bronze objects was recently acquired by Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, and by him presented to the British Museum, where it occupies a prominent position.

Dr. Greenwell, now in his ninety-first year, is still happily and assiduously occupied in the advancement of learning. A biographical note of his career may be found in a volume of the "College History Series," *'Durham University,'* by Canon J. T. Fowler, 1904, p. 150.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 227).—In Southgate's *'Many Thoughts of Many Minds,'* London, 1865, p. 439, and Bohn's *'Dictionary of Quotations,'* London, 1884, p. 407, the lines

Each moss,
Each shell, each crawling insect, holds a rank, &c.

are attributed to Thomson, the author of *'The Seasons.'* I greatly fear that this reference is incorrect. At all events, I have not met with the passage in my reading of Thomson's poems; but, having failed perhaps to examine with sufficient care, I give the citation by Southgate and Bohn for what it is worth.

W. SCOTT.

JACOBITE SONG (11 S. i. 248).—The lines sought by MRS. ISDALE are from Aytoun's lay *'Charles Edward at Versailles.'* The stanza runs:—

Give me back my trusty comrades,
Give me back my Highland maid;
Nowhere beats the heart so kindly
As beneath the tartan plaid.

Some of the lines in this lay, including those quoted above, have been set to music as a song.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

[COL. W. H. CHIPPINDALL and MR. J. GRIGOR also refer to Aytoun.]

'THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN,' A POEM (11 S. i. 226).—In *The Contemporary Review*, April, 1884, pp. 513–23, appeared 'The Ballad of the Midnight Sun, 1883,' by Harriet Eleanor Hamilton King (Mrs. Hamilton King).—The first stanza reads:—

The still white coast at Midsummer,
Beside the still white sea,
Lay low and smooth and shining
In this year eighty-three;
The sun was in the very North,
Strange to see.

This evidently is the poem required.

W. SCOTT.

THE "PRINCE FRED" SATIRE (11 S. i. 148).—At p. 79, vol. i. of 'A Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions,' published 1806, will be found the following:—

In the churchyard of Storrington, in the county of Sussex.

Here lies the body of Edward Hide;
We laid him here because he died.
We had rather
It had been his father.
If it had been his sister,
We should not have miss'd her.
But since 'tis honest Ned
No more shall be said.

A correspondent at 2 S. x. 2, in a foot-note, printed the lines quoted by Thackeray, and stated that they were written by a Jacobite.

At 3 S. v. 258 it is said that Prof. Smyth in his 'Lectures on Modern History' calls the satire on Prince Fred a good version of a French epigram; and at p. 386 of the same volume an epigram, "Colas est mort de maladie," is quoted from 'Les Epigrammes de Jean Ogier Gombauld,' 1658.

R. J. FYNMORE.

The form of the satire may be French in origin. It was certainly used in France in the eighteenth century. If my memory is accurate an epigram of this nature is given in the correspondence of Madame du Deffand with the Duchess of Choiseul, the Abbé Barthélemy, and M. Cranfurt. T. T.

I have somewhere read that this satire on Prince Fred was written by Miss Rollo, a sister or daughter of the then Lord Rollo.

M. N. G.

BECKET'S PERSONAL HABITS (11 S. i. 147).—See the contemporary Life by Edward Grim, in 'Vita S. Thomæ,' ed. Giles, Oxon, 1845, vol. i. p. 82. Here the body is described as "vermiculis scaturiens." See also 'Passio Quarta,' in vol. ii. of the same, p. 161, where again the vermin are described as *vermiculi*. The term would rather suggest

the larvæ of common flies, which are sometimes found about neglected sores; but most likely it here denotes what are known as "body-lice," which would be sure to abound under hair-cloth that was seldom changed. It is mentioned to the saint's credit that when he was at Pontigny he wore sackcloth next his skin, and was overrun with lice. The sackcloth was changed but once every forty days, "pur vers et pur suur"—for worms and sweat (B. Gouk., 29 Dec., p. 369, referring to Guerner de Pont S. Maxence). J. T. F.

Durham.

The original authority for the condensed statement quoted is the contemporary biography of Becket by Edward Grim. See the text in J. C. Robertson's 'Materials for the History of Becket' in 'The Master of the Rolls' series, ii. 442; see too Robertson's 'Life of Becket' (1859), p. 30, note b. W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

In 'Historical Memorials of Canterbury' (pp. 99, 100) Dean Stanley gives a vivid account of the disrobing of the martyred archbishop. He relates the discovery of the haircloth and its habitants, and quotes the admiring "See, see what a true monk he was, and we knew it not!" He cites various authorities. ST. SWITHIN.

Becket's partiality for beer, whisky (?), and wine was far more venial. Was the wholesome drink, "bright and clear, of vinous colour and superior taste," contained in iron-bound casks, whisky or beer? Fitz Stephen says that it was a decoction made from the strength of corn, therefore probably beer. When Becket was leaving France the King (Louis) said to the Archbishop: "Stay with us, and the wine and wealth of France shall be at your disposal." R. B.

Upton.

[THE REV. F. JARRATT, THE REV. L. PHILLIPS, MR. ALAN STEWART, and G. H. W. also thanked for replies.]

"SPINNEY" (11 S. i. 145, 257).—It is impossible to derive *spinney* from the Latin *spinetum* directly, because in that case the *t* would have been preserved. The loss of *t* proves the French origin at once; compare *valley*, *volley*, *chimney*, *money*, *journey*, *tourney*, *attorney*, *covey*—all with the characteristic French *-ey*. It is odd that such an elementary fact should still remain unknown. *Spinney* is common in twenty-six dialects, including Yorkshire.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

TOURNAMENTS AND JOUSTS (10 S. xii. 430).—The last tournament in Europe took place, I think, at Turin in 1868. The last held in this country was the Eglinton Tournament in 1839. As the latter was modelled on the pattern of ancient pageants of a similar nature, a study of its features and conditions would probably, better than anything else, afford the information the querist seeks. Perhaps a reference to the files of the leading Scottish newspapers, such as *The Scotsman* and *The Glasgow Herald*, for the year 1839, would reveal most of the details required. There are many recent accounts, but these, for the most part, are narrative, not descriptive. Sir William Fraser's 'Book of the Montgomeries,' 1859, might be consulted. Chambers's 'Book of Days,' ii. 280-81, though not sufficiently definite, is worth reading. *The Pall Mall Magazine*, vol. viii. 1896, and *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. clxii., 1897, furnish popular, readable narratives. Reference should also be made to Lord Beaconsfield's 'Coningsby,' in which the Eglinton Tournament is described with much gusto.

Among works bearing on the subject generally, James's 'History of Chivalry,' London, 1830, contains in chap. ii. a good deal of information on the laws and rules of the tournament. But the book most likely to meet the wishes of the querist is Cornelius van Alkemade's 'Dissertation on Tournaments,' 1699, treating of the ceremonies used at the Court of Holland. A third edition of this work was issued in 1740, with the addition by the author's son-in-law of a 'Dissertation on the Origin, Progress, and Decline of Tournaments and Single Combats.'

W. SCOTT.

GAINSBOROUGH, ARCHITECT, c. 1300 (10 S. xi. 449; xii. 18, 93, 155).—I have lately met with the following in an archæological paper read and printed in 1895:—

"A tomb in Lincoln Cathedral represents a Master Mason with his trowel and square on each side of him. The inscription runs as follows, 'Hic jacet Ricardus de Gaynisburgh, olyn Cementarius hujus ecclesie qui obiit duodecim kalendarium Junii Anno Domini MCCC,' the last numeral of the date being defaced."

W. B. H.

"**PLOUGH INN**" AT LONGHOPE (11 S. i. 146, 193).—The subject of poetical tavern signs received attention in vols. ix. and x. of the First Series. At 1 S. x. 329 a correspondent stated that the couplets indicated in R. B.—R's note were similarly treated on

an inn sign "yelept The Talbot at the foot of Birdlip Hill, Gloucestershire." From *The Leamington Spa Courier* of 21 June, 1907, I gather that this inn was converted into a private house in 1874.

JOHN T. PAGE.

CHARLES KINGSLEY (11 S. i. 68, 195).—The biography of Charles Kingsley compiled by his wife contains much valuable information on his career and achievement. This work, consisting of two volumes, was published by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. in 1877. It is entitled 'Charles Kingsley: his Letters and Memories of his Life.' Some of the concluding words of the biographer may be quoted as giving a hint of the particular nature of the book:—

"Some, again, may be inclined to say that this character is drawn in too fair colours to be absolutely truthful....The outside world must judge him as an author, a preacher, a member of society, but those only who lived with him in the intimacy of everyday life at home can tell what he was as a man."

W. B.

VIRGINIA, 1607 (11 S. i. 188).—For a full account of the first and subsequent plantations in Virginia, see Mr. Arber's 'Capt. J. Smith's Works' ('The English Scholar's Library,' No. 16). Two lists of the principal planters of 13 May, 1607, are there given: one at p. 93, from the narrative of T. Studley, consists of sixty-seven names, with a note "with divers others to the number of 105"; the other, at p. 389, from the narrative of W. Simmonds, has eighty-two names, with a note, "with divers others to the number of 100."

Sir Thomas Gates did not accompany this expedition. He and Sir George Somers followed with the "third supply" (consisting of five hundred men) in May, 1609. They sailed in nine ships, of which only seven arrived that year; one was lost at sea; and the other, the flagship, with the two admirals and 150 men on board, was cast away on the Bermudas. The survivors of these, including Gates and Somers, reached James Town 24 May, 1610.

C. C. B.

W. C. L. F. should consult the late Alexander Brown's 'Genesis of the United States,' published in 1890. That work contains not only historical documents, but also biographical details in regard to all the early settlers in Virginia about whom Brown could obtain information.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

“MUSIC OF THE FUTURE” (11 S. i. 249).—The first use of the term has generally been attributed to Ludwig Bischoff, who employed it in reviewing Wagner’s ‘Kunstwerk der Zukunft’; but this was in 1859. Spohr, however, in an unpublished letter written from Cassel, 26 Nov., 1854, speaks of “friends of art who are deeply attached to what in music has charmed, and created enthusiasm in us during the first half of this century—friends who do not look for salvation in the music of the future.” But Schumann is, after all, the earliest of the three, the date of his letter being 6 Feb., 1854.

J. S. S.

Grove’s ‘Dictionary’ refers to Bülow, Bronsart, Draescke, Cornelius, and Tausig, “who gathered round Liszt at Weimar, the head-quarters of the so-called musicians of the future, from 1850 to 1860.”

The ambiguous term “Zukunftsmusik” and the nickname “Zukunftsmusiker” were commonly in use from 1850, when Richard Wagner published ‘Das Kunstwerk der Zukunft’ (‘The Art-Work of the Future’).

My father, who is now over eighty years of age, remembers that when he heard ‘Tannhäuser’ in Frankfurt in 1849 the term “music of the future” was at that time popularly applied to the work of Wagner.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTERS (11 S. i. 203, 269).—I have for some time been about the compilation of a similar list to that contributed by W. C. B., but delayed writing in order that I might include reference to the Chetham Society’s new volumes relating to the records of Blackburn Grammar School. Of these I have not yet managed to get a sight; nevertheless, I offer the following additions and annotations in response to W.C.B.’s invitation.

Cambridge, Leys School, 1875–92. Third edition, 1892.

Canterbury. Add. Exhibitioners (&c.), 1719–1864. J. S. Sidebotham, 1865.

Colchester.—A new edition of Mr. Round’s register, bringing the succession to a more recent date, is needed.

Eton.—Add. Alumni, (&c.), 1443–1846. 1847. Commensals, 1563–1647. W. Sterry, 1904.

Collegers, 1661–1790. R. A. Austen Leigh, 1905.

Guernsey.—Add. T. B. Banks, 1889.

Kingswood. Read: 1747–1897. A. H. L. Hastling, 1898.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—There does not appear to be any copy of this register in the Museum. Sherborne. Read: 1823–1900. 2nd ed. by T. C. Rogerson, 1900.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

With regard to Westminster School, I may add that there is a supplement to Mr. C. B. Phillimore’s edition of the ‘Alumni Westmonasterienses,’ giving the names of those elected to the Universities and into College from 1852 to 1904; and that a supplement to the Westminster School Register from 1883 to 1893 was published in 1894.

See also 8 S. ix. 261, 443; x. 162.

G. F. R. B.

Besides the three volumes of Shrewsbury Registers mentioned by A. T. M. (*ante*, p. 270), there are lists of scholars and schoolmasters in the Hotchkiss MSS.

H. T. BEDDOWS.

Public Library, Shrewsbury.

ASHBY FALLOWS (11 S. i. 169).—Probably this is an error for Ashby Folville, in Leicestershire, about twenty miles from the place of registry. There is much information as to the ancient Lords of Ashby Folville in vol. i. of *Leicestershire Notes and Queries* (1891), and as to the custom of hay-strewing thereat in vol. ii.

W. B. H.

BRUCE’S FOLLOWERS IN 1306 (11 S. i. 150).—The four names within inverted commas in this query are not found in any list of Bruce’s supporters that I am acquainted with. I venture to offer the following explanation. The four persons mentioned were not “principal” supporters, but lesser barons or vassals owing allegiance to more powerful lords. This is at once seen to be the case with respect to Alan de Moravia or Moray of Culbin and John de la Haye. Sir William de Fentoun (Fenton) of Beaufort or Beaufort in Inverness-shire was probably attached to the fortunes of the Frasers, whose chief seat Beaufort Castle subsequently became. He is known, at all events, to have been hostile to the English king. William de Dolays or Dallas of Cantray, also in Inverness-shire, was in all likelihood a dependent on one or other of Bruce’s principal supporters.

The only authority for the list is, no doubt, Dr. Taylor, author of ‘Edward I. of England in the North of Scotland,’ a book published at Elgin in 1858. Taylor was a local antiquary of some note, mentioned in terms of commendation by Cosmo Innes, and repeatedly quoted in the last edition of Shaw’s ‘History of the Province of Moray.’ In all probability, while examining old private family papers, inspecting ancient municipal charters, or deciphering almost

illegible inscriptions on crumbling tombstones, he made his discovery that the four persons named above had been followers of Bruce in 1306.

W. SCOTT.

"MALLAS RIGG" (11 S. i. 128).—There is a peculiar use of the word "rig" in Canada, which is not owing to derivation from any native Indian word, but seems to be due to the transplantation from Great Britain, at some time in the past, of a provincial use and meaning of the word. A "rig" in Canada is a carriage. What we should call a carriage and pair an Ontario Canadian calls a rig and team. The word seems to have the meaning of apparatus. Prof. Skeat in his 'Etymological Dictionary' does not definitely include this meaning; nor does he exclude it. It may perhaps be included in his reference to the harness or covering of a horse.

As to the word "mallas," I find in Kersey's dictionary (1708) that the word *mala* in old records has the meaning of mail, which is a trunk or bag for carrying letters. Prof. Skeat refers to the word in this sense and gives its derivation. I do not know what the postal arrangements were in country districts in old times. Is it not possible that some official connected with the delivery of letters, &c., had certain rights, at cross-roads leading to villages, in a postal apparatus—a sort of primitive letter-box? I dare not sign my name.

F. P.

As a pure guess, I suggest that "mallas rigg" may refer to "marle-right," the right of digging marle in another's property.

R. S. B.

STEERAGE ON A FRIGATE (10 S. xii. 470; 11 S. i. 77).—In 'Sea Life in Nelson's Time,' by John Masefield (Methuen & Co., n.d.), there is a detailed description, with section, of a ship of war of the late eighteenth century. It is there stated (p. 20) that the forward bulkhead of the (captain's) cabin was pierced with a door amidships, which opened on to the half-deck, the space covered by the quarter-deck:—

"The half-deck was also known as the steerage, from the fact that the steering wheels and binnacle were placed there, under the roof or shelter of the quarter-deck planks."

T. F. D.

SWIFT ON EAGLE AND WASP (11 S. i. 8).—This tale is clearly a variant of the fable of the Eagle and the Beetle, which in the Greek legend was told by Æsop to the Delphians, when, after being condemned by them on an

unjust charge, he was being led out to execution. See Aristophanes's 'Wasps,' 1446 *sqq.*, and the scholia on that passage.

The story is again referred to by Aristophanes in l. 124 of the 'Peace,' where the scholiast tells it in the following form. The eagle carried off the beetle's young. The beetle rolled the eagle's eggs out of her nest. This went on till at last the eagle brought her complaint to Zeus, and he bade her make her nest in his lap. But when the eggs were there the beetle flew about Zeus. The god, forgetting what he was doing, sprang up to scare her away, and broke the eggs.

Erasmus makes his treatment of the fable in his 'Adagia' ('Scarabæus aquilam quærit,' under the main heading 'Ultio malefacti') the vehicle of an extraordinary practical joke. He expands the story in a discursive manner to an enormous length—over the columns of ninety lines apiece in Grynaeus's edition of 1629—and explains at the end that he has done this for the benefit of those critics who had complained of his being poverty-stricken and jejune.

La Fontaine has made use of the story, 'Fables,' ii. 8, 'L'Aigle et l'Escarbot.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SWIFT AT HAVISHAM (11 S. i. 8, 135).—Is it absolutely certain, from the subsequent correspondence referred to, that "Havisham" was in Kent? If so, the chances are surely in favour of Faversham, one of the places mentioned by Mr. ELRINGTON BALL. But if Collier, Swift's friend, had been a schoolfellow of Philips at Shrewsbury, may it not be Evesham that was intended?

N. W. HILL.

New York.

KING'S PLACE, CROWN COURT, OR PAVED ALLEY (11 S. i. 30, 74, 92, 153).—About thirty years ago many of the shopkeepers in this court or alley let lodgings in their upper stories, and these were occupied to a great extent by officers, home on leave, on half-pay, or retired. They were, as a rule, none too well off, and wanted cheap rooms in the immediate vicinity of their clubs in and around Pall Mall. It was the best situation to be had—at the price.

This has no direct bearing on the subject under discussion, but may be of interest as a side-light.

FRANK SCHLOSSER.

THREE CCC COURT (11 S. i. 31, 74, 92).—It is not surprising that difficulty is experienced when an attempt is made to bring into line statements of different writers upon

this subject. There is, however, a difference between authors proper and compilers: the latter are more generally copyists. As to maps of an early date, and not infrequently later ones, I have failed in many instances to find all courts, streets, lanes, &c.

Ogilby and Morgan's map (1677), which has a Three Crown Court leading out of Garlick Hill, is no doubt correct: at least I have this court mentioned many years before Rocque's map of 1761.

Three Shear Court, so far as I at present am aware, was not in existence in 1731. Garlick Hill was in the parish of St. James, Garlick Hill or Hith Hill, which consisted of forty houses: there was, however, a Sugar-loaf Court.

If there is a Three Shear Court now on the west side of Garlick Hill, I have no trace of such a court from 1708, and it does not appear in Dodsley (1761) or my authority of 1731.

There was a Crown and Shears Court in St. Botolph's without Aldgate, by Rosemary Lane, and also a 3 Crown Court. As an indication of the unreliability of Dodsley, take a "Maiden Lane" (p. 240, vol. iv.) which he describes as "extending from Dead-man's Place to Gravel Lane," &c. This appears on his map as "Maid Lane," and he has on the same page "Maid Lane, Gravel Lane."

I may be allowed to say that so far as CCC Court and Three Crown Court or 3 Crown Court are concerned, I take it they all represent the same thing, nor do I think that they necessarily referred to inn signs, any more than, for instance, Three Leg, Three Dagger, Six Garden, &c., Courts, or Seven Step Alley and Five Inkhorn Alley, &c.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Thornton Heath.

YULE LOG IN CORNWALL (11 S. i. 129, 255).—The practice of burning Yule logs is supposed to have reached England from Italy, across France. Certainly the French use, or till lately used, enormous Christmas logs. Though the custom has crept into some districts of Western Germany, it is not supposed to be Teutonic in origin.

The existing Yule observances of Europe combine what was once a religious festival and nothing more with pagan rites. Some of these rites were derived from the great feast which fell at the beginning of winter when the north of Europe was heathen. Others were drawn from customs which had become attached to the calends of January.

Y. L. C.

"SECOND CHAMBER" (11 S. i. 209).—In 'Jeremy Bentham to his Fellow-Citizens of France, on Houses of Peers and Senates,' London, 1830, pp. 4-5, occur the following passage and note:—

"5. Powers that present themselves to me as proposable, are the following:....

"II. A portion of *judicial* authority. For in France, to the portion of supreme legislative authority in question this appendage stands attached at present. And, this is attached to the portion of legislative authority in England in the case of the *Second Chamber* called the *House of Lords*: and, in the Anglo-American Union, in the case of most of its compound States separately taken, as well as in that of the aggregate body composed of Deputies sent from all of them, styled the *Congress*: *Senate* is the denomination given to it in this latter case (a).

"(a) In speaking of the Chamber of Peers, as likewise of its proposed substitute—a Senate,—I use the appellation of the *Second Chamber*, because such appears to me to be the practice. But, whatsoever it may be in respect of any other order, it has not been so, in every instance, in respect of the *time* of its institution. In the case of the Anglo-American Congress, mention is made of the House of Representatives before any mention is made of the Senate."

The term apparently came into popular use in England at the time of the debates on the Australian Colonies Government Bill in 1850 ('Hansard's Parliamentary Debates,' xci. 1032), and since then has been used by almost every writer on the subject of constitutions: as Creasy, 'Rise and Progress of the English Constitution,' 1853, p. 311; Rowland, 'Manual of the English Constitution,' 1859, p. 586; Mill, 'Considerations on Representative Government,' 1861, pp. 231-41; Hearn, 'Government of England,' 1867, p. 543; Bagehot, 'English Constitution,' 1867, p. 135; Todd, 'On Parliamentary Government in England,' 1867, i. 29; Bryce, 'American Commonwealth,' 1888, i. 180-85, &c.

Bentham may have obtained the term from Continental writers, and they in turn from American writers of late in the eighteenth century.

Boston, U.S.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

BURGLAR FOLK-LORE (11 S. i. 129).—I think I know what the "disgusting superstitions" are, or one of them, which burglars hold in raiding houses. It was an old and common belief among them that *exonerandum* on the scene of their depredations they secured immunity from interruption or discovery. I remember some twenty-five years ago the old parish clerk of Woodford Church, Essex (his name was Lowe), telling me that some fellows who broke into th

sacred building left behind this objectionable evidence of their presence. He and others at the time (about 1860-70) thought that this was done in the very wantonness of defiant sacrilege, but it no doubt had another explanation.

It is not easy to comprehend the crooked logic which actuates the practice. It seems to be an instance of that belief in sympathetic magic which establishes a vital connexion between a person and anything that belongs to or issues from his body, such as his saliva, hair, blood, or excrement. These retain some portion of his personality and consciousness, and may stand as his surrogates for good or for evil. They were consequently often used in the practices of witchcraft, *e.g.*, by burning them the person could be injured. Thus in a Danish tale a maiden is enabled to escape from a kobold by leaving her spittle behind, which answers for her (see E. S. Hartland, 'The Legend of Perseus,' ii. 60, 61, 155 *seq.*). In a similar way the excreta left behind were probably considered to represent and stand for the burglar while he made his escape in safety. The same superstition is known among German criminals. Mr. J. G. Frazer gives references to Mennhardt, 'Mythologische Forschungen,' 1884, p. 49; Wuttke, 'Deutsche Volksaberglaube,' § 400; Töppen, 'Aberglaube aus Masuren,' p. 57. See 'The Golden Bough,' vol. i. p. 380. A. SMYTHE PALMER.

South Woodford.

[Reply also from G. K. testifying to similar practices in Germany. We cannot insert any more on this subject.]

GEORGE CUMBERLAND (11 S. i. 249) was the second son of Richard Cumberland. He was born in 1762, entered the Royal Navy, and was killed at the siege of Charlestown, South Carolina, 1776. See Ward and Roberts's 'Romney: Catalogue Raisonné,' p. 38. I rather think we received the dates from a member of the family. W. ROBERTS.

THE HON. JOHN FINCH (11 S. i. 249) was the fourth son of Heneage Finch, third Earl of Aylesford; he was born 22 May, 1755, and was killed in America 29 June, 1777, not, as stated, 3 July, 1777. F. DE H. L.

WILKINSON LISTER KAYE (11 S. i. 249) was a gentleman cadet from 19 Jan., 1813, to 11 Dec., 1815, when he entered the Royal Artillery (No. 1621, Kane's List) as second lieutenant, at the age of seventeen years and three months. He was promoted first lieutenant, 1 May, 1822; second captain,

12 July, 1836; captain, 26 Nov., 1842. He served abroad (Gibraltar, Ionian Islands, and Ceylon) for some ten years. He retired on half-pay 4 May, 1843, and died at Bath 6 July, 1876.

This Wilkinson Lister Kaye could, obviously, not have been admitted to Westminster School in 1787. T. T. V.

Wilkinson Lister Kaye was the illegitimate son of Sir John Lister Kaye, 4th Bt. He died, I believe, at Bath in the seventies; but if G. F. R. B. is anxious to know anything more about him, I might perhaps be able to help him, if he would let me know.

CECIL LISTER KAYE.

Denby Grange, Wakefield.

Sir John Lister Kaye, Bt., M.P. for York, born 1697, died 1752, married, as his first wife, Ellen, daughter of John Wilkinson (Foster, 'Pedigrees of Yorkshire Fam.,' West Riding, 1874, under Kaye of Woodsome). W. C. B.

[Mr. F. BOASE also thanked for reply.]

"COMBOLOIO" (11 S. i. 129, 197).—Can the Greek (modern) *κόμβος* be traced to any Arabic root? J. M.

GRINLING GIBBONS (11 S. i. 149).—I think the querist will find what he is looking for in *The Daily Telegraph* of about three months ago. I am sorry I cannot give information more definite, but my copies have disappeared.

Some brief references to the life of Grinling Gibbons appear in Miss Lena Milman's 'Sir Christopher Wren,' pp. 135-9, &c. In a foot-note on p. 136 she cites John Evelyn as spelling in his 'Diary' the wood-carver's name without the *s* final.

R. A. H. UNTHANK.

Gibbons may have spelt his name without an *s* sometimes, for the *s* evidently signifies, as in similarly-ending surnames, the son of Gibbon. Walpole in his 'Anecdotes of Painting,' however, always refers to him as "Gibbons." He says:—

"Vertue had received two different accounts of his birth: from Murray the painter, that he was born in Holland of English parents, and came over at the age of nineteen; from Stoakes (relation of the Stones), that his father was a Dutchman, but that Gibbons himself was born in Spur Alley, in the Strand. This is circumstantial; and yet the former testimony seems most true, as Gibbons is an English name, and Grinling probably Dutch."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Annals of the Harford Family. Edited by Alice Harford. (Westminster Press, 411A, Harrow Road.)

It would be well if more books of the type of these annals were published. We have comparatively few family histories relating to people who never rose into a prominent position, which is to be regretted. The lives of the lesser squires and yeomen, like those of the merchants in provincial towns, mean much in the development of a country. If we are to know what England was in past centuries, we ought to discover how her smaller landowners and traders transacted their public and private business, and what their ideals and ambitions were.

The Harfords described in this volume were never people of great note, yet they helped to make history, and were thoughtful spectators while it was being made by others. Philip Harford was the monk of Evesham who was made abbot that he might surrender the abbey to Henry VIII., in return for certain personal advantages. Another Harford, a strong Parliamentarian in the great Civil War, is said to have revealed many things to the party with which he sympathized when Hereford was garrisoned by the Royalist troops. Long after his day, in 1815, about three months after Waterloo, a member of the same family was in Paris, and, dining with the Duke of Wellington, had an opportunity to ask "whether Bonaparte had shown much military talent in his manoeuvres at Waterloo. 'No, not at all,' he said; 'there was nothing of the kind. It was a battle of giants.' He attributed the victory to the wonderful spirit which animated the British Army, seconded by the spirit of the whole nation. 'There was not a man in my army,' he observed, 'but knew well that if I should send him home in displeasure, his own sister would not speak to him.'"

Students of the occult will be interested in the example of premonitory dreaming mentioned on p. 147: "William Henry Harford...survived until the autumn of 1877, a happy old age in the fulness of eighty-four years, having rejoiced in his children's children. Frank Harford followed his grandfather to the silent land two years later, when a squadron of the 10th Hussars, in which he was a lieutenant, missed the ford in the flooded Cabul river, and was swept away in the darkness. His last thought was surely for his mother, who twice in her dreams saw a vision of her son Frank, dripping wet and gazing at her, before the tidings came."

In *The Fortnightly*, 'Imperial and Foreign Affairs: a Review of Events,' is this month confined to the United States. Mr. Sydney Brooks says that Mr. Taft is a failure, has caused disruption in his party, and inherited Mr. Roosevelt's plans without Mr. Roosevelt's personality to carry them through and impress himself on the American public. A first article by Mr. Benjamin Kidd on 'A National Policy' is concerned with "thinking in communities," a somewhat vague phrase in which the

author evidently has great faith, and which means Tariff Reform. Mr. Archibald Hurd in 'England's Peril: Invasion or Starvation,' emphasizes the claims of the Navy as against the Army. We must say that we are tired of this sort of perpetual sermonizing on the Army and Navy, which is now much overdone. Mr. I. Zangwill has a lucid and interesting explanation of 'Zionism and Territorialism,' two causes which seem alike rather hopeless. In 'The Jewish Problem' Mr. G. F. Abbott covers much of the same ground, though he does not go into such detail as Mr. Zangwill. 'Water Transport or Rail?' seems to us to make out a good case against the revival of canals in this country, recently discussed by a Commission. There are two articles on French men of letters which are attractive: 'Alfred de Musset after George Sand,' by Mr. Francis Gribble, and 'The Worship of Beyle,' by Mr. A. F. Davidson. While we cannot regard Mr. Gribble as "England's authority" on the love-affairs of the French romantics (a claim put forward by the publishers of the book to be derived, we presume, from his *Fortnightly* articles), his writing is always clever and entertaining. 'At the Bedside of Menelik' is sure to attract attention at the present moment, as is a brief discourse on 'The Tragedy of "Macbeth,"' by M. Maeterlinck, admirably translated by Mr. A. T. de Mattos. This last article is full of fine thought and expression; but we doubt if it will satisfy the English Shakespearian. In matters of drama and poetry it is doubtful if a foreigner can ever have the same insight as the native-born critic. We can regard neither M. Jusserand nor M. Maeterlinck, distinguished as both are, as gifted with the full sense of humour and national life necessary to understand Shakespeare. *En revanche*, we have little doubt that Matthew Arnold did not understand Racine.

MR. ARCHIBALD HURD discusses in *The Nineteenth Century* 'The New Naval Estimates'; and Sir Edmund C. Cox in 'England and Germany: How to Meet the Crisis,' suggests that we ought to say to Germany that her shipbuilding constitutes a series of unfriendly acts, that she must put an end to her warlike preparations, or "we shall forthwith sink every battleship and cruiser you possess." The writer's view of the politics of Europe seems about on a par with the wisdom of this extraordinary pronouncement. 'Racial Feeling in India,' by Mr. E. Armine Wodehouse, is a useful plea for a saner consideration of the subject than the present outrages suggest to most people. Mrs. A. Colquhoun has an interesting, but somewhat one-sided article on 'The Husband of Madame de Boigne.' The best article in the number, and one particularly welcome in a periodical which does little for literary criticism, is Canon Beeching's 'Shakespeare as a Teacher.' The Canon covers with marked ability a good deal of debatable ground, and incidentally criticizes the positions of M. Jusserand and Mr. Frank Harris in their recent books. The latter, in particular, comes in for some severe attack on his audacious theories. 'The Case for the Working Mother,' by Miss Alice S. Gregory, deals with some legislation just now come into force which should sensibly improve the conditions of the maecutic art, and reduce the chances of employing women typified by the vicious Mrs. Gamp.

THE April *Cornhill* is well varied in interest, and contains several excellent articles. Bishop Welldon in 'The Brontë Family at Manchester' offers some hitherto unpublished matter which throws a pleasant light on Charlotte and her somewhat grim old father. The novelist was loved for her kindly charity. "In deeds of charity men reason much and do little—women reason little and do much, and I will act the woman still," was her reply to a paternal comment on the gift of a sovereign to a poor man. 'Becky,' by Col. Charles Callwell, and 'The Thoughts of a Territorial,' by "A Major," are both humorous and informing studies of our army. 'In Search of Homes for Old-Age Pensioners,' by Edith Sellers, is a poignant and obviously veracious study of a question but ill appreciated by the general public. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall has in 'Karakter: a Symptom of Young Egypt,' an excellent short story, full of artistic touches which reveal the difference between Eastern and Western education, the latter superficially achieved being a real danger to Young Egypt. Mr. John Barnet has a picturesque account of 'Sir Richard Hawkins: "The Complete Seaman."' Mr. W. H. Hudson (one of the few writers of real distinction in style now before the public) interests us by his observations on 'The Immortal Nightingale.' Recent legislation has favoured, we are glad to find, the prosperity of these delightful songsters. Mr. Hudson tells us that they are most abundant in the three counties of Hampshire, Surrey, and Kent. They "are a little less numerous in Sussex and Berkshire; but these five counties (or six if we add Buckinghamshire) undoubtedly contain more nightingales than all the rest of England together." Mr. Laurence Gomme in 'The Tradition of London' gathers into a single article skilfully the scattered hints of days when the worship of Diana took place on the present site of St. Paul's—hints derived from Welsh sources, and referring, he holds, to the Ludiinidum Augusta of the Romans.

THE first editorial article in *The Burlington* is concerned with 'Oriental Art,' to which, it is suggested, the West may well turn for refreshment and inspiration. Indian art in particular has not received the attention that it deserves, and we learn that an India Society is being formed to study it. Short notices record the deaths of Count Seckendorff, a distinguished amateur in art, and Mr. A. C. Whitman, well known for his mastery of prints and engravings. Mr. F. R. Martin has an article on 'New Originals and Oriental Copies of Gentile Bellini found in the East.' The frontispiece shows a copy of a Bellini portrait by a famous Persian miniaturist, Behzad. The differences between the traditions of East and West, further shown by other reproductions, are of great interest. Mr. Claude Phillips continues his expert criticism of the Italian pictures in the Salting Collection. This article is admirably illustrated, as, indeed, it deserves to be. 'Ancient Peruvian Pottery,' by Dr. C. H. Read, is an excursion into a little-known subject, which, to judge from the specimens reproduced, fully deserves further attention. Mr. Roger Fry's article on 'The Sculptures of Maillol' introduces to us a sculptor from Provence who has different artistic aims from those of the dominating Rodin. He is the artist of repose, as Rodin is of violent

action. 'A Newly Discovered Picture by Jacob Ruisdael' shows that at the sale of the rather miscellaneous and generally depreciated pictures belonging to the Erle-Drax Collection a landscape catalogued as by T. Rombouts was secured, and discovered, after cleaning, to bear Ruisdael's signature and the date 1660.

There are, as usual, several interesting notes on various points, but the outstanding feature of the number is the wealth of illustrations, which add much to the critical comments.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. P. M. BARNARD'S Tunbridge Wells Catalogue 35 is devoted to Eighteenth-Century History and Literature. The works are moderately priced, and Addison, Akenside, Burke, Defoe, Garrick, Pope, Sheridan, Swift, and others are represented. There are many first editions.

Mr. Barnard also sends No. 8 of his Manchester Series. It opens with Alpine Books, followed by America and the West Indies. It also contains a good general list. Among specialities we note a collection of 26 Lewis Carroll items, mostly privately printed, including 'An Easter Greeting for every one who loves Alice,' 'On Catching Cold,' 'The Alphabet Cipher,' &c., half-calf, 5l. 5s. Mr. Barnard's catalogues are so scholarly that it is surprising to find the author's name twice misprinted "Dodson." Under Lamb is the first American edition of 'Elia' (published five years before the English edition), a fine copy with the leaf of advertisements at end, 1828, 5l. 5s. Under Shelley is the first edition, in original boards, of 'The Masque of Anarchy,' 1832, and with it there is joined a coloured print of the Peterloo Massacre, 4l. 4s.

Messrs. S. Drayton & Sons, of Exeter, send Catalogues 212, 213, and 214. No 212 is a Brief List of Second-Hand Books; 213 is a Clearance Theological Catalogue; and 214 a Brief List of Educational Books, all at low prices.

Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogue 303 has a number of books from the library of Charles Kingsley, many with his book-plate. We note Berkeley's Works and Darwin's 'Descent of Man.' Mill's 'Dissertations' is the copy referred to in Kingsley's 'Letters and Memoirs.' The copy of Mill's 'Political Economy' is copiously annotated, and these MS. notes synchronize with Kingsley's active interest in Chartism and the working classes, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, 1849, 2l. 10s. Under Froude is 'Carlyle, the First Forty Years,' 2 vols., 1l. 15s., a presentation copy with letter which shows in a few words the views of Froude as to his history of Carlyle: "I take no pleasure in it. The bequest to me has brought with it little but perplexity and vexation, has cost me many friends, and has probably shadowed over what remains to me of life." There is also a presentation copy to Mrs. Kingsley of 'Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle,' 1883, 2l.

The general portion, as in all Mr. Edwards's catalogues, is full of items of interest. Under America is Dudley's (Duke of Northumberland's) 'Arcano del Mare, Libri Sei,' Books I. to IV. (should be six), with 82 maps and plates of ships, navigating instruments, &c., in one thick volume,

folio, vellum over oak boards, 1646, 8l. 10s. Complete copies very seldom occur for sale. Mather's 'Magnalia Christi Americana,' first edition, 1702, with folding map (in facsimile), is 6l. This was George Meredith's copy, and at one time was in Buckle's library, numbered 17,241. Braun's or Bruin's 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum,' with hundreds of large double plates, comprising plans and views of the cities and towns of the world, engraved on copper by Hogenberg and Noevel, Vols. I. to V. (should be 6), folio, contemporary Italian binding, 1597, is 10l. The sixth volume is extremely rare. There are many illustrated books under Caldecott, also under Crane, besides books illustrated with coloured plates by Alken, the Cruikshanks, Rowlandson, Pugin, Nash, and others. There are works and collections under French Revolution. Under Thomas Hardy is a collection of first editions in the original bindings, 19 vols., 1871-87, 35l. Under Irish binding is a charming specimen of Irish inlaid binding of the latter half of the eighteenth century, such examples being rare. The book so bound is Sandby's edition of Horace, with numerous copperplates by Müller, 2 vols., 1749, 12l. 10s. Other works include Molloy's 'Court Memoirs,' 24 vols., half-morocco extra, 1882-94, 12l.; Morier's Novels, 21 vols., half-calf, 1824-49, 3l. 10s.; Rembrandt's Œuvres, 4 portfolios, Paris, 1880, 14l.; Sterne's Works, 4 vols., morocco, 2l. 8s.; and 'Palaces of England,' 19 vols., bound uniformly by Zaehnsdorf, 1869-96, 12l. The last-named include Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower,' L'Estrange's 'Chronicles of Chelsea,' Cave-Browne's 'Lambeth,' and Law's 'Hampton Court.' There is a complete set of 'World in Miniature,' edited by Shoberl and Pyne, 43 vols., 12mo, original boards, uncut, hundreds of coloured plates, 1830, 20l. Mr. Edwards offers the only complete edition of the works of Samuel Johnson, 16 vols., New York, 1903, published at 8l., for 3l. 3s.

Messrs. Henry R. Hill & Son's Catalogue 101 contains Owen Jones's 'Alhambra,' 2 vols., imp. folio, half red morocco, a fine fresh copy, 1842, 12l. 12s.; Alken's 'Symptoms of being Amused,' 42 coloured plates, small oblong folio, new half-levant, 1822, 6l. 6s.; Catherwood's 'Ancient Monuments in Central America,' folio, half-morocco, 1844, 3l. 15s. 6d.; and Anderson's 'Pictorial Arts of Japan,' 1886, 8l. 15s.; under Bacon is Pickering's beautiful edition, 17 vols., in 16, 1825-34, 6l. 6s.; under Britton and Brayley, 'Beauties of England and Wales,' with Forsyth's 'Scotland,' 31 vols., full calf, 5l.; and under Froude his life of Carlyle, 4 vols., half-calf, 1l. 15s. Chalmers's 'Poets,' 21 vols., royal 8vo, citron calf, 1810, is 5l. 5s.; Foss's 'Judges of England,' 9 vols., 3l. 15s. 6d.; Lawrence & Bullen's "French and Italian Novelists," complete set, 9 vols., as new, 10l. 10s.; Gillray, brilliant early impressions, 2 vols., folio, M'Lean, 1830, 4l.; and the first edition of the 'Autobiography' of Leigh Hunt, Smith & Elder, 1850, 2l. 15s. Under Jesse is a complete set, Nimmo's edition, 30 vols., new, 10l. 10s.; under Kinglake, 'The Invasion of the Crimea,' best library edition, 8 vols., 2l. 18s. 6d.; and under Farmer 'Merry Songs and Ballads prior to 1800,' 5 vols., for subscribers only, 2l. 10s. A set of the large-type edition of Motley, 11 vols., uncut, is 7l. 10s.

Under Scott is the Border Edition, 24 vols., full tree calf, 7l. 7s. Under Shakespeare are the colotype facsimiles of the 'Poems' and 'Pericles,' with introductions by Sidney Lee, Oxford, 1905, 4l.; and the Cambridge Edition, 9 vols., full calf, 6l. 15s. Under Leigh Sotheby is his 'Principia Typographica,' 3 vols., 1858, printed for the author, 8l. 8s. A complete set of the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 23 vols., in 18, half-calf, is 15l. 15s. Portions of the Catalogue are also devoted to Natural History, Engineering, Mechanics, Technics, &c.

MR. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, whose name is well known to our readers, intends to publish by subscription a volume on 'The Records of Two City Parishes.' This embodies a collection of documents illustrating the history of the parishes of SS. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate, and St. John Zachary, from the twelfth century onwards. Mr. McMurray is clerk of the united parishes, and a diligent student of the life of the past. He pays special attention to early documents, and epitaphs.

A PROPOSAL is on foot for the formation of a Society of Nautical Antiquaries, which would find a periodical wherein subscribers could record the results of their researches into, and bring forward points needing elucidation concerning, such matters as the following: The design, building, and equipment of ships; the language and customs of the sea; iconography; genealogies; nautical flags, relics, medals, dress, and so forth.

The proposed Society, or periodical, would serve as a useful ally to the Navy Records Society, would cover a field of highly interesting research on which 'N. & Q.' has touched from time to time, and do something to educate a singularly ignorant public on naval matters. The annual subscription would probably be one guinea. Those who are in favour of the project are asked to communicate with the Acting Secretary, Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton, 5, Ruvigny Mansions, Putney, S.W.

Notices to Correspondents.

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.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

A. IREDALE ("Hempseed I sow").—See the discussion at 10 S. xii. 208, 255, 296.

G. K. CONGREVE, Vermilion, Alberta, Canada ("Four Winds").—Information anticipated by a correspondent nearer home. The other shall appear shortly.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910.

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PROF. BRERETON'S 'ELIZABETHAN DRAMA.'

PROF. J. LE GAY BRERETON'S book (Sydney, W. Brooks & Co., 1909) consists of articles, many of which have been reprinted from various journals, including *The Modern Language Review*. These articles have, however, in all cases been closely revised and considerably altered.

A few of the papers deal with larger aspects of certain plays or dramatists; but the majority are devoted to points of textual criticism. In these Prof. Brereton's caution, acuteness, and great knowledge of Elizabethan literature stand him in good stead; and in a vast number of cases he succeeds in defending the reading of an original text against the alterations introduced by editors, or in suggesting an emendation of his own which puts previous attempts out of the field. His work must, therefore, greatly assist future editors of the authors whom he discusses.

Having thus expressed my sincere admiration for Prof. Brereton's work, I venture to point out certain of his suggestions (only a small proportion of the whole) which I cannot entirely accept. If my criticisms have a particle of value, the credit must still be given to Prof. Brereton for having stimulated them.

MARLOWE.

P. 4. 'Jew of Malta,' 51, "Wearying."—B. "read 'wearing.'" Even though "wearing his fingers' ends" is the usual expression, may not Marlowe have been led to vary it, especially after using the word "tir'd" in the previous line?

P. 6. 'Dido,' III. i. 127, "meanly clad."—Dyce "seemly," Collier and Cunningham "newly." B. "Qy. 'manly'?" Qy. "brauly"?

GREENE.

P. 28. 'James IV.,' 2288, "deuide the warre."—This B. defends against Collins's "divert" (borrowed from Dyce). Qy. "decide"?

KYD.

P. 39. 'Soliman and Perseda,' I. ii. 89-91.—B. treats these lines as verse. But the whole passage from 87 to 91 seems to me to be prose.

P. 43. 'First Part of Ieronimo,' I. ii. 13.—B. would alter this line. But it is a perfectly good verse if we read "thou wouldst" as "thou 'ldst":—

If thou wouldst remaine heere with me, and not go.

P. 46. II. iv. 89-92.—I cannot accept B.'s rearrangement of the lines, viz.:

Lay hands on him; [and] some reare up the bleeding

Body to the light.

P. 48. III. ii. 133-4.—Nor of these lines:—

Well, my Lord, to you a while I tender

My whole prisoner. Lor. Horatio,

even though I am told that "there is a strong stress on the word *my* which forms the first foot."

CHAPMAN (3 vols. 1873).

P. 57. 'Charles, Duke of Byron,' II. 256.—B. defends "winde" against the emendation "minde" on the strength of another passage in 'The Widdowes Teares' where I think "windes" should similarly be "minds."

P. 58. 'May Day,' II. 386, "tame your bald hewed tongue."—B. suggests "gall-dew'd." I would again advance a suggestion I have made before, "bald [or "bold"], lewd."

P. 60. 'The Widdowes Teares,' III. 76.—B. clears up the line admirably. But I should turn "more false then her" into "more false then thee," not into "more false then thou."

P. 62. 'Revenge for Honour,' III. 304.—

Such a prince . . .
 . . . should not be expos'd
 to every new cause, honourable danger.

B. "Read: 'every new cause' honourable danger." I suggest: "every new, 'cause honourable, danger." Chapman uses "'cause" for "because" in II. i of this play: "Killing 'cause they invade," &c.

P. 63. III. 324:—

No quarrelling good Couzens, lest it be
 with the glass.

B. "for 'lest' read 'less.'" May we not recognize "lest" as an occasional form of "less"? Cp. 'Tempest,' III. i. 15, "Most busy, lest when I do it." "Unless" is similarly used for "lest" in 'Club Law,' 102, and by Greene (see 'Imperial Dictionary').

P. 63. III. 341.

His life
 is falm the off-spring of thy chastitie,
 which his hot lust polluted.

B. defends "off-spring," but adds, "perhaps for 'off-spring of' we should read 'offring to.'" Qy., "off-setting of"?

P. 63. III. 358.—B.'s rearrangement of lines here produces another verse which seems impossible:—
 and those our most faithfull *Muts*, that once my life sav'd.

P. 82.—On the form "eight" = "eighth," which B. rightly defends, he makes the unfortunate remark, "The Elizabethans dropped the cacophonous *th* of ordinals." This he repeats on p. 88 (giving examples from the titles of Shakespeare's plays, 'Henry the Eight,' 'Henry the Fift,' 'Henry the Sixt,' and 'Twelwe Night'), and again on p. 151. He seems to ignore the fact that "Fift," "Sixt," and "Twelft" represent the O.E. forms, and "Eight" is Chaucer's form of the ordinal.

WEBSTER.

P. 85. 'The White Devil,' II. i. 118, "a danske drummer."—In refuting Mr. Sampson's strange notion that "danske" means "Danzig," B. might have quoted from Sharpham's 'Cupid's Whirligig,' 13 r., "Denmarke Drummer," and from Cleveland's 'Fuscara,' "As Danes carouse by kettle-drums" (quoted by Mr. E. K. Chambers on 'Hamlet,' I. iv. 11).

P. 87. 'Duchess of Malfy,' I. ii. 98.—"St. Winifred" should be "St. Winifrid," if Mr. Sampson's text is correct.

MARSTON.

P. 92. 'Antonio and Mellida,' I. i. 95, "We'll girt them with an ample waste of love."—B. "For 'girt' read 'greet'?" But may not "waste" = "waist" or "girdle"? In which case "girt" must be retained.

(The following reference should be I. i. 158, not I. ii. 158.)

P. 96. 'Antonio's Revenge,' IV. i. 149, "With my unnookt simplicitie."—It seems unnecessary to alter "unnookt" into "uncrookt," as B. suggests.

P. 99. 'The Fawn,' IV. i. 416–17.—I consider "show" = to "shew," "sue," as Dilke suggested, not "shove," as B. suggests (further turning "unto" into "into"). The word "sue" might approximate to "shew" in pronunciation. The whole context supports "sue": "Since we must entreat and beg . . . why did not Heaven make us a nobler creature to [sue] unto—some deity," &c.

P. 100. IV. i. 605, "best feign'd chastity."—Perhaps means "the best ever feigned or imagined by poets." Or qy. "least feign'd"? I cannot accept B.'s "restrained," if merely on metrical grounds.

P. 101. 'What You Will,' Induction, 63,
 not rules of art
 Were shaped to pleasure, not pleasure to your
 rules.

B. suggests "note rules of art" or the dropping of "not" from the phrase, in place of the usual emendation "know, rules of art." Qy. "your rules of art," "not" coming in wrongly from the line below.

P. 103. 'The Insatiate Countess,' I. i. 177–9, "I were, sure."—B. approves of the omission of the words "I were" in the edition of 1613. But may not "I were sure" = "I might be sure"?

P. 103. III. ii. 46, "Tis shape makes mankind femelacy."—I would suggest "Tis shape makes mankind [rule] femelacy," *i.e.*, man's supremacy over woman is due to his superior beauty.

HEYWOOD (6 vols. 1874).

P. 128. 'Edward IV.,' vol. i. p. 10, "wild of Kent."—B. "For 'wild' read 'wield' (= weald)." But is not "wild of Kent" found elsewhere in this sense?

P. 130. I. p. 130, "the worthless creature on this earth."—B. does not note that

"worthless" should apparently be "worthless't."

P. 130. I. p. 152, "Nor will I do: obey your warrant."—Qy. read "Nor will I disobey your warrant." "Warrant" is probably monosyllabic. The metre of the context is irregular.

P. 130. I. p. 166 :—

Of short disturbance running through the land.
For "short" Deighton suggests "swift,"
B. "sore." Qy. "stout" ?

P. 130. I. p. 168 :—

Giue her thy purse : for here comes somebody,
Stand by awhile, for fear thou be discourd.

B. suggests :—

stand by awhile for fear
Thou be discourd, for here comes somebody—
a rather violent change, involving a less
smooth rhythm. This suggestion, however,
he abandons in favour of one made by Mr.
Brennan :—

for fear thou be discourd
Stand by awhile, for here comes somebody.

This interchange of the two half-lines seems
also too violent a remedy for the occasion.

It is surely natural to say "here comes
somebody" before giving the admonition,
"stand by awhile," &c. I suggest the
substitution of "but" for "for" in the
former line. "For" came in no doubt from
the line below.

P. 132. 'A Woman Kild with Kindnes,'
II. 102, "Your grief abounds and hits aganst
my brest."—B. "Read 'rebounds' ; the
meaning being that her grief flies back
against him like an echo of his own pain."

The change seems needless. Cp. 'Henry
V.,' IV. iii. 104 :—

Mark then abounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullet's grazing,
Break out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality.

P. 136. 'A Challenge for Beautie,' V.
[35] :—

But never with a braver opposite
Did English-man trie with fire.

B. "Qy. 'vie' for 'trie.' " But does not
"trie" = "try it out" ?

P. 138. V. 59 :—

They mist their aime tho' : and yet but a fayrer.

B. suggests

They mist their aime tho' ; and yet but of error.

Qy. read

They mist their aime tho' ; and yet but a finger,
i.e., yet but an inch (?).

P. 139. V. 73 :—

The strangest calling impos'd on me
That ere was laid on Virgin.

B. "Read : '[falsely] impos'd on me.' "
Qy. for "calling" read "calumny" ?

P. 139. 'Loves Maistresse,' V. 146 :—

Our recollections,
And Laborinths, still busied in the search.

B. "For 'And' read 'In' ?" Qy. for
"Laborinths" read "Laborings" ?

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

P. 149. 'The Scornful Lady,' III. ii. 125,
"A primitive pox in his bones."—Qy.
"punitive" ? The word is first attested
in the 'N.E.D.' in 1624, and would be un-
familiar and liable to change.

PEELE.

P. 160. 'David and Bethsabe,' II. ii.
21, 22 :—

And in his bosom slept and was to liue
As was his daughter or his dearest child.

I trust we may still keep Dyce's correction
"and was to him" in spite of B.'s suggestion
"and was belieu" = "soon became." The
A.V. has "and was unto him as a daughter";
the Vulgate, "eratque illi sicut filia."

P. 162. 'Sir Gyles Goosecappe,' 1359-61 :—

And this that to an other dame wood seeme
Perplex and foulded in a rudelesse vaile,
Wilbe more cleere then ballads to her eye.

B. suggests "nedelesse" for "rudelesse."
Qy. "riddles" ?

P. 165. 'Damon and Pithias,' Hazlitt's
'Dodsley,' iv. 26 :—

Serve one, serve both (so near) who would win
them.

I think they have but one heart between them.

B. suggests

Serve one, serve both ; so near, who would wean
them.

Qy. "twin them" ?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

PROVINCIAL BOOKSELLERS.

FOUR years ago I sent to 'N. & Q.' a long
list of provincial booksellers (10 S. v. 141,
183, 242). I beg for the insertion of this
continuation—first, because many persons
found the former list interesting and useful ;
and secondly, because it is not likely that
I shall have another opportunity of making
further considerable additions.

Some of the names now given have been
obtained by actual inspection, but many
are at second-hand, from various sources.
Some names contained in the previous list
are repeated with enlarged particulars, and

I have added references to the information given by other correspondents of 'N. & Q.' supplementary to my first list. Nobody is entered after 1799.

There is a catalogue in Power's 'Handy Book,' and the various local bibliographies (of which a list would be useful) would furnish another host. There must also have been many provincial booksellers whose names never got into the asylum of a title-page.

Macaulay's celebrated "Chapter III." may be read by way of comment.

ENGLAND.

- Alnwick.—A. Graham, 1767.
 Aylesbury.—Stephen Dagnall, 1661 (and at Leyton; see under Chesham, 10 S. v. 142).
 Banbury.—George Thorp(e), 1703-6.
 Bath.—R. Cruttwell, printer, 1775-1802.
 S. Hazard, 1775-1795.
 W. Meyler, 1786.
 Birmingham.—T. Warren, jun., printer, Litchfield Street, 1751.
 Christopher Earl, Coffee-Pot, Dale-End, 1766.
 Baskerville, 1772.
 Bradford.—J. Wood, Ive Gate, 1760.
 Nicholsons, printers, 1787.
 George Nicholson, printer, 1788-90.
 Brentford, New.—P. Norbury, 1779.
 Bristol.—William Ballard, Bible, Corn Street, 1655.
 Thomas Wall, Tolezey, Corn Street, 1660.
 Richard Moon, Wine Street, 1660, Wind Street, 1661.
 William Bonny, printer, Tolsey, on the Back, 1696-1707.
 Richard Gravett, 1715.
 Sam. Farley & Co., printers, 1716 (?).
 Joseph Penn, printer, Wine Street, 1719.
 Sam. Farley, printer, 1721; Wine Street, 1732-1746.
 Francis Wall, Tolzey, 1721.
 Widow Penn, Wine Street, 1733.
 Sam. & Felix Farley, printers, Shakespeare's Head, Castle Green, 1738-45.
 S. Bonner, printer, Castle Street, 1746.
 Sam. Farley, printer, near White Hart, Old Market, 1746-8; Castle Green, 1750-73.
 E. Farley, printer, Small Street, 1758-65.
 T. Cadell, Wine Street, 1765.
 William Pine, printer, Narrow Wine Street, 1766; Wine Street, 1771-6.
 S. Farley, printer, Castle Green, 1769-72.
 S. Bonner, Castle Street, 1769; Castle Green, 1790.
 J. Rudhall, printer, Small Street, 1772.
 Rouths & Nelson, printers, 1775.
 T. Mills, Wine Street, 1775-92.
 Bonner & Middleton, printers, Castle Green, 1781.
 E. Sibly, printer, Castle Street, 1786.
 A. Browne & Son, Tolzey, 1786.
 Paine, printer, 1793.
 Bulgin, 1795.
 N. Biggs, printer, 1796.
 J. Cottle, 1797.
 Biggs & Co., printers, 1799.
 John Rose, printer, Broadmead, 1799.
 J. Mills, printer, Castle Street, 1799.
- Buckingham.—B. Seeley, 1751.
 Bury St. Edmunds.—Ralph Watson, 1686.
 Philip Deck, 18th cent.
 Green, 1757.
 J. Rackham, 1787-98.
 P. Gedge, printer, 1797.
 Canterbury.—J. Abree, 1740.
 Simmons & Kirkby, printers, 1778.
 Carlisle.—F. Jollie, 1792.
 Chelmsford.—See a list in *The Library World*, Sept., 1904.
 L. Hassall, 1771 (10 S. xii. 128).
 Frost, 1781.
 Clachar, 1795.
 Chester.—H. Page, 1711.
 Ledsham, 1761.
 Lawton, 1771 (10 S. xii. 128).
 Broster, 1791.
 W. Minshull, printer, 1796.
 W. Leicester, 1796.
 Chesterfield.—S. Gunter, 1725.
 Cirencester.—Jos. Turner, 1735.
 Watkins, c. 1780.
 S. Rudder, printer, 1792-3.
 Colchester.—See a list in *The Library World*, Sept., 1904.
 John & Thomas Kendall, 1761.
 W. Keymer, 1772-98.
 John Kendall, 1773.
 Coventry.—Lackman, 18th cent.
 Deptford Bridge.—J. Delaho, 1799.
 Derby.—H. Allestree, 1725.
 H. Cantrel, 1725.
 Devises.—T. Burrough, 1774.
 Devonshire.—See J. Ingle Dredge, 'Devon Book-sellers and Printers, 17th 18th Cent.,' 1885-91.
 Dorchester, Dorset.—Samuel Gould, d. 1783 (10 S. v. 492).
 Dudley.—J. Rann, printer, 1794.
 Durham.—W. Freeman, 1713.
 John Waghorne, 1727-30.
 Eton.—J. Pote, printer, 1783.
 Evesham. Hugh Keate, 1678.
 John Agg, printer, 1794.
 Exeter.—Sam. Darker, printer, 1699.
 Sam. Farley, printer, over against New Inn, 1699-1709.
 Charles Yeo, 1699.
 S. Farley & J. Bliss, 1706.
 Jos. Bliss, printer, 1707.
 John March, near Great Conduit, 1707.
 Andrew Brice, printer, Northgate Street, 1726-56.
 E. Score, 1778.
 Thorn, 1781.
 E. Grigg, printer, 1792.
 Woolmer, 1793.
 Gateshead.—Stephen Bulkeley, 1646-62 (and at Newcastle-upon-Tyne).
 Greenwich.—Thomas Cole, 1770.
 Halifax.—P. Darby, printer, 1760.
 Watson, c. 1790.
 J. Nicholson & Co., 1795.
 Hampshire.—See 10 S. v. 481.
 Henley.—G. Norton, printer, 1790.
 Hereford.—Tho. Hancox, 1674.
 Will. Parks, printer, 1721.

W. C. B.

(To be continued.)

HENRY BARKER, PREBENDARY OF WESTMINSTER: W. HUDDESFORD.

J. P. MALCOLM, the ingenious compiler of some little-read books, obtained from W. Richardson the printseller permission to edit and publish a collection of letters then in his possession, which had been addressed to the Rev. James Granger. The consequent volume, published by Longmans in 1805, is interesting; but on comparing its pages with some of the original letters, it is evident that the editing has been too severe and unwise. Of the following humorous communication by W. Huddesford of Trinity College more than half has been omitted. The references are too significant to be lost:—

Dec. 21, 1769.

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter by the coach, and am glad to hear you are safe returned to your country quarters. Much obliged to you for your kind offices with her Grace of [Portland]. I have no thought of accepting her obliging favour till march, and perhaps shall not be able then, except my journeymen the printers keep themselves sober—which is by no means certain. But of that hereafter. Not to come empty-handed, take this account of Dr. Barker:—

Ego Henricus Barker filius Josephi Barker de Sherborn in Com. Dorset admissus sum Commensalis in Coll. Trin. sub intamine Majestri Campion, A.D. 1673, M.A. 1679, B.D. 1689, D.D. 1713.

He was a good scholar—see if in the ‘Musæ Anglicanæ’ there are not some performances of his. After what I sent before, I have only to add what you will not disgrace your page with. He kept a seraglio—and a colony of cats. It happened that at the coronation the chair of state fell to his share of the spoil—as Prebendary of Westminster—which he sold to some foreigner. When they packed it up, one of his favourite cats was enclosed along with it; but the Dr. pursued his treasure in a boat to Gravesende, and recovered her safe. When the Dr. was disgusted by the Ministry, he gave his female cats the names of the chief ladies about the Court, and the male ones those of the men in power, adorning them with the blue, red, or green insignia of ribbons which the persons they represented wore. Thus he vented his spleen—as well as in several smart squibs, epigrams, and lampoons, to which he did not put his name. He was tutor to Spencer Compton, Ld. Wilmington. He invented a kind of palsy drops which were in great esteem, and sold, but not in his name.

I thank you for your intended application to Mr. Gregory, but not hearing from you, I have been bold enough to write to that gentleman myself; however, I shall be obliged to you to back my request.

I can give you a few hints relative to Dr. Lister, viz., the Duchess of Marlborough, viz. Sal. Jennings, is his niece. Mr. Gregory’s ancestor married her sister.

You do not mention the rect. of two prints and a letter of mine. The prints were sent to you

from Mr. Ashby of St. John’s, Cambridge. I hope they are now safe arrived. Pray let me hear from you without regard to post or carriage. You always give me great pleasure, and amply reward the small services of
Yours, W.H.
Trin. Coll.

It is hardly necessary to add that Granger did not make use of these facts.

According to Bromley, there is a mezzotint by G. White of Barker. He describes it at p. 274:—

“Harricus [sic] Barker, S.T.P. Prebendary of Westminster. Ob. 1740, æt. 85. Oval frame. Arms.”

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

EASTER TWICE IN ONE YEAR, O.S.—In ‘Whitaker’s Almanack’ for 1910 (p. 69) is a table giving the dates on which Easter Day has fallen since the year 1500. A note states that the computation, previous to 1752, is that of the “Old Style”; but on examination of the table I find that in fact all the years in the upper three lines of the first two columns, *i.e.*, all those in which Easter fell before 25 March, are set down a year in advance of their “Old Style” title.

Another portion of the note reminds the reader that, according to the Old Style, the legal year began on 25 March, and goes on to say, “but that, as it did not affect the date of Easter, is not noticed in this table.” A realization of the importance of the relation between these two dates might have prevented the above-noticed blunder, for, anomalous as it may seem, in the Old Style calendar a single year might boast two Easter Sundays, while the next was devoid of such a feast!

In 1572 O.S., for example, the first Easter was 6 April, and the second was 22 March; ‘Whitaker’ assigns the latter to 1573, which, as it professes to follow the “Old Style,” is erroneous, for the Old Style 1573 did not commence before 25 March, and as the next Easter was 11 April, 1574, the year 1573 O.S. should not properly find a place in the table at all.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

CHILD TELLING ITS OWN FATE.—J. Theodore Bent in his ‘Cyclades; or, Life among the Insular Greeks,’ 1885, p. 186, speaks as follows:—

“At Sikinos this ceremony takes place on the child’s first birthday, when all the relatives are gathered together. A tray is brought out and on it are put various objects—a pen, money, tools, an egg, &c.—and whichever the infant first touches with its hands is held to be the indication of the *Μοῖρα*, or Fate, as to the most suitable

career to be chosen for it. . . . The demarch told me that his son had touched a pen; consequently he had been sent to the university at Athens, and had there made considerable progress, but the meaning of the egg is not quite so clear, and the egg is the horror of all parents, for if the child touches it he will be a good-for-nothing—a mere duck's egg, so to speak, in Society."

That the Japanese and the Chinese formerly celebrated the same custom Terashima's 'Wakan Sansai Dzue,' 1713, reprint 1906, p. 47, shows. In China the first birthday, and in Japan the third, was adopted for it. The illustrious viceroy Tsao Pin (d. 999 A.D.), when just one year old, is said to have indicated on the occasion his future success both in military and civil offices, by taking a spear and buckler with his right hand, and a tablet and chalice with his left.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

OLDEST PARISH CLERK.—The following paragraph appeared in *The Daily Mail* of 8 October last:—

"Centenarian Parish Clerk.—The death took place at St. Columb Minor, near Newquay, Cornwall, yesterday, of Mr. James Carne in his 104th year. Mr. Carne was well known throughout the country as England's oldest parish clerk, and during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Cornwall in June he was presented to their Royal Highnesses. Living a simple life, Mr. Carne had reached his great age with all his faculties active. He went out daily, and was still strong enough to stand up in the choir at the church where he had been parish clerk for nearly seventy years."

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

[See also 10 S. viii. 5, 115.]

FOUNTAIN PEN.—The 'N.E.D.' gives a reference dated 1823. But the thing in question must have been invented half a century earlier, for I find in *The Massachusetts Gazette*, 1 Jan., 1770, a notice of a sale of cutlery by "Public Vendue," including "Shears and Scissars, Borax Fountain Pens, Pins, Needles, Razors, &c." These fountain pens must have been made in Europe, and probably in England. It is odd that they should be so rarely mentioned.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

"LE CLÉRICALISME, VOILÀ L'ENNEMI!"—I had always associated this phrase with Gambetta, but the writer of a notice of Alphonse Peyrat in 'Les Hommes d'Aujourd'hui,' No. 110 (circa 1880), states that this journalist and historian used it in 1859. At an election for the Senate, Peyrat is reported to have said: "L'amnistié

est réclamée par tous les hommes d'État vraiment dignes de ce nom. Quant à la séparation de l'Église et de l'État, elle s'impose. Le Cléricalisme, voilà l'ennemi!" The honour of this expression, states the biographer, "revient tout entier à Peyrat"; and André Gill's caricature portrait, in colours, of Peyrat has this historical phrase on a sort of cartouche by the side of the chair in which Peyrat is seated. There can be no doubt, I think, that Gambetta rendered the phrase historic, but clearly he was not the author.

W. ROBERTS.

[Mr. E. Latham's 'Famous Sayings and their Authors,' 2nd ed., 1906, p. 135, quotes the phrase from the *Journal Officiel* of 5 May, 1877, and adds: "Concluding words of L. Gambetta's (1838-81) speech in the French Chamber, May 4, 1877, quoting the phrase as being that of his friend Peyrat—Alphonse Peyrat, a journalist, who died 1891."]

SUFFOLK POLL-BOOKS.—The lists of Poll-Books that appeared in the Tenth Series (vii. 349, 415; viii. 76, 177, 453, 477; x. 124) may be supplemented by the following:

SUFFOLK POLL-BOOKS.

A Copy of the Poll for Knights of the Shire for Suffolk, Oct. 18, 1710, 12mo, London, 1711.
A Copy of the Poll. . . . taken at Ipswich, Aug. 30, 1727. 8vo, Ipswich, 1727.
The Poll. . . . taken at Ipswich, April 7, 1784. 8vo.
The Poll. . . . taken at Ipswich, June 29 and 30, 1790. 8vo.
The Poll. . . . taken at Ipswich, August 10, 1830. 8vo.

EASTERN DIVISION OF SUFFOLK.

The Poll Book. . . . taken Dec. 17 and 18, 1832. 8vo.
The Poll Book. . . . taken Jan. 13 and 14, 1835. 8vo, Halesworth.
The Poll. . . . taken July 12 and 13, 1841. 12mo.
The Poll Book. . . . taken April 21 and 22, 1843.
The Poll Book. . . . taken May 7, 1859.

WESTERN DIVISION OF SUFFOLK.

The Poll Book. . . . taken December 21 and 22, 1832. 8vo, Bury.
The Poll Book. . . . taken Jan. 19 and 20, 1835.
The Poll Book. . . . taken Aug. 5 and 6, 1837.

BOROUGHES OF SUFFOLK.

Ipswich: 1741; 1780 (Sept. 9); 1784 (April 3); 1807 (May 5-6); 1818 (June 16-22); 1820 (March 7-13); 1832 (Dec. 11-12); 1835 (Jan. 6-7); 1839 (July 13); 1841 (July 2); 1842 (August 16); 1847 (July 30); 1852 (July 8); 1859 (April 30).
Bury St. Edmunds: 1832 (Dec. 13-14; single sheet, folio); 1835 (Jan. 6-9; 16mo); 1837 (July 24-25); 1841 (June 29); 1847 (July 31); 1852 (July 9); 1857 (March 28).

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Bow Library, E.

ROSE'S HOLE: ITS LEGEND.—There is a legend attaching to the old gravel-pit on Berkhamsted Common, Hertfordshire, known as "Rose's Hole," to the effect that an old man of Frithsden, named Rose, dreamed that there was a large chest of gold buried at the bottom of the pit, and that it should be his if he could get it up without speaking a word to break the spell. He took into his confidence a younger neighbour, and in the evening they shouldered their spades and proceeded to the pit. After some hours of arduous labour, and having dug to a considerable depth, their spades suddenly struck upon something metallic; and when they had cleared away the gravel, there, plainly enough, was the top of a large iron chest. The sight of this evidence of the truth of the dream so overcame the younger man that he exclaimed, "Damn it, Jack, here it is!" Scarcely had these words been uttered before the sides of the pit they had dug caved in, and they had barely time to escape premature burial. It was too late then to renew the task, so early next morning they recommenced the work of excavation; but although they toiled for many hours, and dug considerably below the spot where the chest had apparently lain, no sign of it could be seen.

Later attempts were made, I have been told, to locate the treasure, but all in vain.

W. B. GERISH.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

POETS' DESCENDANTS.—We have in preparation a work by Mr. Perceval Lucas tracing as far as possible the descendants of all our great poets. We should be greatly obliged if all those having information at their disposal which would help to make the work more complete would forward it to Mr. Lucas at the subjoined address.

Every care will be taken of pedigrees, MSS. &c., entrusted to us, and they will be returned in a few days. GERRARDS.

Westminster Press, 41A, Harrow Road, W.

JOHN II. OF FRANCE: HIS SWORD.—Can any of your readers throw light on the whereabouts of a large two-handled sword, said to have been taken from King John II. of France at the battle of Poitiers, when he was made prisoner by Roger de la Warre?

The blade of the sword is 3 ft. 4 in. in length, and bears the inscription "En gladium Johannis Gallia." It was formerly in the possession of Mr. Copleston Warre Bampfylde, of Hestercombe in Dorsetshire; but all trace of it has vanished since the death of his widow in 1872, though it does not appear to have been included in the sale of her effects.

ST. CYRES.

CAPT. JONATHAN HILL OF LONDONDERRY.

—At the siege of Londonderry two brothers, Major John Hill and Capt. Jonathan Hill, took part. Major John Hill became the ancestor of the present baronet, Sir Henry Blyth Hill, of St. Columb's, Londonderry. Can any one give me information concerning Capt. Jonathan Hill? I should like, if possible, to get his genealogy to the present time, but am unable, being so far away from the centre of these matters, to get any information of him later than the siege of Derry.

E. MCC. S. HILL.

Wingham, Manning River, New South Wales.

BORROW IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—Going through Dr. Knapp's interesting 'Life of George Borrow,' I find that Borrow had left, among numerous other MSS., "Notebooks of a Tour in the Isle of Man from Sept. 4 to Nov. 20, 1855, 2 vols., leather."

Dr. Knapp has apparently incorporated some of the details of these notebooks in Borrow's 'Life'; I am anxious, however, to learn what has become of these notebooks and other MSS. of George Borrow. Dr. Knapp, I learn, died a couple of years ago and left no children; but there must be some person who has possession of the MSS.

WILLIAM CUBBON.

51, Victoria Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.

BOSWELL AND JOHNSON'S TOURS IN THE HEBRIDES.—When was the first edition of Boswell's 'Tour to the Hebrides' published? The 'D.N.B.' says that it "appeared in the spring of 1786." The British Museum Catalogue, however, mentions two editions dated 1785. Did the book appear in 1786 with the previous year's date?

What is the correct title of Johnson's account of the same tour? It was published in 1775, and the B.M. Catalogue gives the title of the (or a) London edition of that year as 'A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.' I possess the (or a) Dublin edition of the same year, which is also entitled 'A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.' The 'D.N.B.' however, calls it, in one place, 'A Journey to the Western

Isles of Scotland, and in another the 'Tour to the Hebrides.' I suppose that, for purposes of exact scholarship, the title of the first edition should be followed. Is there an edition earlier than that in the B.M. ?

F. E. NUTTALL.

Manchester.

DETHICK AND CHAMBERLAYNE FAMILIES.—I shall be most grateful for any information your readers can supply respecting the following :

John Dethick of Wermygay, Norfolk, but of Fincham in the same county when he made his will, dated 31 Aug., 1556 (proved P.C.C. 27 Jan., 1558), married firstly Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chamberlayne, which Thomas bore arms Gules, a chevron between three escallops or, and a label azure. When and where did the marriage of John Dethick and Elizabeth Chamberlayne take place ? and what were the dates of her birth and decease ?

Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., Speaker of the House of Commons 1485 (who died 1524), by his will, dated 12 Dec., 1522, gives a bequest of 40*l.* to "my cosyng Chamberleyn dough' married to John Dedyke," i.e. John Dethick. From this it is clear that John Dethick was married to Elizabeth Chamberlayne before 1522, and that Elizabeth's father or mother was a relative of Mr. Speaker Lovell.

Edmund Dethick, eldest son of John Dethick and Elizabeth Chamberlayne, married Elizabeth Spelman, who was born c. 1505, as she was aged thirteen in 1518. What was the lineage of Elizabeth Chamberlayne on both sides ?

Thomas Chamberlayne's arms as given above are, with the exception of the label, identical with those of the Chamberlaynes of Stoney Thorpe, co. Warwick, and, with the exception of "or" for "arg.," with those of the Chamberlaynes of Mangersbury, co. Gloucester, both of which families descend from the Counts of Tankerville, of Tankerville Castle, Normandy. It may not be unnatural, therefore, to assume that Thomas Chamberlayne was of the same family. At the same time more conclusive evidence is desired. In what work is a *full* pedigree of the above Chamberlayne family to be found ?

I am particularly desirous also of obtaining trustworthy information regarding the parentage of Simon Dethick of North Elmham, Norfolk, bailiff of the manor there, and an officer of Lord Cromwell's. Simon's will was dated 10 June, 1542 (proved at Norwich 3 April, 1543), and he was buried

at North Elmham 1 March, 1543. He married Rose, daughter of Christopher Crowe of Mileham, Norfolk. She died a widow, of East Dereham in the same county, either in October or November, 1566, as her will was dated 25 Oct., 1566, and proved the 21st of the following month.

Amongst the issue of this couple was a daughter Christian Dethick, who was married 29 Oct., 1548, at St. Simon and St. Jude's, Norwich, to Thomas Pettus (incorrectly called John in the Visitations of Norfolk), Mayor of Norwich in 1590. Christian died June, 1578, and was buried in the above church. Thomas Pettus, who was born in 1519 and died 1597, was buried in the same grave as his wife.

The eldest son of Thomas Pettus by his wife Christian Dethick was Sir John Pettus, Kt., M.P. for Norwich, and apparently he, to perpetuate the memory of his parents, erected a monument between 1597 and 1613 over their resting-place, and on this monument the following arms were placed in two different parts: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse vary, or and gules, between three water budgets sable; 2 and 3, Gules, a chevron between three escallops or—the arms respectively of Dethick and Chamberlayne.

I am convinced in my own mind that Simon Dethick was a son of John Dethick by his wife Elizabeth Chamberlayne, because the Dethicks were a very important and proud family, and if Simon Dethick had not been the son of John and Elizabeth Dethick, the then representatives of the family would never have sanctioned the appearance of the Dethick and Chamberlayne arms on the Pettus monument, and Sir John Pettus, whose family was of considerable standing and position in Norfolk, would not have dared to place thereon arms to which those lying there were not entitled.

What I desire is some confirmatory evidence that Simon was the son of John and Elizabeth Dethick, *née* Chamberlayne. Simon's name does not appear in any of the Visitations.

Replies direct are respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

"GERIZIM' AND THE 'TEMPLE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.'—When we meet with a misprint or error in a work of deservedly high repute, we can generally, after investigation, come to a probable conclusion with regard to the true reading. Such, however,

is not the case with an instance in the Preface to the new excellent 'Temple Dictionary of the Bible.' The editors acknowledge the use by permission of illustrations from the late Rev. J. G. Wood's 'Bible Animals,' giving a list of six, in addition to those mentioned in the text. These are Fallow Deer, p. 198 (this should be p. 189); Gerizim, p. 221; Glede, p. 226; Goat, p. 227; Hawk, p. 251; and Heron, p. 262.

"Gerizim," I need hardly remark, is not an animal, but a place, a mountain (the word is plural in form, and probably means mount of the barren places), and there is no figure of it in Wood. It is described at p. 221 in the 'Dictionary'; but what animal is meant by the reference to that page in the Preface (in the page numbered viii) ?

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

PROPOSED NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN 1733.—May I repeat a query of mine of nearly fifteen years since (8 S. viii. 169) as to whether any detailed description is known of the scheme thus described in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1733 ?—

"The Earl of Burlington has projected a Plan for building two new Houses of Parliament, and a Public Library between them, to be finish'd against next Session, and to cost the Public about 300,000l."—Vol. iii. p. 156.

We know, of course, that this comprehensive, but highly economical scheme was not realized; but that similar plans were "in the air" at that period is shown by the record in the 'Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1739-41' (p. 51), that an order was given to

"write to the principal officers of the Board of Works to wait on the Speaker of the House of Commons with the several designs prepared by them for a new House of Commons, in case of erecting one, and to consult and agree with Mr. Speaker upon the design and plan which in their opinions shall be best to be executed; and to let my Lords know their determination therein, to the end necessary orders may be given for providing materials and making contracts for carrying on said work."

POLITICIAN.

"A MAJORIBUS MIHI."—To what family does this motto belong? I do not find it in the usual lists.

R. S. B.

BUSSEY.—Aubrey in his 'Brief Lives' (1898), vol. i. p. 184, says that "old parson Bussey, of Alscott in Warwickshire, went to schoole" with Richard Corbet (1583-1635). Where can I find more of Bussey?

G. F. R. B.

DR. JAMES.—Dean Dering in his 'Autobiographical Memoranda,' published by the Surtees Society (vol. lxx. p. 335), states under 20 May, 1674, that he was sent to school at St. Albans, and boarded "with Dr. James, who had been second master of Westminster School, and so taught after that way." William James, the Second Master of Westminster school, died 3 July, 1663. Who was this Dr. James of St. Alban's School?

G. F. R. B.

MAJOR JOHN JOHNSON.—Nichols in his 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. ii. pp. 294-5, states that Johnson was at Westminster School with John Gilbert Cooper (1723-69), George Ashby (1724-1808), and others. I should be glad to learn anything about this Major John Johnson.

G. F. R. B.

COLLUMPTON VICARS.—Information is sought respecting any of the following, who were at various times Vicars of Collumpton, Devon. Where were they educated? who were their parents? did they leave wills? where are they buried?

1. John Gilbert (1662-81).
2. Samuel Dickes (1681-1719). He was of Wadham Coll., Oxford.
3. George Darby (1719-33). Of Balliol Coll., Oxford.
4. John Willcocks (1733-56).
5. Walker Gray (1814-19).

Reference to any writings by them or to their portraits will be specially valued. Please reply direct.

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

Lancaster.

JOHN MADDY, D.D.—He was Canon of Ely, Rector of Hartest, Boxted, and Somerton, and a Chaplain to the King, and died 1854, being buried at Somerton, Suffolk. He was twice married. His first wife is buried at Père la Chaise. Particulars and names of both wives are sought. Replies, and any other information, will be gratefully received, and may be sent direct to

(Rev.) K. H. SMITH.

Cambridge Road, Ely, Cambs.

"ONOCROTALUS," A BIRD.—This word occurs frequently in the Sacrist Rolls of Ely Cathedral, and has been variously translated bittern, cormorant, and pelican. The derivation of the word from the Greek seems to describe alike the habit and cry of the cornerake. What bird was meant?

K. H. SMITH

S. T. COLERIDGE: PHRASES ATTRIBUTED TO HIM.—1. I understand that the expression "An owl mangling a poor dead nightingale" was used by S. T. Coleridge to illustrate the conduct of Dean Milles in the Rowley controversy. Where, in Coleridge's works, is it to be found?

2. I have seen the following comment as to Walpole's treatment of Chatterton, "O ye who honour the name of *man*, be thankful this Walpole is called a *lord*," attributed to S. T. Coleridge, but have failed to find it in his published works. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' direct me to it? D. R.

Replies.

FOSTER'S 'ALUMNI CANTABRI-
GIENSES.'
(11 S. i. 247.)

MR. STEWART-BROWN asks what "has become of the late J. Foster's 'Alumni Cantabrigienses,' which he supposes to correspond to the well-known 'Alumni Oxonienses.' I feel certain that no such work exists, even in MS. I knew Mr. Foster fairly well, and helped him so far as concerns some of the Cambridge records; *i.e.*, those dealing with the incorporations. It is probable that he hoped at one time to issue such a work, but any references he may have made to it must be interpreted in the same sense as his references to his general 'Index Ecclesiasticus,' namely, as indications of a contemplated work.

Only those who have studied at first hand our Cambridge records can realize the difficulties which attend the production of a complete and authentic 'Al. Cant.' I have a very high opinion of Mr. Foster's marvellous industry, and of his general accuracy. But it must be remembered that he enjoyed two great advantages. He had not to undergo the labour of extracting the Oxford materials from the original records. His lists were simply taken from those compiled by, or for, Col. Chester: purchased, I believe, after his death. And, in the second place, no College documents had to be consulted, as the University matriculations give, from a comparatively early date, the principal personal and family facts. At Cambridge these facts can only be obtained from the College registers, so that any similar list of *alumni* would demand the examination of the admission lists of all the seventeen Colleges. Our total records of admission are, I believe, as early and as complete as those at Oxford; but when complaint is

made as to delay in publishing them, these facts should be borne in mind.

However, your readers will be glad to know that the preliminary work is now actually in progress. A complete list is being compiled, containing all the matriculations from their commencement in 1544, supplemented by the additional names of all those given in the College registers whose matriculation cannot be found. This represents an addition of several thousands. All the degrees conferred on any of these students will be recorded, with indications of the University offices and principal posts of dignity attained in Church or State. The first volume, covering the period 1544 to 1659, is well advanced, and will, it is hoped, be issued in the course of next year. It is undertaken by the University Press Syndicate, and is being compiled by Mr. J. A. Venn, M.A., of Trinity College.

J. VENN.

Caius College.

The MS. referred to by MR. STEWART-BROWN was described in the late Mr. Menken's Catalogue No. 164 (November, 1905). There were two sections to the work, but the two together in no way cover the same ground as the 'Alumni Oxonienses.' It may be interesting, however, to record details of the work as it was left at the late Mr. Joseph Foster's death, and described in the catalogue to which I have alluded:—

"82 Cambridge Matriculations.—A MS. List, arranged alphabetically, of some 14,000 Students who have matriculated at Cambridge University within the last 25 or 30 years, specifying in many cases date of birth, and school at which previously educated, and in all instances the particular College and date of matriculation, neatly written out on ruled paper, on one side only, with spaces left under each name for further additions, and filling 4 vols., ob. fol., each of about 240 leaves, compiled by the late J. Foster for his contemplated great work on Cambridge University, 4 vols, folio, hf. bound, unpublished, 6l. 6s."

"83 Cambridge University.—Catalogus Artium Baccalaureorum in Universitate Cantabrigia ab Anno Domini 1500 usqz ad Annum 1660 a reverendo et dignissimo Viro Gulielmo Richardson, 2 vols. fol., containing a MS. List of some 18,000 Names of all Students of the various Colleges at Cambridge during the above period. In the first vol. the Names are grouped chronologically, and in the second vol. the Names are arranged alphabetically, the respective dates and Colleges being in each case appended, the whole neatly written and compiled by the late Jos. Foster. Loosely inserted in the above is a List of 'M.A.'s, Cantab,' written on 45 pp. fol. The Collection is bound in 2 vols. fol., lettered:—'B.A. Cantab., 1500 to 1660. Foster.' Unpublished, 6l. 6s."

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

RICHARD HENRY ALEXANDER BENNETT (11 S. i. 189, 238).—MR. BEAVEN is assuredly too positive in stating that R. H. A. Bennet was at no date member for Newport, Cornwall. According to the official return of Members of Parliament, issued in 1878 (part ii. p. 138), "Richard Henry Alexander Bennett (*sic*), Esq., of Beckingham, county Kent," was returned for that borough on 12 Feb., 1770, for the vacancy caused by the resignation of William de Grey, the Attorney-General, in order to stand for Cambridge University in place of Charles Yorke, the new Lord Chancellor, who committed suicide three days after his appointment. Bennet held the seat until the next general election, which took place in October, 1774. Four years before he became member for Newport, and at a time when he is described in Burke as of Babraham, Cambs, he had married Elizabeth Amelia, eldest daughter of Peter Burrell, Surveyor-General of Crown Lands, who resided at Beckenham, and who had sat for the adjoining borough of Launceston from a by election in 1758 to the dissolution of 1767. And this connexion is of the more importance to be noted because Burrell's second daughter, Isabella Susannah, was married in 1775 to Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, and his third, Frances Julia, in 1779, as second wife, to Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, the former's elder brother, who, by purchase of the Werrington estate from the last Humphry Morice in 1775, had become "patron" of both Launceston and Newport. It is therefore no surprise to find Capt. Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, R.N., returned for Launceston at the general election of July, 1802. He was not re-chosen at that of December, 1806; but on 14 Jan., 1807, he was elected for Enniskillen for a vacancy caused by a double return. At the general election of the following May he was not again chosen for this Irish borough, having offered himself in the Whig interest for Ipswich, where he was placed last on the poll. But on 17 July he was once more returned for Launceston, in place of the Duke of Northumberland's eldest son, Earl Percy, who chose to sit for the county of Northumberland; and Bennet continued to represent this one of the Duke's Cornish constituencies until May, 1812, only four months before the next general election, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds (not improbably because his ducal patron had now joined the Tory party), and disappeared from Parliamentary life.

If MR. BEAVEN'S statement is correct that

this "Post Captain, R.N.," as he is described in his last electoral return, died in October, 1818, at the age of 37, he could not have been, of course, the Richard Henry Alexander Bennet who sat for Newport in 1770-74; but the quotation by MR. W. ROBERTS from the contemporary 'Memoirs of Eminent English Statesmen' (1806) dates the post-captaincy itself at 1796; and this—despite the added erroneous statement that Bennet was then sitting in Parliament for the first time—would seem the more likely to be correct.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

'THE CANADIAN BOAT SONG' (11 S. i. 81, 136, 256).—Some discussion has taken place in Canada as to the authorship of the familiar 'Boat Song'; but it appears to me that it is impossible to arrive at the conclusion that any one but Moore wrote it, if his own words are accepted. In the published letters ascribed to him—and I am not aware that their genuineness is disputed—he writes as follows with reference to the song:—

"I wrote these words to an air which our boatmen sung to us frequently. [He had been travelling down the St. Laurence.] The wind was so unfavourable that they were obliged to row all the way, and we were five days in descending the river to Montreal... Our 'voyageurs' had good voices and sung perfectly in tune together. The original words of the air to which I adapted these stanzas appeared to be a long incoherent story of which I could understand but little from the barbarous pronunciation of the Canadians. It begins:—

Dans mon chemin j'ai rencontré (bis)
Deux chevaliers très bon montés.

I ventured to harmonize this air, and have published it."

L. A. M. LOVEKIN.

Montreal.

In addition to MR. BAYNE'S contention at p. 136 that Lockhart's statement of having received the verses "from a friend now in Canada" cannot be accepted as establishing a fact, it may be noted that if Lockhart's words are to be taken literally they could not apply to John Galt at the time of publication, for not only was Galt not in Canada in September, 1829, but he had then been in London for some months. This is plain from an examination of letters to be found in the Appendix to Galt's 'Autobiography,' in the memoir prefixed to Messrs. Blackwood's issue in one volume, in 1844, of 'The Annals of the Parish' and 'The Ayrshire Legatees,' and in Mrs. Oliphant's 'William Blackwood and his Sons.' In the first-named place there is quoted a letter from Robert Troup, an American, to an English M.P., dated

"New York, April 23, 1829," in which the writer says: "My friend Mr. Galt will embark to-morrow for England." This fixes the date of Galt's leaving America, to which he never returned. The dates are not given of the earliest letters written by Galt from London, to be found at these references, the first recorded date being "14 July, 1829"; but the contents of this letter show that he must then have been in London some weeks. It seems safe to say that he had been there certainly since early June. As some of the letters were to Mr. Blackwood, Lockhart must have known of Galt's whereabouts; but, on the other hand, since Galt then expected to return soon to Canada, making the English visit a mere interlude, Lockhart, for literary purposes, might truthfully speak of him as "a friend now in Canada."

I may here refer to an argument against Mr. Fraser's claim for Wilson's authorship upon the basis of literary similarities that was brought forward by a Toronto correspondent of a New York paper when this question was being discussed. He took up the phrase "hoary woods," which Mr. Fraser thinks points so strongly to Wilson, and commented that no one could see on the shores of Canadian lakes and rivers the many groves of hemlocks draped with grey moss without at once finding "hoary" their best descriptive word, and this sight was familiar to Galt, but not to Wilson.

M. C. L.

New York.

As is well urged by MR. MUIR at the last reference, the likelihood is that Galt had no more to do with the conception of the piece than any other Canadian resident of his day. The suggestion that Mrs. Grant of Laggan may have given the inspiration is not without a measure of plausibility, although, of course, even her stimulus is not an indispensable factor in the case. As has already been indicated, those responsible for the utterances of Christopher North had within themselves many resources on which they were never reluctant to draw. These were amply sufficient to supply them with all that is given in 'The Canadian Boat Song.'

The assertion that Lockhart was severely earnest throughout the number of the 'Noctes' that includes the lyric receives droll illustration in what is averred as to his editorial methods. John Galt, it would appear, wearily sighing afar over Highland woes, sends him an apposite song, which he

forthwith subjects to wholesale alteration. His earnestness should have prompted respect for his contributor's gifts, but we are assured that, instead of giving the consideration that might have been expected in the circumstances, he not only intrudes into the stanzas on his own account, but also with artful cunning imparts "a flavour of Prof. Wilson." The interesting amalgam, thus ingeniously compounded of Galt plus Lockhart plus Wilson, is then submitted to the readers of *Blackwood*; and these, it is now assumed, should have had no difficulty in concluding that the lyric as it stood bore the unequivocal impress of Galt. In his deliberate and complex manipulation Lockhart, it would seem, "had no mystification in view. On the contrary," we are specially asked to note, "he was taking peculiar pains to indicate who the author was." This reasoning is hard to follow. If it has a logical outcome at all, it is that the versatile and dexterous editor, whose flights in versifying were familiar to his readers, expected that the credit for the production would be given to himself. This, in the total lack of evidence on the point, is a view that may be reasonably taken. THOMAS BAYNE.

[New facts bearing on the discussion are welcome, but theorizing has, we think, now proceeded far enough.]

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONE (11 S. I. 189, 255).—In thanking Mr. B. D. MOSELEY for his kind reply to my query, I very willingly submit herewith the particulars for which he asks, having only withheld them originally from a desire to say as little as possible about matters not likely to be of general interest.

Not long ago, I had the headstone bared to the bottom for this very purpose of securing exact dimensions, &c. Its full length is 3 ft. 10 in., and its exact breadth 1 ft. 11 in., the thickness varying from 3½ in. to 4 in. at opposite edges. It will thus be seen that it is no diminutive substitute for a tombstone. The following further details are from a description written by another student upwards of a dozen years ago:—

"It is of white or buff-coloured clay or terracotta; *i.e.*, pipe or potter's clay intermixed with fine sand. The face is divided by a perpendicular incised line into two parts, to commemorate two children, each half being rounded at the top. A horizontal incised springing line is cut across the two heads, and the tympani thus formed are enriched with cherubims, impressed in low relief. As may reasonably be supposed, from what we know of the figure subjects produced at the old Nottingham potteries, it is not of a high order

of art....The back of the slab is a plain flat surface, and that side was placed downwards in the kiln when it was fired, as is proved by sundry pieces of coke, dross, or ash being embedded therein. The face side is incised with horizontal lines, like a schoolboy's copybook in longhand, such lines extending far below the range of the inscriptions. The inscription was impressed in a rude manner with Roman block letters before firing, each letter being the mark of a separate block, the fixing into position of which, before being pressed down, was guided by the horizontal lines. The work of pressing in these letters was rudely performed: some were pressed deep, others barely leaving their mark, and where letters or figures are in close proximity, the clay between has in some instances been dragged out in the process of raising or withdrawing the stamps."

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

I believe I am right in saying that the memorial erected over the grave of the Rev. James Baldwin Brown (1820-84) in Norwood Cemetery is entirely composed of Doulton ware.

JOHN T. PAGE.

ST. ANNE'S, ALDERSGATE: ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (11 S. i. 187, 251).—I sincerely hope that the petition suggested by MR. SHERWOOD will be put in hand at once. I will undertake to get a few signatures.

May I further suggest that, while we are about it, we might bring to the President's notice a few other "unconscious inadvertences" known to some of us?

HENRY R. PLOMER.

44, Crownhill Road, Willesden, N.W.

D. CAMERINO ARCANGELUS, PAINTER (11 S. i. 268).—In answer to D. C. A.'s inquiry concerning two pictures by D. Camerino Arcangelus, I may say that they are still in the possession of my mother, amongst our family treasures. I shall be glad to answer to the best of my knowledge, any question concerning them the writer may wish to ask.

I do not think any reproductions or photographs have ever been made of them since they were purchased by my uncle, Sir W. Boxall, in Italy some fifty years ago.

(Rev.) C. BOXALL LONGLAND.

The Vicarage, Radley, Abingdon, Berks.

THE BALTIMORE AND "OLD MORTALITY" PATTERNS (10 S. xi. 25, 218; 11 S. i. 230).—MISS FAIRBROTHER'S communication at the last reference seems to imply that I received, indirectly from her, unacknowledged information proving the connexion between Rear-Admiral George Hart and the Baltimore Pattersons. In this assumption she is wholly mistaken. My proof was

derived from three members of Rear-Admiral Hart's wife's family in America and England. Facts which came to me indirectly from MISS FAIRBROTHER were merely of use as a check, at one point. To a much greater extent, but in the same way, Mrs. William Stuart of Ballymena gave valuable help.

As to the information given in Appendix A of my book on 'Carlyle's First Love' being "in one particular misleading," I give exact references to the two sources—(1) Henry T. Hart's 'Hart of Donegal,' (2) the will of 1801—from which MISS FAIRBROTHER quotes.

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Rue Soufflot, 3, Paris.

RUSKIN SOCIETY OF LONDON (11 S. i. 227).—There have been, I think, at different times various Ruskin societies. Perhaps the querist is referring to the Ruskin Society of London (Society of the Rose) established in 1881. It invited the help of all students of Ruskin's works, and suggested the establishment of local centres as branches or reading societies. The hon. secretary of the Society in 1891 was Mr. R. F. Butler, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Perhaps a branch of this Society, known as the Ruskin Reading Guild, was issuing in 1895 a monthly sixpenny magazine, *Igdrasil*, the editor of which was Mr. William Marwick, 1, Rustic Place, Dundee.

In 1900 the Ruskin Union, to promote the study of the works of Ruskin, was instituted with offices at 7, Pall Mall, S.W. In 1901 the hon. secretary was the Rev. J. B. Booth, The Albany, W.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

MOCK COATS OF ARMS (11 S. i. 146) are far more numerous than is commonly supposed, but, so far as I know, there has been no endeavour to catalogue them. Among my collection of heraldic notes I happen to have the following memoranda, which it may be well to record in 'N. & Q.'

The arms of Crib, the champion pugilist in the early years of the last century, are described in *The Sporting Magazine* of 1812. As well as the description, there is, I think, an engraving of his fancy coat, but of this I am not sure.

In Mr. Charles G. Harper's 'Great North Road' (1901), vol. i. p. 267, there is a description of a Yorkshireman's coat of arms, which is, if I remember right, an entertaining production.

The Yorkshireman appears in a different way in the late V. S. Lean's 'Collectanea'

(1902), vol. i. p. 219. The charges on the shield are spoken of as a fly, a flea, a magpie, and a flitch of bacon. These objects must be interpreted thus: the fly will drink with any one, the flea will suck our blood, the magpie will chatter with all of us, and a flitch of bacon is good for nothing without hanging.

K. P. D. E.

The coat of arms of Sir John Presbyter, "printed in the year 1658. Folio, containing one page," is fully described in 'Harleian Miscellany,' vol. vi. p. 524.

A copy of this curious old print which I bought some years ago measures 15½ in. by 10½ in., and bears at the foot of the "Atchivement" the legend "Printed on the Reuer Theames 1683." There is, I imagine, little reason to doubt that it was actually turned out from a press set up on the ice in that year of the Great Frost.

CHARLES GILLMAN.

Church Fields, Salisbury.

It should be possible to collect a number of specimens of this kind of sarcastic heraldry. On 12 April, 1711, the Rev. Henry Welstead, Rector of Brettenham in Suffolk, preached a witty, but violent sermon against 'The Modern Moderation,' in which he said:

"Galvin begat Presbytery, and Presbytery begat Separation, and Separation begat Independency, and Independency begat Quakerism, and Quakerism begat Scepticism, and Scepticism begat Atheism, and Atheism begat Moderation. . . . Besides, the Coat of Arms it gives does but too plainly declare what Family 'tis of; which is, a Conventicle rampant, and a Church couchant, Honesty passant, and Knavery triumphant, in a Field argent, having for Supporters a Cuckow and a Batt, the Crest only being changed from a Windmill to a Wethercock."

This very curious sermon was printed in 1714, and copies of it are rare.

The mock coat of arms cited by H. I. B. occurs, with slight variations, in 'Reliquiæ Hearnianæ,' vol. iii. pp. 6-7, ed. 1869.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

CONGDON'S 'PLYMOUTH TELEGRAPH' (11 S. i. 188).—I find in an old repertory of facts relating to Devon and Cornwall that in 1808 *The Plymouth and Dock Telegraph and Chronicle* began its existence. It continued under that name for some ten years or so, and was in existence in 1850 under the title of *Devonport Telegraph and Plymouth Chronicle*.

W. S. B. H.

The late Mr. H. Whitfield, in his 'Plymouth and Devonport in Times of Peace and War,' says that the Amethyst frigate

was wrecked under Mount Batten in February, 1811, when many lives were lost. Mr. Whitfield also states that *The Plymouth and Dock Telegraph; or, Naval and Commercial Register*, was published in 1808. It was printed by L. Congdon at 52, Fore Street, Dock (Devonport), and sold at 6½d. per copy.

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

"GUFF": ITS ETYMOLOGY (11 S. i. 126).—A good instance of the mutation of *th* into *f* is to be met with in Russian, in which language the Greek Theodore and Theodorina become Feodore and Feodorowna.

MR. JAMES PLATT'S name will be much missed by readers of 'N. & Q.'

N. W. HILL.

New York.

'PROMETHEUS THE FIREGIVER' (11 S. i. 247).—This work, published in 1877, was criticized in *The Contemporary Review* for March, 1878. At the close of a rather scathing notice the reviewer asks, "is it by Alderman Cotton?" I have no data sufficient to enable me to answer the question. There is, perhaps, a faint probability that Alderman Cotton was the author. A merchant and iron master, he was senior Conservative M.P. for the City of London at the time the book appeared. He was the author of 'Imagination,' a poem, and sundry contributions to periodical literature. On the strength of the hint in *The Contemporary*, I would venture to suggest that he may also have been the author of 'Prometheus the Firegiver.'

W. SCOTT.

THE CRADLE OF HENRY OF MONMOUTH: BALL FAMILY (11 S. i. 183, 253).—The Rev. Peregrine Ball was instituted to the vicarage of Newland, co. Gloucester, on 20 Feb. 1745, the Bishop of Llandaff being patron. According to Foster, Peregrine matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 13 Oct., 1733, aged seventeen, and was son of James of Treleck, co. Monmouth, cler.

James Ball was instituted to the vicarage of Treleck cum Penalt, 9 June, 1707, on the presentation of the Queen. He matriculated at University College, Oxford, 17 Dec., 1700, aged fifteen, son of "J." of Monmouth town, pleb. On 13 March, 1753, Peregrine Ball apparently succeeded his father at Treleck, as I have a note of his institution to this living on that date, patron the King. I should be glad to know who "J." Ball of Monmouth town was, also his descent.

Some years ago I was sent an extract from the Court Rolls of a manor in a neighbouring English county, showing that the Rev. Peregrine Ball held a copyhold there, and had a son named Thomas Bannister Ball; but I have unfortunately mislaid this information. Further particulars concerning this family would be much appreciated.

H. HOUSTON BALL.

27, Glenmore Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

BEHEADING IN GERMANY (11 S. i. 149, 273).—I was staying at Essen on the Ruhr, famous for Krupp's works, in the winter 1893-4, when a murderer was beheaded. The execution was carried out in the prison in the presence of a dozen or so of citizens, one of whom told me that the culprit's head was cut off with one sweep of a heavy two-handed sword.

L. L. K.

There is a great deal about an hereditary *Scharfrichter* in a novel of Maurus Jokai called, I believe, in German 'Der schöne Michal.' It has been translated into English.

WILLIAM BARNARD, LL.B.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE MOUNTJOYS (11 S. i. 204).—In *The Nation* (New York) of 10 March, p. 235, a writer called attention to a blunder by Dr. Wallace that ought to be recorded in 'N. & Q.' This related to Dr. Wallace's statement that Shakespeare in 'Henry V.' raised his host, Christopher Mountjoy, "to the dignity of a French herald, under his own name of Montjoy." Shakespeare, of course, merely followed Holinshed's 'Chronicle.'

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

GENERAL IRETON'S DEATH (11 S. i. 86).—Carlyle, quoting Anthony Wood, gives 26 Nov., 1651, as the date of Ireton's death. In this most authorities seem to concur. 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' (ed. 1895) is, however, responsible for the statement: "On 15th November, 1651, he died of the plague before the walls of Limerick."

JOHN T. PAGE.

MAKING ONE'S PARISH (11 S. i. 206, 254).—John's case was not as R. S. B. supposes, and therefore the explanation does not fit. He was a young man "hardly twenty-one, not out of his 'prenticeship," and bent upon matrimony.

"His time as 'prentice was nearly runned out. He was 'prentice to Squire Coles here to Drayford, and he was sent up to Beechwood to work, 'cos old Squire Coles owned a lot of property up there. And there I met with'un.... In they

days a man's parish was where he served out the last forty days of his 'prenticeship, and John he was going back to Drayford to make his parish, as they called it, and he was jealous of the groom to our place, not that he 'd no call to be jealous."

Perhaps John's Mary misunderstood the state of the law.

ST. SWITHIN.

JACOBITE SONG (11 S. i. 248, 291).—Three versions of the Jacobite song 'The Tartan Plaidie' were given in 'N. & Q.' in 1865 (3 S. vii. 54, 121, 161), all differing in detail, but presenting certain features of resemblance. In one of them it is said of Prince Charlie:—

First when he came to view our land,
The graceful look of the princely laddie
Made all our true Scots hearts to warm,
And blythe to wear the tartan plaidie.

The robust patriotism of Scottish poets is well known, but scarcely goes so far as to deny true-heartedness to any save the wearer of a tartan plaid. A modern Gaelic bard, Evan MacColl, who died, I believe, in Canada some years ago, presents the same sentiment as that embodied in the querist's lines, but in language to which no exception can be taken:—

'Tis there 'neath the tartan beat hearts the most
leal—
Hearts warm as the sunshine, yet firm as the steel;
There only this heart can feel happy or free;
The red heather hills of the Highlands for me!

W. SCOTT.

"MOTHER OF FREE PARLIAMENTS" (11 S. i. 227).—Mr. Bright in a speech which he made at Birmingham on 18 Jan., 1865, said:—

"We have had here, with scarcely an intermission, Parliaments meeting constantly for six hundred years; and doubtless there was something of a Parliament even before the Conquest. England is the mother of Parliaments."

See 'Speeches of John Bright,' edited by Thorold Rogers, vol. ii. p. 112 (2nd ed.); also *The Times* of 19 Jan., 1865, p. 9, col. 4.

I have never heard this descriptive phrase attributed to any one else.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

ALFRED AND THE CAKES (11 S. i. 129, 211, 250).—PROF. SKEAT has now, I hope, put the legend on its proper basis for all time. It is really refreshing to find that there is some little foundation for it, after all. I thought it had been relegated to the region of myths, like that of William Tell and so many favourite stories of our youth. The circumstantial account in Asser's 'Life of Alfred,' it seems, is only a new and

amplified version, not an entirely baseless forgery. Giles, in his translation of Asser's 'Life,' is bold enough to render the Latin hexameters into Somersetshire verse to increase the realistic character of the narrative; but whether this would be more familiar to a cowherd's wife of the ninth century remains a doubt:—

Ca'sn thee mind the ke-aks, man, an' docssan zee
'em burn?

I'm boun thee's eat 'em vast enough, az zoon az
'tíz the turn.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

Royal Avenue, S.W.

TICKET, PORTRAIT PAINTER: DR. R. WARREN (11 S. i. 265).—I have noted the following books by Dr. R. Warren:—

Sermons, 2 vols., 1710 (Lowndes).

Practical Discourses on Various Subjects. Proper for all Families. 2 vols., portrait, London, 1723.—Vol. i. dedicated to James, Duke of Chandos; vol. ii. to Henry Hoare, Esq., see 7 S. xii. 103.

Preparative to Death, written by Erasmus, 8th ed., London, 1727.—There had been a Cambridge ed. of the Latin in 1685.

The Impartial Churchman: or, A fair and candid Representation of the Excellency and Beauty of the Church of England. Together with an Earnest and Affectionate Address to Protestant Dissenters. Portrait. London, 1728.—A Quaker replied to this; see Smith, 'Bibliotheca Anti-Quak.,' 1873, p. 444.

Answer to Bp. Hoadly's Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper, 3 parts and appendix, Cambridge, 1736-7.

The Churchman's Daily Companion, 2nd ed., London, 1738.

Amory, 'Life of John Bunce,' 1756, p. 345, gives a droll account of Dr. Warren's preaching at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 30 January.

In the 'Answer to Hoadly' he is described as of Cavendish in Suffolk. I suppose he was the Robert Warren of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1700, M.A. 1704, D.D. 1716.

W. C. B.

CUCKOOS AND DUCKS TO CLEAR MUD AWAY (11 S. i. 208, 257).—Some time in the early sixties I was told in North Lincolnshire that I might go out to play "when the ducks had picked up [or "had eaten"] the mud."

The habit which ducks have of searching for food in mud with a nibbling movement of the beak probably gave rise to the saying.

S. G.

"LE WHACOK" (11 S. i. 88, 278).—There was, and there probably will be as long as the world lasts, a sign of "The Haycock" at Wansford in Northamptonshire, a village locally spoken of as "Wansford in England." Dr. Neale made the mistake of calling it

"The Haystack" in 'Hierologus' (p. 41), but he gave the legend of its origin as I heard it from my grandfather, if we read *cock* for *stack*. I am not sure that the public-house has not become a private residence, but have faith that the old sign has been preserved for a memorial.

Richard Brathwait attributes a like adventure to himself in 'Barnabæ Itinerarium.' In 'The History of Signboards' the lines he devotes to Wansford are credited to Taylor the Water Poet. ST. SWITHIN.

[Mr. J. T. PAGE also refers to "The Haycock" at Wansford.]

COFFIN HOUSE: COFFIN CHAPEL (11 S. i. 224).—In *The Daily Mail* of 23 July, 1901, appeared a sketch of the Baptist Chapel, Fressingfield, Suffolk, known as "The Coffin Chapel." The letterpress contained the following paragraph:—

"Its origin is not the outcome of an accidental freak on the part of the builder, the structure being expressly planned on these lines by a former pastor of the place, who desired that the chapel should be erected in the form of a coffin in order that the worshippers and public generally might be reminded of their latter end."

JOHN T. PAGE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 269).—C. B. W. errs in placing his first quotation, "See what a speck is he dwindled into!" in Lamb's 'Dissertation upon Roast Pig.' It occurs in 'The Convalescent,' and may possibly (as Mr. Lucas conjectures) have been suggested by a speech of Falstaff ('1 Henry IV.,' III. iii.): "Bardolph, am I not fallen away vilely," &c.

2. Goldsmith's 'Traveller,' l. 270.

3. "The truant Fancy was a wanderer ever."—Lamb, 'Fancy employed on Divine Subjects,' l. 1.

4. From the Prologue to Marston's 'Antonio's Revenge.'

5. (a) From Wordsworth's 'Tintern Abbey' lines; (b) "And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out."—Milton, 'P.L.,' iii. 50.

6. Found in a letter from Gray to H. Walpole ('Letters,' ed Tovey, i. 7-8), and conjectured to be Gray's version of Virg., 'Æn.' vi. 282-4.

7. Keats, 'Endymion,' ii. 198.

8. Spenser, 'Faerie Queene,' I. vi. 14.

9. *Ibid.*, III. vi. 31-2.

10. Beaumont and Fletcher, 'Philaster,' V. v.

11. Dryden, 'Epistle to John Dryden,' 18.

12. S. T. Coleridge, 'Death of Wallenstein,' V. i.

13. Wm. Roscoe, 'Lines written in 1788' (parodied in *The Anti-Jacobin*).

15. Compare 'The Tempest,' I. ii.: "My affections are then most humble."

17. Lakeside, 'Pleasures of Imagination' (second version), 367-9. R. A. PORTS.

If C. B. W. will refer to the notes to the collected edition of Hazlitt's works, edited by Arnold Glover and myself in thirteen volumes in 1902-6, and to the Addenda to those notes in vol. xii., he will find the sources of thirteen out of his fourteen Hazlitt quotations. We did not succeed in identifying his fourteenth:—

Out of my country and myself I go.

A. R. WALLER.

[MR. F. FIRTH, PROF. SKeat, PROF. MOORE SMITH, and T. M. W. also thanked for identifications. Reply from PROF. STRACHAN next week.]

CHAUCER AND BOCCACCIO (11 S. i. 107, 192).—In connexion with this subject, those interested should read the two articles which Mr. C. H. Bromby contributed to *The Athenæum* for 17 and 24 Sept., 1898.

W. ROBERTS.

"CULPRIT" (10 S. xi. 486; xii. 174, 456; 11 S. i. 99).—The translation of the judge's question and the reply of defendant's counsel, as quoted by MR. WHITWELL at 10 S. xii. 174 from the 'Liber Assisarum,' I take to be:—

R. de Bank. You did him an injury when you overloaded the boat, by which means plaintiff's mare was lost; what is your answer?

Richm. Defendant is not to blame [*non cul.*]. We are prepared to adduce evidence (or to prove our case) [*prist d'averrer notre bille*].

The more amplified report of the suit given at the above reference than that found in the 'N.E.D.' must be my excuse for regarding the two versions as distinct cases; but, on the other hand, MR. WHITWELL has also erred in quoting the citation from 'La Graunde Abridgement' (1586), which he gives as 22 Edw. III. pl. 41, whereas the 'N.E.D.' cites the same as 22 Edw. I. pl. 41; or else the latter authority is wrong.

It is impossible to render the formula, *non cul prit* as "not guilty" (which is what MR. WHITWELL seems to assume it does mean here), from the fact that the action pending is a civil and not a criminal one; and the same remark applies to the two other instances cited by the 'N.E.D.,' viz.. 35 Edw. I. Rolls, 451, and 12 Edw. III. Plea 15. The formula was doubtless in use

both in the civil and criminal courts about this time; and even at the present day the term "culpable" subsists in the civil phrase "culpable negligence," as well as in the criminal ones "culpable bankruptcy" and "culpable homicide." "Culpable," however, during the Plantagenet period seems to have been the word in general use to denote "guilty" in the truly legal sense. Thus the 'N.E.D.' informs us that Langland in 1377 wrote of "any creature that is coupable afore a kynges justice"; while a reference is given from the year 1480, showing that the word was also used substantively: "every unthryfte culpable." Chaucer, too, has it in the 'Tale of Melibæus' (1380) in the more restricted connotation of "censurable"; which is the signification it still bears in English civil law. The word "guilty," I find from the Oxford Dictionary, has in its earlier usage generally a theological or ethical application; and the same may be said of "guilt," the etymology of which has yet to be traced to its true source. The former designation, to judge from the references in the 'N.E.D.,' was less common in its legal acceptation during the early period than "culpable," signifying "the prisoner at the bar," the first good example dating from 1450: "He was arreynd . . . upon the appechementes . . . and fonde gylyt" ('Paston Letters'); while an instance of "guilt," in the legal sense merely, is given from R. de Brunne's 'Chronicle' (1330): "If a clerke men founde in his lond þat reft, þorgh slauhter or wounde, or þorgh oþer theft, Men suld schewe, his guilte in þe courte of lay."*

Culprit is thus defined in Black's 'Dictionary of Law,' St. Paul, Minn., 1891:—

"A person who is indicted for a criminal offence, but is not yet convicted. It is not, however, a technical term of the law; and in its vernacular usage it seems to imply a light degree of censure or moral reprobation."

From the sequence of these remarks, it will, I think, be clear that the first two definitions of "culprit" in the 'N.E.D.' require amending. Inasmuch as the word became current, so far as is known, only about the year 1678, it is quite possible that it was coined, not in the Plantagenet or Tudor times, but during the troublous years of the Commonwealth, that is to say, between the death of Charles I. in 1649 and the accession of Charles II. in 1660, when, as Blackstone observes, in legal parlance, there was "no law." Such an epoch, at any rate

* This variant of "Law" has inadvertently been omitted by the editors of the 'N.E.D.,' s.v.

appears propitious for the birth of a word of so questionable a colour. In such circumstances the formula may have been first applied by lawyers, lawyers' clerks, or even law students, to a guilty or supposedly guilty person; and, from being a cant term at the law courts, gradually have found its way into the common speech.

That the legal formula "cul-prit" was still, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, regarded as a term of the law quite distinct from "culprit," will appear manifest from the following definition in the 'Glossographia Anglicana Nova' (London, 1719): "*Cul prit*, words used by the clerk of the arraignments when a person is indicted for a criminal matter."

Since writing my reply at the penultimate reference, I have managed to trace the source of the late Mr. Hickie's etymon, *qu'il paroit*, namely, in Wharton's 'Law Lexicon.' This book is quoted by Mr. H. Campbell Black in his above-mentioned work, where, after noticing Blackstone's etymology, he observes:—

"But a more plausible explanation is that given by Donaldson (cited Wharton's Lexicon), as follows: The clerk asks the prisoner, 'Are you guilty, or not guilty?' *Pris.* 'Not guilty.' *Clerk.* '*Qu'il paroit*' ('May it prove so') 'How will you be tried?' *Pris.* 'By God and my country.' These words, being hurried over, came to sound 'Culprit, how will you be tried?' The ordinary derivation is from *culpa*."

This interpretation of the French phrase of course differs very materially from the one which, in my previous communications, I supposed it to have when uttered by the official or officials of the court. Who, by the way, is Donaldson? I cannot find any one answering to his description in Allibone's 'Dictionary of English and American Authors.'

A further, and weighty, objection, from the ratiocinative point of view, to the accepted etymology is put forward in Rapalje and Lawrence's 'Dictionary of American and English Law':—

"What militates against this derivation is the fact that here, apparently, the Crown assumes (and of necessity) that the prisoner is guilty, although the common law assumes that he is innocent until his guilt is established by strict evidence."

I am indebted to the Editor for his note at 10 S. xii. 458, calling my attention to the 1901 edition of Prof. Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary.' That edition, needless to say, I had not seen at the time of writing. In fact, I doubt if it has found its way up to the present into any of the New York

libraries: it is not at the Astor, nor at any of the Carnegie foundation establishments. The edition that I used was that of 1898.

There yet remains the possibility of "culpate" being the true etymon (see *supra* under *culpable*), as still adopted by Prof. Skeat in his 1898 edition. What seems to favour such a view is the occurrence of the identical word in a verbal form in the 'N.E.D.' where we read: "*Culpate*, v., rare, to blame. 1548, Hall, 'Chronicle': 'They did...much more culpate and blame his prevy Councillers.'" Personally I should prefer this derivation to the others.

Strange to say, there is another word closely analogous in meaning to "culprit" that has also proved difficult to trace to its fountain head, to wit, "felon"; for the 'N.E.D.' remarks, *s.v.*, "the ultimate origin is uncertain"; while in addition the genesis of "guilty" and "guilt" is to some extent involved in obscurity.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

In treating of the subject of 'Pleas' the late Mr. Justice J. FitzJames Stephen, at p. 297, vol. i. of his 'History of the Criminal Law of England,' says:—

"Blackstone gives a curious account of the word 'culprit.' The word, he says, was coined out of two abbreviations used in taking notes in the indictment for making up the record, if necessary. When the prisoner pleaded 'not guilty,' the Clerk of Assize wrote on the indictment the two words *non cul.* for *non* or *niens culpable*—not guilty. The officer of the Court then joined issue on behalf of the King, by saying that the prisoner was guilty, and that he (the officer) was ready to prove it. The note which was made of this was *cul.*, for 'culpable,' guilty; and *prit*, which was the abbreviation for *paratus verificare*, the two abbreviations making *cul. prit*."

"In the present day, for some reason which I do not pretend to understand, as soon as a prisoner pleads 'not guilty,' the Clerk of Assize writes on the indictment the word 'puts.' Does this mean 'puts himself on the country,' or can it in any way be connected with the old *prit*? The forms in Court are all very old and mostly extremely curious. They are preserved all the more carefully because they are mere forms, the significance of which is not usually understood by those who use them. The derivation of 'culprit' given in dictionaries is *culpatus*. See Johnson, Skeat, the 'Imperial.'"

Perhaps I ought to have said that previously his lordship had remarked:—

"For reasons which it is now difficult to represent clearly to the mind, it seems to have been considered in early times that criminals accused of felony could not be properly tried unless they consented to the trial by pleading and 'putting themselves on the country.' The

prisoner... was asked the question, 'How say you, are you guilty or not guilty?' If he said 'Not guilty,' the answer was, 'Culprit, how will you be tried?' to which the prisoner had to reply, 'By God and my country.'

MISTLETOE.

Notes on Books, &c.

Minutes of the General Assembly of the General Baptist Churches in England. Edited by W. T. Whitley, LL.D. 2 vols. (Kingsgate Press.)

WE have nothing but praise for this addition to the work of the Baptist Historical Society. These records show most careful editing, and Dr. Whitley's notes add much to their value.

The first volume opens with a note by the President of the Society, the Rev. G. P. Gould. We fully agree with him that these "General" Baptists, who admit us to their inmost councils in these pages, would be "remarkable in any age for their devoutness, their steadfastness, their intelligent apprehension of their position as Christian men." The records begin in 1654, and take us down to 1811; and as during the nineteenth century the General Baptists issued their minutes annually in print, those whose desire for more information has been awakened will have little difficulty in filling up the story.

The editor in his Introduction gives in a succinct form the origin and early history of the General Baptists. Of great interest is their geographical distribution. They were a rural community. Outside London, hardly a town was occupied; "and if the bishops can be believed that in 1669 only 24 Dissenters of all descriptions were known at Ely, 29 at Leicester, 82 at Lincoln, 20 at Peterborough, the churches there must have been microscopic." "The first General Baptist Church in London, or in England, was that brought by Helwys and Morton from Amsterdam in 1611, which worshipped in Spitalfields." The greatest church was in White's Alley, a church which survived until quite lately. It "began its history before the Civil War, and with the practical freedom of the Press in 1640 comes to light as having several prominent men, of whom some entertained the church at their own homes." After many moves the members erected a chapel in East Surrey Grove, Peckham, about 1863, and there died about the close of the century.

The earliest known proceedings of the Assembly were held in London in 1656. Many points of doctrine and discipline were then agreed upon; marriage out of communion was declared to be unlawful; the poor members of a church were not to beg on their own behalf, but were to have their needs submitted to a messenger appointed to investigate the matter, when help would be afforded. Those who had lost their money by speculation were excluded. It was enjoined that "the Saints" were to suffer long, but recourse to law was permissible in the last resort. As regards the Civil Power, the Church was to behave in all humility, but in matters of worship, if commands were made "contrary to God's law, to suffer meekly."

It was long before singing was generally adopted as a part of the public worship in Baptist churches: "Benjamin Keach was responsible for the inno-

vation, and published in 1691 nearly three hundred hymns, entitled 'Scriptural Melody.' His chief disciple was Joseph Stennett, sen., who since 1689 was pastor of the Sabbatarian Calvinistic Baptist Church worshipping on Saturdays at Devonshire Square." Stennett's Sabbath hymn "Another six days' work is done" is often sung still upon the Lord's Day. But "the Assembly churches long remained songless, and in 1782 the New Communion decided to have simple congregational singing without musical instruments. Gilbert Boyce soon published a volume against the practice." Singing with organ accompaniment is now general at all Baptist churches, with the exception of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, where the congregation sing without accompaniment, as in the days of Spurgeon, whose objection to the use of the organ is well known.

We cannot close our notice without reference to the three carefully compiled indexes.

Early English Proverbs. Collected by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

ANOTHER of Prof. Skeat's always welcome books lies before us. To one so long and intimately familiar with Early English literature there was probably little difficulty in making a collection of the proverbs which he had taken note of in texts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, many of which have been edited by himself. There is hardly any limit to the amount of illustrative quotations which might be produced from the singularly rich literature of proverbs; Prof. Skeat has been content, for the most part, to supply those which he has met in his own reading, ignoring the material ready to hand in such well-known books as Hulme's, Trench's, and Büchmann's. The result is a volume which every one who values the wisdom and English of his forefathers will like to possess, and will set store by. Many popular sayings still current are here traced to sources of great antiquity, such as "Out of sight out of mind," "Robbing Peter to pay Paul," "As like as chalk to cheese."

We notice that the saying "Joan's as good as my lady in the dark" is quoted as a parallel to the proverb "Every Jack must have his Jill" (p. 112) or "Every gray goes his make." This is incorrect. The true meaning is indicated by a pronouncement of Dr. Johnson: "Were it not for imagination, sir, a man would be as happy in the arms of a chambermaid as of a duchess" (Boswell, *s.a.* 1778, 9 May).

In citing the old English saw that "clmesse acwencheth tha sunne" (p. 2), *elemosina extinguat peccatum*, some reference might well have been made to the common mediæval folk-etymology that "*elemosina* is derived from *El*, which is God, and *moys*, which is *water*, as if *water of God*, because just as *water* extinguishes fire, so *alms* extinguishes sin" (see 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' *s.v.* 'Almesse' and Florio, *s.v.* 'Elimósina'). So Shoreham ('Poems,' Percy Soc., p. 37),

Almesdede senne quenkeoth
As water that fer aquencheith.

As some indication of the diligence of Prof. Skeat's research, it may be mentioned that he was only able to glean ten citations fit for his purpose from the vast field of the 'Cursor Mundi' with its twice ten thousand lines.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MESSRS. DEIGHTON, BELL & Co. of Cambridge send their Catalogue 21, New Series, containing works on Theology and Church History, Greek and Latin Classics, Oriental Works, and Physics and Chemistry, among the last being the *Journal of the Chemical Society and the Bridgewater Treatises*. Under History is Camden's 'Britannia,' Gough and Nichols's edition, 1806, 4 vols., folio, half-calf, 2l. 15s.; also Hakluyt, with essay by Raleigh, 12 vols., large 8vo (one of 100 copies on hand-made paper), 15l. Under Archaeology, Fine Arts, &c., are Batty's 'Copper Coinage,' 2l. 2s.; Fox-Davies's 'Art of Heraldry,' folio, half-morocco, 8l.; Frankau's 'Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints,' folio (only 50 copies printed), 15l.; and the following by Sir Walter Armstrong: 'Sir Henry Raeburn,' with a duplicate set of the plates, imp. 4to, 6l. 6s.; 'Sir Joshua Reynolds,' 5l. 5s.; 'Turner,' 5l. 5s.; and another copy on Japanese vellum (one of 250), 10l. 10s. There are also Frankau's 'William and James Ward,' 20l.; and Williamson's 'History of Portrait Miniatures,' 2 vols., folio (one of 50 on hand-made paper), 30l. Works under Bibliography include sections of the Museum Catalogue. Among Poetry and the Drama are the Edition de Luxe of Byron, edited by Coleridge and Prothero (one of 250), 13 vols., 4to, 10l. 10s.; Farmer's 'Early Dramatists,' first series, 13 vols., 4to, large paper, 21l. 15s.; and 'The Minor Poems of Milton,' reproduced in facsimile from the MS. in Trinity College Library, folio, half-morocco, 2l. 2s. There is a privately printed book, Alfred Jones's 'The Old English Plate of the Empress of Russia,' 49 photogravure plates, royal 4to, 5l. 5s.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich's Catalogue 26 of Early Printed Books, Part II., contains many items of extreme rarity, including a number previously unknown. To describe the contents fully would half fill a number of 'N. & Q.,' so we can only indicate a few. The first entry is 'Capitoli della Venerabile Compagnia de S. Gio. Decollato,' a fine copy in dark-blue levant, 1518, 12l. 12s. This is unknown to bibliographers. Baptista Mantuanus (Spagnuoli), 'Vita Dionysii Areopagite,' 1507, is 4l. 4s. In the poem to the King of Spain the author speaks of the discovery of America by Columbus. A very rare school-book, Niger's 'De Grammatica Libri Decem,' 1514, is 2l. 2s. The 1480 edition of this work contains the earliest known specimen in Italy of printed music. Philippus, Bishop of Brugnato, 'Opus noviter editum pro sacerdotibus animarum curam habentibus,' good uncut copy, 1521, is 5l. 5s. This extremely rare work contains a textbook of pastoral duties, and comprises all the excommunications and interdictions promulgated by the Popes, the Lateran Council, and the Diocesan Synods. Under Anonymous Presses is another unrecorded early work, Dominicus de Seraphinis, 'Floridum Compendium Simonimorum,' good copy, half-morocco, no copy in British Museum, Milan (?), 1485 (?), 6l. 6s. The earliest known edition is dated 1501. There is a very rare and early Italian 'Imitatio Christi' under Gerson, 1494, 4l. 10s. Under Padua is a typographical monument of great rarity, Thomas de Aquino, 'Summæ Theologie, Pars Prima' (all published), 1473, 10l. 10s. There is an imperfect copy in the

British Museum. A fine edition of a famous romance of chivalry, Baiardo's 'Philygyne: Trattato amoroso de Hadriano e de Narcisa,' Parma, 1508, is 25l. Under Mirandola, 1519, is the first book printed there, and so rare that in 1860 it was regarded as unique and reproduced in facsimile, namely, Pico della Mirandola's 'Liber de veris calamitatum causis nostrorum temporum ad Leonem X.,' large good copy, 8l. 8s. Mr. Voynich has been fortunate in discovering a copy of Joannes de Sacrobosco dated Cracow, 1522; the price is 100l. This is one of the rarest early books relating to the discovery of America. There is one of the few books published by the Stationers at the sign of the Trinity in St. Paul's Churchyard, Rolle's 'Speculum Spiritualium.' William Bretton was the publisher; his books were printed abroad chiefly, as this one was in Paris by Wolfgang Hoppl, 1510, 20l. A liturgical work of great importance is 'Missale Ebredunensis,' the only Missal ever printed for the diocese of Embrun (French Alps), 1512, 50l. The first Cicero printed in Spain, at Alcalá de Henares, 1501, is 8l. 8s. There is one of the finest specimens of Wynkyn de Worde's press, the 'Polychronicon,' Westminster, 1495, 115l. This copy is from the Osterley Park Library. The work is seldom met with so complete and in such a good state of preservation. Another rarity is 'Antiqua Statuta,' 12mo, agenda shape, narrow and very tall, small but good and perfect copy, 1514, 25l. Under France in the Addenda is 'Chroniques de France,' 3 vols., Paris, 1476-7, a totally uncut copy, 50l. This is a literary and typographical monument of the greatest rarity, being the first edition, and the first book printed in France in the French language. There is another edition dated 1493, folio, gothic type, 3 vols., with 30 woodcuts surrounded by borders and 920 smaller woodcuts of beautiful design, altogether twelve leaves wanting, 150l. This is one of the finest illustrated books printed in Paris in the fifteenth century, and the first of the fine books printed by Maurand. It is of such rarity that most libraries possess only odd volumes; even the British Museum, which is rich in Verard's books, has only the second and third vols., imperfect. The Catalogue contains many illustrations.

Notices to Correspondents.

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.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

H. B. ADRIANCE, San Francisco ("The more I see of men," &c.).—Fully discussed at 10 S. x. 188, 273; xii. 292.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 295, col. 2, line 21, for "the columns" read *ten columns*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1910.

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Notes.

SHAKESPEARE'S NAME: VARIOUS SPELLINGS.

THE following list of the spellings of Shakspeare's name may serve to show how the matter stands in contemporary literature. The list begins with the earliest mention of the poet's name, and ends at 1649. It includes the spellings in the Stationers' Registers to 1639 and on the title-pages of the Apocryphal plays, but not those of the piratical quartos. Nor does it include any reference to documentary spellings, such as those in title-deeds or records of court proceedings. Printers' forms are given in clarendon; and the figures refer to the pages of vol. i. of 'The Shakespeare Allusion Book,' except where ii. is mentioned, when vol. ii. is intended.

S., W.—1594, 10; 1595, 21; 1602, 104; 1607, 166. (4 cases.)

Sh., W.—1611, 226. (1 case.)

Schaksp.—1611, 164. (1 case.)

Shackspeare.—1625, ii. 530. (1 case.)

Shakspeer.—1632, 369. (1 case.)

Shackspheere.—1627, ii. 531. (1 case.)

[Shake-scene.—1592, 2.]

Shakesp.—1640, 464. (1 case.)

Shakspeare.—1614, 251; 1633, 373; 1636,

404, 407, 408; 1640, 462; 1641, 470;

1643, 480; 1644, 494; 1645, 497;

1646, 501; 1649, 525, 526. (13 cases.)

Shake-spear.—1639, 441; 1643, 484. (2 cases.)

Shakspeare.—1595, 24; 1597—1603, 40;

1598, 46, 51, 56; 1599, 62; 1600, 69;

1601, 98; 1601—2, 102; 1603, 127;

1604, 133, 140; 1605, 147; 1609, 206;

1614, 243, 245; 1620, 278, 280; 1622,

284, 286; 1623, 305, 307, 313, 317,

318, 321; 1625, 330; 1627, 334;

1628, 339; 1630, 342, 347, 348; 1632,

363, 364, 370, 372; 1633, 377, 378;

1634, 390, ii. 532; 1635, 393; 1636,

409; 1637, 414, 415, 416, 417, 419, ii.

532; 1638, 428, 431; 1639, 438, 439,

ii. 534; 1640, 451, 453, 454, 455, 459

460; 1640—41, 465, 466; 1642, 473;

1643, 483, 487; 1644, 489; 1645, 495,

495, 496; 1647, 503, 504, 505, 506,

507, 511, 512, 513; 1649, 521, 523.

(79 cases.)

Shake-speare.—1594, 8; 1612, 233; 1623,

319; 1632, 363; 1635, 393; 1639, 440.

(6 cases.)

Shakespeere.—1641, 471. (1 case.)

Shakspeare.—1600, ii. 526; 1608, ii. 529;

1610, 213; 1626, ii. 530. (4 cases.)

Shakspeare.—1595—6, 27. (1 case.)

Shakspeer.—1637, 414. (1 case.)

Shakspeer.—1619, 274; 1623, ii. 530. (2 cases.)

Shakspeare.—1600, 67, 72; 1603, 124;

1607, 175, ii. 528; 1608, 186; 1613, 234;

1617, 267; 1634, 388; 1637, 421, 422;

1639, ii. 533; 1648, 516; 1649, 526,

527. (15 cases.)

Shak-speare.—1595, 23; 1611, 219; 1623,

319. (3 cases.)

Shakspeare.—1593, 6. (1 case.)

Shakspire.—1641, 472. (1 case.)

Sheakspear.—1619, 274. (1 case.)

The list shows the remarkable preponderance of the "Shakespeare" form. Perhaps the oddest spellings are to be seen in the library catalogue of Prince Rupert, probably made by a foreigner (1677, ii. 231), where we have besides "Shakespeare," the forms "Shakesb." and "Shakesbearg" (Sloane MS. 555, Brit. Mus.).

J. J. MUNRO.

GEORGE ABBOT, M.P., THE PURITAN.

THE parentage of this otherwise well-known M.P. for Tamworth in the Long Parliament has never been ascertained, nor anything of his origin beyond the fact that he was of Yorkshire extraction. Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.' states that he was born in Middlesex, and was the son or grandson of a Sir Thomas Abbot of Easington, Yorks, Knight, and this is accepted by the 'D.N.B.' So far, however, I have failed to trace the existence of any such knight, and should be glad of evidence. George Abbot's will unfortunately throws but little light upon his own family connexions, but is interesting in itself, so is here subjoined in abstract:—

George Abbot, now of Caldecott, co. Warwick: 21 Sept., 1647.—To be buried in the church at Caldecote if I die at or near; if not, where I de cease. 5*l.* annually to the minister of Badsley, in Warwick. Four annuities of 20*s.* during the lives of my mother and father-in-law, Col. Purefoy. 2*l.* to those who helped to defend the house, now living at Hinkley. 10*l.* to my cousin Lettice Farmer. 10*l.* to my kinswoman Sarah Smart. "All my written books and papers that are of divinity to my uncle Ralph Purefoy, and those that are of other subjects to my father-in-law." Certain other books to uncle. Those by Dr. Sibbs and Mr. Hooker's works, and those on history and physics, I give to my mother. "I give 5*l.* to my said uncle to buy him Sibbs' and Hooker's works and to make him shelves to set his books on." "I make my honoured mother Mistress Joane Purefoy, wife to Col. William Purefoy, executor." Also gives her house and lands at Badsley, Warwick, and asks her to reward the servants. "Also my house, &c., in Conny Street, commonly called Lendinge Street, in York for ever." "Also the house and lands I have by conveyance from my grandfather Vrinckton [?], lying and being at Cornborough neere Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire, or in the county or the city of Yorke, I know not well which." To my honoured father-in-law Col. William Purefoy of Caldecott, after my mother's death, all the houses and lands in Badsley and Cornborough. 4*l.* 10*s.* for ever per annum "for a school at Badsley to teach boys and girls to read English perfectly, and say by Hart Mr. Ball's little Catechism." The like sum to Caldecott for the same purpose. Sums for school-books. After the death of my mother and father-in-law lands, &c., in Badsley to Daniel Barfield, servant to my father-in-law. Several legacies of 80*l.*, 40*l.*, &c., to friends. Also money to the ministers of Caldecott to buy Bibles and Hooker's works and Ball's large Catechism. George Williams, my kinsman. My cousin Thomas Bouchier, Esq., that married my cousin Pickering. To school at Bishops Hill, York, &c. Col. William Purefoy executor. Proved in London 21 April, 1649 [54 Fairfax].

Testator's "father-in-law" (or rather stepfather), the well-known Col. Purefoy of Caldecott, M.P. for Coventry in the Long

Parliament, married Joane, daughter and heir of Aleyn Penckeston of the city of York. It is evident that this lady was a widow when she married Purefoy, and that George Abbot was her son by her first husband. Not improbably the "grandfather" whose somewhat indecipherable name seems in the will to read "Vrinckton" should be Penckeston. George Abbot seems to have been an only child, and was probably brought up from his earliest years at Caldecott, where he died 2 Feb., 1648/9, aged forty-four, and where he was buried.

I have only to add that for the above abstract of his will I am indebted to my friend Mr. A. Rhodes. W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'ROMEO AND JULIET': THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON (10 S. xi. 423; 11 S. i. 164).—I thank DR. WHITEHEAD for his reply. It appears therefrom that the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' is in error in stating (lxiii. 153) that the parents of the third Earl of Southampton—who was the dedicatee of the two Shakespeare poems—were married 19 Feb., 1565/6. The correct date is "about May, 1569." This renders it more likely that the passage in 'Romeo and Juliet,' I. v. 32–42, refers to this marriage, which is therein stated to have taken place on Pentecost. Pentecost (Whitsunday) occurs forty-nine days after Easter Sunday. In the year in question, 1569, Easter fell on 10 April (see 'Whitaker's Almanack'), and Pentecost, consequently on 29 May—the month now correctly given by DR. WHITEHEAD.

The year 1569 is also in agreement with my suggestion that this marriage is referred to in the tragedy, as a little calculation will show. The two old Capulets differ as to the number of years elapsed since the marriage, one stating "thirty years," the other "some five-and-twenty years." The latter clinches his point by stating that the son of Lucentio was twenty-three years old ("His son was but a ward two years ago"). As the third earl was born in 1573, we obtain, by adding these 23 years, the year 1596 as a definite basis for our calculation. Subtracting DR. WHITEHEAD's year 1569 from 1596, we obtain 27 years, which agrees sufficiently well with the statement in the play—"some five-and-twenty years."

Thus it appears that the following four data agree chronologically. *inter se*, and

support my view: (1) the age of the third earl, (2) the year 1569, (3) the month of May, and (4) the date of Pentecost.

But apparently the day in May, 1569, on which the marriage is assumed to have taken place (10 May) does not agree with the day on which Pentecost fell (29 May). DR. WHITEHEAD quotes a statement by Mr. Greenfield to the effect that the second Earl of Southampton, "on his marriage with Lord Montague's daughter" (italics mine), conveyed his manors, lands, &c., to his future father-in-law by indenture dated 10 May, 1569. Note the words "on his marriage." DR. WHITEHEAD appears to assume that the conveyance must have been made on the very day of the marriage, or at least on a date very near thereto. But are we justified in so construing the three words in question? Did Mr. Greenfield base his assertion upon specific dates obtained from his sixteenth century sources? I should be obliged if DR. WHITEHEAD or any one else would answer this question.

Unless DR. WHITEHEAD can by citations from original sources confirm his statement that the marriage took place "early in May," I am inclined to believe that it took place late in May, for the following reason. Southampton's mother opposed the match, and he married without her consent ('D.N.B.' l.c.). This probably explains the rather unusual action of the groom, who was of legal age, in conveying his manors and estates to his father-in-law in fee. Montague, in view of the opposition to the match, might well have required the settlement to be made, and all legal matters completed, before the arrangements for the wedding were perfected. Naturally an interval of some weeks would be necessary, thus throwing the date of the marriage towards the end of the month.

It was not unusual for those of the Catholic faith to be married on Pentecost during the sixteenth century. The Montagues were Catholics.

HENRY PEMBERTON, Jun.

Philadelphia.

'RICHARD II.,' III. ii. 155-6: SITTING ON THE GROUND (11 S. i. 165).—This subject is illustrated by an incident in Kinglake's 'Invasion of the Crimea,' vol. iv. p. 45, where he says of the Czar after receiving the Alma dispatches:—

"He obeyed the instinct which brings a man in his grief to sink down and lie parallel with the earth, and to seek to be hidden from all eyes. He

took to his bed.....By the side of the low pallet bed that he lay on was a pitcher of barley water..... It is believed that for many days he took no food."

W. H. CLAY.

'TEMPEST,' IV. i. 64:—

Thy banks with *peoned*, and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy hest betrimis.

The word I have italicized is often taken to mean "peonied," or covered with marsh-marigold. This identification of the peony with *Caltha palustris* is, apparently, due to a writer in *The Edinburgh Review* of October, 1872, who quotes the authority of a clergyman resident for many years in Shakespeare's county. Can it be now discovered (1) who wrote the *Edinburgh* article? (2) who the clergyman was? My botanical experience of Shakespeare's country suggests no such identification of two plants widely different, one would think, to the popular eye except in the matter of their buds, which I cannot regard as decisive. Facts are asked for, not theories.

NEL MEZZO.

'MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,' II. i. 228: "AN-HEIRES."—This seems very much like an imperfect reading of "cavaliers," with the initial *c* and second *a* obliterated. It would be quite in mine Host's vein to say, "Will you go, cavaliers?" after having addressed Ford as "guest-cavaleire," and Shallow twice as "cavaleiro-justice."

TOM JONES.

'2 HENRY IV.,' I. ii.—Falstaff says of tradesmen like Master Dombledon who will not accept his and Bardolph's security: "And if a man *is through with them in honest taking-up*, then they must stand upon security." The explanations of the editors are unsatisfactory, e.g., Deighton says: "through, *i.g.* thorough (which Pope substituted), downright, not standing upon petty economies"; whereas H. Schmidt in his 'Shakespeare-Lexicon' suggests: "If a man does his utmost in borrowing, or rather, if a man condescends to borrow, in an honourable manner." As Schmidt's two paraphrases differ widely, the "rather" is incongruous.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

'CORIOLANUS,' IV. v. 110.—It is Shakespeare who tells us: "We must not excuse what can be emended." Why then tolerate such a line as

Should from yond cloud speak divine things,
when it can be emended without the aid of a Quintilian? I do not hesitate to say that

"yond cloud," either through a *lapsus plumæ* or by the purposed device of a short-hand writer, has taken the place of "yon thunder cloud." The metre requires it; the *ductus literarum* suggests it; the majestic attributes of Jupiter demand it; the line will be complete in all its parts if we read

Should from yon thunder-cloud speak divine things.
PHILIP PERRING.
7, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

'TITUS ANDRONICUS,' V. i. 99-102:—
That codding spirit had they from their mother,
As sure a card as ever won the set;
That bloody mind, I think, they learned of me,
As true a dog as ever fought at head.

Has there been any attempt to find out what this means? Dr. Johnson explained the line "As true a dog as ever fought at head" as alluding to a bulldog, who always faces his foe. (My observation of bulldogs is quite to the contrary: they fix their teeth into some portion of their foeman's rearward, and simply hang on. But let that pass.)

About twenty years ago ('Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism,' New York, 1888) I ventured (apropos of wondering why our commentators so rarely annotate passages that some earlier commentator has neglected) to guess that the word "card" was Aaron's passing pun on the pronunciation of the word "codding" in the line "That codding spirit had they from their mother." Bad as the guess was, it had the merit of an attempt at the hitherto unattempted (so far as I knew then or know now)—to elucidate a neglected crux.

But what do these lines mean, anyhow?

APPLETON MORGAN.

South Grange, New Jersey.

'ROMEO AND JULIET,' I. ii. 33.—

May stand in number, though in reckoning none.

The interpretation of "reckoning" in the sense of "estimation," with a play on words, finds support in a somewhat similar play on words in 'Love's Labour's Lost' (V. ii. 36):—

Nay, I have verses, too, I thanke Berowne,
The numbers true; and were the numbering too,
I were the fairest goddess on the ground.

"Numbring" here has the meaning of "reckoning, estimation." "Numbers" of course refers to the metre of the verses that are correct. Rosaline says in substance to the queen, "If Biron's opinion of my beauty were correct too, I should indeed be very beautiful."
M. P. T.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

'OTHELLO,' I. i. 159 and I. iii. 115: 'SAGITTARY.'—In spite of all commentators, I believe the above word still remains a crux. I would venture to suggest, however, that, instead of being a particular house, it is nothing more or less than the well-known "Zattere," *i.e.*, the "Fondamenta delle Zattere" (Quays of the Rafts), facing the island of the Giudecca. Any reader who has been at Venice will understand to what I refer.

The two words are very similar in sound, and that a locality is meant, and not a particular house or building, is shown by I. iii. 121:—

Othello. Ancient, conduct them: you best know the place.

C. S. HARRIS.

'CYMBELINE,' I. i.—The late Prof. Churton Collins in his 'Studies in Shakespeare' cites the opening lines of this play, first corrected by Tyrwhitt,

You do not meet a man but frowns: our bloods
No more obey the heavens than our courtiers
Still seem as does the king,

as one of those obscure passages that still baffle the ingenuity of commentators, but one where conjecture may be legitimately exercised. In the First Folio the reading is:—

You do not meet a man but Frownes.
Our bloods no more obey the Heavens
Then our Courtiers:
Still seeme, as do's the Kings.

Verplanck considers that Tyrwhitt's version "gives a good sense, though in harsh and abrupt language, such as Shakespeare's desire of condensing his meaning often leads him to use. By reading 'king' for 'kings' all other alteration is avoided."

The difficulty lies in the latter clause of the sentence, which in its present form seems incomplete, inasmuch as it does not offer a true comparison to that which precedes it. In any other author such a collocation of words as "our courtiers still seem as does the king" would be voted boorish, if not mere bathos. It is difficult to believe that Shakespeare could ever have penned such a lame and inconsequent conclusion.

In the 'N.E.D.' I find there is an obsolete impersonal verb "to duc," which means "to be proper, or fit," an example of which is given from Drayton's 'Odes' with the date 1603:—

Which when it him deweth
His feathers he meweth.

If we substitute "dues" for the "do's" of the First Folio, the discordance of the text will, I think, be overcome, and a logical

solution offered for the line that is in dispute, the corruption arising, in all probability, from imperfect copying. The paraphrasing would then run: "Our temperaments no more obey the heavens than our courtiers now seem to (do homage), as is meet (they should) to the king (or the king's majesty)."³¹ This would leave the text of the First Folio substantially correct, and then what occurs later on

But not a courtier,

Although they wear their faces to the bent

Of the kings looks, hath a heart that is not

Glad at the thing they scowl at,

which has always been held to be a restatement or explanation of the opening lines, will thus be brought into closer agreement with them.

Moreover, the word "do," as Vietor in his 'Shakespeare Phonology'² explains, was at that period pronounced "du":—

"Unstressed long vowels and diphthongs are apt to become short vowels; unstressed short vowels further tend to obscurity, and even loss. Thus Gill gives [bi], [no], [du],* as weak forms for *be, no, do.*"—P. 108.

From this it would appear likely that the corruption arose when the copyist was taking his shorthand notes during a representation of the play, the confusion between two words pronounced so much alike as "dues" and "do's" being readily excusable.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

"THE LATE MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS": COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SIR HARRY POLAND, while writing (*ante*, p. 115) about an inquiry that was made at 6 S. ii. 368 concerning the authorship of 'Billy Taylor,' used the expression quoted in the first phrase of the caption.

Happily, the adjective "late" does not apply in any sense to PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS, who is quite "up to time" in every way, and is still ably fulfilling his duties at the head of the Department of English in Columbia University in the City of New York. I give the location of the college, though I think only a few 'N. & Q.' readers can share the amusingly restricted outlook of a well-known London journalist and critic, who, in a recent article, wrote of "Columbia College, wherever that may be"—as if it might perhaps be some small institution in Nebraska or Manitoba. It can hardly require mental vision of the

* The brackets contain the phonetic notation adopted by Prof. Vietor from the Association Phonétique Internationale.

highest telescopic power to discern, even across the sea, a college whose charter was granted by George II. (the change of title from "King's College" to "Columbia" came with the recognition of independence), and that now has a material equipment representing thirty million dollars, with five thousand students in residence, under five hundred instructors, even if no note is taken of important work done under its auspices.

M. C. L.

New York City.

[Another American contributor to 'N. & Q.' MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS of Boston, had anticipated M. C. L. in pointing out (*ante*, p. 276) that PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS is happily still at work at Columbia University; but we print our New York correspondent's note on account of its interesting references to that seat of learning.]

"MOTHER OF TOM-CATS"—THE SEINE.—

It is remarkable, in connexion with Carlyle's use of the phrase "mother of dead dogs" in his 'French Revolution' (see 10 S. v. 509; vi. 32, 95; vii. 457), that "the mother of tom-cats" appears to have been a French slang term for the Seine. According to the 'Memoirs' of the notorious French detective officer François Jules Vidocq (chap. xxx.) dead cats were frequently in the menu of the hideous den or *cabaret* known as the cave of Father Guillotin, as the following passage shows:—

"There was throughout the assembly [of robbers] a general mewing, but it was only a joke; the lovers of fricassée mewed like the rest, and after having taken their caps off, they said, 'Come on, here is the good stuff! Covered by cat-skin and fed on cats, we shall not soon be in want; the mother of tom-cats is not yet dead.'"

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ROBERT BURTON AND JOANNES PITSEUS.—

In a very interesting paper read by Prof. Osler before the Bibliographical Society on 15 Nov., 1909, an account was given of the library of Robert Burton, 580 of whose books, it was stated, are in the Bodleian, and 429 in the library of Christ Church. Probably there are some elsewhere which could be identified by his name or initials, which he seems regularly to have written on the title-page. There is one such in Cat. 127 of Ellis (J. J. Holdsworth and G. Smith):—

"Pitseus (Ioannes), Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis Tomus Primus. [All issued.] Parisiis, 1619. 4to."

There is a reference to this book in Part. III. sect. iv. mem. i. subs. iii. of the 'Anatomy': "Pitsius catal. scriptorum Anglic. reckons up 180 English Commentators alone, on the matter of the sentences" (first added in

ed. 6, p. 677). See the "Index illustrium Angliæ Scriptorum qui fuerunt Scholastici" on pp. 947-52 of the book. According to Pitseus's heading, they are "numero videlicet centum sexaginta" (not 180). The names given are 161. The British Museum copy of Pitseus's 'Relationes' bears the signature of Augustine Vincent, a contemporary of Burton. EDWARD BENSLEY.

JAMES HALL PRINGLE—I have of late had access to genealogical material bearing on the collaterals, and on three generations of the ascendants (going back to the year 1689), of a James Hall Pringle. The name is not a common combination, and it is probably safe to identify him with the James Hall Pringle of Dirrie, Wigtonshire, in the early part of last century.

If any of his direct or collateral descendants care to communicate direct with me, I shall be pleased to supply them with the details at my command.

W. J. RUTHERFURD, M.D.

Jesmond, Renfrew.

"POSTALLY."—Surely this is a new word. In *The Herts Express* a letter from the General Post Office, London, 14 December, 1909, contains this word: "To the best of his [Mr. Buxton's] knowledge, he said that postally there was nothing to choose between Starling's Bridge and Bancroft Road."

I think the coiner of the word may be congratulated, as it is brief and suggestive.

M.A.

DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE.—I have heard it said that this curious "open space" in the heart of the City was formerly part of the gardens or approaches to the first Duke of St. Alban's town house. For aught I know to the contrary, the Duke's Place Synagogue is part of the original mansion.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"LOYOLA": ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—In a volume of sermons entitled 'Cæleste Pantheon, sive Cælum Novum, in Festa et Gesta Sanctorum Totius Anni, Morali Doctrinâ, ac Profanâ Historiâ varie illustratum,' by Father Henricus Engelgrave of the Society of Jesus, the following derivation of its noble founder's cognomen is given. I quote from the sixth edition, printed at Cologne in 1727, 'Pars Posterior: Festum S. Jacobi Majoris,' pp. 31-2:—

"Omnis Biscajæ nobilitas pro insignibus habet lupos (et hoc signum gentis avitæ), quibus ad aliquid familiarum inter se discrimen, additur aliud symbolum, quod de more patriæ, peti consuevit ex insigni aliquo facinore. Quo in genere

illustre est, quod de antiquissima, ac nobilissima Lojolæ familia referri solet: hæc in scuto suo gentilitio duos habet lupos, eosque in pedes erectos, atque in ollam è camino pendentem introspectientes. Id autem hinc ortum habet: Caput Lojolæ familiæ ab alio Nobili graviter dissidebat, in cuius ædes, cum inopinato esset ingressus, eumque alte sopitum ac dormientem reperisset, nihil omnino mali illi intulit, sed ollam duntaxat (quæ forte e camino, subjecto etiam igne, dependebat) abstulit, ut vel inde nosset adversarius fuisse se in Lojolæ, id est, hostis sui manu, ac potestate; et tamen etiam eo loco parcitum. Ex nobili illo, ac vere regio facinore, tota Lojolæ familia pro symbolo suo sumpsit lupos, in ollam e camino suspensam prospicientes, ut unâ cum illo et avita nobilitas, et nomen *Lobo en olla*, quasi lupus in olla, et illi quodammodo cognata virtus injuriarum remissio, probaretur."

JOHN T. CURRY.

BREECH-LOADING CANNON IN ENGLAND.—A contribution to the history of breech-loading cannon in this country is furnished in Mr. F. A. Simpson's work 'The Rise of Louis Napoleon' (1909). There is printed for the first time a letter of Louis Napoleon to General Sir Robert Wilson, dated 24 March, 1836, accompanying a gift of his 'Manuel d'Artillerie,' in which he requests that the work might be forwarded "to any distinguished officer of the English artillery, asking him on my behalf to be kind enough to give exact particulars of the breech-loading cannon recently constructed in England." In the original, a facsimile of which is given, the words "chargés par la culasse" are underlined.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

CAPT. JOHN KNOWLES.—The descendants in America of Capt. John Knowles desire to ascertain his ancestry in England. Capt. Knowles came to Virginia in 1663, and settled at Jamestown; later he moved to his large landed estate in Henrico County, where he died in 1676. His wife's name was Bethenia. His daughter Bethenia married William Giles, who came to Virginia about 1678 with Rebecca Giles, perhaps his mother.

Who were the ancestors of Capt. John Knowles? Was he a student at Oxford? Was he an officer in the British Army?

(Miss) RUBY FELDER RAY,
State Editor,

Daughters of the American Revolution.

23, Crew Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ALABAMA - KEARSARGE FIGHT. — In his account of this celebrated engagement (1864) Mr. F. M. Edge says he saw the negative of a photograph of the battle, made by M. Rondin, a Cherbourg photographer; the view was taken from the top of the old church tower of Cherbourg.

Can any one help me to find the photograph, or the descendants of either Mr. Edge or M. Rondin? W. ABBATT.
141, East 25th Street, New York.

MAJOR WELSFORD: LIEUT. HOME.—I should be obliged, for historical purposes, if I could find the representatives or family of the late Major Welsford, 97th Regiment, who was killed when leading the storming party at the Redan, and of Lieut. Home, R.E., who blew up the Cashmir Gate, Delhi. The latter was a brother of Col. Home of the same corps. The family was formerly at Cockburn Law, Berwickshire. I almost think the male line is extinct.

DAVID ROSS MCCORD, K.C.
Temple Grove, Montreal.

“JIRGA.”—In a telegram which appeared in *The Times* on 11 April, from the Viceroy's Camp, Parachinar, about the visit of the Viceroy to Kurram, we are told that “a large jirga representing all the tribes of the neighbourhood welcomed the Viceroy cordially, and testified to the many benefits of British rule.”

The word *jirga* evidently means an assembly. To what language does it belong? The word is not registered in ‘N.E.D.’ or in ‘The Stanford Dictionary.’

A. L. MAYHEW.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

THE ANNUALS.—In *The Publishers' Circular* for 27 June, 1891, there is a list of the Annuals, but it is incomplete and inaccurate. Can any reader supply me with a better one?

I shall also be glad of any references to articles, &c., dealing with these works. Please reply direct.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

44, Crownhill Road, Willesden, N.W.

ELY PARISH REGISTER MISSING.—The first register of St. Mary's, Ely, which contains the baptismal entries of two at least of the daughters of Oliver Cromwell, who resided close to the church as farmer of the tithes, has been missing since 1800. The Rev. John Griffith in that year recorded that it was not amongst those delivered to him by his predecessor, the Rev. Charles Mules, who gave up on succeeding to a family estate at Marwood, near Barnstaple.

Every now and then during the last few years we have heard, notably in East Anglia,

of the recovery of missing parish registers. I shall be grateful to the readers of ‘N. & Q.’ for hints as to the best means of discovering the whereabouts of our missing volume.

K. H. SMITH.

Cambridge Road, Ely.

CANON JAMES CRAIGIE ROBERTSON.—He died at Canterbury, 9 July, 1882. He married a Miss Stevenson, and was survived by two sons and three daughters. I shall be obliged to any contributor to ‘N. & Q.’ who will furnish me with particulars of Robertson's family, and also with a copy of the epitaph on his tombstone, which I presume is situated at Canterbury. The information is wanted for an article I have in preparation on inscriptions in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen. There is a font of exquisite workmanship to Robertson's parents in the church named.

Please reply direct.

ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE.

71, Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

SHAKESPEARE ILLUSTRATORS.—Was Thurston the first artist who provided the whole of the designs for one edition of the plays? Several artists contributed illustrations to Bell's edition and to Boydell's great work, but I am desirous of ascertaining if any one preceded Thurston as the sole illustrator of an entire edition.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

REV. RICHARD EVATT, 1582.—He belonged to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and became A.B. 1585, A.M. 1589, and B.D. 1599. He was presented to Walesby, Lincolnshire, in 1616.

What livings, presumably in the old diocese of Lincoln, did this gentleman hold between 1589 and 1617, and when did he die?

GEORGE J. H. EVATT,

Surgeon-General.

Junior United Service Club, S.W.

GAINSBOROUGH'S POMERANIAN DOG: C. J. SMITH.—Can any one tell me the history of the white Pomeranian dog so often appearing in Gainsborough's pictures, and at what date the dog lived?

Who was C. J. Smith, mentioned in connexion with Gainsborough in the ‘Life of Nollekens’? Are any of his descendants living at the present day? Was Major Smith, a retired Indian officer who lived in Harewood Square, descended from him? My reason for asking is that Major Smith possessed two fine pictures by Gainsborough.

(MRS.) HAUTENVILLE COPE.

18, Harrington Court, Glendower Place, S.W.

"GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE!"—What was the earliest use of this prayer as a revolutionary alternative to "God save the King!"
POLITICIAN.

BROAD-BOTTOMED ADMINISTRATION.—To what English Ministry was this term specifically applied, and by whom?
POLITICIAN.

[The Ministry formed by Henry Pelham in November, 1744, and so termed because it represented a coalition of parties.]

'RAPE OF PROSERPINE,' BY PAUL VERONESE.—Do any of your readers know of a painting by Paul Veronese on this subject? I have lately acquired a large gallery picture of the above, and though some experts pronounce it a Veronese, I can find no mention of his ever having painted this subject in any recognized books of reference.

S. P. GUERNSEY.

20, Coleman Street, E.C.

"PAGODAS."—In an old case of the year 1785 I find a testator leaving the interest on a "sum of 'pagodas'" to be paid to a beneficiary for her life, the "pagodas" to go, on her death, to testator's residuary legatees. Can any reader explain?

MISTLETOE.

[The 'N.E.D.' gives the third meaning of "pagoda" as "a gold (less commonly a silver) coin formerly current in Southern India, of the value of about seven shillings." The illustrative quotations for this use range from 1681 to 1862.]

PORTLAND CEMENT: ITS INVENTOR.—Who was the inventor of Portland cement? A recent paragraph in a weekly newspaper claimed the invention for Mr. J. C. Johnson of Gravesend, formerly mayor of that town who celebrated his hundredth birthday on the 28th of January last. This statement is, I think, inaccurate, but I have not the means at hand to correct it.

The employment of Portland cement in building and engineering work is largely due to experiments made by the late Mr. John Grant, assistant engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, on the tensile strength of cements.
JOHN HEBB.

'TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.'—In Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' p. 397, the following passage occurs:—

"And as in the legend it resulted that her Cyprian image had suddenly appeared upon his altar, whereby the fire of the priest had been well-nigh extinguished."

To what legend does this refer?

L. PHILLIPS.

Theological College, Lichfield.

WM. SEWELL.—Can any of your readers tell me whether William Sewell, the author of 'The Mirror for the Times,' was connected with the family of that name in Norfolk? He was keeping a school at Clifton in 1823 or thereabouts, and wrote largely against Thomas Paine. FREDERICK T. HIGGAME.

EIGHT KINGS: NINE LADIES.—What is the nature of the card game in which

Eight kings threaten to save
Nine fair ladies from (or for) one sick knave?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

BEETHOVEN'S "IN DIESES GRABES DUNKELN."—May I ask whether Beethoven's well-known song was originally written for the English words "Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear," or the German words, "In dieses Grabes Dunkeln," or the Italian words, "In questa Tomba oscura"?

Probabilities point, of course, to the German text; but that an English epitaph should adapt itself so perfectly to a foreign melody is certainly a notable coincidence.

G. F. C.

Nice.

WOOD STREET COMPTER: SPONGING-HOUSES.—Where shall I find a good account of this and other London spinging-houses in the eighteenth century? I know what is given by Howard, and the account in Knight's 'London.' In what novel is the life in a spinging-house for debtors depicted?
R. S. B.

LANESBOROUGH HOUSE, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This house was built in 1719 by James, second Viscount Lanesborough, who died *s.p.* in 1724. I am anxious to procure a plan of it, and to ascertain the name of the architect who designed it. Can any one enlighten me? If so, will he kindly communicate directly with me to save time?
GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

St. George's Hospital, S.W.

OSBORN ATTERBURY, son of Francis, Bishop of Rochester, is said to have died in 1752. I should be glad to obtain the full dates of his birth, marriage, and death.
G. F. R. B.

MARTIN FOLKES, 1690-1754.—In the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xix. 361, it is stated that "when a boy he went to the University of Saumur." Nichols, in his 'Literary Anecdotes,' ii. 578, asserts that this university was suppressed in January, 1694-5. Which authority is correct? In A. R. Ellis's 'Early Diary of Frances Burney' (1889), i.

107-8, it is said that Folkes and his son Martin were educated at Westminster School. What authority is there for this statement ?

G. F. R. B.

'CORNWALL: ITS MINES, MINERS, AND SCENERY.'—Who was the author of this work, which was published in two parts in "The Traveller's Library" by Messrs. Longman in 1855 ? He was the author also of "Our Coal and our Coal-Pits," published in 1853. There can surely be no longer any reason for secrecy in the case of either book. Perhaps MR. PEET could reveal the identity, which was unknown to the compilers of the 'London Library Catalogue.' The author's preface is signed with the initials J. R. L.

W. ROBERTS.

HEINE IN LONDON.—I am very anxious to know as much as possible about Heine's stay in London. Much, I perceive, is to be found in his own writings, but nothing is collectively stated. I should like to know where and with whom he lodged, and how long he remained with us. Apparently it was during the dulllest time of the year, from November to March. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

MYDDELTON: "DREF": "PLAS."—I shall be glad if some contributor will kindly say what Welsh word corresponds to the Anglo-Saxon place-name Middeltun, descriptive, I suppose, of a homestead (*tun*) lying between two others, such as would now be called Easton and Weston, or Norton and Sutton, or Upton and Downton, or between others, with or without the relative positions being indicated by their names.

It has been stated, but no authority cited, that Capt. William Myddelton, R.N. (about 1550 to 1621), who translated the Psalms into Welsh metre, was known amongst Welsh poets as "Gwilym Canoldref." Not having any Welsh, I ask, Is this good Welsh ? Doubt arises from the fact that in a list of Welsh village churches it is noticed that "dref," a homestead, in combination with nineteen separate words, becomes in each one a prefix such as Trefriw, Trefeglwys, Trefgarn, Trefnant, Treherbert, Treforus (Anglice Morristown), &c.; but in one other case it apparently becomes a suffix, viz., Cantref *alias* Cantreff. Is this one exception an abbreviated form of Canoldref ?

The common noun "cantrev" (one hundred homesteads) probably has the same signification as the division (known as "a hundred") of an English county.

Is there any difference in signification between a "Dref" and a "Plas" ? "Plas" ?

does not apparently become, in combination, a prefix, but continues as a separate word, as in Plas Heaton, Plas Nantglyn, Plas Newydd, and Plas Canol. The last, Plas Canol, appears to be an equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon Middeltun.

THOS. C. MYDDELTON,

Woodhall Spa.

THE FEAST OF THE ASS.—In Seeley's edition of John Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments,' vol. iii. p. 357 (1855), a note by the editor tells the reader about what is called the Feast of the Ass, a rite celebrated in the Gallican Church, and, as it seems, especially at Beauvais in Burgundy. We are anxious to know at what period this ceremony came into use, and when it was discontinued. We are not aware that anything of the kind ever became a custom in Great Britain.

N. M. & A.

"MERLUCHE."—Is this hake ? is it salted cod ? or is it cod dried and not salted ? French dictionaries seem to be undecided, and give as much countenance to one definition as to another. ST. SWITHIN.

'SONGS OF THE CHACE,' 1811.—This was published anonymously, but the Preface is dated from Much Hadham, Herts. Is the author known ? W. B. GERISH.

Replies.

HAVERING MANOR, 1389: JOHN
KEMP, "PARKER."

(11 S. i. 228.)

THIS place must be identical with the Havering atte Bower, Essex, for this was a royal manor and residence from the time of Edward the Confessor down to the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who parted with it. Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., was much there; Joan, wife of Henry IV., died there; and other queens during critical times and widowhood made it their residence. The office of Parker of atte Havering was much coveted, being one of position and profit, as is seen from references to it in the Calendar of Patent Rolls. "Bower" is equivalent to "Palace."

It will be of interest to note here that the keeping of "la Southgate" of the park of Haveryng, co. Essex, was granted by the King under privy seal in 1437 to John Kemp, "during the King's pleasure";

and a year after this grant was made "for life," to hold to himself *or deputy*, with the accustomed wages, fees, and profits. Kemp's will is recorded in the Commissary Court of London, and shows him to have been a person of some substance and rank. He is described as of "Haveryng atte Bowre, Essex, Parker," and desired to be buried at the entrance of the Priors of Holy Trinity, London, in which several relatives of his were buried. He mentions Hatfield Broadoak or Broadoak Regis, another royal manor, and speaks of his large silver bowl, and other articles befitting a gentleman's establishment; while he bequeathed his "gown of light blue furred with black lamb," with five ounces of "bokesilver and all ornaments and apparel of his body," to his son William Kempe. In the same year (1438-9) William Kemp was appointed for life to the offices of Parker of the King's Parks of Windsor, Sheen, &c., with the office of Keeper of the King's Wardrobe at Westminster Palace, with pay of 9d. a day for himself and a groom, and 13s. 4d. a year for a robe, with house and garden belonging to the office. Perhaps the blue gown mentioned in the above will was the robe of office, and the "Parker's" offices, as well as his cloak, fell upon his son. The relationship, however, is not certain.

From other references it would seem likely that a brass once in Hendon Church to "John atte Hevyn, 1415," commemorated one of atte Heveryng, the name also being twisted to Upheveryng.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

51, Vancouver Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

Richard II. began to reign on 22 June, 1377; he married Anne of Austria. In 1379 John de Brampton was Steward of the King's Manor of Havering at Boure (Pat. 3 Ric. II.). It is also stated that Anne, Queen of Richard II., held in dower this manor of Havering, then worth 100*l.* [?] a year (Inquis. 6 Hen. IV.).

In Saxon times it was ancient demesne of the crown imperial of this realm, and, being one of the royal palaces, was erected into a Liberty independent of the hundred of Beacontree, or indeed of any jurisdiction, either ecclesiastical or civil, of the county, having in itself a tribunal for life and death.

This Havering is three miles from Romford, Essex, and fifteen miles from London—quite an easy journey for the Queen when she desired to be quiet in the country. It was a favourite resort and a lovely situation, abounding with nightingales of unrivalled sweetness of song.

It is unquestionable, I venture to think, that Queen Anne wrote her letter of 15 Nov., 1389, from Havering near Romford.

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

The place referred to is without doubt the "Royal Liberty of Havering atte Bower." It was the favourite abode of Edward the Confessor, and legends concerning him are related in 'Essex Past and Present,' p. 58; Percival's 'London Forest,' pp. 30-31; 'Romford' ('Homeland Handbook'), chap. iv.; Lytton's novel 'Harold,' Book X. chap. ii.; Terry's 'Memories of Romford,' &c.

Among other kings Richard II. often resided there. It was from Havering that he rode in 1397 to visit his uncle the Duke of Gloucester at Pleshey, to induce him to accompany him to London. On the way the Duke was seized by Lord Mowbray, forced into a boat on the river, conveyed to Calais, and murdered ('Hist. of East and West Ham,' chap. xxx.).

According to Terry's 'Memories of Romford,' p. 22, Richard's first wife, Anne of Bohemia, "held the manor of Havering in dower, then worth 100*l.* [?] per annum." His second consort, Isabella of Valois, a child of fourteen years, was conveyed under a strict guard to the palace of Havering after the dethronement of Richard, and kept a prisoner there for some time by Henry IV.

G. H. W.

[Mr. A. R. BAYLEY also thanked for reply.]

COSNAHAN FAMILY, ISLE OF MAN (11 S. i. 109, 213).—By the kindness of Col. Anderson, recently Receiver-General of this Isle, I am able to give the following account (which was written by Bishop Wilson in 1739) "of Vicar-General Cosnahan's family since their coming to the Isle of Mann":—

"Above two hundred years ago, one Cosnahan, supposed to have come from Scotland, arrived at Peel town and settled there, had issue two sons, for one of whom he bought an estate near Peel aforesaid called Ballamoar, and the other he educated as a clergyman.

"The descendants of the clergyman settled in Kirk St. Anne (Santan), and have been vicars of the parish successively (the purchase of Ballakelly made there is at present in possession of John Cosnahan, Vicar-General, heir to his father John; who was heir to his father Hugh; who was heir to his father John, vicar of said parish, and the first purchaser of the estate called Ballakelly).

"The present Mr. Cosnahan had issue [left blank]

"The grandson of him on whom the estate of Ballamoar was settled had issue: William; Hugh; Thomas."

We find a John Cosnahan Vicar of Jurby in 1575-82, and one of the same name Vicar of Patrick (in which Ballamoar is situated) 1585-1608. But, as a correspondent has already pointed out (p. 213), Santan was the parish where they chiefly served as vicars, William, 1614-18; John, 1618-56; Hugh, 1667-91; John, 1691-1731. The last-named had a son, also called John, who acted as his father's curate for some time; but on the death of the father the Earl of Derby, as Lord of Man, gave the living to a young curate from another parish. Bishop Wilson was indignant, and at once made amends, and showed the Earl his opinion, by appointing the son, who was without any official position for the time, as one of his Vicars-General, and collating him soon afterwards to the Vicarage of Braddan (Keble's 'Life of Bishop Wilson,' pp. 759-60). This John was succeeded at Braddan by his son Joseph (1750-68), who was one of the witnesses to Bishop Wilson's will (Keble, p. 964). Later, Julius Cosnahan was Vicar of Braddan (1785-6). Members of the family were also Vicars of German (1585-1660) and Malew (1630-33). It seems as if Bishop Wilson had made the above memorandum about his Vicar-General's family to justify his appointment; that is, to show that the family had been long settled in the island, and that they were people of substance.

John Cosnahan (1754-1819), son of Hugh C. and Eleanor Finch, was an advocate, a member of the House of Keys, and High Bailiff of Douglas. In 1790 he went, with another, to London as a deputation from the Keys to oppose the Duke of Atholl in the matter of compensation for the loss of his sovereignty. John Cosnahan was allowed to plead before the House of Commons, and his speech had the end he desired, in that the Bill was withdrawn. A few months before his death he was appointed Deemster. He is spoken of as "a man of brilliant mind, ready wit, and powerful elocution."

John Cosnahan, a major, fought in the battle of Quebec, 1759; he married Lady Janet Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, but died without issue.

Philip Cosnahan, son of Deemster Cosnahan, distinguished himself as a midshipman on H.M.S. Shannon when she fought the Chesapeake, and was especially mentioned. He was lost on board the sailing packet Lord Hill, with all the crew and other passengers, on 16 Jan., 1819, on her passage to Liverpool from Douglas. He had two other brothers, Hugh and Michael, both also

in the Navy (see A. W. Moore's 'Manx Worthies'). The family does not seem to be represented in direct line on the island now.

ERNEST B. SAVAGE, F.S.A.

St. Thomas', Douglas.

By a curious coincidence while I was reading the issue of 'N. & Q.' containing SIGMA TAU's query, a catalogue of pamphlets for sale by Mr. John Orr, bookseller, 74, George Street, Edinburgh, came to hand. Among the items described as "Naval," the following entry occurs.—

"Observations on Mariners' Lights in the Channel, Preservation of Lives on Board Steam Packets, &c. By Mark Cosnahan, Isle of Man, Liverpool, 1825. Cr. 8vo, pp. 24, 1s."

It is possible this pamphlet may be of some interest to the querist, although not at all likely to afford the information he seeks.

W. SCOTT.

'ALONZO THE BRAVE' (11 S. i. 167, 215, 254).—The vindication of MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK at the last reference is complete so far as he is concerned, but the original query and subsequent replies show that there is a certain amount of obscurity which may as well be cleared up.

The ballad of Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene first appeared in the novel of 'Ambrosio, the Monk,' published, as was the fashion then, in three volumes, in 1796; it will be found in vol. iii. p. 63. It may be worth mentioning that a portion was set to music as a glee, by Dr. Callcott, organist of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. It was certainly very popular, and found a place in collections of recitations, &c.; in fact, in the sixties, when "Penny Readings" were all the rage, I remember presuming to recite it, relying on the indulgence of sympathetic friends instead of an impartial critical audience.

Just as the great Napoleon said that "nothing was sacred to a sapper," so there are very few pieces that have not enabled parodists to exercise their literary ingenuity in this direction. In Lewis's own copy in the British Museum, where there are alternative readings suggested for two lines in the fourth stanza, there are copies of two parodies: the one entitled 'Pil-Garlic the Brave and Brown Celestine' induced another, entitled 'Giles Jollup the Grave and Brown Sally Green.'

The entertainer Hugo Vamp introduced a musical version in his entertainment called 'Hugo St. Leon's Stars of the Social Spheres,' with music arranged by A. St. Amand, published in 1856 in *The Musical Bouquet*.

The title was 'Alonzo the Brave; or, The Spectre Bridegroom.' It opens with a recitative:—

"In days of old, a warrior bold, encased from helm to heel in armour of wrought iron, was known the hero of Cast-ille," &c.;

then followed words to the airs of 'Nae Luck,' 'Come to Me,' 'Oh! Summer Night,' 'Old Robin Gray,' 'Robin the Beau,' 'Haste to the Wedding,' &c.

Years passed away, and the style of entertainment changed. Sam Cowell appeared on the scene, and he appears to have copied Hugo Vamp's business, though in a varied form. I remember him singing 'The Ratscatcher's Daughter.' His version of 'Alonzo the Brave' was very different, even assuming he wrote the words. I have not seen the copy mentioned by Mr. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK, but know one published by Hutchins & Romer, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street, in 1868. It began with a recitative:—

"Oh, I am going to sing to you a story which I suppose you all know. At least 'twas told to me a very long time ago; 'Tis all about a young fellow by name Alonzo, And amongst the female population he was quite a beau."

Then followed words to various tunes, such as 'The Fine Old English Gentleman' and 'Sprig of Shilelah,' winding up with 'Kitty Clover.' This music was arranged by J. Harrowby, R.A., who seems to have been a voluminous and versatile musical hack, his effusions comprising dance music, ballads, comic songs (including 'Who's your Hatter'), and several arrangements in imitation of Hugo Vamp, such as 'Macbeth' (included in the British Museum Catalogue under Locke, Matthew), and a *scena*, 'Sir Ribston of Pippintree.'

As for Sam Cowell himself, there seems little doubt that his name, like those of Joe Miller, Penkethman, Andrew Borde, and others, was attached to chapbooks as an attraction to buyers, but without any right as author. As in the music-halls to-day, the audience do not know and do not care who may be the author or composer of the lucubrations they hear, but consider only the "star" for the moment. Sam Cowell's father was a clever and all-round man, scene painter, singer, and actor, and Sam may justly be described as the originator of the modern music-hall comedian; but there is no evidence of either father or son ever having been known as a literary or musical originator, their spheres being confined to interpreting the creations of others.

A. RHODES.

EDINBURGH CLUBS (11 S. i. 248).—Much information about old Edinburgh clubs, and hints as to where more may be obtained, will be found in Wilson's 'Memorials of Edinburgh,' 1891, 2 vols., *passim*; in Chambers's 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' new edition, especially the chapter on 'Convivialia,' p. 152; and in Grant's 'Old and New Edinburgh,' iii., p. 122. The rules and regulations of many of these clubs appear to be tolerably well known. Lists of members of several of them may be constructed from hints furnished in the references given above; but the minutes of all of them, I should imagine, must by this time have hopelessly perished. Chambers alludes to the "soiled and blotted records" of the Boar Club, which in 1824 were scarcely legible.

W. SCOTT.

SOWING BY HAND (11 S. i. 46, 133, 216).—In my reply at p. 133 I used the word "bushel," but meant to say *peck* measure. To sow corn with one hand would involve going over the ground twice, as it would mean sowing from right to left across the field, then turning to come back, and again throwing from right to left, and this method would be a double sowing with more fatigue and loss of time. The true sower throws from right to left as he steps with the right foot, and from left to right as he steps with the left foot. The sowing "skeps" were made of willow "twithies" woven basket fashion, with handles, and that part of the "skep" which had to rest on the sower's body was somewhat flattened whilst the material was dried. When all the sowing was by hand, a skep of some sort was used: hoppers only came in with the machines for sowing corn. A Lincolnshire farmer tells me that some called the "skeps" *hoppers*.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

'THE DEATH-KILLING DOCTOR': HART ABRAHAMS=ABRAHAM HART (11 S. i. 249).—This small mezzotint engraving (5½ in. by 3½ in.) is excessively rare. The travelling quack is seated at a table, exclaiming, "No pay no Cure of this be sure." He has a stick in his right hand, and with his left grasps a bottle to which a label is attached, which reads "An Ease to evry Pain." On the table a small jar is placed, marked "And Salve for ev'ry Strain." At the right-hand corner a spider's web can be faintly seen; and a dried specimen of a lizard-like creature is suspended from a nail on the wall. Above the head of the figure,

but within the plate mark, is inscribed "The Death Killing Doctor Or Galen reviv'd," followed by "Expert Healer" in Hebrew. On the lower part of the print, and also within the plate mark, are the following lines:—

I see thro' Urine, Ills impure ;
With Spider webs, I agues Cure :
With Toads calcin'd, Spells, Adders Bone,
I drive off Plague, the Gout, and Stone,
Diseases Venom I defy,
And live by what my Patients die.

The print is a portrait of Abraham Hart, and was engraved by his great-grandson Samuel Hart, the father of Solomon Alexander Hart, R.A., both natives of Plymouth. I have a copy of this print with the following inscription on the margin in the handwriting of Horace Walpole: "Hart Abrahams, a Jew of Plymouth who travels with medicines through Cornwall." In the catalogues of Bromley and Chaloner Smith he is described as "Hart Abrahams, Empiric at Plymouth"; and in Evans, vol. ii. No. 11787, as "Hart Abrahams, travelling Jew Doctor and Empiric at Plymouth."

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

GUILDHALL: OLD STATUES (11 S. i. 208).—Cassell's 'Old and New London' gives a different version from Price's:—

"These figures were taken down during Dance's injudicious alterations in 1789. They lay neglected in a cellar until Alderman Boydell obtained leave of the Corporation to give them to Banks, the sculptor. . . . At his death they were given again to the City. These figures were removed from the old screen in 1865, and were not replaced in the new one."

If this be correct, the statues are not to be looked for at Corfe Castle. W. B. H.

"LITERARY GOSSIP" (11 S. i. 208).—MR. GRIGOR indicates that *The Athenæum* was among the first of the literary journals, if not actually the first, to employ the term "Literary Gossip" in its columns. I know of nothing to disprove the assertion. But having been recently looking over a number of old magazines, I found that the kind of article denoted by "Literary Gossip" extends well back into the eighteenth century. Most of the old magazines set apart a portion of their space for the purpose of furnishing their readers in a free-and-easy way with items of literary news. Perhaps it may be of some interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' to state how their notes were headed.

The Analytical Review, 1788-98, *The British Critic*, 1783-1842, *The European*

Magazine, 1782-1825, and *The Freemason's Magazine*, 1794 (a publication apparently unknown to bibliographers at so early a date), were in the habit of devoting some of their space to what they called 'Literary Intelligence.' *The Edinburgh Magazine and Literary Miscellany*, New Series, 1793-1812, adopted the heading 'Literary and Scientific Notices.' *The Literary Panorama*, 1st Series, 1806-14, had a 'Literary Prospective' corner; and *The New Monthly Magazine* 1st Series, 1814-20, a corner headed 'Literary Reports.' 'Literary Chit-Chat' was employed by *The Edinburgh Literary Journal*, 1829-31; while 'Literary Register' was the term chosen by *Tait's Magazine*, 1832-61.

Although as a heading 'Literary Gossip' may not have been in use until the second half of the nineteenth century, it is clear from the above notes that the information denoted by that title was common long before the century began. W. SCOTT.

W. BILLYNG'S 'FIVE WOUNDS OF CHRIST': LOMBERDALE HOUSE (11 S. i. 267).—Lomberdale House is near Bakewell in Derbyshire, and was the residence of Mr. Thomas Bateman, a well-known antiquary, who printed an interesting illustrated 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities and Miscellaneous Objects preserved in the Museum of Thomas Bateman,' 1855. He was the author, also, of 'Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire and the Sepulchral Usages of its Inhabitants,' 1848. His father, William Bateman, was of Darley (not Darby or Derby).

MISS MURRAY may be glad to be referred to a paper by Dr. William E. A. Axon on 'The Symbolism of the Five Wounds of Christ' in the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, vol. x. p. 67 (1892). This paper includes a reprint of Billyng's poem.

C. W. SUTTON.

The library of books and MSS. formed by T. and W. Bateman (of Lomberdale House, Youlgreave, Derbyshire) was sold 25 May, 1893. G. F. R. B.

BIBLIOTHECA DRUMMENIANA (11 S. i. 248).—Drummeniana, I am inclined to believe, means the Stirlingshire parish of Drymen, equivalent to Drummond, pronounced Drimman, and sometimes anciently spelt Drummane. It was the place where John Napier of Merchiston (Napier of the logarithms) possessed considerable landed property, and where he is traditionally

reported to have written some of his most valuable mathematical and theological works. His residence, Gartness House, and most of the estate he owned, lay within the domain of Drymen parish. The character of the library indicated seems to bear out the theory of Napier's ownership. It is the collection of a scholar and scientist rather than that of a man of merely literary leanings. For the seventeenth century it is unusually large, and such as few in that age save Napier would have cared to accumulate. In addition to this, the publication of 'Musæ Gratulatoriæ Regi Jacobo' corresponds approximately to the date of Napier's death. I conjecture that the Bibliotheca Drummeniana was the inventory taken of Napier's books in his Drymen residence, drawn up, possibly, by some legal scribe after his decease. W. SCOTT.
Stirling.

PLACE-NAMES (11 S. i. 206).—Perhaps the following examples may answer MR. VINCENT'S purpose:—

Hilprebi, Helprebi, Domesday Book, 303, col. 2; 303b, col. 1; 381.—Helprebi, Pipe Roll, 12 Hen. II., p. 41.—Helprebi, A.D. 1202, 'Yorks. Feet of Fines' (Surtees Soc. vol. xciv.), p. 29.—Helperby, Assize Roll, A.D., 1231, No. 1042, m. 10.

Elpetorp, Domesday Book, 303; 382, col. 2.—Hèlpertorp, A.D. 1202, 'Yorks. Feet of Fines,' p. 43; Helperthorpe, A.D. 1240, Feet of Fines, P.R.O., Yorks., File 35, No. 29. W. FARRER.

Both Helperby and Helperthorp, and possibly Helpringham, would seem to indicate the name of Helper as that of the founder of these places. At Helperthorp have been found a flint celt and a bronze dagger, the latter with contracted burial in a barrow (see Evans, 'Stone Implements,' pp. 89, 177, 239, 262, and 302; 'Bronze Implements,' p. 227; and the 'Bronze Age Guide,' p. 59). There is a notice of a barrow at Helperthorpe in *The Reliquary*, July, 1867, pp. 77, 184. Helpo is said to have been a leader of the Saxons in the tenth century. The name thus possibly became Anglo-Saxon. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

'DEIL STICK THE MINISTER' (11 S. i. 149, 275).—See 'A Book of British Song,' by C. J. Sharp (published by John Murray, 1902), p. 90. It is reprinted there from 'Songs of Northern England,' by permission of Samuel Reay, Mus.Bac., and Walter Scott. GALFRID K. CONGREVE.
Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.

BECKET'S PERSONAL HABITS (11 S. i. 147, 292).—In the reference at the end of my reply, for "B. Gouk." read Baring-Gould ('Lives of Saints'). J. T. F.

INDEX TO THE CHRISTIAN FATHERS (11 S. i. 248).—The last four volumes of Migne's 'Patrologia Latina' are taken up with a long array of general indexes to the works of the Latin Fathers.

With respect to Greek writers, Prof. Swete in his 'Patristic Study,' 1902 ("Handbooks for the Clergy," ed. by A. W. Robinson), mentions a *Γαμείον τῆς Πατρολογίας* begun by an Athens publisher in 1883; but apparently only one volume (A—Βωμός) had appeared. EDWARD BENSLEY.

In "The Ante-Nicene Christian Library," containing translations of the Fathers down to A.D. 325, edited by Alexander Roberts, D.D., and James [now Sir James] Donaldson, LL.D., in 24 (or, with the additional volume published later, 25) vols., readers are provided with an index, or rather a series of indices. For example, vol. i., 'The Apostolic Fathers,' contains an index of subjects and another of texts. I assume that the other volumes are similarly provided. W. SCOTT.

INDEX TO FOXE'S 'ACTS AND MONUMENTS': LISTS OF MARTYRS (11 S. i. 248).—As I gather that what MR. GERISH is in search of is general information on the subject of lists of martyrs, I have put together the following notes, which I trust he will find acceptable.

In the Congregational Historical Society's *Transactions*, vol. ii. pp. 353-61, appeared a 'List of Persons burned for Heresy in England,' compiled by the Rev. W. H. Summers. Of this list, which displays considerable research and which may not be very readily accessible, I hope to make fuller mention in a later issue of 'N. & Q.'

Particulars as to Catholic sufferers under the penal laws, &c., of Elizabeth and the Stuarts will be found in a small book entitled 'Martyrs omitted by Foxe,' by the Rev. F. G. Lee. The work has a chronological list of the sufferers at the end.

For notices of members of the Society of Friends who were subjected to ill-usage in various parts of the country in the second half of the seventeenth century see Joseph Besse's 'Sufferings of the Quakers.' This massive work is divided into topographical sections, and has good indexes of names appended. WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

A few years ago the Religious Tract Society issued an edition of Foxe which would seem to meet the requirements of MR. GERISH. The publishers announce the work thus :—

“The Acts and Monuments of John Foxe. With Appendices, Glossary, and Indices, by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, M.A.; and Introduction Biographical and Descriptive, by the Rev. John Stoughton, D.D. In 8 vols. Royal 8vo. With plates. Price 50s.”

W. SCOTT.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 269, 316).—C. B. W.'s eighteenth quotation is from the description of the witch Erictho's cave in Marston's 'Sophonisba' (1606). Both this and No. 4 will be found in Lamb's 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets.'

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

'BRITISH CHRONOLOGIST': T. SALMON: W. TOONE: J. WADE (11 S. i. 209).—The origin of 'The British Chronologist' must be referred to an industrious writer named Thomas Salmon (1679–1767), who compiled many works (*vide* 'D.N.B.'), and travelled round the world with Lord Anson (*Gent. Mag.*, 1767, p. 48).

There was, however, an earlier work than Salmon's, entitled 'A Chronological History of England,' by the Rev. John Pointer, Oxford, 1714 (with yearly supplements issued up to and including the year 1720); but Salmon does not appear to have made use of this work, though he probably took the idea from Pointer's book.

Salmon's 'Chronological Historian' was the definite forerunner of 'The British Chronologist.' 'The Chronological Historian' was issued first in 1727, with Salmon's name on the title-page; a second edition, "with large additions and corrections," followed in 1733; and a third edition, again "with large additions," appeared in 1747, this time in two volumes, and this is the best edition of the book up to that date. Many of the paragraphs were recomposed, and the 1747 edition was by no means a mere reprint.

We next come to 'The British Chronologist,' the work of which W. P. D. S. possesses the second edition, published in 1789. No editor's name appears on this work, though Salmon's was evidently the basis of it, for many of the paragraphs are verbatim with Salmon's. Salmon died in 1767, and possibly he prepared the book for a new edition up to a certain point, when it was after his death handed over to some

other compiler, whose name is not revealed on the title-page of the first edition, which was issued in 1775.

Many years later Toone took the work in hand, and in 1826 there appeared 'The Chronological Historian... principally illustrative of the... History of Great Britain and its Dependencies, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time' (1825), by W. Toone, 2 vols., London, 1826. The preface states :—

"Thomas Salmon compiled a Chronology upon the plan of the present work..... A subsequent work published anonymously (taking the basis of Salmon's labours) extended it to three volumes octavo, thereby adding much to the size, but little to the value of the original publication..... It has been the study of the present compiler to omit the unimportant, and condense the material facts."

In other words, Toone's 'Chronological Historian' is an abridged edition of the 1775 'British Chronologist.' A second edition of Toone's 'Chronological Historian' brought the work down to 1827, and was issued in 1828; and in 1834 Toone published a volume which he called 'A Chronological Record of the Remarkable Public Events... during the Reigns of George the Third and Fourth,' but which was really a duplicate of a portion of 'The Chronological Historian,' with a new title-page and additional items at the end.

Very little, if anything, can be traced of William Toone; but in *Gent. Mag.*, 1850, vol. xxxiii. N.S. p. 104, there appears "30 October, 1849. Died at his son-in-law's, Stafford Row, Buckingham Gate, aged 74, William Toone, Esq."³³ The same notice appeared in *The Times*, 1 Nov., 1849.

To continue the history of the book. In 1839 John Wade, with H. G. Bohn as publisher, brought out 'British History Chronologically Arranged.' This was followed by two later editions, the last in 1844. Wade's book is a direct descendant of Salmon's first book, and is the most satisfactory (or least unsatisfactory) of all. It is of very considerable value as a work of reference, being detailed and full; and if the cheap method by which the book was evidently put together be remembered, it will not lead anyone who uses it far astray. An instance of Wade's errors may be given, however. In the preface to the first edition of 'British History' he says: "I have derived important assistance from a chronological work in three volumes issued in 1775, and originally compiled by Almon" (*sic*). In later editions he found that for "Almon"³⁴ he should have put Salmon, and the correction was made accordingly. Reference

should be made to *The Athenæum*, 28 Dec., 1839, p. 986, where Wade is severely handled for "copying Salmon verbatim, errors and all."

If W. P. D. S. is pleased with 'The British Chronologist,' I believe he will wish to possess Wade's 'British History,' ed. 1844.

A. L. HUMPHREYS,

187, Piccadilly, W.

The first edition of 'The British Chronologist' was issued in 1776. The publisher was Kearsley of London. It was in 3 vols., 8vo, price 18s. As Kearsley was author as well as publisher, it is not improbable that he may have compiled the work.

'The Chronological History' by Toone appears in Lowndes as an independent publication issued in 1826. If it incorporates 'The British Chronologist,' Kearsley's publication, in whole or in part, one would naturally infer that Kearsley's copyrights had somehow come into the possession of Toone or his publishers. Toone is designated an attorney-at-law, and was the author of several volumes published between 1813 and 1835.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

I have before me "The Chronological Historian...relating to English Affairs, From the Invasion of the Romans, to the Death of King George the First...By Mr. Salmon...Second Edition," London, 1733, octavo.

Toone, in his much larger book 'The Chronological Historian,' frequently copies Salmon verbatim. Fortunately, Toone does not himself omit all "prolix narratives," e.g., he devotes more than two pages, or about four and a half columns, to what took place on Lord Mayor's day, 9 Nov., 1761, when the King and Queen as well as nine princes and princesses went to St. Paul's, then saw the Lord Mayor's procession from Mr. Barclay's house opposite Bow Church, and afterwards dined and attended a ball at Guildhall.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[We have forwarded to W. P. D. S. the long extract sent by MR. PIERPOINT from Toone's preface.]

PRINCESS DASCHKAW AND HER SON (11 S. i. 288).—See 'Memoirs of Princess Daschkaw, Lady of Honour to Catherine II., Empress of all the Russias,' written by herself (Colburn, 1840). This book was edited by Mrs. Bradford (*née* Wilmot), an Irish lady adopted by the Princess as her daughter. After the Empress Catherine's accession, the Princess fell into disfavour

with her imperial mistress, and travelled abroad, visiting France, Germany, and the British Isles. On returning to St. Petersburg she was appointed Director of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. The Academicians were indignant, but were mollified when, on the day of her installation, she appeared, leading the blind mathematician Euler, and placed him in the seat of honour. She was born in 1744, and died 1808. The above is from a review of her book in *The Examiner*, 1840. Walter Savage Landor's Imaginary Conversation, 'The Empress Catherine and Princess Daskoff,' was first published in 1829.

S. W.

See "Mémoires de la Princesse Daschkoff...par Mistress W. Bradford," 4 vols., Paris, 1859. The son mentioned by Horace Walpole (she had two) was born about 1763, and studied at Edinburgh University under Robertson the historian.

W. A. H.

The Princess's name is usually written in English and French Dashkoff or Dashkov (it ought to be Dashkova). This lady was a celebrated confidante of Catherine II., and your correspondent will learn about her in any good biography of that empress.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

WALSH SURNAME: "GH" PRONOUNCED AS "SH" (10 S. xii. 446; 11 S. i. 53, 96, 193).—I am sorry I made any criticism upon the article at the first of these references. I was chiefly concerned with the hope that it would not be necessary to explain the Gk. ὀκτώ as if it were ὀχτώ; or to explain in a new way anything that has been acceptably explained already. I am ready to accept Brugmann's view that a Sanskrit **dughhitar* became **djuhghitar*, **djuhghitar*; after which it became *dughitar* by the simple operation of the law of the dissimilation of aspirates; see vol. i. in Wright's translation, pp. 331, 343 (note 2), 354.

Let me mention with admiration 'A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics,' by Dr. C. C. Uhlenbeck (English edition, London, 1898).

WALTER W. SKEAT.

M. D'HERWART AT BERNE (11 S. i. 267).—This gentleman was not an Englishman, but a Dutchman, and was British Envoy Extraordinary to the Protestant Swiss Cantons from 1692 to 1702, his full name being Philibert d'Herwart des Marais, Baron d'Huninguen (see the 'Eidgenössische Abschiede,' vi. 1681-1712, p. 2627). He is

mentioned several times in A. von Tilliers' 'Geschichte d. Freistaates Bern' (Bern, 1838), iv. pp. 334, 336, 342, 350, 356, 359, 370, 372, 377, and v. pp. 7, 9, and 180. He helped the Swiss to get themselves included in the Peace of Ryswyck (1697). But the chief event of his Swiss sojourn seems to have been a great struggle on a point of etiquette: he was willing to address the Protestant Swiss Cantons as "Magnifiques Seigneurs," but declined to insert "et puissants," as they required.

A complete list of the English envoys to the Swiss Cantons down to 1848 will be found at the end of the several volumes of the 'Abschiede.' W. A. B. COOLIDGE.
Chalet Montana, Grindelwald.

CIVIL SERVICE ARCHIVES AND RECORDS (11 S. i. 285).—This is doubtless an excellent project, but there seems to be room in this kingdom for a society similar in several respects to the New England Historic Genealogical Society. For instance, the increasing quantity of genealogical memoranda, both privately printed and in manuscript, has no habitat; and if a society did no more, in return for a moderate subscription, than secure a permanent repository, it would not have been founded in vain. Many of us have collected material for a history of our families, which, when the last summons comes, will most probably be destroyed; but if there were a society in existence, a clause in the collector's will would ensure the MSS. being handed over to it.

Perhaps MR. C. A. BERNAU, as a genealogical expert, would favour us with his opinion.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

ROGER ALTHAM (11 S. i. 268).—The Canon's wife was Frances, daughter and coheir of Christopher Hodgshon of New Hall, Beeston, Yorkshire; but I cannot give G. F. R. B. the date of their marriage. She was eighty when she died. They had only one daughter, Frances, a minor in 1714. Roger Altham, installed Canon in 1691, was obliged to quit in 1697 on account of "disqualifications about oaths"; but in 1703 he was restored to his stall and the Hebrew Professorship, which he retained to his death, 15 Aug., 1714.

Ten years before Roger Altham was Canon, he was senior student of Ch. Ch. In Anthony Wood's annals of the University of Oxford there is an amusing account of an enterprise by some undergraduates of Ch. Ch., of whom one was another Roger Altham, nephew of the senior student.

These young sparks, one evening in 1681, "plucked out of her coach" a certain "old Lady Lovelace"; they also "broke windows" and "did many misdemeanours." "The Bishop extremely troubled at it."

The younger Roger Altham was expelled for this; but the boyish prank does not seem to have interfered with his career, for he became in 1693 Moral Philosophy Reader at Oxford; chaplain to the Bishop of London; Prebendary of Willesden in 1694; Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft cum St. Mary-at-Axe in 1697; Prebendary of Wenlock-Bain in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1698; Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; and in 1716 Archdeacon of Middlesex. He was also Vicar of Latton in Essex, where he lies buried, and where there is a monument to his memory which speaks of him as "a man truly great and good." A. S. A.

Doulish Wake, Ilminster, Somerset.

GEORGE CHALMERS'S 'SYLVA' (11 S. i. 226).—It is barely possible, but not probable, that the 'Sylva' of George Chalmers may be included in Leech's 'Musæ Priores,' London, 1620. Two copies of this work were disposed of at the Scott Sale, 1905. I transcribe the entries from the sale catalogue, on the chance that they may be of use to MR. ANDERSON:—

"1192. Leech (John, of Aberdeenshire) Joannis Leechæi Scoti Musæ Priores; sive Poematum (partes tres), First Edition, blue morocco, g.e. (J. W. Mackenzie's copy), scarce, sm. 8vo. Londini (s.n. impr.) 1620.

"1193. Leech (John) Another copy, title within woodcut border, limp vellum, large copy, sm. 8vo. ib. 1620."

No. 1192 was acquired by "Johnston" (? Mr. G. P. Johnston, bookseller, Edinburgh) for 2*l.*, and No. 1193 by "W. Brown" (Mr. William Brown, bookseller, Edinburgh) for 1*l.* 12*s.*

There is also a copy, but containing "pars prior" only, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. W. SCOTT.

WILLIAM CHALMERS'S 'DISPUTATIONES THEOLOGICÆ' (11 S. i. 267).—Jöcher's 'Gelehrten Lexicon' has an article on "Camerarius (Wilh.)," who appears to be the William Chalmers in question. He is described as "ein Schottländer um die Mitte des 17. Seculi" and a doctor in the theological faculty of Paris. Jöcher mentions his vehemence in controversy, and gives some account of his theological works. The authority quoted is Dupin's 'Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SCOTT-CHRISTIE DUEL (11 S. i. 228).—This very question received seven replies, giving references to eleven sources of information, at 10 S. iv. 252.

W. C. B.

[We have forwarded to MR. LANGLEY detailed replies from several contributors.]

MEDICAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (11 S. i. 64).—Addenda and corrigenda will be found in *The British Medical Journal* for the following dates: 22 and 29 Jan., 5 and 12 Feb., and 26 March.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

HOCKTIDE AT HEXTON: ROPE MONDAY (10 S. xi. 488; xii. 71, 139, 214, 253, 514).—The section just issued of the 'New English Dictionary' deals with 'Rope Monday,' to which article, and to the reference there, I beg to direct your correspondents' attention.

Q. V.

SCHEFFELDE IN COM. CANTLÆ (11 S. i. 208).—The query of R. B. would be more easily answered if he would state the number of the page of Burton's '*Monasticon Ebor.*' at which the reference occurs. I suspect that the reference should read "Scheffelde in Com. Ebor."

W. F.

HARTLEY WINTNEY NUNNERY, HAMPSHIRE (11 S. i. 150).—This was a nunnery of the Cistercian Order, of which hardly a trace is left. It is reputed to have been founded in the time of the Conqueror, and contained a prioress and seventeen nuns about the time of the Dissolution, when its possessions were valued at 43*l.* 3*s.* per annum, though Speed says 59*l.* 1*s.* See Dugdale's '*Monasticon Anglicanum*,' quoted by Brayley and Britton, '*England and Wales*,' 1805, vol. vi.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Among some notes from the College records of St. John's, Cambridge, kindly given me by Mr. R. F. Scott, is a curious declaration concerning a dispute between the Abbot of Chertsey and the Prioress of Bromhall, Berks, entitled, "The saying of Dame Anne Thomas, some tyme prioress of Bromehalle, and now prioress of Wyntoney." If MR. COPE would care to have a copy of the "saying," I shall be pleased to furnish it.

FREDERIC TURNER.

Esmond, Egham, Surrey.

[F. K. P. also thanked for reply.]

MODERN NAMES DERIVED FROM LATINIZED FORMS (11 S. i. 186).—I should be grateful to MR. G. H. WHITE if he would tell me the surname of the "unfortunate man in the

eighteenth century who was named Galfrid," also in what respect he was unfortunate. I have not the family tree out here, but I believe the name Galfrid occurs several times before the eighteenth century. I have never heard of the name outside our family, but I recollect seeing in *The Standard* about two years ago the death of an elderly clergyman whose surname I have forgotten, but whose first name was "Galfridus."

GALFRID K. CONGREVE.

Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.

Notes on Books, &c.

Shakespeare Folios and Quartos: a Study in the Bibliography of Shakespeare's Plays, 1594-1685. By Alfred W. Pollard. With 37 Illustrations. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. POLLARD'S volume is issued as a companion to Messrs. Methuen's series of reproductions of Shakespeare Folios, which are expensive, and the property of the fortunate few. It is, however, apart from these facsimiles, of great interest to the student of Shakespeare. His position at the British Museum gives Mr. Pollard an exceptional opportunity of examining the rarest Shakespeareana, and we find here printed facsimiles of a host of title-pages which are now the subject of a good deal of dispute.

As a sound and learned bibliographer, Mr. Pollard is well able to hold his own. He and Dr. W. W. Greg and Dr. Sidney Lee have had some animated discussions concerning the merit of recent suggestions involving a revision of important dates in Shakespearean quartos. The matter is one for the expert in bibliography, and not for the general reader. Still, we remark that Dr. Lee was a pioneer in these investigations, and deserves, in our view, more recognition than Mr. Pollard has thought proper to accord. In any case, Mr. Pollard should have mentioned in his Preface and first chapter the work or works of Dr. Lee to which he refers, and the pages cited. We find absence of exact references and details elsewhere. Thus we are told concerning '2 Henry IV,' that "Mr. Evans speaks of the Quarto as representing," &c. We may ask which of the Evanses known to letters this is, and where his remark is to be found.

A chief point in Mr. Pollard's views is that the Elizabethan printers and publishers were not so bad as they have been painted in the way of fraud and piracy, and consequently the early editions of Shakespeare not so deeply tainted as has been supposed.

The title-pages reproduced are often instructive in themselves, e.g., in suggesting that 'The Merchant of Venice' is not a tragedy; and the additions concerning details of their printing and publication are wonderfully complete. The average reader may, perhaps, be more interested in the First Folio than in the copies of separate plays which preceded it. Here he will find that great and, on the whole, very satisfactory text examined with all possible care, and discussed with a good deal of ingenuity, for Mr. Pollard is not

free from the theorizing which he deprecates in others. Perhaps some theory is inevitable in the present state of knowledge concerning Elizabethan printers; at any rate, it is not likely that any one will have a wider basis of knowledge to go upon than the author of this exhaustive and fascinating study. We could steal from it many facts of interest to lovers of Shakespeare, but in conclusion will confine ourselves to this remark concerning the printer-editors of the Fourth Folio:—

“But with all their lack of enterprise they did enough to show that they were confronted by a greater demand than existed for the works of any other Elizabethan playwright, and these four large folios, in addition to upwards of seventy quarto editions of single plays, should surely suffice to dispel the myth that either in his lifetime or at any subsequent period Shakespeare was other than the most popular of English dramatists.”

The whole book is admirably printed, in a clear and pleasant type with an ample margin; and there is an Index which appears to be a deliberate copy of the Elizabethan style of such things, but might be fuller.

Milton: Paradise Lost. Edited by A. W. Verity. (Cambridge, University Press.)

MR. VERITY has long been known as an excellent editor of separate books of ‘Paradise Lost,’ and now there appears in a revised, enlarged, and improved form, and in one volume, the whole of the great poem with his editorial matter. The result is a masterly commentary which gathers up, with due acknowledgments, all the best work of past editors such as Todd and Masson, while giving much that is due to Mr. Verity’s own care and research. It is pleasant to notice the frank way in which he speaks of his debt to previous workers.

The notes are not likely to be superseded for many years, if ever, and we think them important enough to deserve publication in a separate volume. At present, with the additions of a very useful Glossary, Introduction, Appendixes, and two Indexes, the book runs to 750 pages, and is somewhat bulky. The Introduction gives a judicious summary of Milton’s life and achievement.

The edition is one which would have delighted Joseph Knight, a great Miltonian, no less by its literary taste than by its frequent references to Shakespeare and the language of the Bible:

WE received *The National Review* for April too late for notice with the other magazines of the month. It includes one of Mr. Austin Dobson’s learned and charming articles on ‘Laureate Whitehead,’ ‘Some Thoughts on the Scenery of North America,’ by Mr. James Bryce, was specially written for *The Youth’s Companion*, but it has a touch of philosophy which is welcome to the adult. The writer mentions that a desire to beautify the village is at work in Ohio and Illinois, and also in parts of Canada. Mr. George Greenwood has a searching article on ‘Dr. Wallace’s “New Shakespeare Discoveries”’: and ‘The Budget’ is discussed by a financial expert of distinction, Sir R. H. Inglis Palgrave. ‘Episodes of the Month’ are considered in the usual trenchant style.

BOOKSELLERS’ CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. BARNARD’S Tunbridge Wells Catalogue 36 is devoted to Works from the Presses of Fifteenth Century Printers. The books, as in all Mr. Barnard’s lists, are fully described, and there are many illustrations. The presses include German, Italian, French, Belgian, Spanish, and English. Under the last is Ralph Higden’s ‘The descryppyon of Englonde,’ folio, Wynkyn de Worde, 1498, half-calf, 18*l.* 18*s.* From Pynson’s press is ‘Liber Intrationum,’ folio, Feb. 28, 1510, morocco, 20*l.* 10*s.* Under Henry VIII. is ‘Assertio Septem Sacramentorum aduersus Martin. Lutheru,’ first edition, and bound with it is the answer made in Latin by the Pope, russia gilt, 21*l.* From the second press of W. de Worde is Erasmus’s ‘Enchiridion,’ Nov. 15, 1533. This is among the last books printed by Wynkyn de Worde, who died in 1535. It was printed for John Byddell, one of Wynkyn’s assistants, and is priced in morocco at 25*l.* At the end of the Catalogue is an index to authors and titles.

Mr. Andrew Baxendine’s Edinburgh catalogue 118 is a good general list. There are works on Angling, Architecture, and Art. Under Burns is the 1787 London edition, full morocco, 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and under Dickens is the Library Edition, 30 vols., cloth, new, 6*l.* 6*s.* Books on Flowers include Hogg and Johnson’s ‘Wild Flowers,’ 12 vols. in 11, half-morocco, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* There is a handsome set of Grote’s ‘Greece,’ 12 vols., full calf, 4*l.* Under Omar Khayyam is the fourth edition, Quaritch, 1879, 1*l.* 5*s.* There is much under Scotland and Scott; and under Stuarts is Foster’s ‘History,’ 33 portraits, 1*l.* 5*s.* A fine set of Swift, 19 vols., full polished calf, Edinburgh, 1824, is 6*l.* 6*s.*

Mr. Bertram Dobell’s Catalogue 182 opens with a subject which occupies at present a prominent place—aeronautics, a collection of prints and cuttings relating to balloons, and ranging from 1769 to 1864, mounted, folio, cloth, being priced 6*l.* 6*s.* There are two Alken items: ‘Shakespeare’s Seven Ages,’ McLean, 1824, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and ‘A Touch of the Fine Arts,’ same date, 3*l.* 15*s.* First editions of Matthew Arnold include ‘The Strayed Reveller,’ B. Fellowes, 1849, 3*l.* 10*s.*; and ‘On Translating Homer,’ 2 vols., 15*s.* The first edition of ‘Ingoldsby,’ 3 vols., original cloth, is 10*l.* 10*s.* Under Barnes, the Dorsetshire Poet, is ‘Orra: a Lapland Tale,’ Dorchester, 1822, 2*l.* 10*s.* This is excessively rare. Works of the Bibliophile Society, Boston, U.S.A., include ‘Lamb’s Letters,’ limited to 470 copies for members, duplicate portrait and plates, 5 vols. (one folio), 15*l.* Under Clayton’s ‘Queens of Song’ is a copy extended to 3 vols. by the insertion of 271 portraits, 5*l.* 5*s.* There are first editions of Dickens. Drama includes ‘The Thespian Dictionary,’ extra-illustrated, 3 vols., half-morocco extra, 1805, 6*l.* 10*s.*; and Raymond’s ‘Memoirs of Elliston,’ the 2 vols. extended to 5 by the insertion of portraits, playbills, &c., while another volume contains six rare pamphlets relating to Elliston, half-morocco, 1810–15, 10*l.* 10*s.* The excessively rare Pre-Raphaelite magazine *The Germ*, original issue, is 28*l.* 10*s.* Under Hore is a very beautiful Dutch-Flemish manuscript on vellum, brilliantly illuminated throughout, end of fifteenth century,

567. Under Lamb we find 'Blank Verse,' by Lamb and Lloyd, in the original boards, uncut, 1798, 35l.; also 'Ulysses,' 38l. Among the Shelley items is the first edition of 'The Cenci,' original boards, uncut, 64l. Under Meredith are first editions, including the poems published by Parker in 1851, 32l. There is also a list of Swinburne first editions. Under Naval is the original manuscript of a plan for a Royal Naval Seminary proposed to be instituted by George III., to be situated between Walton and Weybridge, large folio, purple morocco extra, with the Royal arms, 1805, 8l. 10s.

Mr. John Grant's Edinburgh Catalogue of Standard Publications consists of works, new as issued, now reduced in price. There are complete sets of the first, second, and third series of *The Reliquary*, together 49 vols., 21l.; Mrs. Barrington's 'Life of Lord Leighton,' 2 vols., 16s. 6d.; Prof. Seeley's 'Life and Times of Stein, 1757-1831,' 3 vols., 17s. 6d.; Whyte Melville's 'Novels and Poems,' edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, 24 vols., 6l. 6s.; Stow's 'Native Races of South Africa,' 8s. 6d.; Esther Singleton's 'Dutch and Flemish Furniture,' 9s. 6d.; and Leonard Williams's 'Arts and Crafts of Older Spain,' 3 vols., 7s. 6d.; also the Edition de Luxe, 17s. 6d. The prices do not include postage.

Mr. George Gregory of Bath has an Illustrated Catalogue of Rare Mezzotint and other Engravings, Etchings, &c., arranged under the names of the artists. The illustrations are well executed, and there is an index of painters and engravers. Under Bartolozzi are 'Venus and Cupid,' 'Clytie,' William Pitt, &c. Albert Dürer is represented by 'Christ and the Woman of Samaria,' 3l. 3s.; 'Coronation of the Virgin,' 5l.; and 'The Holy Family with Mary Magdalen,' 8l. 8s. Under Holbein is Dean Colet; and under Hollar views of Old St. Paul's. Among mezzotint portraits are Lady Byron, the great-grandmother of the poet, 10l. 10s.; Queen Charlotte, 14l.; Congreve, 5l. 5s.; Miss Farren, 7l. 7s.; Fox, 8l.; Garrick, in the character of Kiteley, 6l. 6s.; and Grinling Gibbons and Mrs. Gibbons, 5l. 5s. After Reynolds are Lady Elizabeth Herbert and son, 10l. 10s.; 'A Bacchante' (Mrs. Hartley and child), 15l. 15s.; and Miss Nelly O'Brien, 15l. The Rembrandts include Abraham Franz, fourth impression, 10l. 10s. (very scarce: the Holford copy sold for 23l. in 1893); 'The Angel appearing to the Shepherds,' 20l.; and 'The Death of the Virgin,' 21l. Among original water-colours are a portrait of Madame Récamier by Cosway, 100l.; and others by the same artist of Lady Sefton and Lady Orde. Under Constable, loose in portfolio, published in 1833, are 22 highly-finished engravings by Lucas, 25l.; also another copy in the 5 original parts, complete, 30l. 'The Masterpieces of the Museo del Prado,' 110 photogravure reproductions, taken direct from the originals, special subscription copy, Berlin Photographic Company, circa 1900, 25l. (cost 60l.).

The catalogue also contains a few books. 'Clio and Euterpe; or, British Harmony: a Collection of Celebrated Songs,' 3 vols., 1762, is 10l. 10s. Under *Gentleman's Magazine* is a set to 1867 (4 vols. only wanting), 27l. 'History of the Coronation of James II.,' 30 copper engravings, 1687, is 3l. 3s.; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 12 vols., 1835, 4l. 4s.; and Rogers's collection of prints, Boydell, 1778, half-russia, 10l. Under Rodney

family is a seventeenth-century MS., 248 folios, a collection of prayers, meditations, and thanksgivings, 18l.

Mr. Robert McCaskie's Catalogue 33 contains works under Architecture, including 'Croydon Church as rebuilt 1867-9' and Halfpenny's 'York Cathedral.' Under Stained Glass are Warrington's forty examples, 1848, 1l. 15s. *The Connoisseur*, first ten volumes, including the rare first editions of Nos. 1 and 2, is 3l. There are a number of children's books ranging from 1798 to 1848. Among autographs and documents is a letter of James Hogg, 15s. There is also a collection of old engraved portraits. Plans and views include Horwood's plan of London, 1794; plans of Bloomsbury, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, and Chelsea; views of Devon, Lincoln, &c. Under Turner is the lithographic portrait done by Landseer and Count d'Orsay, 1850, from life, without Turner's knowledge, at the house of Mr. Bicknell at Herne Hill, an account of which was given in *The Athenæum* of 16 Jan., 1909.

Mr. Albert Sutton's Manchester List 174 carries one back to Chartist and Anti-Corn Law League days. We have Carlile's "Sound Republican Weekly," *The Gaius*, a complete set with the exception of Nos. 57 and 60, 1833-4, 2l. Other journals are *The Model Republic*, *The National Instructor* (edited by Fergus O'Connor), *The Medusa*, or *Penny Politician*, and *The Millocrat*. A collection of the works of Barker the Chartist, 26 vols., is 3l. 3s. There are works by Cooper, Henry Hunt, Ernest Jones, Holyoake, and W. J. Linton. We have works relating to political and social economy under Cobden, Bright, Harriet Martineau, John Stuart Mill, and others, besides Howard's accounts of prisons, and works by Robert Owen. There are portraits of members of the Anti-Corn Law League, folio, half-morocco, 1843, 1l. 10s.; and various works on the Factory System, Savings Banks, Free Trade, &c. The 1,200 items form a very interesting record.

READERS of 'N. & Q.' who may be visiting Manchester will be glad to be informed that at the John Rylands Library there is an exhibition now open of original editions of the principal English classics. These exhibitions are arranged from time to time in the main library, so as to reveal to students something of the riches of the collections in the library. The Catalogue of the exhibition contains particulars of the special features of many of the editions shown. The exhibition has been arranged, and the Catalogue prepared, by Mr. Henry Guppy, with the assistance of his colleagues Mr. Vine, Mr. Kiddle, Mr. Nuttall, and Mr. Moffet.

Notices to Correspondents.

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 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.

W. B. C. ("A rose-red city half as old as Time").—This comes from Burgon's Newdigate Prize Poem on 'Petra,' Oxford, 1845.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1910.

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Notes.

CAVALIER OR ROUNDHEAD:
THE ST. BARBES OF ROMSEY.

THE recent restoration of the neglected and whitewashed tomb in Romsey Abbey of John St. Barbe has revived the controversy that, at the time of the Romsey Pageant in 1907, raged round the question of his politics in the Civil War. The subsequent examination of the wills and of the parish registers of Ashington in Somerset has clearly proved that Nichols, in his 'Progresses of James I.' vol. ii. p. 95), was in error in saying that

"the King on the 5th of August, 1607, was probably lodging at Broadlands, near Romsey, where his Majesty's host appears to have been Edward St. Barbe, Esq., who, being previously of Ashington in Somersetshire, married Frances, daughter and heiress of William Fleming of Broadlands, who died in 1606."

In point of fact, Edward St. Barbe, who was married before 1576, died, and was buried at Ashington, in the lifetime of his father-in-law, having a family of children,

whose ages are recorded in his will, dated 2 Jan., 1592, when Francis, his son and heir, was aged sixteen, and Henry four.

Also, Mr. Alfred T. Everitt has discovered that Frances, the widow, remarried before 1599, when the administration of the estates of Francis St. Barbe was granted to his mother, "Frances Shelley *alias* St. Barbe." If only it could be discovered who was this second husband of Frances Fleming, and when and where she died, it would materially help to complete the history of the manors of Broadlands and Paultons. All that is at present known is that Henry, son of Edward and Frances (born 1588-9), succeeded to Broadlands, and must have been the entertainer of King James in September, 1607, in August, 1615, and on the 25th of August, 1623. He married Amy, daughter of Edward Rogers; and if the inscription on her tomb of 1621, at Cannington (co. Somerset) is correct, she had ten children. Of these, only John (born in 1616) and three other sons and a daughter are mentioned in Berry's pedigrees.

In Woodward's 'Hampshire' it is said that "Francis St. Barbe stood for the King at Newbury," and it has always been taken for granted by local historians that John St. Barbe and his father were ardent Royalists, because of those progresses of James. Possibly Henry St. Barbe was so. He appears to have retired to Ashington when his son John was old enough to assume the reins at Broadlands. At all events, Henry died, and was buried at Ashington in 1652. John, according to Woodward, was M.P. for Southants in 1634, and served on the original Committee appointed on 4 Nov., 1643, for levying contributions from Hampshire papists and delinquents for Sir William Waller's troop (Woodward, vol. ii. p. 121). His name also appears, with those of Francis St. Barbe and William Pawlet, in the 'Journals of the House of Commons' for 22 July, 1642, in the list of "Hampshire gentlemen immediately before the breaking out of the Civil War." Was this the William Pawlet of Paultons who married Frances (daughter of Henry) St. Barbe, born in 1590, and buried at Hursley on 4 Oct., 1621, as wife of the Right Worshipful William Pawlet? If so, he was son of William Pawlet (buried at Eling, 1596) by Dulcibella, daughter of James Pagett of Grove Place, near Romsey. Confirmation of this would be very satisfactory.

In 'Old Times Revised' (Lyminster, King), under 'Hampshire and the Long Parliament,' is this "note," "Richard

Major of Hursley Park was a great man on the Parliament side," which introduces the following document :—

"Southton, ff. Decimo quinto die Novembris 1643. Then received of Richard Major, Esq., fower horses completely armed, with greate sadles, pistolles, carbias, and buff coats. Valued, with the furniture, at 20*l.* apiece, which, with the 20*l.* in money then received of him, amounts in the whole to 100*l.*, which were employed in the troope of Captain Francis St. Barbe for the service of the Parliament, and for which he is to have the public faith.—John Ewer and Richard Wallop."

Richard Major had two daughters : Dorothy, who married, on May Day, 1649, Richard Cromwell, and Anne, who married in 1650 John Dunch of North Baddesly, near Romsey, a property inherited by his mother, Dulcibella Moore, who was a half-sister of William Pawlet (aforesaid). Richard Morley, the Hursley poet, says (*vide* the Rev. John Marsh's account of Hursley) that the two daughters of Richard Major, with their husbands, lived there with him until Major's death in April, 1660.

It is therefore now clear that, far from being the Royalist standard-bearer of Romsey tradition, Francis St. Barbe was a captain of a troop of Parliament horse in 1643, and the sequel will be found in the Romsey Burial Register :—

"September ye 22nd, 1643, Francis Saintbarbe, sonne of Henry, Esquire, hurt at ye fight of Newbury."

He is said to have died at Broadlands. It would be interesting to discover who was living there at that date, and also when John St. Barbe married Grissell, daughter and coheirss of John Pynsent (of Carleton Curliou, co. Leicester, by Mary, daughter of Simon Clifford of Boscombe, Wilts). She must have married very young, as she was only twenty-two at her death, and already the mother of four sons. Her portrait bust on the coloured tomb represents her with the flowing curls of Stuart times and a round, pleasant face; that of John St. Barbe, beside her, has also flowing hair, but a Puritan collar. The following is part of the inscription :—

An anagram on the names of

John St. Barbe and Grissell.

Bein shares in Blest glorie.

The memory of ye wicked shall rott but ye remembrance of ye just shall live for ever.

"John St. Barbe, Esquire, and Grissell his wife, the daughter of John Pynsent, Esquire, he about the 42nd of his age, and she about the 22nd of her age, leaving fower sonnes, Henry, John, Francis, and Edward."

The Burial Register of Romsey points to a joint interment: "John St. Barbe and Grissell his wife were buried September ye second, 1658."

John's will, dated 18 Aug., 1658, appoints Grissell his wife executrix, and leaves her all his lands, &c., in trust for fifty years, making provision for her possible remarriage, so that they were both alive at that date.

The following very interesting original letter, preserved among the Cromwell family papers, is addressed by Richard Cromwell to his brother-in-law John Dunch, and dated "August the 28th," 1658.

SIR,—I received the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. John St. Barbe and his lady. I am persuaded they are out of a troublesome world and certainly happy. The loss is not so much theirs as their neighbour's. His friendship will make me to rejoice in his and his wife's happiness. It is a provential streacke [*sic*], and ought to teach the most healthy and happy. I am tully persuaded the country hath a loss in him....

Your loving friend

RICHARD CROMWELL.

In the same packet of letters, but of an earlier date, are several from the Protector to Col. Richard Norton, the famous daredevil Parliament general—"idle Dick," as Cromwell calls him; and they relate to the prospective marriage of Dorothy Major to Richard Cromwell. In the years to come, when King Charles II. was on the throne, and "idle Dick" forgiven, the King (in 1663) conferred a baronetcy on John St. Barbe, the only survivor of the "fower sonnes" of John and Grissell. He married Honor Norton, a daughter of the second marriage of "idle Dick," and her brother Col. William Norton long lived at the Manor House of Wellow, and was buried in its church on 2 Dec., 1693.

Mr. T. W. Shore in his 'History of Hampshire' (p. 259) repeats the local tradition that

"at East Wellow Col. Norton, the Regicide, is said to still occasionally walk from the site of the old Manor House, formerly the seat of his family, to the parish church."

But, as William Norton was not born until after the execution of Charles I., this is manifestly an error.

Mr. Pink in *Hampshire Notes and Queries*, vol. vi. p. 126, says that Mabella, daughter of Sir Richard Norton, first Baronet of Rotherfield (a cousin of "idle Dick"), married Sir Henry Norton, Bt. (of quite another family), who was a son of Sir Gregory Norton the Regicide, and inherited his father's baronetcy (an Irish creation of

1642) in the year 1652. "This may have given rise to the Regicide tradition.

To conclude the story. Sir John St. Barbe died childless at Broadlands on 7 Aug., 1723, leaving that estate to be sold by "his only heir and executor Humphrey Sydenham," a descendant of Catherine, sister of John St. Barbe, by her husband Sir William Pole. The said Humphrey Sydenham erected the tomb at Ashington (also lately restored) to Sir John St. Barbe and Honor Norton his wife, and sold Broadlands to Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston in 1736. But around Sir John St. Barbe's tomb at Ashington the Somerset folk still weave a romantic tale connected with Monmouth's rebellion and one of the St. Barbés. If there be any grounds for this tradition, possibly future search will bring the truth to light, as has now been done in the case of the inmates of the St. Barbe tomb in Romsey Abbey.

F. H. SUCKLING.

AUTOMOBILE AND TAXIMETER ANTICIPATED: CHRISTOPHER HOLTUM.

It is possible to find suggestions at unexpectedly early dates concerning most modern inventions; but it is strange indeed to discover as long ago as the time of Anne a plain indication of a vehicle which was an automobile provided with a taximeter.

As I have previously stated in 'N. & Q.' (10 S. xii. 414) in *The Daily Courant* for 13 Jan., 1711, there appeared the following advertisement:—

"This is to give Notice, That at the 7 Stars under the Piazzas in Covent-Garden is to be seen a Chariot in which a Man may travel without Horses, the like never made nor seen before in England; it will go 5 or 6 miles an Hour, and Measure the Miles as it goes; it will turn or go back, and go up Hill as easy as on level Ground. Perform'd by Christopher Holtum, the first Author of Alarum for a Pocket-Watch. Where Attendance is given from 10 in the Morning till 8 at Night."

I have now further traced this striking announcement. On the following 3 February it was advertised in the same journal:—

"By Christopher Holtum, a new Invention of a wonderful Chariot in which Persons may travel without Horses several Miles an Hour, and measure the Miles as they go: It is much admir'd by the Quality and by the Ingenious, it is to be seen at the Sign of the Cabinet opposite to the Globe Tavern near St. Martin's-lane end of the Strand."

Twelve days later another advertisement indicated that the machine was attracting much public attention, this saying:—

"An Invention of a wonderful Chariot, in which Persons may Travel several Miles an Hour, without the assistance of Horses, and Measure the Miles as they go. 'Tis one of the greatest Curiosities that ever was seen in England, having the praise of all Persons of Quality and ingenious Men that have seen it. Which was at the 7 Stars in Covent-Garden, is now Remov'd to a Cabinet's Shop over against the Globe Tavern near St. Martin's-lane-end in the Strand. It may be seen to the 1st or 2d of March, being then to Travel into the Country."

This advertisement was precisely repeated on 19 February; but seven days afterwards it was elaborated into the following:—

"An Invention of a wonderful Chariot, in which Persons may Travel several Miles an Hour, without the assistance of Horses, and Measure the Miles as they go, it turns or goes back; having the Praise of all Persons of Quality, and ingenious Men that have seen it. Note, That it is convenient for any Gentleman that is incapable of walking thro' Lameness, to ride about his Park or Garden, without damaging his Tarris-Walks or Glass-Plats. The invention is so highly approv'd, that there is already one bespoke by a Person of Quality, which is to go on 4 Wheels, and swing in the Nature of a large Coach; which, according to a modest Computation will travel at the Rate of 7 or 8 miles an Hour. If any Person of Quality is desirous to use them with Horses, they may either travel as far again in a Day as they can with another Coach, or go as far with a Pair of Horses, as the Coaches hitherto in Use can with 6. Note, That such as are bespoke for Parks or Gardens only, will come very reasonable, others at Proportionable Prices. It is now to be seen at the Cabinet shop, over against the Globe Tavern, near St. Martin's-lane in the Strand; where Attendance will be given at all times till the 2d of March."

When this advertisement was repeated two days later, it was altered only in the last half-sentence, which ran:—

"where Attendance will be given till 11 a Clock at Night, this being the last Day."

But this announcement proved to be premature, for on 7 March the additional announcement was forthcoming:—

"Notice is hereby given. That by the desire of some Persons of Quality that have not yet seen the Invention of the wonderful Chariot, in which Persons may Travel several Miles an Hour without the Assistance of Horses, and measure the Miles as it goes; it is to stay one Week longer at the Sign of the Cabinet opposite to the Globe Tavern near St. Martin's-lane-end in the Strand."

In the usual tantalizing fashion, this wonderful machine then disappears entirely from sight; but further particulars concerning it would be decidedly welcome.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[For other anticipations of the automobile see 10 S. xi. 305, 374, 431, 498; xii. 31, 93, 158, 414.]

JOHN REYNOLDS, WILKES'S
ATTORNEY.

(Concluded from p. 285.)

SOME mention of the family of John Reynolds ("senior" he is called in 'The Law List' after his son became an attorney) may be acceptable. As in my earlier article, references are to Frederick Reynolds's 'Life' of himself.

The eldest son Richard was born in 1754 (i. 6, 48); entered at Westminster School 22 Jan., 1770, and left in 1775 (Barker's 'Register'). Frederick says (i. 136) that Richard was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge; but this was not so. The Master of Trinity kindly informs me that his name was entered on the books on 19 Oct., 1773, his age being stated to be sixteen; that he never matriculated, and that he was probably never in residence.

He was entered at the Middle Temple 11 May, 1774, when his father is described as of Salisbury Court; but I am informed there is no note of his age or of the date of his call, which was in April (i. 70), and probably in 1779.

Richard's name first appears in 'The Law List' in 1787, but in those days no one seemed to trouble much about 'The Law List.' Even in the present day barristers' names sometimes appear several years after they have died.

Up to 1786 Richard had never received a single brief (i. 324), although his father had such a large practice, and his brother was also an attorney. It is probable he never received one, for on Friday, 15 March, 1799 (ii. 295), he married the widow of Miles North of Thurland Castle, Westmorland. This lady is stated in Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1894, ii. 1494, to have been a daughter of Oliver Toulmin of Cranborn Lodge, co. Dorset, barrister and Master in Chancery; but I am unable to find his name in 'The Law List' among the barristers, or in 'The Royal Calendar' among the Masters in Chancery. He was deceased in 1799. Frederick says (ii. 391) it was in 1813 that he lost his excellent brother Richard, but this is incorrect. The Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, the Rev. J. Ll. Davies, kindly informs me that he died on the 23rd of November, 1812, and was buried on the 28th. Richard's widow died 1 Sept., 1837, as I am informed by Mr. North North, late of Thurland Castle. There was no issue of the marriage.

John junior was born in 1758 (i. 6), and it would appear from the note I found in the

King's Bench list of admissions of attorneys that he was articulated at the early age of nine. The entry says:—

"John Reynolds, son of J. R. of Salisbury Court, articulated to his father 18 July, 1767, for five years; affidavit of due execution sworn 17 Nov., 1772; filed 23, and read in Court 28, June, 1773."

The last date is, I presume, that of his admission (?), though he was only fifteen years of age! But his name does not appear in 'The Law List' until 1782, when his office was in Clifford's Inn. He was then twenty-four, up to which time he had probably been in his father's office. I presume that then, as now, no one could practise under the age of twenty-one.

When John was twenty he had published a poem, with verses from which he would worry his brother Frederick at night. Among the family the poem was a subject for laughter. John made no profit by its publication, but a loss. However, he had his revenge in laughing at his brother's tragedy of 'Werter' three years after (i. 50, 285, 313). John's poem was anonymous, and the author's name is still unknown at our National Library, where, fortunately, a copy, only acquired in 1814, is preserved. The title is:—

The Indian Scalp, or Canadian tale, a poem [motto]. London: printed for the author, and sold by M. Follingsby near Temple Bar. 1778.—4to, pp. 32, with a whole-page engraving after S. Vale.

Frederick never had sufficient respect for his brother's poem to quote it with accuracy. He says (from memory, no doubt) that it was published by Fourdrinier of Fleet Street (i. 44), and quotes some lines from it, which, though given very inaccurately, prove that the above is the poem John wrote, as the lines occur on pp. 13 and 23 of 'The Indian Scalp.'

John married the widow of Alderman Hart (ii. 15). This was on 5 March (*Genl. Mag.* for March, 1792). Their daughter married John Jopson, a London attorney, who was admitted in 1792, and whose name drops out of 'The Law List' after 1828. He held a number of important posts.

John Reynolds junior died 1 Dec., 1802, at Vineyard Walk, Clerkenwell; see *The Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 1169, where he is identified, not as the son of his father, but as the brother to the dramatic author.

Jonathan Robert Reynolds, born 1760, matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, 12 Nov., 1779, at the age of twenty (Foster's 'Alumni'). The Vice-President of the College kindly informs me that there is no

record of when he left.* He never took a degree.

He took holy orders shortly before his death. One afternoon in April he was out riding, and walked his horse into a pond for the purpose of giving him drink, but both suddenly disappeared. The horse got out, but the man was drowned. This was in 1783 (i. 251).

Frederick Reynolds was born 1 Nov., 1764, and he says (i. 52) he entered Westminster School at the age of eleven; but Barker and Stenning give the date as 22 Jan., 1776, when he was twelve. He got to the head form (where he had several dukes as schoolfellows) in 1781 (i. 135), but I do not find when he left the school. The next fact he chronicles is that his father placed him in his own office, which Frederick did not consider exactly the best place to learn law (i. 4, 146), and entered him as a student of the Middle Temple 12 Jan., 1782. He married Miss Mansel the day after his brother Richard was married, namely, 16 March, 1799 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 251). He never cared for the law, and soon gave it up, becoming a successful dramatist, in which capacity he has obtained a notice in the 'D.N.B.' from the careful pen of Mr. W. Prideaux Courtney, who also signs a notice of the son Frederic Mansel Reynolds.

Frederick's 'Life' is to a biographer a most annoying publication. It has taken me many hours to guess at dates from the desultory particulars he gives, and many weeks to get them as exact as possible from other sources. His book is interesting and amusing, but some of his anecdotes are so free that no publisher in the present day would offer them to his readers. A curious incident is that, when the family break-up came, he and his brother lived in chambers in the Temple for several years (at ii. 16 he says four years, and at p. 293 fifteen years, but ten years was the time) without paying any rent, nor could they find out who the landlord was!

The piece that most interested me is where he describes his sufferings and torture as a boy at a school at Walthamstow, for these tally with my own terrible experiences in every particular, though mine were some seventy years subsequent. Many a boy's whole life has been darkened from this cause, and I regret to say the frightful system of bullying referred to still continues in certain schools.

There are some things Frederick ought to have explained, and others which I do not understand. Why, for example, did he

spell his name Frederic all through the two volumes of his 'Life,' and only discover at the end, when he came to the title and dedication, that it ought to have been Frederick?

It seems to me strange that the wherries (the water cabs of those days) at the Adelphi were such a novel sight to him (i. 65) when the Westminster School boys bathed in the Thames at Millbank (see 'Swimming,' by Ralph Thomas, p. 108); and he used to go to Battersea Fields to shoot with his schoolfellow the Duke of Bedford (i. 82). He must have seen plenty of boats on these occasions.

RALPH THOMAS.

THE GREEN PARK AVENUE.—It is of interest to note that the new avenue running north to Piccadilly from the Victoria Memorial approximately covers the site of the great pavilion erected for the display of fireworks celebrating the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was 410 ft. long and 114 ft. high, and was "invented and designed by the Chevalier Servandoni, and all the framing was performed by Mr. James Morris, Master Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance." These particulars are provided in 'A Description of the Machine for the Fireworks, with all its ornaments and a detail of the manner in which they are to be exhibited in St. James's [sic] Park, Thursday, April 27, 1749, on account of the General Peace signed at Aix La Chapelle, October 7, 1748.' This rather scarce pamphlet was printed by W. Bowyer and published by Dodsley.

Many prints of these public fireworks were published by Overton, Bowles, and Dicey, but probably the rarest is that depicting the scene when, after a grand overture by Handel had been performed, and the King and a dense crowd were watching the fireworks, the pavilion caught light and was nearly destroyed by the flames. The title runs:—

"The Grand Whim for Posterity to Laugh at: being the Nigh View of the Royal Fireworks, as Exhibited in the Green Park, St. James's, with the Right Wing on fire and the cutting away the two middle arches to prevent the whole fabric from being destroyed. London: Printed for T. Fox, near Ludgate. Price Sixpence."

Several of the prints show Buckingham House and the surrounding scenery, and it is by one of these "prospects" taken from the Library at St. James's Palace, that I identify the site as being on the line of the new avenue.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

INITIAL LETTERS FOR NAMES.—Some time ago (see 10 S. ix. 126, 174) I made some observations concerning the present-day abuse of initial letters for names of societies, books, &c. Here is a curious example, on the title-page of a little seventeenth-century book, of initials standing for names of persons :—

Enchiridion Legum: A Discourse concerning The Beginnings, Nature, Difference, Progress and Use, of Laws in General; and in Particular, of the Common & Municipal Laws of England. London. Printed by Elizabeth Flesher, John Streeter, and Henry Twyford, Assigns of Richard Atkins & Edw. Atkins, Esquires.

And are to be sold by G. S. H. T. J. P. W. P. J. B. T. B. R. P. C. W. T. D. W. J. C. H. J. L. J. A. J. W. & J. P.

MDCLXXIII.

Probably these thirty initial letters stand for fifteen booksellers. In some cases the space between two pairs of initials is a little larger than that between two initials making, presumably, a pair.

Possibly "Assigns of" points to Richard and Edward Atkins as the authors of the book.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"HOWDE MEN": ROBIN HOOD'S MEN AT CHAGFORD.—The late Mr. Ormerod, in a paper on 'The Early Churchwardens' Accounts of Chagford, Devon' (printed in the *Parish Magazine*, 1857), remarked on the curious term "the Howde" occurring therein, which he was unable to interpret.

The "Young Men's Wardens," whose accounts run from 1550 to 1599, are, he wrote,

"also called the 'Howde Young Men'.....In 1537 there is an item of thirty-five shillings, 'for dowing the office of the Howde Coat'; and as in 1562 John Newcombe paid thirty-five shillings 'for dowing the office of the Howde,' profit or honour was probably derived therefrom."

From analogy with cases in other parishes, I should imagine it was more likely that the payments were really made for *not* doing the office than for "doing" it, fines for refusal to act as "My Lord" or "My Lady" on Hocking Day, or to accept the responsible post of warden of a local gild, being a recognized source of profit to the common stock of the parish.

Having last summer enjoyed the privilege of thoroughly examining the Chagford accounts—a long array of volumes dating back to 1481, which the present Rector, with exemplary care and generosity, has caused to be strongly rebound—I can offer a few more extracts therefrom, one of which, I think, affords a key to the puzzling term in question, viz., in 1555, "Received...of

John Northcott and other *Robenhowde ys company*" (i.e., others of Robin Hood's Company).

No doubt the members of the "Young Men's" gild, or a certain contingent of them, formed themselves into a "Robin Hood's Company," for the practice and encouragement of archery, representing the military element in that parish, just as in some other parishes we find the "Young Men" doing. Such bands were often enrolled under the name of St. George, the red cross of St. George on a white ground being the distinctive badge of all soldiers at that period.

As at South Tawton, so, I believe, in many other places the wardens of the Young Men's, or St. George's, or the Hogner's stores frequently undertook the responsibility of getting up the "church ales"; and indeed at Chagford Mr. Ormerod remarks that the receipts from the "Howde Young Men" are mostly from the sale of ale. The following items require no further explanation :—

1555. The accompte of the yongemen of the p'ysse of Chagford, John Northcott and others for the *Howde*, made the vijth day of Ap'ell in the yere.....

1556. To R. L., W. F., and others of the *howde ys men* of the p'ysse of Chagford.....

1556. To Henry Hyll for fetheryn and heddyng of arowys.

1564. [Receipts from].....*Howde men*.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

LAUNCESTON AS A SURNAME. (See 8 S. vi. 348; ix. 78; xi. 111.)—A further instance of the adoption in fiction of Launceston as at least a titular name is furnished by the Earl of Launceston being given as the father of the heroine, Lady Molly Ffolliot, in a serial story, 'Lady Molly,' by Mr. Eric Clement Scott, just begun in the London *Evening News*. But I would venture once more to emphasize the fact that my original query (at the first reference) as to whether the surname of Phil Launceston, described in *The Athenæum* of 6 Oct., 1894, as "an Australian poet and a friend of Adam Lindsay Gordon's," was genuine or assumed, remains unanswered.

DUNHEVED.

"BOG-SLIDE."—This word is now to be regarded as officially adopted, the Chief Secretary for Ireland having been asked in the House of Commons on 7 March

"whether a *bog-slide* has taken place in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, county Roscommon; and, if so, whether he can state the extent of the damage and what steps, if any, have been taken to repair the damage."

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

MAY BASKETS AND JUNE BOXES.—There is a May Day custom in some parts of the United States which I do not remember hearing of in England. On the 1st of May the young folks fill baskets with flowers and "cookies" or other toothsome dainties, and hang them on the door-knobs of the friends they delight so to honour, or rather of those who are the most likely to call them in and regale them with good things in return for the compliment. The same thing is done on the 1st of June, boxes instead of baskets being used.

Can any one tell me of the origin of the custom? Is it an offshoot of the maypole customs, and of the Jack-in-the-green which I remember seeing in the early fifties at Ramsgate in Kent? One occasion is particularly vivid in my recollection. I was "put in the corner" for some childish offence committed in the dame's school to which I went. My punishment was easy to bear because I was able to see from a window the Jack-in-the-green and the maypole dancing—a sight denied to the better-behaved, but less lucky scholars than

CHARLES WELSH.

Scranton, Pa.

"AS DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE."—Would it not be worth while to gather in the hospitable columns of 'N. & Q.' all that has hitherto been ascertained as to the origin of this curious phrase, or at least, since this principal point seems to be as yet unsettled, to collect there references from various times and authors, so that the student gets a firm footing for further research?

As the 'N.E.D.' does not mention it either *s.v.* 'Anne' or 'Dead,' the question cannot be simple.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

JOHN HENNING, SCULPTOR, 1771–1851.—Soon after the arrival in England of the Parthenon and Phygaleian friezes Henning began his reduced models of them, restoring the missing parts. The work, which occupied him during twelve years, is stated to have been performed with great skill and minute accuracy. This opinion is borne out by the plaster casts of Henning's labours which are occasionally to be met with in

broken or fragmentary state. The sculptor also modelled in relief the Cartoons of Raphael, a translation naturally not so successful artistically.

Is it known where the original (? wax) models of Henning's efforts are now preserved?

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

SCULPTURES TAKEN AT SEA.—Is anything known concerning the sculptures mentioned in the following, or the pictures?

1766. "Now exhibited at the Falcon, in Painswick, Glos., from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening, Mr. Motetts six curious pieces of marble sculptures representing the sufferings of our Saviour, from his last supper to his Crucifixion, in upwards of 400 fine figures in relieve; being designed as a present to the French King, but taken in the year 1745, and carried into Bristol. They are now highly polished and solemnly ornamented. To which are now added some fine paintings on the same subject done by the most eminent masters, finished in the year 1577, and taken at Vigo in 1702. Admission to Ladies and Gents 1s. each, and servants 6d."—Advertisement in *The Gloucester Journal*.

The show, it is believed, passed on to Ross and Leominster.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

ST. MARGARET AND JOAN OF ARC.—There are thirteen St. Margarets recorded in the Supplement to Pothast's 'Bibliotheca Historica Medii Aevi.' I am anxious to know which of these is the one mentioned in Mr. Andrew Lang's 'The Maid of France' as appearing to the Blessed Jeanne d'Arc.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

PETER WILCOCK.—Can any of your readers give me information about Peter Wilcock, who published a translation of 'The Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow,' from the original of the Venerable Bede, in or about 1818? I think that he was a clergyman, but am not sure.

J. PATTERSON.

Sunderland.

BISHOPS' LANDS IN 1660: PROCEEDINGS OF COMMISSIONERS.—On 7 Oct., 1660, Charles II. appointed Commissioners to inquire into the sales of bishops' lands that had taken place under the Commonwealth, presumably with a view to settling any disputes that might arise. Are there any records of the proceedings of those Commissioners in existence, and, if so, where are they to be found? There are one or two references in the State Papers, but they relate to one property only.

I feel sure there must be some official documents, because Bishop White Kennet in his 'Register' quotes certain "Orders" 11

made by the Commissioners, which he apparently took from a MS. book among the muniments of Peterborough Cathedral.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

44, Crownhill Road, Willesden, N.W.

STOWMARKET: EFFIGIES ON TOMB.—I am anxious to learn whether secular coats of arms and brass effigies of females are ever found on the tomb of an ecclesiastic. There is a tomb in Stowmarket the brasses of which are gone, but there was one central figure of a woman or robed abbot. Three coats of arms are over her head, and there are twelve small effigies—(brasses) four on each side of her, and four under her feet.

I claim that it is a sixteenth-century tomb, and the tomb of a woman, as I think that kind of tomb-decoration (big and small brasses) peculiar to that period. I shall be glad of help from readers of 'N. & Q.'

H. C. BIRCH.

Preston Hill, Stowmarket.

BARFRETON CHURCH.—This church in Kent was, I have heard, reconstructed on a new site. Where can particulars of this occurrence be obtained?

J. HARRIS STONE.

SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE: ARMS IN HAMMERSMITH CHURCH.—On the original lid of his stone coffin, which now forms a headstone to the grave of Sir Nicholas Crispe, "K. and Barronett," under the north wall of the choir of the parish church of Hammersmith, is an impaled shield with a blazon of a chevron and three owls. This also occurs, in both cases *above* the Crispe arms (Arg., on a chevron sa. five horseshoes or), on the shield upon the heart inside the church which bears the heart of the baronet and the bust of King Charles. Whose arms are these, and how do they come to be on the Crispe shield?

H. C. FANSHAWE.

72, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

HERALDIC MS. IN BRITISH MUSEUM.—William Herbert, the Corporation librarian, refers, in a foot-note appended to p. 227 of his 'History of the Goldsmiths' Company,' to "an ancient heraldic MS." in the Museum, which he describes as detailing the arms then existing in the church of St. John Zachary, in addition to arms depicted on the windows of Goldsmiths' Hall. Can any one supply the reference to this MS.? I made recently a cursory examination of all MSS. that appeared (from the catalogues) to be likely, but could find nothing answering the description. Herbert gives no precise date

for the MS., but heads his extracts "Chichester, Mayor." There was no Mayor of this surname apparently, Robert Chicheley (1411-12' and 1421-2) being the nearest traceable. The extracts are all of the late fourteenth and early fifteenth century.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

FRENCH CHURCH REGISTERS.—Can any of your correspondents inform me of the whereabouts of the Marriage Registers of the French Church in Threadneedle Street and at Greenwich? It is believed that they are in private hands.

Are there any unexplored papers?

C. W. L. CARTER.

GEORGE ROMNEY, 1611: JANE ROMNEY.—Can some one tell me where the will is of a George Romney, alive in 1611, a recusant late of St. Clement Danes, London, whose property was estreated? He was, I think, about Appleby and Carlisle c. 1580-1590, and probably belonged there, being a cousin of Andrew Hylton of Burton, recusant, and martyr at Carlisle. I want the names of the property and of George Romney's father. Was the latter of Tetbury or Ullswater?

Also, are there descendants alive, and where, of Jane, only sister of Romney the painter?

Mrs. LAW.

44, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.

CHURCHYARD RECORDS.—Is there any society or club for the collection or printing of epitaphs and inscriptions? Wishing to systematize my collection, I should be glad to learn what system is adopted to represent different forms and locate the position of stones, &c.

C. R. S.

[See the notes by MR. GERISH and MR. STAPLETON, *ante*, pp. 205, 251.]

RICHARD TEMPLE, M.D.—Can any reader give me information about Richard Temple, M.D., who died 1826? He was author of 'The Practice of Physic,' 3 vols., London, 1792-3, and physician to St. Marylebone Dispensary in 1802. I want to find out whom he married, and what children he had.

I should be much obliged for answers direct.

R. GORDON SMITH.

2, Manor Road, Brockley, S.E.

LADY WILLIAM STANHOPE: CAPT. C. MORRIS.—I should feel most grateful to any reader who could inform me of the maiden name of Lady William Stanhope, who, after her husband's death, married my great-great-grandfather, Capt. Charles Morris.

the bard and song-writer. My grandfather married his cousin Miss Scudamore Stanhope Morris.

Please reply direct. R. BOLTON.
8, Langham Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BIOGRAPHY.—Can any lover of seventeenth-century biography inform me whether there is any small history of English literature which treats of such minor lights as Samuel Boyse, George Psalmanazar, John Oldmixon, John Dennis, &c. ?

Would Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' supply more exhaustive information than Isaac D'Israeli's works and the notes to Pope and Churchill's poems ?

Replies direct would be esteemed a favour.
FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.
26, Arran Street, Roath, Cardiff.

COLERIDGE ON FIREGRATE FOLK-LORE.—I should be much obliged to any one who would tell me what is the popular fancy or superstition connected with the film on the bars of a grate referred to in S. T. Coleridge's 'Frost at Midnight' as "that fluttering stranger." M. C. D.

ATKYNs OR ATKINS AND RIGAIL FAMILIES.—MR. J. B. WAINEWRIGHT, in his note on Mrs. Charlotte Atkyns, referred at 10 S. ix. 344 to her brother-in-law John Atkyns-Wright of Crowsley Park and his wife, *née* Mary Rigail. Now one of my great-grandfathers, whose name was Atkins, also married a Miss Rigail. I do not remember the Christian names of either of them, but her father was, I believe, called Jacob, and married a Miss Sutherland. One of my mother's cousins was a godson of Mr. Atkyns-Wright. I presume that Mrs. Atkyns-Wright and Mrs. Atkins were sisters; and perhaps there may have been some relationship between the husbands. I should be glad of any light on the subject. F. W. S.

"HOGLER," CHURCH OFFICIAL.—From 1607 to 1620 two Hoglers were appointed at the Easter Vestry meeting, for each of the two divisions—the Marsh and the Upland—into which this parish was portioned out, their duty being to collect the church-gifts. At the meeting held in April, 1620, they are called "Sidesmen & Hoglers"; and after that time the term "Sidesmen" only is used. A new vicar had been instituted in March, 1620. What are the derivation and meaning of the term "Hogler" ?

C. S. TAYLOR.
Banwell Vicarage, Somerset.

ANGLO-SPANISH AUTHOR.—George Borrow says ('Bible in Spain,' *ad an.* 1837):—

"His [Mendizábal, the famous Spanish Minister of Finance] Secretary, a fine, intellectual-looking man, who, as I was subsequently informed, had acquired a name both in English and Spanish literature, stood at one end of the table."

On this Mr. U. R. Burke, the editor of my edition (1907) of the work, observes in a note: "I have been so far unable to discover the name of this gentleman."

Has any one been more fortunate since ? It would, apart from politics, be interesting to learn the name and publications of this bi-linguist—at least in our literature.

J. B. MCGOVERN.
St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

'COLLIER'S WATER': CHARLES PEARSON.—Am I correct in attributing this privately printed pamphlet, issued in 1862, to Charles Pearson ? Although the subject is removed from his many projects for City improvements, there is considerable similarity in style, and the title-page bears his favourite device of the mace and sword crossed under the swordbearer's cap and the City motto, the whole above a locomotive.

ALECK ABRAHAMs.

COL. JOHN PIGOT.—I should be glad to know the locality and date of death of Col. John Pigot. In January, 1778, he is described as of the 59th Regiment. Shortly after (July) he was in the 56th; and in December of the same year he joined the 80th. Passing through the 85th (the Buckinghamshire Volunteers), he exchanged in 1795, vice Hawkins, into the 113th Regiment of Foot. He was on full pay until 1798, and in September, 1803, was advanced to the rank of "Colonel in the Army." He was on the Army books until 1807, after which date I have lost sight of him.

Information as to his parentage, marriage, and family would be acceptable to

J. H. R.
88, Grange Road, Bradford.

WATERING-PLACE GUIDE, 1803.—Can any one throw light on the authorship of the following book ?—

"A Guide to all the Watering-Places and Sea-Bathing Places; with a Description of the Lakes; a Sketch of a Tour in Wales; and Itineraries. Illustrated with Maps and Views."

It purports to be by "The Editor of 'The Picture of London,'" and was printed for Richard Phillips, 71, St. Paul's Churchyard. It contains almost the earliest reference to Kent's Cavern, Torquay.

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

Replies.

WALL - PAPERS.

(11 S. i. 268.)

ON repapering a room in Bradbourne Hall, Derbyshire, in 1882, I found, partly covered by an old oak cupboard, considerable remains of quite early eighteenth-century Wall-paper, of pale-green tint, with a flowing pattern in darker colour on it. This paper was made in squares of about twenty inches, and I was able to rescue two or more complete pieces. It had been printed on rather thick paper from Wood-cut blocks, and each square was nailed up with coarse iron tacks about one and a half inches apart, each tack being run through squares or washers of brown leather, so that both tack-heads and washers showed all round each square of paper. It is possible that this wall-paper was of late seventeenth-century date.

Bradbourne Hall in the lower Peak is a picturesque house, almost unaltered, of the time of James I., having been then fashioned from the canonical house of the Augustins of Dunstable. It was just the place—"far from the madding crowd"—where curious details of domestic decorations would survive.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

An old German book states that wall-papers were introduced into England from China, where they had been in use from times immemorable; and according to Joel Munsell's 'Chronology of Paper and Paper-Making' (Albany, 1870), the manufacture of wall-paper was begun (in England?) about 1640, as a substitute for the ancient hangings of tapestry or cloth. Neither book gives any authority for the statement.

L. L. K.

In my old house, rebuilt *circa* 1680 by a collateral ancestor, the dining-room has a panelled dado, and the wall above was decorated with a stencilled pattern on the plaster. The same pattern was used in the hall, where we were able to save a bit large enough to show the style. A bead was placed round it, and it has been kept untouched. In the room above the dining-room, also with a panelled dado, the plaster bears no sign of any pattern; but some years ago, when one of the panels was taken out to be reset, we found fragments of wall-paper which had apparently slipped down from above. The largest bit, some thirty inches square, my father caused to be

framed and glazed, and hung up in the hall near the stencilled plaster. The paper, to which an early eighteenth or late seventeenth century date has been assigned, is very thick, almost like soft board, and appears to have been printed in blocks of about two feet square. The deep brick-red ground is adorned with black spots between isolated designs of an irregular ovoid shape, and decidedly of a Chinese type. I have never been able to get much information about it, and, like W. P. D. S., I want to know more about this form of mural decoration.

E. E. STREET.

Winchester.

At Garrick's Villa, Hampton, is, or was quite recently, an early example of wall-paper. It was obtained from China in 1750 by Dr. Garrick, as mentioned in his published letters, and used to decorate the walls of a large room on the first floor.

A. G. V.

In 1692 the first patent for paper hangings was obtained by William Bayly, and it is the earliest notice I have been able to find regarding this inexpensive and convenient form of decoration:—

"William and Mary, by the grace of God, &c.; and all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

"Whereas William Bayly hath by his humble petition represented unto us, that he hath by his industry, and his great expence, found out and invented, 'A new Art or invention for printing all sorts of paper of all sorts of figures and colours whatsoever, with several engines made of brass and such other like metals, with fire, without any paint or stain, which will be useful for hanging of rooms, and such like uses,' and that the said invention hath not been hitherto known or practised by any of our subjects, and hath humbly prayed us to grant him our Letters Patents for the sole use thereof...."

The above is taken from 'The History of Paper Hangings,' by George H. Morton (Liverpool, 1875). Also see 'An Essay on the Invention of Engraving and Printing in Chiaro-Oscuro,' &c., by J. B. Jackson (1754), Brit. Mus. Library, from which an extract appears in 'The Encyclopædia Brit.,' vol. xvii. p. 38d. TOM JONES.

Does my good friend W. P. D. S. know 'Old-Time Wall-Papers,' by Kate Sanbon, New York, 1905? It is, I believe, well-nigh the only work on the subject, and, as it contains a large number of reproductions of old papers, is especially interesting.

I consulted the copy in the Art Museum, South Kensington, press-mark 57a; but unfortunately the Museum does not possess

a single early specimen. The authorities have, however, recently purchased a pair of paper curtains, the design on which points to their being of late eighteenth-century production.

W. P. D. S.'s notes of where early examples may be found are valuable, and it is to be hoped that other readers may add to his list, as from inquiries I have made in the most likely business quarters it appears highly probable that few, if any, old pattern-books have survived.

GEORGE NOTTER.

10, Priestwood, Highgate, N.

I believe there still exists on the walls of the billiard-room at Markeaton Hall, co. Derby, an early example of a Chinese wallpaper. I cannot remember it sufficiently to suggest a date. To the best of my recollection, it consists of panels of subject-pictures upon a small-patterned ground.

P. D. M.

DE GUILLEVILLE AND BUNYAN (11 S. i. 247).—The book MR. STAPLETON MARTIN desires to find is no doubt 'A Study of the Sources of Bunyan's Allegories, with Special Reference to Deguileville's "Pilgrimage of Man,"' by James B. Wharey (Baltimore, J. H. Furst Company, 1904).

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

A paragraph on the interesting parallel between 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'Le Pèlerinage de l'Homme' of De Guileville will be found in Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' last edition, 1901, vol. i. p. 722. It is there stated that 'Le Pèlerinage de l'Homme,' englished by Lydgate as 'The Pilgrimage of the Life of Man,' was printed by Dr. Furnivall for the Early English Text Society, Part I., 1899.

W. SCOTT.

[MR. J. T. LOOMIS of Washington also refers to Mr. Wharey's book.]

ADDISON'S MATERNAL ANCESTRY (10 S. x. 201, 292, 355).—William Guls(t)on became Rector of Thrapston, Northants, in 1573 (Bridges, 'Northamptonshire,' vol. ii. p. 381). He compounded for firstfruits 7 June, 1574, his bondsmen being Augustine Lowton of St. Faith's parish, London, stationer, and John Hudleston of Thrapston, *generosus*.

Thrapston register contains the following baptisms:—

6 March, 1575. Theodore Gulson.

1 Jan., 1577. John, son of William Gulson.

The dates are apparently not Old Style, the year beginning on 1 January in this book.

William Guls(t)on compounded for the firstfruits of Wymondham 17 June, 1578, his bondsmen being William Freman of St. Sepulchre's parish, London, innholder, and Richard Wilkinson of the same parish, wax-chandler.

The marriage licence allegations of Leicester Archdeaconry give the marriages of two of his daughters:—

1604. Joseph Stubbs of Knipton and Mary Gulson.

1614. Henry Waite of Wymondham and Susanna Gulson.

Mrs. Waite married, secondly, Thomas Byett, and was living his wife on 17 Nov., 1657; see will of that date (proved P.C.C., 1 Wooton, 29 Jan., 1657/8) of her son Henry Waite.

Dr. Theodore Gulston (Goulston) must have been the eldest son of William Gulston. 'D.N.B.' apparently errs in stating that he was born in 1572. He married Helen, daughter of George Sotherton, but died *s.p.* In his will he refers to his parents as follows:—

"I do give unto my father William Gulston and to my mother Elizabeth his wife 20*l.* apiece."

"I desire my executrix, in case my father and mother fall into want and not able to maintain themselves, that she will maintain them and relieve their necessities."

William and Elizabeth Guls(t)on were probably married in 1573 or 1574. Any information about her parentage would be welcome.

G. O. BELLEWES.

3, Carlyle Gardens, Cheyne Row, S.W.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY QUOTATIONS (10 S. x. 127, 270, 356, 515; xi. 356; xii. 217).—With regard to No. 13,

Nutrit ubi implumes peregrina Ciconia foetus,

Ad nidos abies consita primo [sic] fuit,

see George Buchanan's 'Paraphrasis in Librum Psalmorum,' civ. 16, 17:—

Nec minus arboribus succi genitabilis humor

Sufficitur, cedro Libanum frondente coronas,

Alitibus nidos: abies tibi consita surgit,

Nutrit ubi implumes peregrina ciconia foetus.

Under No. 9, to the reference in Pliny's 'Natural History' supplied by H. K. St. J. S., may be added Philip Camerarius's 'Horæ Subsecivæ sive meditationes Historicæ,' Centuria I. cap. xi. ("Angues ex medulla cadaueris humani nasci"), where, among other illustrative examples, is a story about the body of Charles Martel, given on the authority of R. Gaguinus and Æmilius (*i.e.* Paulus Æmilius of Verona).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CATALOGUES OF MSS. (11 S. i. 204, 251).—As one taking a considerable degree of interest in the preservation and accessibility of certain classes of MSS. and records, I have followed T. C.'s usefully suggestive note and the reply of V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V. with the deepest interest. While it appeared to me that a complete series of catalogues of private collections of MSS. would be very desirable, I can understand that inconvenience to individual owners might well result from their compilation, as V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V. suggests.

There is, however, one query that I should like to put to the latter correspondent. How are the mass of the "competent researchers," to whom he expresses himself willing to afford access to his MSS., to learn of their existence unless they are referred to in some public catalogue somewhere.

W. McM.

SCOTCHMEN IN FRANCE (11 S. i. 48, 173).—One of the above was Adam King, a member of a family sometime seated at Barra, near Auld Meldrum, Aberdeenshire (*vide* 'A Great Archbishop of Dublin, Wm. King, D.D.'), described in Dempster's 'Hist. Eccles. Gentis Scotorum qua viri sanctitate, literis, dignitatibus toto orbe Illustres,' &c., 1627, as

"Adamus Regius, vulgo Kyng, Edinburgensis, bonis artibus instructissimus, ad miraculum usque doctus, maximo auditorum concursu philosophiam Parisiis docuit, et mathematicas, in quibus facile eo seculo princeps habebatur. Venit in Academiam Parisiensem, anno 1585, vivit adhuc Edinburgi, et in senio erudito advocati munus gloriose implet."

He was author of several poems in Latin printed by Dr. Arthur Johnstone of Aberdeen in 'Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum hujus ævi illustrium,' Amsterdam, 1637; and he edited and translated into English a small 8vo now in the British Museum:—

"Ane Catechisme or schort Instruction of Christian Religion drawn out of the scriptures and ancient Doctours compyled by the Godlie and lerned father Peter Canisius, Doctour in Theologie. With ane Kalendar perpetuale, &c. maid be M. Adame King, professeur of Philosophie and Mathematixis at Paris. At Paris, Imprinted be Peter Hyry, 1588."

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SHROVE MONDAY: COLLOP MONDAY (11 S. i. 288).—Hone's 'Every-day Book,' vol. i., Feb. 14, says:—

"Collop Monday.—The Monday before Shrove Monday is so called because it was the last day of flesh-eating before Lent, and our ancestors cut their fresh meat into collops, or steaks, for salting or hanging up till Lent was over; and hence, in

many places, it is still a custom to have eggs and collops, or slices of bacon, at dinner on this day....

"Polydore Virgil affirms of this season and its delicacies, that it sprung from the feasts of Bacchus, which were celebrated in Rome with rejoicings and festivity at the same period. This therefore, is another adaptation of the Romish church from the heathens; and it is observed by Brand, that on Shrove Monday, it was a custom with the boys at Eton to write verses concerning Bacchus, in all kinds of metre, which were affixed to the college doors, and that Bacchus' verses 'are still written and put up on this day.' The Eton practice is doubtless a remnant of the Catholic custom."

R. A. POTTS.

The day was called Goodtide Monday (Gudtydmonday) in 1426, as appears from 'The Coventry Leet Book' (E.E.T.S.), p. 103, a note to which refers to 'E.D.D.,' "Gooddit." I am unable to give a 'N.E.D.' reference.

H. P. L.

The 'Century' and the 'Standard' dictionaries mention Shrove Monday. Fosbroke's 'Antiquities,' p. 646, speaks of Collop or Shrove Monday. TOM JONES.

[MR. F. A. RUSSELL also thanked for reply.]

"PLAINS" = TIMBER-DENUDED LANDS (10 S. xii. 81, 194, 238).—I have noted an instance in which "plain" is clearly opposed to "wood," assuming that the Latin *plano* here equates the English "plain," which I think is undoubtedly the case. This passage occurs in a charter of Gilbert de Clare, 1st Earl of Pembroke (d. 1149), printed *in extenso* by Dr. Round in his 'Studies on the Red Book of the Exchequer,' pp. 8-9. The relevant clause runs:—

"Præterea decimam de Cupefald in messe, in vitulis, in agris, in porcis, in caseis, et in omnibus que decimari debent more catholico tam in nemore quam in plano fideliter annuo."

G. H. WHITE.

Lowestoft.

"BRUCK" (11 S. i. 287).—Duly entered as a Shetland and Orkney word in the 'Eng. Dial. Dict.,' with a quotation; and fully explained.

Brock is likewise duly entered as known in Scotland, Ireland, and four English dialects in four senses, including "broken victuals," in the same neglected work. And the etymology is given at p. 410, viz., from A.-S. *broccan*, dat. pl., fragments, as occurring in Matthew xv. 37, in the Hatton MS. of the A.-S. Gospels.

I wonder when the existence of the 'E.D.D.' will become generally known; it was finished in 1905.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Orkney and Shetland *bruk* is pure Old Norse, meaning a crowd, heap, &c. The word occurs in Orkney as early as 1154, when it is stated that Earl Erlend's body was found under a *para-brük*, a heap of seaweed. The English dialect word *broke*, leavings or remnants of food, &c., is M.E. *broke*, pp. *broken*. The English word *break* is unknown to Scandinavian idioms; the corresponding word in O.N. *brytja*, to chop or break, still survives in the Shetland dialect as *brit*.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING (11 S. i. 281).—MR. THORN-DRURY's valuable notes should be welcome to every reader of Suckling, and they have already been utilized in annotating one copy of the poet's works in Mr Hazlitt's edition. In a case of this kind an editor has to encounter uncommon difficulties. Various Caroline lyrists wrote in the same key, and produced results with such a strong family likeness that indisputable evidence alone can finally establish individual authorship. The prevalence of miscellanies also tended to produce misunderstanding and confusion. Carew, Corbet, and others may possibly have been credited with work that is not theirs, just as Suckling's editors may have occasionally attributed to him what really belongs to another.

It is surprising that Mr. Hazlitt should not have discovered some of the facts now disclosed, for he seems to have examined the contemporary anthologies. Annotating the Rev. Alfred Suckling's bibliography of the poet's publications, he says: "Nearly all the printed and manuscript miscellanies of the seventeenth century contain some of his pieces." This is a comprehensive statement, which presumably covers a reference to Playford and the rest. With regard to 'Sir John Suckling's Answer,' the editor deserves credit for his hesitation. Under the poem itself he queries his own intimation that it is "now first printed," while in a note to the prefatory memoir, p. xliv, he expresses a doubt as to its authenticity. "These lines," he writes, "with certain necessary corrections, are inserted among the Poems; but it is very doubtful, on the whole, whether they are really from Suckling's pen." About the cantilena "I come from England into France," he is disposed to accept Sir Henry Ellis's attribution, prudently observing at the same time that, if the lyric was Suckling's, "it was a very early production, even if (which is probable) it was not written quite so early as 1623."

The title 'Lutea Allison,' with which Suckling heads a frank address to a fair damsel, perplexes Mr. Hazlitt, who appends to the lyric the note, "Query, *Lucia*." But is there any difficulty? The young lady, with roses in her cheeks and cherries on her lips (as the poet gallantly avers), probably had wealth of golden hair, which would receive romantic indication through the appropriate use of the Latin epithet.

THOMAS BAYNE.

SIR T. BROWNE ON OLYBIUS'S LAMP (11 S. i. 227, 290).—Full references to early printed and MS. sources for the extraordinary legend of Olibius's lamp are given, with the two forged inscriptions, by Mommsen on p. 22* of vol. v., part i., of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.' The date of the alleged discovery (at Este, in the territory of Padua) was not 1550, as in the extract from *The Family Herald*, but about 1500 (1498 according to one version of the story; according to another, "annum circiter millesimum quingentesimum").

There can be no doubt that the 'N.E.D.' under 'Olibian' has made a curious mistake. A similar legend occurs in the 'Gesta Romanorum,' clviii. EDWARD BENSLEY.

WIRRAL (11 S. i. 290).—We know from the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' that the old name was *Wir-healh*, which see in the dictionary. The A.-S. *wir* is our "wire," but it also was used to denote "a myrtle." *Healh* is the modern *haugh*, duly explained in the 'N.E.D.' Isaac Taylor suggests that Wirral meant a haugh where bog-myrtles grew. This guess is possible; but how it can be proved is quite another story.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

[MR. T. W. HUCK and H. P. L. also thanked for replies.]

"FORBES MACKENZIE HOUR OF ELEVEN" (11 S. i. 268).—The Act for the Better Regulation of Public-Houses in Scotland (16 and 17 Vict. c. 67), popularly known as the "Forbes Mackenzie Act," was passed in 1853. It derived its popular designation from its introducer, Mr. William Forbes Mackenzie, M.P. for Peebles-shire. Among other provisions it enacted that no liquor should be sold by hotel-keepers, publicans, or grocers after eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Forbes Mackenzie sat for Peebles-shire from 1837 to 1852. In the latter year he was elected M.P. for Liverpool, but was unseated on petition. He died in 1862. His father, Colin Mackenzie of Portmore, was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott

with whom also the legislator was on friendly terms. As Sir Walter was dead more than twenty years before the Forbes Mackenzie Act became law, it was, of course, impossible that he could have used the expression "Forbes Mackenzie hour of eleven" in the sense indicated above. W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

Of this phrase Sir Walter Scott knew nothing. The Forbes Mackenzie Act for regulating public-houses in Scotland did not become law until 1853; and when William Chambers wrote as he did about Miss Ritchie's rule of 1810 or thereabout, he merely meant to remind a reader that she had anticipated the wisdom of a subsequent legislator who limited a day's sale of liquor to 11 P.M.

ST. SWITHIN.

This phrase came into existence only in the early years of the latter half of the nineteenth century, when an Act of Parliament was promoted by Forbes Mackenzie, M.P., and passed. Among other things it enjoined the closing of all public-houses at 11 P.M. A shorter designation is "Forbes' hour," which will be found in a quotation contributed by me to the 'E.D.D.,' *s.v.*

ALEX. WARRACK.

Oxford.

An English analogy is furnished by an expression common for some time after the passing of the Licensing Act of 1872 at the instance of Mr. H. A. Bruce (afterwards Lord Aberdare), that, when 11 P.M. had come, the clock "struck Bruce." Some deliberately humorous publicans, indeed, had the name "Bruce" substituted on their clocks for the usual numerals XI.

POLITICIAN.

[G. S. D. and T. F. D. also thanked for replies.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 269, 316, 335).—C. B. W.'s sixteenth quotation, "Rumbling in pebble-stones" (Leigh Hunt, 'Description of a Hot Day'), is not probably an imperfect reminiscence of the following, from Ambrose Phillips's 'Fourth Pastoral':—

Nor valley brook that, hid by alders, speeds
O'er pebbles, warbling.....

R. A. POTTS.

COURT GUIDES (11 S. i. 289).—Boyle's 'Court Guide,' 1792, is, I think, the first and earliest of its kind; but a good deal of information about the London residences of other than merchants and business men will be found in 'The New Complete Guide'

(otherwise 'Baldwin's New Complete Guide'). This was not issued regularly every year. I have the 12th (1770), 13th (1771), and the 15th (1777) editions (*i.e.* issues). Doubtless these and the earlier issues are to be found in the B.M.

'The Gentleman's Register' (otherwise 'Rider's British Merlin'), of which I have a copy of the second (or 1749) edition, may also be consulted with advantage, although it does not pretend to be a "Court Guide."

W. ROBERTS.

"MALLAS RIGG" (11 S. i. 128, 295).—Why not consult the 'English Dialect Dictionary'? It gives *rig*, "the space between furrows in a ploughed field, a measure of land"; which, by the way, is one of the commonest of all provincial words. And, again, it has *mallace*, *mallus*, "the marsh-mallow." And the 'N.E.D.' tells us that *mallows*, pl., is frequently used instead of *mallow*, singular. So that *mallas rigg* simply means "Mallows ridge." No doubt it was a spot where mallows once grew.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

SIR JOHN CHADWORTH (11 S. i. 129).—Mr. Stocken's notes are entirely opposed to the categorical statements made by Anthony Munday in my edition of Stow's 'Survey' (1618). It is there stated (p. 663) that Chadworth was Mayor in 1401, and in 1428 gave a "Parsonage house, a Revestrie, and Church yard" to the parish of St. Mildred's, Bread Street; that this parsonage was burnt to the ground in 1485; and that the parson and his man lost their lives in the fire.

It is also stated that, notwithstanding his being so great a benefactor to the church, Chadworth's monument was pulled down; and that Thomas Hall, Salter, 1582, Thomas Collins, Salter, Alderman, and Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Salter, Mayor 1575, were buried in Sir John Chadworth's vault in that church.

WM. NORMAN.

According to 'A List of some Eminent Members of the Mercers' Company of London' (1872) John Chadworth filled the office of Warden in the years 1401 and 1407.

JOHN T. PAGE.

S. T. COLERIDGE PHRASES (11 S. i. 310).—Both the phrases "An owl mangling a poor dead nightingale" and "O ye who honour the name of man, rejoice that this Walpole is called a Lord," which were used by S. T. Coleridge over the hapless Chatterton, are recorded in Joseph Cottle's 'Early Recollec-

tions,' 1837, i. 35-6. They seem to have formed part of a suppressed note to Coleridge's monody on Chatterton.

W. P. COURTNEY.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS: LADIES-IN-WAITING AT ANTWERP (10 S. xii. 489; 11 S. i. 73).—In his 'Fotheringhay and Mary, Queen of Scots' (1886), Cuthbert Bede says that two of her women and four of her men were reluctantly allowed to attend her execution and that the two former were Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle. A foot-note adds:—

"Dr. Lingard calls her 'Elspeith' Curle. Froude erroneously says, 'Elizabeth Kennedy and Curle's young wife, Barbara Mowbray.'"

JOHN T. PAGE.

Barbara Curle and Gillies Mowbray went to Antwerp after Mary's death, lived there some time, and are buried in the church of St. Andrew there. Barbara and Gillies Mowbray were the younger daughters of the Laird of Barnbough, the estate now belonging to the Earl of Rosebery. The ruins of the dwelling-house are still to be seen in his grounds. Barbara married Gilbert Curle one of Queen Mary's secretaries. There were two older daughters (one the mother of the Admirable Crichton) and one younger.

Barbara Curle with Jean Kennedy witnessed the execution of their mistress, and bequeathed her portrait to the Scotch College at Douai. Jean Kennedy married Sir Andrew Melville. She was drowned in the Firth of Forth when going to meet Anne of Denmark, bride to James VI., to whose household she had been attached.

SAXE-DANE.

"FAIRERY" (11 S. i. 287).—Of course this ignorantly formed word is not in the 'N.E.D.' The word *faery* (F. *féerie*) is the right form to express "fairy-land," as is duly explained in that monumental work. The extraordinary use of the modern English *faery*, which actually makes it express what was properly called a *fay*, is only paralleled by the use of *paynim* (a short form of *paganism*) to express a *pagan*!

WALTER W. SKEAT.

MAJOR WILLIAM FARQUHAR, 15TH FOOT (11 S. i. 128).—Major Farquhar was gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Foot in 1758, the colonel commanding at the time being General Jeffrey (afterwards Lord) Amherst. The regiment saw service in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745-6, and afterwards in America in 1758; it took a distinguished

part in the capture of Louisburg and shared in the glories of Quebec, and was subsequently sent to the West India islands.

The campaigns thus indicated probably covered the period of Farquhar's military service. His name disappears from the list of officers of the 15th Regiment previous to 1768. Perhaps the 'Historical Records of the 15th (East Yorkshire) Regiment, 1685-1848,' published at London by Parker, 1848, may afford further information.

W. SCOTT.

"DEW DROP INN" (11 S. i. 246).—There is a public-house with this sign in the Woodpecker Road, New Cross, S.E.; but it is a modern house, between only thirty and forty years old.

A. RHODES.

There is, or was a few-years ago, a "Dew Drop Inn" in Clifton Road, New Cross Road, near Deptford Broadway.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

THE "PRINCE FRED" SATIRE (11 S. i. 148, 292).—There is no doubt that such lines as those in the satirical epitaph beginning with

Here lies Fred,
Who was alive and is dead.

were a "common form" in such productions at one time.

MR. A. F. ROBBINS quotes a similar set from the Hist. MSS. Commission's Second Report on Lord Egmont's collection. Another will be found in the notes of Hals on the history of Cornwall (sub Egloshayle parish). Speaking of a notorious attorney called Hoblyn, he asserts that the following "taunting epitaph" was fixed upon his grave "by an unknown but arch hand," viz.,

Here lies Ned,
I am glad he's dead;
If there must be another,
I wish 'twere his brother,
And for the good of the nation
His whole relation.

W. P. COURTNEY.

THE BRAZILS (11 S. i. 189).—For many reasons Brazil was thought very little about for quite a century after its discovery; but with the beginning of the seventeenth century French, Spaniards, and Dutch engaged in a series of conflicts with the Portuguese (and with one another) for possession of the land. The Dutch had by far the best success; and when the revolution in Portugal gave to that state independence and a native sovereign, the Dutch, as enemies of Spain, became friends of the Portuguese; and the

latter confirmed the title of their new allies to the seven Brazilian provinces which they had conquered. This division of territory gave rise to the name of the Brazils—an appellation which long remained in common use. The Dutch, however, soon began to oppress the Portuguese colonists; and, after several conflicts, the matter was at last settled by a pecuniary compensation, which left Portugal in peaceful possession of the whole country. A spirited sketch of the early history of Brazil will be found in the 'Ency. Brit.'

The present official title, "Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil," seems reminiscent of the old-fashioned name.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

The name was used in the plural evidently in allusion to the twenty great provinces into which the country is divided. Brazil is spoken of as the Brazils in Brookes-Findlay's 'Gazetteer,' 1857, but not in Keith Johnston's 'Library Gazetteer,' 1880.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

With regard to the name the Brazils, the plural name of countries was common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The East and West Indies is a case in point. Bomba was described as King of the Two Sicilies; where the other Sicily was situate it is difficult to say, probably on the mainland. The Czar Nicholas was called "Emperor of all the Russias," as Russia extended from Europe and Asia to America in those days.

BRUTUS.

[MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

'THE HISTORY OF BULLANABEE' (11 S. i. 48).—Between 1824 and 1826 Otto von Kotzebue, a captain in the Russian naval service, and son of Kotzebue, the German novelist and dramatist, made a voyage into the Pacific Ocean, and discovered two islands. His companion Dr. Eschholz published an account of the voyage and discovery in London, while Kotzebue himself issued his narrative in St. Petersburg after his return. I presume the London publication to be the book which bears the name of 'The History of Bullanabee.' Dr. Eschholz, no doubt, was the author.

W. SCOTT.

CLOTHES AND THEIR INFLUENCE (10 S. xii. 468; 11 S. i. 76, 152, 212).—M. N. G. refers to a story in a book on Italy by Rudolphe Rey, telling that King Bomba, when a youth in command of a Neapolitan

regiment of foot soldiers, desired to alter the uniform thereof, and received the reply of his father as follows: "Dress them as you like, they will always run away." I plead ignorance of Rudolphe Rey; but a similar story, more emphatic and to the point, is still in vogue at Naples concerning the early military experiences of some Bourbon prince (as witness the toys existing in my time at the palace of Caserta), who, on being shown a new form of breastplate in metal, asserted it would more suitably adorn another portion of the wearer than that intended by the inventor.

This answer is indicative of the gross wit which King Bomba was noted for sharing all his life with his *lazzaroni* subjects.

WILLIAM MERCER.

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONES: CODE OR COADE (11 S. i. 189, 255, 312).—I am under the impression that the monument erected to Warren Hastings in Daylesford Churchyard is of buff terra-cotta. It has the name of Code or Coadé cut or impressed upon it where the sculptor's or mason's name is usually marked. Can any reader refer me to sources in which information as to this Code or Coadé may be found? There are some vases by him in the grounds of Marino at Clontarf, near Dublin (formerly the seat of Lord Charlemont, but now in the occupation of the Christian Brothers). Other works of his are a monument in Old Battersea Parish Church, and the enrichments of a memorial fountain (erected, I think, by the Duke or Duchess of Rutland) on the west side of Merrion Square, Dublin.

Code or Coadé is not to be found in the 'D.N.B.,' and I have made sporadic inquiries about him for many years without success. His work is of the style popularly known as that of the brothers Adam, and is of great beauty and high artistic finish, and is, so far as I have seen examples of it, always in light buff or biscuit-coloured terra-cotta. I am sorry not to be more accurate as to the spelling of Code or Coadé's name, but I am writing this away from home, and am unable to "verify my references."

L. A. W.

'ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN': THE COMMANDMENTS (11 S. i. 185, 252).—On the various ways of dividing the Ten Commandments see the articles entitled 'Commandments of God' in 'A Catholic Dictionary' and in 'The Catholic Encyclopædia' now in course of publication. The Council of Trent, and the Lutherans, except those of the school of

Bucer, follow St. Augustine. The Orientals and the non-Lutheran Protestants follow Philo, Josephus, and Origen.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

PROF. SKEAT queries when the Ten Commandments were first divided as at present. If he turns to the 'Antiquities' of Josephus iii. 5, § 3, he will find that that author divides them as the Church of England does, and it is clear that he merely records the custom of his countrymen. A. D. T.

HEINE ON KANT (11 S. i. 247).—Heine deduces a sort of parallel between Kant and Robespierre in his 'History of Religion and Philosophy in Germany.' I quote the following sentence from Prof. Tout, occurring in a sketch of Heine:—

"Nothing can be more perversely brilliant and witty than his [Heine's] account of Kant abolishing God as Robespierre executed Louis XVI., and restoring a Deity as a postulate of the Practical Reason because of the dismal face of his old servant Lampe."

W. SCOTT.

Lampe was the name of Kant's servant, whom he had to dismiss, after an attendance during thirty years, on account of misconduct, in 1802. Nevertheless, Kant left to Lampe by his will a life annuity of 40 thaler (6*l.*). Cf. 'Immanuel Kant's Biographie,' by F. W. Schubert (Leipsic, 1842), pp. 200-201. H. KREBS.

See C. G. Leland's translation (Heinemann, 1892) of Heine's 'Germany,' vol. i. p. 151. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR's longer reply has been forwarded to the querist.]

"BLUESTOCKING": ORIGIN OF THE TERM (11 S. i. 222).—The following paragraph appeared in *The Morning Herald and Daily Advertiser* of 10 Dec., 1783 (p. 3, col. 2):—

"A division is said to have taken place among the *Blue Stockings*, owing to a dispute which arose at Mrs. V—y's [? Mrs. Vesey's] at their last meeting, and would probably have been attended with serious consequences, but for the timely interposition of some unlettered auditors. Mrs. M— [? Mrs. Montagu] is said to be at the head of the seceding party, which, we are informed, has already come to a resolution of instituting a club in opposition to the *Blues*."

The last of the clique is stated to have been Miss Monckton, afterwards Countess of Cork, who died in 1840. See further *The Penny Post*, 1 March, 1874; *The Literary Gazette* during 1842; and as to the Blue-Stocking Club of New York, *The Queen*, 6 June, 1868.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Whatever may be the origin of the term "Bluestocking," it has been long understood to apply—in days when men looked askance at the higher education of women, and thought it altogether out of place—to those who pursued it in spite of the prejudice and opposition it entailed. In view of the fact that this prejudice has largely broken down, and that women receive University degrees and reside in University colleges, the word seems to have lost its significance. Who was it that, in the days when opposition was at its height, summed up the question thus: "The stockings cannot be too blue if the petticoats are long enough to cover them"? Was it not one of our Lord Chancellors?

J. FOSTER PALMER.

[The saying is due, we think, to Jeffrey; assigned to him, at any rate, in 'A Budget of Anecdotes.']

YULE LOG IN CORNWALL (11 S. i. 129, 255, 296).—Washington Irving, in a note to his essay on 'Christmas Eve,' speaks of the burning of the Yule clog as not restricted to one part of England. He says:—

"The Yule clog is still burnt in many farm-houses and kitchens in England, particularly in the North, and there are several superstitions connected with it among the peasantry. If a squinting person come to the house while it is burning, or a person barefooted, it is considered an ill omen. The brand remaining from the Yule clog is carefully put away to light the next year's Christmas fire."

W. B.

A strange belief anent the subject of the ashen faggot, which formerly existed in the West of England (whether elsewhere I cannot say), is that if the last fragment of the faggot, partly burnt, was placed in the stall, it would keep the cows from all harm or disaster. This is known to have been done within comparatively recent years in Somerset. H. W. KILLE.

1, Tasker Street, Walsall.

SPEAKER PELHAM (11 S. i. 227, 272).—Henry Pelham may have been the nominee of George, seventh Earl of Rutland, who as Sir George Manners was knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln 1620, and member for Grantham 1603-14 and 1623-5. Sir George, who was the last of the eldest branch of the Manners family, succeeded his brother in the earldom in 1632, and died 1641, the year after Henry Pelham was first returned for Grantham. The note given below is appended to Henry Pelham's

name on a list of the members for Grantham in a "Grantham Red Book":—

"Son of Sir Wm. Pelham, of Brocklesby, Knt., was of Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, had represented the borough of Grimsby from 1620, was a lawyer of considerable eminence, recorder of Lincoln, and deputy recorder of Grantham, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, 30th July, 1647; but from the distracted state of the country, he held that high office but a few days. There is a portrait of him in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough."

Bury.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

There are references to Speaker Pelham in 'Memoirs of the Verney Family,' by Lady Verney, 1892, vol. ii. p. 246; and in Anthony Wood's 'Life and Times' (Oxford Hist. Soc.), vol. ii. p. 215. Refer also to Hist. MSS. Comm. Reports on the Duke of Rutland's MSS. and House of Lords MSS. In the latter (13th Report, App., Part V.) there is an allusion to "the Pelham Estate Act." This related to a division of the Brocklesby estate, and being dated 29 Dec., 1691, might contain references to Henry Pelham's children, if he had any.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

According to 'East Anglia and the Great Civil War,' by A. Kingston (p. 298), Edward Pelham of "Brockley," Lincolnshire, was called upon by Parliament to pay a fine amounting to 2,250*l.*

G. H. W.

FERMOR, EARLS OF POMFRET (11 S. i. 288).—The Draycotts may be of Chelsea, and commemorated in Draycott Place, Chelsea, as Peter Denys, Esq. (ancestor of Denys-Burton, Bt.), of the Pavilion, Hans Place, Chelsea, married, 1787, Charlotte, only daughter of George, Earl of Pomfret, and died 1816, leaving issue Anna Maria Draycott, afterwards Lady Shuckburgh. In Debrett's 'Baronetage' for 1819, under Sibbald of Sillwood Park, Berks, now Sibbald Scott, Bt.—Sir James Sibbald, Bt. (d. 1819), having married Eliza Delagard (d. 1809), niece of the Countess of Pomfret—is the following:—

"—Delagard, of London, Esq., left issue: 1. Anne Maria, who took the name of Draycott, before marriage, m. 1764, George Fermor, Earl of Pomfret, and d. 1787. 2. William Delagard, Member of Council, Bombay, where he d. 1760, leaving issue (1) William Delagard, E.I.C.C.S., who assumed the name of Draycott, and d. in Bengal 1768. (2) Eliza, Lady Sibbald, aforesaid. (3) Henrietta, Mrs. Hartwell. (4) Louisa, Mrs. David Scott of Dunninald, co. Forfar."

I fancy the Countess was also connected, by property, with Sunbury, Middlesex.

LIONEL SCHANK.

According to the account of Sunbury in Lysons, Lady Mary Coke's monument in Sunbury Church "was put up by Anna Maria Draycot (afterwards Countess of Pomfret)," to whom Lady Mary "bequeathed a considerable fortune and her seat in this parish."

G. F. R. B.

"MORAL POKETHANDKERCHIEFS" (11 S. i. 146, 196, 257).—These were very common in Northamptonshire upwards of forty years ago. One I particularly remember depicted a crippled beggar-man standing near a cottage door. Beneath the picture were the well-known lines commencing,

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, &c.

JOHN T. PAGE.

"ROUNDHEAD," A WEAPON (11 S. i. 187).—The interesting contribution of A. S. showing that there were at Nottingham weapons called "roundheads" in 1644-5 does not "disprove the very old assumption that the term, as applied to the Parliamentarians, grew out of their practice of cropping their hair." As I showed at 7 S. xii. 247, it was applied to Pym in a conversation recorded in an affidavit of 16 June, 1642, now in the records of the House of Lords, and obviously as a term of opprobrium, to be shared by those with whom he was politically associated.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Why does the discovery of the term "roundhead" in armourers' lists lead A. S. to suppose that it was applied to a weapon? Was it not, rather, the description of a plain sort of helmet or "skull"? E. L. W.

A double meaning of the term "roundhead" is implied in a passage in 'Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson,' which says that when the King's soldiers seized the ammunition at Nottingham, one, who had taken a musket on seeing Hutchinson, said

"he wished it loaded for his sake, and hoped the day would shortly come when all such roundheads would be fair marks for them. The name of 'roundhead' coming so opportunely in, I shall make a little digression to tell how it came up."

Mrs. Hutchinson tells us that some Puritans cut their hair "close round their heads with so many little peaks as was something ridiculous to behold," and from this custom of wearing their hair,

"that name of 'roundhead' became the scornful term given to the whole parliament party, whose army indeed marched out as if they had been only sent out till their hair was grown."

G. H. W.

Notes on Books, &c.

Modern Greek Folk-lore and Ancient Greek Religion.
By J. C. Lawson. (Cambridge University Press.)

A QUARTER of a century ago we were surprised to learn from the late Mr. Theodore Bent's charming volume 'The Cyclades' what a large amount of old Hellenic custom and belief was still alive among the insular Greeks of the present day; and more recently Mr. G. F. Abbott in his 'Macedonian Folk-lore' has garnered further material of the same kind from the mainland.

In the present volume of researches, which he describes as "a study in survivals," Mr. Lawson, one of Cambridge's wandering scholars, has made a much more thorough and exhaustive investigation of the traces of the old pagan religion which linger under slight disguises among the Greek peasantry. Their Christianity seems to have quietly appropriated, and then absorbed and assimilated, as many of the old heathen usages as it found itself unable to supplant or abolish, the concordat thus established being the popular religion.

Mr. Lawson has many new theories to advance which will challenge the attention of the classical scholar as well as of the folk-lorist. He maintains, e.g., that human sacrifices were originally offered with the intention of dispatching a messenger to the other world with tidings of importance. There is much in Comparative Religion to give countenance to this suggestion; the brutal "customs" of the King of Dahomey are known to have been instigated by this idea. Other interpretations suggested by Mr. Lawson do not seem to carry equal conviction. The coin for Charos, the god of death, is so obviously a survival of the *navilon* due to Charon that we decline to take it, with Mr. Lawson, to be merely a prophylactic charm placed in the dead man's mouth to prevent any evil spirit making that his means of ingress. Where, if not in the mouth, could the dead man stow away the ferryman's fee, since the last garment is proverbially made without pockets?

Again, the burying of a lamp in the grave, which Mr. Lawson fancies to be an emblematic semblance of the cremation of the corpse, ought, we think, to be ranged with other forms of grave-offerings made for the behoof of the deceased in the darkness of the unexplored world, like the candle which Yorkshire folk used sometimes to place in the coffin. The lights kept burning on graves (p. 508) are capable of a similar explanation. We cannot but think that a wider acquaintance with the folk-lore of other peoples would have saved the author from some improbable speculations.

A large, and indeed altogether disproportionate, amount of the work is devoted to the subject of vampyres, which, originally Slavonic, have now become the predominant bugbear of the Greek peasant. One name given to these creatures is *arapia* (p. 277), which, in company with the allied *arapêdes*, water-demons that drag men down into wells or rivers (like our own "Jenny Greenteeth"), Mr. Lawson interprets as a modern transformation of "Arabs." This seems extremely

improbable. We venture to suggest that these words are derivatives, like *Harpies* (*Harpÿiæ*), "the seizers," and *harpê*, a bird of prey, from *harpozô*, to seize, with loss of the aspirate and an intruded vowel (compare the Greek *arabulai*, by the side of *arbulai* and *harpidês*, Curtius, ii. 386). More satisfactory is the long and elaborate argument in chap. ii. to establish a connexion between the modern ghouls *Kantzaros* or *Kalli-Kantzaros* and the ancient *Kentavros* or Centaur, and of both with the lycanthrope or were-wolf of other countries.

EVEN "a robust genius born to grapple with whole libraries" would find it difficult to keep pace with the flood of books which one year produces at the present day. Fortunately, such labours of the sort as fall to the lot of the assiduous student of books are materially lightened by *The English Catalogue of Books*. The volume for 1909, issued for *The Publishers' Circular* by Messrs. Sampson Low, is before us, and wins the genuine gratitude which an invaluable book of reference evokes.

If we may dwell on a detail, we may express our regret that "writers with compound names are entered under the last part of the name, e.g.—Gould (Sabine Baring-)." This seems to us something like revising the name a man chooses to bear, and bound to lead to oddities, if not absurdities. It is probable, for instance, that some of the great family of Smith have deliberately helped themselves to an addition which facilitates memory of, or research for, their names. Why should they then fall back here into the general herd?

The 'Analysis of Books published in 1909' offers one remarkable fact: "This year, for the first time, the number of books recorded is over 10,000, the actual figures being 10,725. This is an increase of 904 upon last year's figures."

This "record," to use common slang, is not one which can be viewed with undiluted pleasure. Even if, as is stated, new editions have gone up, there remains an immense mass of books which no serious reader wants, and which complicate further the difficulty of selecting what is really noteworthy. Reckless compilers obscure the merits of earlier books of authority from which they derive much of their matter and a superficial air of confidence.

WE are always glad to have new issues of "The Little Guides" of Messrs. Methuen. The latest to appear is *Nottinghamshire*, by Everard L. Guilford, which gives in an easily accessible form a great deal of information about the county. There is so much to record that compression is necessary, a process that has been well performed. In all the details that we have looked for we find accurate information; and there are several illustrations which show how rich Nottinghamshire is in ancient buildings of note.

Cornwall, by S. Baring-Gould, has been added to the "Cambridge County Geographies" (Cambridge University Press). We have already praised some of these attractive little books, which have probably by this time secured a vogue independent of criticism. Mr. Baring-Gould is an experienced writer and knows Cornwall well. He is also a master of what may be called the human and picturesque side of history.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. ALEXANDER W. MACPHAIL'S Edinburgh List 102 opens with a set of the Waverley Novels, mostly first editions, 4l. 17s. 6d. There is also one of the original bills which passed between Scott and Ballantyne, over the failure. This is for 868l. 10s. stg., drawn 25 March, 1823, due 28th April, 1824, signed by Scott, 1l. 5s. The Edition de Luxe of Whyte Melville's Works, 24 vols., is 6l. 6s. There are several items under Folk-lore. Under Legal are portraits; and under Old Scottish Communion Plate is Burns and Brook's 'History' (only 600 printed), 1l. 5s. Other works include 'The Dunciad,' 1729, 1l. 1s.; George Paston's 'Social Caricature in the Eighteenth Century,' 16s. 6d.; 'Paradise Lost,' Pickering's Diamond Edition, 2s. 6d.; Roy's 'Military Antiquities of the Romans in North and South Britain,' 1793, 1l. 12s.; and Slezzer's 'Theatrum Scotiæ,' the 1874 reprint, 1l. 10s. (published at 5l. 5s.). There are also a number of Trials.

Messrs. Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 703 contains books on Napoleon and the French Revolution, and the remainder of the library of Henry Reeve, editor of *The Edinburgh Review* and of 'The Greville Memoirs.' The Napoleon portion contains in crushed crimson levant the Duchesse d'Abrantès' 'Memoirs,' 3 vols., O'Mearna's 'Voice from St. Helena,' 2 vols., Warden's 'Letters,' 1 vol., with 12 beautifully painted miniatures of the Imperial family, 1816-83, 75l.; and Combe's 'Life,' coloured plates by Cruikshank, first edition, tree calf, 14l. There is a fine uncut copy of the first edition of Ireland's 'Life,' 4 vols., 8vo, bound in purple levant, the sides covered with violets worked in gold, with 72 beautiful miniatures, 24 coloured plates by Cruikshank, and 2 large folding portraits, 285l. The memoirs dictated by Napoleon to Counts Gourgaud and Montholon, 7 vols., half-morocco, are 9l. 9s. From the Imperial Library is the Countess de Beauharnais's 'La Marmote Philosophie,' with autograph letter of the author, 1811, 12l. 12s.; and from the library at St. Helena comes Lorente's 'Historie de l'Inquisition d'Espagne,' 4 vols., 1817, 8l. 15s. There is also the first draft and only MS. of 'The Exile of St. Helena,' the whole in Ruskin's handwriting with the exception of lines 1-8 and 11 written by his father. This, Mr. Sotheran reminds us, "was Ruskin's unsuccessful Newdigate Prize poem of 1838, first published in the very rare volume of Poems, 1850," inlaid to small folio, together with the last printed version of the poem, and extra-illustrated with 56 scarce portraits of Napoleon, his companions in exile, views of his residence, death-bed scenes, the grave, &c., bound by Rivière in deep violet morocco, 125l. We have no space to give more items from this rich collection; lovers of Napoleon literature should get this Price Current for themselves.

The remaining portion of Henry Reeve's library takes a wide range, including Mrs. Barbauld's Works, Barrow's Theological Works, Brougham's 'Albert Lunel,' Hepworth Dixon's 'William Penn,' Guizot's 'Œuvres,' 32 vols., half-morocco, with presentation inscription by the author, 1851-68, 10l., and the Works of Cornwall Lewis, 7 vols., calf extra, not quite uniform, 1836-75, 6l. Under *Edinburgh Review* for 1755

is an exact reprint of a critical journal published in Edinburgh in that year having this title, green calf, 1818, 10s. 6d. As our readers may know, the present *Edinburgh* was begun in 1802. Under Faucher is a collection of about 145 autograph letters, comprising 375 very closely written pages addressed by M. Faucher to Reeve from May, 1835, to 17 Oct., 1854, mounted in a 4to volume, morocco, unpublished, 21l. Reeve's own copies of 'The Greville Memoirs' include one of the first edition. This is priced 25l. It contains several MS. corrections, and two letters from Lord Halifax and Miss Henrietta Hampden respecting statements in the book.

Mr. James Thin's Edinburgh Catalogue 164 contains a first edition of Gilchrist's 'Life of Blake,' 2 vols., 1863, 1l. 16s.; Bohn's Extra Volumes, 7 vols., 2l. 15s.; Brunet's 'Manuel du Libraire,' 9 vols. in 8, 9l. 9s.; the Centenary Carlyle, 6l. 17s. 6d.; 'Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 13 vols., 4to, calf, 1807-12, 10l. 10s.; and Egypt Exploration Fund, 44 parts 4to and 6 folio, 1883-1907, 18l. Among Heraldic and Genealogical Works are Edmondson's 'Body of Heraldry,' 1780, 2l. 2s.; Nisbet's 'System,' 2 vols., folio, 1816, 9l.; Stodart's 'Scottish Arms,' 2 vols., folio, 1881, 4l. 4s.; and Irish Archaeological Society Publications, 1841-51, 14 vols., 4to, 7l. Other works include 'The Jewish Encyclopædia,' 1901-6, 12 vols., 4to, half-morocco, 10l. 10s.; Sloane's 'Life of Napoleon,' 4 vols., 1906, 2l. 10s.; and Schliemann's archaeological works, 5 vols., 1875-86, 5l. Under Scott is the Edinburgh Edition, also Lockhart's 'Life,' uniform, 58 vols., 1901-3, 13l. Sections of the Catalogue are devoted to Scottish History and Topography, Law Books, and Theology. Some of the books are from the libraries of Marcus Dods and Lord Kincairney.

Mr. J. Thomson's Edinburgh Catalogue of Books, Portraits, Engravings, Ex-Libris, &c., contains a general collection at moderate prices. Works under Arctic include Back's 'Narrative,' Barrow's 'Voyages,' McClintock, and others. The portraits include Adam Black, Carlyle, Home, the author of 'Douglas,' Kay, the inventor of the fly shuttle, and Scott. The engravings, etchings, &c., include curling, Edinburgh, and Slezzer's 'Old Views.' There are also a number of book-plates.

Notices to Correspondents.

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 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.

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

COURTENAY DUNN ("The hand that rocks the cradle")—See the contributions at 9 S. ii. 358, 458; viii. 176, 436.

W. K. C.—We do not advise on the value of old prints.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

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Notes.

"TRASH."

THE Elizabethan use of the word *trash* has never been fully explained. There were two words of this form. One of them, meaning "anything worthless," appears to be of Scandinavian origin. It is the same word as the prov. E. *trash*, "cuttings from a hedge," as in 'E.D.D.'³; and I shall say no more about it, as it gives no trouble.

But the other *trash*, of French origin, is very difficult. The secret is that it is really a variant of the word *trace*, as I hope to show, though few seem to have suspected this. For the fact is that *trace*, as a sb., is sometimes a corrupt form, viz., whenever it stands for *traits*, as has repeatedly been explained. The parts of a cart in the 'Nominale,' l. 883, have amongst them *trays*, which is both the Norman and the Middle English form. But the O.F. *trays* or *trais* is the plural of *trait*, a thing to pull

by. Modern English has actually turned the plural *trace* (= *trais*=*traits*) into the double plural *traces*!

The Italian for *trace* (really plural) is *tratti*, from a sing. *tratto*. Torriano (1688) has: " *tratto*, a tract, space...also, a leash or slip for a gray-hound." And Cotgrave has: " *traict*, a dart, arrow... draught...trick...also a *team-trace* or *trait*...also a lime [liam] or line wherein a blood-hound is led, and *staid in his pursute*." The last four words are most important. They show that the English word *trace* was equivalent to "a leash by which a dog could be led or could be held back." But this is also the very sense of *trash*, as the Shakespeare commentators have long ago agreed upon; and the 'E.D.D.' gives us the very sense: " *Trash*, a cord used in checking dogs." Hence came the verb *to trash*, meaning precisely "to check a dog with a cord," but hardly with a clog round his neck, as some have superfluously guessed. There is no sense in importing clogs into this discussion.

This explains all the passages quite easily. In 'The Tempest,' I. ii. 81, *to trash* means simply "to hold back," as Wright's note sufficiently shows. In Fletcher's 'Bonduca,' I. i., "he *trashed* me" merely means "he held me back" or "impeded me." Johnson's Dictionary has *trash* in the same sense, as equivalent to *overslow* or *foreslow*. He quotes:—

"Among other incumbrances and delays to heaven, there is no one that doth so clog and *trash*, so disadvantage and backward us."

Note the exactness of the language: an incumbrance clogs us and disadvantages us (so much for the clog); but a delay *trashes* us and backwards us (so much for the *trash*).

The whole trouble comes from the complete confusion between *trace*, as the plural of *trait*, and *trace*, sb. and vb., from the F. *trace* and *tracer*.

In the case of the sb. a *trace* had no right to be also called a *trash*; in the latter case there was no reason at all against it. For we are then concerned no longer with the equivalent of the Ital. *traccia*, "a trace, a track, a footing; also the slote, the view, or footing of a deer or any other beast" (Torriano), but with *tracciare*, "to trace, to track." And Godefroy's 'O.F. Dict.' has: " *Tracier*, *trachier*, *tracher*, *trasser*, to track, trace, follow, pursue"; which accounts for the form *trash* at once. It is a correct variant of the verb *to trace*, but very incorrect as a variant of the plural of

trait, a cord. Mr. Tucker Brooke's extremely good edition of the 'Shakespeare Apocrypha' has :—

"A guarded Lackey to run befor 't [*i.e.*, before a coach], and pyed Liieries to come *trashing* [tracing, pursuing, following] after 't.'"—'The Puritan Widow,' IV. i. 36.

Mr. Brooke sees that *trash* = *trace*, for he quotes in illustration: "ile *trace* along with thee," *i.e.*, I will follow with you ('Mucedorus,' IV. iii. 30).

The most interesting case is the passage in 'Othello,' II. i. 312, where there is a play upon *trash*, *i.e.* rubbish, and the verb *to trace*, in the sense of *to trash*, to hold back, as in a leash :—

If this poore *Trash* of Venice, whom I *trace*

For his quicke hunting, stand the putting on.

Here *trace* is quite correct, for it means to hold back by a *trace* or leash, incorrectly called a *trash*. Of course no editor would think of allowing the correct form to appear here. Only Shakespeare himself could dare to do so.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE PRINCE OF MONACO'S EXAMINATION.

IN the Tenth Series of 'N. & Q.' I printed a petition and some letters (vii. 125, 244; viii. 83) written by Honoré III., Prince of Monaco, when a prisoner in Paris in 1794. The Prince after his arrest was officially examined.

The following is a translation of an inedited MS. of 8 pp. 4to in my possession, containing the particulars of this examination, in the Prince's handwriting—an extremely curious example of inquisitorial procedure under the Terror, and perhaps an uncommon survival. There are a good many erasures in the MS. draft, some of which I am unable to decipher. The words in italics have been erased in the MS. The watermarks are a fleur-de-lis under a crown, and letter P, so it may have been the paper the Prince customarily used before his arrest. Defects in the account may be explained by its being written by one old and feeble, accustomed to the highest luxury, and now under the shadow of the guillotine.

In the house of detention, Rue de Seve,
28 Germinal.

In case the Popular Commission submits me to an interrogation upon my detention, here are the answers which I should give to the questions, which will probably be the same as those which were put to me on 13 Germinal [April, 1794].

Name?—Honoré Camille Leonor Grimaldi Monaco.

Age?—Born 10 Sept., 1720.

Married?—*Separated since 1771. Not living with his wife since the year 1770.*

Number and age of children?—Two; the elder is 36 years of age, self-supporting; the younger is more than 31.

Where is the older?—Under arrest.

Where is the younger?—I do not know.

Since when has he been absent?—I have not pointed out that I write while under arrest. The motive for this is expressed in the three following letters, copied from the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Interior. But he cannot be regarded as an émigré, because, during his absence, they have sequestered a property which belonged to him by right of his wife, and which has been taken possession of by order of the executive power (*Bring and show the letters of the Minister Sué's, the last of the three letters of the Ministers in this matter. Copy, &c.*), who had acknowledged that, on account of his quality as a foreigner, he could not be looked upon, nor treated, as an émigré, and could not be held to reside in France.

Where was I during the time of May July, 1789?—Ill of the gout in my bed, where I remained until the month of September.

On 5 and 6 October of the same year?—On my way to return to Monaco.

On 10 Aug., 1792?—Ill with the gout in my house in Paris.

On 31 May, 1793?—*At home ill with the gout. Confined to my house by the same malady.*

What had been my opinion on the occasion of the death of Capet?—I had not manifested any in regard to this. I had always respected and observed the laws, and have always been anxious to contribute to the happiness and glory of the French nation. Since then I have thought that as in my quality of Prince of Monaco, under the protection of France, I should not take any part contrary to the choice of the Government which the nation had re-established, and that in all *states of things, cases, and times*, cases and in all times it has an equal duty to safeguard and to protect that which has been guaranteed and protected by treaties recognized by the Constituent Assembly and by many subsequent decrees, but particularly by the Report of Citizen Carnot made 14 Feb., 1793, by the according to which *the domain of the the Principality of Monaco has been reunited with the territories of the French Republic, and here are his own words, which he employed* which show that he had never thought that the Prince had declared himself an enemy of France in the time of the Revolution, as he has always claimed its protection in the quality of a firm friend and ally: 'Your Committee thinks that in abolishing the honorary and the feudal possessions, so that all may be settled and free, it is obliged to protect and to safeguard all that belongs to him as a simple citizen. The French loyalty, throwing over the prestige of the dignity the lightning that dissipated them, will not annihilate those who were invested with the dignity, and who can always be citizens, although they were princes.' That was in the Report which was presented by Citizen Carnot on 14 Feb., 1793, and printed by order of the National Convention in the name of the Diplomatic Committee. Evidently they had not thought that the annexation of *my country* Monaco to France could deprive me of the safeguard and the protection which

were personally due to me, of those two titles at least which I possessed to liberty.

Without attacking the principle of the sovereignty of the people, it is permissible to ask that the treatment of the inhabitants of Monaco, and the disposition of the person of the Prince of Monaco, *and of his person*, should be in agreement with French law (*though the former were not consulted*); and it may be said that he had never been averse to being attached to the French nation, and that there had never been an instance, *since the year 1643*, when he was lacking in marks of respect in the treaties he made. I do not declaim here against this union with France, but it is the engagement by which the *Prince of Monaco* was safeguarded, and his protection by a treaty made in 1641, and often guaranteed, that I had to rely upon. Personally I have regard to that special treaty which was pronounced during the session of the National Assembly on 1 Sept., 1792, upon the subject of the preservation of the independent state of Monaco: 'The National Assembly considers that the independent state of the town of Monaco has not been comprised in the suppression of the greater estates effected by the decree of 8 July, 1791, which decreed that the treaty made at Peronne on 14 Sept., 1641, between Louis XIII. and the Prince of Monaco, has subsisted in all its integrity, according to custom, by the consent of the two parties, without the breaking by one of them of his engagements, or the other bringing any modifications or annullings.' I do not consider it an error that the engagements made by this treaty are broken, and I have never attempted to annul the reunion of the inhabitants of Monaco with France. I do not claim anything against this reunion with France, but it is the engagement by which the *Prince of Monaco* safeguarded it, and the protection of France, which has been so often guaranteed to the Prince of Monaco, and upon this treaty I had to rely, specially when, after the reunion of *this country* of the Principality of Monaco to France, I had to take refuge in this land, *and one and all*, not having the fear of being exposed *the life* to any danger. Nevertheless *he is* I was detained in a house of arrest from the night of the 19th to the 20th of September last, without having had any motive declared to me. The only one which I am able to suppose is that I have a son who is an *émigré* absent, but further on the reasons have been given why he could not be thought to be an *émigré*. Thus it will appear clear that the father was held responsible for a fault which his son could not have committed.

I think also that no one can say that I cannot, without failing in the fidelity which I owe to the French nation, choose an exile in any country with which France has no war. My son could, without doubt, make use of the same liberty, and act without consulting me; because there is a law in France which releases children who are of age from the paternal authority; and that my son, more than 31 years of age, was, like myself, in Paris when he absented himself.

What was my revenue before the Revolution?—My patrimony, I never having received gifts of money, nor having had any lucrative employment in my charge.

What is my actual revenue?—Absolutely nothing, my immovable goods having been sequestered, and my movable goods having been sealed.

If I had any military rank?—That of Field-Marshal, in which I have not been employed since the Revolution. If I had signed any petition?—Not one.

If I had any private relations or foreign correspondence, and if I had affiliated with any club?—Not any.

If I had contributed to the expenses of the war?—I have paid all the *impositions* the charges levied on my lands in France, *the the imposition movable and immovable*, and the forced stamp, conformably to my declaration handed over to the Committee of the Section of Red Cap, and I have given money every time that they demanded it of me.

Since then I have made a voluntary gift to it of four of my horses, and of 1,200 louis for the purchase of guns.

According to the considerations of the state of claim, I have every reason to hope that liberty will be granted me without delay, and that the sequestration put upon my immovables, and the seal placed upon my movables, will be removed at once. I have not ceased to make reclamations since I was detained, but the number of great affairs with which the Committees of Public Safety and of General Security are charged have not, without doubt, permitted them to consider my own case, and I recommend myself still to their justice, which I claim also for my eldest son, *detained*, and my daughter-in-law, detained for several months, and who have the same title as myself to obtain justice.

I think that no one can deny that I am quite free to choose an asylum, without injury to the fidelity which I owe to the French nation; an asylum, without injury to my fidelity towards the French nation, in all countries with which this one is not at war.

My son is able, without doubt, to use this same liberty, and this without having my permission, because there exists a law in France which releases all children who are of age from the paternal authority.

D. J.

PROVINCIAL BOOKSELLERS.

(See *ante*, p. 303.)

I now conclude my list of English booksellers:—

- Ipswich.—J. Bagnall, printer, Buttermarket, 1732.
 John Bagnall, printer, St. Nicholas Street, 1733.
 Thomas Page, 1763.
 Thomas Shave, printer, 1773.
 Shave & Jackson, printers, 1787–98.
 P. Forster, successor to J. Shave, 1792–8.
 Geo. Jermyn, 1793.
 Kendal.—Thomas Willan, 1661.
 Thomas Ashburner, printer, 1740–61.
 W. Pennington, 1795.
 Lancaster.—Gray, 1761.
 Leeds.—John Whitworth, 1700.
 John Swale, 1736.
 James Lister, printer, New Street End, 1736–52.
 G. Copperthwaite, 1771.
 J. Bowling, printer, 1791.
 Tho. Gill, printer, 1791–9.
 J. Binns, printer, 1794.
 S. Birchall, 1796.
 Leyton.—Stephen Dagnall, 1661 (see Aylesbury).

- Liverpool.—J. Sadler, printer, 1761.
Sibbald, Castle Street, 1761.
R. Fleetwood, 1762.
Gore, 1762.
Thomas Johnson, Castle Street, 1788.
- Louth.—R. Sheardown, 1789.
- Ludlow.—E. Robinson, 1768.
W. Felton, printer, 1799.
- Lynn.—Hollingsworth, 1766.
Marshall & Sudbury, 1787.
- Macclesfield.—Rathbone, 1742.
- Manchester.—Thomas Smith, 1649.
R. Whitworth, 1725-33.
Mary Johnson, 1738.
Messrs. Newton, 1755-61.
T. Anderton, 1762.
J. Gleave, Deansgate, c. 1795.
- Market Harborough.—Will. Tomson, 1656.
- Milborne Port.—J. Denham, printer, 1777.
- Newark.—S. & J. Ridge, 1795.
- Newbury, Berks.—J. Willis, 1775.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Stephen Bulkeley, printer, Hillgate, 1646-62; and at Gateshead.
William London, 1653-7.
Richard Randall, or Randall, Bridge End, 1677-1713.
Peter Mapliden, or Maplesden, 1677-89.
Joseph Hall, Tyne Bridge, 1683-93.
John White, printer, on the Side, 1711-45.
Joseph Butter, or Button, on the Bridge, 1714.
Shaw, Bridge Foot, 1723.
Bryson, 1727.
S. Ross, printer, Angel, Fleshmarket, 1732.
Leonard Umfreville, printer, 1735.
Parsons, 1742.
I. Thompson & Co., printers, on the Side, 1747-1756.
John Gooding, printer, on the Side, 1748.
M. Fleming, 1767.
R. Akenhead, 1767.
J. Barber, 1767.
T. Saint, printer, 1779
M. Turnbull, Low Bridge, 1779.
E. Humble, 1782.
- Newport (? where).—Matthias Cowley, 1657.
- Newport, I. of W.—William Kebblewhite, 1669.
J. Albin, 1795.
- Northampton.—C. Dicey, printer, 1761.
- Norwich.—Edward Gyles, 1686.
Fr. Collins, printer, 1710.
Henry Crossgrove (?), printer, 1730.
James Carlos, Dove Lane, 1730.
W. Chase, printer, 1757.
Richard Beatniffe, printer, Cockey Lane, 1767.
Stephen White, printer, Bible and Crown, Magdalen Street, 1769-71.
Christopher Berry, Dove Lane, 1773.
M. Booth, Market Place, 1780-90.
Chase & Co., printers, Cockey Lane, 1786-7.
Yarington & Bacon, 1789-90.
Crouse & Stevenson, printers, 1793.
W. Stevenson, 1793.
- Nottingham.—See Creswell, and 10 S. ix. 205.
William Ward, printer, 1717.
John Collyer, printer, 1725.
Samuel Creswell, printer, New Change, 1755-61.
Burbage, printer, 1797.
Sutton, 1798.
- Ormskirk.—W. Grice, 1712.
- Plymouth.—John Ratcliffe, 1661.
Robert Weatherley, printer, 1770.
J. Whitfield, Market Street, 1770.
Mrs. Maurice, Plymouth Dock, 1770.
- Preston.—Stuart, 1761.
Thomas Walker, 1793.
- Quorndon, Leic.—B. Pollard, 1796.
- Reading.—W. Ayres, 1734.
Jonathan Nelson, 1736.
- Redruth.—Bennett, printer, end of 18th cent.
- Rochdale.—J. Hartley, printer, 1799.
- Rochester.—Webster Gillman, 1793.
- Ross, Heref.—J. Blunt, 1741.
- Rotherhithe.—Nathaniel Whitefield, King's Stairs, 1770.
- Salisbury.—See 10 S. v. 415.
John Courtney, 1670.
E. Easton, Silver Street, 1747-8.
J. Hodson, printer, 1776.
Collins & Johnson, 1778.
James Easton, printer, High Street, 1799.
- Sedburgh.—Inman, 1741.
- Sheffield.—J. Gales, printer, Hartshead, 1789.
Smith, 1798.
- Shrewsbury.—R. Lathrop, printer, 1747.
J. Cotton and J. Eddowes, printers, 1755.
J. Eddowes, printer, 1769.
- Stafford.—John Walthoe, 1715 (and at Middle Temple Cloisters, London; see under Richmond, 10 S. v. 242).
Richard Southall, 1724.
- Stamford.—W. Thompson and T. Baily, printers, 1718.
- Stourbridge.—J. West, printer, High Street, 1792.
- Sunderland.—James Graham, printer, High Street, 1767-84.
- Teignmouth, Devon.—Croydon, c. 1795.
- Tewkesbury.—Dyde & Son, c. 1790.
- Tiverton, Devon.—W. Barton, c. 1696 (Chalk, 'Tiverton Church,' 1905, p. 65).
Humphrey Burton, 1696.
- Tunbridge Wells.—Jasper Sprange, c. 1784.
- Wallingford.—Martin, 1782.
- Warminster.—William Longford, 1694.
- Warrington.—Bancks, 1761-2.
Mrs. Higginson, 1761.
William Eyres, printer, 1777.
W. Leicester, 1796-8.
- Warwick.—George Teonge, 1712.
- Wells, Som.—John Cass, 1753.
- Weymouth.—Peter de la Motte, 1793.
- Whitby.—C. Webster, printer, on the Crag, 1783.
T. Webster, printer, 1794-1805.
- Winchester.—See 10 S. v. 415.
William Ayres, printer, East Gate, 1739.
- Wolverhampton.—Mrs. Ann Unet, 1736.
- Worcester.—R. Lewis, printer, 1771.
J. Tymbs, printer, the Cross, 1787.
Smart, 1793.
- Wrexham.—E. Wicksteed, c. 1730.
- Yarmouth, Norf.—Powell & Carr, 1757.
John Ives, 1772.
Downes & March, printers, 1789.
D. Boulter, 1787-93.
- Yealand, Westm.—J. & J. Jenkinson, 1762.
- York.—Thomas Jayt, Pavement, 1653.
Mrs. Lucas, 1714.
T. Hammond, Jun., 1714.
Thomas Gent, printer, Coffee Yard, 1731.
Nathaniel Bell, Pavement, 1739-82.
T. Hammond, 1740.
William Shaw, Low Jubbergate, 1741.

York (*continued*).—John Gilfillan, printer, Coffee Yard, 18th cent., and Thursday Market, 1741. W. Blanchard & Co., printers, 1777. John Todd, 1781–93.

Walker & Pennington, printers, Coffee Yard, 1782.

T. Wilson and R. Spence, 1787.

Lucas Lund, printer, Low Ousegate, 1787.

Wilson, Spence & Mawman, printers, 1789–99. Tesseymann, 1793.

William Blanchard, printer, 1797–8.

Scottish, Irish, and American booksellers I hope to deal with in my next communication. W. C. B.

LEIBNIZ ON THE PENNY POST.—The following extract from a letter of Leibniz to M. Remond, dated from Hanover, 11 Feb., 1715, will interest collectors of material on the subject of the Post Office:—

“N’y a-t-il pas aujourd’hui à Paris une Poste Particulière pour la Ville, comme il y en a à Londres, qui s’appelle Penny-Post? On y peut faire rendre promptement & surement des lettres en les envoyant seulement au Bureau du quartier, sans avoir besoin d’envoyer des valets bien loin. Je ne sai [sic] si le Bureau d’adresse a été rétabli à Paris; il a été commencé & abandonné plus d’une fois. Cependant celui de Londres subsiste; on l’appelle House of Intelligence (note On l’appelle the Penny-Post Office).

WILLIAM BEER, Librarian.

Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

“JEW’S CAKE.”—I do not know whether this localism has found its way into the slang dictionary yet; but, passing through one of the side streets here, I heard an urchin address another (who was munching a large strip of “passover” with infinite gusto) thus: “Hullo! where dijjer crib that Jew’s cake?” M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

SWEDENBORG’S PATRONYMIC.—This is often supposed to be derived from his “country of origin,” but that item of etymology is incorrect with reference either to the earlier form “Swedberg” or to the lengthened and dignified “Swedenborg,” adopted when the family was ennobled in 1719. The matter is well and correctly put by Mr. A. H. Stroh in *The New Church Messenger* for 30 March (art. ‘Journeys and Investigations in Eastern Sweden’) thus:—

“The student of Swedenborg’s life will recall how his grandfather, Daniel Isaackson (‘Daniel of Sweden’), the father of Jesper Swedberg, with some of his comrades, pumped the water out of an old copper mine at Falun and became very wealthy. About 1642 he bought a section of land near Falun, called ‘Sweden,’ a name from which ‘Swedenborg’ and ‘Swedberg’ were derived.

The word ‘Sweden’ should not be confounded with the name of the country, which in Swedish is ‘Sverige,’ signifying the ‘Kingdom of Svea.’ The ‘Sweden’ near Falun means a place in the forest cleared by fire, and the same root occurs in other words which mean ‘to burn’ and ‘burnt’ or cleared land. (Cf. *sveda*, *svida*, and especially *svedja*, which when compounded as *svedjeland* equals a clearing made by fire.)”

CHARLES HIGHAM.

SLAVONIC LINDEN FOLK-LORE.—The following passage, which I translate from the Croatian of Janko Tomić, illustrates the widespread veneration of the ancient Slavs for this tree. The name of Leipzig is traceable to *lipa*; and no doubt names like Podlipny and Podlipsky, and perhaps *Lipen* (July), originate from this source:—

“As the palm to the Arab, the olive to the Greek, the oak to the German, the fig to the Indian, so is the linden to the Slav—the favourite of all trees. It is so closely related to us that we cannot recall any important event without mention of the linden. In the midst of the tribal court and of the village rose the proud linden, the holy tree of the ancient Slav. Dear to us is the linden, and it must needs be so since in remote times the folk chose their dwellings beneath its shade; the members of the community elected here their heads and judges. Beneath its broad crown our forefathers met and celebrated important events; here the people invoked their gods for help, prayed and sacrificed to them; here was their first temple and hallowed ground. The linden is the most beautiful native tree, and we may call it with perfect right the king of native trees. The Russian peasant even now wears shoes of linden bark (bast shoes) called *lapti*. The oldest Cech ruler, Premysl, and the Polish Prast wore shoes of linden bark. But this event shows that the ancient Slavs not only knew and used the linden, but also venerated it, namely, that the Slavs by the sea, being baptized in 1124 near the great city Pavia, planted four lindens in memory thereof. The oldest Croatian linden mentioned in history was in Slavonia, near Cernik, the linden of Bishop Augustine Gazottic, who died in 1323. We have a proverb, to stand like the linden god.”

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

A PERIPATEPIC SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: CADET-GASSICOURT.—In the course of an obituary notice of M. Cadet-Gassicourt which appeared in *The Monthly Magazine* for May, 1823, p. 330, it is stated that he

“projected the formation of a Nomad Institute to perambulate the different parts of France at stated intervals, to remark on the progress and wants of local industry, and to invite the attention of government to the results of their researches.”

It will be seen that the objects of the proposed society are very similar to those of the British Association, which was not founded until 1831. The date of Cadet-

Gassicourt's suggestion is not given in *The Monthly Magazine*, but it appears to have been made early in the nineteenth century. He was born in 1769, and became a member of the Paris Bar, but afterwards turned his attention to scientific and social matters, and wrote many books.

R. B. P.

MR. J. T. TWEED, THE FATHER OF LINCOLN CORPORATION.—Mr. John Thomas Tweed—one of England's oldest solicitors on the rolls—the "Father of Lincoln Corporation," died at 5, Pottergate, Lincoln, on 12 March, at the age of eighty-six years. He had a brilliant career, and was elected Mayor of Lincoln, 9 Nov., 1853. He was Town Clerk of Lincoln from 10 July, 1855, till his death, nearly fifty-five years after.

J. C. RINGHAM.

City View, Lincoln.

PRESIDENT ADAMS'S X.Y.Z. MISSION.—In 1797 President John Adams sent three envoys to France, who were met by demands for money as a prerequisite of peaceful relations ('Ency. Brit.,' 'United States,' § 152). It may be worth a note that documents relating to the matter were published in America early in 1798, and speedily reached the hands of M. Talleyrand. Details may be found in Hugh A. Garland's 'Life of John Randolph of Roanoke' (1851), vol. i. chaps. xix. and xxii.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

"GIN" = "GENEVA."—The earliest illustrative quotation in 'H.E.D.' for "Gin" as a contraction of "Geneva" is dated 1714, as from Mandeville's 'Fable of the Bees,' but is apparently taken from an edition of 1723. Two extracts from London newspapers of 1721, dealing with the same incident, but giving these different forms, may, however, make the matter more clear.

In *Mist's Weekly Journal* of 18 Feb., 1721, it was recorded:—

"One Day Last Week a Man drank so much of the Liquor called Gin, at a Publick House in Spittle-Fields, that it sent him into the other World."

But in *The London Journal* of the same date it was said:—

"Last Week a Sailor died at a Publick House in Spittle Fields, by excessive Drinking of Geneva; he came into the House sober, and to all Appearance, in good Health, and was dead in Two Hours; in which time he gulph'd down about Two Quarts of that Liqueur."

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

THE LILY-WHITE BOYS: THE TEN O'S.

THE words and music of the following old Cotswold folk-song were taken down by Miss Eliza G. Wedgwood, Stanton, near Broadway:—

I.

Oh! I'll sing you one—O.
What is your one—O?
When the one is left alone
It ever more shall be so.

II.

Oh! I'll sing you two—O.
What is your two—O?
Two, two, the lily-white boys
Clothed all in green—O.
When the one is left alone
It ever more shall be so.

III.

Oh! I'll sing you three—O.
What is your three—O?
Three, three, the live—O.
Two, two, the lily-white boys, &c.

IV.

Oh! I'll sing you four—O.
What is your four—O?
Four of [are?] the Gospel preachers.
Three, three, the live—O, &c.

V.

Oh! I'll sing you five—O.
What is your five—O?
Five of [are?] the thimbles in my box.
Four of the Gospel preachers, &c.

VI.

Oh! I'll sing you six—O.
What is your six—O?
Six of [are?] the six lb. waters (?).
Five of the thimbles in my box, &c.

VII.

Oh! I'll sing you seven—O.
What is your seven—O?
Seven of [are?] the seven stars in the sky.
Six of the six lb. waters, &c.

VIII.

Oh! I'll sing you eight—O.
What is your eight—O?
Eight of [are?] the gable strangers.
Seven of the seven stars in the sky, &c.

IX.

Oh! I'll sing you nine—O.
What is your nine—O?
Nine of [are?] the nine bright shiners.
Eight of the gable strangers, &c.

X.

Oh! I'll sing you ten—O.
What is your ten—O?
Ten of [are?] the ten Commandments.
Nine of the nine bright shiners, &c.

Mr. Arthur Balfour suggests that the second allusion is to Castor and Pollux.

The four Gospel preachers are evidently Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

5. The five fingers are suggested.

Is the seventh allusion to the Great Bear or to the Pleiades, "the Seven Sisters"?

9. Sun, moon, and planets suggested.

I shall be grateful to readers of 'N. & Q.' for further identifications. B. M. A.

MARK TWAIN.—Did the late Mr. Clemens ever give any public readings in London? I seem to recall having heard him do so at the old Hanover Square Rooms, now razed for flats. Or was it some other American humourist? CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

SOAME JENYNS ON THE MIRTH OF SERAPHIM.—Soame Jenyns, says Macaulay, oddly imagined "a portion of the happiness of seraphim and just men made perfect to be derived from an exquisite perception of the ludicrous." Where does Soame Jenyns indulge in this fancy?

PRODIGAL NABOB.—Speaking of the ever-inventive genius of Addison, Macaulay says: "There are no dregs in his wine. He regales us after the fashion of that prodigal nabob who held that there was only one good glass in a bottle." Who was this nabob?

ABBÉ COYER TO PANSOPHE.—Macaulay says in his essay on Addison: "The letter of the Abbé Coyer to Pansophe is Voltaire all over, and imposed, during a long time, on the Academicians of Paris." Who was Pansophe? What was the letter about?

P. C. G.

Calcutta.

"DIE WAHRHEIT RUHT IN GOTT": J. v. MÜLLER.—Among the papers of a distinguished scholar recently dead was found a sheet with the line in his handwriting:—

Die Wahrheit ruht in Gott: uns bleibt das Forsehen.

Below was written the name "J. v. Müller." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say who this J. von Müller is, and where the line comes from? Neither Johann von Müller, the eminent Swiss historian, nor the classical scholar Iwan von Müller, appears to be responsible for it. T. W. ROLLESTON.

THE BUCKLAND SHAG.—Can any of your readers throw light on an old legend connected with the village of Buckland in Surrey, relating to the "Buckland Shag"?

It has the not uncommon story of the appearance of a white lady, &c., which was supposed to frighten horses while crossing a small stream between Buckland and Reigate, which still bears the name of the "Shagbrook."

I have seen the story in print, but cannot recall in what book I found it. I have searched the records of the Surrey Archaeological Society in vain, and shall be glad to receive any information on the subject.

F. H. BEAUMONT.

Buckland Court, Betchworth.

BEST COMPANY CONSISTS OF FIVE PERSONS.—So says Steele in 'The Trumpet Club' (No. 132 of *The Tatler*); but I can find no proverb from which he is quoting. There is a saying to the effect that the company at dinner should be neither more than the Muses nor less than the Graces; and Wm. King in 'The Art of Cookery' says:—

Crowd not your table; let your number be Not more than seven, and never less than three.

Can any one give me a nearer quotation?

BUFFOON'S ADMIRERS.—Fielding in No. 10 of *The Covent Garden Journal*, speaking of romances, says:—

"Where the whole design of the composition is to make us laugh, the writer comes very near to the character of a buffoon; and his admirers, if an old Latin proverb be true, deserve no great compliments to be paid to their wisdom."

I can get no nearer than "Asinus asino, sus sui pulcher," which is not very satisfactory. Can 'N. & Q.' help me?

GALLOPING HOGAN.—Macaulay in his article on Goldsmith in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' speaks of "the great Rapparee chiefs, Baldearg O'Donnell and galloping Hogan." Can any one give me information about the latter?

ENGLISH DECORATOR AND TINTORETTO.—

J. A. Symonds in his 'Venetian Medley' reports a tale of "a fashionable English decorator," whom later he speaks of as a "prophet of Queen Anne," and who "avoided every building which contains a Tintoretto, averring that the sight of Tintoretto's pictures would injure his carefully trained taste." He says that probably the anecdote is not strictly true, but I should like to know to whom he alludes. Can it have been Thornhill? C. B. W.

RALEGH AND THE WIDOW HERVYE.—In Sir Robert Cecil's letter of 8 Nov., 1600, to Sir George Carew (Camden Society, 1864, 'Letters of Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew,' p. 57), Cecil states that Raleigh

"is so partial to the wyddow Hervye as he is apt to suspect you vpon all her complaints, who is a greedy, beggerlye woman."

Who was this widow? What, if anything, is known of her and of her relations with Sir Walter? P.
Philadelphia.

RALEGH AND CORNISH MINERS IN IRELAND: SIR J. POPE HENNESSY.—In Sir J. Pope Hennessy's 'Sir W. Raleigh in Ireland' (1883), pp. 118-19, is this passage:—

"Before this [1602] Raleigh had brought some Cornish miners to Ireland, and had spent a considerable sum in trying to develop the mineral sources of the country."

Where did the author obtain this information from? Is the surname Pope Hennessy or Popé-Hennessy? The former appears on the title-page of his work, and the latter in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' without any cross-reference under 'Hennessy.' T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S GOLDEN HIND: JOHN DAVIES. (See 3 S. ii. 492.)—John Davies, who presented to the Bodleian Library a chair made from Drake's ship, was storekeeper at Deptford. From the Domestic Series of the Calendar of State Papers it appears that he held the post only for a short time. It would seem to be probable that he made the gift in his official capacity. Are there any official records, other than those mentioned, which might throw light upon the matter? Is the storekeeper known to have made any other presents of a similar kind?

C. E. A. BEDWELL.

Middle Temple Library, E.C.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. But Scripture saith an ending to all fine things must be.
2. [Goldsmith] "took the world for his pillow," as the Gaelic stories say.—Black's 'Life of Goldsmith,' p. 16.
3. Beauty is the lover's gift.

Macpherson's 'Ossian' has failed me with regard to my second query. P. C. G.
Calcutta.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE CHANTRY.—The late Mr. F. J. Baigent, in a paper in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* in 1854, illustrated three bosses which were then to be seen in the chantry in Winchester College founded by John Fromond about 1430. He further stated that another boss shows a monkey riding on a dog, and

carrying a rabbit on a stick over his shoulder. "The thick coverings of white-wash discouraged me from attempting to sketch it." Has this since been restored and illustrated? If so, where?

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

VEAL MONEY.—It is said (Redford and Riches's 'History of Uxbridge,' p. 119) that the tenants of the manor of Bradford in Wilts make a yearly payment to their lord called "veal money," in lieu of veal paid formerly in kind (see Blount's 'Tenures').

A similar payment is recorded in the same volume of "a composition for veal and lamb" as payable at Hillingdon in Middlesex.

Are these payments still kept up?

Upton.

R. B.

MODERN GERMAN POETS.—Will some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' furnish me with a list of the German lyrical poets of decided genius who have flourished since the death of Heine?

Is there any German collection of verse similar to G. Walch's excellent 'Anthologie des Poètes Français Contemporains'?

I particularly desire to learn what writers of the type of Anatole Le Braz or Gabriel Vicaire have sung German country life with a simplicity approaching that of the old ballads.

COUNTRY MOUSE.

[Mr. Jethro Bithell has just published through the Walter Scott Company a book on 'Contemporary German Poetry.']

CIVIL WAR IN FICTION.—Can any one refer me to a list of works of fiction dealing with the Civil War period? Please reply direct. G. H. W.

15, Highlands Gardens, Ilford.

[See Mr. E. A. Baker's 'Descriptive Guide to the Best Fiction,' Sonnenschein, 1903.]

ARUNDEL COLLECTION: SALE CATALOGUE.—I am desirous of ascertaining whether there is in existence a copy of the catalogue of the sale of part of the Arundel Collection at Tart Hall—the popular name for Stafford House—in 1720. In Dallaway's edition of Walpole's 'Anecdotes,' ii. 153, it is stated that "Mr. West has the printed Catalogue"; but neither the British Museum nor the Bodleian possesses a copy.

Which name, Tart Hall or Stafford House, was used on the title-page of the catalogue I do not know. G. W. R.

MESOPOTAMIA : "THAT BLESSED WORD MESOPOTAMIA."—What is the earliest occurrence of this phrase, or of the story on which it is founded ?
PARACELSUS.

LOSACK FAMILY.—My great-grandfather Richard Hawkshaw Losack, Lieutenant-General of the Leeward Isles (born 1730, died 1813), owned land in St. Kitts. James Losack was Speaker of the House of Assembly at St. Kitts in 1744. Both the above were descended from a French Huguenot *émigré*, Marc Antoine d'Astor de Lussac, Conte d'Eran.

I shall be very grateful to any one who will be so kind as to give me information about the family.

(Mrs.) C. M. CHADWICK.

Findhorn House, Forres, N.B.

TRUCHSESSIAN GALLERY, NEW ROAD.—Can any reader refer me to a copy of the sale catalogue of this collection or any information on its dispersal ? I am familiar with the descriptive catalogue published 1 May, 1804, at sixpence, and the reference to it in Smith's 'Mary-Le-Bone,' 1833 ; but if it is possible, I should like to ascertain what these "masterpieces of art" realized and to whom they passed.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"CATTLE-DRIVE."—When was this term first applied to the system now so well known in Ireland that it is accepted in questions put in the House of Commons as the correct appellation ? The quotation of 1878 given in 'H.E.D.'—"If cattle-driving was to be interpreted as levying war"—needs supplement to fit the phrase precisely to current use.
POLITICIAN.

"IT TAKES ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE TO MAKE A WORLD."—Will any of your readers kindly say to what author this phrase can be attributed, or whether the obvious truism is of polyphyletic origin, and therefore is not traceable to an individual ?

E. B.

Brighton.

LEO XIII.'S LATIN VERSES.—Pope Leo XIII., when dying a very old man, wrote certain Latin verses which were afterwards given to the world. Where can they be found ?

Two of the lines are :—

Christus adest, miserans humili veniamque
roganti
Peccatum, ah fides, eluet omne tibi.

W. COLDSTREAM.

'HOW HAPPY COULD I BE WITH EITHER !'
—Would any of your readers kindly tell me who was the author of this song and give me its date ?
CHRISTOPHER HOLFORD.

[John Gay, 'The Beggar's Opera,' Act I. (1728).]

RICHARD BLACOW, Vicar of St. Mark's, Liverpool, was convicted at the Lancaster Summer Assizes, 1821, of publishing a libel on Queen Caroline in a sermon preached by him in St. Mark's Church, 26 Nov., 1820. Did he hold any preferment in the Church after his imprisonment ? When did he die, and where ?
G. F. R. B.

RICHARD CANNING (1708-75).—Whom, and when, did he marry ? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' viii. 431, ignores his wife, but mentions his son.
G. F. R. B.

JAMES CHELSUM (1740?-1801).—When and where did he die ? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' x. 183, says only that "he died near London in 1801, and was buried at Droxford."
G. F. R. B.

ANSGAR, MASTER OF THE HORSE TO EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.—Can any reader assist me to find information about Ansgar, the Master of the Horse to Edward the Confessor, who resided at Waledon (now Saffron Walden) Castle ? I have Lord Braybrooke's 'History of Audley End.'

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

Literary and Scientific Institution,
Saffron Walden.

Replies.

GARGOYLES AT NOTRE DAME.

(11 S. i. 168.)

THERE is no book treating upon this particular kind of grotesque—one first introduced into Gothic architecture in this country (according to Parker's 'Glossary') in the thirteenth century. Numbers of isolated articles have been written on the subject by various authorities. Somewhat lengthy ones from my own pen may be found in *The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder* for 4 and 25 Nov., 1904, 26 May, 1905, 1 March, 1907, and some other numbers of the same journal, the dates of which I do not seem to have preserved.

In one of the latter occurs the history of the widely known series of gargoyles which form conspicuous objects on the outside of the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris.

Many people are under the impression that these date from mediæval times, but, as a matter of fact, the creatures are little older than the venerable-looking, tall, crocketed pinnacles upon the exterior of Exeter Cathedral, the oldest of which is, as a matter of fact, fully a quarter of a century younger than myself!

Indeed, the Notre Dame gargoyles are not French workmanship. Most of these cleverly manipulated nondescripts, full of quaint conceit—some doing duty as water-spouts, but in many instances simply curious creations perched over the battlements, &c.—are exact reproductions of the old decayed original ones, removed by Viollet-le-Duc, the eminent architect, when he restored a great portion of the fabric about the middle of last century. At that time “Georgie” Myers—a Yorkshireman by birth, and then one of the largest and best-known London contractors—was engaged in building a large mansion for a member of the Rothschild family near Paris. One of the men employed there by him was an expert worker in stone named Frampton, a native of Beverley. After the work was completed at the Château, Viollet-le-Duc secured his services, and Frampton was the man who, under the architect’s personal supervision, carved by far the greater part of the gargoyles in question. I knew him personally, and am perhaps one of the few left alive who are aware that they are his work.

Gargoyles or gurgoyles often took the human form, although almost invariably as caricatures. Mr. H. S. Marks’s picture, exhibited at the Royal Academy many years ago, entitled ‘The Franciscan Sculptor,’ cleverly illustrated an elderly server in that Order standing in position as a model for a gargoyle, whilst a younger brother is seen busily engaged in making an exaggerated facsimile of him in a block of stone which projects from an aisle then in course of construction. Leaning over the parapet, and standing upon the lead flat just above, are half a dozen fellow monks looking down with interest at the progress made in his work by their more artistic brother.

The REV. C. W. A. PRESTON further inquires whether books exist treating upon the grotesque figures to be found in ecclesiastical architecture. I would refer him to ‘The Grotesque in Church Art,’ by Tindall Wildridge, published by William Andrews & Co., 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C. (1899).

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter

I question whether much information on the subject of gargoyles can be found outside the pages of technical journals or comprehensive architectural works like Bloxam’s ‘Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture,’ Fergusson’s ‘History of Architecture in all Countries,’ or Cates’s ‘Dictionary of Architecture.’ Ruskin’s writings, of course, might be consulted. MR. PRESTON is no doubt aware of the chapter headed ‘Grotesque Renaissance’ in ‘The Stones of Venice.’

Adorning the walls of the old palace at Stirling Castle are a number of uncouth figures, now sadly defaced by “the hungry tooth of time,” some of them “gargoyles” in the most literal sense of the word. A brief reference to these figures is made in Camden’s ‘Britannia,’ enlarged by Richard Gough, London, 1789, vol. iii. They are also mentioned and partly described in some of the local Stirling guide-books.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

The reference to gargoyles in Huysmans’s ‘La Cathédrale’ may be noted:—

“Ces créatures hybrides matérialisant les vices vomis, rejetés du sanctuaire, rappelant au passant qui les voit expurger à pleine gueule les lies des gouttières, qu’hors de l’Église, ce ne sont que gémonies de l’esprit et cloaques de l’âme.”

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

See *The Architectural Review*, vols. xi.–xiv. for a series of illustrated articles entitled ‘Mediæval Figure-Sculpture in England.’

G. S. PARRY.

RICHARD HENRY ALEXANDER BENNET (11 S. i. 189, 238, 311).—MR. A. F. ROBBINS, who is a native of Launceston, and writes with authority (the value of which I can fully appreciate) on Cornish elections, prefaces his reply to me with the remark that I am “assuredly too positive” in stating that the R. H. A. Bennet who was a captain in the Navy and sat for Launceston and Enniskillen between 1802 and 1812 never represented Newport. MR. ROBBINS’s facts about the M.P. for Newport (with which I am perfectly familiar, and was so when I wrote, *ante*, p. 238) are correct in the material points: his inference that the Bennet of 1770 was identical with the captain of the same name who was M.P. in 1802, is improbable and can be proved to be incorrect, as I now proceed to show.

1. It is improbable that a man old enough to be married in 1766, and having influential connexions through that marriage, should have to wait till 1796 before attaining the rank of captain in the Navy.

2. The M.P. for Newport 1770-74 was son-in-law of "Peter Burrell, Surveyor-General of Crown Lands, who resided at Beckenham," as MR. ROBBINS states. This is confirmed by the 'Court Kalendar' for 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, and by Horace Walpole ('Letters,' ed. Cunningham, vol. vii. p. 223). MR. ROBBINS also correctly tells us that two of Bennet's sisters-in-law were married respectively to the first Earl of Beverley and to the second Duke of Northumberland.

3. In two successive issues of Joshua Wilson's 'Biographical Index to the House of Commons,' corrected respectively (according to the title-pages) to April, 1807, and February, 1808, R. H. A. Bennet, M.P. for Enniskillen and Launceston at those respective dates, is described as captain in the Navy, and as "nephew to Lord Gwydir, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Beverley, and the Marchioness of Exeter." Burke, or 'G.E.C.,' or any ordinary Peerage will show that Lord Gwydir was the son of the above-named Peter Burrell, and therefore (as MR. ROBBINS'S communication implies) brother of the Duchess of Northumberland and the Countess of Beverley. Hence it follows that Capt. Bennet, M.P. in those years, was son of R. H. A. Bennet, M.P. 1770-74.

4. *Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1814 (vol. lxxxiv. pt. i., 1814, p. 45), records the death of "R. H. A. Bennet, Esq.," on 14 March of that year, "in Privy Garden in his 71st year." I have a similar note from *The Times* of a few days later than the day of death.

5. *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1818 (vol. lxxxviii. pt. ii., 1818, p. 570), records the death on "Oct. 11 [1818] at North Court, Isle of Wight, aged 37," of "Capt. Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, R.N.:" This was my authority for Capt. Bennet's age, and in this one particular my authority misled me. *The Times* of 14 Oct., 1818, gives the same date of death, but (no doubt correctly) records the age as "in his 48th year."

6. The will of the R. H. A. Bennet who died in 1814 may be seen at Somerset House (P.C.C. 115 Bridport). His names are, of course, given in full. He is described as "of North Court in the parish of Shorwell, Isle of Wight," and he refers in the body of the

will to his marriage settlement, dated 15 Jan., 1766. He also names his son Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, and two daughters, viz., Emilia Elizabeth, married to Sir John Swinburne, Bt., and Isabella Julia, married to James W. Gordon. The will is dated 8 May, 1811, and was proved 24 March, 1814.

7. The will of the R. H. A. Bennet who died in 1818 is also at Somerset House (P.C.C. 495 Cresswell), dated 10 July, 1818, proved 26 Nov., 1818. In this will he names his sisters Emilia Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Swinburne, and Isabella Julia Levina, wife of Sir James Willoughby Gordon, K.C.B.

MR. ROBBINS will thus see that I was not "too positive" in assuming the non-identity of the two Bennets.

MR. ROBBINS himself is not immune from blunders. He tells us that Peter Burrell sat for Launceston "from a by-election in 1758 to the dissolution of 1767." Here are two inaccuracies. Burrell was not elected at the by-election in 1758, nor was he M.P. for Launceston in any part of that year; and there was no dissolution in 1767.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

P.S.—I had my doubts about the correctness of the age of Capt. Bennet as given in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, but as I was merely answering a question of G.F.R.B. as to his date of death, I did not go into that question. But if the correct age (47) had been given, it would have been equally impossible for him to be identical with the M.P. of 1774.

There is no doubt that a "Richard Henry Alexander Bennett" represented in Parliament the borough of Newport in Cornwall from 12 Feb., 1770, to the dissolution in 1774. He was then described, according to the printed return, as "of Beckingham, county Kent." Dr. Warner depicts him in 1779 as "a droll little fellow and a sort of privileged man for talking freely to the ladies" (Jesse, 'George Selwyn,' iv. 147). A note on p. 149 of that volume connects him with Babraham in Cambridgeshire. Some information about the family is in Lysons's 'Environs of London' (sub Beckenham), iv. 295, 305.

"Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, captain R.N.," sat for Launceston throughout the Parliament of 1802-6, and represented it again from 17 July, 1807, until he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds about April, 1812. In 1807 he was called a post captain R.N. It seems clear that these two

Cornish members were different persons, presumably father and son.

MR. W. ROBERTS quotes, *ante*, p. 238, from a volume of 'Memoirs of Eminent English Statesmen, 1806,' a paragraph in which it is set out that the captain "now sits in Parliament for the first time." The identical sentences in this extract are repeated in Joshua Wilson's 'House of Commons, corrected to February, 1808,' save that the words "for the first time" are now corrected into "for the third time." His residence is quaintly given by Wilson as "at sea on board the Fame of 74 guns."

A note in Wilson's volume states that Bennet was returned to Parliament for Enniskillen in January, 1807, vice Nathaniel Sneyd, and that "he stood for Ipswich, in conjunction with Mr. [Richard] Wilson, in 1807, and polled 154 votes." Henry Stooks Smith gives the number of his votes as 320. Bennet stood as a Whig.

W. P. COURTNEY.

There were two M.P.s named R. H. A. Bennet, father and son. I shall be glad to know if the son was married.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

[MR. W. D. PINK also points out that the M.P.s were father and son.]

FOSTER'S 'ALUMNI CANTABRIGIENSES' (11 S. i. 247, 310).—We may state that lot 82, 'Cambridge Matriculations,' which MR. HUMPHREYS mentions in his reply, is in our possession.

We should also like to mention that C. H. and Thompson Cooper printed a portion of vol. iii. of their 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' but left it unfinished and unpublished. This fragment of 60 pages we are about to publish, along with (1) some MS. notes by the late Henry Bradshaw written into his copy of the first volume; (2) some notes from the printed University 'Grace Books,' giving additional information and corrections to Cooper and the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; (3) an Index to the whole work, giving dates of degrees, or when resident at Cambridge, so far as ascertained.

BOWES & BOWES.

1, Trinity Street, Cambridge.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, M.P. (11 S. i. 262).—The following notes from my 'List of Long Parliament M.P.s' may possibly be of service to MR. ROBBINS.

Sir Philip Perceval of Tykenham and Burton, Somerset, and of Duhallow, Ireland, was second son of Richard Perceval of

Tykenham by his second wife Alice, dau. of John Sherman of Ottery St. Mary. He was baptized at Kensington 14 April, 1603. Heir to his elder brother Walter in 1624. Married, 26 Oct., 1626, Catherine, dau. of Arthur Usher, Esq. (by Judith, dau. of Sir Robert Newcomen, Bt.), and granddaughter to Sir William Usher, Kt., Clerk of the Council. Was appointed Keeper of the Rolls of the Parliament of Ireland, 1625. Registrar for life of the Court of Wards 21 Aug., 1626. Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench (Ireland) and Chief Prothonotary of the Common Pleas 31 Jan., 1628. Joint Customer of the Port of Dublin 25 Sept., 1629. Commissioner of Survey in Counties Cork and Tipperary, 1637, having been previously knighted at Dublin by Lord Deputy Wentworth 2 June, 1636. P.C. (Ireland) 1638. Commissary-General of the Army in Ireland 23 March, 1641/2, by a vote of the English House of Commons; Provider-General of the Horse from April, 1642. Commissioner for the King at Oxford to treat with the Irish confederates, 1644.

Down to this period he was a Royalist, but, owing to the strong feeling raised against him on the part of the Royalists in connexion with the proposed Irish treaty, he privately left Oxford, quitted the King's side, threw in his lot with the moderate Presbyterians, and retired to Westminster. On 19 May, 1647, he was "prevailed on" to represent the borough of Newport in Cornwall, subscribing to the League and Covenant as M.P. 9 June following. It is evident, however, that he was looked upon with suspicion, for on 2 June, 1647, certain information had been given in concerning him, which was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee on 15 July. The result is not stated, but it appears to have been satisfactory, for on 31 July he was directed to come into the House till further orders. He is named four times on Committee between 14 June and 18 Aug., 1647. Was absent at the call of the House 9 Oct., 1647, when he was fined 20*l.* and ordered to attend on 3 November following.

Sir Philip, however, died after a few days' illness, 10 Nov., 1647, aged forty-four, and was buried three days after, by order and at the expense of the Parliament, in St. Martin's Church, Westminster. On 13 Nov., 1647,

"upon petition of Katherine, Lady Perceval, relict of Sir Philip Perceval, Knight, deceased, it was ordered that 200*l.* be paid by the Committee of the Revenue to the Lady Perceval upon account, to be deducted and allowed upon her husband Sir Philip Perceval's account."—Commons' Journal.

His widow died 2 Jan., 1681/2, and was buried at St. Andrew's Church.

Perceval's interest in Newport was probably acquired through his connexion with Pym, said to have been his near relation, by whose offers (afterwards renewed to him by Hollis), it is stated, he was eventually persuaded to join the Presbyterian party. I do not know precisely what special influence the Pym's had in Newport; but that they had some hold is evident from the fact that it is tolerably certain that the colleague of William Prynne in the election of 7 Nov., 1648, was Pym's eldest son Alexander—a circumstance, I believe, nowhere recorded in the annals of the Long Parliament.

W. D. PINK.

BEETHOVEN'S "IN DIESES GRABES DUNKELN" (11 S. i. 328).—This song first appeared in 1808, in a collection entitled "In questa tomba oscura," Arietta con accompagnamento di Piano-Forte, composta in diverse maniere da molti Autori e dedicata a S.A.U. Sig. Principe Giuseppe di Lobkowitz, etc. Vienna, presso T. Mollo." It had only Italian words.

According to Thayer ('Chronologisches Verzeichniss,' p. 74), the words "Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear," were set to the music by some one in America.

J. S. S.

This song was originally published by Artaria, Vienna, in 1807, with the title 'Arietta,' to Carpani's words "In questa tomba." It was the sixty-third of a collection of settings of Carpani's poems (Vienna, Mollo, 1808). It is virtually certain, therefore, that Beethoven set the original Italian words to music, and that the German version was made afterwards. The English words must surely be a rare coincidence—nothing more.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

JOHN II. OF FRANCE: HIS SWORD (11 S. i. 307).—When I was at Brighton six years ago there was a gentleman of the name of Warre then living in Lansdown Place, who, I was informed, had in his possession the sword of King John. Hestercombe, the ancient seat of the Warre family, is in Somersetshire, not Dorsetshire; and Miss Warre, an aged maiden lady, who died about 1872, was the last possessor of Hestercombe bearing the name. At her death it became the property of Lord Ashburton, who sold it to Viscount Portman, and it is now the residence of the latter's eldest son.

CROSS-CROSSLET.

'CORNWALL: ITS MINES, MINERS, AND SCENERY' (11 S. i. 329).—The author of this work, and of 'Our Coal and Coal-Pits,' 1853, was Mr. John R. Leifchild, M.A. He also wrote, under his own name, 'Our Coal at Home and Abroad, with relation to Consumption, Cost, Demand, and Supply,' &c., London, 1873. The three works may be consulted at the Patent Office Library. The first does not appear to be in the British Museum; the other two are.

J. MACFARLAN.

J. R. L. stands for John R. Leifchild. Some information about him will be found in vol. i. of the 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' by Mr. G. C. Boase and myself.

I have a note that he died in North Kensington in December. 1889.

W. P. COURTNEY.

HERB-WOMAN TO THE KING (11 S. i. 265).—MR. PIERPOINT suggests that Miss Fellowes was the "great aunt" referred to, this lady having been Herb-woman to George IV. But at the previous coronation of George III. 22 Sept., 1761, there was also a Herb-woman, named Honor Battiscombe, who was "followed by her Six maids, strewing the way with Sweet Herbs, a basket being carried by every two Maids" ('A Faithful Account,' &c., by Richard Thomson, 1820). Perhaps this lady was the great-aunt referred to.

Banks, 'Coronation Ceremonies,' 1820, does not make any mention of there being a Herb-woman at the coronation of George I.; and neither he, nor Thomson, nor "Giles Gossip" in his 'Coronation Anecdotes,' 1823, makes any reference to the office of Herb-woman amongst the hereditary offices.

JOHN HODGKIN.

"TRABALHOS DE JESUS" (11 S. i. 148).—The following sentences I transcribe from a notice of Dr. Welton in Noble's 'Continuation of Granger's Biographical History of England,' 1806, vol. iii. p. 152:—

"Dr. Welton died at Lisbon in August, 1726. This unquiet man possessed some abilities; and published a volume of sermons, besides several single ones; and translated 'The Sufferings of the Son of God,' written originally in Portuguese, by Father Thomas, but translated into French, and by him into English, in 1720, 2 vols. 8vo. I suspect too that he wrote several anonymous political tracts, against the succession of the present royal family, by whom we have been so happily governed almost a century."

Welton, it may also be added, is believed to have been instrumental in procuring the insertion of a portrait of Dr. White Kennet,

in the character of Judas Iscariot, into the picture of the Last Supper placed over the Communion table in Whitechapel Church.

In Allibone's 'Dictionary,' vol. iii., under the name 'Thomas of Jesus' (evidently understood by Allibone to have been an Englishman) appears this entry (presumably, a reissue of Welton's translation): "The Sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ; a Series of Contemplations, translated, with the Life of the Author," London, 1753, 3 vols., 12mo. There was a Dublin edition in 1820, 2 vols. in one, 8vo, and another published 1843, 2 vols., 12mo. Allibone adds that the original work was written in 1578 during a long captivity among the Moors of Africa.

W. SCOTT.

'A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C., IN LONDON,' 1734 (11 S. i. 189, 253, 277).—MR. W. SCOTT is thanked for calling attention to the copy of 1736 edition mentioned in the addenda of Anderson's 'British Topography.' It is by the same printer and publisher.

Dodsley's claim to have issued the second edition of this work is additionally misleading, as Mr. Walter V. Daniel in his latest list attributes this 1771 pamphlet to Athenian Stuart. It certainly was only prompted by Ralph's earlier work; there is little or no resemblance between the two.

A copy of the 1783 edition mentioned by MR. MATTHEWS has only recently come into my possession. This closely follows the original work; in fact is an enlargement of it, Ralph's text being indicated by inverted commas. It is of interest to note that John Wallis the publisher indicates the author as "— Ralph, architect." This is the edition that Pennant commended as the little book that "no Walker of taste should be without."

ALECK ABRAHAM.

"GERIZIM" AND THE 'TEMPLE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE' (11 S. i. 308).—The Rev. Dr. Thomson, one of the editors of the 'Temple Dictionary of the Bible,' writes to me in the following terms:—

"The illustration of the place of sacrifice on Mount Gerizim was certainly taken from Wood's 'Bible Animals.' There is, however, nothing in the sentence on p. viii, referred to in MR. LYNN's letter [p. 309], that implies that 'Gerizim' was regarded as an animal. There are other illustrations in Wood's work besides pictures of animals, and this is one of them. MR. LYNN is correct in saying that on p. 221 of Wood's 'Bible Animals' there is no illustration of Mount Gerizim. There is, however, on p. 181, and this is the illustration occurring on p. 221 of the

'Temple Dictionary.' I think MR. LYNN will find that the references in the sentence in question are all to pages in the 'Temple Dictionary.' I am not sure that I agree with MR. LYNN's etymology of 'Gerizim.' It seems to be derived from *gāraz*, meaning 'to separate.' This would rather point to that mountain being an ancient Canaanite 'holy place.'...At the same time, I would thank MR. LYNN for calling attention to a possible source of misapprehension."

At the request of Dr. Thomson I forward this explanation to 'N. & Q.' as a reply to MR. LYNN's query.

W. SCOTT.

I am afraid MR. LYNN is not strictly accurate in rendering "Har Gerizim" "mount of the barren places," which would be truer of its companion Mount Ebal. Some authorities incline to the view that it derives its name from being the home of the tribe of Gerizi. My own opinion is that it were best translated "Mount of Solitary Places," from the stem *garaz*, to be isolated, cut off, which is in itself a derivative form of the normal stem *gazar*, by metathesis: the same as Ebal is a transposition from Alab, to be bare. This is a feature of Semitic language which I do not think is native to any other ancient or modern. At any rate, I am not aware of its existence.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"WIOGORA CEASTER": WORCESTER (11 S. i. 123).—Reading MR. ANSCOMBE's interesting note on the etymology of the name of Worcester, and especially that portion of it in which he shows that the true form of Wigera, or Wigre, should be Wig-wara (ceaster), has brought to mind an entry in a MS. Rental (1355) of Staunton, one of the most beautiful villages in Gloucestershire, but situated close to the edge of Worcestershire, and once a manor belonging to Winchcombe Abbey:—

"From the entire Homage for *Wikewerasilver*, from the feast of the Manifestation of St. Michael even to the last day but one of August, yearly *xis. xid.*"

Is the *Wikewera* here the equivalent of *Wic-wara*=men of *Wiccia*? What is the nature of this fine exacted of the Homage of this manor?

Moreover, what was the nature of the fine mentioned in the following from a view of frank-pledge, 3 Eliz., 11 Nov., from another Gloucestershire village?

"Preston.—The tithing-man doth present that there is nothing of rents certain, but a fine called *Waksilver*, due at this view, threepence."

Were *Wake-* or *Wak-silver*, and *Wike-(wera)-silver*, related? ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

“LJŪS” (11 S. i. 209, 273).—I am obliged by PROF. SKEAT’s marking of the quantity of *u* in the Armenian form *lus*. But I did not insinuate that *s* in that word is what PROF. SKEAT asserts *s* in *ljūs*, *ljōs*, to be—namely, non-radical. I intended, if the Armenian vowel really was long, to suggest—(1) that the Armenian, Icelandic, and Old Irish forms, to wit, *lūs*-, *ljōs*-, and *lēs*-, are not deducible from the prehistoric root **leuk*-, **louk*-; (2) that *s* in these words is purely radical; and (3) that PROF. SKEAT and other philologists who have invented the form *ljūh-sa*, in order to derive the Icelandic *ljōs* therefrom, do not appear to have taken the Armenian and Irish forms into consideration. These suggestions I make now.

When Dr. Brugmann connected the Armenian *lois*, *lus-oy*, with Idg. **leug*-, **loug*-, two matters demanded explanation: the nature of the vowels and the divergence of the final consonant. PROF. SKEAT reports that Dr. Brugmann was unable to explain the vowel-change, and that he admitted that Armenian *s* for Idg. *g* was “an unusual phenomenon.” This is very weak, and I prefer to think that there were two Idg. roots for “light,” one *l+g*, the other *l+s*.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.

“SVABACH” (11 S. i. 265).—This proper name, which more correctly should be rendered Shvabach (to indicate the Bohemian or Cechk character and sound of *s*, with the diacritical sign above it), is, originally, that of the little historic Bavarian town of Schwabach. “Schwabacher Schrift” denotes the particular kind of German fracture writing (*Fraktur-Schrift*, as distinguished from *Antiqua*, or Latin letters), applied both to printing and handwriting, which was first used at Schwabach. As a place-name, it is derived from *Schwabe* = Swabian, the name of the South German people, the Suevi of Caesar and Tacitus, and *Ach* = aqua. Jos. Jungmann in his great Cechk Dictionary of 1838 has “Shváb = Nemeč, ein Deutscher,” and “Shvabashina = Schwabach Schrift.”

H. KREBS.

“YEAR” (11 S. i. 264).—With reference to my friend DR. KREBS’s valuable note, it is worth mentioning that the German *Jahrmarkt*, annual fair, has been adopted by Slavonic languages (Russian *yarmarka*, Cech *jarmark*) to denote a market, and that the distinctive sense of the first part of the word appears to have been ignored. In Russian

there are adjectives *yarmonotshny* and *yarmorotshny*, pertaining to the market. In Cech there are *jarmarciti*, to bargain, and *jarmarecnik*, marketman, mountebank.

With regard to the term *yar*, discussed by DR. KREBS, it appears in Cech as *jary*, youthful, fresh, early; *javost*, *jarota*, youthfulness; *Jarboh*, Phœbus Apollo; and *Jarovit*, the ancient Slav Mars. I am aware, however, that the identification of the Slav deities is often conjectural, as Prof. Louis Leger has shown (*vide* ‘La Mythologie Slave,’ and the discussion of Perun in ‘N. & Q.’). The above words are taken from Prof. Dr. V. E. Mourek’s dictionary of Bohemian and English.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

“MOTHER OF FREE PARLIAMENTS” (11 S. i. 227, 315).—SIR HARRY POLAND aptly quotes John Bright’s sentence, “England is the mother of Parliaments.” In the peroration of the same speech Bright called England “the august mother of free nations.” I suspect that “Mother of Free Parliaments” is an amalgam of the two phrases.

G. W. E. R.

CART FAMILY ARMS (11 S. i. 289).—See Edmondson’s ‘Heraldry,’ 1760:—

1. Argent, stag’s head cabossed, between the horns an étoile gules.

2. Sable, a stag’s head cabossed or, an étoile for difference.

3. Argent, saltier gules between four palm trees erased vert (London and Dunstable, Beds).

For crests see Washbourne’s ‘Family Crests’:—

1. Stag’s head, in mouth a serpent: all proper.

2. A hand holding a club in pale: all proper (Scotch).

Samuel Carte, divine and antiquary, born 21 Oct., 1652/3; M.A. Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 1675; Rector of Eastwell, Leics., Vicar of St. Martin’s, Leicester, and Prebendary of Lincoln; died 1740.

Thomas, his son, born 1686 at Clifton, Warwickshire; B.A. Oxford, 1702; refused to take oath of allegiance to George I. in 1715; reader in the Abbey Church, Bath; Jacobite; fled abroad 1722; died 1754.

“Samuel Carte, Esq.,” described as of St. George’s Bloomsbury, Middlesex, was executor to Mrs. Jane Willis (who died 13 Nov., 1744, buried West Cloister, Westminster Abbey). See ‘Westminster Abbey Register,’ by J. L. Chester, 1876.

William Cart, almsman, buried in cloister of the same building 11 Oct., 1664.

I cannot trace any Cart's in Bedfordshire books of reference at the present day.

BERNARD LORD M'QUILLIN.

Liberal Club, Leicester.

GUILDHALL: OLD STATUES (11 S. i. 208, 333).—The author of Cassell's 'Old and New London' is evidently confusing the three statues that were formerly in front of the Guildhall Chapel with those I am endeavouring to trace.

The statues from the Chapel were placed in niches at the end of the Great Hall; they were removed when the wood screen or panelling was erected, and were placed in the Guildhall Museum, where they are now.

The following is an extract from *The Archaeological Journal*, 1846, vol. iii. p. 205:

"As choice examples of the union of Italian with English feeling, towards the early part of the sixteenth century, I would notice, in conclusion, four statues, representing Discipline or Religion, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, formerly preserved at Devereux House in the Strand, and removed a few years since from the Guildhall of the City of London. They were presented to Thomas Banks, the sculptor, and were included by Carter amongst the most valuable specimens of sculpture in England."

The statues are illustrated in Price's 'Guildhall' from a drawing in the Gardner Collection; and if any one can help me to trace them, he will greatly oblige me.

S. P. Q. R.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE MOUNTJOYS (11 S. i. 204, 315).—With reference to MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS's quotation from *The Nation* of New York, I should like to state that in *The Daily Chronicle* of 1 March a letter of mine to the effect that Shakespeare obtained the name Mountjoy from Holinshed was published.

I have since learnt that Mountjoy was the official title of the principal King at Arms to the French kings throughout the Middle Ages.

T. EDWARD ALDRED.

734, Harrow Road, W.

EASTER TWICE IN ONE YEAR, O.S. (11 S. i. 305).—If it be understood that in the table criticized by Miss LEGA-WEEKES the compiler has adopted the historical year, which began, both before and after 1752, on 1 January, it is thought that the appearance of a blunder may vanish.

Supplementing her interesting note, I may observe that during the period covered by the table there were eight civil (otherwise legal or ecclesiastical) years beginning on 25 March which had two Easter Days, viz.,

1504, 1516, 1572, 1600, 1610, 1667, 1695, and 1705; and consequently the civil year succeeding each of these had no Easter Day at all. Had the New Style been perfected at Rome and adopted in England so early as 1504, Easter would have fallen on an early day in April in each one of these Easter-less years.

THOS. C. MYDDELTON.

Woodhall Spa.

HEINE IN LONDON (11 S. i. 329).—According to William Sharp's admirable 'Life' in the "Great Writers" Series, Heine sailed from Hamburg for London in April, 1827, on the very day the second volume of the 'Reisebilder' was published. During his stay in London he lodged at 32, Craven Street, Strand. About mid-June he went to Ramsgate, and there fell madly in love with "the blithe and beautiful Irlandaise" who figures prominently in the fourth series of the 'Reisebilder.' He returned to London from Ramsgate about the middle of July, and left for Norderney on the 8th of August, the day upon which Canning died.

GALLOWAY FRASER.

Strawberry Hill.

NEIL GOW, RACE-HORSE (11 S. i. 288).—MR. MAYCOCK is no doubt right as to the old form of spelling the name of the famous Scottish fiddler. It was spelt "Niel" by himself, as well as generally by writers of the age in which he lived. The adoption of this old form by the 'D.N.B.' is merely a case of reversion to the original type. Within recent times, however, the fashion of spelling the name has altered, especially among Scottish writers. Anderson, Brown, Chambers, and many others invariably write "Neil," even when referring to the musician. It ought to be kept in mind also that Lord Rosebery's son is the Hon. Neil Primrose. In these circumstances it was perhaps deemed inadvisable to allow the colt to plough a solitary furrow across the sands of time. Hence the modern form—Neil Gow, race horse.

SCOTUS.

"ROSAMONDA'S LAKE" (11 S. i. 169, 229, 277).—The suggestion made by MR. W. L. RUTTON as to the origin of the name of the pond in St. James's Park appears to me more satisfying than any other hitherto afforded. There are two articles on the subject in *The Connoisseur*: (1) January, 1909, with a coloured reproduction of an oil painting; (2) April, 1910, also illustrated, but not in colours.

Information is desired as to the present ownership of the painting by Hogarth

described by Mr. Austin Dobson as last "in the possession of the late Louisa, Lady Ashburton," which originally belonged to Ralph Willett of Merly House, co. Dorset. It is the picture from which the lithograph was taken (100 copies only printed: a copy is in the Crace Collection, British Museum, and another hangs in Kensington Palace), of which I possess two impressions. By the courtesy of a friend I have recently received a photograph of a similar, but not identical oil painting of the pond from the same point of view, attributed to Canaletto, which has been hung in the same house for more than 100 years. Messrs. Christie informed me some time back that Hogarth's painting which belonged to the late Lady Ashburton was not included in their sale of her pictures.

H. SELFE BENNETT.

BOSWELL AND JOHNSON'S TOURS IN THE HEBRIDES (11 S. i. 307).—1. I have a copy of the first edition of Boswell's 'Tour to the Hebrides.' On the title-page is:—

London:

Printed by Henry Baldwin, for Charles Dilly, In the Poultry.

MDCCCLXXXV.

But of course this does not prove that the book was actually issued in that year.

2. Johnson writes in his familiar letters to Boswell, 12 June, 1774, and 26 Nov., 1774, of his book as the 'Journey to the Hebrides.' But Boswell in the 'Life' writes (1776):—

"On the 16th of November I informed him that Mr. Strahan had sent me twelve copies of the 'Journey to the Western Islands'...."

From this it would appear that the word used by Johnson was "Islands," not "Isles."

T. M. W.

The first edition of Boswell's 'Tour to the Hebrides' was published in 1785. Mr. Anderson ('British Topography,' p. 367) dates the first three editions thus: the first in 1785, the second in 1785, the third in 1786. Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp ('Dictionary of English Authors,' p. 29) corroborates Mr. Anderson with regard to the first two editions. So also does Lowndes. Watt mentions the second edition as of date 1785. There seems to be no bibliographical authority for the statement in the 'D.N.B.'

Johnson's 'Journey' appeared anonymously in 1775. The weight of evidence is in favour of "Islands" rather than "Isles" on the title-page. Halkett and Laing, transcribing from the first edition, give the title thus: 'A Journey to the Western

Islands of Scotland.' This reading is confirmed by Anderson, Lowndes, and Watt. Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp alone supports the 'D.N.B.' title, and reads "Isles." This, however, may be merely a printer's error.

W. SCOTT.

The first and second editions of Boswell's 'The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL.D.' are dated 1785, and the third edition 1786. The second edition contains the original dedication to Edmond Malone, dated 20th September, 1785, and an "Advertisement" to the second edition, signed "London, 20th Dec., 1785. J. B." In the Advertisement Boswell says that the whole of the first impression sold in a few weeks, which sufficiently establishes the fact that the first edition at least was published in 1785.

The title-page of the first edition of Johnson's own account of this trip reads:—

"A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland. London: Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, in the Strand. MDCCCLXXV."

There is a running title used throughout the book, "A Journey to the Western Islands, &c." E. P. MERRITT.

Boston, U.S.A.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY also thanked for reply.]

SCHIEFFELDE IN COM. CANTLE (11 S. i. 208, 338).—The conjecture of W. F. may be correct, but the actual reference (I think it is on p. 382, but have not the volume by me) is to Kent.

R. B.

Upton.

FLY PAINTED ON A SHIELD: JAPANESE VARIANT (11 S. i. 266).—The tale 'Of hym that had a flye peynted in his shilde' ('Mery Tales and Quicke Answeres,' ciii.) is from Plutarch, 'Moralia,' 234c, among the 'Apophthegmata Laconica.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

PORTLAND CEMENT: ITS INVENTOR (11 S. i. 328).—I have never been able to trace the history of the invention of Portland cement. One thing, however, is certain, namely, that for many years the material was manufactured on the Thames and the Medway under the patents of Messrs. I. C. Johnson & Co. of Greenhithe. A visit to the Patent Office would enable, perhaps, your correspondent to find out who I. C. (not J. C.) Johnson was.

L. L. K.

As far as technical evidence goes, Mr. Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer of Leeds, seems to have been the first inventor of Portland

cement. In the 'Guide to the Search Department of the Patent Office,' 1908 edition (see Appendix II., 'Select Dictionary of Words and Phrases associated with Inventions introduced under Letters Patent'), the following entry occurs at the foot of p. 151 :

"Portland Cement.—Inventor, J. Aspdin. Specification No. 5022 of 1824; (p. 2.1.3). Cf. Redgrave, 'Calcareous Cements,' p. 27. (24259.)"

The early history of Portland cement and an interesting account of notable manufacturers of it, are given in Redgrave's work, London, 1895, pp. 24-31.

J. MACFARLAN.

Accounts of Portland cement will be found in 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' (1904) and 'Harmsworth's Encyclopædia.'

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

[W. C. B. also thanked for reply.]

FIRST ELECTIONS UNDER THE BALLOT ACT (11 S. i. 268).—I am not aware of any elections under the Ballot Act of 1872 earlier than those named in the query.

Although not strictly relevant to the subject in hand, it may perhaps be worth while recalling the fact that secret voting received legislative sanction in England before the passing of the Ballot Act. Under the Education Act of 1870 certain School Boards (one of the first of them being within the London area) elected their representatives by secret voting. But the ballot was in operation in England from a far earlier period. In 1873 a correspondent pointed out (4 S. xi. 74) that the first occasion of voting by ballot in Parliament was on 21 Feb., 1707/8.

W. SCOTT.

"JIRGA" (11 S. i. 327).—*Jirga* is a Pushtoo word meaning a council of the heads of a village community or the representatives of a clan. See Sir T. Holdich's 'Indian Borderland' (p. 356), "the Orakzai jirga."

W. A. H.

Whitworth's 'Anglo-Indian Dictionary' registers: "*Jirgah* [Pashto]. The council of headmen which governs each Afghan tribe."

The *jirga* mentioned by *The Times* was, no doubt, composed of the *crème de la crème* of many County Councils.

ST. SWITHIN.

AGUE-RING (11 S. i. 288).—In a note to an article on 'Superstitions about Diseases' in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' ii. 732, mention is made of spiders and spiders' webs as cures for ague.

TOM JONES.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Electress Sophia and the Hanoverian Succession. By Adolphus William Ward. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. (Longmans & Co.)

DR. WARD has produced a thoroughly sound and learned book, which the judicious will have ready to hand both for reading and reference. It is virtually a new book for the general public, for the previous issue, included in Messrs. Goupil's elaborate series of monographs in 1903, was beyond the purse of the ordinary man.

The present edition shows the fruits of careful study of the available sources, foreign and English, in the interval that has elapsed. Three appendices and an admirable index complete the volume, which exhibits, besides the essentials of learning and good judgment, an effective use of the personal details which bring out character.

Goldsmith: Selected Essays, edited by J. H. Lobban, and *Narratives selected from 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers'*, edited by George Wherry, are two recent additions to the series of "English Literature for Schools" (Cambridge University Press) which please us well. The thirty-two essays Mr. Lobban has chosen and introduced with skill should be widely read in schools. There is no easier or more delightful style than that of Goldsmith, but he has not, we think, received the credit due to him as a master of English.

The Alpine "Narratives," which begin with 'A Day among the Séraacs of the Glacier du Géant,' by Tyndall, are full of interest, and open up a field of exercise which is now far more accessible than it was. The Introduction pays a just tribute to the distinguished men who founded the Alpine Club in 1858, and produced 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers' in 1859. Times and manners have changed since then, as Dr. Wherry's notes show. Ascents are easier, and much more fuss is made about them. A member of the Club whom we knew well deplored the fluent sentimentalism and readiness for public advertisement of modern climbers. He did not think that they wrote so well as the old ones, nor do we.

The Fortnightly is a well-varied number. Mr. William Watson opens with a poem on Alfred, 'The King without Peer.' The answer to the question 'Why Russia went to War with Japan' is begun with 'The Story of the Yalu Concession' told by M. van Larlarsky, one of a triumvirate which brought on the war. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's article on 'Theodore Roosevelt' tells us a good deal that we have heard many times before; and the same may be said of the doctrines inculcated in 'England's Peril: Invasion or Starvation' by Mr. A. Hurd. Mr. Sydney Brooks is too obviously biased in 'The Bankruptcy of Liberalism' to carry conviction to people of moderate views. Miss Elizabeth Robins's 'Shall Women Work?' is forcibly written, and suggests facts that ought to be faced. Mr. F. Lawton has a good subject in 'Jules Claretie,' whose brilliant pen is well known in this country. Mr. William Archer gives a good deal of useful information in 'The American Cheap Magazine.' That type of it which is due to Mr. S. S. McClure he regards as

unequaled elsewhere, and worthy of imitation in this country. We doubt, however, if any one could be found ready to risk the capital necessary to educate the public of to-day up to reading something better than its present popular delights. Mr. Archer regards the law of libel as inefficient in America and over-efficient in England. Mr. T. H. S. Escott in 'Sword and Pen' has a well-written, but somewhat scrappy article. Mr. Escott overdoes the praise of some of his military writers, and omits others who have won distinction, and, we think, deserve notice even in a brief article. Mr. P. A. Vaile, who writes on 'Imperial Scholarships,' continues a subject he started in October. If Mr. Vaile were a little less proud of his own ideas, he would be more convincing, and certainly more agreeable to read. The sportsman may well regard the two articles that conclude the number as the best. Mr. E. H. D. Sewell on 'Rugby Football,' and Sir Home Gordon on 'Youth in Cricket' deal frankly and skillfully with matters which have been the subject of frequent discussion in the press, and on which the ordinary man is in need of expert guidance.

The Nineteenth Century for May opens with four articles on 'The Political Situation.' Under the title 'Our Masters' Mr. W. S. Lilly reviews Mr. F. H. O'Donnell's 'History of the Irish Parliamentary Party,' an interesting book which fully deserves attention, and which is singularly outspoken concerning Parnell and his associates. Mr. Herbert Ives unearths the details of the 'Trial of William Blake for High Treason.' Sedition was the crime, and Blake was lucky to get off in view of the severe punishment meted out at this period (1803) to people who "damned the monarchy" or initiated what would now be regarded as Parliamentary reform.

'England and Germany: How not to Make the Crisis,' is a timely rebuke by Dr. T. Hodgkin to the writer of the extraordinary article of last month, Sir E. Cox. It was unworthy of *The Nineteenth Century*, and, as Dr. Hodgkin says, "filled many of its readers with astonishment." The step proposed, he adds, would be "a gigantic blunder and an unpardonable crime." 'The Insufficiency of Official Statistics,' by Mr. A. L. Bowley, and 'The Possibilities of an Income Tax according to the Scheme of Pitt: a Reply,' by Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, are two articles which show the insufficiency of Mr. W. H. Mallock's article 'The Possibilities of an Income Tax according to the Scheme of Pitt' in the March number of *The Nineteenth Century*. Statistics are undeniably workable for one side or another, but at least they should be left to the expert, and we are much more inclined to trust an authority like Mr. Bowley than Mr. Mallock. If *The Nineteenth Century* is to maintain its reputation, a more rigorous selection of articles seems necessary in an age when many people write with fluency on subjects which they have but indifferently mastered. Miss Rose G. Kingsley has a pleasant article on 'Shakespeare in Warwickshire,' but there is little of novelty in it, while it includes some statements which will certainly not satisfy the expert student of Shakespeare. Mr. J. H. Longford's second article on 'Epochs of Japan' is decidedly attractive; and Mr. H. A. Bryden is entertaining on the subject of 'French Hunting.'

In *The Cornhill* 'Arcadians All' is a bright and entertaining sketch from Mr. J. C. Snaith. In 'Jan Kompani Kée Jai' Major MacMunn recalls an episode of the Mutiny in a style full of effective detail. Sir Hugh Clifford's story of capturing wild elephants in Ceylon, 'How Bondage came to the Jungle,' is excellently done. Sir James Youxall's fantasy called 'The Abbey Meadows' is a wayward piece of writing which demands more gifts than he possesses as a stylist. Mrs. Bosanquet on 'The Old-Age Pensions Act of 1908' is both entertaining and serious, and obviously gives us the results of ample knowledge as well as sympathy. Mr. John Barnett has a stirring article on 'Prince Rupert on the Sea'; and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield has unearthed and edited a striking letter from a survivor of 'The Earthquake at Lisbon' in 1755. Mr. D. K. Broster in 'The Black Cockade: Unpublished Reminiscences of a French Émigré,' has produced a very readable sketch, somewhat too elaborate, we think, in style. Mrs. M. L. Woods begins a series of 'Pastels under the Southern Cross,' which, as the title may suggest, represents impressions also in a rather elaborate form. The form, however, in this case is justified, for Mrs. Woods has an admirable command of English. Here she deals with 'The Steerage Entertainment' in a style which recalls Stevenson's experiences on board ship. A play of sheet lightning, "the reflection of a thunderstorm which must be raging over the deserts and marshy jungles of Senegambia," recalls a vision of Mary Kingsley surprised by such another storm, and seeking shelter behind a rock within a yard or two of a magnificent leopard. The animal has a reputation for ferocity, but was, apparently, on this occasion too terrified to attack the intrepid traveller.

As we are confronted with the title 'The Cocoa Press and its Masters' in red on the cover of *The National Review* this month, we assume the editor wishes us to regard this article as the most important. We join wholeheartedly with him in wishing that commercial undertakings, especially where large profits are allocated to benevolent objects, should be able to stand close examination, and we view with horror the appalling slavery existing in the cocoa plantations of San Thomé; but we fear that the indictment before us, being obviously based on political feeling, will not carry much weight with people of moderate views. *The National Review* suggests neither calm nor moderation; it is in fact, trenchantly partisan in its outlook on two or three topics of the day. 'Mr. Lloyd-George as Financier,' by A. H. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P., shows this clearly. We are glad to see work by one of the ablest of the younger Tariff Reformers. Sir W. B. Richmond in "Expert" and Performer' discusses the fuss about the 'Rokeby Venus,' which, as is well known, he has long regarded as unworthy of Velasquez. In 'Mr. Fielding,' by M., we hoped to find an account of the author of 'Tom Jones'; the appreciation, however, is concerned with the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in Canada. A series of letters 'From Delia in the Country to Clementine in Town,' strikes us as distinctly "preachy." Mr. A. Maurice Low writes well, as usual, on 'American Affairs,' and Mr. George Gascoyne covers a good deal of travelling ground in 'East of Suez.' Incidentally he compares Canada and Australia, and hints that the former is over-

advertised. He adds that Canada "gives railway travellers the most pretentious but the most unsatisfactory accommodation in the British Empire." This is a hard saying, and we doubt if it can be justified.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES—MAY.

MR. L. C. BRAUN'S Catalogue 63 has under topography views of London and the suburbs, including churches. There are also a number of portraits. Under Antiquarian Brochures is a collection of 14 pamphlets formerly the property of Leigh Sotheby, offered for 10s.

Messrs. Andrew Iredale & Son send from Torquay their Catalogue 78, containing Gardiner's 'Cromwell,' double set of the plates (except the coloured one), Japanese vellum, 5*l.* 5*s.* Works on Devon include Burnard's 'Dartmoor Pictorial Records,' 4 vols., complete (only 150 sets were completed), 1891-4, 4*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. David Johnstone's Edinburgh Catalogue LX. contains Barrie's Works, Author's Edition, New York, 1896, on Japan paper, 8 vols., half-vellum, new, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Burns's Works, with Life by Robert Chambers, large paper, 4 vols., royal 8vo, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Hogarth, 1822, with the suppressed plates, atlas folio, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Scott, Dryburgh Edition, large paper, 25 vols., 4*l.* 10*s.*; 'The Scott Gallery,' in 2 cases, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and the *Transactions* of the Architectural Institute of Scotland, 1861-70, 2 vols., folio, 2*l.* 2*s.*; 'Acts of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church,' 20 vols., folio, 22*l.* 10*s.* (a complete set, newly bound in full calf); and Hogg's 'Jacobite Relics of Scotland,' the genuine edition of both volumes, 1819-21, 1*l.* 10*s.* Under Thackeray is his 'Essay on Cruikshank and Leech,' 1840, extra-illustrated, full morocco, 5*l.* 10*s.*; also the 1884 edition, edited by Church and extra-illustrated, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* There are items under Edinburgh, Scotland, Trials, &c.

To Messrs. Maggs Brothers we offer our congratulations on their year of jubilee. Their Catalogue 256 is a commemorative one, and rightly opens with a portrait of the founder of the firm, Mr. U. Maggs. The business was carried on by him until 1894, when he retired in favour of his sons. This new Catalogue contains a choice selection from the stock of rarities possessed by the firm, and is beautifully illustrated. We note a few items as indications of the treasures to be found. A perfect copy of Hakluyt, with the rare American maps, 5 vols., folio, 1625-6, is 70*l.*; the first edition of 'Sense and Sensibility,' 3 vols., original boards, 1811, 45*l.*; a fine copy of the first issue of 'Robinson Crusoe,' 2 vols., in the original calf, 1719, 250*l.*; the *editio princeps* of Homer, Florence, 1488, 2 vols., folio, eighteenth-century morocco extra, 245*l.*; the first edition of 'Endymion,' with the 5 line errata, 30*l.*; first editions of 'Elia,' both series, 1823-33, 2 vols., uncut, levant by Rivière, 52*l.* 10*s.*; first collected edition of Milton's poems, 1645, a fine tall copy, levant by Rivière, 185*l.*; and uncut copy in boards of the first edition of 'Guy Mannering,' 1815, 75*l.* The First Folio, very tall copy, in fine condition, levant by Rivière, is 900*l.* One of the tallest copies of the Second Folio is 210*l.* There is also a fine copy of the Fourth Folio, 73*l.* 10*s.* Under Shelley are an uncut copy of the first edition of 'St. Irvyne,' Stockdale, 1811, 52*l.* 10*s.*

and the Vegetarian pamphlet, 'A Vindication of Natural Diet,' 1813, 285*l.*

The Catalogue is rich in autograph letters and MSS. A beautifully illuminated Psalter executed for Charles VII. is 1,500*l.* Under Rossetti are 17 letters to Mrs. Blake, all on Blake and his works, 49 closely written pages, 52*l.* 10*s.* Under Swinburne are the original MS. of 'The Triumph of Time,' 12 folio pages, 210*l.*; and his poem, 'To Victor Hugo,' 9 folio pages, 210*l.* Among many other letters are 7 of Lady Hamilton's from Naples, 1793, 38*l.* 10*s.*; and one of Carlyle's, Chelsea, 17 May, 1847, to the Rev. R. W. Landis on Cromwell, 10*l.* 10*s.*

The Catalogue also contains a selection of portraits and decorative subjects, many printed in colours. The illustrations include Burns after Nasmyth, Miss Farren after Zoffany, and Mrs. Mathew after Reynolds. Altogether it is a worthy Jubilee Catalogue.

Mr. F. Marcham of Tottenham publishes No. 1 of a Rough List of Deeds, Charters, and Court Rolls relating to Derbyshire, Kent, Middlesex, &c. Under London we note St. Clement Danes, Parochial Charities, 1552-1701, 3*l.* 3*s.*

Mr. Marcham also sends Part 2 of The Antiquaries' List of Buckinghamshire Deeds and Documents, and Part 3 of a similar list for Surrey.

Mr. John Orr's Edinburgh Catalogue 28 contains works under Church of Scotland ranging from 1654 to 1840. Under Edinburgh and Jacobite are interesting lists. Under Episcopal are pamphlets relating to Calder; and under Forfar is 'Look before Ye Loup,' by Tam Thrum. Under Law are some old Scotch cases, including a Bill of Suspension as to Houses in new Extension of Edinburgh, 1817; it contains a plan before North Bridge was built. Napoleon items include Whately's 'Historic Doubts,' Under Slavery are pamphlets by Clarkson, Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, and John Gladstone of Liverpool. There are a number of Trials, besides Volunteer songs of the sixties. Under Family History are MSS. collected by Alex. Deuchar, genealogist. There is also a fine clean copy of Nisbet's 'Heraldry,' which belonged to Burnett, Lyon King (a few pages in vol. ii. are supplied in neat MS.), 2 vols., 1816, 7*l.* 7*s.* Under Historians of Scotland is a collection of 10 vols., including Fordun's 'Chronicles,' Wyntoun's, &c., uncut, royal 8vo, 1871-80, 4*l.* 4*s.* A fine copy of Maitland's 'Edinburgh,' folio, panelled calf, 1753, is 1*l.* 15*s.* Maps, Views, and Plans include America, Australia, and Canada. There are also old views in Scotland.

[Notices of several Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

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

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

C. M. ("Trace is Latin for a candle").—See 7*S.* v. 85, 235, 260, 393.

G. W. E. R.—Forwarded.

King Edward VII.

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!

Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky,
And with them scourge the bad revolting stars

That have consented unto Henry's death!

SHAKESPEARE'S words come to our mind when the whole world is mourning the loss of King Edward VII. The shock is terribly sudden and overwhelming.

Twice the nation has quivered with hope and fear over the illness of the monarch—once when, as Prince of Wales, in 1871, he wrestled night and day in the grip of fever; * and again when the Coronation was so dramatically postponed. But these attacks were surmounted with so great a heart and so vigorous a constitution, and we were so reassured by King Edward's wonderful activity in all kingly duties, that we hoped to see him for many years a power in the land, the best of interpreters of the people's voice. To the very end he insisted on working; he did not come to the throne as a young man, but throughout his reign of nine years he showed an example of untiring labour in the service of the State which should be the admiration of all thinking men. He is known everywhere as Edward the Peacemaker, and in England specially as a consolidator of Empire.

"Happy as a King." The proverb belongs to fairy lore. There is more truth in the words with which Rousseau began a letter about princely education: "Si j'avais le malheur d'être né prince." Edward VII. went through the tedium of function after function with unflinching grace and good humour. A sportsman and a man of the world, he met with an open mind the strife of parties and religions; his personal intercourse with his subjects extended far beyond the limits of the Court; the abundant touches of humanity which marked his career won for him and his gracious consort—every way a Queen, but most queenly in her gift of compassion—the universal affection of his people.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910.

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Notes.

HEREDITARY STANDARD-BEARER OF SCOTLAND.

OUR friends in Scotland will probably be pleased to have a note in 'N. & Q.' on this subject.

After long litigation, judgment was given by the Lord Chancellor on the 7th of April in the appeal of Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Birkhill, Fife, against the judgment of the Scotch Court of Session in the action raised by the Earl of Lauderdale in 1902, as to the right to the hereditary office of Standard-Bearer to the King of Scotland.

The Court of Claims had decided in favour of Mr. Wedderburn, who accordingly carried the banner of Scotland at the coronation of our late beloved sovereign King Edward; but the result of the action of declarator in the Scotch Courts was that the claim of the Earl of Lauderdale to the office was upheld.

The question in dispute was whether the appellant (who was a Scrymgeour in male line) was entitled to the ancient and hereditary title, honour, or office of Royal Scottish Standard-Bearer, called the "Banner," granted to the appellant's ancestor, the first of the surname of Scrymgeour, before the year 1290. The respondent had no connexion with the family of Scrymgeour, but contended that the "Banner," although an hereditary grant, was capable of being alienated by sale or otherwise in the appellant's family, and that it had been so alienated and passed to a predecessor of the respondent, through whom it had descended, as again hereditary, to the respondent.

The appellant contended that the "Banner" was not capable of alienation, but was vested in his family in right of blood, and that the respondent, therefore, had, and could have, no valid title thereto.

The Lord Chancellor, in delivering a long and elaborate judgment, considered that the Earl of Lauderdale was very ill-advised in renewing the controversy which had been settled by the Court of Claims. As a result of the renewed litigation, they had a mass of confused, lengthy, and in many respects totally irrelevant archaeological matter. He was satisfied that they were not bound to hold that the office of Standard-Bearer of Scotland was of such a character that it could be treated as a matter of commerce:—

"It was an office attached to the blood; and if the blood failed, the grant was spent and the office was extinct. If the grant was spent, the King might, in the absence of statutory prohibition, grant it again to some one else, because the sovereign was the fountain of all dignity. But it happened that in 1455 an Act of Parliament was passed in Scotland prohibiting the Crown from doing anything of the kind. The consequence was that, as he thought, this was fatal to plaintiff's alleged title. The ancient dignity belonged to the family of Scrymgeour, and had belonged to them since, apparently, the thirteenth century."

The Lord Chancellor referred to two Scottish Acts of Parliament—one of the year 1594, under which the present appellant "is unquestionably and indisputably the heir of entail"; but he preferred not to found his decision upon that Act, although he was "far from saying" that he could reject the claim of the appellant if it rested only on that Act. The other Act is that of 1660, by which this office and dignity goes to the heirs male of the Scrymgeour blood.

This summary has been made from the two reports in *The Times* and *Daily Telegraph* of the 8th of April.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

BARETTI: A LITTLE-KNOWN BOOK.

THE following book is not correctly described in any bibliography of Baretti, and was thought to have disappeared, though there is a copy in the British Museum:—

"An Introduction to the Italian language, containing specimens both of Prose and Verse; with a literal Translation and Grammatical Notes for the Use of those who, being already acquainted with Grammar, attempt to learn without a Master. 'Addere quam profert novus Italus ore loquulam.' Milton. By Giuseppe Baretti. London: Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand. 1755."—Pp. xi. 467.

The translations are as literal as possible. "A free translation was not intended," says Baretti in the Preface, "because it would not have served my end, which is to teach Italian, not English." The notes, too, are very concise, and are only given when absolutely necessary. Baretti provides no lives of the authors, "because I do not make my collection to gratify curiosity, but to assist instruction and facilitate study." Scholars know who the authors are, while those who are learning Italian for business purposes would not care. If he had attempted a full account, his Preface would have been longer than his book.

This is certainly true when one considers the large number of authors quoted, a list of whom appears upon the title-page: Redi, Galileo, Manfredi, Giampietro Zanotti, Annibale Caro, Antonmaria Salvini, Raphael, Baldassare Castiglione, Andrea Navagero, Guicciardini, Davila, Machiavelli, Trissino, Boccaccio, Metastasio, Ariosto, Tasso, Lorenzo Giustiniano, Michelangelo, Politian, Lorenzo de' Medici, Girolamo Fracastoro, Marguerite de Valois (Queen of Navarre), Giovanni della Casa, Bellini, Petrarch, and, last of all, Milton, who is represented by his sonnet "Donna leggiadra, il cui bel nome onora." Dante, of course, would be out of place in so elementary a book.

The prose precedes the poetry, the familiar letters coming first of all. The taste of the day is shown by the fact that pp. 274 to 356 are given to Metastasio's 'Attilio Regolo,' while Tasso's 'Gerusalemme' gets only ten pages. But probably a modern play is more useful educationally than a great poem, though Ariosto gets his full share of attention. A good slice of the 'Cortegiano' is given, it is pleasing to note. Boccaccio is represented by his description of the plague.

It was doubtless for this book that Baretti required Crescimbeni's 'Istoria della volgar poesia,' which Johnson begged Wharton to lend him in 1755. Baretti probably felt

the need of some such compilation while giving lessons; and it must be admitted that, thanks to these selections, to Baret's Italian dictionary and to his 'Easy Phraseology'—an admirable book still for getting a good Italian vocabulary—the numerous students of Italian at the end of the eighteenth century were far better provided with tools than are the few who learn that language in England to-day. Now that Italian can be offered for the Civil Service examination, we may at least hope that better days are before it in this country.

LACY COLLISON-MORLEY.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT BRIGHTON.—Being at Brighton on 1 May, I was struck with the extent to which May Day was celebrated—for purposes of monetary collection—by the poorer children there, though, as the date fell this year on a Sunday, the celebration took place on 30 April and 2 May. These children, in bands of five, were to be met in almost every street, bedecked not only with brightly coloured paper garlands, but with paper flowers liberally attached to every part of their outer garments. Halting at intervals, and four solemnly walking round and round their companion stationary in the centre, they sang a curious compound of old melodies and new, passing abruptly from a sweet air dealing with that which is "underneath the trees" or "underneath the ground" to

John Brown's body 's on a sour apple tree,
As we go marching around;

and then to what sounded very like a rhymed invocation. The version seemed common to all the quaintly dressed little bands; and it would be interesting to have it fully recorded and to learn from some veteran Brightonian how it has evolved to its present shape; for the introduction of "John Brown"—with the wrongful assignment to the victim of Harper's Ferry of the fate threatened to "Jeff Davis" by tens of thousands of Federal soldiers as they marched to battle in the American Civil War—is a striking touch of modernity amid much that appears distinctly old.

A. F. R.

KITE OR DRAGON.—How did a boy's kite come to be called a *cerf-volant* in French? It has not the slightest resemblance to a flying stag. Littré gives no clue. But in Provençal it is *serp-voulánto*, the flying serpent, showing the same idea as in the Scots "dragon." The term must have come

to Northern France from Provence; then it was probably confounded with the name *cerf-volant* applied to the long-horned or stag beetle.

Now comes the question why a kite should be called a flying snake or a dragon. The reason was probably that shooting-stars were called dragons, and the kite was likened to one of those meteors. The name applied to the shooting-star arose from the myth of the carbuncle. It is believed in India that when a cobra, burrowing in the ground, finds a buried crock of gold, he curls himself upon the gold, and broods there until the gold becomes concentrated into a gem, the *mánikam*, the carbuncle ("whiche by nyght shyneth as a cole brennyng," quot. 'N.E.D.'). The cobra then takes the *mánikam* in his mouth and flies away to bathe in the sea. A shooting-star is the brilliant gem shining in the cobra's flight.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paris.

AVIATION AND LICHFIELD.—At a time when two "aviators" in succession have flown from London to Lichfield, the accompanying excerpt from *The Times* of 28 April may perhaps find place in 'N. & Q.':—

Sir,—The following coincidence may have some interest for your readers. To-day, when this town has had the honour to receive Mr. Grahame-White on his descent from the clouds, I fell upon the following paragraph in the 'Letters' of Miss Anna Seward, the Lichfield blue-stocking and the friend of Dr. Johnson:—

"Lichfield, Nov. 7, 1784.

".....The fame of Lunardi's aerial tour must have reached you.....Infinite seems the present rage—

To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence about
This pendant world.

But unless these adventurers can acquire the power of steering their buoyant bark the experiment is as idle as it is dangerous."

The history of a century and a quarter ago repeats itself. Truly yours,

A. M. SPÖER, F.R.S.G.S.

Lichfield, April 24.

It is true (like Ingoldsby's "Monstre" Balloon described in "the thirties") the vehicle was not an aeroplane; but the retrospective glimpse is still interesting.

R. B.

Upton.

BOOKS IN WILLS: NATHANIEL BRADING. —All readers of 'N. & Q.' are more or less interested in books, so a few notes may be acceptable at times regarding curiosities of private libraries. On several occasions,

when making abstracts from old wills for genealogical purposes, I have noted lists of books. Here is one. Nathaniel Brading, son of William Brading, of Godsall, Isle of Wight, made

An Inventory of what Adventures & necessities I carrie to the East Indies with me in the Rebecca Mr. Buckham Master. primo february Anno. 1644[-5].

BOOKES. A large Bible: The Soules progresse: Sincere Convert, Mr. Lockers workes, Practice of pietie, Historical meditations, young mans Warning yeere, heaven and earth, Judgement of humane actions, Quarles his Emblemes, God and Man, Emblemes of light: A treatise of Melancholy: The History of man. A psalme Booke, Naturall philosophie: Dou Bartus or all siluesters workes. Innocency and truth triumphing. A triangular Canon. Ovid De tristibus English, East India trade, Lysander and Calista, Exemplary Novells, 2 sermon bookes written: 2 table bookes large, 5 large pay bookes, A booke of musicke: Essayes vpon the five Sences, Experience Historie and divinity the language of the hand: The Compleat gentleman.

The testator was heir of his uncle Richard Kent of New England. The will was dated in Augustine Bay in Isle of Madagascar, 16 Nov., 1645, and proved in London 1 July, 1648, by his father William Brading (116 Essex). I have carefully copied it, but the punctuation is obscure. A. RHODES.

A HERTFORDSHIRE NELL GWYN: ELIZABETH CULLING.—Upon the south-east side of Hertingfordbury Churchyard is an altar-tomb, enclosed within iron railings. The inscription thereon reads:—

E.C.
Obiit ye 27th of November
1703

Above this is a coat of arms upon a lozenge-shape shield, enclosed in an oval panel of arabesques—the arms being a griffin segreant, on a canton a fleur-de-lis.

The tradition current in the village and neighbourhood is that the tomb covers the remains of Nell Gwyn, the famous actress and mistress of King Charles II., the initials E. C., which are easily read E. G., lending colour to the story. No less a person than the Rev. John Skinner, who kept an illustrated diary in the early part of the last century (preserved among the Add. MSS. in the B.M.), visited the place on 26 March, 1810, while staying at Hertford, and made a sketch of the tomb, underneath which he has written: "Nell Gwin's Tombstone in Hertingfordbury Ch'yard."²

Now the ashes interred beneath the altar-tomb are those of Miss Elizabeth Culling of Hertingfordbury Park, who died on 27 Nov., 1703; but—and this shows the value of

historical tradition—if for Charles II. we insert Lord Cowper, and for Nell Gwyn, Elizabeth Culling, the resemblance is established. For to be frank, she was that nobleman's mistress, and the fact is set forth in 'A New Description of all the Counties in England and Wales,' by R. R., 1744, where at p. 315 we are told:—

"The Seat of the Earl Cowper, here called Hertingfordbury Park, was the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Culling, who lies buried in the churchyard. This Lady having two natural Children by that Lord, a son and a Daughter, the former dying soon after he came of age, the young Lady his sister sold this Estate in the year 1720 to her Father's Brother, the late Judge Cowper, for fifty years' Purchase at least, and he again disposed of it to his Brother, the late great Lord Cowper, Lord High Chancellor of England."

None of the county historians make any allusion to this *mésalliance*. Chauncy (1700) gives an engraving of the house, which he calls "The Parke," and states that it was built by John Culling, a merchant of London, about 1650.* He informs us that Culling had issue John and Elizabeth, and he dying in 1687, his son John became the owner thereof.

Clutterbuck (1814) says that upon the death of John Culling the estate came to his sister Elizabeth, whose heirs conveyed it to Spencer Cowper, Esq., Chief Justice of Chester. W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

THE HORSE IN VENICE.—The Venetians are held by certain of their writers to have been the first to employ (in modern times) "light cavalry." This took the form of militia composed of Stradiotti, or Greeks (and perhaps Albanians), subject to the Republic after the capture of the Peloponnesus, where, apparently, the pasture-lands still raised abundance of horses (as in Strabo's day), which were remarkably fleet of foot. To this quality, as well as to the dexterity of their masters, were owing so many victories on land that Guicciardini does not hesitate to call these Greek mercenaries the nerve of the Venetian army. It is even probable that horses were more familiar animals at Venice in the days of Edward III. than were cows in those of Victoria †; though the animals kept there by various nobles were probably of a larger-boned and showier breed than those of the

* It was pulled down in 1813 by William Baker of Bayfordbury, who had purchased the estate.

† In 1879 the writer was taken to visit an ancient Venetian lady who had never left the city, and boasted that she had never seen a cow.

later Stradiot mercenaries, as the many equestrian monuments in the churches there suggest. Likely enough, these were imported from Hungary and Germany. Sanudo says of Doge Marco Celsi (1361) that he entered Venice with twelve nobles all mounted, and that he boasted the possession of the finest stud in the city—of course, saying that of St. Mark. The warsteeds of the Della Scala at Verona, and of the Visconti at Milan, were closely related. But none of the horses on their monuments suggest speed and nimbleness so much as strength and pride. It would, therefore, seem probable that the citizens of Venice were familiar with at least three types of horse in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, *i.e.*, those of St. Mark, those of Peloponnesus, and those of the Lombard breed. An extremely cold winter in 1491 banished all the gondolas from the canals, and the Grand Canal being set fast in ice, the Stradiots held a tournament in sight of all Venice, "correndo per giuco a cavallo con le loro lancia l'uno contro all' altro" (cf. Bembo, 'Storia Veneta,' l. i.), a truly unique event! ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

YEovil GOLDEN TORQUE. — In the May of 1909 there was found at Yeovil, not far from Glastonbury, one of those beautiful ancient British collars called torques, *i.e.*, made of three pure golden rods twisted round each other to form one golden rope. The Yeovil torque is small, apparently for a female neck, and it appears to have been lost, not buried, and is now deposited in the Taunton Museum safe, an exact metal copy being placed in the show-case. The Curator of the Museum sent a learned description to *The Somerset County Gazette*, and has since written an exhaustive paper on it, which has been published in the Somerset Archaeological Society's *Transactions*. Archaeologists date it *ante* B.C. 500.

These golden torques have been found in England, Wales, Ireland, France, &c., but their extreme antiquity seems hardly to be generally noticed.

When Pharaoh promoted Joseph to be viceroy over Egypt, he installed him into his high office by placing a golden torque on his neck (Genesis xli. 42). In the Authorized Version it is called a chain. But the original Hebrew word is *rabeed*, which means a twisted neck-collar or torque (*Archæologia*, xxvii. 8-12).

Dr. Parkhurst gives the same meaning to *rabeed*, describing it as "a wreathen collar for the neck," or torque ('Hebrew Lexicon,'

1813, p. 670). St. Jerome also translates it in the Vulgate by "torquem auream."

Fosbroke, speaking of torques, says:—

"As marks of honour, they are ancient indeed, for Joseph was thus decorated, and the torques also occur among the Greeks, Gauls, Britons."—'Encyclopaedia of Antiquities,' 1825, vol. i. p. 296.

Joseph therefore was invested with a golden torque, such as British chiefs wore.

Ezekiel refers to the wealth of Jerusalem, speaking of her as having "a torque on thy neck" (Ezekiel xvi. 11), for the same word *rabeed* is here used, and the Vulgate has "torquem." So Zedekiah, the last Jewish king, and his nobles, wore golden torques.

Belshazzar, in the palace of Babylon, invested Daniel with a golden torque for explaining the writing on the wall (Daniel v. 29), for the Vulgate has here also "torques aurea."

The golden torque, after its adoption in Egypt, seems to have been introduced by the Hebrews into Palestine.

In B.C. 361 Manlius slew a huge Gaulish chief, and appropriated his large gold torque, being nicknamed in consequence Manlius Torquatus; and so introduced the golden torque among the Romans. In Persia the regiment of "Immortals" wore it.

M. A.

STICKÉ: HISTORY OF THE GAME.—I subjoin a cutting from *The Times* of 14 April which seems to deserve record in your valuable periodical:—

THE GAME OF STICKÉ.

To the Editor of *The Times*.

SIR,—Now that a "stické" court has been duly inaugurated at the Queen's Club, it may interest some of your readers to know the origin of the game and the reason of its rather bizarre name. As I had the honour of building the first stické court, and am more or less the inventor and originator of the game, I can speak with some authority on both subjects.

In the early sixties my half-brother, the late Mr. Julian Marshall (the author of 'The Annals of Tennis' and a fine player himself), improvised a tennis court in a paved backyard in our home in Yorkshire. The roof of a line of low sheds served for a penthouse, the paving-stones, as in monastic times, marked our chases, the upper portion of a door was our grille, three pigsties the dedans, there was a superfluity of tambours, and "chase the poultry-yard door," "worse than the second pigsty" (the winning gallery was the last pigsty on the hazard side), gave local colour to the marking. It made a good game and taught me to cut the ball.

When lawn tennis was first introduced into England it was given the name of "Sphæristické," and was played in a court which diminished in breadth from the base line, hour-glass fashion, to a waist at the net. Soon after its

introduction (writing without book), about 1872, with fresh memories of the old paved yard, and strongly reminiscent of the added value to such a game of back and side walls, I took counsel with some of my brother officers at Shoeburyness; and, with the aid of some damaged 9 ft. by 9 ft. Artillery targets, we built and floored our court, and dubbed the game "Shoeburynestické," which, obviously clumsy, was soon shortened to "Stické." Hence the name. The dimensions of the targets dictated those of the court, and 9 ft. was a convenient and sufficient height for the walls, a wire out-of-play part being added to keep the ball in court. A tape service line was soon found to be necessary, and its height was only settled after much discussion and trial. At first we had intended to have chases, but we found that the difficulty of marking was prohibitive, and with the abandonment of the chases came that of tennis scoring, which, meaningless without the chases, gave way to the simpler form of scoring used in the game of rackets. I am told that the courts at Shoeburyness have recently been lengthened, and this has, no doubt, necessitated an alteration in the height of the service line.

There are stické courts now in many garrisons in England and abroad, and one or two private courts. It is, in my opinion, a better game than squash rackets, in that four people can play and that a single is not too exhausting in a hot climate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DESMOND O'CALLAGHAN, Maj.-Gen.
53, Iverna Court, Kensington, W., April.

R. T. BEVAN.
Bessells Green, Chevening, Kent.

OPEN-AIR MARRIAGE.—The following paragraph from *The Times* of 9 April surely deserves reproduction in 'N. & Q.' :—

"A Marriage in the Open Air.—A marriage was celebrated yesterday on a grass slope among the hills on the border between England and Scotland. The bride lived on the Cumberland side of the border, about 50 yards up the hillside from the stream which divides England and Scotland, while the bridegroom is a shepherd belonging to the Teviot-head district of the neighbouring county of Roxburgh. The English marriage law does not allow a marriage at a private house, but it was desired that the marriage should be at the bride's house. To meet the difficulty, the services of a Scottish minister were obtained to perform the ceremony, but it was necessary that the wedding should be solemnized on Scottish ground. Accordingly it was decided to have the marriage performed in the open air. The customary young men's race was run after the marriage, and the party then recrossed the stream and mounted the hill to the bride's house."

A. F. R.

"**HUMANITARIAN.**"—The Humanitarian League has recently completed its twentieth year of good work. The able editor of its official periodical, *The Humanitarian*, points out in its birthday number for May that several phrases which have since become current terms were coined or first circulated

by the League, e.g., "murderous millinery," "blood sports," "flagellomania," and "brutalitarian."

"Even the word 'humanitarian' itself, in the sense in which we know it, has been brought into far commoner use during the campaign of the past twenty years, and has now almost ousted the old theological, or anti-theological, term with which it was once frequently confused."

This gave me occasion to look up in 'N.E.D.' the words and phrases which Mr. Salt claims as creations of the contributors of the League, and to my astonishment I saw that none of them are there recorded. And, what was more painful to me, under "humanitarian," A. 3, I found: "Nearly always contemptuous, connoting one who goes to excess in his humane principles." This is decidedly one-sided, and, though certainly unintentionally, unjust. "Sometimes" or "often" would have sufficiently met the requirements of the case.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

[We think the 'N.E.D.' is justified, alike in its exclusions and its definition. DR. KRUEGER is a learned scholar in English, but can hardly claim the experience of a native in judging matters of English usage.]

SFERMACETI AND AMBERGRIS.—It has been stated in the course of the discussion of the authenticity of the alleged Da Vinci bust that spermaceti was not known before the year 1700. It would be truer to say that its source was not known, and that the name was applied to different substances. Thus in the 'Sinonoma Bartholomei' we read: "Ambra, spermaceti ut quidam dicunt, sed procul dubio est gummi arboris"; and the 'Alphita' glossary has an entry to the same effect. In these cases it is probably used for ambergris, which was supposed to be the sperm of the whale, and the difference between which and amber (a vegetable resin) was not fully understood.

Apparently, too, John Leo, in his 'Account of the Kingdom of Morocco' (1526) in Harris's 'Voyages,' uses it of ambergris. He says :—

"Upon this Shore there is great store of Amber to be found, which the Portuguese and Fessan Merchants buy very cheap, i.e., less than a Ducat per ounce. Some say 'tis made of Whales Dung, and others of *Sperma Ceti*, which being hardened by the Sea, is cast upon the next Shoar."

So, again, Thomas Randolph, in his description of what he saw in his voyage to Russia (Harris's 'Voyages') in 1568 :

"In our Voyage was nothing remarkable but the great number of Whales engndring together, and the *Sperma Ceti* swimming upon the Sea."

Lemery, writing in 1723, was better informed. He says ('*Traité Universel des Drogues*'):—

"Il n'y a guère plus de trente ans qu'on sçait qu'elle est tirée de la tête des Baleines. Le premier éclaircissement que nous en eumes à Paris, fut dans les Conférences de défunt Monsieur l'Abbé Bourdelot."

Our own Culpeper (1654) distinguishes clearly enough between ambergris and spermaceti, but says nothing as to the source of either. Alleyne, as late as 1733, thought it necessary to do this, and suggested the names *adepts ceti* or *oleum ceti* as more appropriate than *spermaceti*.

C. 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 answers may be sent to them direct.

EDWARD=IORWERTH: IORWERTH VII.—"Iorwerth VII.," as the Welsh newspapers universally called him, is no more. I seize this opportunity to ask with whom originated this translation of the English name Edward into the Welsh Iorwerth.

Is this identification ancient? The Welsh classic Theophilus Evans in his '*Drych y Prif Oesoedd*' (published for the first time in 1716) rightly calls the conqueror of Wales "*y brenin Edward y Cyntaf*" (Part I. chap. iv., *in fine*). Yet I find "Iorwerth I." used throughout in the history of Wales, '*Hanes Cymru*,' by Th. Price (Carnhuanawe), Crickhowel and London 1842.

Iorwerth is a very old Welsh name: it evidently is made of the enigmatic and more than obsolete *Iôr*, which the dictionaries, by way of guess, translate "a lord, a prince, the Eternal, the Lord," and the word *gwerth*, "price, value, state." The name seems to mean, originally, something like "a real (or very) prince (or lord)."

But my query does not concern the etymological puzzle: it is an historical one. I ask how Edward has been welshified into Iorwerth. The identification may have been due to the second term, *-ward*, which suggested the Welsh *-werth*; but what about *Ior*-equated to *Ed*? H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI^e).

ALEX. M. ROSS: W. KENNETH LOFTUS.—I should like much to hear of the representatives of the family of Alex. M. Ross, the eminent engineer of the Victoria Bridge here.

I seek also those of William Kenneth Loftus, F.G.S., known in connexion with the

Turco-Persian frontier, Babylon excavation, &c. (d. 1858).

My reasons for desiring the information are historical. DAVID ROSS McCORD, K.C.
Temple Grove, Montreal.

AMERSHAM RECTORS.—Can any of your readers give me particulars of the following Rectors of Amersham who were afterwards promoted to higher positions in the Church?—

William de Sancta Maria, Rector 1234 to 1236. He was afterwards Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and c. 1241 Dean.

John de Newport, 1242–59. Archdeacon of London. Advanced to the Deanery of St. Paul's in 1259.

William de Marchia, 1290–1303. Lipscomb in his '*History of Bucks*' says that Willis supposes that he was made Bishop of Bath and Wells. William of March was Bishop of Bath and Wells 1293 to 1302, so the dates in each case are almost the same. I have a few particulars of Bishop William of March: (1) He was a Canon of Wells Cathedral. (2) Treasurer of England 1290–95. (3) Buried in South transept of Wells Cathedral. (4) Miracles are supposed to have been wrought at his tomb, and an attempt was made to canonize him, but was unsuccessful. (5) Chapter House at Wells built by subscription during his episcopacy and after. (6) Full information about his tomb.

William Grey, S.T.P., Rector c. 1437 to 1454. Consecrated Bishop of Ely 7 Sept., 1454.

Richard Wolman, Rector 1526–37. Afterwards Dean of Wells. Died in the summer of 1537, and was buried in the Cloisters of St. Stephen's College, Westminster (Wood's '*Athenæ*,' vol. i. f. p. 50).

I should like to know, if possible, the places and dates of the births of these rectors, the various preferments they held, and the inscription on their tombs; also the date of the consecration of William de Marchia. Please reply direct. L. H. CHAMBERS.
Amersham.

CROFTON FAMILY: CHIEFS IN HERALDRY.—Whence did Edmondson, in 1780 for his '*Armory*,' obtain the arms of Crofton, showing a "chief" blazoned Argent, a rose gules, between two fleurs-de-lis gules? None of the descendants of John Crofton (1540–1610), Escheator-General of Ireland, appear to have used it, nor is anything known of the chief at Herald's College, nor at Ulster Office; yet Edmondson must have had some authority for it. The arms, without the chief, were placed on Temple-

house, co. Sligo, in 1627, when William, third son of the above-mentioned John, built it.

Instances of chiefs are found in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward II., but were such additions to arms the subject of royal favour? If so, this chief might have been conferred, by a Lancastrian king, for services in France.

I have in hand a volume of memoirs of the family, and shall be glad to communicate with any one interested, and to receive any information, not generally known, either direct, or through 'N. & Q.'

H. T. CROFTON.

Oldfield, Maidenhead.

SPADES AND SHIELDS.—In 'Walks and People in Tuscany' Sir Francis Vane notes of a blacksmith at Palignana (pp. 239, 240):—

"This man gave me a piece of information which seems of interest, namely, that all the villages around had their respective shapes in spades..... This man could have told whence a labourer came from the shape of his spade. And many of these implements are curious, suggesting to my heraldic mind that the designs had been taken from the eleventh- or twelfth-century shields. Many say that the shield came from the spade. Probably it did so in origin, but I am convinced that the latter has been modified by the former, according to the fashion of the period, many a time. For in the example of spades which this blacksmith showed me, I could recognise the forms not only of the twelfth- and fourteenth-century shields, but the varieties of German, French, and Italian prevalent in the earlier portion of the Middle Ages. Some one should make a study of Italian spades."

What are the reasons for believing that shields have been evolved from spades? I think I am right in saying that swords and spades have figured as corresponding suits on playing-cards. Is the tool of peace doubly related to implements of warfare?

ST. SWITHIN.

JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A.—I shall be obliged for reference to any biographical notices of this good antiquary. He was born 1790, and died about 1871, living in 1842 in Alwyne Villas, and later, I believe, in Cross Street, Islington. His best-known work is 'Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers,' privately printed, 1851; 2nd Ed., 1866; Appendix about 1870. Was he related to the Nicholl family who were the freeholders of the Laycock's Farm property?

ALECK ABRAHAM.

DAUBENY COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.—In an obituary of Dr. Charles Giles Daubeny in vol. ii. of the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association it is stated that in 1856,

when he was President of the Cheltenham meeting of the British Association, a medal was struck by his friends, "the only instance of the kind in the history of the Association." Can any one fully describe the obverse and reverse of this medal (of which nothing is known at Burlington House) and say where it is illustrated?

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

SIR ANTHONY AND ANTHONY STANDEN.—These brothers (born in the City of London or the county of Surrey) were English adherents of Mary, Queen of Scots. The elder was knighted in 1559. The younger entered the Inner Temple in November, 1560. Both went to Scotland, and obtained posts in the Royal Household of Henry, Lord Darnley, the elder becoming his Master of Horse. Various plots were made to kidnap them, and bring them back to England; and once, when they were on board Elizabeth's ship of war the *Aid*, lying off Leith, 30 Sept., 1565, it was only a change of wind that prevented this being done. In March, 1566/7, one of them was anxious to obtain a passport into England, but apparently was not successful. In 1569 and 1570 one Edmund Standen was in the Tower.

Sir Anthony was at the Court of Florence in 1584 and 1590, but had returned to England in 1596. In December, 1603, he was in Paris, writing to Father Persons. By the end of the following January he was in the Tower of London; but by the end of July, 1605, he was at liberty, and preparing to return to France.

The younger brother Anthony arrived at Madrid 16 Dec., 1571, and left 31 March, 1572, after receiving a sum of 150 ducats with entertainment in Flanders. Strype, however, says that he arrived at Blois, coming out of Spain, 23 March, 1571/2. In November, 1572, he went to Paris from Flanders for five days, and had daily conference with the Scottish Ambassador. In 1574 he was receiving 50 ducats a month in Flanders from the Spanish king; and on 1 December in that year his expulsion from Spanish territory was formally demanded on behalf of Queen Elizabeth. In 1575 he was at Brussels. In 1590 he was sent to Bordeaux, where he was in prison for several years. Later, either he or Sir Anthony was allowed to come to England "with the liberty of his conscience." Both were in England in 1604, Sir Anthony, as I have stated, being in the Tower; and both claimed from James I. arrears of pensions

granted by his mother. Sir Anthony stated that he had saved her life when Rizzio was murdered.

One Anthony Standen of Walton-on-Thames was summoned before the Privy Council 13 Sept., 1586; but this must have been a different person from either. Was it a third brother with the same name?

Who were the parents of the two Anthony Standens who are the subjects of this query? Is anything further known of them, or of the third Anthony above mentioned, or of Edmund? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

TOUCHING FOR THE KING'S EVIL: "TOUCHING PIECE."—I should be glad to know:—

1. Whether there is any English painting or engraving of the ceremony of "touching" for the king's evil. (I am aware of the plate in Laurentius's volume on the subject in France.)

2. Whether any specimens of the "touching piece" exist, and, if so, where they may be seen. P. D. M.

GEORGE KNAPP, M.P.—I should be obliged for particulars of George Knapp, M.P. for Abingdon 1807-9. W. R. W.

BASBOW LANE.—A narrow street, having a steep gradient, leading from Windhill to the Hadham road in this town, is designated Basbow Lane. Can any one suggest the meaning of Basbow? It has been suggested that the street once possessed an unfavourable reputation—akin to that of the Love Lanes found in most towns—and that "Basbow" is a corrupted form of "base-born"; but this seems doubtful.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

"E" MUTE IN ENGLISH.—When I was a boy at school fifty years ago, I was taught that the final *e* possessed a clearly defined function, namely, to modify the sound of the preceding vowel, e.g., "hat," "hate." Nowadays, however, it seems to be the fashion to employ it indiscriminately, because it looks pretty. It seems to me a pity that the already sufficiently lax and irregular rules of English spelling should be further complicated by this illogical custom of tacking on a letter to words that do not require it.

I live in a house christened by some predecessor "Baythorpe." Maintaining that the proper spelling of the second syllable is "thorp" (A.-S. *dorp*, a village; see 'N.E.D.'), I omit the offending *e*, but few

of my correspondents can be induced to do the like. The name of the road is Livermead; one person persistently renders it "Livermeade." I formerly lived in a house called Whitethorn, from the hedge of may that partially surrounded it. Most of the tradesmen wrote that well-known word "Whitethorne."

This fashion of adding a superfluous *e* seems still more offensive when it comes to rendering the beautiful name Maud with a final *e*. Some people do the like with Claud. Why is it? F. G. DELANO. Torquay.

"WORTH" IN PLACE-NAMES.—What is the exact meaning of the word "worth" as a termination of a place-name?

S. SLADEN.

63, Ridgmount Gardens, W.C.

"GALLEY" IN PLACE-NAMES.—Scattered all over the country are Galley Halls, Woods, Lanes, &c. Can any one tell me the meaning of "galley" in this connexion? Etymological dictionaries throw very little light on this use of the word.

E. H. A. S.

FLAX BOURTON.—Can any one give information as to the origin of the Somerset name Flax Bourton? D. R.

"BROCHE."—Under the feudal law of personal service to the sovereign, the tenant of a knight's fee was bound to attend his lord to the wars for so many days in the year, if called upon. A certain Robert de Hougham rendered such service in respect of his manor of Wavering in Kent, viz., that

"whenever the King [Edward I.] should march with his army towards Wales, he should send a horse of the price of five shillings, with a wallet and a *broche*, for forty days, at the King's cost."

I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can tell me where I can find a description (and, if possible, a representation) of a *broche*. It is probably a Norman word, but it does not appear in dictionaries of that language which have been consulted by the writer.

ALFRED STANLEY FOORD.

Barnes.

'CRAMOND BRIG.'—Who wrote 'Cramond Brig,' a play occasionally acted in Edinburgh? Scott in his 'Journal' speaks of it as having been ascribed to Lockhart, who, however, glosses the statement with the words, "I never saw it—not mine."

W. B.

ROGER HOLLAND.—Of what family was Roger Holland, whose daughter Thomasine married John Carew of Anthony, Cornwall, Sheriff of that county 6 Henry VIII. ? Where can a printed pedigree of the said Roger Holland be found ?

Replies direct will be esteemed a favour.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

SILVER = MARSHALL. — Information is asked about a Silver-Marshall marriage between 1730 and 1786. Who were the parties ? No such marriage is mentioned in G. W. Marshall's 'Miscellanea Marescalliana.'

(Mrs.) J. MORTON.

23, Amptmill Square, N.W.

SAMUEL HART. — In the biography of Solomon Alexander Hart, R.A., in the 'D.N.B.' his father Samuel is referred to as a mezzotint engraver mentioned by Bromley in his catalogue, 1793. I have looked carefully through Bromley, but failed to find any mention of him. From a note made by me many years ago it seems that he engraved the portrait of his great-grandfather Abraham Hart, a quack of Plymouth (see *ante*, p. 332). I should like to know of any other engravings by Samuel Hart.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

Replies.

"THE PETER BOAT AND DOUBLET."

(11 S. i. 262.)

MAY I add a note or two ? The patron saint of the Fishmongers' Company was St. Peter, and the church more especially connected with them was that of St. Peter in Cornhill, of which the Chantry Book bears record that every person of the fraternity was "ones in euery yere ayens the fest of Seint Peter and Poule" to have the livery, either "hole clothing or elles hodyng," and that on the festival they were to appear in the same "liverie" at St. Peter's, Cornhill, and there hear a solemn mass in the worship of God and St. Peter. The early books of the Company having been destroyed in the Great Fire, it is now impossible to state whether or no the livery comprised a "doublet"; but it does not seem probable that it should have done so.

The Stockfishmongers had another chapel, built by them as the south aisle of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, and this was known as "the Fishmongers' Chapel," or "the chappell of St. Peter and St. Sebastian."

At Queenhithe, the early rival to Billingsgate, there was the "Ecclesia Sancti Petri supra Thamisiām," which is mentioned in the 'Liber Custumarum,' fo. 180A. There were also St. Peter-le-Poer and St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, so that there were plenty of places where the fishermen could worship their patron saint.

Riley states (Glossary to the 'Liber Custumarum') that

"'Peterman' was a term applied to a class of fishermen on the Thames, and at Gravesend they are still so called. A 'peter-boat,' also, is a boat built sharp alike at either end."

On fo. 67b of the 'Liber Custumarum' is an ordinance as to the dimensions of the meshes of nets to be used for taking smelts in the Thames: "Ceo est lordenement qe les bone gent de la Pessonerie Ount ordyne des Reyes"; and amongst the various nets specified the name of "peteresnet" occurs:—

"Item, ilia un autre manere de reyes qe hom apele peteresnet de .ij. pouz large & nent plus estrejt; et irra tut lan fors en la seyson qe lem prent smelt."

This Riley translates:—

"Item, there is another manner of net which people call 'petersnet,' [the meshes of which are] two inches wide, and not more narrow; and it shall go on all the year, except in the season when they take smelts."

JOHN HODGKIN.

The Rope-makers do not appear among the incorporated City Companies, or the device of the Peter boat, if not of the doublet, might be sought as likely to occur in their arms. The boat, however (another instance of which occurs in the modern sign of a rope-maker at 153, Fenchurch Street, in stone relief), was probably borrowed for the sign-board of the roper from the arms of the Watermen's Company, where it is represented as a boat shaped alike at both ends, being thus propelled either bow or stern foremost. Possibly this build is identical originally with the boat used by the Thames waterman, for I think in representations of the arms of that fraternity the vessel is so shaped. It certainly is in one old illustration of these arms in my possession. Both the watermen and the fishermen would be dependent upon the industry of the roper.

The "petresnet," used by the Thames "petermen," was made with meshes two inches wide, and no less, except in the smelt season ('Liber Albus,' 1861, p. 332), and is represented on the signs and stationery of William Good & Son, of 47 and 48, King William Street, and Samuel Tull & Co.

of 97, Leadenhall Street, both net-makers and ropers.

In 1406 mention is made of persons called "peters," who brought fresh fish to the City for sale. They were ordered to stand in Chepe with their fish and nowhere else (Riley's 'Memorials of London,' 1868, p. xvii).

"Peter-boat" is, I believe, still a term applied to the boat used by Thames fishermen further up the river past Putney. In the 'Epicure's Almanack' of 1815 "The White Lion," Putney, is described as being the place for a good dinner of stewed eels or fried flounder, "the people of the village having a live stock of them in the wells of the peterboats moored off the village."

In 1798 the peterboat-men had apparently not been driven yet to follow their industry so high up the river, for as late as that year they were placed in the same category with "scuffle-hunters," long-shore thieves, river pirates, "light-horsemen," and last, but not least, the captains and mates of the vessels, and even the revenue officers themselves, whose combined depredations from the merchant vessels were estimated by Dr. Colquhoun ('Police of the Thames,' 1800) to amount to 506,500*l.* a year. This gigantic system of plunder received its first deadly blow from the opening of the West India Docks with their high walls.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

There is a plate of "Peter Boats" and fishermen dredging off Millwall, by Clarkson Stanfeld (I believe), in Cooke's 'Views of London and Vicinity,' published in 1834.

A. RHODES.

EIGHT KINGS : NINE LADIES (11 S. i. 328).—This is not the name of any card game, but furnishes a memorial sentence for executing a particular trick with the cards, which is described in Cassell's 'Book of Sports,' p. 903, as "To tell all the cards without seeing them." You prepare the pack by putting all the cards in a definite order, according to their values. Any order, if definite, will do. That given in Cassell is: 6, 4, 1, 7, 5, king, 8, 10, 3, knave, 9, 2, queen; with a sentence to remember it by. The sentence now quoted is quite different. The interpretation is, I suppose:—"Eight (8) kings (king) three- (3) ten (10) to (2) save (7) Nine (9) fine (5) ladies (queen) for (4) one (1) sick (6) knave." This gives all the cards of a suit without repeating any. You can further arrange them definitely according

to suits, as, *e.g.*, clubs, diamonds, hearts, spades, where those four words are in alphabetical order. Thus your top card should be the 8 of clubs, the next the king of diamonds, the third the 3 of hearts; and so on. The pack will have all the appearance of being in disorder, but it is easy to reel off the names of the cards in succession, even if they be cut, if you can get to see the bottom card. But they must not be shuffled!

WALTER W. SKEAT.

This is a mnemonic jingle to remember the order in which a series of playing cards should be arranged in order to spell them separately in numerical order. It is an amusing exercise even to "children of a larger growth"; and though I fail to work it by the formula given by MR. RATCLIFFE, if the Editor thinks our columns are open to a little recreation, I will explain the game.

Place thirteen cards in numerical order from the ace to the king; they need not be all one suit, or ranged from left. Pick them up anyhow (apparently), keeping the first card picked up face upwards, and placing each one at the bottom. Pick them up in the following order: knave, 4, ace, 8, queen, 2, 7, 5, 10, king, 3, 6, 9. When seated at one side of the table, the audience facing, with the top card towards the audience, take the first card from the front, saying "O," and place it at the back; then the next, saying "N," and doing as before; then say "E—one," which will be the ace, and lay it face upwards on the table. Go on in the same manner, saying, "T," "W," "O—two," and place it alongside the 2. Proceed as before, spelling "knave" at the tenth turn. After passing the king and queen the requisite number of times and placing the lady in her proper place, say, "I can't spell king," &c., so place it at the end of the series. If they are picked up in a slightly different order—queen, 4, ace, 8, king, 2, 7, 5, 10, Jack, 3, 6, 9—Jack will be spelt instead of knave.

A. RHODES.

This is a card trick, and the words signify thirteen cards as follows:—

Eight	kings	threaten	to	save
8	king	3 10	2	7

Nine	fine	ladies	for	one	sick	knave.
9	5	queen	4	1	6	knave.

The order of the suits may be, alternately, the 8 of diamonds, king of spades, 3 of hearts, 10 of clubs, and so on; or simply run on one suit. When the cards are thus arranged

and memorized, the performer places the fifty-two cards behind his back, and names the card which he deliberately draws and holds up with the face towards the spectators.

TOM JONES.

[C. M. also thanked for reply.]

"GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE!" (11 S. i. 328).—I find an instance of the use of this phrase in 1776. In the recently issued sixth volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioner's 'Report on Manuscripts in Various Collections' (p. 122) is given a letter of 2 Jan., 1776, from Sir Grey Cooper to William Knox, in which, in connexion with a reference to the insurrectionary proceedings at Boston, Mass., it is said: "I see their proclamation for a fast ends with *God save the People.*"

'The People's Anthem,' by Ebenezer Elliott, "the Corn-Law Rhymer" (1781-1849), beginning

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of mercy! when?

with its refrain to each of the three verses,
God save the people!

is well known. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[MR. A. RHODES also thanked for reply.]

"ONOCROTALUS," A BIRD (11 S. i. 309).—The *onocrotalus* mentioned by Pliny, x. 66, would seem to be the pelican. He describes the bird as resembling the swan, but differing from that bird in having as it were a second crop attached to its beak. In this, he says, the bird can stow away a marvellous amount of food, which, like ruminants, it transfers into its mouth. Festus tells us that the common name for the bird was *truo*, or the long-nosed one. It seems natural to connect this word with the Welsh *trwyn* and the French *trogne*; but this is disputed by Körting.

Curiously enough, in the next chapter Pliny tells us that he has heard stories of birds seen in Germany whose plumage shone by night as though with fire, recalling the facts known to naturalists about phosphorescent owls.

Liverpool.

H. A. STRONG.

See Aldrovandi's book on birds. Does the medieval scribe perhaps use the words of the Psalmist about the bird in the wilderness? In the Vulgate the bird is named *onocrotalus*, which Luther translated as the bittern, from which no doubt other versions copied, like, e.g., one of the Hungarian versions; but in the English Bible it is translated as the

pelican. The querist will find also that the *onocrotalus* has been mixed up with the "water-raven," that is the cormorant, but, to the best of my belief, never with the corncrake.

L. L. K.

This bird, reported to be "as big as a swan," should be rather a bittern than a corncrake (*ortygometra*). See an interesting note by Miss Locoek on the bittern with two stomachs, l. 13,031 of Deguileville's 'Pilgrimage of the Life of Man' (E.E.T.S.).

H. P. L.

LADY WILLIAM STANHOPE: CAPT. C. MORRIS (11 S. i. 348).—The difficulty that Mr. R. BOLTON has experienced in ascertaining the maiden name of the Lady William Stanhope who married his great-great-grandfather Capt. Charles Morris, is mainly due to the defects of some of the modern books of reference.

Sir William Stanhope, the next brother of the famous Lord Chesterfield, was married three times. His first wife was a daughter of John Rudge, M.P. She died in 1740. His second wife, a Crowley or Crawley, died in 1746.

Sir William married for a third time, on 6 Oct., 1759, a young woman of two-and-twenty ('Lord Chesterfield's Letters,' ed. 1845, vol. i. p. xx, and vol. iv. p. 327), but the union was not happy. They separated in September, 1763 (*ib.*, iv. 369-72). Her maiden name was Anne Hussey Delaval, and she was second daughter of John Hussey, Baron Delaval. She was born 2 Dec., 1737, and married secondly, in 1773, Charles Morris, captain 2nd Life Guards, the post-nuptial settlement being dated 10 July, 1773. She died at Melton Constable, 23 Feb., 1812.

An admirable pedigree of the family of Delaval is printed in the 'History of Northumberland,' vol. ix., 1909. I am indebted to it for the last dates that I have given.

W. P. COURTNEY.

TRAVELLERS NOT IN 'D.N.B.' (11 S. i. 266).—MR. EDWARDS appears to have pretty well exhausted all available sources of information regarding the persons named in his query. The following jottings will probably add little to what he already knows.

The brothers D'Abbadie were suspected of being emissaries of the French Government in Abyssinia, and were accused in certain quarters of having procured the expulsion of Protestant missionaries from the country. They contributed largely to French scientific

journals. The elder brother published 'Géodésie d'Ethiopie,' 1860-73; 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Amarinna,' 1881; and 'Géographie de l'Ethiopie,' 1890. To the younger we owe 'Douze Ans dans la Haute-Ethiopie,' 1868. Perhaps this work may contain the particulars which MR. EDWARDS desires.

The second chapter of Blanc's 'Narrative of Captivity in Abyssinia,' London, 1868, contains an account of John G. Bell's death while defending the Emperor Theodore. See pp. 24-41. Was 'Miscellanea Ægyptiaca' issued among the transactions or proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society?

In Nathaniel Pearce's 'Life and Adventures in Abyssinia, 1810-19,' will be found "Mr. Coffin's account of his visit to Gondar." Pearce's 'Life' was edited by J. J. Halls in 3 vols., London, 1821, 12mo.

A concise account of George Annesley, Viscount Valentia, is contained in 'A Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors of Great Britain,' 1816, pp. 359-60.

Reviews and notices of 'Travels in Ethiopia,' 1835 (by G. A. Hoskins), were published in *The Literary Gazette* and *The Athenæum*; of a 'Visit to the Great Oasis of the Libyan Desert,' 1837, in *The Eclectic Review*; and of 'Spain as It Is,' 1851, in the *John Bull* weekly newspaper.

W. SCOTT.

LATIN QUOTATIONS, c. 1580 (10 S. v. 88).—For the first of these,

Nam Paris Iliaca tria numina vidit in Ida,
quoted in Abraham Fraunce's Latin comedy 'Victoria,' ed. Prof. Moore Smith, l. 156, see Baptista Mantuanus (Spagnuoli), Eclogue vii., l. 27:—

Cum Paris Iliaca tria numina vidit in Ida,
Aut Paris, aut alius.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"BANG-BEGGAR" (11 S. i. 246).—A doubtful definition of this functionary would appear to be that of Nodal and Milner in their 'Lancashire Glossary,' viz., "a constable or beadle. In Lancashire one who kept off noisy intruders during church-time, by the application, if necessary, of his silver-knobbed staff—hence the name."

In the 'New English Dictionary' (where, by the way, the date of the quotation alluded to is 1865, not 1867) there is no mention of another form of the word, namely, "ban-beggar," as if the official duties consisted in proscribing such vagrants the use of the town, e.g., "He went by the name of 'ban-beggar' . . . and every beggar he could see

he fidgetted them out of the town" (quoted by CUTHBERT BEDE at 6 S. vii. 106 from a lecture delivered in 1883, and again quoted in the 'E.D.D.').

Is it not possible, therefore, that *to ban*, prohibit, proclaim, or order away, was the original sense of the term? Unless the beadle were, in every case, of exceptionally strong physique, the "banging" to be done was hardly likely always to have been on one side. Besides, the dignity of a silver-knobbed staff would be lessened, one would have thought, by using it as a cudgel.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Sixty years ago it was generally understood that in most parishes a "bang-beggar" was appointed, his duty being to drive away all beggars who came into a village. Children used to play at a game called "bang-beggar." One was the "beggar," and the rest were the "bangers," who with knotted cloths banged the beggar as he made his way through the rest, with arms over his head to protect himself. It was a kind of running the gauntlet.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

GIL MARTIN (11 S. i. 67).—Is not this an Irish variant of the Scotch Kilmartin, as Gilpatrick is of Kilpatrick? In R. S. Charnock's 'Ludus Patronymicus; or, the Etymology of Curious Surnames,' it is stated, s.v. Kilmartin: "Bowditch thinks it a corruption of Gilmartin, a follower of Martin; but see Kilpatrick." The latter name is by the same authority said to be derived from the Gaelic and Irish *cill*, Lat. *cella*, a cell or chapel, and *Patrick*: hence "the chapel or church of St. Patrick." Thus Kilpatrick would be the Gaelic form of the Lowland Scotch Kirkpatrick; and Gil Martin would denote originally "the church of St. Martin." N. W. HILL.

New York.

Gilmorton is the name of a parish in Leicestershire, about three miles from Lutterworth. The difference of vowels hardly seems to suffice to make this reference to a place-name irrelevant.

W. B. H.

G. CHALMERS'S 'SCOTICANÆ ECCLESIE INFANTIA' (11 S. i. 267).—A copy of the 'Scoticanae Ecclesiae Infantia, virilis Ætas, Senectus,' will be found in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. The author, according to the catalogue, was Gulielmus Camerarius, Fintraeus, Scotus. He was evidently the same as the William Chalmers of Fintray

who wrote 'Disputationes Theologicae.' Perhaps Davidson's 'Inverurie and the Garioch,' 1878, might be helpful in tracing the family connexion.
W. SCOTT.

LOVELS OF NORTHAMPTON (10 S. xii. 489; 11 S. i. 54, 136).—I thank Mr. MACMICHAEL for the information he kindly supplies at the second reference as to the Lovel connexion with the City of London.

Sir Thomas Lovel, K.G., is said to have entertained at his suburban residence of Elsing, near Enfield, the Queen Dowager of Scotland in 1516. Would this and Paradise Place be identical?

A "Lovel" mansion is also said to have been in Lovel Court, Paternoster Row. Does any evidence of this exist?

I am making the Lovel family a special study, and shall be grateful for any information about members of it.

THOS. H. WRIGHT.

142, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.

MAY BASKETS AND JUNE BOXES (11 S. i. 347).—The May Day custom described as prevailing in some parts of the United States may possibly be a survival of a very ancient superstition, carried to America by Irish exiles.

In my childhood in Ulster some five-and-fifty years ago every street in our village was yellow with "May flowers," scattered on each window-sill and doorstep on May Eve. Our nurses took us out to streams and marshy meadows to gather basketfuls of the marsh marigold (known in Northern Ireland as the May-flower), and before sunset the contents of the baskets were lavishly strewn over every opening to the house by which "the gentle people" could enter. The belief was then strongly held that the night of May Eve gave them great powers for harm and that the only way to baffle them was to strew the flowers they dare not tread upon.

At that time fairies were believed in by all the Catholic population, and as the Ulster nurses were generally of the old faith, the nurseries of the North cherished so ardent a belief in the wee folk fifty years ago that it is hard to realize that probably no one under twenty to-day has even heard of the rites and the risks, the spells, and the superstitions of those days of legend and first-hand fairy tales.

I am inclined to discern in the "mained rite" of hanging flowers on the door-knob on May Day a distinct echo of our Ulster flower-covered doorsteps on May morning.

Y. T.

The corresponding practice in this country was to hang branches of the birch tree decorated with flowers on the knockers of street doors. See 7 S. iv. 242, 'Bishop Percy on the Customs of May Day.'

TOM JONES.

"DERRY" AND "DOWN" (11 S. i. 228).—If the refrain "Hey down derry down" is indeed derived from the Welsh "Hai down ir deri danno," the Welsh harpists must have been well known on the Continent at an early date; *vide* the madrigals by Flemish, French, and Italian composers of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth.

Unfortunately, I have no reference books here, but from memory would call H. I. B.'s attention to 'Matona Mia Cara,' by Orlando di Lasso, published by Novello, where the refrain appears as "Don don don diri diri don don don don don"; and to 'O Bella, O Bianca' (I forget the composer), published by Breitkopf & Härtel, edited by Barclay Squire, where the refrain is "La din dirin don."

GALFRID K. CONGREVE.

Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.

It may not be without significance that in books of old Welsh airs the refrain of "Hob y derri dando" is Englished "down down hie derry down." *Danno* or *dando* = *dan-y-to*, under the roof, is supposed to refer to a building for storing acorns as pig food, or to the shade of a grove of oaks.

H. P. L.

'EDWIN DROOD' CONTINUED (11 S. i. 69, 153).—To the items given at the latter reference should be added the following:—

'A Great Mystery Solved,' by Gillan Vase, 1878.

'Clues to Dickens's "Mystery of Edwin Drood,"' by J. Cuming Walters, 1905.

'The Puzzle of Dickens' last Plot,' By Andrew Lang, 1905.

'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' a drama in four acts, by J. Comyns Carr, 1907.

'Keys to the Drood Mystery,' by Edwin Charles 1908. 'The History of a Mystery: a Review of the Solutions to "Edwin Drood,"' three articles in *The Dickensian* for Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1905, by George F. Gadd.

W. B. H.

THE BRAZILS (11 S. i. 189, 355).—It is only within a few years that we have ceased (the Royal Geographical Society first, and then the Colonial Office) to say "the Bermudas," "the Barbadoes," &c.

BRUTUS suggests that "all the Russias" has to do with Russia in Europe, Russia in Asia, &c. No Russian worries about Asia,

and all contrast Russia with "Europe," *i.e.*, Russian with "European." The titles of the Emperor in the official list show that he is Tsar of Novgorod and Great Russia, of Moscow, of White Russia, Little Russia, &c.; and while all have gone out of use except Great Russia and Little Russia, the distinction of Great Russian and Little Russian is still a living fact.

T. B. I.

The title "Emperor of all the Russias" was that assumed by the Grand Duke Ivan III. of Moscow on his marriage with a Palæologus princess—"Gosudar vsei Rossii," literally "lord of all Russia." A Parisian journalist felicitously referred to King Edward VII., on the occasion of a visit to the French capital, as "le Tsar de toutes les Anglesterres."

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

"POSTALLY" (11 S. i. 326).—This is not a particularly new word. It has been in current use, to my knowledge, among stamp collectors, for the last twenty years, to distinguish the difference between obliterated stamps, that is to say, postally and fiscally.

WM. JAGGARD.

[H. P. L. writes to the same effect.]

FOUNTAIN PEN (11 S. i. 306).—Matthew Henry mentions fountain pens in his 'Commentary' (1710); see the quotation at 9 S. ii. 228.

"Portable Fountain Pens to carry ink and write well," made and sold by E. & T. Williams, No. 13, Strand, are advertised in *The Morning Chronicle*, 11 June, 1788.

G. L. APPERSON.

My note has been mislaid, but I believe that a fountain pen was described and figured in Nicolas Bion's 'Traité de la Construction et des Principaux Usages des Instrumens de Mathématique' (1723) or in Edmund Stone's "The Construction and Principal Uses of Mathematical Instruments. Translated from the French of M. Bion. . . . To which are added, the Construction and Uses of such Instruments as are omitted by M. Bion; particularly of those invented or improved by the English" (1723). Neither work is in the Bodleian, and when in London, several years ago I was asked by Sir James Murray to examine the copies in the British Museum for "pedometer." I have a strong recollection that I also found fountain pen, but as six years have elapsed, perhaps my memory is playing me a trick.

Fountain pens were mentioned by Fanny Burney in 1789; and in 1796 by Charles Hutton in his 'Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary,' i. 505.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

WATERING-PLACE GUIDE, 1803 (11 S. i. 349).—There is reason to believe that this was written by its publisher, R. Phillips, afterwards Sir Richard Phillips of New Bridge Street. He was probably assisted by some of his "tame authors"; but Phillips was quite capable of compiling the work himself; compare 'A Million of Facts,' and 'A Walk from London to Kew.'

The 'Guide' was very successful, and was frequently reissued; the B.M. has the editions of 1803, 1812, 1815, 1824, 1825. The copy before me was published about 1824 by Longman, and contains at p. 384 fifteen lines on "Kent's Hole."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

The authorship of 'The Picture of London,' London, R. Phillips, 1802, is attributed in Anderson's 'British Topography,' p. 181, to J. (? John) Feltham. This would indicate that Feltham was also the author (or editor, or compiler) of 'A Guide to all the Watering-Places and Sea-Bathing Places,' issued by Phillips in 1803.

W. SCOTT.

The author of 'The Picture of London,' who is also described as the editor of 'A Guide to all the Watering-Places,' &c., was John Feltham.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

191, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

[W. B. H. also thanked for reply.]

INDEX TO FOXE: LISTS OF MARTYRS (11 S. i. 248, 334).—Much interesting information relating to the sufferings of members of the Society of Friends, taken from original records, will be found in the valuable *Journal* issued quarterly by the Friends' Historical Society.

G. L. APPERSON.

SIR JOHN CHADWORTH (11 S. i. 129, 354).—The name of this civic worthy was not Chadworth, but Shadworth, and he was not a knight.

Shadworth's wills, dated 7 May, 1428, and 7 Jan., 1429(-30), enrolled Monday after the Feast of St. Faith (*i.e.*, Oct. 9), 9 Hen. VI. (1430), are summarized in Dr. Reginald Sharpe's admirable 'Calendar of Wills enrolled in the Court of Husting,' vol. ii, pp. 452, 453. For a summary of Shadworth's public services I may refer to my

'Aldermen of London,' vol. i. p. 398. I have dealt with the question of aldermanic knights at pp. 255-8 of that work.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

THE FEAST OF THE ASS (11 S. i. 329).—N. M. & A. will find all about the Feast of the Ass in Hampson's 'Medii Ævi Kalendarium,' i. 140 *sqq.* He says that it was instituted about 990, and did not entirely cease until about the end of the sixteenth century. He gives instances of similar things in Great Britain.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

The registers of the Cathedral of Autun show that from 1411 to 1416, in the Feast of Buffoons, an ass was led in procession with a chasuble thrown over him, and to the usual chorus of "Hé, sire âne, he!" sung by lay-clerks in masquerade costume. See Lacroix, 'Science and Literature in the Middle Ages and Renaissance,' Lond., 1878, p. 243, where Ass customs at Sens, Beauvais, and Rouen are also referred to. The words and music of the "Prose of the Ass," sung on these occasions, are given from a MS. of the thirteenth century in the Sens Library, figs. 174, 175. The bright and beautiful melody to hymn 447 in 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' "Soldiers, who are Christ's below," attributed in the Index to R. Redhead as "Composer of Tune," is the same as the thirteenth-century tune referred to above, which would seem incredible without MS. evidence. The "Prose" begins "Orientis partibus adventavit asinus."

J. T. F.

Durham.

For a considerable amount of interesting information upon this subject N. M. & A. should consult Du Cange, 'Gloss.,' tom. iii. col. 426, 427, and Thos. Warton, 'Hist. Eng. Poetry,' 1788, vol. ii. pp. 360, 368-70.

John Brady, 'Clavis Calendaria,' 1815, also refers to the custom, vol. ii. pp. 86-7, and to the Palm Sunday worship of the ass, vol. i. p. 279.

Warton (*vide supra*) says the festival originated at Constantinople, and was instituted by Theophylact, Patriarch of that place, about 990 A.D. JOHN HODGKIN.

Chambers's 'Book of Days,' i. 112-13, gives an account of this festival.

W. SCOTT.

Some account of this festival is to be found in 'Curiosities of Popular Customs,' by W. S. Walsh, 1898, pp. 73-5. The ceremony seems to have had similar features

to the Feast of Fools. It was prohibited in the fifteenth century, but was not fully suppressed till much later.

W. B. GERISH.

An account of this festival by Mr. G. Silva of Verona will be found in the April issue of *Work and Witness*, published at 57, Berners Street, W.

HARRY HEMS.

[We have forwarded to the querists the extracts sent by MR. HEMS.]

THE HON. JOHN FINCH (11 S. i. 249, 297).—To speak strictly, he was not "killed" on 29 June, 1777; for, though he died that day, his death was due to wounds received in a skirmish that had taken place on 26 June. The following "Extract of a letter from camp at Middle-brook, June 28," will be read with interest:—

"I must not omit to mention a little affair that happened in the late engagement. The fire growing hot, and our men beginning to retreat, a British officer singly rode up to a cannon that was playing on the enemy, and with his pistols and hanger forced every man from it, then seeing Lord Stirling, he cried, 'Come here, you damned rebel, and I will do for you.' Lord Stirling answered him, by directing the fire of four marksmen upon him, which presently silenced the hardy fool, by killing him on the spot."—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, 3 July, 1777, iii. 351.

He lived, however, for three days.

Will F. DE H. L. kindly give his authority for stating that the Hon. John Finch was "the fourth son of Heneage Finch, third Earl of Aylesford"? According to Burke, that nobleman had seven sons, but John is not among them. The following was printed in *The Pennsylvania Journal* of 16 July, 1777:—

"The person who was killed in attempting to take the cannon in the affair of Lord Stirling, was the Honorable Mr. Finch, son of the Earl of Winchelsea, who came out this spring as a volunteer. After he fell, his horse came over and was taken by our army. Finch was buried with great pomp by General Howe."—In F. Moore's 'Diary of the American Revolution,' i. 451.

The then Earl of Winchelsea was George Finch, ninth Earl; but as he was born in 1752, obviously the Hon. John Finch could not have been his son. Could the Hon. John Finch have been the son of Daniel Finch, the eighth Earl of Winchelsea? If so, he must have been illegitimate; for otherwise he would have succeeded to the title on the death of the eighth Earl in 1769. Of course the report in the American paper as to the parentage of the Hon. John Finch may have been an error.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

'THE CANADIAN BOAT SONG' (11 S. i. 81, 136, 256, 311).—MR. LOVEKIN'S quotation touches one of the few points in Galt's biographical writings which bring him within measurable distance of being accepted as the author of the song. He says in his 'Autobiography' (ii. 72) that on one occasion,

"after descending the river, we steered across Lake Simcoe; the boatman during the time amused us in the stillness of the evening with those French airs which Moore has rendered so popular by his Canadian boat songs."

This proves that during his sojourn in Canada Galt had been thinking of Moore, and suggests the belief that he was imitating Moore's method when he composed the 'Canadian Boat Song.' W. SCOTT.

MR. LOVEKIN refers, I think, to quite a different set of words from the anonymous verses under discussion. These words have the refrain

Row, brothers, row! the tide flows fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

They were written by Thomas Moore to a "Canadian air," and he entitled them 'Canadian Boat Song.'

J. SPENCER CURWEN.

6, Portland Court, W.

[Reply also from Mr. G. M. FRASER.]

CHINA AND JAPAN: THEIR DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE (11 S. i. 8, 154).—John W. Foster, who was the adviser of the Chinese in 1895 in ending the Chino-Japanese War, said in his 'Diplomatic Memoirs' (Boston, 1909, vol. ii. p. 146):—

"A notable feature of the negotiations, both at Hiroshima and Shimonoseki, was the general use made of the English language. Ito, Mutsu, and the Chinese secretaries spoke it freely, and in the conferences it was the language of communication. It was necessary to interpret what occurred into Chinese for the information of the Viceroy, and his replies were interpreted into English, not Japanese. All the formal documents exchanged were accompanied by an English translation, and when haste was required, English only was used."

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

BARFRESTON CHURCH (11 S. i. 348).—With reference to MR. HARRIS STONE'S query, I may mention that Mr. R. C. Hussey, F.S.A., in a paper which appeared in *Archæologia Cantiana*, 1886, conjectures that this church was part of a monastic establishment erected by Archbishop Baldwin at Hackington, near Canterbury, and that after his death in 1190 this church was taken down and transferred to Barreston. JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE: ARMS IN HAMMER-SMITH CHURCH (11 S. i. 348).—Sir Nicholas Crispe married in or before 1619 Anne, d. and h. of Edward Prescott of London. The arms of Prescott of London are given by Burke ('Gen. Armory') as Sable, a chevron between three owls argent.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

"HOGGLER," CHURCH OFFICIAL (11 S. i. 349).—See 'N.E.D.' v. 326, under "Hogglar, hogler": "Of uncertain origin and meaning. Occurs frequently in Churchwardens' Accts. in the s.w. of England." Quotations from 1465 to 1626. The only explanation admitted is that of Bishop Hobhouse, "a field labourer of the lowest class." W. C. B.

DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE (11 S. i. 326).—It was Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and not any Duke of St. Albans, who lived here, and after whom the open space—probably a courtyard—was named. See Stow (ed. Kingsford), i. 142 Strype, ii. 58.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ROMAN AUGURS (11 S. i. 189).—The attribution of the saying both to Cicero and to Cato finds its explanation in the fact that in his 'De Divinatione,' ii. 24, 51, Cicero writes, "Vetus autem illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset"; while in i. 26, 71 of the 'De Natura Deorum' Gaius Aurelius Cotta, one of the persons of the dialogue, remarks, "Mirabile videtur, quod non rideat haruspex, cum haruspicem viderit," without making any mention of Cato. The first of these passages is included in King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' No. 2903, where the curious mistake is made of translating *scitum* by "well-known," whereas the word means shrewd or witty.

The two Augurs have become so widely proverbial in this connexion, not least of all through Tenniel's famous cartoon of Gladstone and Disraeli, that it may be thought pedantic to point out that the haruspices were not augurs, but "divinours or soothsayers by looking in beast's bowels," as Bishop Cooper styles them. It would have been particularly absurd for Cicero to have applied the saying to augurs, as he himself was a member of the College.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

In *Punch*, 8 Feb., 1873, is an excellent cartoon by Sir John Tenniel, entitled 'The Two Augurs.' These are Disraeli and

Gladstone, one on each side of an altar, inscribed "Session 1873." The burning sacrifice is marked "Public Interest," the smoke "Party Tactics." Disraeli, with his hand over his mouth, is smiling; Gladstone is severely grave, holding a "lituus" in his right hand.

Disraelius. "I always wonder, Brother, how we chief Augurs can meet on the opening day without laughing!"

Gladstonius. "I have never felt any temptation to the hilarity you suggest, Brother; and the remark savours of flippancy."

It should perhaps be noted that *augur* and *haruspex* are not synonymous. The former foretold events by the flying, singing, &c., of birds; the latter by inspecting the entrails of victims, and examining every circumstance preceding or attending the sacrifice.

Nicolas Lloyd in his 'Dictionarium Historicum,' &c., editio novissima, 1686, or perhaps Charles Stephens, who began the dictionary, writes, *s.v.* 'Augures':—

"Notum illud Catonis, mirari se si augur augurem aspiciens sibi temperaret a risu: nempè quia occulto Syncretismo colludebant inter se, sibi conscii fraudis et imposturæ."

Here *augur* appears for *haruspex*. Although in Bailey's 'Facciolati,' among the 'Verba partim Græca Latine scripta.... a nobis improbata et expulsa,' "Syncretismus" is interpreted "repentina concordia inter inimicos," the meaning in the above passage appears to be "collusive lying" (or "deceit").

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[Replies also from DR. LEPPER and C. B. W.]

THE GREEN PARK AVENUE (11 S. i. 345).—The spot was usual for Peace fireworks, and was that chosen for those at the Peace of Paris at the end of the Crimean War.

G. P. A.

'RAPE OF PROSERPINE,' BY PAUL VERONESE (11 S. i. 328).—Search through the pages of Lanzi, Vasari, Pilkington, Bryan, and a number of biographical dictionaries, has failed to reveal any 'Rape of Proserpine' painted by Paul Veronese. His 'Rape of Europa' is, however, well known. 'The Rape of Proserpine' was rather a favourite subject with the old masters. About thirty years ago three paintings so named were to be found in this country: the first by Francesco Primaticcio in the Stafford House Gallery, the second by Niccolò dell' Abbate (called also Niccolò da Modena) in the same collection, and the third by Rubens at Blenheim.

W. SCOTT.

YULE LOG (11 S. i. 129, 255, 296, 357).—South Lincolnshire used to warm itself by the Yule log on Christmas Eve, and after a time to have the wood removed that it might be preserved until New Year's Eve, when it was again set alight, and, I believe, expected to burn until the New Year came in. I must be much out of heart when I do not watch the log fulfilling this requirement elsewhere than in South Lincolnshire.

ST. SWITHIN.

TOURNAMENTS AND JOUSTS (10 S. xii. 430; 11 S. i. 293).—To the authorities given might be added Pluvinel, 'L'Instrvction dv Roy, en L'exercice de Monter a cheval,' third part, figures 37-49 inclusive.

A. RHODES.

Notes on Books, &c.

The True History of the Conquest of New Spain. By Bernal Diaz del Castillo. Edited and published in Mexico by Genaro Garcia. Translated into English, with Introduction and Notes, by A. P. Maudslay. Vol. I.

The Voyage of Capt. Don Felipe Gonzalez to Easter Island in 1770-1. Transcribed, translated, and edited by Bolton G. Corney.

The Travels of Peter Mundy, 1608-67.—Vol. I. *Europe, 1608-28.* Edited by Sir Richard Temple. (All published by the Hakluyt Society.)

The three volumes before us show how admirably the Hakluyt Society keeps up its work of printing the valuable narratives of travel and enterprise in earlier days. Here is a storehouse of real romance for the reader, with many side-lights of interest to the scholar and historian.

Friar Alonzo Remón published the 'True History' in Madrid in 1632, and his version was translated into several languages, including English. But modern research has discovered that his meddling with the text involved extensive corruptions and additions, garbled facts, and changed names of places and persons. Señor Don Genaro Garcia obtained a copy of the real text of the book, and verified it by means of consulting a photographic reproduction, which had been on view for some time, with the proviso that it should not be copied and printed. Extracts from his introduction and another by the translator put us in a position to enjoy the narrative of Diaz, a fine soldier and naive recorder who is always interesting. Maps, notes, and illustrations, and a full bibliography complete the volume.

Dr. Corney, who is introduced to us by Sir Cyprian Bridge as an enthusiast in all that concerns Pacific navigation, explains in his Introduction that the collection of journals and dispatches in this volume relates to a voyage in 1770 which had for its object the annexation to Spain of land in the Eastern Pacific Ocean vaguely designated the "Island of David." What the ships found was Easter Island, so named by Mynheer

Jacob Roggeveen. A translation of his official log of 1721-2, concerning the discovery of the island, begins the text of this volume. The reports which follow contain a good deal of technical seafaring and formal matter which is dull. As soon, however, as we reach details of the island itself, there is much to interest us in the descriptions of the inhabitants, their idols of stone (described as "superb statues"), their weapons (sharp-edged stones), and their ideas of morality. A journal kept by an officer of the frigate *Santa Rosalia* says of the inhabitants:—

"The principal men, as well as the women, are extremely addicted to beg, and take with gladness whatever comes to their hands, without making any return; they show no resentment if deprived of their spoils: they are quite content with old rags, ribbons, coloured paper, playing-cards, and other bagatelles. Everything of a bright red colour pleases them greatly, but they despise black; they are so fond of taking other people's property that what one man obtains another will take from him, and he yields it without feeling aggrieved: the most he will do is to resist a little, then he loses his hold of it and they remain friends."

Again:—

"I made a bow and arrow, duly strung, by way of experiment, and on handing it to one of those with the scars he instantly stuck it on his head as an ornament, and then hung it round his neck with much joy, being totally ignorant of its use and effect."

Dr. Corney, though a competent editor, has a looseness of style which is hardly up to the standard of the Society's publications.

Sir Richard Temple has used admirable diligence in annotating the travels of Peter Mundy, a lively and indefatigable recorder whose work abounds in historical notes and curious details of bygone days. Mundy, born in Penryn, South Cornwall, about 1596, was an educated man with a talent for languages, and the MS. of his writing at the Bodleian Library covers a period of sixty years! Here we have the European travels, the Indian voyages being reserved for later publication. We select a few of the many things which have struck us as noteworthy in the volume.

There is an elaborate description with illustrations of "Punishments used in Turkie: stakinge, gaunching, drubbing or beating on the feete." "Gaunching" means punishment by the "gaunches," great, sharp-pointed iron hooks on which the victim was dropped with his hands and feet tied.

At Venice the author speaks of "Privilees," i.e., members of the privileged classes. He saw here the *Bucentero*, "a vessel like a Gallye, but shorter, thicker, and higher, whereon is shown the uttermost of Art for carved Worke, that being overlaid with gold, soe that when shee is in the Water, shee appears to be all of pure gold." He goes on to describe the use of this vessel by the Duke and nobility of Venice, who go to marry the sea every year on Ascension Day, a rich ring being let down into the water by a string, and pulled up after various ceremonies. In Calais (spelt indifferently *Callaies* and *Callais*) Mundy found only one church in 1620, whereas there were no fewer than eighteen in Canterbury. He "lay" in this

city at "The Checker," "The Chequers Inn," of which considerable remains are still extant. At Gravesend his party took two light boats since called gigs, but described by him as "light horsemen."

"Chensford, a prettie hansome town," recalls a pronunciation of Chelmsford which is said in the notes to have been used by the older inhabitants of Essex "as late as the close of last century."

"St. Maloes in Brittain" the traveller speaks of as a place of very great strength and traffic, which, in addition to its natural and artificial fortifications, was protected at night by "twenty-four mungrell Doggs" sent out of the gates with a keeper. While Mundy was there, they tore one man in pieces as well as cattle.

Throughout the student will find excellent notes referring to Coryat's 'Crudities,' Lithgow, Moryson, and other authorities on the routes traversed and things seen. This part of the work adds much to its attractions.

The Burlington Magazine opens with two important articles on the questions which have agitated connoisseurs, the wax bust ascribed to Leonardo and the *Rokeby Venus*. The former the editors regard without hesitation as entirely the work of Richard Cocks Lucas, deprecating the attitude of "racial animosity" between England and Germany which has been taken by some unwise experts and critics. As to the *Rokeby Venus*, the editorial pronouncement is: "Our belief in the authenticity of the picture remains unshaken. It is founded upon the singularly unanimous verdict of all serious students of Velasquez's art, headed by Señor de Beruete." The alleged markings are discussed in a moderate spirit, and it is pointed out that "few great masterpieces have a better-authenticated pedigree." The 'Notes on a Tudor Painter: Gerlach Flicke,' by Mary F. S. Hervey, include his will of 1558, recently discovered at Somerset House. This shows what we may still expect from collections of documents fairly accessible. Mr. C. J. Holmes continues his studies of 'French and English Pictures in the Salting Collection.' The illustrations 'Moonrise at the Mouth of the Yare,' by John Crome, and 'Spetchley,' by John Constable, show what treasures the nation has secured. There are several of Constable's works depicting his favourite district on the Stour, and his visits to Hampstead and Brighton. Mr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy writes with illustrations on 'Indian Bronzes,' making an interesting comparison between Oriental and Greek workmanship. There are also illustrations to Mr. Campbell Dodgson's article on 'Recent Publications of Rembrandt Drawings,' which fully deserve the praise and attention of the expert. 'The Fountain of Life: an Iconographical Study,' by Evelyn Underhill, is of interest to theologians as well as artists. There are some beautiful specimens of Irish Chippendale figured in an article on the subject by Mr. Herbert Cescinsky; and further illustrations show the remarkable quality of some of the Japanese national monuments which are to be seen at Shepherd's Bush this summer. These are briefly described by Mr. Roger Fry, who expects from the study of Oriental art a new renaissance in our own painters and designers.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MR. ROBERT FORRESTER'S Glasgow Catalogue 95 contains an assortment of general literature. The works under Art include 'Orrock, Painter, Connoisseur, and Collector,' 2 vols., large 4to, 2l. 17s. 6d.; and 'Romney,' by Ward and Roberts, 2 vols., 4to, Edition de Luxe, 4l. 10s. Under Darien Tracts is a rare collection, 1696-1707, 10l. 10s.; under De Morgan, 'A Budget of Paradoxes,' 1872, 2l. 5s.; and under Dickens, first editions. The entries under Glasgow include Fairbairn's 'Relics,' 1l. 11s. 6d.; 'Munimenta' of the University of Glasgow, Maitland Club, 1854, 3l. 3s.; and Small's 'Sketches of Quaint Bits,' one of 60 copies on large paper, 1l. 12s. 6d. Foster's 'Miniature Painters,' 2 vols., 4to, is 2l. 12s. 6d.; 'Tartans of the Clans,' by Grant, 1l. 15s.; Walpole's 'Letters,' edited by Cunningham, 9 vols., half-morocco, 4l. 10s.; Boulton's 'Amusements of Old London,' 12 coloured illustrations, 15s.; and Evelyn's 'Diary,' edited by Wheatley, 4 vols., 1l. 1s. Under Architecture in the Addenda is Ferguson's 'History,' 5 vols., 4l.

Messrs. William Glaisher's Catalogue 370 is a Supplementary one of Reminders. We note a few: 'Mrs. Brookfield and her Circle,' 3s. 6d.; Cram's 'Japanese Architecture,' 4s. 6d.; Mrs. Evelyn Cecil's 'London Parks,' 25 coloured plates, 8s. 6d.; Hepworth Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower,' 6s.; Smith's 'Catalogue Raisonné of Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters,' 2l. 10s.; Fielding and Smollett, 12 vols., 12s. 6d.; and Gomme's 'Governance of London,' 5s.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 220 contains A'Beckett's 'Comic History of Rome' and 'Comic History of England,' first editions, 3 vols., original cloth, 1847, 7l. 7s.; and 'Fables of Æsop and Gay's 'Fables,' 4 vols., royal 8vo, 1793, 12l. 12s. Under Alken is one of a very few copies made up by the publisher of Alken's sporting and humorous designs, 3 large folio vols., contemporary crimson morocco, McLean, 1824, 230l. Byron's 'Poetical Works,' 712 extra views, 8 vols., 4to, cloth, Murray, 1833, is 20l. Cruikshank collectors will be interested in the 'Descriptive Catalogue of his Works' from the Truman Collection, 42l. There are extra-illustrated copies of Granger's 'Biographical History,' Gray's 'Poems,' 12mo, inlaid to folio size, Hamerton's 'Landscape in Nature, Literature, and Art,' Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' Coxe's 'Memoirs of Walpole,' and many others.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current 704 contains a set to 1909 of the Anthropological Institute Publications, including the rare volume of 'Anthropologia,' 1848-1909, 35l. Under Australasia are Angus's 'New Zealand,' imperial folio, McLean, 1847, 14l. 14s.; and 'South Australia,' parts as published, uncut, 60 large coloured plates, 1847, 10l. 10s. Under Coleridge is a choice set, 31 vols., all 12mo except the 'Literary Remains' and 'Life,' new half-calf, Pickering, &c., 1834-73, 17l. 17s. Dickens items include the following in the original parts: 'Domby,' 7l. 7s.; 'Humphrey's Clock,' 7l. 7s.; 'Copperfield,' 6l. 6s.; and 'Pickwick,' 15l. 15s. Under Dryden is Scott's edition, 18 vols., calf, 1821, 11l. 11s. Under Gospels is the first edition of the Anglo-Saxon version, John Daye, 1571, a fine tall copy in purple levant by Rivière, 25l. A set of the Philo-

biblon Society's publications, with 5 extra volumes, 20 vols. in all, 1854-84, is 18l. 18s.; a set of *The Portfolio*, 1870-93, with the monographs for 1901, 24 vols., folio, calf, and 42 parts, 16l. 16s.; and Tudor Facsimile Texts, edited by Farmer, 43 vols., 30l.

Among autograph letters is one of Leigh Hunt's to Lord John Russell, soliciting patronage for his son-in-law, in which he says: "Ever since I first saw you, I always said of you (pardon me for personally criticizing you at all) that you appeared to me to possess the head and brow of a sage upon the face of the earth." There is also a long letter from Wellington, 6 pp., 4to, near Madrid, 11 Aug., 1812, 9l. 9s.

MESSRS. JACK are publishing immediately the sixth edition of 'Armorial Families,' by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, a work which, as we said in a previous notice, "has risen steadily in public favour." The new edition promises to be a handsome book, and will include an extensive series of coats of arms printed in their full heraldic colours, as well as a very interesting article on 'The Ancient Families of England,' giving the names of the select few who can claim Saxon and Norman descent.

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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.

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

CORRECTION.—*Ante*, p. 351, col. 1, l. 12, the signature should be George Potter.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910.

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Notes.

A GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MR. W. B. GERISH'S communication under the heading 'Civil Service Archives and Records' (*ante*, p. 337) will have been read with great interest and sympathy by many genealogists.

Already much thought has been given to this subject, as is evidenced by the fact that scores of letters about it have reached me during the last few years. From these letters I have noted various points which, with the permission of the Editor, I should like to record in the columns of 'N. & Q.'

1. Any scheme of this nature depending on the ability and exertions of one man is doomed to failure—perhaps even during his lifetime, certainly shortly after his death.

2. The matter should receive the careful consideration of a Committee of Genealogists as a detailed and well-thought-out plan of

action is essential before any appeal for support is made to the genealogical public.

3. One correspondent suggests that the Society of Antiquaries might be taken as a model; another considers that the basis should be that of a limited liability company; while Mr. René Droz (Vice-Chancellor of the Convention Internationale d'Héraldique) urges the formation of an International Genealogical and Heraldic Association, of which the British Society would be a branch.

4. The annual expenses which such a Society would have to meet would be—

(a) The salary of a competent Librarian and of two, or more assistants. The Librarian could undertake also the secretarial duties.

(b) The rent of a room (later, of rooms; still later, of a house) in London.

(c) The purchase of genealogical works of reference.

(d) Incidentals, *e.g.*, printing, postage stationery, bookbinding, &c.

5. The annual revenue to meet the above expenditure would be—

(a) Subscriptions of Members. These might be of three classes: (i.) Fellows at, say, two guineas; (ii.) Ordinary Members at, say, one guinea; and (iii.) Corresponding Members at, say, half a guinea.

(b) Interest on the investment of moneys received in legacies or life compositions.

(c) The profit from publications issued from time to time by the Society.

(d) Fees charged by the Librarian for searches in the library of the Society, undertaken by him on behalf of those members who could not come to London to search for themselves.

6. The initial expenses, *e.g.*, furniture, should be provided out of entrance fees.

7. Any Member should have the right of leaving his manuscript collections to the Society for safe preservation. All such manuscripts to be indexed (surnames and place-names) by the Librarian and his assistants by means of the card-index system, so that a reference to this General Index might indicate at a glance which manuscripts in the Society's possession contain data of interest to the searcher.

8. The Society to hold examinations of, and issue certificates to, persons desirous of qualifying as authorities in any special branch of genealogical research.

9. The funds of the Society should not be wasted in dinners or excursions, nor should there be any obligation on the Society to issue an annual volume to its members.

The above are the suggestions which have been made by my correspondents. To them I would add:—

10. Expenses would be incurred in preparing a suitable scheme and submitting it to the many thousands in the United Kingdom who are interested in genealogy; therefore I would urge the desirability of forming a Preliminary Society (or Syndicate, if the Company basis is preferred) with the object of considering, preparing, and submitting a scheme for the required Society. Such a Preliminary Society might consist of about fifty genealogists, each paying, say, a guinea towards these expenses, receiving back any unexpended portion of their subscriptions on formation of the Society itself. A circular signed by fifty genealogists, and issued to the genealogical public should convince any one that he was not being asked to join what is vulgarly called "a one-man show."

Now that 'N. & Q.' has opened its columns to this discussion, I would ask my correspondents to address their comments on the subject to it, and not to me, as already I cannot reply to all the letters I receive.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

LONDON SIGN LISTS IN 'N. & Q.'

THE following table is intended to serve as a reference guide to the various lists of London signs, which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' from its commencement to the end of the Tenth Series. I have arranged it in chronological order, giving the approximate date of the earliest and latest sign in each list, with the nature (as Booksellers, Taverns, &c.) of the majority of signs referred to in every list. In regard to the latter classification I may say that, bearing in mind that "booksellers were publishers then, and the business was not, as now, divided" (to quote a recent writer in *The Bazaar*), I have not attempted to distinguish between sign-lists referring to members of either of these allied industries, but have used the term "Booksellers" in respect of both indiscriminately.

General, 1558-79. 10 S. vi. 242.
 General, 1579-1639. 10 S. vi. 45.
 Booksellers, 1590-1713. 6 S. vi. 283, 302.
 General, 1603-25. 10 S. viii. 288.
 Booksellers, 1612-40. 6 S. iv. 4.
 Booksellers, 1623-1714. 6 S. iii. 404, 464; iv. 242.
 General, *temp.* Commonwealth. 10 S. xii. 203.
 General, 1660-90. 10 S. ix. 228.
 Taverns, &c., c. 1660-1700. 10 S. vii. 445.
 General, 1660-1723. 5 S. xii. 42.
 Taverns (Coaching Houses), 1680. 10 S. viii. 1.
 Taverns, &c., 1685. 10 S. xi. 102.

General, ? *temp.* Anne. 10 S. xii. 463.
 Booksellers, 1737-43. 6 S. ii. 141.
 Taverns, &c., Aldersgate Ward, 1837. 10 S. xi. 102.

London Bridge.

Booksellers, 1659-1754, 6 S. x. 163; 1660-1749, v. 222; 1670-1720, vi. 445, 465, 531; vii. 103; 1746-62, x. 237.

St. Paul's Churchyard.

Booksellers, 1515-87, 5 S. ix. 9-10; 1548-1733, xi. 94; 1593-1723, viii. 489; 1593-1763, viii. 461; 1611-52, ix. 97.

The first list named is imperfectly referred to in the index to the volume in which it appears.

The list which I have classed as Booksellers, 1623-1714, is an alphabetical list of London publishers carried down to 1834, but 1714 is the last dated sign mentioned, apparently.

It will be seen that little or no interest was taken in this subject in the earlier Series, there being no sign list printed before the closing volume of the Fifth Series, so far as I can discover.

An article by Mr. C. A. WARD in reference to 'Numbering Houses' appeared at 7 S. ii. 21; it shows that houses began to be numbered generally in London between 1760 and 1770. WILLIAM McMURRAY.

JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY: UNIQUE ENGLISH CLASSICS.

BEFORE me lies a copy of a 'Catalogue of an Exhibition of Original Editions of the Principal English Classics, shown in the Main Library from March to October, MCMX.' (see *ante*, p. 340). The Library is the John Rylands of this city, and the Librarian, Mr. H. Guppy, observes in his Prefatory Note to the Catalogue that "it will be noticed that of several of these works no other copy is known."

This statement justifies an indication of two of them in 'N. & Q.,' where their habitat will be both more widely known and chronicled in perpetuity. I transcribe the titles and notes as they appear in the Catalogue:—

1. "Caxton (William). [Blanchardyn and Eglantyne.] [1489 ?] [Begin.: Prologue.] Sig. j [fol. 1, *recto*.:] Vnto the right noble pyussaut & excellent pryncesse my | redoubted lady my lady Margarete duchesse of So- | mercete | ... Etc. [Fol. 2, *recto*, *table of contents*.:] Here begynneth the table of the victorious prynce | Blanchardyn | none of the noble Kyng of Fryse | And of Eglantyne Quene of Tornaday otherwise | called lorgoylleuse damours, whiche is to saye the proude | lady in loue. | Sig. Aj. [recto, *text*.:] ¶ The first chapitre of this present boke cōteyneth how | Blanchardyn departed out of the

court of his fader Kynge | of fryse | Capitulo primo. | [Westminster: W. Caxton, 1489?] Fol.

* * * The only known copy of this production of Caxton's press, wanting the conclusion."

2. "Hall (John). [Vision.] 1563.

"A Poesie In Forme | of a Vision, briefly inueying against the moste | hateful, and prodigious Artes of Necromancie, | Witchcraft, Sorcerie, Incantations, and diuvers | other detestable and deuilshe practises, day- | ly vsed vnder colour of Iudicial Astrolo- | gie. Compiled in Metre by | I. H. | [4 lines.] | [Printer's device beneath title.] Printed At London By | Rouland Hall, dvvellyng in Gutter Lane | at the signe of the halfe Egle and | the Keye | 1563. | 8vo.

* * * First edition, of which no other copy is believed to be known."

Apparently these are not the only specimens of sole-remaining copies in the Library, for Mr. Guppy further remarks:—

"It is impossible, within the limits of a short prefatory note, to convey anything like an adequate idea of the extent of the collection from which the exhibits are selected. This, however, should be said, that its range must not be estimated by the comparatively limited number of works which can be accommodated in the exhibition cases of the Library."

It may be added that the exhibits include specimens of Middle English writers (MS., from the pre-Wicliffite Apocalypse (1375) to Lydgate's 'Boccaccio' (1450), and (printed editions) from Caxton's 'Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye' (1474) to 'The Vision of Piers the Plowman' (1550); of the English Bible from Tindale's New Testament (1525) to the Authorized Version (1611); of early sixteenth-century literature from the first English edition of the 'Imitatio Christi' (1515) to Latimer's Sermons (1578); from Shakespeare's Sonnets (first edition, 1609) to his Fourth Folio (1685); of Elizabethan poetry and prose from Phaer's translation of Virgil (first edition, 1558) to the first edition of Ben Jonson's Works (1616), and from Knox's 'Answer to Blasphemous Cavillations' (first edition, 1560) to Hakluyt's 'Principal Navigations' (second edition, 1600); of early seventeenth-century literature from James I.'s 'Essayes of a Prentise' (first edition, 1584) to Howell's 'Familiar Letters' (1645); of later seventeenth-century literature from Baxter's 'Saints' Everlasting Rest' (first edition, 1650) to Dryden's 'Hind and Panther' (first edition, 1687); and of Milton from 'Comus' (1637) to 'Paradise Regained' (1671).

Those who are not the fortunate possessors of this Catalogue, nor of the quarterly *Bulletin* of the Library, will now know where the above treasures are housed.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY: 'THE SIEGE OF TROY.'—I have recently discovered some interesting particulars with regard to the history of a copy of 'The Siege of Troy,' a MS. now in the John Rylands Library at Manchester (No. 60).

It appears that the MS. in question was originally made for William Carent of Carent's Court, Isle of Purbeck (who died in 1422), as it contains an illumination of his arms. A subsequent owner was "Hugh Morgan of Monmouth in the marches of Wales," whose name appears on the blank pages of the book.

Sir Humphrey Talbot, Marshal of Calais, a younger son of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, evidently acquired the MS. in the fifteenth century, for in his will (dated 18 Feb., 1492, and proved P.C.C. 11 Nov., 1494) is the following bequest:—

"Also I woll that the Englishe booke which I have of the Seege of Troy be gevin to the daughter of Maister Roger Marshall, phisicion, late of London."

One of Sir Humphrey's executors was a certain Thomas Booth; and in his will (dated 31 Dec., 1503, and proved P.C.C. in 1504) I find further mention of the MS. He makes John Mundy his executor, and, in addition to a bequest of money, leaves to him

'a cloth bandkyn and a booke of the sege of Troye that shuld be geven to Maister Marshall's daughter as it appeareth in my Master's will if he cannot fynde her to take hit and dispose it for her soule by myn executours to be disposed.'

Presumably the lady was not to be found; for John Mundy kept the book, and, it is to be hoped, duly expended its value in masses. John Mundy, who was Mayor of London in 1522, was knighted in 1529 (see my notes on his history, 10 S. i. 31). In 1516 he had acquired the estates of Markeaton, Mackworth, and Allestrey, co. Derby; and for more than three centuries 'The Siege of Troy' remained in the library at Markeaton Hall. A few years before his death Sir John gave it to his eldest son Vincent Mundy, who valued it in his inventory at 13s. 4d. In 1615 Francis Mundy (great-grandson of Sir John) owned it, and may have written the note stating that "this booke is valued at 50*l.* not long since." It appears to have descended to his younger son Adrian Mundy of Quorndon, co. Derby (1606-77), who left an only daughter and heir, Millicent, who married first John Musters of Colwick Hall, Notts; and secondly the Rev. Dr. Thomas Fuller of Hatfield.

From 1615 to 1818 its history is a blank ; at the latter date it was offered for sale in London, the price being about 100*l.*–150*l.* The Earl of Crawford subsequently purchased it for 1,750*l.*, and from him it passed to Mrs. Rylands.

PERCY D. MUNDY.

ROOSEVELT: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—Listening the other night to Rear-Admiral R. E. Peary's lecture on his expedition to the North Pole, before the Royal Geographical Society, at the Royal Albert Hall, I was reminded of the query in 'N. & Q.' concerning the pronunciation of Mr. Roosevelt's name. Peary, in pronouncing the name of the American President, sounded the first five letters, in two syllables, like our word "rosy." As the name Roosevelt is Dutch, it would appear that the true Dutch pronunciation is kept up in the United States, the name, which means "rose field"—or "rose garden," as we should say—being pronounced "Rozévelt," with the accent on the first syllable.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

[Two American correspondents gave at 10 S. vii. 35 similar three-syllable renderings of the name.]

PUTTENHAM'S 'ARTE OF ENGLISH POESIE.'—May I call attention to an interesting note in Sir John Harington's handwriting that I found in the beautiful MS. of the translation of Ariosto in the British Museum, Add. MS. 18,920 ?—

"Mr. Feeld. I dowt this will not come in the last page, and thearfore I wold have (it) immedyetly in the next page after the fynyshinge of this last booke, with some pretty knotte to set down the tytyle, and a peece of the Allegory as followeth in this next page. I would have the Allegory as also the Appolygy and all the prose that is to come except the table in the same printe that Putnams booke ys."

A reference to the first edition of Harington's 'Ariosto,' 1591, p. 405, will show that these precise instructions were carried out, and prove how closely Elizabeth's godson superintended the make-up of his book.

"Putnam's book" is the 'Arte of English Poesie,' published in 1589, and Harington's note is addressed in 1591 to the same Richard Field, native of Stratford-on-Avon, who published in 1593 'Venus and Adonis,' and in 1594 'The Rape of Lucrece.' This message to Field may be accepted as the absolute proof that Puttenham wrote the 'Arte of English Poesie,' which its recent editor, Mr. G. Gregory Smith, considered as hitherto not forthcoming. It is curious that Harington, in the Introduction to the volume as to which he was giving instructions

to his publisher, described the 'Arte of English Poesie' as set forth by an "unknown godfather."

Manchester.

CHAS. HUGHES.

'RASSELAS': THE FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION.—"I have got an Italian 'Rasselas,'" wrote Johnson to Mrs. Thrale from Edinburgh on 12 Nov., 1773; and Baretti tells us it was by "a foolish fellow who called himself Cavalier Mei." This version does not appear to be known in England: it is neither included in J. Macaulay's bibliography in his facsimile edition of 1884 nor is it mentioned by Dr. Birkbeck Hill. It is entitled "Il Principe d'Abissinia, novella in due volumi tradotta per la prima volta dall'originale inglese in toscano da Mimiso Ceo. Padova, G. A. Volpi, 1764" (2 vols., 16mo, vol. i. pp. 135, vol. ii. pp. 141). "Mimiso Ceo" is Mei's pseudonym. Cp. Luigi Piccioni 'Per la fortuna del "Rasselas" di Samuele Johnson in Italia,' in *Giorn. storico della letteratura ital.*, vol. xv., 1910, p. 339. Prof. Piccioni calls it the worst of the Italian versions, saying it is inaccurate, affected in style, and dull; but he well remarks that Baretti's severe strictures on Mei may be due to the fact that his own French version (the MS. of which, by the way, is now in the Biblioteca Nazionale di Torino, MSS. Francesi E. 2) was, thanks to the dilatoriness of the Venetian licensers of the press, anticipated and rendered useless by this translation of Mei's, though Johnson himself had dictated the first sentence to Baretti. Prof. Piccioni, however, can find no signs of Mei having used Madame Belot's French version, as Marchesi suggested to help him in his rendering of Johnson's English. The article in question contains a detailed description of Baretti's MS., which was originally discovered by Prof. Piccioni.

LACY COLLISON-MORLEY.

CANDLE AUCTIONS.—*The Chard and Ilminster News* of 16 April gives an account of the letting of a piece of land at Tatworth, near Chard, on 9 April, by "candle auction." Only thirty persons are entitled to bid, and ten were present on the above occasion. The bidding commenced at 10*l.*, and by additions of 5*s.* ran up to 13*l.*, when the candle went out, having burnt for thirty-five and a half minutes. The land was knocked down to the latest bidder, who became the tenant for the ensuing year. Last year the candle burned twenty-seven minutes; whilst in 1906 it lasted for the unusually long period of forty-two and a half minutes.

The paper from which I quote gives some curious details of the auction, which is conducted with great ceremony, a fine of sixpence being levied upon any person who leaves his seat whilst the candle is burning.

My only object in sending this note is to record the fact that the custom of employing a lighted candle at auctions still flourishes.

R. B. P.

"FIRE OUT."—I think the origin of this phrase was recently discussed in 'N. & Q.', but cannot find it in the indexes. A letter of Sir Thomas Roe of 24 Nov., 1641, suggests the solution. He writes (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xxiv. 272):—

"I have discovered and found the foxe in his burrow; but cannot yet absolutely unkenel him. I shall this weeke fire him out, all upon a necessitie to make the Spanyards speak, or confesse their tongues are tyed."

So that it seems originally to have meant to expel a fox from his earth by lighting a fire at one end of it. The modern American use (see 'N.E.D.') probably combines this idea with that of the rapidity of action of fire-arms.

Q. V.

[The origin of the phrase "fire out" and its American usage were discussed at 10 S. vii. 308; viii. 37, 454.]

"IRISH PRIDE."—In an old fragment given me by my mother many years ago "Irish pride," "Irish coin," and "beggar's inkle" occur:—

He dressed himself in Irish pride,
A wig without a wrinkle,
A wooden sword by his side,
Tied on with beggar's inkle.
Straight he went unto his chest,
And when he did look in it,
Three-halfpence of good Irish coin
He put into his pocket.
His pocket being so lightly charged,
He was afraid of robbin',
And all the way he rode along
Cried, "Mend your pace, old Dobbin!"

It reads somewhat like a political squib of the early part of last century.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

TAKING POSSESSION OF HOUSE PROPERTY.

—Not long ago I spent a penny on 'The Hungry Forties,' by Mrs. Cobden Unwin, and learned something about a decade when much happened of which I was but little conscious. A curious way of taking possession of house property is mentioned (p. 12):—

"The first we ever 'eard of Mr. Cobden was one day when I was a-sittin' near the front gate and three men come along over the hill; they stopped

when they saw me and arst me what was the name of the village, and when I said 'Heyshott,' they brightened up and said as 'ow they'd been a-'untin' for it a long while; they said they wanted Dunford, and I pointed 'em out the way, and off they went; and as I passed by Dunford, Mary Tiller came a-runnin' out to me, and sez she, 'I wor just a-goin' up to Walker's to see Gran-ma, and I see three strange men at Dunford taking a top brick off the chimley of each of the cottages to take back to Mr. Cobden'—there wor three labourers' cottages there in those days; and I sez, 'Mary, that's a sign some one's bought the place an' is comin' to live 'ere; you mark my words,' I sez. 'An' sure enough, before many days were over we 'ad Mr. Cobden down."

Mr. Cobden might say, as said Shakespeare's Mr. Smith, "The bricks are alive at this day to testify it," i.e., the act of seizin, "therefore deny it not."

ST. SWITHIN.

THE RECORDS: THEIR EARLY DEPOSITORIES.—The Report, published by Baskett, 1719, of the Lords' Committees on the condition and method of storing the State Papers affords several interesting identifications. Thus in the Tower the chapel of the White Tower was in use for the purpose, and a committee advises "that a large room on the east side of the White Tower, adjoining to Cæsar's Chapel, being sixty-four foot long and thirty-one foot wide, should be allotted" for the reception of records of the Court of Chancery. "Cæsar's Chapel," presumably part of the disused royal apartments, is again named as being in bad repair, the floor "being much broken and subjected to the raising of dust, to the damage of the records"; and it is recommended that it be strongly boarded. A quantity of papers had been brought from a house "belonging to the King's Fishmonger in Fish Yard, over the Prince's Chambers." In the Brick Tower two rooms or garrets were in use, also the whole of the Wakefield Tower; and "Near Hell Yard there are two ground rooms.....wherein parchments and tallies have lain in disorder for many years past."

Complaint is made of the condition of the Court of Exchequer and other buildings at Westminster; and in "the Treasury situate over the gateway going out of the New Palace Yard into St. Margaret's Lane" some very valuable deeds and surveys on the demolition of the monasteries were kept:—

"This Treasury wanting reparation and fitting up, the case thereof is humbly submitted to your Lordships; besides, one of the tenants adjoining hath broke a door into the leads over the said Treasury; and part of the building underneath, and on one side is lately encroached upon and annoy'd by keeping of an ale-house, and building of leads even with the windows."

This evidently was the gate discovered in 1807 (Bayley and Britton's 'Westminster,' p. 444); it had then been built into the "Mitre" and "Horn" Taverns, and heavy compensation was paid on the whole being swept away by the Act 46 Geo. III. c. 89 for the improvement of the neighbourhood (see Report and Memorial of the Commissioners, printed 12 May, 1808, p. 35).

The Chapter House is familiar as a place of storage for these papers; it was evidently at this date that the presses and gallery were provided at the estimated cost of 250*l.*

Seeking for further accommodation, their Lordships went to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul,

"and, having survey'd several upper-rooms and apartments, conceive that an upper room on the south-side of the said Cathedral, over the isle on the left hand of the south door, which is near the Herald's office, is a very convenient place for that purpose."

Is this the present Library?

Two references to previous depositories are of interest. None of the decrees of the Star Court were to be found: "the last notice of them that cou'd be got was that they were in a house in St. Bartholomew's Close, London."

Mr. Saunderson, Deputy Usher of the Rolls, gave evidence that a great quantity of rolls and papers had "appear'd to view upon pulling down the old houses of the Master of the Rolls."

The Report also deals with the "Embezzlement of papers"; but this may perhaps be the subject of a note at some other time.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"DEMERIT": ITS TWO SENSES.—This word enjoys, with a few others, the distinction of having been used in two senses contrary to each other—merit or deserving, and demerit (as it always signifies now) or ill-deserving. Prof. Skeat quotes Shakespeare as using it in both senses; thus in 'Macbeth,' IV. iii. (Macduff):—

Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell slaughter on their souls.

And in 'Coriolanus,' I. i. (Sicinius Velutus):

Opinion that so sticks on Marcius shall
Of his demerits rob Cominius.

The 'N.E.D.' gives as the earliest undoubted use of the word in its good sense a quotation from Patten's 'Expedicion into Scotland of the most worthely fortunate Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset' (which he seems to have accompanied), 1548, in which he says in the Preface: "What thanks then...for these his notable demerits ought our Protector to receive of his?"

The last use of the word in that sense appears to have been by Matthew Carter, 'Honor Redivivus,' published in 1655: "The first achiever in any Stock whatever was a new man ennobled for some demerit."

Dryden in his 'Fables' (published in 1700), amongst those translated from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' 'Meleager and Atalanta,' uses the word strictly in the modern way:—

Mine is the merit, the demerit thine.

The convenience of the antithesis perhaps led to the abandonment of "demerit" in the good sense, which might have produced ambiguity.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS.—I am in quest of toasts and sentiments, convivial, humorous, patriotic, &c., in German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Scandinavian. Can any of your readers tell me of any collections of toasts in these languages?

CHARLES WELSH.

917, Delaware Street, Scranton, Pa.

LARGE-PAPER COPIES OF BOOKS.—Can any one say when the printing of extra copies of a book on paper larger (and finer) than that of the ordinary issue was begun? What are the earliest examples?

W. J. C.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.—I wish to know what Regimental Histories contain lists of officers from the formation of the respective regiments. These lists are of great value for genealogical purposes. Please reply direct.

(Rev.) H. B. SWANZY.

Ivy Lodge, Newry, co. Down.

"ARABIS": "THLASPI".—Passing lately by a florist in Lewisham, I noticed some plants misnamed "Arabus." Why was "Arabis" so called? 'The Century Dictionary' says from *ἀραβίς*, because the more important species came from Arabia. I have seen a similar derivation in botanical dictionaries. But the 'N.E.D.' says: "Med. L. *Arabis*, so named prob. from growing on sandy or stony places." Does this mean that Arabic is typical of such places, and that *Arabis* is equivalent to "arabis locis"? The earliest use the

'Dictionary' gives of the word is from Lyte in 'Dodoens,' 629: "This herb [candy Thlaspi] is called...in Latine *Arabis* and *Draba*." (ann. 1578). Phillips also, in 1706, has "*Arabis*, a sort of Water-cress call'd candy Thlaspy." These quotations suggest another query: What does Thlaspi or Thlaspy mean?

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

KELLERMAN THE ALCHEMIST.—Is anything known of this man other than that recorded by Sir Richard Phillips in his 'Personal Tour through the United Kingdom'? He has been termed the "last of the alchemists," and is reputed locally (he lived at Lilley in Hertfordshire) to have had extensive dealings with the Evil One. He is said to have disappeared suddenly, leaving one to infer that it was by diabolic agency.

As I am desirous of putting together a few notes upon this person, to be read at an archaeological excursion in June, replies direct will oblige.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

"SAUNTER."—In Isaac D'Israeli's 'Curiosities of Literature' we are told that the Marquis of Halifax, in his character of Charles II., exhibited a trait of that monarch; that trait is "sauntering." The noble writer thus expresses himself:—

"There was as much of laziness as of love in all those hours which he passed amongst his mistresses, who served only to fill up his seraglio, while a bewitching kind of pleasure, called sauntering, was the Sultana queen he delighted in. The thing called 'sauntering' is a stronger temptation to princes than it is to others. The being galled with importunities, pursued from one room to another with asking faces; the dismal sound of unreasonable complaints and ill-grounded pretences; the deformity of fraud ill-disguised: all these would make any man run away from them, and I used to think it was the motive for making him walk so fast."

Is it possible that the verb "to saunter," which Johnson defined as "to loiter, to linger," had a different signification in the seventeenth century?

RICHARD EDGUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne.

[The derivation given by Prof. Skeat in his 'Concise Etymological Dictionary,' 1901, seems suitable. It is to adventure oneself, the *s* standing for *ex*, out.]

MASONIC EMBLEMS AT 'THE TIMES.'—Masonic emblems, formed by cobble stones, are placed in the open space in front of the principal entrance to the *Times* office, Print-

ing House Square, E.C. Can any reader say who was responsible for the formation of these which occurred, I should think, in the early eighties? CHARLES S. BURDON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LONDON.—Has any bibliography of London ever been published, or attempted? The subject is no doubt a colossal one, but one would think it worth undertaking. I have myself collected some thousands of titles on the subject, and should be glad to know what has hitherto been done in this direction.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

THOMAS DAWSON BOWKER.—Information is required as to the parentage of Thomas Dawson Bowker of Hatfield, Yorkshire, who married there, 21 Aug., 1811, Elizabeth Steer of the same parish, and lived afterwards at Campsall in the same county. I also wish to know the date and place of death of the said T. D. Bowker.

As I am going back shortly to Australia, I shall be glad of early replies.

G. E. R.

"PULL" = A FIT.—Can any one explain this word, apparently meaning some kind of fit, and occurring in a Devon inquest, 1651? A man was beside a stream, and, "being taken with a pull," suddenly fell in and was drowned. A friend aptly reminds me of Goethe's "Fischer" and the literal "pull" he got from the water-pixie with the same result—"Halb zog sie ihn, halb sank er hin."

OLD SARUM.

RICHARD MARTIN, HUMANITARIAN.—I should be glad to hear who the good man was of whom Heine in his 'English Fragments' writes:—

"When I was a boy, I was accustomed to seek under the head 'Great Britain' whether Richard Martin had not presented a fresh petition to Parliament for the more humane treatment of poor horses, dogs, and asses."

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

["Humanity Martin" (1754-1831) was a large landowner in Ireland, and one of the founders of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. See the life in the 'D.N.B.' There are many references to him in the Seventh Series of 'N. & Q.']

ASCOUGH FAMILY.—John Ascough was described in 1650 as "gentleman, late of Leyland" in the county of Lancaster. His daughter Alice married a few years before this date James Fishwick of Leyland, gentleman, and was buried in Selby Abbey Church in 1698. To what branch of the

Ascough (or Ayscough) family did he belong? The name does not once occur in the parish registers of Leyland between 1653 (when they commence) and 1710, and his will was not proved at Chester. His name appears as a witness to two deeds dated 1619 and 1626, when he is described as "of Farington [in Leyland], yeoman."

HENRY FISHWICK.

ST. PANCRAS CHURCH: ENGRAVING.—I have an old print engraved by William Fellows, published by Robert Williamson. No date. Any clue will oblige. A. C. H.

SEAL FOUND AT DOVER: SPALDING PRIORY.—An ancient seal has recently been dug up at Dover. It was found embedded in from five to six feet of chalk, on the slopes of the Western Heights, near the Bredenstone, where the ceremony of installing the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports used to take place.

The seal is of copper, about the size of a penny, but twice as thick. Its design shows a monk kneeling before the Blessed Virgin and Child, and round the margin is the legend:—

† S. Jordanis Monachi Spaldingie.

This looks as though it were the seal of the Priory of Spalding. Was there a Jordan, Monk of Spalding?

The seal is in the possession of Mr. H. S. Boyton of St. Martin's Place, Dover. He thinks that the Prior of Spalding might have been on a visit to the Priory of Dover and dropped the seal when passing over the hill. Later works of fortification might account for its being embedded in the chalk.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

CONSTABLE'S 'GILLINGHAM BRIDGE'.—I possess an engraving of Constable's picture 'Gillingham Bridge.' I should be glad of information with regard to the original painting and to learn in whose collection it now is. F. R. HARDINGHAM.

The Church Institute, Leeds.

'WATERLOO BANQUET': 'THE NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS': KEYS WANTED.—Can any of your correspondents inform me where keys to the following prints can be got?

1. 'Waterloo Banquet.' Published 10 June, 1846, by F. G. Moon.

2. 'The Noble Army of Martyrs: the Champions of the Protestant Reformation.' Published 9 March, 1869, by R. Turner, Newcastle-on-Tyne and London.

SURREY.

BRUNELLESCHI AND COLUMBUS'S EGG.—I have read that the egg story associated with the name of the famous navigator was anticipated by the great Florentine architect by nearly a century. Who is the authority responsible for this statement? I am surprised that it has never been disputed or challenged by the Italians themselves, if correct. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

[Columbus and the egg are discussed at 9 S. i. 386 472; ii. 53, 132.]

NOTTING HILL: ITS ETYMOLOGY.—There is a tradition that in ancient documents drawn up in Latin this hill is referred to as the "Mons Nodosus" (knotty hill). If so, this explains the etymology, and the customary derivation from "Nutting Hill" becomes untenable. Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' correct or confirm this theory?

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Having utterly failed to trace the origin of the following lines, may I beg the use of your columns to enable any of your readers who have the information to say who is the author of them?

If God's happiness was perfect

In the dawn of long ago,

What induced Him to impair it

By creating sin and woe?

E. B.

Brighton.

An ounce of enterprise is worth a pound of privilege.

E. HOWARD.

Albany, N.Y.

Though beaten back in many a fray,

Yet freshening strength we borrow;

For where the vanguard comes to-day

The rear will halt to-morrow.

A. B.

Primus in orbe deos fecit timor.

HENRY SAMUEL BRANDETH.

[Statius, 'Theb.' iii. 661.]

ST. AUSTIN'S GATE. — T. Wilson's 'Jerichoes Down-Fall,' a sermon preached before the House of Commons at St. Margaret's on 28 Sept., 1642, was, as usual, published by order from that house.²³ The imprint reads:—

"London, Printed for John Bartlett, and are to be sold at the Gilt Cup near to S. Austins Gate. 1643."

This place-name gives rise to much interesting speculation as to its identity. The first suggestion is a gate of Austin Friars; but was the name retained after Sir William Powlet had taken possession of and almost

entirely rebuilt the property? Stow (ed. Kingsford, i. 176) complains that

"a faire foote way, leading by the west end of the Augustine Friers church straight north.....had gates at either end, locked up every night, and nowthe gates are closed up with stone, whereby the people are forced to go about by Saint Peters Church."

In 1643 Pawlet's property, would be known as Winchester House, and the court in which the old church stood was as late as 1677 (Ogilby and Morgan) called "Austine Fryers."

Another suggested identification is the gate

"by Sainte Augustine's Church which entereth the south churchyard of Saint Paules, which arch or gate was builded by Nicholas Faringdon about the yere 1361."—Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 313.

This has been named Powle's Gate (Stow); but as the church at a much earlier date (1345, *vide* Riley, 'Memorials,' 228, &c.) was called "St. Austin," the gate adjoining might by common usage have been so named.

Some more definite identifications can probably be provided.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ROBERT HINGESTON.—Sir Philip Courtenay, son of Sir Philip Courtenay by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford, K.G. (Admiral of the Fleet, Steward of the Household to Henry V. and Henry VI., and one of the executors to the will of the former), married a daughter of Robert Hingeston. I shall be glad to be informed where I can find a printed pedigree of the said Robert, and to learn the name of his daughter who married as above.

Communications direct will be much appreciated.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

J. ASPILON: R. GILLE: J. STURDY.—I am seeking a church or convent in England of which these men were the rectors, vicars, or priors. They all belonged to the same establishment, whatever it was. John Aspilon died 7 Jan., 1445; Robert Gille, 10 Sept., 1448; and John Sturdy, 20 Oct., 1452.

E. H. D.

KEMPESFELD, HAMPSTEAD.—Mr James Kennedy, while making researches for additions to his 'History of Hampstead Parish and Manor,' has discovered the field-name Kempesfeld in an inventory of the goods and lands of Belsize which Roger le Brabazan bequeathed to the monks of St. Peter in 1317. This field—containing about twelve acres—was, he believes, near the present

Belsize Square. He states that no Kempe is mentioned in the Extenta of 1312, and therefore it seems evident that the name existed long before that date. There was at this period a house at Fulham known as Kempeshawe, afterwards well known as a property under the name of "Kemps," or 'Kemps Cottage,' in Bear Street. At Hampstead a line of Kempes were represented in 1423, the will of a Richard Kemp of Hampstead being proved in 1441, from which time the family were parishioners in Hampstead and Hendon down to the last century. Further light on the origin of the names of Kempesfeld, Kempeshawe, and similar Middlesex place-names will be welcomed by

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

51, Vancouver Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

Replies.

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONES: HOLT, COADE, AND ARTIFICIAL STONE.

(11 S. i. 189, 255, 312, 356.)

THE inquiry of L. A. W. about the statues and other works connected with the family of Coade opens up a topic of much interest.

A patent for "compound liquid metall, by which artificall stone and marble is made by casting the same into moulds of any form, as statues, columns, capitalls," was granted to Thomas Ripley—presumably the architect whose life is described in the 'D.N.B.'—and Richard Holt, esquires, on 31 May, 1722. A second patent to Richard Holt and Samuel London, gentlemen, was issued on 13 June, 1722, "for a certain new composic'on, or mixture (without any sort of clay) for making of white ware," formed and moulded in a new method.

Eight years later, in 1730, Richard Holt, gent., published 'A Short Treatise of Artificial Stone as 'tis now made and converted into all manner of curious embellishments and proper ornaments of architecture' and prefixed to it a dedication to Richard, Earl of Burlington, which is dated "from the *Artificial-Stone-Ware-House*, over against *York-Buildings-Stairs*, and near *Cupe's Bridge* in *Lambeth*, SURREY, 1730."

These documents show that the artificial-stone business was established in Lambeth early in the eighteenth century. Holt says (pp. 12-13) that he made a "most laborious search, upon the tedious Tryal of many Experiments," to find out the "Old Tye, the Fixt Cement of the *Ancients*." When

he could not discover this secret "among the *Learned*, the *Virtuosos* and great *Masters of Arts in Europe*," he went into Asia and African Turkey "to see what I could Learn from and pick up among the *Turks* and the *Race of the Old Egyptians*," and spent in his inquiries "a pretty small Fortune." However,

"PROVIDENCE, which...with-holds nothing, no Blessing from the *Diligent* and *Industrious*, was pleas'd to let me into the ADMIRABLE SECRET."

His goods were

"to be seen and sold at the *Place*, commonly call'd *Holt's Ware*, or *Work-House*, opposite to *York-Buildings-Stairs* in the *Strand* and near *Cuper's-Bridge* in *Lambeth*. There's also a *Show of Goods* on the *Gable End* toward the *River*, that will direct to the *House*."—P. 50.

Somewhere about the middle of the eighteenth century a Mrs. Coad or Coade (no doubt the wife of a Cornishman, for the name is well known under several varieties of spelling throughout the Duchy, although according to Jewitt, 'Ceramic Art of Great Britain,' i. 138-41, this branch of the family came from Lyme Regis) settled herself in Lambeth. Her premises were at "Pedlar's acre, King's arms stairs, Narrow wall, Lambeth, opposite Whitehall Stairs or Ferry," where they were known as "Coade's Lithodipyra, Terra Cotta or artificial stone manufactory"; and she must have acquired the patents and buildings of Richard Holt.

The groundwork of the statements about Mrs. Coade's manufactory is to be found in John Nichols's 'History of Lambeth' ('Bibl. Topog. Brit.,' vol. ii.), p. 82, where it is recorded that

"in the year 1769 a burnt artificial stone manufactory was erected by Mrs. Coade at King's arm stairs, Narrow-wall. This manufactory is of a very extensive nature, being calculated to answer every purpose of stone carving; having a property peculiar to itself, of resisting the frost, and consequently of retaining that sharpness in which it excells every kind of stone sculpture, and equals even marble itself. Here are many statues, which are allowed by the best judges to be master pieces of art, from the models of that celebrated artist John Bacon, esq; a specimen of which Mrs. Coade has given us liberty to present to our readers in the annexed etching of the Deity of the Thames. It also extends to every kind of architectural ornaments, in which it comes much below the price of stone, and is in many particulars considerably cheaper than wood. This infant manufactory certainly deserves some distinguishing encouragement."

This etching, 'Mrs. Coade's figure of father Thames,' faces p. 83. Another etching, p. 82, bears the motto "Nec edax abolere vetustas," and displays in an advertisement the fact that the manufactured pieces are expressed in "catalogues and

books of prints of 800 articles and upwards, sold at y^e manufactory near King's arms stairs, Narrow wall, Lambeth, opposite Whitehall stairs, and at Mr. Strahan's, Bookseller, No. 67, Strand, London."

"In the year 1769," repeats Lysons in his 'Environ's of London,' *sub* Lambeth, "Mrs. Coade established here a manufactory of artificial stone." In the supplement, which is dated 1811, to this work comes the statement (p. 41) that "the manufactory of artificial stone now belongs to Messrs. Coade & Sealy." Jewitt says that this partnership began in 1769, when the two Misses Coade joined with their cousin, a Mr. Sealy, the nephew of Mr. Coade. Sealy is also, I may state, a Cornish variation of the name generally known as Seely or Seeley. The firm down to 1811 bore the title of Coades & Sealy; but on Sealy's death, who survived the Misses Coade, a William Croggon, who had for a long time been a clerk or manager, became the proprietor of the works. Into the subsequent changes of ownership, and into the removal of the works from Lambeth, it is not necessary to enter.

The memoir, by the Rev. Richard Cecil, of John Bacon, R.A., which appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1799, pt. ii. 808, stated that during his apprenticeship to a Mr. Crispe (which began in 1755) he

"formed a design of making statues in artificia stone, which he afterwards perfected. The manufactory now carried on at Lambeth by Mrs. Coade originated with him."

This, however, was too broadly stated, and in Cecil's memoir, when printed separately—I quote from the 1822 ed.—it is modified into the assertion that

"by these exertions he recovered the manufactory at Lambeth now carried on by Mrs. Coade which before Mr. Bacon undertook the management of it had fallen into very low circumstances."

The 'D.N.B.' adds, from some source not clearly specified, that in 1762 and afterwards Bacon was at work in this *lithodipra* (*sic*) factory, where he much improved the invention:—

"Groups and statues as large as life, coats of arms, sculptured key-stones, wreaths of flowers, and all that species of work known by the general name of ornamental, were here modelled and burnt."

In Peter Cunningham's 'London Past and Present' (Wheatley's ed., 1891) we find it stated, *sub* Westminster Bridge Road, that "on the north side are some houses, on one of which (No. 266) is a stone inscribed 'Coade's Row 1798.' The name was given from its neighbourhood to Coade's manufactory of artificial stone, situated in Narrow

Wall (now Belvedere Road), and at one time an establishment of much merit." I have often seen this tablet, but it has now disappeared. Is it too much to hope that the London County Council, whose new buildings are being erected on the adjacent land, will replace it by another inscription, chronicling the existence of this important business?

Pennant in his 'Account of London' (5th ed., 1813, p. 42) amplifies these statements, and adds a new fact. He remarks that

"in a street called Narrow Wall (from one of the ancient embankments) is Mrs. Coade's manufactory of artificial stone. Her repository consists of several very large rooms filled with every ornament which can be used in architecture. The statue, the vase, the urn, the rich chimney-piece, and in a few words, everything which could be produced out of natural stone or marble by the most elegant chisel, is here to be obtained at an easy rate. Proof has been made of its durable quality. A beautiful font, the ornament of *Debden* church in *Essex*, formed of this material on a most admirable antique model, was given to it by the liberality of *Richard Muiiman Trench Chiswell*, and is the admiration of every person of taste."

Brayley in his 'History of Surrey,' iii. 394-5, states that the premises were occupied for this "manufactory of burnt artificial stone (or terra cotta)" for a period of almost sixty years. It became greatly celebrated,

"much of the statuary, &c., being executed from Bacon's models and designs. About 1827 [1837?] the manufactory was removed by Croggan & Co., who had succeeded to the business, to the New Road, near Tottenham Court."

The statue of Lord Hill on the lofty column at Shrewsbury was designed and executed by Messrs. Coade & Sealy in their artificial stone (*Gent. Mag.*, 1817, pt. ii. 393). The monument in Battersea Church to the memory of John Camden (d. 1780) and of his eldest daughter Elizabeth, wife of James Neild—she died in 1791—was "executed by Messrs. Coade of the Lithodipyra or artificial-stone manufactory at Lambeth." It was made "under the inspection of Miss Coade, the owner of the manufactory and the daughter of the person who discovered the composition" (*ib.*, 1792, pt. ii. 588, 805; Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' iii. 338-9).

Jewitt mentions Flaxman, Banks, Rossi, and Panzetta as four more leading sculptors employed to model for this manufactory, and specifies several other famous works of art which were executed there. The memorandum of the kilns at Lambeth and the two letters which he prints (dated in 1790 and 1792, the later being written by Miss E. Coade from Lyme) contain some

valuable information, but they are too long for reproduction in 'N. & Q.' They were not reprinted in his subsequent edition of 1883.

Three works relating to the manufactory can be seen at the British Museum.

The first, without a title-page, called 'Etchings of Coade's Artificial Stone Manufactory, Narrow Wall, Lambeth, near Westminster Bridge,' was obtained by purchase on 6 June, 1862. The Catalogue gives the date of 1777-9, and adds "published only for private circulation... under the superintendence of John Bacon."

The second is "A Descriptive Catalogue of Coade's Artificial Stone Manufactory... with prices affixed, 1784. 1s." The preliminary advertisement begins with the statement that the manufactory had been erected for fifteen years.

The third is 'Coade's Gallery, or Exhibition in Artificial Stone, Westminster-Bridge-Road,' 1799. A charge of one shilling was made for entrance to this new gallery. The address to the public states that more than thirty years had elapsed since the starting of the manufactory; acknowledges the assistance of Bacon "in the early years of its establishment"; and boasts that Mr. John De Vaere, "many years resident at Rome, is now constantly engaged at the Manufactory in its various branches of statuary." Much information is to be found in its pages upon the chief works of art that had been constructed by the family of Coade.

A brief summary of the history of "Coade's Artificial-Stone-Works" is given in the 'History of Surrey,' vol. ii. 287 (Victoria County Histories). W. P. COURTNEY.

It may be worth noting that in the Abbey Church of Wymondham in Norfolk there is a large Renaissance monument of terra-cotta, on the south side of the altar, over the grave of the last Abbot.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

JOHN HENNING, SCULPTOR (11 S. i. 347).—Inquiries at the British Museum resulted in no information as to the whereabouts of the models of Henning's reproductions of the Parthenon and Phygaleian friezes.

I have, and have had for the last 55 years, photographs of both these friezes taken from Henning's plaster casts, and although small (1½ in. by 5½ in.) they give the details perfectly; in fact, you might fancy that you were looking at them in the round. They

bear out the statement that they were executed with great skill and accuracy.

There are about 50 slabs of the Parthenon frieze, and 12 of the Phygaleian. Nearly all the slabs are inscribed on the plaster HENNING F. LONDON, with the year, and sometimes the month and day.

The Parthenon slabs are dated 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, with these additional months and days: 1817, May; 1820, April; 1820, June 10; 1821, May 2. One slab has "HENNING F. 1819. 10, Queen's Row, Pentonville, London."

The Phygaleian slabs are dated between January, 1822, and 31 July, 1823. Perhaps this information will be of interest to MR. HARTSHORNE. H. A. C. SAUNDERS.

111, Grosvenor Road, Highbury New Park, N.

BIBLIOTHECA DRUMMENIANA (11 S. i. 248, 333).—MR. MANWARING inquires about the library set out in a manuscript catalogue entitled 'Catalogus Librorum qui reperiuntur in Bibliotheca Drummeniana.'

I am inclined to think that the library is probably that of William Drummond of Hawthornden, which is now preserved at the University of Edinburgh. The catalogue of its contents was printed in 1627, and reprinted in 1815. An interesting article on it by Mr. Charles Whibley will be found in *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. clxvi. (1899), pp. 753-67. W. P. COURTNEY.

Can it be that the manuscript in question is an old or original catalogue of the books in the library at Innerpeffray which was founded prior to 1680 by David Drummond, third Lord Madderty, for the benefit of that district of Perthshire?

I have not myself seen the library, but I have some clippings relating to it preserved for years against an intended visit. If it has not now been removed to Crieff, which was at one time in contemplation, it will still have its home in a large vaulted chamber, in a plain white building on a wooded knoll about four miles from Crieff and about two from Innerpeffray Station.

The library, which was endowed by Lord Madderty, is said to have originally consisted of about 2,500 volumes, and contains black-letter tomes and tracts, Missals, Breviaries, early editions of the classics, and theological works of great value. There are a Marot and Beza French Psalter of 1607; the French pocket Bible, with his autograph, of the great Marquis of Montrose, Lord Madderty's brother-in-law; an English Bible in black-letter of 1539 (in which the Song of Solomon is styled the Ballet of Solomon); and other

scarce editions of the Bible. In short, the library must be a mine of wealth to the book-hunter, the classical scholar, and the antiquary.

MR. MANWARING says that the catalogue was "compiled evidently during the first half of the seventeenth century." Lord Madderty's will bequeathing the library is dated 1680, and he speaks of it as being then in actual existence. "Which I have erected at the Chapel of Innerpeffray" are his words. The suggested date is therefore quite consistent with the time of the founding of the collection; and, as regards the title of the library, the scribe, in seeking to associate with it Lord Madderty's family name of Drummond, might well latinize it as found in the catalogue in question. The test of course would be—visit the library, catalogue in hand. J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

'SONGS OF THE CHACE,' 1811 (11 S. i. 329).—As far as I am aware, the 'Songs of the Chace' is always entered as an anonymous publication in bibliographical catalogues. May I venture to suggest that it may have been compiled, in part at least, from William Somerville's 'Chace,' or from other works, such as 'Field Sports,' by the same author? An edition of Somerville's 'Chace' was issued by Sherwood in the early years of last century; while, nearly at the same time, an edition of 'Songs of the Chace, and on Racing, Shooting, &c.,' appeared bearing the same imprint. Somerville's 'Chace,' published by Sherwood, was edited by a writer named Topham (? Major Edward Topham, who died in 1820). My suggestion is that the same editor compiled the 'Songs of the Chace,' 1811, making considerable use of Somerville's muse, but introducing, no doubt, the work of other sporting poets. W. S. S.

The 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors,' 1816, has, "Gosden, —; book-binder, St. Martin's Lane. Songs of the Chace, Racing, &c., 8vo, 2nd edit., 1813"; and Allibone's 'Dict. Eng. Lit.' gives the same, only altering the name to "Gosdan."

Several copies of the 1811 edition have been sold by auction in recent years, some richly bound, with a sporting scene painted on the fore-edge, probably bound by Gosden himself. The book was illustrated by Scott, a well-known engraver, who also contributed to another work catalogued with "T. Gosden" as its author: 'Impressions from a Set of Silver Buttons relative to the Sports of the Field,' 1821. W. B. H.

NEIL GOW, RACE-HORSE: HAMISH AND SEAMUS (11 S. i. 288, 376).—SCOTUS is right so far that in the days when the great fiddler flourished little attention was paid to the orthography of Gaelic words, and Niel for Neil (both English forms) accordingly was common. But "Niall" is the true nominative in its ancient form. Of this "Neill" would be the proper vocative, which came to be substituted for the more rarely written and spoken "Niall."

A more curious instance of the modern supersession of the nominative form by the vocative is the word "Hamish (Sheumais)" for "Shamus (Seumas)." In addressing James "Hamish" would be right; in speaking of him, or in subscribing his name, "Shamus" would be employed.

So of Neill and Niall. "Niel" is a *vox nihili*.

I. IAIN GALLDA.

HUNT & CLARKE'S "AUTOBIOGRAPHIES" (11 S. i. 288).—There does not appear to be any reference in Leigh Hunt's 'Autobiography' to a publishing connexion with Clarke. Besides, Cowden Clarke was, I believe, a music-seller rather than a book-publisher. At all events, the firm of Hunt & Clarke must have had but a brief existence. Within about twenty years from the dates named in the query, their publications had been acquired and were being issued by Whittaker under the general heading "Autobiography of Eminent Persons." Thirty-four volumes in all were issued, in 18mo at 3s. 6d. each, or in 12mo at 6s. each. Three different persons were sometimes included in one volume. Thus Hume, Lilly, and Voltaire came together. Presumably the link binding the lives together was the word "Autobiography."

W. SCOTT.

"CULPRIT" (10 S. xi. 486; xii. 174, 456; 11 S. i. 99, 317).—Mr. Bradley in his 'Making of English,' p. 153, quotes the word *culprit* as the most curious instance of words which have taken their rise from abbreviations used in writing:—

"Its origin is to be found in the strange corrupt Norman French once used in our Courts of Justice. When a prisoner had pleaded 'not guilty,' the reply made on behalf of the Crown was 'Culpable: prest.' This meant '(he is) guilty (and we are) ready (to prove it).' In the reports of criminal cases the phrase was commonly abbreviated 'Cul. prest,' and afterwards corruptly 'Cul. prit.' Then in some way, not very clearly understood, it seems to have come about that the clerks of the Crown, modelling their procedure on the pattern set in the written reports, fell into the practice of using the syllables 'Cul prit' as an oral formula; and as this

formula was followed by the question 'How will you be tried?' addressed to the prisoner, it was popularly apprehended to mean 'guilty man.' The custom survived in the courts down to the eighteenth century; but when 'culprit' became a current word with a new sense, it was probably felt that there was an injustice in addressing a prisoner by a term which presumed his guilt, and the use of the formula was discontinued."

H. A. STRONG.

Liverpool.

In the quotation, *ante*, p. 318, from the second edition of the 'Glossographia Anglicana Nova' (1719) the word should have been printed *cul-prit*, not with a full stop, as if some abbreviation were indicated. The word is not in the first edition (London, 1707). It is to be found in the second edition of the 'Law-French Dictionary' (London, 1718), where it appears as

"*Cul prit*, ready to prove the guilt or the issue upon not guilty pleaded."

The earliest date at which I can find it in any of my dictionaries is 1715, in John Kersey's 'Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum,' where he gives it thus:—

"*Culprit*, (*F. i. e.* the Matter is taken or enter'd) a formal Word us'd by the Clerk of the Crown upon Tryals for High Treason, when he has register'd the Prisoner's Plea, and proceeds to demand of him, *How wilt thou be try'd?* Some derive the Term from the Latin words *Culpa* a Fault or Crime; and *Prehensus* taken, *i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor."

N. Bailey in the first edition of his 'Dictionary' (8vo, London, 1721) gives:—

"*Culprit*, a formal word, used by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Tryals, to a Person indicted for a Criminal Matter, when he has register'd the Prisoner's Plea, Not Guilty, and proceeds to demand of him, (*Culprit*) *How wilt thou be Tried?* *Culprit* seems to be compounded of two Words, *i. e.*, *Cul* and *Prit*, *viz.* *Cul* of *Culpabilis*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer, on behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be Guilty after he hath pleaded *Not Guilty*; the other word *Prit* is derived of the French Word *Prest*, *i. e.* Ready, and is as much as to say, that he is ready to prove the Party Guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpa*, a Fault, and *Prehensus*, taken, *i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor."

Elisha Coles in his 'English Dictionary,' 1732, gives it thus:—

"*Culprit*, *q. d.* *Culpa est prest*, the crime charged upon you is ready to be proved, a formal word at trials."

It is not given in the earlier editions of Coles. Giles Jacob, 'New Law Dictionary,' 3rd ed., 1736, corroborates the previous derivations from *culpabilis* and *prest*, and states "and 'tis as much as to say, That he is ready to prove the offender guilty."

MR. HILL asks who Donaldson was: is it not possible that reference is being made to the Rev. John William Donaldson, D.D.,

author of 'Varronianus,' 'The New Cratylus,' &c. ? The former work contains an Introduction to the Philological Study of the Latin Language (2nd ed., 1852.).

JOHN HODGKIN.

MISTLETOE at the last reference quotes from the late Mr. Justice J. FitzJames Stephen's 'History of the Criminal Law of England' three passages bearing on the derivation of this word. The last sentences in the penultimate paragraph quoted read: "The derivation of 'Culprit' given in dictionaries is *culpatus*. See Johnson, Skeat, the 'Imperial.'"²²

As far as my observation goes, this is not invariably so in the case of recent dictionaries, several stating that the derivation is uncertain. One of the authorities Mr. Justice Stephen specially mentions does not bear out his assertion. After reading MISTLETOE'S contribution, I took down from its shelf my old folio copy of Johnson's dictionary, and found the following therein:—

"Culprit. *n.s.* [About this word there is a great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers, *Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance*. It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il paroit*. *May it so appear*; the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge."

F. A. RUSSELL.

4, Nelgarde Road, Catford, S.E.

HENRY BARKER, PREBENDARY OF WESTMINSTER (11 S. i. 305).—I have a mezzotint portrait of the above, inscribed:—

Obiit 5 Sept. Ann. 1740 Ætat. 87.

Harricus Barker S.T.P.

Ecclesiæ S^{ti} Petri Westmonasterⁱ Præbendar^{us} et de Rotherfield-Grays in Co mitat. Oxon. Rector.

J. Gibson pinx.

G. White fec.

Arms and motto, "Deus nobis hæc."

HENRY T. BARKER.

Ludlow, Salop.

SHAKESPEARE ILLUSTRATORS (11 S. i. 327).—According to Lowndes, the first illustrated edition of Shakespeare was that of Rowe, 1709-10, in 7 vols. It is not stated whether only one artist or several were responsible for the illustrations. Theobald's edition of 1733, however, was adorned with plates designed and etched, according to Redgrave, by Henry Gravelot. Hanmer's edition of 1744 was also illustrated, the plates being etched by Gravelot after designs by Francis Hayman, R.A.

It would be rash to affirm without more careful investigation that Gravelot (whose real name was D'Anville) was the first single

illustrator of Shakespeare, but, at all events, both he and Hayman were long anterior to Thurston, who furnished woodcuts for Wallis & Scholey's edition, 1803-5, as well as for the Chiswick edition of 1814.

W. SCOTT.

MANNERS, DEPARTMENT, AND ETIQUETTE: THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY (11 S. i. 84, 233).—An interesting account of the Italian books mentioned at the latter reference, and others in the same language, will be found in an article on 'Italian Courtesy-Books of the Sixteenth Century,' by Mr. James W. Holme, in *The Modern Language Review* for April last (Camb. Univ. Press).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

WOOD STREET COMPTER: SPONGING-HOUSES (11 S. i. 328).—There is a delightfully vivid, if somewhat Hogarthian, but altogether amusing, sketch of life as it was lived in the Wood Street Counter, to be found in Dryden's 'Miscellany,' 1716, at p. 333 of vol. iii. It is called 'The Counter Scuffle,' and the first two stanzas, which give a good idea of the whole, are as follows:—

Let that Majestick Pen that writes
Of brave King Arthur and his knights,
And of their noble Feats and Fights;
And those who tell of Mice and Frogs,
And of the Skimmishes of Hogs,
And of fierce Bears, and Mastiff Dogs,
be silent.

And now let each one listen well,
While I the famous Battel tell,
In Woodstreet Counter that befel
in high Lent.

WM. NORMAN.

For information on the Compters see works of James Neild and Josiah Dornford; or on their earlier use as "Counters" see the 'Counter Scuffle' and 'Counter Rat' pamphlets circa 1680.

Of the sponging-houses described in novels, "Coavinses" ('Bleak House,' chap. vi.) is probably the best-known example. It is said (Allbut's 'Rambles in Dickens Land,' p. 18) to have stood on the site of No. 1, Cursitor Street. The establishment of Mr. Moss ('Vanity Fair') was also in Cursitor Street. ALECK ABRAHAM'S.

An account of London prisons, including those for debtors, and specially applicable to the eighteenth century, is contained in Percy's 'London,' 1824, vol. iii. p. 322; also in Leigh's 'New Picture of London,' 1823, p. 106.

Several novels have described life in debtors' prisons, but perhaps the one which

the querist is mainly referring to is 'The Chaplain of the Fleet,' by Besant and Rice, issued in 1877. It may also be remembered that Mr. Pickwick was not without experience of such refuges of the destitute.

W. SCOTT.

COLERIDGE ON FIREGRATE FOLK-LORE (11 S. i. 349).—The folk-lore of the firegrate is interesting; that of "the stranger on the bar" particularly so, and it is to this that Coleridge in 'Frost at Midnight' refers. The film of soot hanging at times from a bar, and fluttering in the draught, is "the stranger," and is popularly believed to indicate that some one not of the household, but possibly a friend of the family, is coming that or the next day. As soon as the stranger is seen on the bar, it is watched with keen interest, for its fate has much to do with the appearance or non-appearance of the visitor. The popular lines as I have known them all my life are:—

If the stranger on the bar goes in the fire,
Your friend will come nigher;
If the stranger goes in the ash,
Your friend will come none the less;
If the stranger goes up the chimney,
Your friend will come, but you 'll not see him.
For the last word "her," is usually substituted.

The rule is to wait and see; but if the "stranger" takes much time over deciding which way to dispose itself, you may "waft" it with your hands, and say:—

Stranger mine, come to me;
If not mine, flee a-wee!

A little stranger is a child; a medium one, a lady; and a big one, a man. Two together on a bar are a sign of a married couple, or that there will be a wedding in the family if both fly away together, but if separately, the wedding will not be "yet a while." Lasses, especially country lasses, used to make much of the "stranger on the bar"; and if "wafting" with the hands did not make it budge, the end was hastened by using the apron.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

The superstition connected with the film on the bar of a grate is that it predicts the advent of a stranger, and the custom is to wave the hand up and down, saying, "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday," and so on, till it falls; and on whatever day it falls, the stranger is supposed to come. Of course, if it does not happen to be a Tuesday when it appears, the day must be altered.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

[Replies from C. C. B. and ST. SWITHIN also acknowledged.]

"ROUNDHEAD": ITS MEANINGS (11 S. i. 187, 358).—The following is from Rapin's 'History,' quoted in Granger's 'Biographical History of England,' vol. ii. p. 270:—

"The (London) apprentices wore the hair of their head cut round, and the Queen, observing out of a window Samuel Barnardiston among them, cried out, 'See what a handsome round head is there!'—and the name came from thence, and was first publicly used by Captain Hyde."

R. B.

Upton.

In *Archæologia Æliana*, Third Series, iv., there is a description of flails, amongst them being mentioned war flails and the "round-head," a pike-headed staff, a morning star without a chain. "It is figured and described in *Mercurius Civicus* of 1643, No. II."

R. B.—R.

South Shields.

LAUNCESTON AS A SURNAME (11 S. i. 346).—There is no mention of this name in Marcus Clarke's preface to 'Poems by Adam Lindsay Gordon,' nor in a comprehensive paper on 'The Literature of the Australian Commonwealth,' by Percy F. Rowland, of Sydney, N.S.W., which appeared in *The Nineteenth Century* for April, 1902. The latter refers to Henry Kendall, Gordon, and Marcus Clarke as "the contemporary triumvirate of Australian letters," and enumerates the names and writings of many others. The absence of any mention of "Phil Launceston" seems to point to his being, if it is not an assumed name, of so slight importance as to be unnoticed by writers who were thoroughly conversant with their subject. Gordon died in 1870, Clarke in 1881, and Kendall in 1882.

W. B. H.

Phil Launceston, in spite of the *Athenæum* reference, was the "fake" of a friend of mine, and need not be seriously considered. I fear that our august contemporary was taken in for once.

NEL MEZZO.

OSBORN ATTERBURY (11 S. i. 328).—The following quotation from Noble's continuation of Granger's 'Biographical History of England' may possibly be of some interest to the querist:—

"Bishop Atterbury had issue by Catherine, daughter of the Rev. — Osborne, a relation of the Duke of Leeds, Osborne Atterbury, baptized at Chelsea, April 23, 1705, who was of Christchurch, Oxford, and went to the East Indies. Returning in 1732, he was ordained by his father's great rival, Hoadly, bishop of Winchester; and in June, 1746, obtained Oxhill in Warwickshire; he inherited his uncle's, Dr. Lewis Atterbury's estate at Great Stoughton in Huntingdonshire.

Francis, born, baptized, and buried at Chelsea; a daughter, who died single; and another, his favourite child, who was married to William Morice, Esq., high bailiff of Westminster."—Vol. iii. p. 83.

W. SCOTT.

BROKEN ON THE WHEEL (10 S. vii. 147, 292; 11 S. i. 255).—Forms of this punishment, other than that mentioned at the second of the above references, doubtless can be found; one such is described in the Roman Breviary, English version, under 25 Nov. :—

"Then was Katherine brought out of ward, and a wheel was set wherein were fastened many sharp blades, so that her virgin body might thereby be most deadfully cut and torn in pieces; but in a little while, as Katherine prayed, this machine was broken in pieces."

Such a wheel, depicted by sundry artists in different times and countries, is shown in *The Open Court* for 1907 (vol. xxi. pp. 674, 675, 730, 731, 732) in a paper on St. Catherine of Alexandria. This gives other illustrations also, and attempts to connect her wheel-emblem with the myth of a solar bride.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

LIEUT. WILLOUGHBY: LADY EDWARDES (11 S. i. 287).—Sir Herbert Edwardes married Emma, daughter of James Sidney of Richmond. In 1886 she was living at 41, Onslow Square, London.

W. A. H.

"**PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT**" (10 S. x. 488; xi. 13, 54, 94, 138).—*The Guardian* of 15 April, in noticing 'The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles,' 'Prophesy—Pyxis,' &c., remarks :—

"The jocular phrase 'the psychological moment' originated in a singular mistake by the translation into French of an article in a German newspaper of December, 1870, referring to the bombardment of Paris, where the word 'moment,' meaning *momentum*, was taken to intend a moment of time, and ridicule, catching hold of the supposed pedantry, quickly gave currency to the notion."—P. 520.

To me "psychological momentum" is not less of a rune than is "psychological moment"; but it may be simple to the scientific.

ST. SWITHIN.

"**RASKE**" (11 S. i. 206).—In the Shetland Islands this is a luxurious growth of corn or grass. Hence, says the 'E.D.D.' (*s.v.* 'Rask'), *raskit* is an adjective of plants, meaning of rank, rapid growth: "Can ye tell me da raison 'at ane o' wir best tattie rigs is a' raskit ta da sho [shaw]?" (*Shetland News*, 21 Aug., 1897).

I do not know whether Prof. Skeat goes further into the word "rascal" in his larger 'Etymological Dictionary,' but in his 'Concise' (1901) one gathers that "rascal" or "rask" and "rascal" may be related.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Raske may possibly mean faggot or chip, as there is an almost obsolete word in the Gloucestershire dialect of the Forest of Dean district, of similar sound. *Rasp*, *rask*, or *raskings* is used for dried chips, sawdust, filing, and small pieces of firewood; *raspings* is used in some places, and not confined to Gloucestershire. *Rascles*=rustles, is applied to the crackling of wood when it burns, or to any slight noise.

SYDNEY HERBERT.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

FIRST ELECTIONS UNDER THE BALLOT ACT (11 S. i. 268, 378).—MR. SCOTT adds a word as to secret voting under the Education Act of 1870. But a more important precedent was that of the vestries under the Metropolis Local Management Act, for these elections, when contested, were decided by secret ballot voting, long before the Parliamentary Inquiry of 1869. D.

ABBÉ COYER TO PANSOPHE (11 S. i. 367).—Pansophe was Voltaire's nickname for Rousseau. When Voltaire did not wish to acknowledge the 'Lettre au docteur Pansophe,' he attributed it, among others, to the Abbé Coyer. The matter is explained in Bengesco's 'Voltaire: Bibliographe' (t. ii 179-83; t. iii. 358).

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

191, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

THE BUCKLAND SHAG (11 S. i. 367).—The story inquired for is one entitled 'The Bucklyn Shaig,' published in September, 1865, in two volumes. It was written by the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Montgomery (a daughter of the first Lord Leconfield), who in her later years joined the Church of Rome. 'The Bucklyn Shaig' refers to a wicked lord doomed to ride on horseback with the devil behind him, and in the story the legend is assigned to the Cliffords, an old Catholic family. Mrs. Montgomery died in 1893.

R. B.

Upton.

Mrs. Alfred Montgomery published in 1865 a novel, 'The Bucklyn Shaig,' After a description of the Bucklyn Shaig as a devil "for all the world like a very shaggy wolf," holding on to the haunted rider, a note on

vol. i. p. 65, says: "The same legend, under the same name, exists in the county of Surrey, near Reigate. But in that case the devil disappears in the form of a shaggy dog, after crossing the brook with the rider."

S. T. P.

BETHOVEN'S "IN DIESES GRABES DUNKELN" (11 S. i. 328, 373).—This fine song was originally set to the Italian words "In questa tomba oscura," written by Giuseppe Carpani. The German text is a translation. Beethoven frequently exercised his genius in composing to Italian words.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 368).—

But Scripture saith, an ending of all fine things must be;
So the king's ships sailed on Avès, and quite put down were we,

is from the sixth stanza of Charles Kingsley's "The Last Buccaneer." ROBERT BOWES.

13, Park Terrace, Cambridge.

[MR. W. E. A. AXON, C. C. B., and SENEX also refer to Kingsley.]

"DIE WAHRHEIT RUHT IN GOTT": J. V. MÜLLER (11 S. i. 367).—I remember that I saw this sentence quoted one day by the late Whitley Stokes as being by the Swiss historian Johann von Müller, and Whitley Stokes was the most accurate of scholars.

H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI).

Although I fail to put my finger on the page, memory strongly assents to the statement that Heine somewhere praises this German poet as one of the newer voices of his country, of whom he augurs much. It is a pity there is no index to Heine's English translation—a desideratum I trust Mr. Heinemann will soon see his way to provide for the numerous admirers of the Hebrew poet.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

If a moral conviction be acceptable, I offer mine for what it is worth, to the effect that the line,

Die Wahrheit ruht in Gott: uns bleibt das For-schen,

was written by Dr. Johannes Müller of Schliersee, author of 'Blätter zur Pflege persönlichen Lebens.' I have not been able to find the exact words, even in his essay 'Was ist Wahrheit?' (vol. iii., 1900), in which one expects at every turn to light upon them; but any one looking through the same, and other essays, &c., in the publications mentioned, will probably feel

the same conviction as I do, and may have the satisfaction, which I have missed, of finding the line quoted.

I may add that the publication referred to is a private one marked "Als Manuskript gedruckt," the *Verlag* ("der Grünen Blätter") being at Leipzig; also that in February, 1905, an address delivered by Dr. Müller in the Wagner-Saale at Munich caused considerable sensation, and at the time a volume of essays entitled 'Von den Quellen des Lebens' was published by C. H. Beck, containing, amongst other of Dr. Müller's more important essays, the one referred to above—"Was ist Wahrheit?"

M. C. D.

J. WALTON, TOPOGRAPHICAL ARTIST (11 S. i. 247).—In a notice of Ackermann, the originator in this country of the "Annuals" so popular some seventy or eighty years ago, Timperley ('Dictionary of Printers,' p. 933) says:—

"In the summer of 1830, Mr. Ackermann transferred to his three younger sons and to Mr. Walton, his principal assistant, the establishment which he had founded, and which, by the unremitting labour of forty years, he had brought to its prosperous condition; the eldest son being already established in Regent Street."

There is every likelihood that the Mr. Walton here spoken of was the artist referred to in MR. ROBERTS'S query. His prominent position in a flourishing business like that established by Ackermann may serve to explain why he found no time to exhibit among artists at the Royal Academy.

W. SCOTT.

BURIAL UNDER RIVERS (11 S. i. 290).—From the following passage in Von Ihering's 'Evolution of the Aryan' (translated by A. Drucker, M.P., London, 1897), it would appear that among the Aryans burial, or rather sacrifice, of the aged members of the clan in rivers was the common practice in primitive times; at least this was the case during the period of their wanderings westward and southward. Such a usage presents a strange contrast to the doctrine of ancestor-worship, a usage that could only have arisen among a people of comparatively settled surroundings and endowed with an imaginative temperament:—

"A barbarous custom of the migratory period was involved in this—putting to death the aged. We do not find it among the early Aryans, but with Slavs and Teutons far into historic times. Roman tradition also speaks of it. The custom, therefore, must have been formed during the migration. To understand how it could ever have grown into a custom we must not forget that the position of the aged was a very miserable one

among the Aryans.....The Romans afterwards knew the value of the experience and insight which age was able to supply, and ensured the services of old men for the commonwealth by a special institution (Senatus). But reminiscences of the custom were preserved, the sacrifice of the *argenti*, and the expression *senes deportanti*.* To these we owe the knowledge that when crossing a stream during the march the old people were thrown over the bridge."—P. 333; see also pp. 355-7.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

PETER WILCOCK (11 S. i. 347).—The translator of Bede's 'Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow' was a clergyman. See Alibone's 'Dictionary,' i. 156. The translation, an octavo volume, with a life of Bede by the translator prefixed, was published at Sunderland in 1818. It seems now to be virtually forgotten. Lowndes mentions a copy as having once been sold for 6s. It may be inferred that the Rev. Peter Wilcock was a Church of England divine. W. S. S.

'CHILDE HAROLD,' CANTO IV. STANZA 182 (10 S. viii. 430, 495; ix. 10; x. 275, 312)—

Thy waters wash'd them power, while they were free.

It is generally recognized that this is the line as Byron wrote it, and it is wonderful that so many editors should have been content to print the old and absurd reading "Thy waters *wasted them*," which appears even in the selections from Byron edited by Matthew Arnold ("Golden Treasury" Series). Within the last few days I have seen a letter from Matthew Arnold, now in the possession of a lady in Melbourne, in which he accepts, though with hesitation, the correction suggested by his correspondent. He says:—

"I have little doubt that you are right, and that Byron wrote 'washed them power,' and meant 'many a tyrant' to be, as you say, in the dative case. It is loose, slipshod English, but this is no objection with Byron, and it gives a vigorous, rhetorical sense, quite in his line; whereas 'wasted them' gives a poor sense, though a possible one. I must look at the editions, but I am at present inclined to correct the reading when I reprint."

It is certainly surprising that the great critic could have felt a moment's doubt about the matter. One would find it difficult to extract any satisfactory meaning from "wasted."

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

[We print Dr. LEEPER'S reply on account of its quotation from Matthew Arnold. The question has, however, been settled by MR. JOHN MURRAY, who has twice stated in 'N. & Q.' (10 S. ix. 10; x. 312) that "wasted" is a misprint, Byron's manuscript reading *washed*.]

* A synonym for sexagenarians.

MARK TWAIN (11 S. i. 367).—To the best of my recollection, the American humorist referred to by MR. CECIL CLARKE as having lectured at the old Hanover Square Rooms must have been the late Artemus Ward, and not Mark Twain. I remember distinctly hearing a lecture by the former in the old home of the "Antient Concerts," somewhere about the end of the seventies of the last century. The hall was barely half filled, the lecturer drawled excessively, and to my youthful appreciation it was a very dull entertainment.

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

POPE LEO XIII.'S LATIN VERSES (11 S. i. 369).—The poem asked for will be found, with several English versions, in *The Tablet*, 25 July, 1903. The two lines quoted form the conclusion of the poem.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

The Latin verses by Leo XIII. were written on the first day of his last illness. They were printed in *The Times* of 14 July, 1903.

WILLIAM BARNARD.

MR. W. COLDSTREAM may, if so disposed learn a good deal concerning these Latin verses if he will refer to letters I wrote in *The Western Daily Press* of Bristol on 15 Sept. 1902, and 23 July, 1903.

I believe the lines were Leo XIII.'s latest example of "his ruling passion strong in death," and were taken by me from the *Paese* of Perugia.

WILLIAM MERCER.

The lines will be found (with a free translation in Italian) in 'Da Leone XIII. a Pio X.,' by Adriano Pierconti (Rome, 1904), p. 88.

S. T. P.

[We have forwarded to MR. COLDSTREAM the copy of the verses sent by S. T. P. and M. C. D.]

MAJOR JOHN JOHNSON (11 S. i. 309).—Major Johnson of the 3rd Ceylon Regiment published in 1810 'A Narrative of the Operations of a Detachment in an Expedition to Candy in the Island of Ceylon, in the Year 1804; with some Observations on the Previous Campaign, and on the Nature of Candian Warfare.' It was in all probability the same person who, as Lieut.-Col. John Johnson, wrote a 'Journey from India to England in 1817.' Of his subsequent career I have no information.

W. SCOTT.

TRUCHESSEIAN GALLERY, NEW ROAD (11 S. i. 369).—There are priced catalogues of the two sales, 1806 and 1810, in the Victoria and Albert Art Library.

W. ROBERTS.

'ALONZO THE BRAVE' (11 S. i. 167, 215, 254, 331).—Although it is not entirely relevant to this discussion, permit me to call attention to Sam. M. Harrison's 'Alonzo ye Brave and ye Fayre Imogene: an Hysterical Drama in Three Acts,' published at Liverpool in 1876. This is a farce with topical songs and badly riming recitative, much after the style of Planché, Reece, Byron, and Burnand.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Mediæval Hospitals of England. By Rotha Mary Clay. (Methuen & Co.)

WE welcome heartily this carefully compiled book. It has long been known that in the Middle Ages hospitals existed in some of our smaller towns as well as in larger cities; indeed, that they grew in number from the Anglo-Saxon time until the middle of the fifteenth century, if not to a somewhat later period. But the subject has been much neglected. Thus it has been left for Miss Clay to devote her attention to it in an exhaustive manner. She supplies not only an approximate estimate of their number, but also an account of the methods by which many of them were worked. The task must have been one of great labour, and the research needed very discursive, for there were at least seven hundred hospitals, and probably somewhat more, since it is unlikely that, notwithstanding the diligent care of the author, she has identified all of them.

It was the duty of those who ruled the religious houses not only to give kindly attention to their poor neighbours, but also to relieve pilgrims and destitute wanderers. Pilgrimages to Rome, as early as the Saxon time, were frequent, and Miss Clay incidentally points out that the houses on the way in which the pilgrims received shelter were of English foundation. Though these hospitals, as they undoubtedly were, are not included in her work; it is important that our attention should be called to a subject of such great interest.

There cannot be any question that some of the wanderers who desired food and a temporary home in our hospitals were idle loiterers like many of the beggars of our own day. The propensity to live on other people's earnings is not by any means limited to any one age or country. In the small towns and villages of England much trouble was caused by these worthless people and in many instances, probably nearly in all, the Manor Courts did the best they could to protect those whom they represented; but the protection, so far as it could be afforded, was not limited to local effort. Parliament intervened on several occasions to supply additional restraint, yet neither the one nor the other was successful, and as time went on Parliament became more and more stringent. In the first year of Edward VI. the laws against beggars reached their climax. When captured, beggars were virtually reduced to the condition of slaves. The owner had rings put round their necks or limbs, and could force

them by beating to do such work as he ordered; while any one who ran away might be branded on the face by a hot iron. It is satisfactory to learn that this inhuman law continued for but two years. Nothing can, however, be said to excuse such cruelties while they lasted, for it must never be forgotten that among the multitudes were not a few who had long suffered from dire want for which they were in no way responsible.

There were clergy homes established in the thirteenth century in most dioceses. At Canterbury one was provided by the Archdeacon before 1225. St. Richard of Chichester founded a similar charity in his diocese; and several others can be identified for the service of ecclesiastics whose strength had failed, and sometimes also their servants were included in the benefits of these establishments.

It is almost certain that by far the greatest reason for the increase of hospitals was the spread of leprosy. Some persons have persuaded themselves that the number of sufferers from that terrible disease has been much exaggerated, but there seems no reason for thinking so, though the multitude of victims will probably remain unknown. The author has no doubt that leprosy raged from the eleventh century to the middle of the thirteenth, when it slowly died out; it was, however, virtually extinct by the sixteenth century, though a few cases are said to have continued even later in the far South-West of England.

There are still a few people who think that in the Middle Ages bathing, and even washing, was not regarded as so necessary as it is in these days. We believe this to be a mistake, and we have no doubt that if the life in our old English hospitals could be analyzed, personal cleanliness would be found rigidly insisted on. It is plain that as regards the lepers at Sherburn in Yorkshire attention was given to this manifest duty. Two bathtubs were provided for them; their heads were washed weekly, and a couple of laundresses washed their raiment twice in the week. Descriptions of hospital life are scanty, so it is important, when the indoor treatment of sufferers is found recorded, that full details should be furnished.

Though it cannot be said that there was a general confiscation of hospitals, as of monasteries, many were swept away in the time of Henry VIII. and his son. Miss Clay comes to the conclusion that, "speaking generally, institutions in private hands were suppressed, those in the possession of corporate bodies retained."

The work is in every respect of great value, and we trust that Miss Clay will soon give us an enlarged edition.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri. Translated by the Rev. H. F. Cary. Revised, with an Introduction, by Marie Louise Egerton Castle. (Bell & Sons.)

CARY'S rendering of Dante's masterpiece retains its pre-eminence in spite of the ever-increasing roll of new translators, and deserves the praise of Ruskin and many another enthusiast. We welcome, therefore, in the new series of "Bohn's Libraries," which does so much for the student, a revision of Cary's version, which has been made with exemplary diligence. The 'Chronological View of the Age of Dante' and the additional notes at the bottom of the page will be found useful. There is a good index; and the Introduction is brief, but pertinent.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES—MAY.

Mr. F. C. CARTER of Hornsey sends his Extra Series 3, containing Manuscripts and Printed Books. Under Gibbon and his Ancestors is a parcel containing the marriage settlement of Gibbon's grandfather and Catherine Acton, 1705, and other documents, 10*l.* Under Unpublished Correspondence of the Gibbon Family is a series of 17 draft letters, apparently from Mrs. Dorothea Gibbon to her stepson Edward Gibbon, Lord Sheffield, and others, 25*l.* Mr. Carter says these letters throw quite a new light on the life of both the historian in London and his mother at Bath. Under Patton family is an account book of Gibbon's stepmother, 8*l.* 8*s.*; and under Birth-place of Gibbon are two deeds, 3*l.* Under Cromwell's Paternal Uncle is a marriage settlement made by the Protector's cousin Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Oliver Williams, *alias* Cromwell, of Hinchings-brooke, with Richard Ingoldsby, with signatures of Richard Ingoldsby and Oliver Cromwell, 10*l.* Under Monumental Brasses is a proclamation against breaking or defacing of monuments, 16 lines of the text slightly imperfect, xix Sept. 2 Elizabeth, 7*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Frank Redway's Wimbledon Catalogue 6 contains numerous Baxter oil prints. Brontë collectors will find Patrick Brontë's prizes won at Cambridge, each containing in his handwriting "My Prize Book for having always kept in the First Class at St. John's College, Cambridge," besides many notes. There is also Charlotte's Bible, Barker, 1612, with her autograph, 3 vols., 20*l.* Under Browning are the first editions of "Strafford," half-morocco, 7*l.* 10*s.*; and "Bells and Pomegranates" (Part V. is, as usual, the second edition), Moxon, 1841-6, 11*l.* 15*s.* There are a number of curious chapbooks. Under Cruikshank is the first edition of Pierce Egan, 1821, 8*l.* 10*s.* The first edition of Gissing's first book "The Workers in the Dawn," 3 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Rossetti are the first edition of "Early Italian Poets," 3*l.* 15*s.*; and Littledale's "Reasons against joining the Church of Rome," inscribed "Christina G. Rossetti from R. F. L. Epiphany-tide, 1885," with pungent notes in the margins, 14*s.* The first edition of "In Memoriam," original cloth, Moxon, 1850, is 3*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. C. F. Sawyer's Catalogue 20 contains much of interest relating to Dickens, including a collection of playbills, folio, relating to performances of the works of Dickens, 1845-66, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and the novelist's copy of Woolmoth's "Facts and Faces," with a poem in his autograph, 1852, 35*l.* Under Classics is a large-paper copy of "Oratores Attici," Oxford, 1823, 10 vols., royal 8vo, morocco, 7*l.* 10*s.* (only 50 of this edition printed). Under Erasmus is Knight's "Life," extra-illustrated by W. Turner in 1820, 6*l.* 15*s.* Under Kent is a selection of books relating to the county; and under Scott a complete set of first editions, 200*l.*; and another set in which some of the half-titles are missing, 85*l.* There are books, tracts, and pamphlets on India and the East, besides drawings by Watteau, Walter Crane, Caldecott, and Rowlandson.

Messrs. Simmons & Waters's Leamington Spa Catalogue 242 contains a number of extra-illustrated works, including Evelyn and Pepys's Diaries and Moorhouse's "Samuel Pepys," to-

gether 15 vols., half crimson morocco, by Morrell, 21*l.*; Jesse's Historical Works, 30 vols., half-morocco, 31*l.* 10*s.*; "Greville Memoirs," all first editions, half-morocco, 8 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.*; Madame D'Arblay's Diary, 6 vols., half-morocco, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Boswell's "Johnson," including "Tour to the Hebrides" and "Johnsoniana," 10 vols., full calf, 1839, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The general portion comprises Ruskin's "Modern Painters" and "Seven Lamps," 7 vols., uniform in full morocco, 1890-98, 3*l.* 3*s.*; the revised "Cambridge Shakespeare," by Aldis Wright, 9 vols., half-morocco, 1894, 4*l.* 4*s.*; the Library Edition of Thackeray, 26 vols., half-morocco, 1883, 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. Simmons & Waters's Catalogue 243 is devoted to Modern Novels, including the "Thornton Edition" of the Brontë Novels; 12 vols., equal to new, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Dickens, with reproductions of the original illustrations, 20 vols., as new, Chapman & Hall, 1910, 2*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Albert Sutton's Manchester Catalogue 175 contains a number of Shelley's works, including the following first editions: "Rosalind and Helen," Ollier, 1819, 4*l.* 4*s.*; "Prometheus," 1820, 2*l.* 10*s.*; and "Hellas," 1822, 4*l.* 4*s.* These are bound in full blue calf. Under Shelleyana is Dowden's "Life," with over two hundred extra illustrations, 7*l.* 7*s.* Other items are Brome's "Horace," 1666, maroon morocco, 4*l.*; and "Don Quixote," Madrid, 1780, illustrated by Castillo and others, 4*l.* A complete set of *Punch* to the end of 1905, all original issues, bound in half crimson calf, gilt edges, is 22*l.* 10*s.*

Notices to Correspondents.

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

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."

L. N. S. BLAKELOCK.—Outside our province.

W. SMITH.—You should consult one of the many books on the subject.

EDGUMBE ("Flirt").—See the numerous dated quotations in the "N.E.D."

H. S. BRANDRETH ("Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum").—Lucretius, i. 102.

W. JACKSON PIGOTT ("Survivors of the Black Hole of Calcutta").—You will find the information at 9 S. x. 69.

M. L. R. BRESLAR and H. B. CLAYTON ("Shaking the pagoda-tree").—Several quotations for this humorous phrase are given in the "N.E.D., s.v. 'Pagoda-tree.'

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910.

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Notes.

ARABIAN HORSES IN PRE-MOHAMMEDAN DAYS.

RECENTLY I noticed a passage in a foreign journal asserting that horses were rare among the pre-Mohammedan Arabs, and that the camel was their chief means of locomotion—a statement that would involve the conclusion that battles among the tribes were fought exclusively on foot or on camel-back. If we turn to Prof. Ridgeway's rich and efficient volume on 'The Thoroughbred Horse' (1905), p. 205, it will be seen that he likewise surmises that the animal was not common among them:—

"It seems certain that in the centuries between the birth of Christ and the rise of Muhammad the Arabs, or at least some of the great men amongst the tribes of S. Arabia, had become possessed of horses.... There can be no doubt that by the sixth century A.D. the Arabs were themselves breeding horses; for in that period there was a famous horse named Dâhis (the Thruster), about whose breeding we have very full details.... That, however, even then, horses were scarce and only possessed by very few, seems indicated by the fact that warriors are described as riding on certain horses."

The general evidence from the pre-Mohammedan romance of 'Antarah,' how-

ever, points to a rather different conclusion. Wherever the various heroes go forth to encounter hostile tribes, they encounter numerous horsemen. The bulk of the fighting is accomplished by mounted and mailed warriors, often clothed in steel. One, in a true elegiac strain, exclaims: "O ye steeds, mourn for a knight who could engage the lions of Death in the field of battle!" and mentions "the dust of the hooves of high-mettled steeds." The following tribes all of them possessed irregular cavalry: Abs, Adnan, Mahrah, Karad, Zeadd, Morah, Kayan, Arcab, Fazarah, Aamir, Zubaid, and Siban. We find a sixth-century King of Persia (Khosru I.) presenting Antarah with "noble Arab horses of the finest kind"; so that we have here the Persian bestowing Arabian animals from his stables on an Arab, "and the satraps delivered to him some of the finest breed." And these animals were brought by the receiver to Al-Hijaz. In various tribal battles the numbers slain of horsemen amount from 70 even to 900: "The earth was pounded under the trampling of the horses." Horseshoes are likewise referred to.

Another important point, which it may be useful to emphasize, relates to the colour of these Arabian horses.

After quoting adroitly the interesting passage from Revelation vi. 2-8, Prof. Ridgeway (pp. 210-13) speculates as to the sources from which the white and grey horses of superior quality among the later Arabs may have traced their pedigrees, and he infers that the Arabs derived their best strain "either from Palestine at the beginning of the Christian era, or else through Palestine from some other country." Here I would adduce the following valuable passages relative to horses of various colours in use among the pre-Mohammedan Arabs, though the white horse is not mentioned:—

"Praise the yellow steed, of the colour of gold; for he is, of horses, noblest in pedigree. His rider shall outstrip every warrior in the beauty of his shape and paces. He may be in the evening at Tekmet, and in the morning at Aleppo."

On one occasion Antarah* goes forth, mounted on such a golden steed, to encounter a Persian satrap; while his foe is described as mounted "on a long-tailed steed, marked with the new moon on his forehead." On another occasion a Greek chieftain is mentioned as coming to Khosru in his palace with 500 horses, 5 monks, and 10 priests.

* Cf. 'Antar, a Bedouen Romance,' translated by Terrick Hamilton, 4 vols., 1820; and 'Arabian Poetry,' by W. A. Clouston, 1881.

On yet another, Antarah rides a "piebald" steed with a crescent on his forehead. He also strikes off a mare's head during a fight. But usually the hero is mounted on his favourite Abjar, black as night, and having on his forehead a white star, "whose sire was Wasil, and his dam Hemama."

Horse-armor and the stirrup* also receive mention—"housings and armour," recalling to us the interesting passage in Claudianus lib. viii. (*circa* A.D. 400):—

Ut calibe indutos equites, et in vere latentes
Vidit cornipedes, quam de gente rogabat
Ferrati venere viri, quæ terra metallo
Nascentes informat equos? num Lemnius auctor
Addidit hinnitum ferro simulacraque bellis
Viva dedit?

Upon the above evidence, therefore, we may be permitted to conclude that in the last centuries of the so-called "Age of Ignorance" the horse was not only no rarity, but was in very general use throughout Arabia Felix, and that the pedigree of a fine animal there was perhaps already as much an object of scrupulous attention as the genealogy of a chief's family.

It may be contended that as this great romance of 'Antarah' was only reduced to writing by Al-Asmai, *circa* A.D. 800, the evidence as to the employment of the horse in the fifth and sixth centuries contained in it must not be pressed. Also the veracity of Al-Asmai lies open to attack, although he is not the only "reducer" of the romance to writing. Nevertheless, it would be about as reasonable to suggest that the numerous references to copper in the 'Kalevala' of Finland had been worked into that poem by Lönnrot, the Swedish professor who reduced it to writing, as that Al-Asmai inserted all this horse-life into the romance of 'Antarah.' ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

ANN OF SWANSEA'S WILL.

MRS. SIDDONS is said to have allowed her scapegrace sister an annuity on condition that she lived a hundred and fifty miles or more from London. Why, of all places outside the radius, that sister should have chosen Swansea, I do not know; but there, after many varied matrimonial and other adventures, she settled about 1800 with Hatton, her second husband. He died in 1806, and she tried for a time to make an income as dancing mistress at Kidwelly. About 1809 she returned to Swansea, where she spent the remainder of her life.

* Mentioned by the Emperor Maurice (582—601) in his 'Ars Militaris.'

In 1783 she had published a volume of "Poems on Miscellaneous Subjects by Ann Curtis, sister of Mrs. Siddons" ('D.N.B.,' s.v. Siddons). This was followed in 1811 by a volume of "Poetic Trifles by Ann of Swansea, authoress of 'Cambrian Pictures,' etc., etc." Under the same pseudonym between 1815 and 1831 she published eleven novels (in fifty-two volumes). For a list see 7 S. viii. 415. She died on 26 Dec., 1838.

Her will was proved at Doctors' Commons on 14 Feb., 1839, the property being "sworn under one hundred pounds." The official copy has lately been presented to the Royal Institution of South Wales, and I think that the whole document is worth preserving in 'N. & Q.'

THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

of me ANN HATTON of Swansea in the County of Glamorgan Widow—I give and bequeath unto my dear valued and highly respected Friend Douglas Cohen Esquire M D now residing at Liverpool a Portrait of myself painted by Watkeys my two Prints of Mr John Kemble and Mrs Siddons and one Pearl Letter Holder—One Steel Lazy Tongues One small round Snuff Box—One small Fruit Knife also a Novel of my Writing entitled Uncle Peregrines Heiress in Five Volumes together with Baileys Dictionary Lampiers Classical Dictionary. Brooks Gazateer. Scotts Lyrical Ballads—Lay of the last Minstrel Marmion—Rokeby—Moore's Lalla Rooko—Southby's Maddock—Poetic Trifles—Moore's Loves of the Angels and Salmons Chronology and I make it my earnest request that my dear and highly respected Friend the said Douglas Cohen may be put in possession of the Property above bequeathed to him with all convenient speed after my death and I pray God and his most glorious and righteous Son to convert him to the Christian Faith to prosper him in his worldly affairs to give him that inestimable Blessing Health and in his own good time to bring him to his Glorious Kingdom. I have on the marriage of my Step daughter Mary Hatton now Mary Lawrence with William Snead given them Six Months Board Lodging and Washing free of all expence in my House and afterwards all the Furniture of my House with the exception of my own Bedroom Furniture my Gift to the said Mary Hatton then comprising Plate Linen and China as well as necessary articles of Household Utensils and having since his death made her many handsome presents I feel my Conscience justified in making the following Bequest merely in her favor that is to say I give and bequeath to the said Mary Lawrence as a Remembrance of me my Gold Watch and Seals and my Guard and also Jacinth Ring set with Pearls and my Pearl Hoop Ring also my large Tea Caddy for Tea the last Gift of her Father to me also my large Prayer Book and Sturns Reflections and one white lace Veil two worked Net Aprons one silk Scharf and the whole Duty Man and one worked Net Collar one figured Net Collar and one large Brazilian Bracelet and I trust she will be satisfied with this Bequest remembering the long services and faithful attachment of my

dear kind Servant Mary Johns I give to the Reverend William Bond of Swansea Catholic Priest as a token of my great respect for him my small Amethyst Ring which I beg him to accept as a Remembrance of me. I give to Mr Maxwell of Goat Street Swansea my Portable Desk and for the future use of his dear Children I give him the Tales of the Genii and the Arabian Nights Entertainments Flowers of British Poetry and Beauties of Shakespeare begging him not to despise the worthlessness of the Gift but to receive it as a Mark of Esteem. I give to Mrs. Jane Drewe one pair of Coral Earrings One Coral Brooch One Coral Ring One Coral Negligee and the loose and unstrung Corals I possess. I give to Matilda Cohen my Portfolio with Lock and two fancy French Pens and to her Sister Charlotte Cohen all the loose Prints and Engravings in the white Portfolio. I give to Miss Georgina Jenkins two Coral Stone Brooches. I give to Miss Anne Smith Ladies Seminary Bristol my small inlaid Working Box and two Brazilian Stone Rings. I give to Miss Rose Bodmore of Goat Street Swansea my Torquois Brooch and Ring. I give to Miss Ellen Jenkins of Wind Street Swansea my Album as I know she will value it for my sake. I give and bequeath unto the said Reverend Mr Bond and Mr Maxwell so many of my remaining Books (except the Bible hereinafter given to my Servant Mary Johns) as they may think fit And the remainder of my Books I give to my worthy Friend Albert Jenkin of Castle Street Swansea to whom I also give my broad gold ring as a remembrance of me and I give devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my Estate and Effects of what nature or sort soever including my Wardrobe Household Furniture Plate Plated Goods Glass China Bed Linen Table Linen and Trinkets unto my faithful Servant Mary Johns her Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns as a very small remuneration for her affectionate honest and undeviating rectitude of Conduct for Fifteen years and eleven months And I give her my large Bible in two Volumes which I beg her to keep for her own use and to get it read to her frequently that it may teach her to put her whole trust and confidence in Christ Jesus her Saviour who suffered a cruel torturous and ignominious death upon the Cross shedding his Holy and precious Blood in expiation of our Sins and who will by repentance of Sins and faith in him bring her to eternal Life. AND I APPOINT the said MARY JOHNS sole EXECUTRIX of this my Will and direct her to pay my Debts and Funeral and Testamentary Expenses out of my Residuary Estate bequeathed to her and to conduct my Funeral on the most economical Plan In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the twenty first day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty eight ANN HATTON (L. S.)

SIGNED SEALED PUBLISHED AND DECLARED by the abovenamed Ann Hatton (the Testatrix) as and for her last Will in the presence of us who at the same time at her request in her presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our Names as Witnesses

Lewis Havard Clerk of Prior Park Bath—

J. Trev. Jenkin Sol^r Swansea.

EXTRACTED by John Nelson
Proctor Doctors Commons—

Although one of the witnesses was a solicitor, I am strongly of opinion that the will was composed by Ann of Swansea herself. As her voluminous writings formed her most respectable title to notoriety, the number of errors in the titles of books in the ascriptions to authors, and in spelling is remarkable. "Jeses" is probably the transcriber's error.

The "large Bible in two Volumes" bequeathed to Mary Johns was presented to the Royal Institution with the will. It is a quarto of no bibliographical interest, and without the autograph "Ann Hatton" in each volume would not fetch five shillings.

DAVID SALMON..

Swansea.

SCOTCH, IRISH, AND AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS.

I MAY supplement my lists of provincial booksellers before 1800 (see 10 S. v. 141, 183, 242; 11 S. i. 303, 363) by the following notes on Scotch, Irish, and American booksellers and printers:—

SCOTLAND.

- Aberdeen.—Edward Raban, printer, 1629–36.
John Forbes, printer, 1671–1710.
- Edinburgh.—Henry Charteris, printer, 1594.
Heirs of Andrew Hart, 1635.
George Anderson, 1638.
Robert Young, printer, 1638–41.
Robert Bryson, printer, 1641.
James Brison, printer, 1641.
Evan Tyler, 1645–51.
Christopher Higgins, printer, Hart's Close, over against Trone Church, 1657.
Heirs of Andrew Anderson, printers, 1678–1706.
John Cairns, 1678.
John Reid, printer, Pearson's Close, above the Cross, 1696–1714.
James Reid, jun., 1705.
Robert Freebairn, printer, 1713.
James Watson, printer, 1714.
David Scott, Apollo, Parliament Close, 1715.
W. Adams, 1716.
T. Ruddiman, 1728.
J. Trail, 1740.
A. Donaldson, 1767.
Martin & Witherspoon, printers, 1769.
Balfour & Smellie, printers, 1772–92.
C. Elliot, 1788.
Adam Neill & Co., 1799.
- Falkirk.—John Reid, printer, 1776.
- Glasgow.—Robert Sanders (or Saunders), printer, 1697.
Hugh Brown, 1713.
Robert Urie, printer, 1751–9.
R. & A. Foulis, printers, 1760.
John Bryce, printer, Saltmarket, 1764.
Chapman & Duncan, 1778.
J. & M. Robertson, 1786.
- Kilmarnock.—James Mewros, 1750.
- Leith.—Evan Tyler, 1652.
- Perth.—Robert Freebairn, printer, 1715.

IRELAND.

- Cork.—Ellis Chandlee, 1776.
 Dennis Donoghue, printer, Broad Lane, 1776.
 Dublin.—John Franckton, King's Printer, 1617.
 William Bladen, printer, 1642-59.
 Joseph Howes and William Winter, Castle Street, 1681.
 Benj. Tooke, printer, Skinner Row 1681 (?)
 Benj. Tooke & John Crook, King's Printers, 1681-3.
 Mary & Andrew Crook, Skinner Row, 1681; Ormond Key, 1683-4.
 Joseph Ray, printer, College Green, 1681.
 John Ray, printer, Skinner Row, over against Tholsel, 1683-1711.
 William Norman, 1683.
 Joseph Wild, Castle Street, 1683.
 E. Ray, printer, 1713.
 Sam. Fairbrother, printer, Skinner Row, over against Tholsel, 1715-22.
 John Crabb, 1717.
 Sam. Fuller, printer, Globe, Globe and Scales, Meath Street, 1720 (died 1736).
 Geo. Grierson, Two Bibles, Essex Street, 1721; succeeded by Boulter Grierson, King's Printer, and then by David Hay, 1774 (5 S. iii. 277).
 S. Powell, printer, Printing Press, Copper Alley, Cork Hill, 1722-8.
 Elizabeth Sadleir, printer, 1723.
 J. Carson, printer, 1725.
 G. Risk, Castle Lane, Horse Guard, 1725.
 William Wilmot, printer, Blind Key, 1726.
 George Risk, George Ewing, and William Smith, Dame's Street, 1728.
 Mary Fuller, printer, Globe and Scales, Meath Street, 1736.
 R. Reilly, printer, 1737.
 J. Smith & W. Bruce, Blind Key, 1737.
 Isaac Jackson, printer, Meath Street, 1738-9; Globe and Bible, 1749-50; Globe, 1761-7.
 George Faulkner, printer, 1739.
 Z. Martineau & J. Kinneir, printers, Lower Blind Key, Fish-shamble Street, 1743.
 Alex. McCulloh, printer, Henry Street, 1768.
 Geo. Faulkner & James Williams, 1770.
 Isaac Jackson & Son, printers, Meath Street, 1770-71.
 Robert Jackson, printer, Globe, 20, Meath Street, 1773-92.
 Thomas Harding, printer, Meath Street, 1776.
 W. Kidd, printer, 29, Skinner Row, 1776.
 Matthew Doyle, 196, Abbey Street, 1784.
 John Exshaw, 1784.
 Sam. Watson, 1784.
 P. Byrne, 108, Grafton Street, 1789-96.
 J. Millikin, 10, Grafton Street, 1790-96.
 William Wilson, Homer's Head, Palace Street, c. 1790.
 J. Moore, 45, College Green, 1792.
 W. Corbet, printer, 1792.
 J. Jones, printer, 111, Grafton Street, 1792.
 T. M. Bates, printer, 1793.
 Rachel Maria Jackson, printer, 20, Meath Street, 1793-4.
 John Gough, printer (successor to R. Jackson, 20, Meath Street), 1794-8.
 Robert Napper, printer, 1794.
 Tho. Burnside, printer, 1796.
 John Chambers, 1796.
 B. Dugdale, 1796.
 Geo. Johnston, 1796.

Dublin (*continued*).—P. Moore, 1796.

J. Rice, 1796.

P. Wogan, 1796.

Waterford.—Thomas Bourke, 1643.

AMERICA.

- Annapolis.—Thomas Reading, The George, 1703.
 Boston.—John Usher, 1669.
 Benj. Harris, printer, the Bible, over against the Blue Anchor, 1694.
 Sam. Phillips, Brick Shop, 1702.
 Dan. Henchman, opposite the brick Meeting-house, 1721.
 S. Kneeland, printer, 1723.
 S. Gerrish, 1723.
 J. Bumstead, printer, 1790.
 David West, 1790.
 Burlington.—James Parker, printer, 1765.
 Isaac Collins, 1773.
 Cambridge.—Sam. Green, printer, 1659.
 Germantown.—Christopher Sower, jun., printer, 1756.
 Christopher Sower, printer, 1759-60.
 Newport.—James Franklin, printer, Town School-house, 1727-49.
 Solomon Southwick, printer, Marlborough Street, 1769; Queen Street, 1773.
 New York.—William Bradford, printer, the Bible, 1699-1704.
 Isaac Collins, printer, 189, Pearl Street, 1797.
 Philadelphia.—William Bradford, printer, 1686-1747.
 Reinier (or Reynier) Jansen, printer, 1699-1706.
 Andrew Bradford, printer, the Bible, Second Street, near the great Meeting-house, 1714-24.
 Samuel Keimer, printer, Second Street, near Andr. Bradford's, 1726-7.
 W. Davies, Chesnut Street, 1727.
 Benj. Franklin, printer, 1735-44.
 Benj. Franklin and David Hall, printers, 1748-1762.
 James Chattin, next to the Pipe, Church Alley, 1753-4.
 W. Dunlap, printer, 1750.
 John Morris, opposite the Three Reapers, Third Street, 1764.
 David Hall, 1765.
 Joseph Crukshank, printer, Third Street, opposite the Workhouse, 1770-72; Second Street, 1774; Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, 1770-90.
 William Evitt, printer, Bible-in-Heart, Strawberry Alley, opposite Bull's Head Tavern, 1771.
 John Dunlap, printer, Market Street, 1773.
 W. & T. Bradford, 1776-7.
 Robert Bell, printer, Third Street, 1777.
 Melchier Steiner, printer, Kees Street, 1783.
 Enoch Story, printer, Strawberry Alley, 1784.
 Joseph James, Chesnut Street, between Front and Second Streets, 1787.
 James & Johnson, printers, 1790-91.
 Benj. Johnson, printer, 1792.
 Daniel Lawrence, printer, 33, North Fourth Street, near Race, 1793.
 Jacob Johnson & Co., printers, 147, Market Street, 1795.
 Sam Sansom, jun., printer, 27, Mulberry Street, 1796-7.
 Zachariah Poulson, jun., 106, Chesnut Street, opposite Bank of N. America, 1797-8.
 R. Aitken, printer, 22, Market Street, 1798.
 Benj. & Jacob Johnson, printers, 147, High Street, 1799.

Poughkeepsie.—Nicholas Power, printer, near Court-house, 1794.

Providence.—J. Carter, printer, 1793.

Salem.—W. Carlton, Bible and Heart, 1793.

Tho. C. Cushing, printer, 1793.

Trenton.—Isaac Collins, printer, 1783-93.

Williamsburg.—William Hunter, printer, 1757.

Wilmington.—Benj. Ferriss, 1774.

BARBADOS.

Bridge Town.—David Harry, printer, Broad Street, 1730.

W. Beeby, Broad Street, near Custom-house, 1753.

W. C. B.

“PUN.”—This word occurs in John Taylor’s “*Mercurius Aquaticus*”; or, the Water-Poets Answer to all that hath or shall be Writ by *Mercurius Britannicus*. . . . Printed in the *Waine of the Moone* Pag. 121, and Number 16, of *Mercurius Britannicus*. 1643.” The preface (A ij) is in the best pamphleteering style, and declares that

“I *Thorny Aylo* Water-Poet Laureat. . . . doe resolve once and but once to take into little consideration, one that calls himselfe by the high and mighty title of *Mercurius Britannicus*, who by Order of the House is made Receiver Generall of all Quibbles, Crops, Clinches, Puns, Halfe-jests, jests, fine sentences, witty sayings, rare truths, modest and dutifull expressions that are to be found within the Line of Communication (to the utter undoing of poor *Mercurius Aulicus*, did not such a doughty Squire as my selfe daigne to take up that Paper which *Aulicus* scornes to touch for feare of fouling his fingers.)”

On pp. B iij and B iij b is given

“A catalogue of other notable Passages.

1. Truths, God blesse us—

Tis high time for the Parliament, and they had never mo e need to write for helpe to forraigne States.

2. Politic Aphorismes.

No Councill nor estate in the World but will take hints af [sic] inferiours especially those that are scientificall and knowing men. . . .

7. Jests, halfe-jests, Puns, clinches, and Quibbles.

I dare throw Winter or Summer with you that there’s none of these in the whole book.

8. Downeright Popery.

The Canonization of Mr *Pym* before his going into *Purgatory*, and sacrificing at his hearse.

9. Good Poetry.

As Mr *Pym*’s *Elegy*.

To which add three tales of a Tub, or three blew beanes in a bladder, and you have the ingredients of the last weeks *Britannicus*.”

Unfortunately, though this instance is nineteen years earlier than the first given in ‘N.E.D.’ it throws no further light on the origin of the word.

Q. V.

HAIRDRESSER TO THE BAR.—John Carter, who died on the 7th of May at his residence Rowanhurst, Herne Hill, after a long illness, at the age of seventy-three, has well been called “the Hairdresser to the Bar,” for to his shop by Temple Bar, known as Wolsey’s Palace, came judges, juniors, and all the great men of law for close on half a century for hair-cutting, shaving, and chiropody, and to have their hats ironed. It is said that Carter was the first to introduce hair-brushing by machinery, and that he would never employ an assistant who was not an Englishman. I was his oldest customer, and went to the shop in 1848, when he was a boy of thirteen. The proprietor’s name was at that time, I think, Honeyman. Carter, after serving as an assistant, became proprietor some forty years ago. He belonged to the Baptist denomination, being for many years a deacon at Bloomsbury Chapel, built by Sir Morton Peto in 1849, the late William Brock being the first minister. E. M.

PHINEAS FLETCHER’S ‘LOVE’: A READING.—In his dainty lyric Fletcher has this triplet, detailing certain points of vantage and manœuvres associated with the subtle agent whom he has under consideration:—

Oft leaps he from the glancing eyes;
Oft in some smooth mount he lies;
Soonest he wins, the fastest flies.

Prof. Saintsbury includes the poem in his useful volume of ‘Seventeenth-Century Lyrics,’ and in a note indicates doubt as to the accuracy of the third line quoted. “I should suspect,” he says,

Soonest he wins, *he* fastest flies.

It is a small matter, but the meaning suggested by the text is so obvious that there seems to be no reason for disputing its authenticity. The two clauses of which the line consists have the same subject; and although in prose the article would be appropriately prefixed to each of the superlatives, it is not indispensable in verse that this should be the case. THOMAS BAYNE.

WILLIAM GINGER, PUBLISHER.—To many the name of William Ginger will be familiar as the bookseller from whom the Earl of Ashburnham made his first purchase, and so started on his career as one of the greatest collectors of modern times. The incident of the purchase is alluded to in Messrs. Sotheby’s sale catalogue of the first portion of the Ashburnham Sale. It seems that Ginger was also a publisher, for I have a copy of Terence “in usum Scholæ West-

monasteriensis," published by him "ad Insignia Collegii Westmonasteriensis Scholam Regiam," 1768. W. ROBERTS.

LONDON: ITS POPULATION IN 1631.—

"The Privy Council, being apprehensive of an approaching scarcity, wrote to Sir Robert Ducie, Lord Mayor, on the 30th June, 1631, requiring him to state, in addition to certain other particulars, 'the number of mouths esteemed to be in the City of London, and in the Liberty'; in consequence of which an enumeration 'of the men, women, and children' in the City was made."

Subjoined are the statistics of this enumeration as set out in Schedule C of the 'Report of the City Day-Census, 1881,' giving the figures separately for each ward:—

"*London within the Walls.*—Farringdon Within, 8,770; Aldersgate Within, 1,797; Cripplegate Within, 4,231; Bassishaw, 1,006; Cheap, 2,500; Bread Street, 2,568; Castle Baynard, 4,793; Queenhithe, 3,358; Vintry, 2,742; Dowgate, 3,516; Candlewick, 1,696; Cordwainer, 2,238; Walbrook, 2,069; Cornhill, 1,439; Coleman Street, 2,634; Broad Street, 3,503; Bishopsgate Within, 3,894; Aldgate, 4,763; Lime Street, 1,107; Langbourn, 31,68; Bridge Within, 2,392; Billingsgate, 2,597; Tower, 4,248= 71,029.

"*London without the Walls.*—Portsoken, 5,703; Bishopsgate Without, 3,894; Cripplegate Without, 6,445; Aldersgate Without, 1,797; St. Bartholomew the Great, 1,388; St. Bartholomew the Less, 506; Farringdon Without, 20,846= 40,579.

"*Old Borough of Southwark.*—Bridge Without, 18,660.

"Total 130,268."

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

LINE TABLECLOTHS.—Several instances have been given of figured linen tablecloths, but I fancy not of so early a date as the following purports to be:—

"There are still preserved in an oak chest a fine linen tablecloth and a set of napkins believed to have been brought into the family through Catharine, a daughter of John Hoskins. The linen, which is still in good condition, has a repeated woven pattern showing a portrait above the words 'Quene Elizabeth.'"

This extract is from the *Homeland Handbook* No 36, p. 21, dealing with Barrow Green House, Otford, the seat of Mr. C. Hoskins Master. R. J. FYNMORE.

[Old linen tablecloths have been discussed at 8 S. vi. 286; 9 S. vii. 446; 10 S. xii. 408, 451.]

"**CLOB.**"—The 'N.E.D.' gives this word for the "cob" walls common in the West of England, but offers no instance earlier than 1880. A Devon inquest, however, of 1651 mentions a "mudde or clobbe wall." The modern "cob" is perhaps only a corruption of this. OLD SARUM.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

"**TATTING.**"—We should be glad to receive any light on the history and derivation of this term of needlework. Our earliest quotation at present is from Mrs. Gaugain's 'Lady's Assistant: Knitting, &c., 1842, in which the word is used as a well-known term. Earlier quotations will be welcomed. In appearance the word is the verbal substance of the verb *to tat*; but for this, or for its agent-noun *tatter*, we have no quotation before 1881; so that *tat* may be merely a back-formation inferred from *tatting*, and this have a different origin. In any case the origin of *tat* is no clearer than that of *tatting*. *Tatting* is said to have been "the rage" from 1860 to 1880, when, according to our quotations, every fashionable old maid "talked scandal over her *tatting*." The first appearance of the word, if it could be found, might throw light on its origin.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

COLONIAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.—Can any of your readers refer me to a couple of articles on the above subject which appeared in two of our leading reviews or magazines some few years back? The earlier one was, I think, by Sir John Bramston, G.C.M.G., and showed the very capable work effected by the higher permanent officials in Downing Street; and the other by the late Sir A. W. Hemming, G.C.M.G. Both of these writers were at one time high officials in the Colonial service. J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

LATIN QUOTATION.—

I, pete celestes, ubi nulla est cura, recessus. I presume this line is of Christian origin, and shall be glad to know the author of it.

NEL MEZZO.

HAMPDEN AND SHIP MONEY.—I am trying to find out the exact words John Hampden used when he objected to pay the ship-money tax. If there is a record of them, I should be very much obliged if some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' would supply them. I have tried in many ways to obtain the words, but have so far failed.

I. L. GRIST.

DR. BEKE'S DIARY.—Dr. Charles [T.] Beke, in an eight-page pamphlet entitled 'A Letter to M. Daussy, President of the Central Committee of the Geographical Society of France,' dated 15 Feb., 1850, writes:—

"During my absence of upwards of three years from England, I kept a diary, which I carefully wrote up daily and almost hourly,—nay, often at the very moment of the occurrences recorded. This diary was transmitted, in duplicate, to England at every opportunity; and since my return home I have had the whole transcribed, with the intention of printing it for my own use preparatory to the publication of my travels. A considerable portion of it has, indeed, already passed through the press."

This three years' diary covered Dr. Beke's journey through Shoa and Abyssinia, 1841–3. Is this diary still in existence, and has it been printed? Dr. Wallis Budge, in a bibliographical list in his work 'The Egyptian Sudan,' 1907, ii. 519, names "Beke, C.T., Travels and Researches. London, 1846." But I have come across no other reference to such a work, nor is it known at the library of the Royal Geographical Society. All that I have seen of Dr. Beke's travels is contained in detached papers in the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society and Reports of the British Association, mostly reprinted in pamphlet form, and other pamphlets largely of a controversial nature. I have seen no connected account of his travels.

I am inclined to think that Dr. Budge's reference above is a mistake. Dr. Beke's pamphlet, entitled 'A Statement of Facts relative to the Transactions between the Writer and the late British Political Mission to the Court of Shoa, in Abissinia,' 1846, being intended. FREDK. A. EDWARDS.
39, Agate Road, Hammersmith.

SHAKESPEARE: CROKER PORTRAIT.—Can any one inform me of the present whereabouts of this portrait? In 1824 an engraving was published by G. Smeeton "from a portrait in the collection of John Wilson Croker, Esq., M.P." It is surrounded by an oval within a square, and the original was painted upon canvas.

Croker died in 1857. Perhaps some one may remember the picture and can help me to trace it. W. S. BRASSINGTON.
Stratford-upon-Avon.

DAUBUZ, PREVIOUSLY D'AUBUS.—In the 'D.N.B.' article on Charles Daubuz, written by Mr. Thompson Cooper, who died some years ago, it is stated that Charles, who was Vicar of Brotherton in the West Riding of

Yorkshire 1699–1717, was son of Isaïe d'Aubus, Protestant pastor of Nérac in Guienne, and it is said as follows:—

"On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the father obtained from Louis XIV. a document, still preserved in the family archives, authorising him to leave France with his wife, Julie, and four children. He started for England, but on reaching Calais he died at an inn, and was privately buried in the garden, the innkeeper helping his widow, during the night, to dig the grave. She was afterwards joined at Calais by her husband's brother, who held some ecclesiastical preferment in the north of England, and he succeeded in bringing the widow and her children over to this country, and settling them in Yorkshire."

The italics are mine. I hope that some readers, versed in the ecclesiastical history of the numerous parishes in the diocese of York, may furnish information likely to supply a clue to the discovery (1) of the nature of the preferment held by this brother of a French Huguenot pastor—himself of course a Frenchman born and bred, like his brother—who must have migrated from France to England and taken orders in the Church of England some years previous to 1685, and (2) of the place where the preferment was held.

I am aware that the term "north of England" included at the close of the seventeenth century the dioceses of Carlisle, Chester, Durham, and York; but it is, I think, a fair presumption that if this gentleman settled his brother's widow and family in Yorkshire, the place where he settled them was the place of his own residence or somewhere close to it, which on that supposition would be within the diocese of York. F. DE H. L.

LATIN OBSCURITIES IN ECCLESIASTICAL VISITATIONS.—I should be glad of a little assistance with the following references, which I take from records of ecclesiastical visitations dating from *temp.* Elizabeth onward.

1. Following the name of a rector—"Sabor" (sometimes "Sabba").
2. Following a curate's name—"satq [?] p' Cant. Decemb. 1605 et a p'dicat p' Arched. After. [sic] 1605."
3. After four elders' names—"in v'."
4. What were "sedeiner"? The term occurs following two personal names.
5. After naming churchwardens—"D^{nus} Ded. 14 dies ad putand., Jurat exhib. Bull 16^o Nov. 3^seld^o sess^{ne} Edrin Michis."
6. Following nominal reference to a curate—"D^s E'pus monuit E^{um} ad compend Cor. Eo. infra mensem."

7. After naming a parish clerk—"Agrotat, Contin' in Femem."

8. Following mention of a schoolmaster—"D^r dec^t eum Excom^s for ita q^d et ante 2^d festem prox. Term."

9. Subsequent to naming a midwife—"A^s dec^t eum citand fore thys et modi."

It is partially by reason of my comparative unfamiliarity with this class of record, but chiefly on account of the extremely contracted nature of a proportion of the entries; that I find it necessary to submit the above list. I have no doubt that more experienced persons will find the majority of the quotations extremely simple, assuming that I have transcribed them correctly. W. MCM.

MILL OF YOUTH.—What mediæval authors, English or otherwise describe or allude to the mill which grinds old folks into young ones? In how many countries is this mill spoken of? I am desirous to hear of the earliest existing sources of the tale. M. P.

WILLIAM JUNIPER OF JUNIPER HALL, SUTTON.—Any clue to his first marriage about 1786, and the location of Juniper Hall, will oblige. A. C. H.

[See a book on 'Juniper Hall' by Constance Hill, 1904.]

VIRGIN MARY CALLED "EMPRESS OF HELL."—In the will of John Templeman, citizen and Salter of London, dated 15 June, 1501 (Commissary of London, Book "Harvy," folio 245), occurs the following:—

"I bequeth my soule to almyghty god my creatour, saviour, and Redemer, And to his blessid Moder Seint Mary Virgyn, Quene of Hevyn, lady of the World, and emprise of hell."

Have any readers of 'N. & Q.' met before with this combination of titles?

G. H.

CHARLES HARRISON RYALL.—Wanted the family history of Charles Harrison Ryall, born 1808, son of George Ryall, who resided for some years at Nenagh, co. Tipperary, and afterwards somewhere near Ballymackey, where he is supposed to have died. He married the only daughter and child of Dr. Harrison, said to have been an Army surgeon. L. R. R.

TERTULLIAN ON CHRISTIANS AND LIONS.—Can any one explain what is the point in the second clause in the following, from a familiar passage in Tertullian's 'Apologeticus' (c. 40)?

"Straightway the cry is, 'Away with the Christians to the lion!' What! shall you give such multitudes to a single beast?"—Thelwall's translation.

KOM OMBO.

GRIERSON, GRERESONE, OR GREIR FAMILY.—Can any one inform me whether Thomas Greir of Sea Park, N.B., compiled and published a pedigree of this family, and at what date? Is he still alive?

I shall be much obliged for any information on the early history of this family. Where can I get ready access to the pedigree (if any), or purchase one? R. C. REID.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, BT., c. 1660.—Sir John was Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Charles II. I shall be glad of the following information about him:—

1. Where he was born.
2. The names of his father and mother.
3. Anything about his father, who was, I believe, an Archdeacon of Nottingham.
4. The way in which he was connected with Archbishop Laud, as I have seen them referred to as half-brothers.
5. Whether any book exists which contains a portrait of Sir John.

J. BRAMBY.

13, Burns Street, Nottingham.

ANDREW HEARSEY.—I find his administration (d. 1752) in P.C.C. Act Book. He mentions only a daughter Christian, wife of David Gavin. Any clue to his English abode, place of marriage with Margaret Corver, or baptism of his son Andrew (about 1719), will oblige. A. C. H.

MADDOCK FAMILY.—Can any one give me particulars as to ancestry, &c., of — Maddock, who married about 1625 Mary, daughter of Richard Holworthy of Bristol?

GRACE CHERRY.

ORGANISTS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Has any book been published which contains a list of the organists of St. Paul's Cathedral and of Westminster Abbey with the dates of their appointments? If not, I shall be glad if readers will kindly send to me direct the names and dates of any of them.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

HENRY VIII. AT SIEGE OF BOULOGNE.—In Hoare's 'History of Wilts,' vol. v., under Bristow family, an incident is related of Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne in 1544. It states that at the time of the surrender Henry was so overjoyed with excitement that he flung his hat into the air, and it was caught in falling by a courtier, Nicholas Bristow, who was afterwards rewarded. Some verses describing the occur-

rence are said to have been written, but were unfortunately lost. Can any one tell me whether these verses were ever printed, and if so, where they may be found?

G. H. W.

RICHARD GLYNN, PUBLISHER: BRITISH INSTITUTION: 'AUTOGRAPH PORTFOLIO.'—My inquiry at 10 S. ix. 209 respecting Richard Glynn elicited no reply. His address was 36, Pall Mall, from 1827 to his death in 1838. I have since come across the following reference to him in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1839, p. 219, in an obituary notice of his father:—

"Dec. 29. At Dartmouth, aged 97, Mr. Dennys Glynn, father of the late Mr. Richard Glynn, bookseller, Pall-mall, Secretary to the British Institution, editor of the 'Autograph Portfolio,' and other works."

I shall be grateful for any information respecting the British Institution, and the 'Autograph Portfolio.'

Richard Glynn was probably the purchaser of the original assignment of 'Paradise Lost,' referred to at 10 S. vi. 445.

T. GLYNN.

19, Dalton Road, Liscard, Cheshire.

[For an account of the British Institution see 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates,' s.v.]

MILTON AND CHEADLE'S JOURNEY ACROSS AMERICA IN 1863.—Where can I find any account of the antecedents of these travellers?

M. N.

WILLIAM KELLY wrote 'Across the Rocky Mountains from New York to California in 1849.' I shall be glad of information about him.

M. N.

GIFFARD=MILL.—The daughters of Sir Ambrose Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon (who died at sea, 1827), by his wife, a daughter of Lowell Pennell, Esq., of Lyme Regis, are given in Vivian's 'Visitations of Devon' as follows:—

1. Jane Mary=Sir Wm. Webb Follett, Attorney-General.

2. Sarah (or Lucy), died unmarried.

3. Harriet=Capt. Wentworth Bayley.

4. Rose=Rev. — Fagan.

5. Emma=Rev. — Tate.

Can any one kindly tell which of these married William Mill, Notary Public (London or Edinburgh?), and any particulars about them? William Mill was father of Major James Mill, 40th Regiment, present at Waterloo, and was then living.

JOHN WALES.

Norton Lea, Chelston, Torquay.

Replies.

KITE OR DRAGON.

(11 S. i. 383.)

PERHAPS I may throw a little light on the question raised by MR. EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Paper kites were introduced into Europe from China some centuries since, but the precise date is unknown. The kite is apparently first mentioned in a small French and English dictionary in 1690.

A common name for this toy in China is *chi yao*, from which our English name "kite" is derived, as the two Chinese words mean a paper kite (or sparrowhawk, &c.).

Not only is this a common shape for the kite to take in its native land, but all sorts of imitations of creatures in heaven, earth, and the sea are to be seen flying in the sky in that land. Hence the various names which the paper kite bears in the different countries of Europe. Possibly the first introduced into England were of the shape of the bird of prey, the kite—at all events, the Chinese name was adopted. Again, it is not unlikely that one in the form of a dragon, of which the Chinese are so fond, may have been the first to be seen in Scotland, and have fixed the name of dragon on the toy for all future time. We have again the same name in German, viz., *fliegende Drache*.

I do not remember amongst the thousands and tens of thousands of kites I have seen in China to have noticed one in the shape of a stag; but in parts of the Far East I understand they are common; hence the French name *cerf-volant*, and also the Italian *cervo volante*.

Again, in Portuguese we have another bird-name for the kite, *papagaio de papel*, i.e., a paper parrot.

So far it would seem rather far-fetched, when such a plain origin for the names is available, to ascribe any, at least, of the above names to shooting stars. In justice, however, to MR. NICHOLSON'S idea, it may be noted that the Spanish call a paper kite *cometa*. Here it may be that a round cash or sun, with one of the long tails to it which the Chinese are so fond of attaching to their kites, gave the notion of a comet, and not any swiftness such as of a shooting star. Another name for a kite in Spanish is *burlocha*, I believe.

In conclusion, it may be interesting to note that some Chinese ascribe the invention of kites to Meh-tsz, a philosopher who lived in the fifth century B.C., but the first trust-

worthy information as to kites dates from the end of the third century before Christ.

The Chinese have anticipated us in the use of kites in war. Several instances are on record of their employment in military operations.

Strutt in 'Sports and Pastimes of the People of England' mentions the introduction of the kite from China to Europe.

A chapter on kites is to be found in 'Jaarlijks-che Feesten en Gebruiken van de Emoy Chineezen,' by J. J. M. de Groot, published in Batavia by Bruining & Co. in 1883.

J. DYER BALL.

Hadley Wood, Middlesex.

"AS DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE" (11 S. i. 347).—This is the third time the question has been asked in 'N. & Q.' (see 2 S. xi. 488; 4 S. iii. 405, 467); but no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming, so I venture to put forward a suggestion.

When the phrase first appeared I cannot say. The answer at 4 S. iii. 467 shows that Swift used Queen Elizabeth in the same sense in 'Polite Conversations,' which appeared in 1738. Now Queen Anne died 1 Aug., 1714, and there was much mystery at the time as to her successor. I do not wish to quote a lot of authorities on such a well-known event, but it seems it was the aim of the Jacobite party to keep the fact of the death of the Queen a secret till their plans for the proclamation of the Pretender were matured; see a curious pamphlet entitled 'Some Account of the Two Nights Court at Greenwich: Wherein may be seen the Reason, Rise, and Progress of the late unnatural Rebellion, against his Sacred Majesty King George, and his Government' (Edinburgh, reprinted, 1716, pp. 59). Miss Strickland elaborates this; and Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, offered to go out with certain noblemen and proclaim James III. (see Spence's 'Anecdotes,' p. 53; Maty, 'Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield,' i. 243).

Not only was there uncertainty as to the death of the Queen, but there was uncertainty as to the fate of whoever should make a wrong move. There would be the question, "Is the Queen really dead?" which, when afterwards the Whigs were triumphant, would be sarcastically asked, "Is Queen Anne dead?" which became a proverbial saying for trite well-known news. I only put this forward as a suggestion for what it is worth.

A. RHODES.

The phrase "As dead as Queen Anne" probably originated from an incident which took place in "Old Portsmouth" when Sir John Gibson was Governor of that place. W. H. Saunders in his 'Annals of Portsmouth' states that Mr. Carter (grandfather of Sir John Carter who was at a later date M.P. for the borough), being in the Royal Exchange, London, was a spectator of the proclamation of George I. He finished his business, and as locomotion was slow and costly in those days, and Mr. Carter was a good walker, he travelled down to Portsmouth on foot, and, arriving there on 3 August, promulgated the news. Gibson being a strict Jacobite, and no friend of the house of Brunswick, sent for Mr. Carter, and, after upbraiding him with setting abroad what he believed to be a false and seditious report, was about to commit him to prison, when the arrival of a king's messenger with confirmation of the news relieved Gibson from the necessity of carrying out this extreme measure. The threatened imprisonment of Mr. Carter by Governor Gibson gave rise to the bantering question, "Pray can you tell me if it is true that Queen Anne is dead?"

F. K. P.

The proverb "Queen Anne is dead" signifies that a person is imparting stale news. It would probably not make the least difference to the meaning if any other prominent deceased individual were named. Hence in Sussex there is said to be a proverb "My Lord Baldwin's dead," which means precisely the same thing. But the saying "As dead as Queen Anne" does not bear the same significance as "Queen Anne is dead."

"As dead as Queen Anne" seems to mean that any attempt to revive some visionary or impracticable scheme is hopeless. In this sense the expression was used by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain some twenty or twenty-five years ago. Speaking of the proposed revival of some Parliamentary measure, he declared it to be "as dead as Queen Anne." There are no doubt much earlier instances of the phrase. In fact, it probably dates from shortly after the death of Queen Anne.

W. SCOTT.

The saying in its true form, "Queen Anne is dead," is duly entered in the 'N.E.D.,' viii. 41, where everything that is known about it (very little), including all that has been noted in 'N. & Q.,' is set down. So far as the evidence goes, it is modern.

W. C. B.

Addison announced that Queen Anne was dead long after the news had become common knowledge. In 1889, says Dr. Brewer ('Historic Note-Book'), his letter containing the announcement was sold by Sotheby & Wilkinson at a literary sale.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Even a few days ago I heard "Her Majesty," followed by "Queen Victoria is dead," and no one who sees much of Ministers and ex-Ministers can fail to understand "how the phrase arose." E. A. F.

As reference is being made to the death of Queen Anne, I think it may be of interest if I state that my sister remembers a lady who was on intimate terms with an old gentleman born more than ten years before Queen Anne came to the throne.

At first it sounds hardly possible, but the fact is as stated. I append the dates:—

Old gentleman, b. 1690, d. 1784.

Old lady, b. 1764-5, d. 1857.

My sister, b. 1851.

All three were relations of mine.

C. ST. J. M.

[Other correspondents thanked for replies.]

HENRY BOYLE, 1826 (11 S. i. 290).—To the best of my knowledge no biographical dictionary throws any light on the personality of Henry Boyle. In addition to 'The Universal Chronologist,' he is credited with the authorship of 'Chronology of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.' As this, however, may only be the "continuation" referred to on the title-page of 'The Universal Chronologist,' it may merely prove that Boyle's work was issued separate from his translation. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it may perhaps be conjectured that the author was a cadet of the family of Boyle in Ayrshire, that he had settled in London, and that he did literary work there. W. S. S.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTERS (11 S. i. 203, 269, 294).—The following are schools of the Society of Friends:—

Ackworth (boys and girls).—Ackworth School Catalogue, 1799-1831.

List of Ackworth Scholars, 1779-1879.

Croydon (boys and girls), now at Saffron Walden; founded at Islington.—A list has been published.

Saffron Walden. See Croydon.

Sidcot (boys and girls).—Sidcotians, 1808-90.

Tottenham, Grove House. A high-class boys' school that flourished circa 1845-70. A list has been published.

York, Bootham School (boys only).—List of Masters and Scholars, 1829-78.

List of Masters and Scholars, 1829-1905.

Many of the registers mentioned in the foregoing lists, being privately printed, have not got into the British Museum Library. May I, as a user of this class of record, appeal to school librarians, and others having spare copies, to see that the national library is supplied?

The Museum authorities are not consistent in their method of cataloguing these books. For this reason, doubtless, none of your London bibliographers have mentioned W. D. Parish's 'List of Carthusians' which held the field alone for Charterhouse from 1879 till 1903. This book is catalogued under 'Parish,' but not under 'Charterhouse.'

The arrangement of these registers, is, as a rule, chronological, this being the way in which the original records present themselves to the compiler. They are primarily intended, too, for old scholars, who naturally like to be reminded of their contemporaries at a glance, so to speak. May I point out, however, to future compilers, that an alphabetical arrangement, as in the case of Messrs. Barker and Stenning's 'Westminster Register' (such a book being its own index), is much more convenient to the outside reader, who ultimately forms a far larger clientele than do the *alumni* of the school in question?

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

Westminster. A List of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, as they were elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the foundation by Queen Elizabeth, MDLXI., to the present time, including the admissions into the first-named College from MDCLXIII. London, MDCCCLXXVII.

This gives the ages of the pupils admitted into Westminster, and notes as to the preferments gained by former pupils.

W. C. S.

University Club, Dublin.

The press-mark for the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Register is 1077 f. 84. It will be found under 'Reprints,' with a cross-reference from E. H. Adamson. A. RHODES.

I should like to correct a mistake. What is alluded to as a register of boys educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, is nothing more than, as it claims to be, 'A Short Chronicle.' It was but a preliminary canter to the Register (1824-74), which was published in 1898 by Clarke, States Arcade, Guernsey, 8s. It is almost exhaustive, giving full names of fathers with their rank, &c., mothers' names, Christian and surnames

before marriage, and the subsequent careers of the boys.

Vol. ii., carrying on the work to the end of the nineteenth century, is now in progress.

C. J. DURAND.

The Villa, Guernsey.

"STANDING FOR PARLIAMENT" (11 S. i. 87, 252).—In the Camden Society volume 'Proceedings in Kent, 1640,' Sir Edward Dering writes to Sir Roger Twysden, 20 Dec., 1639:—

"I did, with some easterne freindes, then, and next day, name you for a knight's service to the House, which was received with a cheerefull desire. Beleeve me, heere is in these partes a very strong party indisposed, nor will they take any impression (for aught I can discerne) for them who *stand*."

In another letter, 16 March, 1639/40, he writes:—

"About the end of Mychaelmas terme, 1639, many men were spoken of as fit to *stand* to bee knights for Kent."

And again, 2 Oct., 1640:—

"Yf you intend to *stand* for one of the knights of the shire, you must speedily appeere."

R. J. FYNMORE.

INITIAL LETTERS FOR NAMES: OLD LONDON BOOKSELLERS (11 S. i. 346).—MR. PIERPOINT is no doubt right in suggesting that the long list of letters on the book referred to represents a number of different booksellers, by whom the book, published in 1673, was to be sold. Many, if not all, of these can be identified. I would suggest the following as being probably intended by some of the initials:—

H. T.—Henry Twyford (see the title-page quoted). His name also appears on 'The Book of Oaths,' second edition, 1689.

J. P.—J. Place, whose name also appears on 'The Book of Oaths,' 1689.

J. B.—John Bill, printer, who died about 1683, when the Book of Common Prayer was issued by the "Assigns of John Bill, deceas'd." He was probably a son of John Bill, bookseller and king's printer, who died in 1630 (see 10 S. xii. 25).

T. B.—T. Bassett. 'Europæ Speculum, or a View or Survey of the State of Religion in the Western Parts of the World,' by S. Edwin Sandys, Kt., was published by "T. Bassett, The George, near St. Dunstan's Church, 1687." Name also on 'The Book of Oaths,' *u.s.*

R. P.—Robert Pawlett, who published Sir Robt. Twisden's 'Historical Vindication of the Church of England in point of Schism,' 1675.

T. D.—Thomas Dring, bookseller, at "The Blew Anchor," next Mitre Court, and at "The White Lion," for whom Milton's 'Poems' were printed in 1673. He appears to have been in business in 1655. Or perhaps "T. D." represented Sir Thomas Davis, bookseller, 1667-8, who was Lord Mayor in 1677 (see 10 S. vi. 431).

W. J.—William Jones. Alexander Cooke's 'More Worke for a Masse-Priest' was "Printed for William Jones, dwelling in Red-Crosse Streete, 1681."

C. H.—C. Harper, whose name also appears on 'The Book of Oaths' above.

J. W.—John Wickens. 'The Last Famous Siege of the City of Rochel,' by Peter Mer-nault, 1679, was printed for him.

Has any effort been made to form a register of old London booksellers? I have myself collected the names of several hundreds of them. A full list would no doubt be interesting and useful.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

[Reply from W. C. B. next week.]

"GANION COHERIGA," GAELIC MOTTO (11 S. i. 109).—In Logan's 'Clans of the Scottish Highlands,' originally published by Ackermann, London, 1845, my copy being the Glasgow reprint of David Bryce & Son, 1899, at p. 81, in an article on the MacDonalds of Clan Ranald, it is stated that the *cath-ghairm* or war-shout of the clan is "Dhaindheoin co theiraidh e," and the meaning of it is given as "In spite of all opposition." In Keltie's 'History of the Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans, and Highland Regiments' (London, Mackenzie, n.d.) the woodcut prefixed to the account of this clan giving the arms of Clanranald has on the motto ribbon identically the same words. But in the 'History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans,' by James Browne, LL.D. (Glasgow, Fullarton, 1838), in an engraving of the arms of this clan, the motto is given as "Dhandeon co heirigha." FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

MacDonald of Clanranald uses "Dhandeon co heirigha" as one of his family mottoes, probably a corruption of the older spelling mentioned in the query.

BERNARD LORD M. QUILLIN.

The words "Ganion Coheriga" are not Gaelic at all. They are merely the sound of the Clanronald slogan phonetically transformed into the speech of the Sassenach. The Gaelic of the Clanronald slogan was "A dh' ain deoin co 'heireadh e," which,

translated literally, means "In spite of who would say it," and has something of the sound in Lowland ears of "Ganion Coheriga." See, for the Clanronald motto, Chambers's 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland,' p. 358. May I be pardoned for pointing out how the slogan copied above, when compared with the late MR. JAMES PLATT'S version, written from memory, affords striking evidence of that distinguished scholar's marvellous mastery over the Gaelic tongue?
W. SCOTT.

MAY BASKETS AND JUNE BOXES (11 S. i. 347, 394).—The opening of Spenser's 'Shepherds Calender,' 1579-80, under 'Maye' should be noticed:—

Youghthes folke now flocken in every where,
To gather May bus-kets [bushes] and smelling breere:
And home they hasten the postes to dight,
And all the Kirke pillours eare day light,
With Hawthorne buds, and swete Eglantine,
And girlonds of roses, and Soppis-in-wine.

Globe ed., 1869, p. 458.

By "postes" the poet would hardly mean maypoles; more likely the posts fixed at the entrances of great houses, e.g., those of magistrates. It was usual to "trim" the posts of a new Lord Mayor ('N.E.D.,' vii. 1159).

When was the decorating of churches on May Day given up?
W. C. B.

GEORGE ELLIS, 1753-1815 (11 S. i. 268).—The statement in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' that George Ellis was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, is confirmed by Gorton's 'Biographical Dictionary,' 1830, vol. i. p. 699. Gorton adduces *The Gentleman's Magazine* as the authority for his assertion.

W. S. S.

BEST COMPANY CONSISTS OF FIVE PERSONS (11 S. i. 367).—Athenæus, lib. i. p. 4E, quotes some lines from a Sicilian poet, Archestratus, who composed a work in hexameter verse on a gastronomic subject. In the course of the quotation occur the following words:—

Ἔστωσαν δ' ἢ τρεῖς ἢ τέσσαρες οἱ ξυνάπαντες
ἢ τῶν πέντε γε μὴ πλείους.

"Let their total number [i.e., that of those at table] be three or four, or at the utmost five."

The source for the saying referred to by C. B. W. that the company at dinner should be neither more than the Muses nor less than the Graces is Varro's Menippean satire 'Nescis quid vesper serus vekat,' in which,

according to Aulus Gellius, lib. xiii. 11, we are told that the number of guests ought to begin with the number of the Graces, and go up to that of the Muses:—

"Dicit autem convivarum numerum incipere oportere a Gratiarum numero et progredi ad Musarum, id est proficisci a tribus et consistere in novem, ut cum paucissimi convivæ sunt, non pauciores sint quam tres, cum plurimi, non plures quam novem."

The ideal number was variously estimated among the ancients. In cap. 5 of the Life of Verus in the Augustan History we have the proverb "Septem convivium, novem vero convivium." Ausonius, 'Ephemeris,' v. 5, puts the figure lower:—

Quinque advocavi; sex enim convivium
Cum rege iustum: si super, convivium est.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

GALLOPING HOGAN: THE RAPPAREES (11 S. i. 367).—The poem entitled 'The Rapparees' in the collected verses of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the Irish-Canadian statesman (pp. 310-11-12), gives a good deal of information on the subject. In an editorial note Mrs. Sadler, novelist, remarks:—

"This is a logical defence of a most injured class of brave men. The Rapparees first appeared in the wars for James II., and were the guerillas of that and the succeeding generation. A false Williamite nomenclature has made the name synonymous with assassination and larceny. This, to be true, would make all that history records of fugitive heroism false."

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

TOUCHING FOR THE KING'S EVIL: "TOUCHING PIECE" (11 S. i. 389).—In 1684 John Browne, Sworn Chirurgeon in Ordinary to the King, published a volume in Three Books, with the following titles: 1. 'Adenochoiradelogia'; 2. 'Chœradelogia'; 3. 'Charisma Basilicon,' &c. Prefixed to the collection, in addition to a portrait of Browne engraved by White, is a curious frontispiece, also engraved by White, entitled 'The Royal Gift of Healing,' representing Charles II. seated on his throne, surrounded by his Court, touching for the king's evil. The book was "Sold by Samuel Lowndes over-against Exeter Change in the Strand."

If P. D. M. will refer to 'Curialia Miscellanea,' by Dr. Samuel Pegge, F.S.A., London, 1818, 8vo, he will find a most interesting historical treatise on 'The Virtues of the Royal Touch,' pp. 111-72, and this will furnish, I hope, all the information desired.

The above titles are as Pegge gives them, but in 1 and 2 it should surely be “-*chir*-” and not “-*choir*-” or “-*chcer*-.”

JOHN HODGKIN.

A gold touch piece is in a show-case at the Royal College of Physicians of London. This shows on its obverse the Archangel Michael overcoming the dragon with the words “*Soli Deo gloria*.” On the reverse is a ship in full sail, with the inscription “*Car* II. D. G. M. B. Fr. et Hi. Rex.” W. F.

I believe that I have a touching piece. It is of silver, much worn, rather larger than a sixpenny piece. On one side is a ship in full sail on rough water with legend—as well as I can decipher it—[letter rubbed out] EX. D. G. M. B. ET H. R. CR. HP. TVSC. On the other side is an angel (St. Michael?) with a spear killing a dragon, with the motto “*Soli deo gloria*.” The piece has a small hole bored in it, and seems, from the partial manner in which it is worn out in places, as if it had been attached to a chain and carried with other trinkets.

If P. D. M. cannot see a better specimen without difficulty, I shall be happy to lend him my piece.

L. A. W.

Dublin.

[Mr. W. R. B. PRIDEAUX also thanked for reply.]

“*Ljūs*” (11 S. i. 209, 273, 375).—It is worth notice that the assumption of a form *l + s* does not get rid of the necessity for assuming also a form *l + q + s*. The latter is necessary for explaining the Skt. *rukshas*, shining, quoted by Uhlenbeck in his ‘Skt. Etym. Dict.,’ p. 250, Pers. *rukshsh*, a ray of light, and other forms, quoted by Horn in his ‘Pers. Etym. Dict.,’ p. 136; and even for explaining the A.-S. *līxan*, to shine, where the *x* is due to *hs*, as in the O.H.G. *liehsen*, shining. What the Old Irish *lēs* or *lēs* has to do with this I have no idea; for it is allied by Celtic scholars with the O. Ir. *lainn*, shining, and with the Latin *splendēre* from a root *splend*; see Walde’s ‘Lat. Etym. Dict.,’ p. 589. It is much simpler to connect the Icel. *ljūs* with the A.-S. and German forms than to assume a new and unnecessary root. WALTER W. SKEAT.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON AND KING’S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: DR. ROBERT UVEDALE (10 S. xii. 229, 294).—At the above references mention is made of Sir Isaac Newton’s want of success in his candidature for the Provostship of King’s College, Cambridge, in or about 1689, when of course he was Mr. Newton merely.

Can any of your correspondents tell me whether in Brewster’s ‘Life of Newton,’ or in any other account of him, notice is taken of his equally unsuccessful attempt, some years before, to obtain the Law Fellowship at Trinity College?

According to Hutchins (‘History of Dorset,’ iii. 147), his competitor for this was Mr. Robert Uvedale, who was already one of the Divinity Fellows of that College.

It appears that the Master, Dr. Barrow, decided in favour of the latter, saying that Mr. Uvedale and Mr. Newton being (at that time) equal in literary attainments, he must give the fellowship to Mr. Uvedale as the senior. Mr. Uvedale, however, soon after vacated the fellowship by marriage with one of the granddaughters of Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench.

As Dr. Robert Uvedale (he was made LL.D. at Cambridge in 1682), he was one of the greatest botanists of his day in Europe, and his *hortus siccus* was, after his death, sold for a very large sum to Sir Robert Walpole (see *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxix. p. 1186).

Hutchins tells us that he kept a flourishing school at Enfield in Queen Elizabeth’s Palace. I believe Dr. Uvedale held a College living at Enfield; but whether he ever kept a school there as well, or only gave lectures or lessons to the pupils of the Grammar School, as I think it was called, is perhaps more doubtful. I have in my possession a receipt of his, dated 3 Aug., 1667 “for 10^h:0:0 frō Xmas to Mid Summer last for teaching the School,” in which he signs himself “R. Udall.”

In a note to Hutchins it is stated that Dr. Uvedale resided in the old manor house called Queen Elizabeth’s Palace, and, being much attached to the study of botany, had a very curious garden there, and planted among other trees, a cedar of Libanus, which became one of the finest in the kingdom, measuring (in October, 1793) 12 feet in girth.

I understand that there is a school at Enfield in the same spot still, but in what condition the trees or the garden are now I know not.

Antigua, W.I.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

“E” MUTE IN ENGLISH (11 S. i. 389).—The history of the mute *e* in English is a very long story. Its present function is virtually accidental and unoriginal, and survives from a time when every final *-e* was definitely pronounced as a distinct syllable, as in modern German and Dutch. The spelling

thorp-ē was perfectly correct at a time when *thorp-e* was the dative of *thorp*; and so in other cases. The word *mead* once had a final *-e* even in the nominative, as is well known to every reader of 'The Canterbury Tales' who succeeds in getting as far as the 89th line of the Prologue. But now that *thorp*, *thorn*, and *mead* are mere monosyllables, the retention of a final *-e* has become needless, and is wholly due to ignorance. The final *-e* in *Maude* is a relic of the Norman pronunciation, when it was added as being a common feminine suffix, just as the *a* was added in the Latinized form *Matilda*. The final *-e* in the French *Claude* was once sounded, and represents the *-ium* of the Latin accusative *Claudium*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK (11 S. i. 287).—The following references may perhaps be useful to MR. VAN DOREN:—

Review of 'Gryll Grange.'—*Fraser's Magazine*, 1860, vol. lxi.

'T. L. Peacock,' by James Davies.—*Contemporary Review*, 1874-5, vol. xxv.

'T. L. Peacock: a Sketch,' by Robert Buchanan 1875.—Contained also in *New Quarterly Magazine*, 1875.

'A Sketch of the Life and Works of Peacock,' by E. W. G.—*London Society*, 1875, vol. xxvii.

'Literary Study of Peacock.'—See G. B. Smith's 'Poets and Novelists,' 1875.

'The Stories of Peacock'—*Temple Bar*, 1875, vol. xlv.

'Peacock.'—See Ward's 'English Poets,' 1880, vol. iv.

'Peacock's Place in Literature'—See Mrs. Oliphant's 'Literary History of England,' 1882.

'Brief Sketch of Peacock's Career.'—*Macmillan's Magazine*, 1885-6, vol. liii.

'T. L. Peacock.'—See Robert Buchanan's 'A Look round Literature,' 1887.

'Peacock as a Satirist and Novelist.'—*Temple Bar*, 1887, vol. lxxx.

W. S. S.

GEORGE CHALMERS'S 'SYLVA': JOHN LEECH (11 S. i. 226, 337).—I am grateful to MR. W. SCOTT for his suggestion, but George Chalmers's 'Sylva' is not included in John Leech's 'Musæ Priores,' a copy of which lies before me. The 'Sylva,' to judge from the reference in Leyden's 'Remains,' has an independent existence with an imprint "Parisii, 1620."

The copy of the 'Musæ Priores' in this library is a curious small octavo volume with three distinct paginations:—

A—H^s= pp. [8]+117+[3]: 'Eroticæ libri sex.'

B—G^s= pp. 91+[5], but with several mispagings, so that the last numbered page is marked 87 instead of 91: 'Idyllia sive Eclogæ.'

A². B—G^s= pp. [4]+96 (mispaged 94): 'Epigrammatum libri quatuor.'

The title-page runs: "Ioannis Leechæi Scoti | Musæ Priores, | sive | Poematum | Pars Prior | Londini | 1620"; and on the verso is noted the division into *Erotica*, *Idyllia*, and *Epigrammata*; but several of the last are dated 1621. Do copies exist with independent title-pages for Parts II. and III.?

As I pointed out in my original query, one of Leech's *Epigrammata* (p. 93) is addressed "Georgio Camerario suo" (cf. Mr. Keith Leask's 'Musa Latina Aberdonensis: Poetæ Minores,' p. 263).

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

DE QUINCEY AND SWEDENBORG (11 S. i. 109).—During the twenty years immediately preceding the appearance of De Quincey's essay something like twenty volumes of Swedenborgian literature were issued from the press of Newbery in London. These included a life of Swedenborg by J. J. Garth Wilkinson. This flood of literary matter is probably the "revolution" to which De Quincey refers. It is not so easy, however, to connect Cambridge with the "revolutionizing" process, especially in the light of MR. HIGHAM's statement. There are three ways in which the matter may be explained: (1) J. J. Garth Wilkinson, to whose enthusiasm the movement in favour of Swedenborg at the time in question owed so much, may have been a Cambridge student. Was this so? (2) Newbery the publisher, may have had a branch of his publishing business at Cambridge. This, however, is not likely in face of what MR. HIGHAM says. Or (3) De Quincey may have mistaken Newbery the London publisher for Newby, a Cambridge bookseller. In the 'Life of Daniel Macmillan' it is stated (p. 113) that "in the summer of 1843 he became the owner of a small business in Cambridge on the retirement of Mr. Newby." By a *lapsus memoriæ* De Quincey may have ascribed to Newby the Cambridge bookseller what was really due to Newbery the London publisher.

W. SCOTT.

'CRAMOND BRIG' (11 S. i. 389).—This play, founded on Dodsley's 'King and the Miller of Mansfield,' was written by William Henry Murray, brother of Mrs. Henry Siddons, and for many years, down to about 1850, manager of the theatres Royal and Adelphi, Edinburgh.

Few pieces are better known to old actors and playgoers. It was often played, either as a curtain-raiser or an afterpiece, at the Lyceum Theatre during the management of Sir Henry Irving, under the title of

'The King and the Miller,' with Mr. Samuel Johnson as Jock Howieson, the part originally played by Murray, and Miss Pauncefort as Tibbie. There is a supper scene, in which it has always been the custom to provide a real boiled sheep's head, just as in 'No Song, No Supper,' theatrical usage exacted a real boiled leg of mutton.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

The author of 'Cramond Brig' was William H. Murray of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, where it was first performed on 20 Oct., 1828. Mr. Murray was a grandson of John Murray of Broughton, Secretary to the Young Pretender, and was brother of Mrs. Henry Siddons (daughter-in-law of the more famous Mrs. Sarah Siddons), who long carried on that theatre. He succeeded her in the management of it, and died in the fifties.

J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

[MR. W. SCOTT also thanked for reply.]

"ONOCROTALUS," A BIRD (11 S. i. 309, 392).—This bird being frequently mentioned in the Sacrist Rolls of Ely Cathedral, it is only a reasonable assumption that it should be an English bird, such as the bittern, which in those days would be common enough in the Fen districts, rather than the pelican, which, although rejoicing in the surname of *Onocrotalus*, is not usually considered to be a native of this country.

There can be no question that the bird referred to is the bittern. In 'A Nominale' of the fifteenth century printed in Wright's 'Vocabularies,' 1857, in vol. i. at pp. 220-21 is printed a list of names of birds, 'Nomina Volatiliu incomestiliu.' This gives clearly enough "*Hic onocrotalus*, a butture," whilst a pelican is given in the next line as "*Hic pelicanus*," and above, "a nyght-craw" (presumably a corncrake), "*Hic nicticorax*."

In the 'Pictorial Vocabulary,' also fifteenth century (which follows the 'Nominale'), the bird is given as "*Hic onocrotalus*, A^o a betore"; and the pelican and cormorant are mentioned thus: "*Hic pelicanus* A^o a pelycan," and "*Hic aspergo* A^o a cormerawnt" (pp. 252-3).

In the 'Nomenclator Latinogermanicus nouus,' which forms the second part of the 'Dictionariolum puerorum Germanicolarum in gratiam Studiosa iuuentutis congestum,' Tiguri, Froschover, 1556, by Joannes Frisius, the German equivalents for *Onocrotalus* are given as "*Onuogel, meerganz, kropffganz*." What the first word means I do not know, the second may mean a

barnacle-goose, which is not likely to have frequented Ely; and the third is, according to Flügel's dictionary, still a current term for the bittern.

JOHN HODGKIN.

MODERN NAMES DERIVED FROM LATINIZED FORMS: GALFRID (11 S. i. 186, 338).—It may interest MR. GALFRID CONGREVE to know that his unusual baptismal name occurs early in the registers of the parish of Thorndon, near Eye, thus confirming his theory that it was used before the eighteenth century, but proving that it was by no means confined to his own family. No fewer than three of the residents in this remote and rural village gave this name to their boys. The first instance is found in 1560, where a boy of the well-known Suffolk house of Cullum was christened Galfrid. In 1573 Edmund Marrot gave this name to his son; and amongst the many Puritan names that deck the register, in 1643 Galfrid Pearle gives his own name to his boy.

It may be noted as a somewhat surprising fact that Latinized names found favour with the farmers and villagers of Thorndon, for we find a Philippus in 1577, an Antonius in 1583, and Petrus in several years; while Laurentine (1576), Umfridus, Gefferidus, and Christopherus appear more than once amongst boys' names before the eighteenth century.

The girls of Thorndon also received names that suggest classic heroines more than English milkmaids and mere "country wenches." We have Fides in 1583, Pheba in 1575, Jona and Jhona in the sixteenth century; whilst Caterina, Sabrina, and Penelope; Francisca, Finita, and Andria; Sibella, Sibellina, and Mirablia; Elena and Elina, and the Shakespearian Mariana, seem to have been handed down from the first pages of the register to the last. Y. T.

MODERN GERMAN POETS (11 S. i. 368).—Two excellent anthologies of German lyrical poetry, both including a good deal of recent verse, are J. Loewenberg's 'Vom goldnen Ueberfluss' (Leipzig, R. Voigtländer) and F. Avenarius's 'Hausbuch deutscher Lyrik' (München, Georg D. W. Callwey). The former, which is chronologically arranged, includes poems from Annette von Droste-Hülshoff (1797-1848) to Franz Evers (born 1871). The latter is arranged according to subjects, and is a most admirable collection. Another anthology, entirely of recent or contemporary verse, is the 'Moderne deutsche Lyrik' in Reclam's "Universal Bibliothek."

Among leading lyrical poets may be mentioned Mörike (1804-75), Hebbel (1813-1863), Keller (1819-90), Detlev von Liliencron (born 1844), and Dehmel (born 1863).

Among rustic poets (in dialect) may be mentioned with special approbation Hebel, Groth, and Storm. Only some of the last-mentioned writer's poems are in dialect (Plattdeutsch). H. I. B.

"PLAINS" = TIMBER-DENUED LANDS (10 S. xii. 81, 194, 238; 11 S. i. 352).—This use of the word no doubt explains what has always been rather puzzling as to the name of the manor of "Plain Furness," which includes the town of Barrow, the Isle of Walney, and the south-eastern part of the peninsula of Furness. It is generally taken to be so called in contradistinction to the district to the north, which is known as "High Furness," though there is no manor of that name, it including several smaller manors.

Plain Furness is very far from being a plain in the ordinary sense, for it has hardly any level ground in it. The name is probably derived from the fact that, being exposed to the full blasts of the salt-laden west wind which prevails for the greater part of the year, it was at no time covered with the brushwood which even now covers a large part, and probably once covered the whole, of High and East Furness.

H. G. P.

BASBOW LANE (11 S. i. 389).—A *base bow* simply means "a low bend"; but how we are to interpret it in the present case is obviously hard to say. The senses of *bow* are numerous: one sense was an archway; another, a low-arched bridge of a single span, &c. WALTER W. SKEAT.

DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE (11 S. i. 326, 397).—The Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, was granted at the Reformation to Sir Thomas Audley, who died there in 1544. Wishing to rebuild St. Katherine's Cree Church, he offered the parishioners the priory church and nine bells for the site of their own; this being refused, he offered the stone of the church to any one who would cart it away, and sold the bells to Stepney and St. Stephen's Coleman Street. His son-in-law the Duke of Norfolk inherited the estate; and Strype gives an account of his riding to Cree Church, attended by a hundred horsemen in rich liveries, and Clarencieux, Somerset, Red Cross, and Blue Mantle heralds. He was executed for plotting with Marie Stuart, and his son Lord Suffolk sold

the estate to the City. In 1692 the German Jews (Ashkenazim) bought a parcel of land and erected their synagogue. I can find no mention of the Duke of St. Albans in connexion with the locality, but Duke's Place has now the misleading title of St. James's Place. A full account can be found in 'Old and New London,' ii. 248, and *Essex Archeological Transactions*, x. 289.

W. HOWARD-FLAUNDERS.

SLAVONIC LINDEN FOLK-LORE (11 S. i. 365).—There is no doubt that the Chekh poetical name "Lipen" (as well as the old Russian "Lípets" or "Líptsa"), denoting the month of July, originated, as suggested in MR. F. P. MARCHANT'S interesting note, from the same source as *lipa*, the common Slavonic name of the linden or lime tree. Dal's Great-Russian dictionary contains "Lípets or Líptsa" as a derivative of *lipa*, *tilia*, linden-tree, and says: "an old name of the month of July, when the linden is in blossom." Whether *lapot* and its plural *lapti*, the bast shoes of the Russian peasant, belong to the same source as *lipa*, linden, I am not quite so certain. Miklosich in his 'Etymological Dictionary' keeps it separate, and Goryayev, in his 'Comparative Russ. Dict.' of 1896, connects it only with Greek *λέπος* or *λόπος*=bark. Hence such *lapti* may have been made originally out of the bark or cork of various trees. H. KREBS.

JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A. (11 S. i. 388).—MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS asks if John Nicholl was related to the Nicholl family who were the freeholders of Laycock's Farm property. I think not, as it is so far quite unknown to the family. I subjoin a few notes about my father.

He was born 19 April, 1790, and lived for many years in Cross Street, Islington, and afterwards at Canonbury Place, where he died 7 Feb., 1871, being buried in the churchyard of Theydon Gernon, Essex, on the 13th of the same month.

He married in 1822 Elizabeth Sarah, daughter and heiress of John Rahn, M.D., of Enfield, Middlesex (by Mary his wife, daughter of Joseph Miller of Nash Hall, Essex), by whom he left three sons and two daughters.

Among his many manuscripts were sketches of the monumental and other antiquities of some Essex churches, in three folio volumes; three folio volumes of notes taken in two Continental tours in 1842 and 1843; three folio volumes of pedigrees illustrative of the Visitation of Essex in 1612;

and three folio volumes with an account of the various families of Nicholl, Nicholls, and Nichols. The great work of his pen, however—a labour of love—was his history of the Ironmongers' Company in six volumes, royal folio, illustrated with initial letters, coats of arms, and pen-and-ink sketches, which he presented to the Company in 1840 and 1844. This work is preserved in the Company's strong room. G. H. NICHOLL.

A notice of Nicholl extending to two pages, is in *The Herald and Genealogist*, vii., 1873, pp. 83–5. His younger daughter, Mary Augusta Gough Nicholl, died at Castle Hedingham, 6 Dec., 1908, aged 71. See also Boase, 'Mod. Engl. Biog.', ii. 1133 (where col. 1134, l. 6, for "Nicholl's" read *Nichols's*). W. C. B.

RICHARD BLACOW (11 S. i. 369) was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.*, to be imprisoned in the Marshalsea for six months, and afterwards to find sureties to keep the peace for five years; but he was not deprived of his church offices. He is from 1815 described as "Chaplain" of St. Mark's Church in the local directories. He held concurrently with this the position of "Minister" of Derby Chapel, *i.e.*, the parochial chapel of West Derby, Liverpool. He first appears in this capacity in the directory of 1832, but I am of opinion that he held the position earlier. He is given as holding both offices up to 1845, other names appearing for both in 1847. His home in 1845 was at 25, Nile Street, a few hundred yards from St. Mark's Church, and only a couple of hundred yards from the present Liverpool Cathedral.

One of the organists of St. Mark's during Blacow's time was Michael Maybrick, father of "Stephen Adams," vocalist and composer of popular ballads. J. H. K.

The Rev. Richard Blacow was Incumbent of St. Mark's Church, Liverpool, from its opening in 1803 till his death, which occurred in Liverpool on 23 Dec., 1845 (see *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1846, part i.). During that time the reverend gentleman was twice in prison: the first time in 1811, for contempt of court; the second time, as stated by G. F. R. B., for libel on Queen Caroline. A. H. ARKLE.

Birkenhead.

In Nightingale's 'Memoirs of Queen Caroline,' vol. ii., p. 424, Blacow is alluded to as the "mad parson," and is charged with being a previously convicted libeller. See

vol. ii. pp. 14, 15. Judge Grose, in passing sentence upon him, described his offence as "a libel of that domestic sort which carries with it a degree of malignancy which I have never known paralleled." Among a list of Blacow's works given by Allibone the following appears, 'Statement of Circumstances of the Prosecution of the King v. Blacow,' 1812, 8vo, from which it may be inferred that the culprit did not acquiesce in Judge Grose's decision. An account of the trial for libelling Queen Caroline is contained in Brougham's 'Memoirs,' vol. ii. pp. 430–34. Brougham prints his own speech for the prosecution, less than ten minutes in length, and adds in a foot-note, "The jury found him guilty, without a moment's hesitation." W. S. S.

ABBÉ COYER (11 S. i. 367, 416) was tutor to the Prince of Turenne. He wrote various works, mostly satirical or books of travel, and among them a translation of Anson's 'Voyage.' W. A. H.

FLAX BOURTON (11 S. i. 389).—The older forms of this place-name were spelt Burghton, Barton, Borton, Bourton, Burton, and the first form with prefix was Flax-Burton. This prefix was connected with the original name on account of land held there by the Abbot of Flaxley, Gloucestershire. Collinson, who held the living of the adjoining parish of Long Ashton, and who had opportunities of knowing, says:—

"Flax Bourton primarily denominated Bourton or Burghton because it had about it a burgh or fence at a time when the adjoining villages were open and undistinguished by any inclosure; and additionally Flax Bourton because the Abbot of Flaxley in Gloucestershire anciently held the principal estate in this parish, having exchanged it for certain of their demesnes at Regil in the parish of Winford."—Collinson, iii. 161

I may add that Phelps, the later historian of Somersetshire, was born at Flax Bourton, and therefore may have investigated the matter more fully; but his history as printed is only a magnificent fragment, and this printed part does not include Flax Bourton. The remainder of the work, or notes for it, is in B.M. MS.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

'Kelly's 'Directory of Somerset' says:—

"This village was originally called 'Bourton' or 'Burghton,' and derived its prefix from the Abbey of Flaxley, in Gloucestershire, the principal estate in the parish having been anciently held by that monastic house."

CROSS-CROSSLT.

Notes on Books, &c.

Heraldry Simplified. By W. A. Copinger, LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.A. (Sherratt & Hughes.)

WE notice this volume with pleasure, and our only doubt is as to its title, which does not seem to us to explain its purpose. On the front page the book is described as 'An Easy Introduction to the Science and a Complete Body of Armory, including the Arts of Blazoning and Marshalling, with Full Directions for the making of Pedigrees and Information as to Records, &c' It is, in fact, not a book for beginners in heraldry, but a learned book of reference, a kind of lexicon of heraldry for all students of the art.

In his preface the Author states that the book is confined to English armory proper, but we doubt whether some of the charges which are delineated in the illustrations are found in English heraldry.

The most interesting chapters, to our mind, are those on the "position and disposition" of charges and "blazoning" (chaps. v. and vi.), while chap. viii. on the external ornaments of heraldry is rather meagre. To appreciate fully the book it would be necessary to have read Mr. Fox-Davies's 'Complete Guide to Heraldry' or some other explanatory treatise.

The late Dr. Copinger gives us examples of no fewer than 300 different specimens of crosses and saltires, 60 samples of lions, and more than 30 serpents. Some of these, we think, must be either extinct or entirely absent from English heraldry.

In some cases he supplies the names of the families claiming the arms or charges delineated, but this is rare, and we venture to think that the volume would have been more interesting if he had coupled the blazon of some of the rare charges with the names of the families which claim them.

The illustrations are as good as could be expected when produced on a scheme of 42 examples a page, giving the artist, Mr. W. Clifton, extremely little scope for his work, which is necessarily on a small scale. The book is well produced and beautifully printed, and contains an admirable glossary and index—in fact, to our mind, in some cases the glossary is more accurate than the text.

We notice that on p. 84 the azure roundle is called a 'heurt,' whereas on the following p. 85 and on p. 87 (where it is illustrated) it assumes its ordinary English heraldic name of a "hurt." We also notice that on p. 75 a "tressure" is defined as an "insulated bordure" with the flory-counter-flory decoration affixed to it. This does not seem to us an accurate definition, and we should prefer that of Mr. Fox-Davies, who defines it as an "orle gemel." The definition of the orle on this page is also unsatisfactory.

On the last page of the work Dr. Copinger justifies the interest that should be taken in heraldry, and points out that in the great peerage case of Huntingdon one of the principal links in the chain of evidence was established by the production of a very old armorial shield exhibiting the arms of Hastings impaled with those of Stanley, and further that, according to Bigland, three families preserved estates by virtue of the arms and escutcheons of their ancestors.

We think that all readers who are interested in heraldry and desirous of reference both to common and obscure charges will welcome this volume as a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.

The Quarterly Review for April is well varied in interest. The first article, 'Society and Politics in the Nineteenth Century,' tackles from the point of view of three books too large a subject to be wholly satisfactory. The books which head the notice are all memoirs or letters by women, and the second, the 'Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino, 1831-5,' in its English form is incomparably the best reading of the three, a fact which is hardly conveyed to the reader. The Duchess was brilliant, though she is here declared to be not bitter. "She might well have been jealous of Princess Lieven, but she always writes of her with admiration." We rather doubt the correctness of this sentence. The next article, 'A Palace in the Syrian Desert,' is both signed and illustrated. Gertrude Lowthian Bell, the author, has already made a name by a book of Oriental travel, and she gives here a very interesting account of the Castle of Kheidar, the work, it is said, of Persian artificers. There are admirable little touches about Oriental servants, and incidentally we are favoured with an ode on the motor-car, "the first *qasidah* that has been written" on the subject. Mr. W. Lewis Jones has an illuminating article on 'Early Welsh Poetry.' 'The Art of Henry James' could not fail to be interesting, but it is not particularly well written, Mr. Morton Fullerton's style being to our mind, unnecessarily precious, and often cumbersome. No fewer than thirteen books form a heading for an article on 'Socialism: its Meaning and Origin.' Socialism is regarded as "an extreme form of a great general movement. The question of the future is whether that general movement of social reform will evolve into Socialism, or whether, on the other hand, Socialism will be merged in social reform." A further article on 'The Present Position and Future Prospects of Socialism' will be of more interest to practical men than the survey before us, for it seems clear that the Socialism of Marx and other earlier authorities is out of date, and the present difficulty is to find a consistent body of doctrine among the many variants fashionable to-day. Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole writes, as usual, admirably on 'India in the Seventeenth Century,' which means the 'Storia do Mogor' of the Venetian Manucci.

'Greece and King George' is sad reading. Professional politicians, official indolence, and a sovereign who has not proved equal to his position seem to be responsible for the present crisis. An article of interest to the scholar is 'Ancient and Modern Stoicism, which stretches from Marcus Aurelius to Mr. Frederic Harrison.

MR. FROWDE has sent us some copies of the Oxford editions of *King George V. Prayer Books*, containing the royal warrant for the alterations now necessary. These editions are printed in the style which has made the Oxford University Press famous all over the world. It is needless to add that the promptitude with which the Prayer Books are issued has not spoilt in any way the details of production for which the expert looks. The various bindings are all neat and suitable and in the more elaborate copies beautifully finished.

Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode also send us a handsome and handy edition of *The Book of Common Prayer with Hymns A. & M.*

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL'S Catalogue 184 contains a collection of scarce tracts, including Bacon's 'Cases of Treason,' 1641, and his 'Speech concerning the Article of Naturalization of the Scottish Nation,' 1641; also lists of prisoners in the Upper Bench Prison, 1653, as well as those in the Fleet, in 1 vol., calf, 3l. 10s. First editions include 'Childe Harold,' 4to and 8vo, 3 vols., half-morocco, uncut, 1812-16-18, is 5l. 5s.; Coleridge's Poems, 12mo, 1796, 2l. 10s.; and Cowper's Poems, first edition, 1782, and the second edition of Vol. II., 1786, 3l. 3s. Under Gay is 'The Shepherd's Week,' 1714, 1l. 1s.; and under Kent, Lambard's 'Perambulation,' black-letter, 1576, 4l. 4s. There are many collections of curious pamphlets. Shelley items include Buxton Forman's edition, 4 vols., original blue cloth, 1880, 6l. 15s. Under Zola is a presentation copy of 'La Débâcle,' Paris, 1897, with the book-plate of Mrs. Craigie, 1l. 5s. Under Edward Fitzgerald is his translation of Calderon, Pickering, 1853, 3l. 3s. The rare first edition of Keats's 'Lamia,' in the original boards, 1820, is 65l.; and under Rossetti is a large-paper copy of the 1881 edition of his poems, 4l. 4s.

From Mr. Francis Edwards we have received the first part of a Catalogue of Books, Maps, and Views relating to the Topography of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as works on family history and heraldry. The families include the Argyll, Beauchamp, Berkeley, Burke, Chester, Copinger, and many others. Works under Genealogy, Heraldry, Peerages, &c., include Boutell, Burke, Fairbairn, and many other well-known authorities, besides a complete set of the publications of the Harleian Society, 70 vols. in all, 45l. Under Topography General are Brewer and Brayley's 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 67 vols., full crimson morocco extra by Mackenzie, with new title-pages dated 1841, 70l. An original set of Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' large paper, 15 vols in 7, imperial 4to, full russia extra, 1814-30, is 12l. 10s.; and the 'Architectural Antiquities,' with the 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 1807-26, bound in 12 vols., full morocco, 18l. Hissey's Driving Tours, 10 vols., original cloth, are 12l. 10s.; Nash's 'Mansions,' 4 vols., 1839-42, 11l.; and Pyne's 'Royal Residences,' 3 vols., imperial 4to, calf, 1819, 36l. There is a fine set of Harper's Coaching Books, 18 vols., half morocco by Zaehnsdorf, 15l. Mr. Edwards also issues a list of books wanted.

Mr. Grant's Edinburgh May Catalogue of Remainers contains Abbott's 'Macedonian Folklore,' 4s.; Conway's 'Dürer,' 8s. 6d.; 'Behar Proverbs,' classified by Christian, 3s. 9d.; 'Greek Folk Poesy,' by Miss Garnett and Stuart-Glennie, 2 vols., 8s. 6d.; Keene's 'Oriental Biographical Dictionary,' 7s.; Creighton's 'Epidemics in Great Britain,' 2 vols., 14s. 6d.; Searle's 'Anglo-Saxon Bishops,' &c., 4s. 6d., and 'Onomasticon,' 4s. 6d.; Taylor's 'Sayings of the Jewish Fathers,' 2 vols., 7s. 6d.; Schechter's 'Ancient Rabbinic Homilies,' 4to, 8s. 6d.; and Dr. Hausrath's 'New Testament Times,' 2 vols., and 'The Time

of the Apostles,' 4 vols., with introductions by Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. Leonard Huxley, 13s. 6d. *The Athenæum* said of the latter book: "The work is profoundly interesting."

Mr. W. M. Murphy's Liverpool Catalogue 155 contains a copy of Allibone, 3 vols., 1877, 1l. 5s. Works under Alpine include Wooster's 'Alpine Plants,' 1l. 8s. 6d. Under Brontë are the first edition of Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life,' containing the suppressed passages, 2 vols., 1857, 1l. 4s.; and first editions of 'Villette' and 'The Professor.' A large-paper copy of Baldwin's edition of 'Hudibras,' 3 vols., royal 8vo, calf, 1819, is 2l. 15s. A list under Cruikshank includes 'Land and Sea Tales,' 2 vols., original cloth, uncut, 1836, 1l. 7s. 6d. Under Dickens is the first edition of 'Grimaldi.' The Library Edition of Dryden, 18 vols., calf, 1821, is 6l. Under Moore is the first issue of Longmans' illustrated edition of the 'Irish Melodies,' 1846, 1l. 15s. Pilkington's 'Dictionary of Painters,' extra-illustrated, 2 vols., 4to, 1798, is 3l. Under Queen Victoria is Norie's 'Maritime Flags,' 1848, 2l. 2s. (a presentation copy with inscription in the Queen's handwriting: "Geo. Biddlecombe, Victoria and Albert Royal Yacht, 1849"). Under Sala is a coloured copy of his amusing work 'The Great Exhibition,' 1850, 1l. 1s.; and under Shakespeare a large-paper copy of Heath's 'Heroines,' folio, Bogue, 1848, 2l. 2s.

'WOODEN MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES' is the subject of a new book by Dr. Alfred C. Fryer announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. This work should be welcome to all archaeologists; and is to be illustrated with thirty-five photographs taken by the author.

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 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.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

E. T. S. ("When our Lord shall lie in our Lady's lap").—Discussed *ante*, pp. 49, 94.

S. H. ("Dr. John Woodward").—This well-known authority on heraldry died 4 June, 1898.

JOHN T. LOOMIS, Washington ("Shakespeare Illustrators").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 414.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.—Please send latest address. Proof returned from Paris. We have a letter for you.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910.

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Notes.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE SOVEREIGN IN SCOTLAND.

AMONG the Royal Burghs there are many rights which are jealously guarded. These have been handed down from time immemorial, and are rightly looked upon as a heritage to be fenced in with every possible precaution, statutory and otherwise. Of these, one which is justly considered to rank high in the scale of privileges, liberties, and immunities in those Burghs which had "a recognized judicature and legislature of their own," is the right to proclaim the accession of sovereigns within Burghs Royal.

By the 21st Article of the Act of the Union we find that all "the rights and privileges of the Royal Burghs of Scotland as they now are do remain entire after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof." Certain Royal Burghs have the express right of Sheriffship, among them being Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, and Stirling. Sheriffship has been thus defined by Mr. Erskine:—

"Our kings sometimes erected certain lands, which are only parts of a county, and at other times Royal Burghs, with the jurisdiction of Sheriff-

ship within themselves, in which cases the Judge of the privileged territory had a jurisdiction, cumulative with the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of the county within which it was locally situated."

The Estates, wishing to have all these matters in proper order, nominated one person to be employed for dispatching all proclamations, and on the occasion of the procedure in the case of James VI., the Privy Council ordered proclamations to be made at the Mercat Crosses of the different Burghs.

On the accession of Charles II. the Act passed by the Estates read as follows:—

"Ordaines Johnne, earle of Lowdoun, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland . . . to go upon the Croce and read the said proclamation and ane herald accompanied with his brethrene heralds To proclaime the samyne. And whill the Lord Chancellor craved to enter the said Croce It was enquired be the Provost and Baillies of Edr. what his Lo. was going about to doe, Who answered To proclaime Charles the Second King of Great Britane, france, and Ireland. Immediatlie thairefter the Provost and Baillies of Edr. most cheerfullie and willinglie to testifie thair approbation thereto Did open the Doore of the said Croce and caused order the way up thairto."

In the records of Glasgow Town Council are to be found notices of one rather quaint function under date 10 Feb., 1649, where the receipt of the notice regarding proclamation is mentioned, and the Council causes it

"to be proclomit this day at xj houris with the grettest solemnitie; and for this ordaines the baillie Ninian Andersone to reid the samyne to the messenger quha cryes it out, and the haill Counsell to goe to the Crose."

No doubt in those days all the pomp and ceremony would be observed. James VI. promulgated an edict enjoining the wearing, by Provosts and other representatives, of black gowns, "with some grave kynd of furring," at their meetings, but more particularly in the "Conventions of thair burrows" when they were chosen representatives. The gowns were to be after the style of "burgesses and citizens gowns," and to be worn by them "as most comeli and decent for thanne and thair estate." The garments of those representing the principal burghs were to be of "reid scarlatt cloathe," instead of the black which was to be good enough for those of minor degree.

On the occasion of the proclamation of William and Mary the costs incurred by Alexander Monro, the official of Parliament, worked out as follows:—

£ s. d.

Item. To John Middlemas, Eddlestone Kirk, with letters to the Town and Sheriff Clerks of Peebles and the Clerk of Lintoun

0 18 0

	£	s.	d.
Item. To ane Selkirk Carrier with letters to the Town and Sheriff Clerks of Selkirk, the Town Clerk of Jedburgh, the Sheriff Clerk of Roxburgh, and to the Clerks of Melrose and Hawick	5	16	0
Item. To the Post of Perth with letters to Auchtermuchty, Perth, Crieff, Dunkeld, and Auchterarder	3	10	0
Item. To the Post of Aberdeen with the letters to Dundee, Aberbrothock, Montrose, Banff, Kincardine, and Aberdeen, the haill Burghs of Baillare, Barony, and Regality within the said Shires ..	8	14	0
Item. To George Hutton, Post, with the letters to the Sheriff Clerks of Fife and Kinross, and Steward Clerks of Falkland, and to the Clerks of the haill Burghs of Royalty, Regality, and Barony within the said Shires	11	12	0
Item. With the letters to Queensferry and Culross	1	1	0
Item. To Donald Bain, Post of Inverness, with the letters to Elgin, Nairn, Forres, Ross, and Inverness, and Burghs within the said shires	8	14	0
Item. To ane Country Post with the letters to Forfar and Brechin ..	2	0	0
Item. To the Post of Glasgow with the letters to Glasgow, Rutherglen, Renfrew, Paisley, and Bute	12	0	0
Item. To the Post of Haddington with the letters to Haddington and Duns	1	16	0
Item. To the Post of Stirling with the letters to Stirling, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Alloa, Dunblane, and Doune	2	18	0
Item. To Magnus Halliday in the Parish of Yell in Zetland, with the letters to Sutherland and the Burgh of Dornoch, and to Caithness and Orkney	14	10	0
	£73	9	0
To the posts as above, besides the letters carried gratis to Dumbarton, Ayr, Maybole, Argyll, Hamilton, Dalkeith, Dunbar, Musselburgh, Seaton, Tranent, and Prestonpans			
Item. For writing 150 letters to all the Sheriffs, and Steward Clerks, Clerks of Burghs Royal, Baillaire, and Regality	18	0	0
Item. To ane man who hired the express posts, employed the country posts, and procured the dispatch of the gratis letters, for his pains and expenses ..	8	0	0
	£99	9	0

6 head burghs of counties, where the officiating persons were the magistrates. There were 32 Burghs in which the Sheriff made the proclamation.

At the proclamation in Edinburgh of George I., the Lord Provost on the 5th of August, 1714, stated that on the previous evening about midnight, "by an express," the notice of the death of Queen Anne had been received. The different authorities, "concerting the way and manner after which the ceremony was to be performed," proceeded to the "Toun-hous or Burrow room," where the proclamation was signed by the Duke of Montrose, "with a great many of the nobility, Gentry, Town Counsell, and others of the best affected citizens of Edinburgh to the number of one hundred and twenty-two." The next procedure was to read the proclamation; but at this juncture a little rift in the lute was apparent. The Depute Sheriff of Midlothian wished to be on the Cross, and in conjunction with the Lord Provost; but the latter refused the proposal "as being prejudicial to the interest of the good toun, and ane encroachment on their right and priviledge." He had no objection to the Cross being used by the Sheriff after he was finished; and the matter was referred to the Duke of Montrose, who agreed to the method. Thereafter, "the City Train bands having made a lane from the Tounhouse to the Cross and Theatre erected below it for that purpose, the Lyon Deputy, ushered by six Trumpetts, the Heraulds and Pursevants, by tuo and tuo, mounted the Cross; then followed my Lord Provost, the other Magistrates, and Toun Council in their Robes, sixteen of the ordinary officers of the City in their Livery Coats, with the sword and mace borne by the proper officers, all bare headed, going before them, my Lord Provost with the sword and mace parted from the Toun Council, and went up to the Cross, while they proceeded to the Theatre, and there received the Duke of Montrose, attended by a great number of nobility and gentry."

The proclamation was made in due form, followed by the discharge of cannon from the Castle, answered by

"a discharge from the great artillery and small arms at the Abbey of Holyrood house, where the regular troops were encamped, all attended with repeated loud huzzas and acclamations of joy from the Cross, the Theatre, and the streets which on that occasion were crowded with innumerable spectators."

The Lord Provost being finished, the Sheriff duly had his innings, and all adjourned to the Toun House, where health-drinking was the order of the day.

In 1901, when the late King Edward was proclaimed, there were 37 Burghs, including some of the Burghs as to privileges being

usurped. It is quite possible that on the recent sad occasion a sturdy maintenance of the rights of jurisdiction was insisted upon, on some such lines as those narrated above.

J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Public Library, Kelso.

GEORGE BUBB DODINGTON AND HIS LITERARY CIRCLE.

(See 10 S. xii. 461, 504; 11 S. i. 70.)

SOME very interesting particulars, in supplement of Mr. W. P. COURTNEY's valuable contribution on this subject, are to be found in one of the most recent publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, this being the 'Report on Manuscripts in Various Collections, Vol. VI.' The first eighty pages are occupied with part of the correspondence and other papers of Dodington, now in possession of Miss Eyre-Matcham, and including letters of interest from Henry Fox, Lord Bute, Horace Mann, Lord Talbot, the Irish Chief Baron (Wainwright) and Lord Chancellor (Bowes), James Thomson of 'The Seasons,' Edward Young of 'The Night Thoughts,' and Richard Cumberland. The value of this portion of the Report is heightened by the admirable introduction supplied by Mrs. S. C. Lomas, who writes:—

"On the whole, the letters present Dodington in a more pleasing aspect than that in which he is generally viewed. He probably sums up pretty correctly the opinion of his contemporaries when he says: 'It has always been my lot to be represented as an arrogant, self-sufficient, empty coxcomb, and in the same quarter of an hour... a deep, designing, dangerous spirit.' Posterity has endorsed the former rather than the latter view. But that he could be a warm and steadfast friend is shown by his defence of Byng (in a speech called by Horace Walpole, who did not love Dodington, 'humane, pathetic, and bold') and of Lord George Sackville after Minden. And many of the letters in this collection prove the real affection felt for him by such men as Lord Halifax, and his kindness of heart and willingness to help others."

Among the many items of interest furnished in this Report from the literary, as apart from the political, point of view, is an account of a parody of 80 lines on Dodington's 'Epistle to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole,' produced in 1726. This is endorsed "To Sir Robert Walpole, ridiculing Mr. Dodington's Epistle to him," and is headed 'An Epistle to Sir Robert W—le, on behalf of the author of a preceding one.' It begins:—

Rare gifted W—le, didst thou condescend
To read th' Epistle of thy scribbling friend ;

and ends:—

But since no art can make a counter pass,
Or add the weight of gold to mimic brass,
Let him no more debase a name like thine
Nor stamp thy image on his worthless coin.
Just praise to thee if e'er the Muses give,
If e'er in equal verse thy actions live,
POPE must improve or ADDISON revive.

Pp. 5-6.

A letter of 24 Oct., 1730, from Thomson to Dodington, previous to a Continental tour, and one of the following 14 November from Leonard Welsted, dated from "The Tower," and indicating some jealousy of the former poet, given on pp. 7-9, are well worth reading, as is a further epistle from Thomson, written from Rome 28 Nov., 1731, describing the disillusionment of travel, though in the earlier he had exclaimed: "Travelling has been long my fondest wish, for the very purpose you recommend—the storing one's imagination with ideas of all-beautiful, all-great, and all-perfect Nature." On pp. 9-10 is a summary of certain flattering "Odes to Mr. Dodington," approximately dated 1730, and entitled 'An imitation of Horace, to Mr Dodington, in acknowledgment of some favours received (*Ad Martium Censorinum*, Ode 8, liber IV.)."

Dodington's idea of an English gentleman, given in a letter of 2 March, 1755, to a young man of eighteen about to enter upon the serious business of life, merits quotation:—

"Give me leave to tell you that, in any sense, the character of an English gentleman is a serious character. It is not a family, an estate, or an employment that gives it; 'tis not the Patent of the King; it is the Patent of the People only that bestows it. A gentleman must love his country, and look a little into its constitution to know why he loves it; and if called to mount on horseback in defence of it, or his friend or mistress, he must know how to do it, in a manner that may neither disgrace himself or disgust either of them. He must know how to defend himself, and must only *not know* how to offend. He must wear his sword, like his wit, only pointed against those who, by undeserved provocation, run wilfully upon it."—P. 27.

His advice to the same correspondent ten months later, urging him to remain in Geneva until the next year, and to apply himself to acquiring thoroughly the French and Italian languages, and to the study of history—the history of his own country above all others—is to be noted because of the authors and their works which he recommends. Rapin Thoyras's 'Histoire de l'Angleterre' is the first mentioned;

"and there are many select pieces, on interesting periods and by men of great genius, such as are to be found in the works of the Abbé de Vertôt and St. Real in French, Guicciardini and Davila in Italian, and a more comprehensive work,

though not a very good one, but yet necessary to be read, 'L'Histoire ancienne par Rollin'; the little period of his own time, wrote by the Cardinal de Retz, with inimitable beauty; and in *belles lettres* there are Boileau's 'Satires' and 'Epistles,' and M. de Voltaire's works, with many lesser compositions of wit and humour, and to these must be added the French critics and their translations of the Greek and Latin authors."—P. 33.

Of the date of August, 1757, are some verses by Richard Cumberland in praise of Eastbury and Dodington, which, with palpable allusion to Strawberry Hill, lament the "gothic taste" that runs after "wayward fabrics" without "fence from winds or shelter from the sky," or after

Some puppet shrine, where antick Folly dwells
Bedawbed with dragons and behung with bells.

P. 41.

On 22 Dec., 1760—two months after George II.'s death, immediately upon which Dodington had applied to Bute to obtain for him some mark of the royal favour from the young King and his mother, the Princess of Wales, "who has ever been my most gracious mistress"—he wrote to that same Prime Minister in relation to the measures to be taken "to recover monarchy from the inveterate usurpation of oligarchy." In this communication he sent these lines, "which must not be seen by anybody, unless his lordship has a mind to make the King or the Princess laugh":—

Quoth Newcastle to Pitt, 'tis in vain to dispute;
If we'd quarrel in private, we must make
room for Bute.

Quoth Pitt to his Grace, to bring that about,
I fear, my dear lord, you or I must turn out.
Not at all, quoth the Duke, I meant no such thing,
To make room for us all, we must turn out
the King.

If that's all your scheme, quoth the Earl, by
my troth,
I shall stick by my master, and turn ye out
Both.

P. 47.

In the ensuing April Dodington was rewarded by being created Baron Melcombe of Melcombe Regis; and in October, 1761, we find (p. 50) Young forwarding to his "good and honoured Lord" certain "fancied amendments" to the new peer's metrical 'Epistle to the Earl of Bute.' This was not published until 1776, and then with Young's emendations as foot-notes; and it is to be observed that, while the latter's communications, now given, were dated 6 and 17 October, 1761, the poem itself is dated 26 October, as if its author had waited specifically for these "corrections"—as Young himself termed them on the title-page of 1776—before regarding his work as complete.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE ENGLISH CEMETERY AT MALAGA.

MURRAY'S 'Handbook for Travellers in Spain,' 1890, says this is

"the first Protestant burial-ground permitted in Spain. Mr. Mark, formerly Consul, planted and enclosed the ground in 1830....The first Englishman buried here was Capt. Boyd, who was one of the 49 patriots executed without even the form of trial by the dastardly scoundrel Moreno, the English Consul being unable to obtain even 24 hours' respite for our countryman."

After passing the gate of this charming, nightingale-haunted oasis on the side of a hill, one first reaches a series of tombs on the right, arranged roughly in rows running east and west. In the first row, that nearest the south side, they are either nameless or the names are not English. My notes were taken on 27 April, 1909.

SECOND ROW.

1. Walter Samuel Price, b. 21 Feb., 1830, *ob.* 23 Dec., 1865.

THIRD ROW.

2. Mary Prioleau, d. of R. F. and M. P. Bevan, b. 27 Jan., 1906, *ob.* 5 Nov., 1906.

3. Henry Thomas Bullen, native of Maestrum, Surrey, b. 21 May, 1821, *ob.* 31 Oct., 1864.

4. John Alfred Ikin, *ob.* 26 Aug., 1867, a. 49.

FOURTH ROW.

5. Mr. Edward John Mauger, Master of the schooner *Lady Mansell*, of Guernsey, *ob.* 14 Sep., 1855, a. 42.

FIFTH ROW.

6. Mary, w. of Rupert Heaton, of Bolton, Lancs, *ob.* 14 Nov., 1884, a. 48.

7. Francis Fothergill Hood, of Nettleham, Lincs, late Lieut. 64th Regt., *ob.* 28 Feb., 1853, a. 25.

8. John Thomas Bonafinte, fifth s. of Aaron Hogsett, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland, *ob.* 16 Jan., 1863, a. 36.

9. Ethelbert Francis Coddington, Midshipman, U.S. of America, s. of Jonathan I. Coddington, b. in New York, 22 May, 1830, *ob.* 8 Nov., 1853.

10. Capt. Thomas Battersbee, Royal Engineers, *ob.* suddenly, 7 Dec., 1851, a. 57, while on a tour through Spain.

SIXTH ROW.

11. Charles Durie, Esq., M.D., of Craighesear, Fifeshire, *ob.* 1 Mar., 1845, a. 29.

12. Launcelot Edward Stewart, s. of Henry Stewart and Emma Troughton, b. 1 Nov., 1874, *ob.* 6 July, 1876.

13. Joseph William Noble, M.B. (Cantab.), late of (Danett's) Hall, near Leicester, M.P. for Leicester, while travelling in Spain was attacked by cholera and died after a few hours' illness, 5 Jan., — a. 65. Erected by his children.

(The above is very indistinct.)

14. Harry, a. 3 yrs. 3 mths.; Leonard, a. 10 weeks, sons of Henry and Margaret Heaton.

15. Virginia Quarles, d. of A. M. and Fanny D. Hancock, b. 20 Nov., 1862, *ob.* 25 May, 1863.

16. Georgina Mary, d. of George and Janet Hawes, b. 31 Jan., 1904, *ob.* 9 July, 1904.

17. Philip, s. of Edmund and Charlotte Ashworth, of Egerton Hall, Bolton, England, *ob.* 17 Jan., 1871, a. 26.

18. Sophia, w. of Robert Birkin Howarth, b. 5 Mar., 1805, *ob.* 22 July, 1881.

19. George Clarke, Esq., of Wyndham House, Brighton, *ob.* 11 May, 1850, a. 32.

20. John Homer, drowned off La Caleta, 22 Dec., 1891, a. 57.

A path, at right angles to the preceding rows, leads up the hill to the north. On the east side of this path are the following:—

21. Estelle Pamela Conner, d. of Chas. J. Conner and Mahala Ingalls, w. of Dr. J. F. Vegas, Consul for Venezuela and the United States of Brazil, b. at Sanbornton, New Hampshire, U.S.A., 27 Nov., 1840, *ob.* 2 Mar., 1891. Also José Francisco Vegas y Reina, b. at Malaga, 20 Ap., 1834, *ob.* in Pizarra, 15 May, 1893.

22. The Hon. Francis Henrietta, w. of Sir John Warrender, Bt., of Lochend, and d. of the first Lord Alvanley, *ob.* 20 Feb., 1852, a. 60.

23. Charles Toll Bidwell, Esq., F.R.G.S., H.B.M.'s Consul for the provinces of Malaga, Granada, Almeria, Jaen, and Murcia, b. 28 Dec., 1831, *ob.* 1 May, 1887.

24. William Mark, Esq., Royal Navy, for many years British Consul for the kingdom of Granada, b. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 5 Mar., 1782, *ob.* at Alhaurin, 13 Jan., 1849. Erected by his widow.

Wm. Penrose Mark, 36 years H.B.M.'s Consul for the kingdom of Granada, *ob.* 20 Jan., 1872 a. 61. Also his 2 infant sons by his w., Helen Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Josephine, w. of John Atkins Mark, b. 16 Oct., 1834, *ob.* in childbirth at La Perla, near Malaga, 1 Mar., 1875. Their infant s. Joseph, *ob.* 1 June, 1875, a. 3 months.

Emma Bedwell, wid. of Wm. Mark, Esq., b. in London, 1 Jan., 1788, *ob.* 22 Nov., 1859.

Ellen Don Mark, b. at Malaga, 27 May, 1823, *ob.* 20 Dec., 1899.

John Atkins Mark, 22 years H.B.M.'s Viceconsul at Malaga, b. 5 June, 1825, *ob.* 18 Feb., 1881.

25. Frederick White Methven, of London and Buenos Aires, *ob.* 28 Jan., 1904.

26. Mary Charity, wid. of Jas. A. Methven, of Broughty Ferry, Scotland, *ob.* 15 Mar., 1905.

27. John Jeken Cooper, a. 56, 3rd s. of the late Dr. Peter Cooper, of Appleby, Leicestershire, and Mary Jeken Cooper, of Norwood, *ob.* 16 Mar., 1905. Erected by his w., mother, brother, and sisters.

28. Robert Boyd, Esq., of Londonderry, Ireland, the friend and fellow-martyr of Torijos Calderon, who fell at Malaga in the sacred cause of liberty, 11 Dec., 1831, a. 26.

On the west side of the before-mentioned path:—

29. Wm. P. Beecher, U.S.A., b. in Newhaven, Conn., 12 Jan., 1797, *ob.* 24 Oct., 1850. Erected by friends.

30. Thomas Clerke, s. of the Hon. Thos. Wm. Clerke, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, b. in New York, 27 Ap., 1829, *ob.* 16 Nov., 1855. Acting U.S. Consul in Malaga.

31. James Hebden, of Scarborough, England, *ob.* 4 Jan., 1853, a. 31.

32. Charles Parker, seaman of the R.Y.S. schooner Leda, drowned in Malaga harbour, 1 Dec., 1851.

33. Beatrice Trehwella, *ob.* 6 May, 1864, a. 9.

34. John Wood, A.M. Cantab., *ob.* 9 Ap., 1853, a. 29 (in Latin).

35. Mr. Chas. Martel, of Guernsey, *ob.* 16 May, 1864, a. 36.

36. J. Arthur Corbett, of New York, *ob.* 18 Feb., 1864, a. 32.

37. Walter Sydney Tucker, Captain 13th Hussars, of Bath, England, *ob.* 24 Dec., 1862, a. 25.

38. Robert Arthur Brooke, eldest s. of Robert Brooke, Esq., Royal Crescent, Bath, *ob.* 29 Nov., 1860, a. 25.

39. Victoria Crawshaw, b. 8 Ap., 1888, *ob.* 11 July, 1888. Maggie Crawshaw, b. 20 June, 1892, *ob.* 19 Oct., 1894.

As one proceeds up the path there is a small cemetery, on a higher level, enclosed by high walls. Over the gate is the following inscription:—"Cementerio Ingles. | Establecido por Real Orden de su Magestad | Catolica de 11 de Abril, 1830, en confirmaci | on à la cesion hecha à Don Guillermo Mark | Consul de Su Magestad Britanica para el Rey | no de Granada por el General Don José Manso, Gobernador de Malaga, &c., &c., &c." On the wall to the right of the gate is a tablet as follows:—

40. John Bevan, English merchant, s. of John and Sarah Bevan (*née* Gurney), b. in London, c. 1780, *ob.* 1 May, 1816, before the formation of this cemetery. Placed by his eldest and only surviving son, J. C. D. B., 1878.

Within this inner cemetery, on the right, are the following:—

41. Mr. John Lang, of Kilkenny, *ob.* 3 June, 1840, a. 21.

42. Wm. Pomeroy, seaman, of H.M.S. Belvidera, *ob.* 15 Aug., 1842, a. 21.

43. John Meadows Frost, native of Gibraltar, *ob.* 19 Ap., 1842, a. 23.

44. Capt. Wm. McGowan, of the Black Dog, of Liverpool, b. at Carlilstown, Scotland, 6 May, 1796, *ob.* 24 Sep., 1841. Erected by his widow.

45. Harriet Amelia, w. of the Rev. T. W. Hardy, b. in Guernsey, 15 Nov., 1833, *ob.* 23 Jan., 1867.

46. Henry Huntly Pilcher, merchant, of Malaga s. of Edward and Elizabeth Pilcher, of Liverpool, *ob.* 31 Aug., 1836, a. 31.

47. Chas. Utermarck Hardy, b. 2 Feb., 1864, *ob.* 15 Oct., 1864.

48. Joseph White Lindon, of Plymouth, England, b. 9 July, 1818, *ob.* 18 Ap., 1864.

49. Catherine Charlotte Ann Eliza, b. 9 Feb., 1849, *ob.* 16 Dec., 1851. Græme Hepburn, b. 8 Feb., 1848, *ob.* 28 Jan., 1852. Henrietta Augusta, b. 5 Nov., 1845, *ob.* 6 May, 1852. Children of Patrick and Mary Frances Boyle, of Shewalton, Ayrshire.

50. Alice, the firstborn of Thos. and Emma Bradbury, b. at Malaga, 16 Nov., 1859, *ob.* 4 Dec., 1859.

51. Richard Christian Lindon, b. 28 Nov., 1850, *ob.* 17 Aug., 1855.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

(To be continued.)

MAY-DAY SONGS.—It would be in all probability a custom borrowed from that of singing carols on the eve of Christmas Day for lads and lasses to do the like on the eve of May Day. May songs are now seldom heard in Midland counties, and it is probably years since good folk were roused from their "beauty sleep" to hear

If we should wake you from your sleep,
Good people, listen now;
Our yearly festival we keep,
And bring a May-thorn bough.

Or

On the Mayers deign to smile;
Master, mistress, hear our song;
Listen but a little while,
We will not detain you long.
We would taste your home-brew'd beer;
Give not, if we've had enough:
May it strengthen, may it cheer!
Waste not e'er the precious stuff.
We of money something crave;
For ourselves we ask no share;
John and Jane the whole shall have,
They're the last new-married pair.

The next day the lads went out early with billhooks to cut rods of may, which they brought into the villages, leaving these at the house-door of good masters, good neighbours, and pretty maids. These May songs were sung, and these may-rods were laid, as I have heard my mother say, in her girlish days in the early years of the last century in Derbyshire. T. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE GREEN SEA.—I have never understood why Byron, who knew more about the sea's moods than most poets, should have called Shakespeare a "greenhorn," and ridiculed the lines

Thy multitudinous sea incarnadine,
Making the green one red.

Byron maintained that "blue" or "grey" would have been more true to nature. Shakespeare may have judged by his own experience, and he must often have heard sailors speak of "a green sea" washing over the fore-castle of their ships; but in that case the adjective is applicable not to the actual colour of the wave, but to its volume.

As to the general appearance of the sea, that must, I suppose, be a matter of circumstance and opinion; but, from a purely scientific point of view, it is interesting to note a remark made by Lord Rayleigh, who a few months ago delivered a lecture on 'The Colours of the Sea and Sky':—

"The true colour of the sea might be seen in rough weather, when, looking through a wave with the sun behind it, the observer would perceive not blue, but a fully developed green."

Experimenting with water from Capri and from Suez, Lord Rayleigh

"got a colour which might complimentarily be called blue, but rather was greenish-blue; while that from the Seven Stones Lightship off the Cornish coast gave a full green."

So Shakespeare was, as usual, perfectly correct.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgarbarrow, Crowthorne.

WINTER WAGE AND SUMMER WAGE.—On a fly-leaf at the end of Balliol College first register (begun 1514) there is this note (undated, but by the handwriting not later than 1528):—

"Memorandum quod—secundum consuetudinem artificum—carpentarii, lathami, serratores, et compagniatores a festo Omnium Sanctorum usque ad crastinum Purificationis accipiunt precise in die v^a; et ex tunc, usque ad idem festum Omnium Sanctorum, in die vi^a."

That is: "According to custom of craftsmen, carpenters, stonemasons, sawyers, and slaters (?), from 1 November to 1 February receive 5d. a day, and from 2 February to 31 October 6d. a day."

The difference of day's wage probably represents longer hours of work in the summer half-year.

ANDREW CLARK.

KOFTGARI WORK.—The art of inlaying various metals with gold or silver is widely practised in India, and has been well described and illustrated by Sir G. Watt ('Indian Art at Delhi,' pp. 42 ff.), Sir G. Birdwood, and other writers. The usual name for it is *koftgari*, a word commonly derived from the Persian *kofthan*, "to strike" (root *kob*; Zend *kshshub*; Skt. *kshubh*). In his recent book, 'Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt,' p. 103, Prof. Flinders Petrie says, not quite correctly, that this form of copper decoration is known in India as *keft-work*; "the name suggests that it was introduced from Egypt, where Keft was the starting-point of the Indian trade route from the Nile." It is, of course, possible that, if introduced into India under the name of *keft-work*, it may have been provided with a Persian folk-etymology. But there seems little doubt that it came into India from Persia; and, if this be so, the connexion of the Indian name with Egypt can hardly be accepted.

EMERITUS.

"CHEMINOTS."—Although it does not afford a distinct example of clear and precise expression, the newly formed French term "cheminots," which is not yet found in Littré, nor in Darmesteter-Hatzfeld, but frequently occurs in French journals (see *Journal des Débats* of 16 April, 'Le Congrès

des Cheminots'), may be worth recording. "Cheminots" appears to be an abbreviation of "travailleurs de chemins de fer." Compare the corresponding German neologism "Eisenbahner," i.e., labourers employed upon the railway line. Is there no equivalent abbreviated term in English?

H. KREBS.

["Railwayman" is used in England.]

"POSTIERS."—Another recently coined term which has not yet entered the French dictionaries may be mentioned in connexion with "cheminots," viz., "postiers," i.e., an abbreviation of "employés de la Poste," or Post officials of the lower classes. "Un millier de Cheminots et de Postiers ont décidé de manifester à la gare de Lyon" (cf. *Journal des Débats*, 22 Avril, 1910).

H. KREBS.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

ST. LAWRENCE'S TEARS.—I have been told that this or has been a popular appellation for the Perseids or 10th of August meteors. Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' give us a quotation for the expression?

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

"SCRIBBLE."—The earliest examples of this verb occur in what may be called an epistolary formula: "Scribled in hast with mine owne hand in default of other helpe att London the 21 of June" (1465 in 'Plumpton Corresp.,' p. 14); "Scrybyllyd in the moste haste, at my castel or manoir of Aucland" (1490 in 'Paston Letters,' iii. 363); "Scribled the xiiith day of October with the hand of your servant William Frost" (1505 in 'Wells Cathedral Records'). The formula continued in use down to the end of the sixteenth century. The German *skribblen*, *skriblen*, has the same sense. These words suggest the possibility that there may have been, in England and in Germany, a late mediæval Latin **scribillare* used in correspondence. Is any example known?

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

COUNT D'ORSAY'S JOURNAL.—What became of the manuscript journal of Count d'Orsay, which he showed to Byron at Genoa in 1823, and which the English poet compared not unfavourably with Gram-

mont's Memoirs? It is to be inferred from Byron's remarks on it, as conveyed in a letter to D'Orsay, that it was full of caustic and witty comments on English society as contemplated by the brilliant young Frenchman, whom England, a few years later, was to recognize as the pattern of the dandies of his day. A curious statement recently made, on what appears to be good authority—Sir Robert Anderson in *Blackwood*—concerning D'Orsay's death in Paris in 1852, lends a fresh interest to the story of the man's life. Those earlier passages in his career, which were recorded by D'Orsay himself, must have had some literary value when the narrative won a special compliment from Byron. Into whose hands did the papers left by the Count fall?

MORGAN M'MAHON.

Sydney, New South Wales.

DUNCAN LIDDEL AND JO. POTINIUS.—The Bodleian Library possesses a copy of a rare volume:—

"Duncani Liddeli, Henr. Schaperi, Jo. a Felden et Sigismundi Hosemanni, Professorum Quondam in Academia Julia Mathematicorum memoria sub Magistratu Academici Auspicium D. XXVI Junii An. MDCCXL VII. In Academia Julia Carolina Oratione Solenni Resuscitata a Jo. Nicolao Forbesio Mathem. ac Philos. P.P.O. Helmstadii, Typis Paoli Dieterici Sehnorri, Acad. Typogr. [1747.]"

On p. xxiii. of Forbesius's volume appears an 'Index Scriptorum Duncani Liddeli,' including the entries:—

"1. Propositiones astronomicae de dierum et annorum differentitiis et causis, publicæ ad disputandum propositæ, respond. Jo. Potinio, Vercensium [Græcæ linguæ postea in hac Academia professore]. Helmst. 1591."

"10. Progr. in funere Valent. Schindleri, ling. Ebr. professoris. Helmstad. 1604.

"11. Progr. in fun. M. Nic. Volceri, eccles. Helmst. ministri. 1604."

These three items were unknown to me when I recently compiled a tentative bibliography of Liddel. They do not appear in Erman and Horn's 'Bibliographie der deutschen Universitäten,' nor can I trace their existence in any British libraries of importance. I shall be glad to hear of any surviving copies.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

SHAKESPEARE: "MONTJOY ET ST. DENNIS."—The statement of Dr. Wallace that Shakespeare in 'Henry V.' raised his host, Christopher Montjoy, "to the dignity of a French herald," is incorrect. As pointed out *ante* pp. 315, 376, Shakespeare follows Holinshed's 'Chronicle.' But the official title of the French herald was Montjoy and I am informed that the battle-cry of the

French was "Montjoy et St. Dennis," corresponding to the English "England and St. George."

Can any one refer me to an English book of Shakespeare's time in which the French battle-cry occurs? W. S. BRASSINGTON.
Stratford-upon-Avon.

"QUILT."—Is there such a word in the Anglo-Irish or other dialect of English meaning to traverse swiftly, or "devour the ground as a greyhound does in coursing"? It is not in Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary.'
A. SMYTHE PALMER.

THREE-LEGGED RACE OR COSTUME.—Can any one tell me the origin of the "three-legged race" which frequently is indulged in by "grown-ups" as well as boys? I should like quotations concerning it or the three-legged costume formerly popular at carnivals and masquerades. Is this costume derived from some classic original?

Any information on this subject, or reference to books containing illustrations of it, will be welcomed.
W. G. S.
Indianapolis.

"HANDYMAN" = SAILOR.—When, and in what circumstances, was the term "handy-men" first applied to our bluejackets? I believe it became popular, with the present generation at least, after the expeditious and clever use of their guns by the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith in October, 1899. The 'N.E.D.' mentions the word, but not with this meaning—a fact which seems to support the foregoing surmise. Was it used in the same sense previous to this?

R. BURNETT.

2, Rubislaw Place, Aberdeen.

GEORGE SMITH (1761–1825) was a contractor, and built Howth and Kingstown harbours. The firm of contractors to which he belonged was Messrs. Smith, Henry Mullen & McMahon. Gaskin's 'Varieties of Irish History' says these gentlemen were appointed by the English Government to carry out the building of Kingstown Harbour, and that they brought skilled labour with them from over the channel.

I want to know the birthplace of George Smith, and where he resided previous to the building of Howth and Kingstown harbours.

Howth Harbour was begun in 1807, and Kingstown in 1817. George Smith died in 1825, and was buried in Monkstown Churchyard, co. Dublin.

Please reply direct. R. W. P. SMITH.
62, Mowbray Road, South Shields.

MR. AGNEW ON THE HUGUENOTS.—Some years ago a three-volume account of the struggles of the Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes was written by Mr. Agnew. The book I refer to was published, I believe, at 10*l.* a copy, and gave an account of the Huguenot regiments engaged in the struggle. One of my Huguenot ancestors was chaplain of one of the regiments. I shall be much obliged if one of your readers will kindly tell me which, of the many publications on the subject by Mr. Agnew, is the particular one in which I can find what I seek. C. J. DURAND.
The Villa, Guernsey.

CHAPLAINS TO THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.—Can you kindly inform me whether there is any list of the Chaplains to the Kings of England? I particularly wish to procure such a list, dating from 1750. E. MAYO.
14, Burgess Road, Basingstoke.

COMETS AND PRINCES: JULIUS CÆSAR.—It may be not untimely just now, when the beloved ruler of the United Kingdom has been suddenly called away, and Halley's Comet has reappeared, to ask a question concerning a well-known passage in 'Julius Cæsar.' Calpurnia, trying to retain Cæsar at home, says to him:—

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.

Has that comet been identified?

H. KREBS.

Oxford.

PAUL KESTER.—I shall be greatly obliged if any one will give me information regarding Paul Kester, poet and author. I desire to purchase the musical rights over some words of his.
H. G.

LATIN LAW PLEADINGS.—I have before me a memorandum with a reference to H. T. Buckle's 'History of Civilization,' first edition, i. 239, in which it is stated that law proceedings were changed from Latin to the vernacular in England in 1730. Another statement, where no authority is given, informs us that this change occurred at Easter, 1733.

Is either of these dates correct? If both are errors, will some one record in 'N. & Q.' the true date?
ASTARÉ.

STRETTELL-UTTERSON.—Can any one help me to identify the owner of a collection of books sold by Evans in 1832, of which the title reads: 'Catalogue of Curious, Rare, and Valuable Books from the Library of a

Collector.' The sale took place on 28 May and five following days. A former owner has written in pencil against the word "Collector" "Strettell-Utterson." E. V. Utterson's library was sold in 1852-7, and that of Amos Strettell, according to Hazlitt, in 1840 (he had a previous sale in 1820). It occurs to me as possible that the books might be duplicates from these two libraries, but there are a good many rare works and valuable manuscripts among them.

The catalogue, though quoted from by Lowndes, does not seem to be well known, as it contains a First Folio Shakespeare (with indication of imperfections) not noticed by Mr. Sidney Lee; a copy of 'The Lyf of Saint Katherin of Senis' printed by Caxton, but unknown to Mr. Seymour de Ricci; and a copy of the 'Chroniques de Saint Denys' printed by Verard, but apparently not mentioned in Mr. Macfarlane's illustrated monograph.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

CLERGYMEN EDUCATED AT NONCONFORMIST ACADEMIES.—In Mr. J. Horsfall Turner's edition of Oliver Heywood's 'Diaries' there is a list of pupils at the Nonconformist academy conducted by Richard Frankland, M.A., in which a few of the names are marked by an asterisk, the meaning of which is not explained. Several of those so marked became clergymen of the Church of England, and the probability is that all did so. The following is a list of the names, with the dates of admission to the academy, and brief notes on those we have identified. We shall be glad of any information concerning the others, and particulars of the later career of those identified, only two or three of whom we have traced to their deaths.

- Jeremiah Farrer, 1673 (M.A. Edinburgh 1676).
 Thomas Ingham, 1673 (Curate of Coppul in Standish parish to 1715).
 George Carter, 1673.
 John Heapy, 1673 (Curate of Burtonwood in Warrington parish, 1680).
 Richard Foxcroft, 1674 (B.A. Cantab. 1677-8, Incumbent of Hoole, 1686-1701).
 Robert Langstaff, 1676.
 Robert Meek, 1677 (Curate of Slaithwaite, 1685 to his death, 1724).
 Samuel Leech, 1678 (Curate of Stockport, 1687. Bur. at Sheffield 21 Mar., 1693/4).
 Samuel Ferrand, 1680 (? Vicar of Rotherham, 1704 to *circa* 1733).
 Edward Sedgwick, 1681 (? Curate of Lymm, Cheshire, and Billinge, Lancashire, in 1699, when he was "presented" for pluralism).
 James Liptrott, 1681.
 Edward Sherdley, 1683 (B.A. Cantab, 1687, Curate of Blackburn. Bur. 24 Dec., 1693).

John Sidebottom, 1684 (probably marked in error, as he appears to have been Nonconformist minister at Ashford in the Water. Died 1693).

Radcliff Scolfield, 1688 (may have conformed early in life, but from 1717 to his death, 1728, was a Nonconformist minister).

William Buxton, 1689.

Henry Hardacres, 1689 (H. Hardacre, M.A. Cantab. 1699).

Thomas Barbour, 1689.

A number of the students admitted during the later years of Frankland's Academy also became clergymen, but the list contains no asterisks after 1689.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON.

The Knoll, Windermere.

ERNEST AXON.

Lightcliffe, Hatherlow, near Stockport.

WARMING CITY CHURCHES.—How were the City churches warmed in the century following their re-erection after the Great Fire? Are we to understand that, out of regard for the destruction wrought by the fiery element in 1666, the congregations were content to "sit and shiver" throughout the winter season? The earliest reference to the provision of a stove (or "warming machine," as it is quaintly termed) for SS. Anne and Agnes' occurs in the Warden's accounts under the date of 1805-6. It appears that a number of other churches in the neighbourhood had had stoves installed somewhat before this period, however.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

MANORIAL PENALTY ROLLS: "BENEATH HIS HORSE."—In a "peine" or penalty roll of a North-Country manor the following provision occurs:—

"That every man doe bringe his horse to ffray and following and not come on foot but to carry the same as far as he will carry him upon the payne of vij^s viij^d provided that if the Tennant or he that follows be beneath his horse or more that then he shall follow upon his foot."

What is the meaning of "beneath his horse"? Is there any published book in which specimens of these penalty rolls are given and explained?

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN SPARROW (1615-65?), barrister of the Inner Temple, translated the works of Jacob Böhme, 1647-62. I should be extremely obliged if any of your readers would direct me to sources of information concerning John Sparrow. The account in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' is meagre in the extreme.

C. J. BARKER.

Hill Croft, Russell Hill, Purley.

THE YEW IN PLACE-NAMES.—I should be most grateful if any of your etymological readers would inform me if I am correct in supposing that the following place-names are derived from the yew, and would kindly add to my list, which I am anxious to make fuller, though of course not exhaustive. I have obtained these names from various writers, who do not always agree among themselves:—

Ballynure, Ben Urie (Beinn inbhragh).
Cis, Cisserwie, Cissewo, Ziesbusch (or Cisbusch).

Eden (Castle Eden Dene, still called and spelt Yoden), Eibenschütz, Eibenstock, Eibendamm, Eibenhorst, Eucross, Ewe-tree Wood, Ewhurst, Ewerby, Ewloe, Ewshot.

Ibenwerder, Ibö, Idö, Idehult, Idehund, Idskär, Idmyren, Ifley (spelt in the past in a variety of ways—Iveteley, Yvetele, Iftele, Ziftele, Eiffley, Ifey), Inwade, Ivorne (Eburodauren), Yverdun (Eburodunum), Yiewsley, Iver, Iwitz, Iwina, Iwerne, Iwitz, Iwenholtz, Ifield (Domesday Ifeld), Iford, Iden (Domesday Idene).

Tisnitz, Tiss, Tissa, Tisza, Tisma.

Newry, Negnoi.

Uford, Uton.

Replies direct are requested.

ISABEL M. LOWE

(Mrs. John Lowe).

29, Palace Gate, Kensington, W.

Replies.

LADY WILLIAM STANHOPE:
CAPT. CHARLES MORRIS.

(11 S. i. 348, 392.)

THE possession of a large collection of notes relating to the Delavals of Seaton Delaval, with which family I am, in several ways, connected, enabled me, the day after his inquiry appeared in the columns of your valuable paper, to furnish Mr. R. BOLTON with the information he sought, viz., that the maiden name of Lady William Stanhope, who married secondly Capt. Charles Morris, the song-writer, was Anne Hussey Delaval, daughter of Francis Blake Delaval (by his wife Rhoda, daughter of Robert Ap Reece, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Hussey, Bt.), and sister to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, M.P., reported to have been one of the wild spirits of Medmenham notoriety.

The marriage of Lady William Stanhope with Capt. Morris brought blood royal to their descendants, as Anne had, through

the marriage of her great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, Sir John Delaval, Kt., with Mary, daughter of Thomas Carey, a double royal descent: one through the said Thomas Carey, who was sixth in direct descent from Edward I. through the marriage of his grandfather Sir Robert Carey with Margaret, daughter of my direct ancestor Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham; and the second through Margaret, wife of the said Thomas Carey, and daughter of Sir Robert Spencer, who, through her mother, was fifth in direct descent from Edward III. A pedigree of the Delavals is given in Betham, ed. 1795, Table DCLXXXIX., but Anne's name is not recorded in it.

As stated by MR. W. P. COURTNEY in his reply, the Hon. Sir William Stanhope, K.B., M.P., was thrice married. His first wife was Susanna, daughter of my great-great-great-great-uncle John Rudge, M.P., Governor of the Bank of England, and was, like her husband, of royal blood. She married Sir William 27 Aug., 1721, and died 7 Oct., 1740, being buried at Shelford on the 12th of the same month (Glover's 'Derbyshire,' ii. 193). By her Sir William had an only child Elizabeth, who married, 1747, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, M.P. (afterwards created Baron Mendip, son of the Right Rev. Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath), and died *s.p. v.p.* 1 Aug., 1761, and was buried at Shelford on the 8th. Sir William's second wife was Mary, daughter of John Crowley of Barking, Suffolk, Alderman of London, and granddaughter of Sir Ambrose Crowley, Kt. She died *s.p.* 15 Feb., 1745, and was buried at Shelford on the 7th of the following month (Glover's 'Derbyshire,' *ib.*).

Whilst MR. COURTNEY has correctly given the dates of the birth, marriages, and death of Anne Hussey Delaval, Sir William's third wife, his statement regarding her parentage is less accurate, as John Hussey, Lord Delaval, was her brother and not her father.

One or two quotations will, I think, suffice to prove that, as I have above stated, she was the daughter of Francis Blake Delaval.

In the 'Life of Lord Chesterfield' by W. Ernst (ed. 1893), p. 515, we read:—

"In a letter dated 28 September, 1759, to his kinsman Arthur Charles Stanhope, Lord Chesterfield informed him of his brother Sir William Stanhope's resolution to marry Miss Delaval, sister of Sir Francis Blake Delaval."

In the 'Letters of Horace Walpole' by Mrs. Toynbee, v. 368, there is a note to a letter from Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, dated 1 Sept., 1763, announcing the

separation of Sir William and his wife, which is the copy of one made apparently by Walpole himself, for it reads: "His third wife was sister of Sir Francis Delaval.—Walpole."

In Gray's 'Letters,' edited by the Rev. Duncan Tovey, ii. 115, 236, and 273, Edward Delaval is mentioned, and in one instance as "younger brother of Sir Francis Blake Delaval and of Anne Hussey, second wife" (this, of course, should read "third wife") "of Sir William Stanhope."

In a review of the 'Memoirs' of R. L. Edgeworth in 'Annual Register,' lxii. 1203-15, the following passage occurs:—

"The Duke of York was in love with Sir Francis Blake Delaval's sister, Lady Stanhope, whose husband Sir William was dying, but the Dukedied first."

A reference, too, to 'Delaval of Ford' in Burke's 'Extinct Peerage' will show that Anne was sister, and not daughter, of John, Lord Delaval.

Sir William Stanhope was fifty-seven when he married Anne Hussey Delaval, who was thirty-five years his junior, and this unsuitable match ended in the couple separating in September, 1763. There was no issue of this union.

Sir William records in his will, dated 1 Aug., 1771, that he had been separated about eight years from Lady Stanhope, and had had no interview or intercourse with her during the separation. All he bequeathed her was the sum of twenty guineas to purchase a ring. His will was proved in London 23 May, 1772.

I have not, unfortunately, the 1845 edition of Lord Chesterfield's 'Letters' referred to by Mr. COURTNEY. In the edition on my shelves (published in 1775 by Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope) I find no reference to Sir William Stanhope's marriage.

From Sir William Stanhope's will we learn that he had a natural son William Stanhope, but by whom is not stated. He was, however, living on 4 June, 1772, when Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, made his will, as that nobleman left a bequest to the natural son of his brother Sir William Stanhope ('Life of Lord Chesterfield' by W. H. Craig, ed. 1907, p. 344). Perhaps some of your readers can furnish particulars of William Stanhope and the name of his mother.

There is a long account of Capt. Charles Morris in the 'D.N.B.' He was born in 1745, and died 11 July, 1838. He was thus eight years younger than Anne Stanhope, and survived her twenty-six years. He

died at Brockham, Surrey, and was buried at Betchworth in the same county.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

Surely the title of the lady, as being the wife of Sir William Stanhope, would be Lady Stanhope, and not Lady William Stanhope, there not being a ducal title in the Stanhope family. Whether any member of the Stanhope family was ever a marquis I know not. NORTH MIDLAND.

ST. AUSTIN'S GATE (11 S. i. 408).—St. Austin's Gate was undoubtedly the gate leading from the south-east corner of St. Paul's Churchyard into Watling Street, and it took its name from the church of St. Augustine which stood near. This church is variously referred to in early documents as St. Augustine "ad portam," St. Augustine "at the Gate of St. Paul's," "near St. Paul's Gate," "at the Gate," &c. It was known also as "St Augustine in le Old Change." The gate is frequently referred to as St. Augustine's or St. Austen's Gate in early records. The following examples are sufficiently convincing.

Dean Colet in his will, dated 1514 ('Court Hust. Wills,' ii. 640), left

"to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercy of the City of London.....his grammar school, chapel, and house for the master and other officers on the east side of St. Paul's Churchyard; the grammar house or messuage lately called Poules Scole and four shops under the same, near Seint Austen's Gate."

In Vertue's copy of Leake's Map of London after the Fire in 1666 this corner of St. Paul's Churchyard is marked "St Austen's Gate."

Maitland in his 'History of London' has several references to St. Austen's Gate. In his description of the gates leading from St. Paul's Churchyard he enumerates six, and says, "The fifth, called St. Austin's, led to Watling-street" (ed. 1756, ii. 1172); and he further describes it (p. 943) as

"an Arch or Gate in the narrow Gut or Passage into the South-East end of St. Paul's Churchyard, called St. Augustine's Gate because adjoining St. Augustine's Church."

We learn further from both Strype and Maitland that the gate was not rebuilt after the Fire. Strype says (Strype's 'Stow,' ed. 1720, vol. i. Bk. III. c. viii. p. 197):—

"Passing out of this street [i.e., Old Change] through St. Austin's gate (which Name it retaineth, although the Gate, since the Fire of London, is not built, but lieth open), you enter into St. Paul's Churchyard."

There does not seem any ground for supposing that the gateway of the house of the Augustinian or Austin Friars was ever known as St. Austin's Gate, although "the Augustine Gate" mentioned in the will of Sir Richard de Pedelowe ('Court Hust. Wills,' i. 617, A.D. 1349) is identified by Dr. Sharpe, without any apparent reason, with the gate of the Augustinian Friars.

The shortened form "Austin" which appears as early as 'Piers Plowman,' indicates that the name Augustine was pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and not, as now, on the second.

H. A. HARBEN.

About the end of the sixteenth century and the opening of the seventeenth "St. Austin's Gate" was a common abbreviation of "St. Augustine's Gate," and both forms will be found figuring on the titles of the early Shakespeare and other quartos of the period. Oftentimes the spot is clearly indicated as being situated "in Paules Church-yarde." See Mr. Pollard's 'Shakespeare Folios and Quartos,' 1909, for examples.

WM. JAGGARD.

THE LILY-WHITE BOYS: THE TEN O'S (11 S. i. 366).—In Cornwall this folk-song is classed with Christmas carols. The singers divide into two parties, and the following musical dialogue ensues: "Come, and I will sing you." "What will you sing me?"—"I will sing you one—O." "What is your one—O?"

One of them is all alone,
And ever will remain so.

This introduction is sung at the beginning of each verse, and the answers form an accumulative poem after the fashion of "The house that Jack built."

The Cornish version differs in many respects from that given by B. M. A., e.g.

Two of them are lily- [or lily] white babes.
Three of them are strangers.
Five's the ferry man in the boat.
Six the cheerful waiter.
Eight's the great archangel.
Nine the moon shines bright and clear.

Two parts which the Cotswold song apparently lacks are:—

Eleven of them are gone to heaven;
Twelve's the twelve Apostles.

Do the lily-white babes refer to the babes in the wood? Perhaps the three strangers were the Wise men from the East.

P. JENNINGS.

St. Day.

The version of this song given by B.M.A. is surely corrupt. I have not heard it for some time, but, to the best of my recollection, the version with which I was once familiar ran as follows (I omit the numbers which agree with the version of B. M. A.):—

One is one and all alone,
And evermore shall be so.
Three, three, the rivals.
Four are the Gospel-makers.
Five are the symbols at your door.
Six are the six bright shiners.
Seven are the seven stars in the heaven.
Eight are the eight bold strangers.
Nine are the nine night-walkers.
Eleven are the eleven that went up to heaven.
Twelve are the twelve Apostles.

I think it is obvious that this is better than the version given by B. M. A., and I suggest the following identifications:—

1. The one God.
2. The two Testaments.
3. The Trinity (rivals in old English=equals).
5. The five wounds of Christ.
6. The Pleiades (?).
7. The sun, moon, and five planets.
8. The eight persons in the Ark.
11. The Apostles without Judas.

I cannot suggest an explanation of 9; and 4, 10, and 12 explain themselves. B. M. A. explains 9 as I explain 7; but surely he cannot think that the primitive author knew anything of Uranus and Neptune, and the number 7 is clearly to be connected with the 7 days of the week. No. 9 probably represents some constellation. B.

Some amendments can be made in the words of this song as given in 'N. & Q.'—at least if it was sung correctly as I used to hear it in Cambridge days.

1. The word following the word of number in stanzas iv., &c., should be *for* not "of"; thus "Nine for the nine bright shiners," &c.

2. There are two further verses, of which the respective third lines are:—

Eleven for the eleven that went up to heaven,
and

And twelve for the twelve Apostles.

3. The fresh line of stanza vi. I used to hear sung as

Six for the six proud walkers.

No one, I believe, knew what it meant.

LIM.

This song is widely known. Forty years ago it was regularly sung at the harvest suppers on Norfolk farms. It was believed there that the references were chiefly religious, and implied recollections—sadly

garbled and debased—of saints and shrines familiar in pre-Reformation churches. Old people in Norfolk could identify most of them then. Y. T.

There was a somewhat similar "song" amongst children when I was quite a little boy. Song, however, it was not, but a sort of recitation, said by two girls, boys merely looking on. It began

I'll sing you a song of one—O!
Well, what is your one—O?

Then it went on much the same as in B.M.A.'s version; but I cannot remember the lines.

"The lily-white boys" were, I think, flowers.

The construction of the third line reads right when written

Eight of—are the gable strangers,

meaning the gabble hounds = Gabriel hounds, which used to frighten people greatly at night. Another name was "gabble ratchet." For an explanation of their cries see 7 S. i. 206. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

This is nothing but the nearly extinct echo of a didactic song, "Dic mihi quid sit unus," formerly known in the whole of Christendom, and found even, under another form, in Mussulman Asia. One might fill a volume with the variants of it.

H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI*).

This folk-song has been exhaustively discussed in earlier issues of 'N. & Q.' I subjoin a list of the references, so far as observed, occurring in the first seven series: 1 S. ix. 325; 4 S. ii. 324, 452, 557, 599; iii. 90, 183; x. 412, 499; 5 S. xii. 509; 6 S. i. 61, 305, 314, 481; ii. 254; xii. 484; 7 S. i. 96, 118, 206, 315, 413; vii. 264, 337, 438, 495.

In connexion with these references it might be well to consult a series of articles by Mr. Andrew Lang in *Longman's Magazine*, xiii. 326, 439, 556, as well as Mr. W. H. Long's 'Dictionary of the Isle of Wight Dialect,' Reeves & Turner, 1886.

There are twelve stanzas, instead of ten, in the song as communicated to 'N. & Q.' According to Mr. Lang, the words are, perhaps, "a rude *memoria technica* of Catholic doctrine, or even something older than that, a reverberation from Celtic legend." Mr. W. H. Long regards them as "a Christianized version of a rhythmic chant derived from the ceremonies of the Druids." Col. Prideaux, on the other hand, has not the

slightest doubt that an old Latin religious song, "Dic mihi quid sit unus," is "the original source from which the many versions of [the popular form of the song] are derived." Mr. W. H. Long also refers to the Latin song (see 4 S. ii. 557) current in the north-west of France, and supplies its stanzas thus—"Unus est Deus," "Duo [sunt] testamenta," "Tres sunt patriarchæ, &c." At the same time he believes that "the references in the Christianized version to the lily-white boys clothed all in green, the seven stars, and the triple Trine, unmistakably proclaim its [Druidic] derivation." W. SCOTT.

[Further communications are not invited.]

ADMIRAL TRYON (11 S. i. 288).—After the death of Admiral Tryon a story was circulated that a lady at Lady Tryon's reception expressed her surprise to a friend that she had seen the admiral there as she thought he was still in the Mediterranean. Her friend answered that the admiral was of course still with his fleet. On the following day arrived the news of his death.

I lately heard it said that all the guests at Lady Tryon's saw the admiral! Thus are ghost stories manufactured out of mistakes or hallucinations. I do not know if any account of this has appeared in print.

M. N. G.

PRODIGAL NABOB (11 S. i. 367).—Byron ('Don Juan,' xiii. 37) says:—

A bottle of champagne?
Frozen into a very vinous ice,
Which leaves few drops of that immortal rain,
Yet in the very centre, past all price,
About a liquid glassful will remain.

Byron was almost as great a desultory reader as Macaulay, and he may have come across that nabob in the course of his reading.

W. A. H.

INDEX TO THE CHRISTIAN FATHERS (11 S. i. 248, 334).—I have a little book which contains a list of early editions of the Fathers. Its title is: "A View of the Various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, with Remarks, by Edward Harwood, D.D. The Fourth Edition . . . London . . . MDCXC." Pp. 152 to 180 enumerate the printed editions of the Fathers. FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

WYCLIF AND "SISTER ME NEEDETH" (11 S. i. 247).—Alexander Ross in his 'View of all Religions' makes the same charge against the Manichæans, though in far less delicate language. I did not know that this charge had ever been made against Wyclif. M. N. G.

BORROW IN THE ISLE OF MAN (11 S. i. 307).—It may be of value to MR. CUBBON in connexion with his query concerning the present whereabouts of Borrow MSS., to know that the Collection of Borrowana made by the late Prof. S. P. Langley of this city contained a number of Borrow's MSS., and that these are now owned by the Hispanic Society of America, whose address is 156 Street, West of Broadway, New York City.

JOHN T. LOOMIS.

1726, Corcoran Street, Washington, D.C.

INITIAL LETTERS FOR NAMES (11 S. i. 346, 432).—MR. PIERPOINT is in error in supposing that Richard and Edward Atkyns were the authors of the book. They had a "privilegium" from the king for the sole printing of common-law books, and their names accordingly appear on many such books of that age; see 'D.N.B.' ii. 231-2. The initials are those of a "Syndicate" (as it would now be called) of booksellers who made a bargain with the assigns of the Atkyns family.

W. C. B.

NOTTINGHAM EARTHENWARE TOMBSTONES: COADE AND ARTIFICIAL STONE (11 S. i. 189, 255, 312, 356, 409).—Like MR. W. P. COURTNEY, I take a great interest in the subject of Coade's artificial stone. In my case this is partly owing to the fact that in the house where I was born, at Bromley, Kent, the library, built in the time of my great-grandfather, contains among other adornments a statue of a female figure draped in classic style, and having on its base the inscription "Coade fecit." These two words, in my childish days when first able to spell them out, I took to be the Christian name and surname of the lady. I afterwards learnt that the statue was intended or supposed to represent "Contemplation," that it was designed by John Bacon, R.A., and that it came from the establishment formerly in Lambeth.

I have an old water-colour drawing of the entrance to 'Mrs. Coade's Factory in Narrow Wall' (there is another in the Fautleroy Pennant), and also an engraving from *The European Magazine*, vol. xli., entitled 'The Entrance to Coade & Sealy's Gallery of Sculpture of Artificial Stone, Westminster Bridge,' 1802. This show-place, which was some distance from the factory, had a side entrance at the corner of Westminster Bridge Road and Narrow Wall (now Belvedere Road). Over the doorway were figures in relief of boys (*amorini*) holding up a curtain, the material doubtless

being artificial stone. They disappeared not much more than two years ago, with the comparatively modern house to which the doorway latterly gave access.

MR. COURTNEY quotes Brayley to the effect that "about 1827 [1837 ?] the manufacture was removed by Croggan & Co., who had succeeded to the business, to the New Road, near Tottenham Court." In Kelly's 'Directory' for 1838 I observe "Crogon Thomas John (son of the late Wm. Croggan), Imperishable Stone, Scagliola, and Marble Works, College Wharf, Belvedere Road, Lambeth," so apparently he had not yet crossed over the water. In a recent advertisement I notice that Messrs. Sanders, 365, Euston Road, claim to be "successors to Austin & Seeley, inventors of the artificial stone." According to a note in *The Builder* for 22 Aug., 1891, the Crogon or Croggan business "latterly passed to Messrs. Austin & Seeley." They already had it in 1867, when Timbs wrote his 'Curiosities of London.'

I have a long list of designs still in existence the material of which is Coade's artificial stone.

PHILIP NORMAN.

The following items may be of interest as far as Coade of Lambeth is concerned, gleaned from old inhabitants.

The works were on the site now occupied by Messrs. Hampton & Co., and they had an elaborate tablet outside, "Marble and Scagliola Works." The houses in Westminster Bridge Road from Belvedere Road to York Road were known as Coade's Row, and on the corner house, recently pulled down in connexion with the improvements consequent on the building of the County Hall, was a tablet with "Coade Row, 1797," on it; it was formerly larger and more elaborate. There was another on a house at the corner of Stangate opposite, with "Amphitheatre Row" and the figure of a flying horse. This reminds me that many years ago one of the pantomimes at Astley's had for one of its titles 'The Flying Horses of Lambeth,' perhaps suggested by the proximity of this tablet to the stage-door. These tablets were made of the artificial stone which was a speciality of Coade. A specimen can still be seen on a house next door to the Capital and Labour shop, on which is "Tunbridge Terrace, 1823," within a raised square border.

These subsidiary names were absorbed years ago, but it may be worth while to mention the numerous titles now included in Westminster Bridge Road. From the

bridge to Belvedere Road was Bridge Street ; from there to the New Cut, as Lower Marsh was called, was Bridge Road ; from there to Oakley Street was Mount Street ; and from there to the Obelisk was Westminster Bridge Road.

A. RHODES.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED ((11 S. i. 408).—MR. E. HOWARD'S quotation, "An ounce of enterprise is worth a pound of privilege," reads like a proverb, and the authors of proverbs are proverbially difficult to trace. Similar sayings, with their counterparts in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Latin, are to be found in 'Proverbs, Sayings, and Comparisons in Various Languages,' collected and arranged by James Middlemore ; for instance,

An ounce of discretion is worth a pound of wit,
An ounce of fortune is worth a pound of forecast,
An ounce of practice is worth a pound of preaching.

I. M. L.

There are numerous varieties of the saying "An ounce of enterprise is worth a pound of privilege"—Richard Baxter (died 1691) is credited with the expression "An ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow." Generally it is "wit" that makes the widest appeal to phrase-makers. Thus an Englishman says "an ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of learning" ; the Scotsman homologates him "an ounce o' wit is worth a pound o' lear" ; while the German has it "an ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of school-wit." To the Scotsman "wit" appears to be the one thing needful. Hence he says "an ounce o' mither-wit is worth a pound o' clergy." But the Englishman discriminates—"an ounce of wit that's bought is worth a pound that's taught." Qualities other than "wit" also commend themselves to the Englishman—"an ounce of discretion is worth a pound of wit" or "an ounce of wisdom is worth a pound of wit." It is unnecessary to cite further parallels.

SCOTUS.

Primus in orbe deos fecit timor.

A piece of thirteen hexameters beginning with the above words was first published from an old MS. by J. J. Scaliger in his edition of Vergil's 'Catalecta,' and attributed to Petronius. The lines are to be seen in collections of the fragments of Petronius. If Fulgentius was right ('Mytholog.,' lib. i. cap. i.) in assigning "Primus...timor" to Petronius, then Statius in 'Theb.' iii. 661 was not original.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE HON. JOHN FINCH (11 S. i. 249, 297, 396).—The report in *The Pennsylvania Journal* of 16 July, 1777, quoted by MR. MATTHEWS, concerning the parentage of the Hon. John Finch, killed in June of that year, is certainly an error, as George, the ninth Earl of Winchilsea (who succeeded 2 Aug., 1769), was never married, and Daniel, the eighth Earl (1730-69) had no son. My authority for saying that this John Finch was the fourth son of Heneage Finch, third Earl of Aylesford, is the contemporary peerages and the Finch family pedigree.

Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford, according to the 'Pocket Peerage of England,' a new edition by B. Longmate, printed in 1813—a singularly accurate record—had, by his wife Charlotte, fifth daughter of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset, twelve children, as here enumerated :—

1. Heneage, fourth Earl, born 4 July, 1751 ; died 21 Oct., 1812.
2. Charles, born 4 June, 1752 ; died 17 Dec., 1819.
3. William Clement, born 27 May, 1753 ; died Sept., 1794.
4. Charlotte, born 13 May, 1754 ; died 7 July, 1808, Countess of Suffolk.
5. John, born 22 May, 1755 ; killed 20 June, 1777.
6. Edward, born 26 April, 1756 ; died 27 Oct., 1843.
7. Daniel, born 3 April, 1757 ; died Oct., 1840.
8. Seymour, born 11 June, 1758 ; died 2 Feb., 1794.
9. Henry Allington, born 26 Feb., 1760 ; died 19 Nov., 1780.
10. Frances, born 9 Feb., 1761 ; died 21 Nov., 1838, Countess of Dartmouth.
11. Maria Elizabeth, born 7 Oct., 1766 ; died unm. 19 Dec., 1793.
12. Henrietta Constantia, born 3 June, 1769, died, unm., in 1814.

That John, the fifth child, is omitted in Burke's 'Peerage' is due, I fancy, to oversight.

F. DE H. L.

PETER WILCOCK (11 S. i. 347, 418).—The translator of Bede's 'Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth' was a Roman Catholic priest, not a Church of England divine. This is evident from a passage in the preface to his book, in which he makes a quotation from "a Protestant divine." He officiated at the Catholic chapel in Dunning Street, Bishopwearmouth, in the registers of which chapel his name is entered for the first time in 1809. When, in 1812, the Rev. W. Fletcher, priest [in charge, died, Mr.

Wilcock succeeded him. His name appears as a subscriber to Burnett's 'History of Sunderland' published in 1819—a year after his 'Lives of the Abbots' was issued. He was removed from Sunderland to Liverpool shortly afterwards, and there we lose sight of him. RICHD. WELFORD.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TRUCHSESSIAN GALLERY, NEW ROAD (11 S. i. 369, 418).—The first part of "that magnificent and truly capital collection of pictures well known as forming the Truchsessian Gallery," which was "imported at immense expence from the Continent," and comprised "some of the finest works of the most celebrated masters," was sold by Skinner, Dyke & Co. "without reserve" on Thursday, 27 March, 1806, and two following days. Among the greatest of the names included in the sale catalogue of this part of the collection were Giorgione, Veronese, Rubens, Van Dyck, Dürer, Holbien (*sic*), Rembrandt, and Brower (*sic*).

At the end of the first day's sale 80 pictures had been sold for 887*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; the total on the following day had been brought up to 1,802*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for 160 pictures; and on the last day the full sum realized was 3,152*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for 240 paintings. A "singularly high-finished picture" by Mignon fetched the highest price (47*l.* 5*s.*) realized in this sale.

The second part of the collection was sold on 24, 25, and 26 April, 1806, and included 240 pictures, which were sold at prices ranging from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 315*l.*, paid for Guercino's 'Susannah and the Elders.'

The (so-called) "Portrait of Martin Luther, painted in his best manner" by Holbien (*sic*), which was No. 157 in the first part of the Collection, was exhibited at the National Loan Exhibition last winter, and its provenance indicated in the official catalogue.

I shall be glad to send MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS any further facts he may need.

MAURICE W. BROCKWELL.

MAJOR JOHN JOHNSON (11 S. i. 309, 418).—MR. SCOTT in his reply says that "Major Johnson of the 3rd Ceylon Regiment published in 1810 'A Narrative of the Operations of a Detachment in an Expedition to Candy in the Island of Ceylon, in the Year 1804.'" The author of that narrative was not Major Johnson, but my great-uncle, Major (afterwards Lieut.-Col.) Arthur Johnston. I have not a copy of the original publication, but I have one of a new edition

which was published by James M'Glashan, 50, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, and Wm. S. Orr & Co., Paternoster Row, London, in 1854. I shall be very happy to furnish any of your correspondents who may care to know anything further about the author of the narrative with such particulars about him as I am acquainted with. He was not, of course, the Lieut.-Col. John Johnson who wrote 'A Journey from India to England' in 1817. ARCHIBALD J. MACKEY.
Hurst House, Twyford, Berks.

NOTTING HILL: ITS ETYMOLOGY (11 S. i. 408).—It has no more to do with *nuts* than a *cot* has to do with a *cut*; *u* and *o* are different sounds. In order to be sure of the origin, we want old spellings and old records; but such records as refer us, by guess, to a Latin *nodosus*, are not of much value.

A possible solution is that it meant "hill of the Hnottings or sons of Hnotta." Hnotta is a known name (Birch, 'Cart. Saxon,' ii. 549; iii. 498). Nottingham is known to have been Snotinga-ham, or "home of the sons of Snot." Knottingley suggests a form Cnotta. WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE CRADLE OF HENRY OF MONMOUTH: BALL FAMILY (11 S. i. 183, 253, 314).—The date of the presentation of Peregrine Ball, B.A., to the Vicarage of Newland, in the deanery of Forest, co. Gloucester, was 11 Feb., 1745/6; of his institution, 20 Feb., 1745/6; of the sequestration on his death, 22 Nov., 1794. All the transcripts of the parish registers 1751-90 are in his writing and signed by him. These transcripts contain no entry of baptism, marriage, or burial of any of the name, 1751-94, except the burial of Susanna Ball (not otherwise described) in 1757. The episcopal visitations describe him as B.A. until 1764, when the record was altered to M.A.; they show him as resident on and serving his cure, and from 1776 as also serving the chapelry of Coleford annexed to the living; they make no reference to a plurality. There was a contemporary family of Bannister living in the parish. The foregoing information is taken from the records of the Gloucester Diocesan Registry.

Peregrine's will is not in the Gloucester Probate Registry, but was probably proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The Rev. R. H. Evered, the present Vicar of Newland, informs me that the parish registers were not signed, and contain no further information.

The following information is supplied by Mr. R. Lachlan, Sc.D., of Trellech, co. Monmouth:—

Among the deeds of his property there are two fragments relating to the purchase of a plot of ground by the Rev. Peregrine Ball, in 1749 and a deed of conveyance of the same in 1797 by Thomas Bannister Ball, of St. Briavels, co. Gloucester, esquire, only son and heir at law of the Rev. Peregrine Ball, clerk, late of Newland.

Trellech registers contain the record of the burial of Peregrine Ball, 14 Nov., 1794. In the chancel is a tombstone believed to be his, but it is almost covered by a layer of stone, placed there about twenty years since for the purpose of raising the holy table. Adjoining is the tombstone of James Ball, A.B., Minor Canon of the Collegiate Church of Bristol, son of the Rev. James Ball of Trellech parish and Dorothy his wife, died 10 July, 1739, aged 24 years. In the churchyard is the gravestone of the Rev. James Ball, Vicar of Trellech, age 67, date illegible.

Trellech registers 1762-94 were signed by curates, first by Howel Powel, and after his death by his son Ezra Powel, the latter succeeding Ball as vicar in 1794.

Trellech had no vicarage house until 1820. From 1686 there was a lecturer paid out of a trust fund left by a former vicar; the lecturer acted as curate, and sometimes also as schoolmaster.

The minute-books of the trustees show that on 18 June, 1750, Peregrine Ball was removed from the lectureship, and was succeeded therein by Howel Powel, and later by Ezra Powel. Later the trustees called on Ezra to explain why there had been no services in church, and he said there was only occasionally an evening service, and that he used to read prayer at 9 A.M. every Sunday, until the people ceased to come. Subsequently he promised in future to read prayers in the morning on the Sundays on which an evening service was held.

In 1766 Peregrine Ball signed the minute-book with other trustees; he signed first, indicating that he was vicar.

F. S. HOCKADAY.

Highbury, Lydney.

“PULL” (11 S. i. 407).—This is simply the verbal substantive, from *pull*, verb. The ‘E.D.D.’ gives:—

“*pull*, to weaken, to bring low, to pull down. ‘The ague has properly pulled him this time’; Kent. And again, ‘It has pulled him sadly’; Kent.”

WALTER W. SKEAT.

MARK TWAIN: ARTEMUS WARD (11 S. i. 367, 418).—I well remember hearing Mark Twain lecture in London, but whether in the Hanover Square Rooms or elsewhere I do not recollect. Neither can I give the date. I should think it must have been about 1873-7. I think that the lecture, or part of it, was about the Sandwich Islands. I was not much amused by it; in fact, I was disappointed with the matter and the monotonous delivery of the lecturer. Yet there were two of his queer jests which stuck in my memory.

Speaking of the natives (“Kanakas” I think he called them), he said that they would lie till the air around them became blue.

Again, concerning a mountain in one of the islands he said that it was so high that when you got to the top you could not speak the truth, adding, “I know, for I’ve been there.”

I never saw Artemus Ward. Did he not at one time lecture at the Egyptian Hall? I find among the advertisements in my copy of ‘Artemus Ward in London,’ published by John Camden Hotten, in the “Very Important New Books. Special List for 1870,” the following:—

“Artemus Ward’s Lecture at the Egyptian Hall, with the Panorama, 6s. Edited by T. W. Robertson (Author of ‘Caste,’ ‘Ours,’ ‘Society,’ &c.), and E. P. Hingston.”

Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) died in 1867. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Between thirty-two and thirty-seven years ago Mark Twain certainly lectured in the old Hanover Square Rooms, my husband and I being present. It was pitiful. No one in the audience laughed or smiled but we two. The remarks around us were, “What a fool the man must be!” &c. The performance rapidly degenerated into a lecture from Mark Twain to us two, with a wonderful sympathetic comprehension between us. However, he persevered to the end and told his wonderful whistling story. M. L. SANDERS.

Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

MR. SCHLOESSER can hardly have heard Artemus Ward in the later seventies, as he died in 1867. I heard him at the beginning of that year or the end of 1866, and he died shortly after. So great were his humour and genius that the “excessive drawing” (this is a true description), the downcast eyes, the melancholy expression, and even the frequent consumptive cough, only added to the piquancy of the wit. No one with

the least sense of humour could call it a dull entertainment. It is true that his serious expression so impressed the audience that at first they were unable, for a few minutes, to grasp the humour of his remarks; but when they did, it was a constant succession of a few words followed by roars of laughter (during which he always stopped speaking) for the remaining hour and a half or two hours of the lecture.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

"GALLEY" IN PLACE-NAMES (11 S. i. 389).—The term "gally," *i.e.*, abounding in "galls," is common in many dialects, and is fully explained in the 'E.D.D.' A "gall" is "a barren or unfertile spot in a field; wet, spongy land." Also "waste land, a strip by the side of the road; the plural is applied to spots of land in a field where the crop has failed." The adj. "gally," as applied to crops, means "thin and poor, having defective spots"; and as applied to a coppice, "scanty, having gaps." Perhaps this may explain some of the examples.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Perhaps the following from William Baxter's 'Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum,' 2nd ed., 1733, p. 61, may afford a clue to the meaning of *galley*: "nam & *Calai* vel *Clai* Britannis est pro *Luto* (quod & Persis est *Caly*)...." It is possible, therefore, that "galley" in the combinations mentioned may mean "clay."

An acquaintance with the localities referred to by E. H. A. S. might determine the accuracy or otherwise of this conjecture.

JOHN HODGKIN.

I would suggest that this word is a variant of "gallows," and that place-names in which it occurs represent the sites of gibbets, of which the severity of the law in olden days rendered many necessary. There is in Edgefield, a village in Norfolk, a field called the Gallows Field, and local tradition attributes the name to the above-mentioned source. "Gallows" is derived from A.-S. *galga*, M.E. *galwes*, and among other forms of the word the 'N.E.D.' gives "gall(e)y."

C. E. LOMAX.

"WORTH" IN PLACE-NAMES (11 S. i. 389).—Edmund Gibson gives in his edition of 'The Saxon Chronicle' (Oxford, 1692) an appendix containing 'Regulæ Generales de Nominibus Locorum,' and therein he

states: "Werth, Weorth, Wyrth. Syllabæ Werth, weorth, wyrth, sive initiales sive finales, profluunt à S. *weorðig, prædium, platea, curia, villa.*"

JOHN HODGKIN.

The meaning of "worth" as a termination of a place-name is best conceived from its derivation. It comes from the Anglo-Saxon *weorthig*, via *worthing*, *wurthing*, *worth*. A *weorthing* is an enclosure—a close, a field, or even an estate. It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wárian*, to ward or defend, to guard. Thus we get a protected place, as Wandsworth, the estate by the Wandle, or Tamworth, the estate by the Tame; it is understood that the estates are protected, or fenced off from the surrounding country.

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

Saffron Walden.

This means an enclosed homestead or farm. *Vide* Skeat's 'Place-Names of Hertfordshire,' 1904, p. 54.

W. B. GERISH.

[MR. TOM JONES also thanked for reply.]

MESOPOTAMIA: "THAT BLESSED WORD MESOPOTAMIA" (11 S. i. 369).—It is told of the celebrated Methodist preacher George Whitefield that he, so persuasive was his eloquence, could reduce his hearers to tears merely by uttering the word Mesopotamia. This, at all events, is the version commonly current in religious circles. The genesis of the story was indicated several years ago by Mr. Francis Jacox. Garrick, who greatly admired Whitefield's preaching, was, it seems, responsible for its introduction into religious literature. Whitefield's voice, says Jacox, was so wonderfully modulated that Garrick said "he could make men either laugh or cry by pronouncing the word Mesopotamia." No reference is given to Garrick's writings, or information as to when he used the words. Who first used the phrase "that blessed word Mesopotamia" I do not know.

W. SCOTT.

Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' has:—

"The true 'Mesopotamia' ring (*London Review*)—*i.e.*, something high-sounding and pleasing, but wholly past comprehension. The allusion is to the story of an old woman who told her pastor that she "found great support in that comfortable word Mesopotamia."

I have also heard a story of "Mesopotamia" being a milestone in a portentously long extemporary prayer: "When he gets to Mesopotamia he is nearly half way through."

W. A. H.

DICKENS : SHAKESPEARE : "WOODBINE"
(10 S. xii. 281, 333, 411; 11 S. i. 76).—See
the references cited *s.v.* 'Smilax' at 6 S.
xii. 232. N. W. HILL.
New York.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Works of Christopher Marlowe. Edited by
C. F. Tucker Brooke. (Oxford, Clarendon
Press.)

MR. TUCKER BROOKE, now described as "In-
structor in English in Yale University," is known
to Oxford, we believe, as a Rhodes Scholar,
and certainly does credit to his training. He has
already given us an excellent collection of "The
Shakespeare Apocrypha," and the present volume
in a uniform style will be equally useful to lovers
of Elizabethan drama. It shows careful and well-
weighed learning, and will be regarded as at once
a serviceable and a trustworthy text. Punctua-
tion and capitalization only have been modified.

"In the latter particulars it appears inconsis-
tent with the requirements of conscientious
editing to retain such errors as are due to the
carelessness of the original compositor or to the
limitations of the printer's fount used, but in
making these necessary minor changes the text
has in no sense been 'modernized.'"

This seems to us a very reasonable position
to adopt. In matters of Elizabethan punctua-
tion the edition goes further than we should,
considering the enjoyment of the average reader.
Thus "the employment of the comma for elocu-
tionary effect, to indicate a drop of the voice,
has been retained." The critic of modern letters
may have noticed this elocutionary comma in
George Meredith's verse, and will, we think,
have generally been worried by it, or, at least,
got nothing in the way of pause-indication (which
the sense of the line itself should show) com-
pensating for the mental shock of a noun hedged
off from its verb.

The Preface further explains that "only the
most indispensable matter could be admitted
into this volume." On this score the book is
amply equipped for the ordinary student, critical
notes being added, as in Greek and Latin texts,
at the bottom of the page, with brief indications
of the authorities, Dyce and others. A library
edition on a larger scale is announced as in pre-
paration, and will be eagerly awaited. We are
promised there a discussion of Marlowe's life
and genius by Prof. Raleigh, as well as explanatory
notes, and an investigation of Marlowe's share
in various Shakespearian dramas.

In smaller type some pieces are printed which
are of doubtful authenticity. "Two inconsid-
erable poems" printed by Dyce have been
omitted on the ground of inadequate evidence.
One of these, a fourteen-line Latin epitaph on
Sir Roger Manwood, is described in a note as
"last heard of in the possession of Col. W. F.
Prideaux of Calcutta (1886)." It would be
interesting to have recent news of this epitaph
from our old friend and staunch correspondent.

In accordance with the principles of punctua-
tion stated above, we should have expected to see
in 'The Tragedie of Dido' "Iarbas" so printed

throughout. As it is, we have the form "Iarbus"
generally in the text, though clearly not in the
list of characters. Knowing as we do that the
Elizabethan compositor had to work at a great
rate, we should have had no hesitation in printing
"Iarbas" throughout.

In 'The Jew of Malta' (p. 304), ll. 2340-43,
we read:—

Bar. Will't please thee, mighty *Selim-Calymath*,
To ascend our homely staytes?

Cal. I. *Arabas*, come *Bashawas*, attend.

The only critical note to these lines is: "attend"
ascend *Dyce, Wag.*" But "I" is a compositor's
error for "Ay," and might have been corrected.
Those who are familiar with the Fölös of Shake-
speare will recall similar corruption there. The
same remark applies to the beginning of l. 1687
in 'The Jew of Malta':—

I, Mr. he's slain.

Other modern texts read "Ay," which, as a
mere matter of convenience for the ordinary
reader, we should prefer. A scholar of Mr.
Tucker Brooke's experience, doubtless, makes
the mental correction without the slightest
trouble, but in such a case it is well to consider
the position of the less instructed.

We have left ourselves no space to deal with
the various 'Introductions' to the plays, which
are all sound, laudably brief, and accurate.
Oddly enough, there is "no documentary evi-
dence to establish the authenticity" of the two
parts of 'Tamburlaine'; but they are every-
where, as is remarked, clearly signed by Marlowe.
If there were another capable of the glorious un-
rhymed lyric,

Now walk the angels on the walles of heauen,
As Centinels to warne th' immortal soules,
To entertaine deuine Zenocrate,

we should have to add a wonderful poet to the
Elizabethan galaxy.

There are several interesting problems in the
various texts of 'Doctor Faustus.' It is decided
here that Marlowe, though his material comes
ultimately from the German 'Faustbuch' pub-
lished in 1587, did not know German, and used
an English translation of 1588, though no such
copy has yet been discovered earlier than 1592.
'Edward II.' is mainly from Holinshed; but no
direct source for 'The Jew of Malta' has so far
been found.

Folk-Stories from Southern Nigeria, West Africa.
By Elphinstone Dayrell. (Longmans & Co.)

In these, as in most other African folk-tales, we
find the chief parts played by the beasts and birds
which live and act on an equal footing with their
human brothers; and the stories are often a
childlike, not to say childish, attempt to account
for the peculiar ways and habits of animals.
'Why the Bat flies by Night,' 'Why the Bush
Cat devours the Poultry,' and the like. Other
subjects which call out the story-telling faculty of
these children of nature are the mysterious
phenomena of the earth and sky. The reason
'Why the Moon Wanes and Waxes' is this.
Originally she was a rotund female who came down
to earth, and in a charitable mood allowed a
poor starving old woman every evening to carve
slices from her obesity, to the manifest diminution
of her figure. When frightened away by some

intrusive spies, she ceased from her generous self-sacrifice, and waxed to her former fair proportions.

The other stories are not less grotesque in their meagre inventiveness. Even Mr. Lang, with all his keenness of scent for the "folkish," can in his Introduction find little to say for the interest of these particular specimens. He is able, however, to discern a variant of the well-known Tom-Tit-Tot story in the tale of the hippopotamus whose devices are foiled through the cunning of the tortoise in discovering his name, which is Isantim. He traces also in 'The King and the Ju-Ju Tree' the familiar theme of not eating food when offered in the spirit-land. Otherwise little comes to the net of the folk-lorist.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MESSRS. W. HEFFER & SONS send from Cambridge their Catalogue 60, containing the Edition de Luxe of Matthew Arnold's Works, 15 vols., 1903, 6l. 6s., and first editions of 'The Strayed Reveller,' 1849, and 'Empedocles on Etna,' 1852, 15l. Under Bacon is 'The Advancement of Learning' in the original calf, 1674, with the autograph of Lilly, 4l. 4s.; under Blackmore, the scarce first edition of 'Lorna Doone,' 3 vols., original blue cloth, 1869, 18l.; under Blake, Gilchrist's 'Life,' 2 vols., 1880, 2l. 2s.; and under Browning, 'Gold Hair,' morocco, 1864, 7l. 7s. A fine large copy of the first edition of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1621, is 40l. Under Coleridge is the first edition of 'Fears in Solitude,' 4to, levant by Rivière, 1798, 16l.; and under Goldsmith first editions of 'The Good Natur'd Man' and 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 2 vols., bound in morocco by Zaehnsdorf, 35l. Among Keats items is the first edition of 'Lamia, and other Poems,' in the original boards, uncut, 60l. Under Landor is the first edition of his 'Poems,' morocco, 24l. There are first editions of William Morris and Scott; also of Shelley, including 'The Cenci,' original boards, uncut, 85l., and 'Prometheus,' 33l. There is Swinburne's 'The Queen-Mother,' first edition, original cloth, Pickering, 40l. Under Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book is the excessively rare first edition, John Daye, 1578, 45l.

The Catalogue also includes autograph letters from Shelley, Matthew Arnold, and others. Under De Quincey is the original MS. of his paper on Pope, bound in morocco, 20l. 10s. Under Lamb is an unpublished acrostic to Emma B. written in an album, 30l. Among pictures is a charcoal sketch by Burne-Jones, 'The Miraculous Draught of Fishes,' drawn for Morris, 28l. 10s. The Catalogue contains many illustrations.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son's Catalogue 221 is devoted to the Fine Arts. Under Architecture is the Dictionary issued by the Architectural Publication Society, with the supplementary volume, 8 vols. in 6, folio, half-morocco, 1853-92, 8l. Under Blake are many items. Under Caricatures is a collection of old engravings, 1750-1820, 26l. 5s. Under Cellini is Addington Symonds's translation of the Life, first edition, 2 vols., Nimmo, 1888, 4l. 15s. Costume includes many important works, including Hull's 'British Army' and Gauci's 'British Navy,' folio, 100l. Under Daniell is his 'Voyage round Great

Britain,' containing 308 coloured aquatint plates, 8 vols. in 4, folio, half-morocco, 1814, 48l. There are works under Decoration and Ornament, including Cauvet's rare 'Recueil d'Ornements à l'Usage des jeunes Artistes,' royal folio, old boards (one side missing), Paris, 1777, 65l. Another rare work is from the collection of Reynolds with his autograph and stamp, Errard's 'Vases antiques,' 1651, &c., 4l. 10s. Under Dürer is a collection of 34 woodcuts, 120l.; and under Leech 50 original pencil sketches contributed to *Punch*, 100l. There is an almost perfect copy of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle,' 1493, 26l. Under Paris are nine water-colours by Allom, intended to illustrate Mrs. Gore's 'Paris in 1841,' with copy of the book, 21l. Among many works under Portraits are Harding's 'Biographical Mirror,' 3 vols. in 1, 4to, russia, 1795, 18l.; and Knight's 'Gallery,' 2 vols., royal folio (one of 125 copies), 1837, 9l. 9s. There are works under Redgrave, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Romney, Turner, and many others.

Messrs. M. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa send two Catalogues, Nos. 244 and 245. The former contains a good general book list, and opens with an extra-illustrated Boswell, with 'Johnsoniana,' extended to 7 vols., morocco by Rivière, 14l. 14s. Under Goldsmith is the first edition of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' morocco, 1773, 21l.; and under Gibbon 'The Decline and Fall,' 12 vols., half-calf, 1832, 3l. There are some playbills on satin, and works under Rowlandson and Ruskin. A set of Thackeray, 13 vols., morocco, 1904, is 6l. 6s.

Catalogue 245 contains Old Engravings, Portraits, Original Drawings, and a Selection of Doré Prints.

Notices to Correspondents.

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 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.

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

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."

M. L. R. BRESLAR ("Damiens' bed of steel").—Goldsmith's Damiens was a fanatic who stabbed Louis XV., and was cruelly tortured in order to extort a confession from him.

A. ABRAHAMS and W. G. RICHARDS.—Forwarded

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1910.

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Notes.

B. R. HAYDON AND SHELLEY.

TO-DAY Haydon is remembered rather as a lecturer and writer on art than as a painter. He seems to have been the first to recognize the supreme value of the Elgin Marbles; and it was chiefly through his exertions that these relics of the Parthenon were ultimately purchased by the nation. His friendship with Keats is historical; but his acquaintance with Shelley never ripened into friendship. This is not surprising: the man who wrote in the year before his death (1846), "The moment I touch a great canvas I think I see my creator smiling on all my efforts," could have little in common with Alastor.

In F. W. Haydon's edition (1876) of his father's 'Correspondence and Table-Talk,' i. 111, the painter's first meeting (1816) with the poet is described. It was at a dinner—one of the last he attended at Leigh Hunt's. Haydon arrived late, and took his place at the table. Opposite to him sat a hectic,

spare, intellectual-looking creature, carving a piece of broccoli on his plate as if it were the substantial wing of a chicken. Suddenly, in the most feminine and gentle voice, Shelley, for it was he, said: "As to that detestable religion, the Christian—" Haydon looked up, but says he in his diary:—

"On casting a glance round the table, I easily saw by Leigh Hunt's expression of ecstasy and the simper of the women, I was to be set at that evening 'vi et armis.' I felt exactly like a stag at bay, and I resolved to gore without mercy."

The result was a heated and passionate argument, and the resolution on Haydon's part to subject himself no more to the chance of these discussions. On p. 318, in the fragment of a reply, in 1817, to John Scott, Haydon writes:—

"Voltaire, Gibbon, Hume, and Shelley have a certain range of capacity, not of the highest order. They have talent enough to torture truth, and sophisticate for falsehood, but not candour enough to make allowance for any want, if its allowance should be against them."

In vol. ii. p. 72 n. the editor relates that Shelley's 'Adonais' reached Haydon from Pisa in the course of 1821, and he was much pleased with it; quotes it in a letter to Miss Mitford; and details how he first met Shelley at dinner at Horace Smith's (*sic*). The following letter is in my mother's possession:—

Painting room Aug 3rd 1822.

Mrs. Haydon begs
her Compliments
MY DEAR MAYOR

I was very much gratified by your letter, and envy both you and Chatfield's sensations when you heard Rubens so enthusiastically welcomed. No man of common feeling but must be excited by his works; and I hope both you and Chatfield will go to his tomb, fall down on your knees, and pray with all your might, that his spirit may for the rest of your lives, make you paint your backgrounds clear and distant, your foregrounds, distinct & advancing; your shadows thin and pure, your lights fresh & embodied; your compositions, massy and not crowded, your expressions true without grimace & actions powerful without exaggeration. If *my brushes* were not better than *my pens* I should have had hopes of your *next exhibition*. I sent your account of the pine (?) to the Examiner. As I find Mr. Hunt this morning has put in Mr. Smith of Gt. Marlborough St. as purchaser I take it for granted he is known. Shelley was drowned off Leghorn on the 8th. poor Shelley! he knows by this time if there be a God, which he always doubted. The first time I ever saw him was at dinner. I could not conceive who that little delicate shrivelled man was opposite eating only cabbage, when I was roused by his saying in a voice as Shakespeare says that had the "mannish crack" of sixteen, "as to that detestable religion the Christian religion!!" He had a kind heart for his friends, & will be regretted.

I shall hope to hear you have seen all you intended to see, & that you have benefitted much. Remember Rubens' excellence is principally a gigantic comprehension of the lowest parts of the Art, his handling only is perfect. Breadth, brightness, depth, are the elements of his Pictures; and the reason why when hanging by others, they so completely overpower all; his expressions of form are seldom decently elegant, selected, or truly grand; at any time he would sacrifice expression, character, or form for purity of colour, and would never alter either, if they could not be altered but at the expence of colour; this is an Error, but the Error of a great Genius, who felt the predominating influence of one part of the art; but as perfection is the object of all men the errors of Genius must always be separated from their excellencies, in order to approach it. I am writing you a sermon. I have finished the Corner (?) figures as I intended, and am resting for a day or two with strained eyes. Kind remembrance to Chatfield.

Yours always, Dear Mayor,
B. R. HAYDON.

A
M. M. Mayor
Poste-restante
Amsterdam

Pd 1/4.

After the address at the head of the letter, and before Mayor's name, are the words,

Mrs. Haydon begs
her Compliments

written after the paper had been turned round, so that the words appear upside down.

Edward Chatfield (1800-39) was a pupil of Haydon, for whom see 'D.N.B.,' x. 141. Rubens lies buried in his own chapel in the church of St. Jacques at Antwerp. In 'Cymbeline,' IV. ii. 235, Arviragus, when the disguised Imogen is thought to be dead, says:—

And let us, Polydore, though now our voices
Have got the mannish crack, sing him to the
ground,
As once our mother.

Shelley's voice, we know, was piercing and discordant. The picture to which Haydon refers was probably his large canvas 'The Raising of Lazarus,' given in 1868 to the National Gallery by R. E. Lofft.

In the 'Table-Talk' are several further notices of Shelley. To Lady Blessington (p. 383) Godwin "dispraised Shelley, and said his imagination was not sound, but false." This remark is characteristic of Godwin, who rarely omitted an opportunity of "dispraising" his over-generous son-in-law. On 23 Oct., 1825, Haydon says:—

"Gisborne, a friend of Shelley, called on me to-day (290). He told me: 'I asked Shelley if he did not think he might have done more if he

had acted otherwise with his talents?' Shelley replied: 'Certainly; he had made a mistake.' I put this down within two minutes of Gisborne leaving me, because I think it important."

Shelley, it will be remembered, professed to endure John Gisborne (whom he regarded as a stupid bore) solely for his wife's sake. In 1799 Mrs. Gisborne, then Mrs. Reveley and a widow, had declined Godwin's offer of marriage. Elsewhere (268) the painter remarks:—

"'Religion and morality,' says Shelley, 'as they now stand compose a practical code of misery and servitude.' This is untrue; as they really and essentially are, they compose a code of tranquility, freedom, and elevation of soul."

It will have been observed that in the above letter Haydon speaks of Shelley as a "little, delicate, shrivelled man." The first epithet refers, presumably, to the poet's slender appearance, and not to his height, for we know he was tall: whereas Haydon—according to his son's testimony—possessed a short and sturdy figure. Only two genuine portraits of Shelley exist, and neither is satisfactory. The earlier, a miniature by the Duc de Montpensier, was taken when he was thirteen or fourteen years of age, and, as pointed out by Dr. Richard Garnett, is authenticated by its strong and undesigned resemblance to miniatures of his mother's family, the Pilfolds. The later portrait, now the property of the nation, painted by Miss Amelia Curran at Rome in 1819, was left in a flat and unfinished state. But we may probably take as authentic the abundant brown hair, dark-blue eyes, slightly arched eyebrows, delicate aquiline nose, and oval face. His father, Sir Timothy, was slight of figure, tall, very fair, and blue-eyed, his mother, Elizabeth, Lady Shelley, akin to her husband, of a rare beauty which descended to her children. Their fine portraits by George Romney confirm the traditional likeness of the poet.

The beautiful drawing of Shelley by Clint was not from the life, but composed from a lost water-colour drawing by E.E. Williams and the Curran portrait. Resemblances have been found with the portraits of Novalis, of Leicester's son Sir Robert Dudley, styled Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick, and of Antonio Leisman in the Florentine *Ritratti de' Pittori*. The likeness traced between the portraits of Shelley and Dudley is curious because the poet's first cousin, Lord de Lisle and Dudley, was descended from Leicester through his nephew, Sir Philip Sidney's brother; whereas, the poet, appa-

rently, had no kinship with the Dudley family, being grandson of Sir Bysshe Shelley by his earlier marriage with Mary Michell. T. L. Peacock considered Leisman's portrait of himself a truer likeness of Shelley than Miss Curran's meritorious effort. The resemblance lay, I suppose, rather in vivacity of expression and in the depth and brilliancy of the eyes than in the general contour of the features.

In *The Century Magazine* for October, 1905, is an article by N. P. Dunn upon two unknown pictures of Shelley. William Edward West, a Kentucky artist, painted a well-known portrait of Lord Byron at Leghorn in the summer of 1822. During one sitting Shelley called upon Byron; whereupon West took a surreptitious pencil sketch of the visitor, which Byron declared afterwards to be an excellent likeness. West, after seeing Shelley again in Leghorn, "determined to paint a picture of him while his image was fresh in my memory." Both the original sketch and the finished portrait are in the possession of Mrs. John Dunn, and are reproduced in the article. I confess I can see little or no resemblance in the sketch, as there given, either to the later portrait or to any other likeness of Shelley. West's portrait, however, save for the shape of the nose, has various features in common with Miss Curran's. The hair, eyes, and eyebrows are not unlike; but the mouth and chin more nearly resemble those in the Montpensier miniature. West's portrait is a more conventional rendering than that of Miss Curran. This neat and sober presentment of Shelley contrasts with the same painter's image of Byron. But the careful disarray of Childe Harold, the elaborate carelessness displayed in the pose of the cloak and the flying linen, are reproduced in the pencil sketch of Shelley. Indeed, it would hardly surprise one to learn that the latter was a rough drawing of Byron rather than of Shelley.

In the Picture Gallery of the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon are some dozen portraits presented by Mr. E. Marlett Boddy, F.R.C.S. This collection, prodigal in great names, is more curious than convincing. There is an alleged Shelley at the age of nine by George Romney. Dr. Richard Garnett held that, if this is a Romney, it is not Shelley; and if Shelley, it is not a Romney. Unless my memory betrays me, the hair of the youthful sitter is a bright auburn inclining to red; the nose tip-tilted. It is true that in a letter of August, 1819, to Peacock, Shelley, describing

Mr. Gisborne's prodigious nose, says, "I, you know, have a little turn-up nose"; but this statement will scarcely authenticate the supposed Romney. To me the most interesting piece among the dozen is the chalk drawing of Byron at Harrow by T. W., 1801. This life-sized head of a beautiful boy of thirteen in full face bears a strong likeness to Byron's portrait by Saunders, painted six years later. But who was T. W.?

A. R. BAYLEY.

KING'S 'CLASSICAL AND FOREIGN QUOTATIONS.'

(See 10 S. ii. 231, 351; iii. 447; vii. 24; ix. 107, 284, 333; x. 126, 507; xi. 247; xii. 127.)

No. 83, "A l'impossible nul n'est tenu," quoted from P. M. Quitard's 'Diet. des Proverbes,' Paris, 1842, p. 463.—The original source is Latin. See Johannes Nevizanus's 'Sylva Nuptialis,' lib. i. 122, "Ad impossibile nemo tenetur. l. impossibilia. ff. de regul. iur. & l. impossibilis. ff. de verborum obliga." The passages in the 'Digest' to which Nevizanus refers are lib. 50, tit. xvii. ('De diversis regulis iuris antiqui'), cap. clxxxv., "Idem [=Celsus] libro viii. Digestorum. Impossibilia nulla obligatio est," and lib. 45, tit. i. ('De verborum obligationibus'), cap. vii., "Idem [=Ulpianus] libro vi. ad Sabinum. Impossibilis condicio cum in faciendum concipitur, stipulationibus obstat." Binder, 'Nov. Thesaurus Adag. Lat.,' gives "Ad impossibile nemo obligatur" as a legal maxim. See also Matthæus Gribaldus 'De Ratione Studendi,' p. 10 (ed. 1544). Fumagalli, 'Chi l'ha detto?' (ed. 4, 1904) has "Ultra posse nemo obligatur" (No. 570).

No. 108, "Amicus est Socrates, magister meus, sed magis est amica veritas, ap. Rog. Bacon, Opus Maj. i. cap. vii."—King quotes Ammonius, 'Aristotelis Vita' (ed. Westermann, p. 399), φίλος μὲν Σωκράτης, ἀλλὰ φιλτέρα ἢ ἀλήθεια, and Plat., 'Phædo,' p. 91; and the form "Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas" ("Dinah was my aunt, but Truth is my sister," in the elder Shandy's rendering), from 'Don Quixote,' Pt. II. chap. li. But there are still earlier instances of the introduction of Plato's name into the proverb. Prof. Moore Smith on ll. 170-71 of Abraham Fraunce's Latin comedy 'Victoria' quotes from that writer's 'The Lawiers Logike' (1588) "so sayde Aristotle of his owne mayster Plato, Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, magis amica veritas." Gribaldus, 'De Ratione Studendi,' p. 221

(ed. 1544), writes "Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica Veritas." In a letter of Eustochius Chapusius to Cornelius Agrippa, dated London, 10 Sept., 1531, occurs the following: "Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, amicus Rex, magis amica veritas," H. C. Agrippa, 'Operum Pars Posterior,' Lyons, s.a., p. 990 (Epist. VI. xxix.). Büchmann, 'Geflügelte Worte,' ed. 20, p. 373, quotes from Luther's 'De Servo Arbitrio,' "Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed præhonoranda veritas." Cf. also Aristotle, 'Eth. Nic.,' I. vi. 1, and Plato, 'Rep.,' x. 595c.

No. 130, "Annus Mirabilis."—King instances the title of Dryden's poem (published in 1667), but an older example from Evelyn (1660) is quoted in 'The Stanford Dictionary,' the phrase being applied to the year 1659–60, 'Diary,' vol. i. p. 334 (1850).

No. 184, "Audi alteram partem."—King, describing this as a law Maxim, quotes several passages from the classics which enforce a similar principle, though bearing little resemblance in expression. But St. Augustine, 'De Duabus Animabus, contra Manichæos,' cap. 14, § 22, wrote "Audi partem alteram." For this reference I am indebted to Büchmann.

No. 226 (3), "Bis peccare in bello non licet," is cited as a proverbial saying, but no source given. See, however, Plutarch, 'Apophtheg. Regg.,' 186 E, F, where *Ὀὐκ ἔστιν ἐν πολέμῳ δις ἁμαρτεῖν* is attributed to Lamachus, the Athenian general.

No. 246, "Cane mihi et Musis."—King refers to Valerius Maximus, but the anecdote embodying this epigrammatic remark is found three quarters of a century earlier in Latin literature. See Cicero's 'Brutus,' 50, 187, "Quare tibicen Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: 'mihi cane et Musis.'" EDWARD BENSLEY.
Aberystwyth.

JOHN WILSON MSS.

In 1904, by the decease of his only daughter, Mrs. E. W. Melville of Cardiff, author of 'Lights and Shadows of Ancient European Mythology,' 1881, &c., I came into the possession of the MSS. of her father, Mr. John Wilson (1799–1870), an excellent Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar, lecturer, and author of 'Our Israelitish Origin' (five editions, 1839–76) and many other writings (*Phrenological Journal*, vol. civ. No. 4, pp. 168–9). They consist of about forty distinct MSS., mostly written in books,

the rest in loose sheets. The omitted numbers are of MSS. not by John Wilson.

1. Expository notes on Isaiah, Zechariah, Habakkuk, Apocalypse. Foolscap sheets.
2. Animals of Scripture Considered Historically, Prophetically, Analogically, Naturally, Ceremonially, 'Descriptively,' comprising 67 animals. Foolscap sheets.
3. Miscellaneous notes, remarks, extracts, collections, &c., upon History, Scripture, Jews, Phrenology, Topography, and other subjects, 4to vol. 200 pp.
8. Revelation paraphrased in verse, 4to vol.
9. Notes upon Zechariah, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Daniel. 4to vol.
10. Study of Words in Hebrew, Greek, and English. 4to vol.
13. Phrenological Characters of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, Dr. Dick, &c. 4to vol.
14. Our Israelitish Origin, American Jews. 4to vol.
16. Poetry: 'Passion,' 'Rose,' 'Love,' 'Fate,' 'Lelia,' 'Farewell,' 'Helen,' 'Adieu,' 'Emigrant.'
17. Notes on Daniel. Feeling and Principle. 1823. 4to vol.
19. Original letters from McCrea, Wilson, Jennings, Miller, Cunningham, Gregg, Bowering, Willets, Napper, Porter, Matthews, Turner, Halden, Blood, Dingle, Partridge, Snow, Collinge, Maclean, Herrington, King, Simpson, Campbell, Venall, Botton, Conway, &c.
20. Notes on 29 Biblical Animals, Considered Ceremonially, Allegorically, and Prophetically. 4to vol.
21. Discourses on various Biblical topics.
22. Papers on Phrenology, Apocalypse, Creation, Psalms, &c.
24. Israel's Scattered Dust in Europe.
25. Notes on Revelation.
26. Religious poems.
27. Biblical Dictionary.
28. Psalms of Degrees in parallelisms.
29. Lectures on Logic. 1821. 8vo vol.
30. Scripture Phrenology. 2 vols, 8vo.
32. Discourses: 17, Doctrinal and Practical. 8vo vol.
33. Notes on Logic, Manners, Courtship, Memory, Immortality, Providence, Classification, Imagination, &c., in 33 papers. 1822–3. 8vo vol.
34. Notes on Knowledge, Sensation, Ethics, Mind, Ideas, Desire, Virtue, &c., in 19 papers. 8vo vol.
35. Notes on Daniel, Revelation, Hebrews, John, Luke, Acts, Matthew, Timothy, &c., in 29 papers, 8vo vol.
36. Notes on the Decalogue, Teaching, Chronology, Church, Time, &c., in 23 papers. 8vo vol.
37. Eighteen lectures on the Apocalypse. 8vo vol.
38. Eleven lectures on Scripture subjects. 8vo vol.
39. Ten lectures on Matthew, Psalms, Apocalypse. 8vo vol.
40. Paraphrase of Revelation xxi. xxii. 2 vols, 8vo.
42. Seven lectures on Israel. Booterstown, 1838. 8vo vol.

43. Expository notes on the Apocalypse. Svo vol.
 45. Notes on Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings. Svo vol.
 46. Notes on the Apocalypse.
 47. Correspondence of Sermon on the Mount and Decalogue.

A. B. G.

EDWARD DENNIS, THE 'BARNABY RUDGE' HANGMAN.—The fact that Edward Dennis, the London hangman of the period, was sentenced to death for participation in the Gordon Riots of 1780 is well known. Dickens, in chap. lxxvii. of 'Barnaby Rudge,' paints a lurid picture of his craven conduct when being taken from Newgate to the gallows, the cowardly wretch clinging to the last to the hope that "the King and Government" would spare him if they knew he had been "hangman here, nigh thirty year." The novelist does not explicitly state, though he certainly implies, that Dennis was hanged; but Mr. HORACE BLEACKLEY has shown in 'N. & Q.' (10 S. viii. 245) that, though convicted, he was ultimately let off. I would now add a curious piece of almost contemporary evidence to the same effect. In 'The Political Songster; or, A Touch on the Times, on Various Subjects, and adapted to Common Tunes,' by John Freeth, first published at Birmingham in 1788, which reached a sixth edition in two years, was a poem on 'Ned Dennis; commonly called, Jack Ketch.' This told of the hangman's condemnation for his share in the Gordon Riots, and added

To crown the plan, Jack's Journeyman
 Begg leave to hang his Master.
 Condemn'd he was and lost his place,
 Which worst of all things griev'd him;
 Yet soon he made (at Court, 'tis said)
 That int'rest which reliev'd him:
 His fears were ceas'd, his mind 's appeas'd,
 The rogue the world has cheated;
 Contracts for Ropes, and lives in hopes,
 Of being reinstated.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

CINDERELLA OR SLEEPING BEAUTY.—Prof. Walter Raleigh in his 'Life of Shakespeare' has the following passage:—

"He [Shakespeare] could have made an enthralling romance of the story of Cinderella, and the German critics would have found the inner meaning of the play in the Kantian doctrine of time."

It has been pointed out by a Hungarian reviewer that the author had probably the Sleeping Beauty in his mind, Cinderella being a slip of the pen. L. L. K.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON. (See *ante*, p. 402.)
 —The following contemporary sign-list is compiled from the MS. Index Locorum to the Chancery Proceedings of *temp.* James I.:
 Blue Boar Inn without Aldgate.
 Horn Tavern, Fleet Street (2).
 Golden Lion, afterwards George, Cheapside, parish of St. Vedast.
 Three Cranes, Vintry (2).
 Goat Tavern, West Smithfield.
 Rutland Place, Thames Street.
 Antelope, Holborn.
 Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane.
 Saracen's Head Inn (two references, no locality).
 Bell Inn, West Smithfield.
 White Bear Inn, Basinghall Street (2).
 Swan, Bishopsgate.
 Mermaid, Fleet Street.
 Lily Pot (message, no place given).
 Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.
 Three Pidgeons, Fleet Street.
 King's Head Tavern, Paul's Chain.
 Black Spread Eagle, Fleet Street, parish of St. Bride.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

"PIGGINS" = JOISTS.—The 'Dialect Dictionary' knows this only as a plural word, and not before 1777, but in an inquest held at Black Torrington (20 Car. I.) a woman is stated to have hanged herself in a stable to "quandam trabem, Anglice a peggyn."
 OLD SARUM.

MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT.—The Miss Cornelia Knight mentioned by Mrs. St. George (see *ante*, 'Nelson among his Intimates,' p. 124) was the daughter of Admiral Sir Joseph Knight, and was born in 1757. After the Admiral's death, Lady Knight with Cornelia fixed her residence in Italy, residing for twenty years in Rome and Naples. While in the latter city they became acquainted with Sir William and Lady Hamilton.

In 1799 Lady Knight died at Palermo, and in accordance with her mother's dying injunctions, Cornelia placed herself under the care of the Hamiltons. When Nelson came to Naples he joined the party also; and when Sir W. Hamilton was superseded by Sir A. Paget, the whole party left Naples, and proceeded towards England.

On this journey they stopped at Dresden, and there met Mrs. St. George. In her 'Autobiography' Miss Knight mentions the Elliots, but gives a very different account of their frolics from Mrs. St. George's; for this is all she says:—

"On the 1st of October [1800] we embarked on the *Elbe* at Lowositz, and reached Dresden the following evening. Mr. Elliot, brother of Lord Minto, was at that time British minister in Saxony. He was very fond of Dresden, and said it was a good sofa to repose upon, for, of

course, there was not much diplomatic business to be done. We dined with him at a very pretty villa, where he and his family were passing the summer months, and where his beautiful children were running about the garden like so many Cupids and Psyches. He was much beloved at Dresden, and I believe all strangers who were willing to be sociable were sure of being kindly treated in that capital.

"We again embarked on the *Elbe* on the 10th for Hamburg."

In 1806 Miss Knight became one of the "attachées" of Queen Charlotte at Windsor, and afterwards lady companion to the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House until 1814. In 1815 she went abroad, and for twenty years wandered about Europe until 1837, when she died at Paris.

See the very interesting work entitled 'Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight, Lady Companion to the Princess of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books,' by J. W. Kaye, 2 vols., 1861 D. J.

ENGLISH KINGS BURIED IN FRANCE.—*Le Petit Journal* of Friday, the 20th of May, contains the following:—

LES TOMBEAUX DES PLANTAGENET.

(Dépêche de notre correspondant.)

Saumur, 19 Mai.

Des ouvriers travaillant à la réfection de la chapelle du grand moutier de l'ancienne abbaye de Fontevrault ont, en opérant des fouilles, mis à découvert les véritables tombeaux des Plantagenet, rois d'Angleterre.

M. Magne, inspecteur général des monuments historiques, a été immédiatement avisé de cette découverte.

N. MORY.

JEREMY TAYLOR AND POLITIAN.—The following passage contains a quotation that C. P. Eden failed to identify in his edition of Taylor's works:—

"The way is long and difficult at first; but in the progress and pursuit we find all the knots made plain, and the rough ways made smooth,

—jam monte potitus

Ridet.—"

Vol. iv. p. 502, 'A Course of Sermons for all the Sundays of the Year,' Summer Half-year, Serm. xiv.

The Latin words are from Angelo Poliziano's prefatory poem on Homer, 'Ambra,' ll. 29, 30:—

iam monte potitus

Ridet anhelantem dura ad fastigia turbam.

'Delitiæ CC. Italarum Poetarum,' Part II., p. 307.

Camden, 'Britannia,' in his description of Oxfordshire, applies "iam...turbam" to Chaucer, attributing his quotation to a

learned Italian who sang of Homer and other Greeks. Burton, 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' partition 2, section 3, member 6, has "summo jam monte potitos," which, though grammatically connected with an immediately preceding quotation from Lipsius, does not form part of it, a fact that is not brought out by A. R. Shilleto's translation.

The only quotation from Politian recorded by Eden's index to Taylor (under 'Angelus Politianus' in the A's) is on p. 231 of vol. ix., 'Ductor Dubitantium,' Bk. I. chap. v. rule 5, § 10, where two lines are quoted from the epigram on Michael Verinus (see 10 S. xi. 366).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

"TEART."—*The London Gazette* (No. 4478) of 1708 has the following: "Stolen or Stray'd... a sanded grey Mare... with a white snip on the Nose, and a Teart or Anbury in the inside of one Ear, about the bigness of a hasle Nut."

I have not met with the word *teart* before; has any reader of 'N. & Q.'? Is it still in use, and where? (It is not in 'Eng. Dial. Dict.')

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

RICHARD II. NEAR CALAIS.—Can any of your readers tell me on what authority Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove states, rather circumstantially, that the Piedmontese Marquis de Saluces saw King Richard II. at the jousts of St. Inglevert, near Calais, in March, 1390? (Cf. his edition of Froissart's 'Chroniques,' Brussels, 1872, vol. xvi. p. 323.) I derive no help from Froissart and the Religieux de St. Denys among the dead, nor M. Raynaud, Froissart's present courteous editor, among the living.

JOHN S. P. TATLOCK.

University of Michigan, U.S.A.

'JONATHAN SHARP.'—Who wrote 'Jonathan Sharp; or, the Adventures of a Kentuckian,' 3 vols., Colburn, 1845? The Library of Congress informs me that search has been made in vain in the British Museum Catalogue and in various authorities on pseudonymous and anonymous literature.

J. D. M.

Maryland.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD STRATHNAIRN.—For historical purposes I should much like to be put in communication with the representatives of the late Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn.

DAVID ROSS McCORD, K.C.
Temple Grove, Montreal.

“MAKE” OR “MAR” IN GOLDSMITH.—

Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade ;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made.
These two lines from ‘The Deserted Village’ make sense as they stand. But is it certain that the first “make” is what Goldsmith wrote ? We expect a contrast between the predicates of the comparative clauses. In old English poetry we frequently come across the collocation “make or mar,” which in former pronunciation rimed. Is the MS. of ‘The Deserted Village’ still extant ?

Bartlett in his ‘Familiar Quotations’ gives two earlier parallels for the above couplet :—

C'est un verre qui luît,
Qu'un souffle peut détruire, et qu'un souffle a
produit.

De Caux (comparing the world to his hour-glass)

Who pants for glory finds but short repose ;
A breath revives him, or a breath o'erthrows.

Pope, translation of Horace, Ep. I., Book II.
Either of them may have served as a model, and both present contrast : *détruire*—*produire*, where it is even in the prefix ; *revive*—*overthrow*.

The colourless repetition of the verb in Goldsmith is certainly not an improvement.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

GEORGE COLMAN'S ‘MAN OF THE PEOPLE,’
ABERDEEN, 1782.—“Finding that I could tag rhymes,” writes George Colman the younger in his amusing ‘Random Records,’ “I sat down, immediately on my return from Laurencekirk [to Old Aberdeen], to write a poem ; but I had the same want as a great genius, not then, I believe, born, and since dead—I wanted a hero. The first at hand—I found him in the last newspaper, lying on my table, which had arrived from London—was the renown'd Orator and Statesman, Charles Fox, who was then term'd in all Whig publications the ‘Man of the People.’ I accordingly gave the same title to my Poem ; knowing little more of politicks, and the Man of the People, than of the Man in the Moon ! In one particular of my work, I follow'd the example of a Poet whose style was somewhat different from my own ; I allude to one John Milton. Milton has, in most people's opinion, taken Satan for the Hero of his ‘Paradise Lost’ ; I, therefore, made *my* hero as diabolical as need be,—blackening the Right Honourable Charles James till I made him (only in his politicks

remember) as black as the Devil himself ;—and, to mend the matter, I praised to the skies Lord North, who had lost us America ! This notable effusion I publish'd (but suppress'd my name) at Aberdeen,* in a small Edition, ‘for the Author,’—the Bookseller there (I believe the only one in the Town) wisely declining to purchase the copyright ;—of course, he only sold the work by commission, leaving me responsible for the expense of printing. A new Poem publish'd in this corner of the Kingdom was an extraordinary event, and excited some curiosity there. It was thought to contain some smart lines, and was in everybody's hands ; but, alas ! not at all to the author's profit ;—the Aberdeenes were in general like Roly Macleod, great economists ;—the prodigal few who had bought my production lent it to their frugal neighbours ; who lent it again to others, and the others to others, *ad infinitum* ;—so that about one hundred copies were thumb'd through the town, while all the rest remain'd clean and uncut upon the shelf of the biblioplist. He sent me his account, some time afterwards, enclosing the Printer's Bill,—by which it appear'd that I was several pounds debtor for the publication ;—but, then, I became sole Proprietor of all the unsold copies, which were return'd to me ;—all of which I put into the fire,—save one, which happen'd to turn up a few days ago, in looking over old papers. I found it to be downright schoolboy trash, and consign'd it to the fate of its predecessors. I hope that there is now no trace of this puerile stuff extant.”

Has any copy been preserved of this Aberdeen production ? It is not to be found in the “local” collections of the Aberdeen University Library and Public Library ; nor yet in the Advocates' Library, Bodleian, or British Museum. It is not mentioned in Mr. A. W. Robertson's ‘Hand List,’ or in Mr. Kellas Johnstone's ‘Local Bibliography’ (*Scottish N. & Q.*, vii. 135). A second edition, published in London, is noted by Halkett and Laing.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

THUNDERING DAWN IN KIPLING AND FRANCIS THOMPSON.—Almost everybody who reads is familiar with the line in Mr. Kipling's ‘Mandalay,’

An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China
'erost the Bay !

and most readers have probably explained it to themselves as referring to some apparent suddenness in the phenomenon of sunrise in that part of the globe. But is there not some other explanation ? some myth or superstition of the country, which Tommy Atkins may be supposed to have “taken over” during his sojourn therein ? The query is suggested by observing that Francis

* Some short prefatory matter to the poem was dated Banff, a town thirty miles, and upwards, north-west of Aberdeen.

Thompson (in 'The Mistress of Vision') has a similar reference:—

East, oh, east of Himalay
Dwell the nations underground,
Hiding from the shock of day,
For the sun's uprising sound...
So fearfully the sun doth sound,
Clanging up beyond Cathay;
For the great earthquaking sunrise
Rolling up beyond Cathay.

Or must we suppose that Thompson merely "took over" Kipling, obliviously?

W. M.

'MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE FRENCH': B. ROTCH.—This work was published by Thomas Sotheran in 1815, and contains quaint illustrations of French manners at the time of Waterloo in a series of letters to an old City baronet from his nephew, whom he has allowed to visit France. It is illustrated with ten designs taken on the spot, and coloured by hand in the style of Rowlandson. The work was reprinted in an edition of 250 copies with preface by Henry Sotheran, who remembered hearing his father say "that they were by one Benjamin Rotch, a Middlesex magistrate." I should like to know if Rotch was the author.

M. A. C.

'LOVERS' VOWS.'—Was 'Lovers' Vows,' the play represented in Miss Austen's 'Mansfield Park' as having been rehearsed for private performance, an actual play, or imaginary? If there was any such play at the time, where can it be seen? J. T. F. Durham.

[The play was real, an adaptation from Kotzebue by Mrs. Inchbald in 1798.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any one tell me where the following quotation is to be found?

Winter slumbering in the open air
Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring.

INSHREACH.

What a smile may procure
Never lose by a frown.

Will some one be so good as to complete the context of the above.

MAY.

VENICE AND ITS PATRON SAINT.—In the 'Mémoires de Jacques Casanova,' Paris, Garnier Frères, vii. 199, the Empress Catherine II. of Russia says to Casanova:—

"Venice is remarkable also for its arms, which follow no rules of heraldry, for the picture [le tableau] cannot, properly speaking, be termed an escutcheon. It is also remarkable for the pleasing face which it gives to the evangelist its patron, as well as for the five Latin words which it dedicates

to him [qu'elle lui adresse], in which, as I have been told, there is a grammatical error, an error respectable from its antiquity."

This passage is not in the Brussels edition of Casanova.

What are these five words containing a grammatical error? I presume that "the picture" refers to the Lion of St. Mark.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE RAVENSBOURNE.—I shall be glad of an early instance of the name Ravensbourne as applied to the Kentish stream which has its source at Keston, and joins the Thames at Deptford Creek.

PHILIP NORMAN.

THOMAS CARKESS was admitted on the foundation at Westminster School in 1727, aged 14. I should be glad to obtain particulars of his career and the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

GEORGE FAIRBORNE was admitted to Westminster School in April, 1730, aged 15. Particulars of his parentage, career, and death are wanted.

G. F. R. B.

ABRAHAM FARLEY was admitted to Westminster School in October, 1720. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

G. F. R. B.

SWEENEY TODD ANTICIPATED: DELONEY'S 'THOMAS OF READING.'—In Deloney's novel of 'Thomas of Reading' (1598?) occurs a story of an innkeeper of Colnbrook who murders his guests by means of a collapsible floor, which precipitates them (asleep in bed) into a cauldron arranged in the basement. The innkeeper's name is given as Jarman, and his inn as "The Crane," and several incidental touches favour the impression that the story is either taken from tradition or actual fact.

Are any sixteenth-century (or earlier) analogues of this story known to your readers?

F. O. M.

[Sweeney Todd and his crimes have been extensively discussed in 'N. & Q.'; see 9 S. vii. 508; viii. 131, 168, 273, 348, 411, 512; ix. 345, 477; x. 303.]

"BARN" OR "BARM" IN PLACE-NAMES.—Will some kind reader enlighten me on the derivation of "Barn" or "Barm" in Barnby Moor, Barmby Moor, Barnby Don, Barnby Marsh, &c.?

W. D. W. REES.

Barmby Moor, York.

THE WOE WATERS OF LANGTON.—What gave rise to this Yorkshire name?

W. D. WOOD REES.

COLLET AT LEYDEN.—An uncle of the Collets of Little Gidding was living at Leyden in 1643-4. Most probably he was one of their merchant relatives, and if not a Collet, he might have been a Wodenoth or a Ferrar. I have applied for information, first, to the Secretary of the Senate of Leyden University, and secondly (at his suggestion) to the Chief Archivist of that town; but they have neither of them records of the British residents of that date. Can any reader kindly suggest another course that might lead to the identification of this person? Please reply direct.

(Miss) E. CRUWYS SHARLAND.

8, Cranbury Road, Reading.

RICHARD COOPE OF FULHAM.—How can his parentage be ascertained? He was a member of the Salters' Company, but they cannot give it. He was connected with the Middlesex Hospital, and was buried at Camberwell in 1765. He married twice, and the names of his wives are wanted. He was a man of means, and probably was connected with the Whaley family and Lord Blaney, an Irish title.

Somerset House and the usual sources have been searched. Please reply direct.

MRS. HAUTENVILLE COPE.

18, Harrington Court, S.W.

D'ERESBY OR DE ERESBY?—MR. G. H. WHITE, *ante*, p. 18, writes "Lord Willoughby d'Eresby"—correctly, as I believe; but the principal newspapers almost invariably give the name as "Lord Willoughby de Eresby." Will some learned reader of 'N. & Q.' explain why? HENRY SMYTH.
Stanmore Road, Edgbaston.

LYFORD FAMILY.—Is anything known of a Richard Lyford whose wife Sarah was daughter of Francis Ashley of East Wellow, Hampshire, in 1713? At that date her father made his will, which was proved 6 April, 1714, P.C.C. X. Y. Z.

MOSES AND PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER.—Can any one say which of the Old Masters painted the finding of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter? Please reply direct.

G. D. LUMB.

63, Albion Street, Leeds.

GREY FAMILY.—I should be glad to be referred to any sources of information (other than the printed Calendars to the Rolls of State) as to the property held in the City in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by the noble family of the Greys, Earls of Kent.
WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

Replies.

SIR ANTHONY AND ANTHONY STANDEN: THE ARMADA.

(11 S. i. 388.)

THE following epitaph, which I copy from Manning and Bray's 'History of Surrey,' 1804, throws some light on the parentage of these brothers:—

"East Molesey Church, on a brass plate in the middle ayle:—Here lyeth Anthonie Standen, Gent., third son of Edmond Standen, Esq., which Anthonie was Cupbearer to the King of Scotland, sometime Lord Darley [*sic*], father to King James now of England, and also sworne servant to his Majestie, who, after much experience of the various state of humane things marrying, bequeathed himself to a quiet and private life, where notwithstanding evermore endeavoring (although with his owne cost) to make peace betweene those that were att debate, promoting ye poore man's cause, often wth his owne expense, and full of other pious workes, he departed this life the 10th of March, 1611, in the 71 year of his age. This stone Elizabeth his widdowe hath placed for a remembrance of him."

There is reference in the same work to certain property held by Edmund Standen (presumably the father of the Anthony mentioned in the epitaph), including the manor of Molesey Matham, held before by Thos. Langar:—

"5 May, 5 Edw. VI., 1552, a reversionary lease for 21 years, commencing at the expiration of the last mentioned, was granted to Edmund Standen, Esq.

"23 Oct., 15 Elizabeth, 1573, these premises were demised to W^m Howard for 21 years from the expiration of that granted to Standen.

"13 Jan., 28 Eliz., A^o 1586, a lease was granted to Edmund Standen, Esq., of lands, &c., in E. and W. Molesey for 21 years: rent 4*s.* 8*d.*, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

East Molesey Church was damaged by fire in 1863, pulled down, and rebuilt.

The Standen arms were Azure, a mullet or; on a chief indented of the last a lion passant gules.

Is it not possible that the Anthony Standen of Walton-on-Thames, mentioned by Mr. WAINSWRIGHT as appearing before the Privy Council in 1586, may be the same as the person referred to in the above epitaph? There seems to be a gap in his history between 1575, when he was at Brussels, and 1590, when he was imprisoned in Bordeaux.

By the 'Acts of the Privy Council' it seems that one Edmund Standen was Clerk of the Stable in the time of Edward VI., there being five references to him between 1550 and 1552. May this not have been the father of Anthony Standen of East Molesey?

In reference to his brother Sir Anthony Standen, I find mention in 'Calendar of State Papers, Scotland,' vol. ii. 1589-1603, of certain letters sent by him from Florence. Two under date 1583, 23 March and 23 June respectively, are addressed to the Archbishop of Glasgow; and two, dated 2 Oct., 1584, and 28 April, 1585, to the Queen of Scots.

On again referring to these letters, I notice that they are described as those of Anthony Standen, the "Sir" being omitted. Can they be those of the Anthony named in the epitaph, since the elder brother was knighted in 1559?

By far the most interesting of Sir Anthony's letters are to be found in the British Museum MSS. (1894-9). These belong to the years 1587-8. He writes under the name of Pompeo Pelligrini to Sir Francis Walsingham, who is described as Giacompo Mannucci. There are seven in all—the first five from Florence, and the last two from Madrid. Space forbids me from more than briefly describing their contents and giving excerpts. The italics are as found in the MSS.

I. 11 Feb., 1587. He says that one Lewis has had the Bishopric of Cassano in Calabria, valued at 1,000 crowns yearly, assigned to him.

"These be liberalities of the K. of Spain to our Country . . . which is a good token of his affection and desire to do good to our Island, and the Catho: thereof."

The King of Spain has sent to Florence Giovanni Figliuzzi, a Knight of Malta, "my great friend, and well known to Mr. Wade." The knight is described as very discreet and "none of these Boutefeus." He brings news

"that the armada in Portugal is not to go to any place, nor to any other end is this, other than to be in readiness, and to hold others in suspense. . . . As for the Peace we are in hand withall, in Flanders, in Spain, nor elsewhere is believed, that Eng: meaneth other than fraud, and winning of time."

II. 5 June, 1587. He speaks of preparation in men, ships, and provisions being made in Italy for the Armada.

"The most and soundest opinion is, that this Voyage is about the Fortification of La Xaccia in Barberia, altho' they give out for England."

III. 3 July, 1587. The Marquis of Santa Cruz is making great haste, but he will not venture until the succours from Italy arrive

"The attempts of Sir Fra: Drake upon those coasts [i.e., of Spain] do make them all to tremble, and if upon his entering into the Port of *Cades* he had immediately landed, he had undoubtedly, and without contrast, put that rich Town to Sack, and made a great Booty, which they all

expected, for the Succours came not in sixteen hours after, nevertheless. . . the damage hath been more than a Million of Crowns."

A Capt. Albanes has come from Nancy in Lorraine to levy 600 horsemen in Italy,

"he giveth out for the Service of the House of Lorrain, but the commissions are subscribed and sealed by the *D. of Parma*. And to conclude, my *Fleming* writeth flatly, that the next year is undoubtedly holden they intend to visit us in *England* with a mighty Force."

IV. 30 July, 1587. Mention of Italian preparations, some under Carlo Spinelli.

V. 28 Aug., 1587. The pillage of the "Indian fleets" is not liked,

"and namely the last ship that came from Calicut where some of *his Subjects* are interest, and have lost a round portion. If the Fleet of the Peru should likewise fall in Drake's clutches, we English Catho: here should not be able to shew our faces, for I think they would Stone us to death in the Streets, such a general mislike is grown here of our Nation, within these two Months, about these matters, for that Italy more than any other Country is damnified by that, and the stop of that navigation, which following in this manner, will ruin many a Family, that now floweth in Wealth, and such as a while agoe laughed at the abasement of Spain, discovering now their private intermeddled with the other, do cry out and become contraries."

"Where our Protestants at home, and as I hear some also of the council, have opinion, that this Pope hath a mind to garboil in Italy, or to advance his kin with the treasure he hath heaped together, herein shew they not to be acquainted with *his humour*, which is most alienate from that thought, for certain it is he thirsteth nothing more than the enterprise of England."

"Where you desire me to congratulate with our new Cardinal* about his Promotion, I think you may remember that these five years Rome hath been no place for me, about one Cavaliero Maycot, servant to Sir Fra^s Walsingham, who at that time conversed with me in Italy, I not knowing what he was: and altho' I have sought divers means to wind out of this Labyrinth, and to procure my absolution of the Inquisition, hitherto can I not obtain it. . . . and altho' I come not at Rome, yet have I good advices from our Friends there, as this last week cometh written unto me, that three Hereticks were burned, and in their Company the Effigy or Picture of Orallo Pallavicini, a Genoese Gent: that I hear liveth in our Soil."

Then follow references to Elizabeth, who is "still dallying to win time."

"Be careful how you write, I pray you, not in respect of me, but for yourself, living there under those rigorous Laws. . . . For my country I wish it were Catholic, or at least that Catholicicks might. . . . live without molestation of Pursuivants, Sergeants, Sbirri, and such hungry Canaglia. To have the Religion restored by Violent hand, and that by our Mortal Poes, I never could like of; rather wish I to be underground, than to see that doleful day. Thus you see how *I write in a*

* Dr. W. Allen, made Cardinal 4 Nov., 1586.

Catholic stile, as you will me to, and as hereafter I intend to follow."

VII. 30 April, 1588. He reached Spain from Florence 10 April, and after one day's rest went to Lisbon, "there to see this puissant and mighty army [the Armada], so long a preparing."

"Yesterday I came back again full weary . . . which I no whit repent myself of, having had the sight of that, which by no Letters, or other relation, I could have been so satisfied, and knowing also how desirous you are to have the meer truth, also for the content you are to receive of the coming of these Forces, which may procure some hope to us, and our Catholic Brethren. I pray God it be not with the ruin of the Realm . . . I have seen the most part of the Vessels in passing good order," &c.

"On Sunday the 24th the Cardinal of Austria, after a Solemn Mass in the Cathed. Church, said certain Prayers and blessed the Royal Standard, which being done, it was borne before the Duke of Medina Sidonia to the Ship, at whose entry therewith, all the Navy made a Notable Salve of Artillery, and to-morrow, which is the Apostles' day, they are to spread Sails to the wind; here, and thro' all Spain, are continual Prayers, and general processions, and the blessed Sacrament daily abroad in every Church, the like I hear is done at Rome. You there, I doubt not, will assist also with your Prayers, that it may please God to appease his Ire, and grant us union in his true Catho. and Roman Religion . . . I hope by the end of June to be back again, and then to find there some of your letters."

VII. 28 May, 1588.

"I judge this Navy (now in readiness under the Castle of Belem, expecting wind to set sail) may be in your Quarters before these come to your hands, yet would I omit no occasion to write, saying that heretofore I was in the number of the Incredulous, yet now being in Place where I may hear and see, I confess to be in the wrong, for now I am out of doubt they will in very deed that way, so that the Lightning and Thunder Clap will be both in a moment. From Dunkirk is lately come to Lisbon a small ship with good speed, having passed in seven days. She bringeth from the Duke of Parma certain Pilots for the conduct of this army, and saith that upon all the Coast of our Land, she never saw one Sail, and farther avoweth that the said Duke much solliciteth the departure of the said Armada."

"About 16 months ago was taken a youth entering Spain out of France, about Fontarabia, who hath given out his Person to be begotten between our Queen and the Earl of Leicester, born at Hampton Court, and forthwith by the elder Asheley delivered into the hands of one Southorne, then Servant to Mrs. Asheley, with charge, upon pain of Death, that the said Southorne should not reveal the matter; but bring it up, who brought the Babe to a Miller's Wife of Moulsey, to give it suck, and afterwards the said Southorne going into his Country, which was Wurcester or Shropshire, carried with him the Child, and there brought it up, in Learning and Qualities; in the end, discovering to this Youth the whole Secret, he took a slight over Seas, where many years he hath remained, until his

coming hither, his name is Arthur, and of 27 years of age or thereabout; this forsooth is his saying, and taketh upon him like to the man he pretendeth to be, whereupon he wanteth no keepers, and is very solemnly warded, and served with an expence to this King of 6 crowns a day. If I had mine Alphabet, I would say more touching his lewd speeches, and if I may I will do him pleasure, specially if I be called to account about him, as it is told me, I shall shortly be, the King being informed that about that time, I served in court, whereby I may say somewhat to this matter. Here in this Town and Country are great Prayers, Processions, Fastings, and Alms, for the happy success of this Armada in this Cause of God, now more than ever in hand. I hope you there will join with us here in heart and spirit in such sort as once we may meet at home with the sure enjoying of the true Catholic Religion in our Country, whereof we may now the better hope, seeing our Queen is said here to have sent Batson the Jesuit to Rome about overture with his Holiness to be reconciled, which God grant and always preserve you."

The Armada set sail 29 May, the day after this letter.

The last reference I can find to Sir Anthony Standen is the one mentioned by MR. WAINEWRIGHT under date 28 July, 1605, when, in a letter to Sir Thomas Lake, he speaks of going to France.

In the brothers' petition for arrears of pensions (1603) it is mentioned that they went into Scotland with Margaret, Countess of Lennox. CHR. WATSON.

294, Worples Road, Wimbledon.

Four letters written from Florence by Sir Anthony Standen are recorded in the 'Calendar of State Papers,' vol. ii. Two of them are addressed to the Archbishop of Glasgow, and the other two to Mary, Queen of Scots. These letters are referred to in Nau's 'History of Mary Stuart,' edited by Stevenson, in Labanoff's 'Lettres de Marie Stuart,' vol. vii., and in Petit's 'History of Mary Stuart,' vol. ii. p. 18. The historians, however, add nothing to the information contained in MR. WAINEWRIGHT'S query. The petition of Sir Anthony and his brother, as well as the narrative of the former, claiming to have saved Queen Mary's life, will be found in the 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1603-10.' From his own account it would appear that Sir Anthony participated in the murder of Rizzio. The circumstance of his imprisonment in the Tower, arising seemingly out of an intercepted letter to Parsons the Jesuit, may be gathered from the 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic,' under 1604. In the following year a letter, dated from Crutched Friars, shows that he had been set at liberty previous to 28 July, 1605.

The Rev. Joseph Standen (1639-1710) is mentioned in Noble's continuation of Granger's 'History,' vol. ii. p. 141, as being probably "a descendant of Anthony Standen, Esq., Cupbearer to Henry, King of Scotland, and sworn servant to his son, James I. of Great Britain."

W. SCOTT.

LONDON TAVERNS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: "THE COCK TAVERN" (10 S. xii. 127, 190, 254, 414; 11 S. i. 190).—Several correspondents have put MR. HEMS right as to the exact location of the old "Cock Tavern" at Temple Bar, or rather, where Temple Bar once stood.

MR. CECIL CLARKE (p. 414) speaks of the old sign of "The Cock" as having been stolen, and, as he thinks, afterwards recovered. This was so, I believe. There was considerable mystery about the whole transaction, and I and many other Templars who had an almost daily chop and half-pint of stout (we had degenerated since Tennyson's ode was written, and few of us could manage a pint then!) in the old place, were greatly excited about it.

As MR. DOUGLAS infers (p. 254), there was some considerable delay before the old place actually came down, notwithstanding that the site was badly wanted. The value of the business done for such a small place was large, and was of such a nature that it could be carried on with only a narrow entrance for its customers, whilst the compensation for disturbance must have been considerable. Eventually it crossed over the way almost bodily, I may say, all the old fittings (including the Jacobean oak fireplace, the old tables and benches, together with the seventeenth-century farthing token, the only one, I believe, of the old "Cock Tavern" known to be in existence) being removed to a little east of the Inner Temple gateway and the so-called Henry VIII.'s Palace. This is a circumstance to which none of your correspondents have alluded, perhaps because it is so well known, whilst, if I remember rightly, I and others in the pages of 'N. & Q.' have referred to its continued existence, and the upstairs room where the business was carried on amidst its old surroundings, and, as far as possible, in the old way.

It was shortly before this removal, I think (the proprietor at that time being Mr. Colnett), that this stealing—if stealing it was—took place. There were various rumours accounting for its disappearance. Some put it down to the action of American relic-

hunters; others believed that it was taken away because the proprietor was afraid that it might be stolen, as it was known that the long-drawn-out existence of the old house must shortly come to an end, or that it might not be included in the list of fixtures in case they had to be sold. I myself questioned Mr. Colnett on the subject, but could get very little information.

Anyhow, about the time of the removal of the tavern to the south side of Fleet Street, as I have said, the gilt effigy reappeared in its old place over the doorway. This must be some thirty years or more ago, but I never forget, when I pay occasional visits to London, to look in at "The Old Cock Tavern" and order my luncheon as of old. But somehow, with all the old waiters gone and a new proprietor, it does not seem the same thing, though perhaps over twenty years of a tropical diet may have spoilt my palate somewhat. The very class of customers seems changed, for I fancy that nothing like so many Templars take their luncheons there now that their up-to-date Benchers provide for them such excellent and reasonable repasts in the halls of their own Inns. "Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis."

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

See also Taylor the Water Poet's 'The Carriers' Cosmography; or, A Brief Relation of the Inns, Ordinaries, Hostelries, and others Lodgings in and near London,' 1637, which includes a few of the taverns already mentioned, and about eighty more signs.

TOM JONES.

EASTER TWICE IN ONE YEAR, O.S. (11 S. i. 305, 376).—Whitaker's Almanack, 1910, p. 69, 'Table of Easter Days,' &c., uses the historical computation, to the exclusion of the civil, ecclesiastical, or legal year, and is historically correct in doing so.

The civil year used to begin on the 25th of March, a fixed date, whereas Easter Day was always the first Sunday after the first full moon which happened next after the one-and-twentieth day of March. And if the full moon happened upon a Sunday, Easter Day was the Sunday after. Thus Easter Day could happen on the 22nd, 23rd, or 24th of March, i.e., at the end of a civil year, or, as it were, before its proper time; so two Easter Days would occasionally fall in one civil year. But the historical year (1 January—31 December) could not

have two Easter Days, whether a year of the Old Style or the New.

The terms Old Style and New Style refer to the Julian and Gregorian calendars respectively. Before we in England adopted the New Style, nearly all other countries had fixed on the 1st of January as the first day of the year, whatever their previous dates had been. Thus our change of the beginning of the civil year by Act of Parliament was a corollary only of the New Style. Pope Gregory XIII. began in 1582 the use of the calendar called after him, but we did not adopt it till 1752, being the last to do so of the European nations, except Russia, where the Old Style still obtains (Greece had at that time no separate existence).

It is true that, before enacting the New Style or Gregorian calendar, statutè 24 Geo. II. c. 23 enacted the regulating of the commencement of the year; but its main object was the correction of the calendar then (1751) in use, i.e., to accord with the Gregorian system. "Regulating the commencement of the year" was the minor object, viz., the substitution, for a year beginning in England on 25 March, of a year beginning on 1 January, a change of what one may call local custom. The Act recites that the legal supputation of the year of our Lord in England, according to which it began on 25 March, had been found by experience to be attended with divers inconveniences, as it differed not only from the usage of neighbouring nations, but also from the legal method of computation in Scotland, and from the common usage throughout the whole kingdom. This "common usage" was the historical year, which for a very long period had begun on 1 January.

The English civil, ecclesiastical, or legal year began on 25 March. But by sect. 1 of the Act above mentioned it was enacted that the supputation according to which the year of our Lord began on the twenty-fifth day of March should not be made use of from and after the last day of December, 1751; and that the first day of January next following the said last day of December should be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the first day of the year of our Lord 1752. It was further enacted that each new year should accordingly begin to be reckoned from the first day of every such month of January next preceding the twenty-fifth day of March, on which such year would, according to the then present supputation, have begun.

Later comes the enactment for changing the 3rd of September, 1752, into the 14th, eleven days being thus omitted from that year. Further, for the continuing of the calendar in regular course it was enacted that the years 1800, 1900, 2100, &c., should not be esteemed leap years, but taken to be common years of 365 days. (The centurial years are only leap years when they are divisible by 400 without a remainder.)

There was also a provision that the feast of Easter, and all other movable feasts thereon depending, should be observed according to the new Calendar, Tables, and Rules annexed to the Act. The new rule as to Easter and other movable feasts was (and is) as follows:—

"Easter Day, on which the rest depend, is always the first Sunay after the full Moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st Day of March; and if the full Moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after."

So generally had the historical year been used before 1751, when the Act was passed, that a pamphlet published in 1735 contained the following:—

"While we are maintaining this beginning of the year according to the rubric of the Common Prayer, we seem to forget that our year begins on the 1st of January, both in our common licensed almanacks, and even in the book of Common Prayer itself; and it may amount to a question very difficult to be answered, why the rubric of the Common Prayer enjoins the year to begin on the 25th of March, and yet the calendar for the lessons, &c., begins on the 1st of January?"

The title of this pamphlet was "The Regulation of Easter, or the Cause of the Errors and Differences contracted in the Calculation of it discovered and duly considered, by Henry Wilson, Mathematician, at Tower Hill."

An example of the confusion produced by the practice of having two modes for computing dates is the date of the death of King Charles I. Some give the date as 30 Jan., 1648, while others give 1649. According to the civil, ecclesiastical, or legal year, 1648 is correct, and indeed that is the year inscribed on the scroll of lead which encircles the coffin; but 1649 is the historical date. Had King Charles been beheaded two months later, 1649 would have been the year according to both systems.

It may be worth noting that Canon Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, in a lecture on 'The Execution and Burial of King Charles I.' at the Royal United Service Institution on 17 Feb., 1909, after citing 1648 as the date on the coffin, said:

"Curiously enough, the slab above the vault . . . was inscribed with the date 1649." (see *Times*, 18 Feb., 1909). The latter date is the historical one. It might have been 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1648-9. Presumably 1649 was inscribed on the slab in or after 1813, when the position of the vault containing the remains of King Charles was ascertained.

Much of the above is taken from 'The Book of Common Prayer, with Notes, Legal and Historical,' by Archibald John Stephens, Ecclesiastical History Society, 1849, vol. i. pp. 272-5.

The following puts the differences between the historical and the civil year plainly. It is taken from a very useful little book, 'The Jubilee Date-Book. The Regnal Years of the Kings and Queens of England, from William the Conqueror to Victoria,' by Walford D. Selby, of H.M. Public Record Office (Wyman & Sons, 1887):—

"In using this Table [*i.e.*, Table of Regnal Years] it is necessary to bear in mind that the dates are calculated according to what is known as the *Historical* year, that is to say, the year as calculated at the present day—from 1 January to 31 December. The reader must remember, however, that early documents were dated according to the *Civil* (otherwise *Ecclesiastical* or *Legal*) year, which began on the 25th of March. Thus all dates between the 1st of January and the 24th of March, inclusive, according to the *Historical* computation, are to be assigned to a date one year (numerically) in advance of the *Civil* year. To take an example: the reign of King James I. commenced, according to the *historical* calculation, on 24 March, 1603, but by the *civil* year computation it was 24 March, 1602; and yet, according to both systems, the second day of this reign was 25 March, 1603."

The term Old Style does not refer to the English civil year, but relates to the Julian calendar, which for centuries before the introduction of the New Style by Pope Gregory XIII. had been the calendar of the Christian world, and is to-day the erroneous calendar of Russia and Greece.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SHAKESPEARE ILLUSTRATORS (11 S. i. 327, 414).—I have several volumes of the 1762 edition of Theobald. In this all the illustrations are designed by Gravelot and engraved by Van der Gucht.

In another edition, probably not Theobald's, printed in 1734 (for J. Tonson), the illustrators are various. Some of the illustrations are signed J. Smith (apparently as engraver); others are said to be designed and engraved by Du Guernier, and one, at least, by Fourdrinier.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

Royal Avenue, S.W.

HORNBOOK TEMP. ELIZABETH (11 S. i. 48).—There is a large amount of interesting information, though very badly arranged, in the late Andrew W. Tuer's 'History of the Hornbook.' London, 1897. Many references to the hornbook in English literature are there brought together. Mr. A. E. H. SWAEN'S quotation is introduced twice (pp. 75 and 301). It can be best illustrated by the words set to music, by Thomas Morley in 'A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practical Musicke,' London, 1608, printed by Tuer on pp. 31 and 302:—

"Christes crosse be my speede, in all vertue to procede, A . b . c . d . e . f . g . h . i . k . l . m . n . o . p . q . r . s . & t . double w . v . x . with y . ezod . & per se . con per se . tittle . tittle . est . Amen, When you have done begin againe, begin againe."

Tuer's 'History' gives many cuts of hornbooks, from which their usual contents and arrangement may be seen. A black-letter example, *e.g.*, on p. 296 has the following:—
1. A cross. Hence the names "Chrisse-Crosse," "Christ's-cross row," &c., for the A B C (p. 62). 2. A capital A. 3. A lower-case alphabet (no *j*, two forms for *s*, *v u* in this order). 4. The form for *et* or *and* (= &, & per se, or ampersand). See Prof. Skeat, 4 S. viii. 468, 'A Student's Pastime,' p. 67). 5. A full stop (= tittle). 6. The five vowels. 7. A capital alphabet (no *J*, no separate form for *V*, the *z* is a minuscule). 8. A syllabarium in two divisions, each headed by the five vowels. 9. "In the name of the Father, and of the Sonne, and of the holy Ghost. Amen." 10. The Lord's Prayer.

On p. 44 may be seen a hornbook in Roman type, said to be of the reign of Elizabeth, the arrangement in which is almost exactly the same; and so in many other instances.

In MR. SWAEN'S extract "to crish Crosse" seems to mean "to say the A B C." "Great A" in a hornbook is regularly printed by itself after the cross, before the lower-case alphabet (Hence "Great A, little a, bouncing b," of the nursery rime). With regard to "before I could come to q," it may be noted that in one of the hornbooks above referred to *q* is at the end of the first line, while in the other it begins the second. As for "e per ce e" or "e per se e," a comparison of the words from Morley's book might support the suggestion that this is for "& per se" or "& per se &" (= ampersand). See, however, the remarks on p. 299 of Tuer, and 'The Stanford Dictionary' under "a per se, A per se A," &c. "Comperce" or "con per se" is the contraction for *con*.

(see 10 S. ii. 427). "Tittle" is the stop. "A e i o u" and "our Father" require no further explanation. EDWARD BENSLEY. Aberystwyth.

The hornbook was called a "criss-cross," "criss-cross row," or "cross-row" because of the (Christ-) cross which generally preceded the alphabet in the earlier examples of this "tool of education." Some say that it was so called from the amuletic value which it received from the alphabet being written upon it in the form of a cross; but I do not think any instance is known of a hornbook which bears the A B C in the form of the *crux decussata*. "E per e" is evidently to impose upon the learner the necessity for repeating a letter so as to fix it in the memory, "e per se e," as it also occurs, meaning "e by itself e." As to the "tittle," the earlier "absey-books" frequently terminated with three dots or "tittles" placed triangularly, and intended to convey to the pupil, after the manner of mediæval symbolism, that as there were three dots, yet but one final period, so there were three Persons in one God. These customary dots followed by "Amen" are alluded to in the 'Song of the Hornbook,' set to music by Thomas Morley in 1608.

And per se has become the modern *amperzand*. "Ampusy and," that is, in full, "and per se and," is the name of the sign for the conjunction *and* &, which used to be printed at the end of the alphabet (*Longman's Magazine*, quoted in 'N.E.D.,' s.v. 'Amperсанд'). "A per se" or "A per C" was applied to anything of an excellent nature or character, just as *Al* to-day means a high degree of praise, a person or thing that is *facile princeps*, e.g., "Christ Jesus is ane A per C. And peirlesse Prince of all mercy" ('Gude and Godlie Ballates,' 1578, also quoted in the 'N.E.D.').

As to *iste*, &c., small wonder that the "skoler" stumbled when confronted with the demonstrative of the second person, considering that it took him thirteen "yeare" to get as far as *q* in his elementary alphabet!

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Wroxton Grange, Folkestone.

The price of hornbooks was usually very low. Peacham, in his 'Worth of a Penny,' mentions that coin as the price of one:—

"For a penny you may buy the hardest book in the world, and which at some time or other hath posed the greatest clerks in the land, viz., an Hornbook: the making up of which book employeth above thirty trades."

TOM JONES.

RUMBELOW (11 S. i. 224, 276).—It would seem that this curious name is less rare than is supposed, as two families—apparently unconnected—bore it in recent days in the Isle of Wight. The head master of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School was so named; and the daughter of Dr. Maxwell, who settled for a time at Cowes, had married a man of this name. Y. T.

"BROCHE" (11 S. i. 389).—Any kind of lance or spear could be called *broche*; hence the modern French *broche*, a spit. Godefroy's 'Old French Dictionary' gives "*Broche*, arme pointue"; and a quotation, "*Garniz d'espees et de broches*," i.e., furnished with swords and spears. The verb *brocher* often meant to use spurs to a horse. The 'N.E.D.' gives "*Broach*, a pointed rod of wood or iron; a lance, spear."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

In mediæval Latin *broche* is rendered *brochia*. It is used by Henricus de Bracton, lib ii. cap. 16, § 6, "de Seriantijs, agens":—

"Si quis teneat per seruitium inueniendi domino Regi, certis locis et certis temporibus unum hominem et unum equum, et saccum cum *brochia* pro aliqua necessitate, vel utilitate exercitum suum contingente."

Fleta also uses the word, lib. i. cap. 11, § 1.

Spelman, 'Glossarium,' 1626, quoting the same passage from Bracton (giving the reference as "lib. 2. Trac. I. ca. 6"), adds:—

"Dietum opinor à Gall. *broc* quod lagenam maiorem aut cantharum significat, plus minus 6. sextarios continentem: ut sit *saccus* ad deportationem aridorum, *brochia* verò liquorum."

Giles Jacob, 'A New Law Dict.,' says:—

"That it was an Iron Instrument, you may learn from the following authority: Henricus de Havering tenet Manerium de Norton in Com. Essex, per Serjeantiam inueniendi unum hominem, cum uno equo, etc., et uno sacco de corie, et una *Brochia* ferrea. Anno 13 Ed. I."

It was thus probably an iron can or pail.

Broche is also an awl or a spit, but does not seem to mean that in the passages here given, or that quoted by MR. FOORD.

JOHN HODGKIN.

In the 'Glossaire comparatif Anglo-Normand' of Henri Moisy a verb *brocher* is included, and explained to mean "donner de l'éperon à." Two quotations are supplied. Possibly *broche* in the passage noted by MR. FOORD means a spur. Or does it mean a pike? C. E. LOMAX.

Louth, co. Lincoln.

Was not this a spur? *Vide* Halliwell's 'Dictionary.' He quotes Langtoft: "Ther stedes broched thei fast."

W. B. GERISH.

[W. C. B. also refers to the 'N.E.D.']

"THE PETER BOAT AND DOUBLET" (11 S. i. 262, 390).—It may interest some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' to know that St. Peter was the patron of fishmongers at Liège (see Félix de Vigne, 'Gildes et Corporations,' p. 55), and patron of sellers of river-fish at Gand (see the same author's 'Corporations de Métiers,' pl. 13). N. M. & A.

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS: THEIR PRESERVATION (11 S. i. 249).—In the early volumes of 'N. & Q.' the subject of the preservation of books and engravings (especially of the former) was made a matter of inquiry on several occasions. The following references do not pretend to be anything like exhaustive: 1 S. ii. 103, 236; iv. 175, 326; ix. 423; 2 S. ix. 103, 186; 3 S. iv. 495.

MR. MANLEY might also consult Powers's 'Handy Book about Books,' p. 46, and an excellent little book in "The Book-Lover's Library"—'The Enemies of Books,' by William Blades, London, Stock, 1888.

W. S. S.

LARGE-PAPER COPIES OF BOOKS (11 S. i. 406).—This practice dates back to the sixteenth century or earlier, as may be seen by the number of early volumes in this special state mentioned in my 'B.P.C. Index, 1897-1906,' issued last year.

In our family archives are to be found several publications of my ancestor on large paper, notably, Trogus Pompeius, 'Historie of Justine,' 1606; Topsell, 'Foure-footed Beastes,' 1607; Milles, 'Nobilitas....,' 1608; Vincent, 'Discoverie of Errours,' 1622.

The custom of printing on finer as distinguished from larger paper became popular towards the middle and close of the eighteenth century, with the growth of enterprise among the paper-makers.

WM. JAGGARD.

This is a subject seldom discussed, at least at any length, in literary publications. Dibdin in his 'Bibliomania' devotes a few pages to it, but only from the point of view of an English book-buyer and book-lover. The practice of issuing large-paper copies must have begun at a very early period. It probably dates from the time when presentation copies were sent by the printer to some

patron of literature, to whom the edition was dedicated. At all events, the practice soon became general. Large-paper copies are a feature in many early editions. So far as I have observed after brief examination the earliest dates are these: Venice, 1502; London, 1577; Edinburgh, 1597.

A more careful investigation would almost certainly disclose several earlier instances, especially in England. W. SCOTT.

RICHARD MARTIN (11 S. i. 407) was for many years M.P. for co. Galway, and widely known for his love of animals and duelling. His son Thomas Barnewell Martin was the father of the "Connemara Princess"—Mary Letitia Martin, the author of 'Julia Howard: a Romance,' 1850. This book is not in the British Museum, and I fancy was published in U.S.A. I have tried for many years past to obtain a copy without success. An account of this lady will be found in the life of Maria Edgeworth by the Hon. Emily Lawless (Macmillan & Co.) and in my book 'Connemara' (1906).

J. HARRIS STONE.

Temple, E.C.

"TATting" (11 S. i. 426).—The new edition of my 'Etymological Dictionary' contains the following article: "*Tat*, to make trimming. (Scand.) North E. *tat*, to entangle. Cf. M. Swed. *tätte*, Dan. dial. *ta*, Norw. *taat*, a thread, a strand of a rope, whence Norw. *tætta*, to interweave. Also Icel. *thátt*, Swed. *tát*, Dan. *tot*, a filament, G. *docht*, a wick." We find accordingly, that Molbech's 'Dan. Dial. Dict.' explains *tat* as "a lock of flax, wool, hair, yarn, or other such thing, which is plaited or twisted; they say, a plait of three *tater*, four *tater*, and the like." It seems hardly worth while to search further. Larsen's 'Dan. Dict.' has "*taatt*, a strand"; and "*tatte aal*, to catch eels with worms on threads." See also *tot* in Falk and Torp's 'Dan. Etym. Dict.' Low G. has *dacht* as a variant of *docht*. WALTER W. SKEAT.

QUEEN MARY II. (11 S. i. 189).—There is nothing inherently impossible in the suggestion made by SIR CHARLES KING that Swift may have been the author of the 'Brief History' of Queen Mary II. The book must have been written in the latter half of 1694, the year when Mary died. It was published in 1695, and seems to have gone into a second edition the same year. And we know that Swift was writing poetry as early as 1693. At the same time, the arguments against his being the author seem

conclusive. He was not in England, but in Ireland, during 1694-5. He did not appear in public as an author until 1701, the reason being that his pecuniary circumstances prevented him from publishing at an earlier date. His biography has been written with such minute care that almost every week of his life can be traced, and the date of his various publications determined with certainty. Yet none of his biographers has ventured to claim the 'History' of Mary II. as his.

There were other authors about the same period who wrote under the initials "J. S." Among these were John Sage and John Smith. Sage was a Scottish Episcopal divine, and was publishing in London about the time in question; but his writings were chiefly theological. His life, like that of Swift, is tolerably well known. No claim to the authorship of the 'Brief History' has ever been advanced in his favour.

Conjecture, on the whole, inclines one to look in the direction of John Smith as the author. His period of literary activity extends roughly from 1684 to 1704. He wrote 'The True Art of Angling,' an extremely popular work; 'Profit and Pleasure United; or, The Husbandman's Magazine,' and probably other works as well. A man of literary taste and possessed of a ready pen, he was a suitable person to execute an extended obituary notice of departed greatness. W. SCOTT.

STRETTELL-UTTERSON (11 S. i. 448).—I wish to correct my query in one particular. I find that the 'Lyd of Saint Katherin' is duly quoted by Mr. de Ricci in his 'Census of Caxtons.' My apologies are due to him.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

GIFFARD=MILL (11 S. i. 429).—MR. WALES asks which daughter of Sir Ambrose Harding Giffard married William Mill.

Sir A. H. Giffard was my father's uncle, and none of his daughters married a Mill. He had five daughters:—

1. Jane Mary=Sir William Follett.
2. Sarah, died 1895, unmarried.
3. Harriet=Capt. W. Bayly.
4. Rose=Rev. G. Fagan.
5. Emma=Rev. G. Tate.

They are all now dead.

Sir A. H. Giffard had also five sons, all of whom are dead.

I shall be glad to give any further information to your correspondent.

MAGDALEN G. LITTLEWOOD.

East Farleigh Vicarage, Kent.

TOUCHING FOR THE KING'S EVIL: "TOUCHING PIECE" (11 S. i. 389, 433).—P. D. M. will find in 'Rariora,' vol. i. pp. 94-5, a list with full particulars of eleven specimens of original touch-pieces in my possession, and notes upon the ceremonies attending their presentation by the monarch.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

Illustrations of two touch pieces are in 'The Book of Days,' i. 85, and mention is made of several specimens in the British Museum. Much information on the subject has been gathered at 5 S. x. 53. W. C. B.

DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE: ST. KATHERINE CREEE CHURCH (11 S. i. 326, 397, 437).—The open space in the heart of the City of London known as Duke's Place was part of the precinct of the wealthy Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity within the Walls, which stood upon the large piece of ground now surrounded by Duke Street (site of City Wall), Bevis Marks, Bury Street, Creechurch Lane, Leadenhall Street, and Aldgate. The town house of the Abbots of Bury St. Edmunds was hard by in Bevis Marks, and gave Bury Street its name. It was said to be the most wealthy ecclesiastical establishment in the kingdom, and was for that reason the first priory dissolved by Henry VIII. It was granted to his companion Sir Thomas Audley, who demolished the priory church, and built a mansion on a portion of the site. Sir Thomas was one of the four persons, besides the civic officers, who witnessed the beheading of Queen Anne Boleyn in the Tower. His daughter married Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, from whom the estate took the name of "Duke's Place." The Duke was beheaded by Elizabeth on Tower Hill, almost within bowshot of his house, in 1572, for complicity in the plot with the followers of Mary, Queen of Scots. The mansion has long since disappeared, but a plate exists showing 'Audley House, the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Mitre Court, Duke's Place, Aldgate, as it appeared after the Fire in 1800,' published by J. Sewell, Cornhill, 1802. The estate was sold by the Duke's son Thomas Howard to the Corporation of the City of London, by whom it is to-day held.

The Jews were allowed to settle in Duke's Place by Cromwell in 1650, and the synagogue was rebuilt about a hundred years ago.

No tradition exists in the neighbourhood concerning the Duke of St. Albans, but Charles I., when Prince of Wales, probably

presented the four beautiful pewter alms-dishes bearing his arms to the church of St. Katharine Cree. The plate of this church (all pre-Restoration) was carefully secreted during the Commonwealth, and is said to be unrivalled in the City. The Communion service is presumably that used by Archbishop Laud at the consecration of the church when rebuilt in 1630, a ceremony which partly led to his execution on Tower Hill, only a short distance away.

Hans Holbein died of the plague in 1543 whilst employed at the Duke of Norfolk's house (Duke's Place), and was no doubt buried hurriedly in Cree Church, but the spot cannot be ascertained. This church, and what is left of the beautiful churchyard, now sealed up behind Leadenhall Street, is all that is left of the ancient priory. Of the original church erected by Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London from 1280 to 1303, little, if anything, is visible: ancient masonry may be traced outside just above the ground level along the south and west fronts. The lower portion of the tower dates somewhere about 1504. The churchyard is part of the original priory founded by Queen Matilda, the half-Saxon wife of Henry I., in 1108.

The name St. James's Place is probably derived from St. James's Church, erected there in 1622, and pulled down in 1874:—This sacred structure which this Senate fames Our King [James I.] hath stil'd the Temple of St. James.

St. James's Church was notorious for irregular marriages. F. A. LINDSAY-SMITH.

I do not quite understand why MR. HOWARD-FLANDERS considers St. James's Place a "misleading title" for the open square. It has been applied now a good many years, and clearly it was justified by the proximity of the church of St. James, consecrated 2 Jan., 1622/3. The reason for the change was similar to that which led to Petticoat Lane becoming Middlesex Street. In seeking to associate a Duke of St. Albans with it MR. BRESLAR was, I think, confusing it with St. James's Square.

ALECK ARBAHAMS.

[MR. HOWARD-FLANDERS's signature was misspelt *ante*, p. 437.]

KEMPESFELD, HAMPSTEAD (11 S. i. 409).—It is evident that *kempes* is the genitive of the Middle English *kempe*, which is the A.-S. *cempa*, a fighter, a warrior, found in the eighth century in the Erfurt Glossary. Fully explained in 'N.E.D.' *s.v.* 'Kemp.'

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Manor Houses of England. By P. H. Ditchfield. Illustrated by Sydney R. Jones. (B. T. Batsford.)

THIS work is uniform in size with Mr. Ditchfield's volume on 'The Charm of the English Village,' and is likely to secure the same success. The author writes well and fluently, and is ably seconded by the artist. It is impossible in a single volume of some 200 pages to include a selection which will satisfy everybody—we miss, for instance, some of our favourite examples; but Mr. Ditchfield has been able to illustrate his subject by buildings for the most part off the well-beaten road, and no lover of old England will read his pages without a freshened interest.

The historic side of the manor is scantily treated, and is, indeed, on record elsewhere; but chapters will be found which illustrate in an interesting way 'Materials of Construction,' 'Exterior Details,' 'Interior Details,' 'Metal Work,' and 'Gardens and Surroundings.' The last theme is so much overwritten nowadays that we should not have objected to its omission here in order to make a little more room for architecture, a subject as yet but little understood by the average man. Mr. Ditchfield has succeeded, we think, in the task of mingling "utile dulci," and we hope his sketch will have a wide circulation. The illustrations are decidedly attractive, and sufficiently typical to recall more instances than one of the details pictured.

The Fortnightly opens with a memorial sonnet entitled 'He Died in Harness.' Mr. J. L. Garvin in his review of 'Imperial and Foreign Affairs,' Mr. Walter Sichel in 'The Privileges of Kingship,' and Mr. Sydney Brooks in 'The King and the Crisis' all deal with the reflections suggested by the great disaster which plunged the nation into mourning. The series of revelations 'Why Russia went to War with Japan' is continued. There are two able articles on 'Toungueuff,' by Mr. Francis Gribble, and Mr. R. H. P. Curle respectively. Mr. W. L. Courtney's introduction to Marcus Aurelius, 'A Philosophic Emperor,' is an excellent summary of the position and merits of the 'Meditations' and the man who wrote them. Mrs. Alec Tweedie gossips agreeably about 'William Quiller Orchardson,' though some of her matter is trivial. Her account of the real tennis courts in England is very inadequate. The one at Hampton Court might, at least, have been mentioned; and all lovers of the game are aware of several private institutions of the kind. Dr. Johnston's 'Walt Whitman: the Poet of Nature' is too slight to please us. Mr. Lewis Melville has an interesting account of 'Sterne's Eliza,' in which he has used some unpublished letters preserved at Hoddington House. In the letter given on p. 1140 it seems clear that, after the mention of "Mrs. Draper," "Mr. Draper" (not "Mrs.") should be printed. In 'The Last Meeting with Björnson' Mr. Peter Larsen gives a touching account of the great writer's departure from his native land for Paris, his failing powers, and the efforts of his friends at the railway station to make everything bright for him. It is an admirable tribute alike to Björnson and to friendship. Mr. Sampson Morgan in 'Fruit for Food and Food for Fruit' supplies some useful hints on

fruit culture, and the elimination of disease and disagreeable flavours, and the hygienic treatment of fruit trees. We feel sure that by attention to such advice as this much more might be done in the way of fruit-growing in England.

The Nineteenth Century is a well-varied number, covering a wide range of subjects. 'King Edward the Seventh: an Appreciation,' by the Bishop of Ripon, is a worthy, but somewhat wordy tribute. Mr. J. A. R. Marriott writes well on 'The Crown and the Constitution,' leading off with a striking quotation from Bagehot as to the powers of Queen Victoria. Very different in style is the long quotation from one of Gladstone's three reviews of the 'Life of the Prince Consort,' which, in spite of the praise bestowed on it, adds nothing to the reflections of the ordinary reader on the subject. In 'Should Britain take part in International Exhibitions?' Sir Swire Smith pleads for a method of advertisement which has not appealed to the modern generation of Englishmen. The patriotic reasons alleged will, we fear, not carry much weight nowadays. Sir Harry Johnston's paper on 'The Negro and Religion' is well worth reading, being critical, yet moderate in tone. He points out that the prominence given to the lamb in the Bible is not suitable for Bantu Africa. Sir Leslie Probyn in 'Alcohol and the African' deals with another important problem. Mr. George Strachey's discussion of 'An Unsolved Mystery of Waterloo' should be of particular interest to readers of 'N. & Q.,' for it discusses the authenticity of Cambronne's celebrated *mot*. There is little to be added to Mr. Strachey's able summary. We make, however, two remarks. The "eloquent rhetorical finish," of which "Cicero or Burke might have been proud," seems rather an overstatement of the merits of the apocryphal remark. Men of action do say these terse, effective things occasionally, as well as the orators who elaborate them. Secondly, human memory is singularly fallible, as is clear from the history and memoirs written concerning the Indian Mutiny. That "history" has often proved to be fictitious. Preference must, therefore, be given on all such points as this of a military detail to recollections not merely of the actual actors, but also known to have been recorded at the time or shortly afterwards, before vainglory, national pride, or fallible memory has contaminated the story. In 'The Call of the Theatre' Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton points out that poor children spend their scanty pennies on theatrical entertainment of the music-hall order. She tells us that "in London alone there are something like 300 theatres. Every provincial town possesses one, many have two or three." The last part of this statement needs, we think, some modification. The article leads up to a plea for the repertory theatre, and specially the National Theatre scheme associated with Shakespeare. Other notable articles which we can only note briefly are 'Some Tendencies in Picture-Making,' by Mr. Frederick Wedmore; 'Hymns,' by Mr. Norman Pearson; 'A Fortnight in Seoul,' by Sir Francis Piggott; and 'The General Election in France,' by the Abbé Dimnet.

In *The National Review* 'Episodes of the Month' are as trenchantly criticized as usual. 'Thoughts after Empire Day,' by "An English-

man," is a valuable and enlightening commentary on the state of public opinion and feeling between the mother-country and the dominions as testified by judgments passed (often unwisely) by both. In 'Rousseau or Burke?' Dr. William Barry has a plea for the retention of the House of Lords as a check on wild democracy. The article has a thoughtful and philosophic tone which commends it. Mr. Austin Dobson has one of his always attractive 'Vignettes,' on 'Lyttelton as Man of Letters.' Mrs. G. Lloyd-Jones in 'On a Canadian Farm' seeks to convey to English youths what the west really means, and supplies some corrections of the views of the Head Master of Bradford on the subject. Mr. Harold Russell makes 'The Natural History of Fleas' really interesting. They have an important aspect as bearers of plague-infection. Miss Beatrix Tracy in 'Is the New Woman helping woman?' seems to infer that all women working for better conditions of life for their sex fall under the displeasing category of "New Women." This is to mistake the fly for the ointment. Miss Tracy's argument is full of things which show that she has hardly mastered the ideals of Feminism. 'A King of Manuscript Collectors' is Sir Thomas Phillipps, and Mr. W. Roberts gives us several noteworthy details of his life as "for upwards of sixty years an assiduous collector." Selections of his wonderful library are constantly being sold, and foreign Governments have bought unique records from it more than once. In 'A Poet's Prose' Mrs. T. A. Trollope deals with the garden books of Mr. Alfred Austin and his recent volume 'The Bridling of Pegasus.' The praise of this last collection of criticisms seems to us overdone, but we welcome a recognition of the charm and excellence of 'The Garden that I Love' and its companions, which give us cultivation of mind as well as flowers. The four persons who appear in these books are examples of that prose fiction for which, says the writer, Mr. Austin has "an almost jealous antipathy." Her remarks on this point and the popularity of poetry are sound, if somewhat obvious to the literary critic. The space awarded to American and Colonial politics is, as usual, well occupied. We read Mr. A. Maurice Low once more with pleasure on 'American Affairs,' while Mr. Frank Fox gives a glowing account of 'The Australian Labour Party,' its success and its dangers.

The Cornhill for June opens with an excellent tribute to 'King Edward VII.' by Mr. A. C. Benson. Mrs. Woods devotes the second of her vivid 'Pastels under the Southern Cross' to 'A Night View of St. Helena.' Judge Parry has a pleasant story entitled 'Circe and the Pig,' in which Circe is a hardworking actress of the earlier days when burlesque flourished. Mr. E. D. Morel, whose strenuous work for the improvement of the Congo is well known, writes on 'Liberia and the Powers.' Mr. H. Warner Allen has in 'The Real Cyrano,' "Chantecler," and "The Birds," an interesting and entertaining comparison between the work of M. Rostand and Aristophanes. Col. Charles Callwell is amusing, as usual, in his campaigning sketch from South Africa, 'The Intelligence Merchant'; and besides the 'Circe' above mentioned, there are two capital short stories—'Wah-sah-yah-ben-oua,' by Miss J. N. McIlwraith, and 'The Lights of Jerusalem,' by Mrs. Violet Jacob. Both end with proposals of marriage.

Printers' Pie, 1910, has appeared, and, having become an established institution, does not need many words of description. All the articles and verses are of a light character, while the funny stories illustrated by various artists should secure popularity. Phases of motoring, golf, Polar discovery, the eternal old lady, rustic, and small boy are all exhibited with cleverness.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MR. P. M. BARNARD'S Manchester Series 9 is devoted to French History and Literature. Among choice bindings is Thou's 'Historiarum Libri CXXXVIII,' 5 vols. in 4, probably bound by Clovis Eve, 1620, 9l. 9s. A collection of chap-books is priced 2l. 2s. Under Corneille is a set of rare editions, 3l. 10s. There is a French 'Horæ,' late fifteenth century, 8l. 8s. A copy, in contemporary calf of Maupas's 'Grammaire française,' with author's inscription, 1618, is 5l. 5s. Under Mystery Plays are the two volumes, in French Gothic letters, of the 'Triumphant Mystere des Actes des Apostres,' a fine copy, sumptuously bound in levant extra, part of first title and last leaf of vol. ii, in facsimile and a few lines cut in vol. ii, Paris, 1540, 12l. 12s.

Mr. Andrew Baxendine's Edinburgh Catalogue 119 contains Miscellaneous and Theological Books. Under Architecture is MacGibbon and Ross's 'Scottish Architecture from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth Century,' 5 vols., 8l. 8s. Under Flowers is Hogg and Johnson's 'Wild Flowers of Great Britain,' 12 vols. in 11, half-morocco, 5l. 7s. 6d. Under Goupil are the series of biographies, and under Kinglake the Library Edition of 'The Crimea,' 8 vols., 2l. 18s. 6d. Among works on Mary, Queen of Scots, is Cowan's 'Who wrote the Casquet Letters?' 2 vols., 15s. 6d. There is a handsome set of Motley, 9 vols., 8vo, cloth, 2l. 2s. Theology includes works by Newman, Robertson of Brighton, Spurgeon, Liddon, and others.

Mr. Francis Edwards sends us another of his classified catalogues. This time it is Part I. of Books on Natural History. In it we find all the well-known authorities. Among the more expensive items, we note a complete set of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 54 vols., half-calf, 1829-97, 60l.; Bewick, 5 vols., royal 8vo, imperial paper, citron morocco extra, Newcastle, 1805-20, 24l.; 'Challenger Expedition,' 50 vols., 4to, cloth, 1880-95, 48l. (published at 100l. net); Gould's 'Mammals of Australia,' 3 vols., folio, 30l.; 'Novitates Zoologicae,' 16 vols., 1894-1908, 24l.; a complete set of the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, also the *Proceedings*, 1665-1907, 250l.; and the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society, 75 vols. bound in 51, 1830-1905, 65l. Gould's ornithological works include 'The Birds of Australia,' 8 vols., imperial folio, half-morocco, 1858-69, 160l.; and 'The Birds of Great Britain,' 5 vols., folio, full morocco, 65l.

Mr. Edwards has also a Short List of Remainers. Among these are Hewitt's 'Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times,' 2 vols., 1894-5, 8s. 6d.; Knowles's 'Folk-Tales of Kashmir,' second edition, 1893, 6s.; O'Neill's 'The Night of the Gods,' Vol. I., 1897, 5s.; and Wilson's 'Ancient Hindu Hymns,' 6 vols., 1854-88, 2l. 15s., and 'System of Hindu Mythology,' 5 vols. and Index in 6, 1864-77, 2l. 5s.

Mr. John Grant's Edinburgh Catalogue opens with Lunardi's 'Account of the First Aerial Voyage in England,' containing his autograph 1784, 3l. Lunardi was the first man to ascend in a balloon in Scotland. The Catalogue has some rare books relating to America. Under Canadian War is Admiral Walker's 'Journal,' one of the earliest works in English relating to Canada, old calf, 1720, 4l. 4s. Among books from the Melville Library are 'The Annual Register,' 1758-1889, 11l. 11s.; and Congreve's 'Rocket System,' 1814, 6l. 10s. There are also a few books from the library of Alexander Anderson, well known as "Surf ceman." The general portion includes Burke's 'Coronation of Edward VII.,' privately printed, 1904, 2l. 10s. (subscription price, 16l. 16s.); a set of *The Graphic*, 1869-1909, 80 vols., 7l. 7s.; Pinkerton's 'Voyages,' 17 vols., 4to, 1808-14, 4l. 4s.; and the original issue of *Punch*, 1841-1903, 125 vols. in 70 (56 half-calf, 10 original cloth, and 4 in parts), 8l. 8s. Under Shakespeare is Boydell's edition, 9 vols., folio, full russia, 1802, 10l. 10s. A set of the *Vanity Fair Album*, 1869-1903, 35 vols., folio, publisher's cloth, is 10l. 10s. There are also works on China and Japan and the Fine Arts, and an important collection of historical and commemorative medals relating to Napoleon.

[Reviews of other Catalogues held over.]

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 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.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

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."

WALTER BELL ("Sweeny Todd").—See the references *ante*, p. 468.

M. L. R. BRESLAR ("Religion of all sensible men").—Disraeli borrowed from Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, the first Lord Shaftesbury. See the discussion at 9 S. x. 209, 271.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

BOOK-PURCHASES OF CHARLES II.

SOME booksellers' bills have been preserved from the reign of Charles II. which have a certain amount of bibliographical interest. A draft copy and an office copy of Samuel Mearne's bill of "books for His Majesty's library," rendered 24 Nov., 1663, is the longest, even after the large number of Bibles and Prayer Books for special people is deducted. They are all stated to be in gold and bound in crimson leather.

	£	s.	d.
For one Biblia Hispan. Reg., 8 vols. fol.	16	0	0
For one Ptolemy Geogr., Imperial paper, fol.	3	0	0
For one Fortification di Alghesida da Carpi, royal paper	2	0	0
For one Platonis Opera, fol.	1	10	0
For one Matthiolo Sopra Dioscuridis, fol.	2	10	0
For one Dioscuridis, fol.	1	10	0
For one Plautus, Latin, fol.	1	10	0
For one Habitus Var. Orbis Gent., 2 vols. fol.	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
For one Waterhouse in Fortescue, fol.	1	10	0
For one Buzelini Gallo Flandria, fol. . .	1	10	0
For one Sexti Emperici Opera, fol. . .	1	10	0
For one Stobeii Opera, 3 vols. fol. . .	4	10	0
For one Thesaurii Cornucopia & Hortæ Adonis	1	10	0
For one Terence, fol.	1	10	0
For one Terence cum commentar. Var., fol.	1	10	0
For one Euclid's Elements, Latin, fol.	1	10	0
For one Euclid's Elements, Greek, fol.	1	10	0
For one Platonis Com. Conct. Jo. Baptiste Pic, fol.	1	10	0
For one Platonis Opera Præ, fol.	1	10	0
For one Fonteius de Prisca Cæsiorum Gente, fol.	1	10	0
For one Reipubl. de Baden, fol.	1	10	0
For one Dionis Hist. Gr., fol.	1	10	0
For one Navigation per G. M. & W. L., fol.	1	10	0
For one Pamponi Melvi de Orbis, &c., fol.	1	10	0
For one Leges d'Espagna, tom 2nd, fol.	1	10	0
For one Brisson Instruction du Prince, fol.	1	10	0
For one Fr. Patrizi. Parall. Militari, fol.	1	10	0
For one Dioginis de Vitis Dogmatis, fol.	1	10	0
For one Illustrium Viror. ut extant in Urbe expr.	1	10	0
For one Arriani Histor. Alexander Magn., fol.	1	10	0
For one Guicciardini Histor., fol.	1	10	0
For one Plutarchi Moralia. Gr., fol.	1	10	0
For 2 Volumes of Effigies, fol.	2	10	0
For one Mesometria, per G. D. Nantoni, fol.	1	5	0
For one Epigrammatæ Romæ, fol.	1	5	0
For one Orlando Furioso, fol.	1	5	0
For one Ausonius cum Not. Venet.	1	5	0
For one Camdeni Elizabetha, fol.	1	5	0
For one Justini Histor. Venetor., fol.	1	10	0
For one Theophrasti Opera, fol.	1	10	0
For one Arriani cum Not. J. G. Stuckio, fol.	1	5	0
For one Architectura di P. Cataneo, fol.	1	5	0
For one Le Imprese Illustri per Jer. Russell, fol.	1	5	0
For one Le Imprese de Pittoni, fol.	1	5	0
For one L'Viaggi fatti Notta Turkia di N. D. Nicolini	1	5	0
For one Occidentis Notitia, fol.	1	5	0
For one Vita Pii Quint. Pont. Max., fol.	1	5	0
For one Bezonius de Sylvester 2nd Pont. Max., fol.	1	5	0
For one Sansovino di L'hist. de Casa Orsina, fol.	1	5	0
For one Le Mirour Polit. per G. de la Perri, fol.	1	5	0
For one Petarchia, fol.	1	5	0
For one Guerre de Flandria, P. Giustiniano, fol.	1	5	0
For one Poetica di M. Giovan. Giorgio, fol.	1	5	0
For one Re de la Ungheria, fol.	1	5	0
For one Les Genealogies de Comtes de Flandres	1	5	0
For one Juvenalis cum not., fol.	1	5	0
For one Fr. di Castro, fol.	1	5	0

Feb. 24th, 1663/4.

	£	s.	d.
For one Fran. Connana in Jur. Civilis, fol.	1	10	0
For one Amoini Monachi de Gestis Francor.	1	10	0
For one Jo. Schneiderini in Institut. Justiniani	1	10	0
For one Andr. de Chesn. Histor. Francia, 4 vols.	6	0	0
For one P. Faber de Regulis Juris, fol.	1	10	0
For one Jo. Mynsingens Institutiones, fol.	1	10	0
For one Ralph Volaterani Coment., fol.	1	10	0
For one Nicolai Isthmani Hist. Ungaricis, fol.	1	10	0
For one Fernelis Opera, fol. med.	1	10	0
For one Belli Laurea Austracica, fol.	1	10	0
For one Ausonii Sigilla Comitum Flandr.	1	10	0
For one Guidoibaldi Mercaitor, fol.	1	10	0
For one Fr. Hotoman de Verbis puris, fol.	1	10	0
For one N. Gruchii de Comita Rom., fol.	1	10	0
For one Porphyry Gr., fol.	1	10	0
For one Math. Wesenhein in Pandictis, fol.	1	10	0
For one Weckeri Antidotari, fol.	1	10	0
For one Munsteri Rudimenti Mathematic., fol.	1	10	0
For one Redani Annales Belgici, fol.	1	10	0
For one Fr. Zoanetti in Jus Civilis, fol.	1	10	0
For one Hersius Hist. Belgica, fol.	1	10	0
For one Ph. Cluneri Sicilia Antiq., fol.	1	10	0
For one Ph. Cluneri Italia Antiq., 2 vols.	3	0	0
For one Pharmacopia Augustana, fol.	1	5	0
For one Obsidio Bredana, fol.	1	5	0
For one Monit de Infect., fol.	1	5	0
For one Poeta Minoris, fol.	1	5	0
For one Schreckenfuchsii in Spheram, fol.	1	5	0
For one P. Dineo Rerum Brabanticar.	1	5	0
For one Buchanan Hist. Scotiorum	1	5	0
For one Fr. Swertius Athenæ Belgica, fol.	1	5	0
For washing 2 books in fol.	0	8	0
For carriage by land and water	3	0	0

The above is from L. C. II. 288, P. R. Office. (Reviewed by me Thomas Ross.)

A shorter bill, again with the omission of numerous Bibles and Prayer Books, is rendered in 1664 :—

Samuel Mearnes craveth allowance for the following delivered between Mich., 1664, and Lady Day 1664-5. For His Majesty's Library at St. James's.

	£	s.	d.
117 books in quarto bound in red Turkey leather at 12s. each	106	4	0
27 books (description obliterated)	24	5	0
1 Caballa, fol.	1	10	0
Æschylus, Frag., fol.	1	10	0
Amoris Journall, fol.	1	10	0
Daniell's Copie Book, fol.	1	10	0
Killegrew's Playes	1	10	0
Capriata of the Warres of Italy, fol.	1	15	0
Large volume of manuscripts in vellum	40	0	0

This comes from L. C. II. 286. As these occur in uncalendared bundles, I thought them worth recording.

The only other bill I find preserved is one in which Samuel Mearnes craveth allowance for the following parcels, Mich., 1665, to Mich., 1666 :—

	£	s.	d.
For the Earl of Sandwich in his Embassy to Spain.			
For one Bible of Empirical paper in 2 volumes, double ruled and richly bound with Sculps.	40	0	0
One Comon Prayer Booke, large folio, richly bound with sculps.	8	0	0
One Common Prayer Booke, large folio	3	0	0
Six Comon Prayer Books	2	12	0
For strings and fringe for the books	4	5	0
For His Majesty's Library these books bound in red Turkey Leather.			
Spelman's Glossary, large fol.	2	0	0
Spelman's Councils, 2 vols. large fol.	3	10	0
Duke of Newcastle's Horsemanship	3	10	0
Hist. de France, 3 vols. fol.	4	10	0
Anatomie del Cavallo, fol.	1	10	0
Della Retorica di Cavallante	1	10	0
Hist. du Linguivoc, fol.	1	10	0
Hist. Henri IV. par Diepleux, fol.	1	10	0
Sansovino Dante, fol.	1	10	0
Armi ordro insigni de nobile, fol.	1	5	0
Muret nota in Seneca, fol.	1	10	0
Desan Hist. Oriental, fol.	1	5	0
13 Books in 4to bound in red Turkey	7	15	0
2 Books in 8vo bound in red Turkey	0	10	0
Geographia de M. Livio Sarruto, fol.	2	10	0
Hist. Genealogi per Andr. du Chesne, in 5 vols.	7	10	0
Hist. Genealogi Masons de Brit., fol.	1	10	0
Prin. of the usurpation of the Pope, fol.	1	10	0
Hist. Conc. Trinte & Platica de Artilleriæ, 2 vols.	3	0	0
De Seminario de Governi de Stato & de Guerra	1	5	0
Hispania Victrix, fol.	1	5	0
Della Horie Scissione de Amuratore	1	5	0
Homeris Odyes., royall paper, fol.	3	0	0
A volume of Acts of Parliament, fol.	1	5	0
Hist. Don John de Castro, fol.	1	5	0
Lawes of Virginia, fol.	1	5	0
Hebert's Body of Divinity, fol.	1	5	0
Sommaire des Fondateurs des Ordres, fol.	1	5	0
Communis Juris Civilis, fol.	2	0	0
Hist. Ecclesia, 4to	0	12	0
10 books in 8vo, 5/	2	10	0
4 books in 8vo	1	0	0
A catalogue issued	0	7	0
Heylin's Cosmographie, Royall paper	3	10	0
8 books in 4to	4	16	0
18 books in 8vo	4	10	0
1 book in 8vo	0	5	0
5 books in 4to	3	0	0
Della Nobilta della Italie, fol.	1	10	0
Justa Asterio de ploratio paies Germ., fol.	1	10	0
Effigy de Pontifici, fol.	1	10	0
Anag. Moguntino, fol.	1	10	0
Robertelli in Arist. Poetici, fol.	1	10	0
Ptolemt Opera, fol.	1	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Howard's Plaies, fol.	1	5	0
Sir Will. Killigrew's plays, fol.	1	5	0
Guicciardini, fol.	1	10	0
Woronow Aureum Cornu, fol.	1	5	0
Poloni Chronicum, fol.	1	5	0
Pedianum in Tullii, fol.	1	5	0
Kirsten in Avenie, fol.	1	5	0
Nathanus Cocordantur, fol.	1	10	0
Barbuo de Duch. di Milano, fol.	1	5	0
Hist. Virsiert's March. Tucciliae, fol.	1	5	0

I copied this rather as it seemed to be than as it should be. It is in L. C. II. 286, P.R.O. These lists are more notable for the books not mentioned than for those that are. C. C. STOPES.

LONDON CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR GAMES.

OVER twenty thousand children attending the elementary schools of London were recently examined for Junior County Council Scholarships. One of the questions set was "Write a full account of how to play the outdoor game you like best." The following is a list of the games mentioned in the papers marked by two of the examiners:—

- Cricket.
- Football (Association).
- Tennis.
- Hockey.
- Fives.
- Hide-and-Seek.
- Touch (or Tig or Tag).
- Cross Touch.
- Touch-off-Ground.
- French Touch.
- Finger Tongue Touch.
- Widdy, Winnie, Widdy
- Widdy Warner.
- Warney.
- Hunting Stags.
- Horney, Kickpost Horney, Hunter, Fox and Geese, all of which appear to be different names for the same or nearly the same game.
- Rounders.
- Baseball (sometimes called Ballbase).
- Blacking Toppers (or Topas or Topa).
- Egg in Cap, or Egg Cap.
- Egg in Nest.
- Two's and Three's.
- Skipping (rare).
- Higher and Higher.
- Push in the Ring.
- Feet-off-Ground.
- Snatch Cap.
- Gully Six Digs.
- Fairy Chase.
- Release.
- Daddy round the Path.
- Show Faces.
- Kick can Policeman, or Kick can Copper.
- Threading the Needle.
- Chalk Chase.
- Forty.
- Leap-Frog.
- Hoop Bowling.
- Time.
- Catching in the Rope.
- Old Man.
- Bat Race.
- Sticky.
- Sticky Toffee.
- Lodo.
- Carlo.
- Diabolo (very rare).
- The Rinker.
- Guessing.
- Hiding Hoop.
- Proverbs.
- Fishing in the Pond.
- Sago.
- Blow Ball.
- Toddy all Round.
- Hunt the Fox.
- Hunt the Squirrel.
- Pork and Greens.
- Black Peter.
- Questions and Answers.
- Tally Ho.
- Wall to Wall.
- Cat and Mice.
- Musical Chairs.
- Blue Coats.
- Puss come to me.
- Slap Dab.
- Picking the Bird's Nest, or Pick in the Crow's Nest.
- Red Indians.

- Robbers and Policeman.
- Robbers and Travelers.
- Puss, Puss, have a Drop of Milk.
- Sheep, Sheep, Come Home.
- Sixteen Hopping Steps.
- The Farmer's in his Den.
- Tiny on the Line.
- Leaving the Sixpence.
- Telling the Time.
- Broken Bottles.
- Hop Scotch.
- Follow the Leader.
- The Minister's Cat.
- Hop-la.
- Four Balls in the Net.
- Point.
- The Old Woman from Botany Bay.
- Days of the Week.
- Bumps.
- Cut a Lump.
- In and Out the Windows.
- Half a Pound of Two-penny Rice.
- Croquet.
- Buck and Gobs.
- Rings.
- Salt, Mustard, and Vinegar.
- Schools.
- Parting in the Gap.
- I Spy.
- There came a Duke a-Riding.
- There Comes a Poor Soldier from Botany Bay.
- Poor Jeannie is a-Weeping.
- Four Ways to London.
- Three Blind Mice.
- Orange and Lemon.
- Please I have come to work this Trade.
- Here we come gathering Nuts and (or of) May.
- Blind Man's Buff.
- Quoits.
- Puss or Puss in Corner.
- Four Corners.
- Chimney Pot.
- Signal.
- Hoop and Hider.
- Goose in the Hole.
- The Sandbag.
- Dead Man, Arise.
- Inners and Outers.
- Paper Chase.
- Path Chase.
- Bean Bag.
- The Dove and the Hawk.
- The Cobweb and the Mouse.
- Hoppy Jiggy.
- Snake and Ladder.
- Mother and Father.
- The King of the Barabara (? Barbary).
- Basket Ball.
- Ball Tono.
- Tommy on the Train Lines.
- Shuttlecock.
- He.
- The New Ball Game.
- The Wolf's Attack.
- Bushel.
- Helicopter Hunting.
- Numbers.
- Deaf and Dumb Motion.
- Pop.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

NELSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

I SHOULD be very glad if the pages of 'N. & Q.' could preserve a record of the curious and interesting facts which a very aged lady permits me to make public.

May I begin by briefly stating that a very strong and "far-descended friendship" existed between my family and that of the great Lord Nelson? Neighbours in Norfolk, the young people of the Nelson and Bolton families were the constant associates of the Damants of Lammas and Fakenham for three generations; and two of the daughters of the handsome young doctor for whom Lady Hamilton used to dance and sing to relieve the tedium of "mixing medicines" in old Dr. Girdlestone's dispensary at Wells, during Nelson's absence, married two of the grandsons of Nelson's favourite sister—that Mrs. Bolton whose son became the

third Lord Nelson. The close family connexion, lasting over so many years, made them absolutely reliable authorities on the Nelson history. They inherited precious heirlooms. As merry girls they were wont to dress up in his uniforms for private theatricals. They knew all the inner history of Lady Hamilton, and heard from the lips of those of Nelson's family who dearly loved her how fine a creature she was, and how they "could not blame, they loved so much." I could give some rather thrilling reminiscences of theirs concerning Horatia; but the object of my present note is simply to record what one of these ladies, yet living—whose husband, Major Girdleston, was the great-nephew of the first Lord Nelson—wrote to me when returning 'Old Norfolk,' a book which revived old memories.

She wrote :—

"It is strange to me to see how the old error about Nelson's birthplace is repeated in every book on Norfolk. He was not born at the Burnham Thorpe Rectory at all, but at Barsham, her father's place. *This I know.*"

In reply I begged her to tell me the grounds of her belief, and she not only gave them, but distinctly added her permission to make them public, as she is, in all probability, the only person now living to whom the real facts are known.

She said that her sister (who married another great-nephew of the hero, and lived at Burnham Thorpe for some years) told her that one day she was talking to Miss Bolton (daughter of Nelson's favourite sister) of the old church in whose register the baptismal certificate is recorded :—

"She implied, of course, that the Rectory of Burnham Thorpe was his birthplace, as the Nelsons lived there. But Aunt Susie (Miss R. S. Bolton) laughed, and said: 'O yes, but it was *not* his birthplace, for his mother had a fancy to go to her father's house at Barsham, and *there Nelson was born.*'"

"The Sucklings' place at Barsham is not far from Walsingham. How strange it seems to me that this mistake about where he was born should still be perpetuated!"

As everything concerning our great seaman must be of interest to those who revere his memory, perhaps you will permit me to add to these family recollections two interesting facts, out of many which have been handed down.

One is that the small sea-chest which Nelson used as a midshipman came to the brother-in-law of my aunts, and was by him taken out to South Africa, where it was seen a few years since in the house of Nelson's great-

nephew, side by side with the Hibernian quarter of the royal standard which was flown from the Victory's mast, and which, sad to say, was used merely to drape the back of a piano! In the division of the flag into quarters for the family this square had fallen to the emigrant's share.

The other curious fact is that within the last twenty years some prize-money was sent to one of my two aunts as part of Nelson's share of some disputed capture at, I believe, the battle of the Nile! Y. T.

EDWARD VII. : "LE ROI CHARMEUR."—Our late beloved King will ever be named throughout the world "Edward the Peacemaker." Who first gave him this title is not known—it seems to have come to him by universal consent; but to the Earl of Rosebery our thanks are due for an addition to this, a title, if one may so express it, of a more domestic nature. Lord Rosebery referred to King Edward's character as it affected his subjects and those with whom he came in contact, whom he charmed by his winning personality, "and to the resolve that wherever he went he would make friends for his country, and try to make others friends with each other."

Let us then add a second title to that of Edward the Peacemaker—that given us by Lord Rosebery, Edward "le Roi Charmeur." JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS OF MANCHESTER VOLUNTEERS.—MR. F. LEARY at 8 S. x. 315 asked several questions on this subject. The subjoined paragraph on the same topic is from *The Manchester Guardian* of Saturday, 23 April last :—

"Some Old Manchester Colours.—The standards of the Newton Heath and Failsworth Volunteers, which have hung for many years in the All Saints' Parish Church, Newton Heath, on each side of the chancel, have been cleaned and restored. These Volunteers were in existence so long ago as the year 1803. They were commanded by Capt. Scholes Birch, of Failsworth Lodge, who raised them; also Capt. Thomas Ogden, who afterwards was given a major's commission in the local militia on September 24, 1808.

"The standards were presented by the parishioners in the year 1808. The recipient acknowledged the gift in the vernacular, thus :—

We receive 'em w' gratitude!
We 'll howd 'em w' fortitude!
And when th' last rags are shot away
We 'll bring home th' 'pows
For ye to give us new ones.

When the regiment was disbanded these colours were sent up to London and deposited in the

Tower. Some years ago the parishioners were successful in their appeal for the return of the colours, and the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey (then Rector of Newton Heath) and other trustees undertook their safe custody."

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.

27, Shepley Street, Longsight, Manchester.

DEVONSHIRE MARRIAGE CUSTOM.—The following appeared in April last in *The Daily Telegraph* in connexion with a trial at Hull:—

"A seafaring man, who is alleged to have been wed at least half a dozen times, was charged with marrying Sarah Stubbins, a tobacconist's assistant at Hull, when, it was alleged, he knew that his wife, Annie Melbourne, whom he married at St. Paul's Church, Hammersmith, in August last, was alive. The following extraordinary document, dated December last, was read in court:

"To all whom it may concern. This is to certify that I, John Carmichael, only son of the late John Carmichael, yacht builder, of Torquay, in the county of Devon, do take as my wife Miss Susie Stubbins, the said Susie Stubbins having taken oath in accordance with the customs of Devon, and I now solemnly declare before God and man the aforesaid Susie Stubbins to be my lawful wife, and from this date to be acknowledged by all this may concern, and to receive all my personal property or any goods or chattels that may be mine in the event of death, which God prevent. (signed) 'JOHN CARMICHAEL,'

"A large seal was attached to the document."

It places on record "the customs of Devon" as still in existence in 1910. R. B. Upton.

"ONION": ITS PRONUNCIATION.—I recently came across a curiosity at Somerset House while searching a calendar. In May, 1675, administration was granted to the estate of Henry Inyon, *alias* Onyon, *alias* Vnyon. These three ways of calling the vegetable are still heard.

A. RHODES.

BARNSTAPLE CHURCH: ANCIENT CHASUBLE RESTORED.—The following extract from *The Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* of 2 June will, I have no doubt, prove interesting to many readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"Since the restoration to Barnstaple Parish Church of the old and beautiful chasuble which was used in the church 348 years ago has become more generally known, interest has been excited in all parts of England, and influential Churchmen state that the 'find' is the most important one for the past 100 years. Mr. Sydney Harper, of Barnstaple, to whom belongs the credit of originally moving in the matter, has had an enlarged photograph of the chasuble taken, and, after being picked out in colours by Miss Boyle, mounted and framed. Mr. Harper yesterday personally presented the photograph of Mrs. Peard, of Braunton, in acknowledgment of her gracious gift of the chasuble to Barnstaple Parish

Church. In 1562 a Mr. John Peard and Mr. Nicholas Whichalsea (the latter being the Mayer at the time) were churchwardens, and the chasuble has been in the Peard family ever since. The fact that it was used in the church is confirmed by the inclusion of it in the original inventory, at the present time at the Barnstaple Athenæum. The restoration and gift of the chasuble to the church was a kind and voluntary act on the part of Mrs. Peard, who deserves the thanks of Barnstaple Church-people for her consideration."

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

19, Park Road, Exeter.

PETERHOUSE DINNERS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—The following extracts from an article in *The Athenæum* of 27 Jan., 1906, on the subject of 'Thomas Gray in Peterhouse,' may perhaps be admitted to these columns:—

On Christmas Day, 1755, Gray sat down to dinner in Peterhouse together with six Fellows and five Fellow Commoners. Their menu and the cost of the provision stand thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Hott Salmon & Lobster Sauce	0	11	0
Potates and Sallad	0	1	6
Loine Beef	0	9	6
Wild fowl	0	7	6
Mince Pies	0	3	6
Rost Turkey & firstmeat ..	0	6	0
	1	19	0
	s.	d.	
Pane.	0	6	
Potu.	0	3	
Poc. Gr.	1	5	
	2	2	

The last entries represent bread, beer, and "Grace Cup." This might pass for something more modern. But what of the following Candlemas dinner—Gray's last Peterhouse feast—when the poet fed with seven Fellows and four Fellow Commoners in company, including the graceless Forester and Williams?

	£	s.	d.
Pikes and Eyls	0	14	6
Round Beef	0	11	8
Greens & Brokly	0	1	6
Lemmon Puding	0	3	0
Hasht Calfs Head	0	5	0
Wild Fowl	0	6	0
Mince Pies	0	4	0
Lobsters	0	5	6
Sweet Breads	0	6	9
Turkey	0	5	6
	3	3	5
	s.	d.	
Pane.	1	6	
Potu.	0	9	
Poc. Gr.	5	10	
	8	1	

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

CHEVALIER D'ÆON: HIS DEATH.—*The Times* of 25 May contained a reproduction of the account given by it a century earlier of the death of this celebrated character:—

From *The Times* of 1810.

Friday, May 25.

The following paragraph records the death of that very enigmatical personage the Chevalier D'Æon:—

LE CHEVALIER D'ÆON.

This celebrated and well-known character, who for some time officiated as Minister from the late Court of France to that of Great Britain, died last Tuesday, at a very advanced age, at his residence, in Milman-street, Foundling Hospital. The Chevalier, it will be recollected, was for many years asserted, and implicitly believed to the last to be a female, of which sex for several years past *he* (for so we may now speak) wore the attire, &c. However, this curious question, and which will even now excite no small degree of interest in various circles, was on Wednesday set at rest, the body being dissected in the presence of some professional gentlemen, and the Earl of Yarmouth, Sir Sydney Smith, Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Douglas, and several other persons of consideration. The following is a correct copy of the certificate of the professional gentleman who operated on the occasion:—

"I hereby certify, that I have inspected and dissected the body of the Chevalier D'Æon, in the presence of Mr. Adair, Mr. Wilson, and Le Pere Elizee, and have found the male organs in every respect perfectly formed.

(Signed) "T. COPELAND, Surgeon, Golden-square."

The notice seems worth preserving in the columns of 'N. & Q.' JAMES CURTIS.

THE QUEUE IN ENGLAND.—In connexion with the wonderful queue which gathered from Westminster beyond Vauxhall on 17, 18, and 19 May to see the lying-in-state of King Edward VII. in Westminster Hall, the following paragraph appeared in the London Letter of *The Manchester Guardian* of the last-given date:—

"Origin of the 'Queue.'—In the year of Queen Victoria's first jubilee, 1887, Mrs. John Wood, within a short distance of where the end of the great queue of mourners is to-day, was playing in Piner's 'Dandy Dick' at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square. It was there in July, 1887, that the French idea of a theatre 'queue' was adopted tentatively 'by permission of the police.'

As an old theatrogoer, I should have placed the date half a dozen years earlier, and have associated the origination of the plan in London with the late Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte's opening of the Savoy Theatre in October, 1881; but it would be interesting to have the point settled.

It may be noted that, during the recent funeral proceedings, every constable to

whom I spoke, of whatever grade, carefully pronounced the word as "kwee"; and the bulk of the populace adopted the police pronunciation. A. F. R.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

CHEVALIER DE LAURENCE ON HERALDRY.—In *Fraser's*, vol. xxix. p. 27 (1846), I find a reference to this person as "the late," and as the author of a "little work" on heraldry, with "quaint and far-fetched notions" and a frontispiece of exceeding whimsicality. I cannot identify author or book in any biographic or bibliographic work. Who was he? When and where was the work published, and what was its title? FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

BUFF AND BLUE AS PARTY COLOURS.—

In these very political times an inquiry into the history of party colours in this country should have special interest. It would be interesting to know, for instance, how far there has been continuity of usage in successive generations, or uniformity in all parts of the country at any given time. There has probably been a considerable lack of both. Even regarding the precise form of a famous allusion to political colours there is an uncertainty which I hope the readers of 'N. & Q.' will be able to dispel.

I refer to the words used by the Prince of Wales in proposing the health of the hostess at a banquet given by Mrs. Crewe on the morrow of the Westminster Election—Fox's historic election—of 1784. According to Wraxall in his 'Posthumous Memoirs,' the Prince gave the toast of

True Blue
And Mrs. Crewe;

to which the lady replied,

True Blue
And all of you.

In this form it is usually quoted, and reappears so in Mr. Sichel's 'Sheridan.' Yet one cannot but think that if there has not been a slip on Wraxall's part, there was something very near a slip on the Prince's: that the second line saved the situation for the first. For the colours of Fox and his party were buff and blue, and the buff was not less prominent than the blue. Fox wore in Parliament a blue frock-coat and buff

waistcoat, as a declaration of his pro-American sympathies, this garb constituting, according to Wraxall, "the distinguishing badge or uniform of Washington and the American insurgents." In reality, it constituted the ordinary full dress of an American gentleman of that era, and Washington and his officers would wear it as a matter of course. A reluctance to get into "uniforms" has from the first been a part of the character of Americans, though of course they have to come to it. As to the fact, witness many stories, and some familiar photographs of Grant during the Civil War. At any rate, from Washington and his staff, the buff and blue passed, by way of Fox and his party (including the ladies) to the cover of *The Edinburgh Review*, where the combination still persists, a memorial of which very few now read the meaning.

Not to dwell on the constructive likelihood of "true blue" carrying, for many at least, associations of high toryism and loyalty, I will only mention that Bell's 'Life of Canning' gives the toast as "Buff and Blue," &c., and adds that it had a vogue for some years as the climax and rallying toast in the banquets of the Whig party. Now Bell did not get that information from Wraxall, to whose pages he refers. Neither did he get from Wraxall his version of the toast and reply, which seems the more likely one. Can any reader point to an early allusion, not based upon Wraxall, which would decide the question as to the first form of the toast, or would indicate what was the form which it presently took in the memory and citation of contemporaries? W. M.

[Much has appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the different usages prevailing in England with regard to party colours. See, for example, 6 S. i. 355, 382; ii. 175, 337, 451; 9 S. vi. 284; 10 S. v. 65, 194, 271, 396; vi. 338.]

DOOR-KNOCKER ETIQUETTE.—In the first volume of *El Semanario Pintoresco Español* p. 128, a periodical published in Madrid in 1836, is an article entitled 'Arte de Llamar a las Puertas en Inglaterra.' It states that one knock is of a degrading character; it announced the milkman, the coalman, a servant of the house, or a beggar. Two knocks indicate the postman, or one who brings cards of invitation, or visiting cards, or any similar messages. Three knocks announced the *amo*, master or mistress, or friendly callers. Four knocks well given denote a visitor who is of good standing, but inferior to the nobility, and who arrives in a carriage. The four knocks repeated

in dry and staccato style indicate "milord," "miladi," a Nabob of Arcot, a Russian prince, a German baron, or any other extraordinary personage. The servant who gives one knock less than the rank of his master demands when visiting is immediately discharged.

Is this in accordance with any native guide on etiquette? A. RHODES.

INITIALS ON RUSSIAN IKON.—Could some kind reader tell me what the initials on Russian ikons stand for? IC is of course Jesus, and HC may stand for Nazarenes; but on the top there are two letters, the first of which may be (?) a Russian Tse followed by a C again. I know the initials usually found on ancient Byzantine coins: IC, XC, NI, KA; but the initials on the ikon are different. L. L. K.

[L. L. K. seems to assume that all ikons bear initials, and that these are likely to belong to the Modern Russian alphabet. A glance at two ikons, of which one was bought in Russia, shows total absence of all initials. But, most of the ikons used and sold in Russia are either older than is modern Russian, and likely to yield letters of "Old Slavonic," or else come from Orthodox sources outside the Russian Empire,—such as Mt. Athos.]

PEDLAR'S ACRE, LAMBETH: B. T. POUNCY, ARTIST.—In Lysons's 'Environns of London,' vol. i. p. 308, under the head of Lambeth, the following passage occurs:—

"A person unknown left a piece of land called formerly the Church Hope, or Hoppys, now Pedlar's Acre. In the year 1504 it produced only 2s. 8d. per annum; it is now let on lease at the yearly rent of 110l., and is capable of further improvements. A fine of 800l. was received by the parish upon granting the lease in 1752."

The following extract from *The Daily Chronicle* of 28 January last refers to the above-mentioned "benefaction," and brings its history down to the present time:—

"Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, has been sold by the Lambeth Borough Council to the London County Council for 81,342l., and will form part of the site of the new County Hall. The land has been in the possession of the parochial authorities since 1504, when it was let by the rector and church wardens of St. Mary's, Lambeth, at a rental of 2s. 8d. a year.

"Its origin is unknown, but tradition states that the land was given to Lambeth Parish Church by a pedlar in return for the privilege of burying his dog in the churchyard. In the church is a window bearing the likeness of a man with a pack on his back and a staff in his hand, and his dog following him, whilst in the vestry is a drawing of a pedlar by Pouncy. In the churchwardens' books in 1607 it is recorded

that 2s. was paid 'to a glazier for a panel of glass for the window where the picture of the pedlar stands.'

"The ground was marshy and an osier bed, and was known as Church Hoppys or Hope, denoting a neck of land projecting into the river, and it was not till 1690 that it was first described as Pedlar's Acre in a lease granted by Dr. Hooper, the rector, and churchwardens of St. Mary's, Lambeth, when it was let at a yearly rental of 6*l*.

"The rents were used either towards the relief of the poor or the repair of the church, but in 1827 the estate was vested in the overseers for the relief of the rates, and afterwards in the old Lambeth Vestry, whose duties were taken over by the borough council. It has been extensively built upon, and the council has used part as a depot and for wharves.

"Some difficulty has arisen over the disposal of the money, which has been paid into the Bank of England to the credit of the Court of Chancery. It has been suggested that 50,000*l*. should be applied to educational purposes and for pensions for the aged poor of Lambeth, and the remainder retained by the borough council to provide a fresh depot."

Was this the "Pedlar's Acre" that gave rise to the drama entitled 'Pedlar's Acre; or, The Wife of Seven Husbands,' referred to under the head of 'Margaret Lessamore' (or Lessamour) at 6 S. viii. 128 and 375?

One does not hear much about Pouncey's works now; but he exhibited three times at the Royal Academy between 1782 and 1789, and died at Lambeth in 1799.

BASIL BIRCH.

51, Tynemouth Road, South Tottenham.

CHARLES COXETER was admitted on the foundation at Westminster School in 1743, aged 14. He appears to have died while at school. Particulars of his parentage and the date of his death are desired.

G. F. R. B.

PECK AND BECKFORD FULLER.—Peck Fuller was admitted to Westminster School in November, 1746, aged 14, and Beckford Fuller in September, 1747, aged 8. I have reason to believe that they belonged to a Jamaica family, and I should be glad to obtain any information concerning them.

G. F. R. B.

FRANCIS FAILLTEAU was admitted to Westminster School in February, 1735/6, aged 12. I should be glad of any information concerning him.

G. F. R. B.

"CANABULL BLUE SILKE."—Thomas Lawley, of Much Wenloch, Salop, in his will, dated 6 Aug., 1559, bequeathed money to the parish church for "a hole sute of Vestments of Canabull blue silke." (16 Melhershe). What material is this?

A. RHODES.

TURKEY CAPTIVES: BRIEF AT WINCANTON.—What captives were they in Turkey for whom a brief authorized collections at Wincanton, Somerset, in 1670? The sum of 4*l*. 3*s*. was collected.

GEORGE SWEETMAN.

Wincanton.

JOANNES BRITANNUS.—According to 'Virorum illustrium ex Ordine Eremitarum Divi Augustini Elogia,' by Cornelius Curtius (Antwerp, 1636), Augustinus Triumphus, a member of that order, who died in 1328, wrote a treatise in defence of the Trinity and the Catholic religion "rogante Joanne Britanno, viro illustri et Ecclesie Varadiensis rectore." Is anything known about this John the Briton? The church (a cathedral) of which he was rector is in Hungary, but the historians of the see are silent about him.

L. L. K.

SMITH OF BOWLDOWN: JENNER FAMILY.—James Dallaway, secretary to the Earl Marshal, in his MSS. states:—

"The elder Jenner came from Marston, co. Wilts, of a sturdy race of yeomen, into which family Smith of Bowldown married. He had two sons, who married sisters."

Who was Smith of Bowldown? The sisters referred to were sisters of Dr. James Bradley, the Astronomer Royal.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

AALL OF SHADWELL AND NORWAY.—Jakob Aall of Wapping Wall, Stepney, married by 1702 Frances —, and by her had issue Niels, Benjamin, and Anthony. Anthony married firstly Mary —, who died 1725, and secondly Hannah —, who was his executrix in 1737. Can any one give the surnames of these ladies?

Information later than 1737 concerning this family in England would be of much interest.

REGINALD M. GLENCROSS.

3, Challoner Street, West Kensington, W.

HORACE, 'CARMINA,' BOOK I. 5.—Can any of your readers inform me whether "Thomas Hood," the translator of this Ode, is the poet? I append the first two lines of the first stanza:—

Ah, Pyrrha, tell me whose the happy lot
To woo thee on a couch of lavish roses.

The verses appear in Cooper's selected translations from Horace.

I wish to identify the author, and also to ascertain when the translation first appeared.

S. A. COURTAULD.

"MAJOR JANERL'S WARDS."—In a copy of Heath's 'Brief Chronicle of the late Intestine Warr,' &c., the second impression, printed by J. B. for W. Lee at "The Turk's Head," 1663, I find the owner's name inscribed thus: "John Ruf of Major Janerl's wards." Is it known who Major Janerl was, and what is the meaning of the word 'wards' in this context?

GEORGE PARKER.

STONHAM FAMILY.—Information is desired as to the antecedents of Samuel Stonham, who died 13 April, 1830, and is described on his tombstone in Maidstone Churchyard as having been turnkey of Maidstone Gaol. Particulars of any other members of this family resident in Kent or Sussex during the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth will also be appreciated. Please reply direct.

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

HAMPSHIRE HOG.—Can any of your readers give me an authoritative answer to the question, What is a Hampshire hog? The point requiring elucidation is whether the animal is a sheep or a pig.

B. W. BENTINCK.

[The 'N.E.D.' has much on *hog*=sheep. The present query is confined to the Hampshire use of the word.]

Replies.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, BT., c. 1660.
(11 S. i. 428.)

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant of the Tower till 1678, was Lord Mayor of London 1662-3. His father was William Robinson, Archdeacon of Nottingham. Sir John married Anne, a daughter of Alderman Sir G. Whitmore, "a Royalist from Shropshire," who had been Lord Mayor of London 1631-2, and whose portrait is at Haberdashers' Hall. (Sir G. Whitmore lived at Barnes, but also had a house called Baulmes at Hoxton, afterwards turned into an asylum, and demolished 1852.)

Sir John Robinson was Alderman of Dowgate, and afterwards of Cripplegate. His portrait is in the Clothworkers' Hall. Robinson was not half-brother to Archbishop Laud, as MR. BRAMBY supposes, nor was he a nephew of Laud, as stated by Orridge in 'The Citizens of London and their Rulers.' Archbishop Laud's mother was Lucy Webb, but she was a widow when Laud's father, a clothier of Reading, married her. Her

first husband was John Robinson, whose youngest son William Robinson became Archdeacon of Nottingham and the father of Sir John Robinson. The authority for this relationship is Peter Heylin's 'Life of Laud,' 1671, folio, in which the story is told with conciseness as follows:—

"His [Laud's] mother Lucy Webb was sister to Sir William Webb, Lord Mayor of London anno 1591, the grandfather of Sir William Webb, not long since deceased. She was first married to John Robinson, a clothier of the same town [Reading] also, but a man of so good wealth and credit, that he married one of his daughters to Dr. Cotsford, and another unto Dr. Layfield, men of parts and worth, and left his youngest son called William in so good a way, that he came to be Doctor of Divinity, Prebend of Westminster, and Archdeacon of Nottingham, beside some other preferments which he dyed possessor of. Having buried her husband John Robinson, she was remarried unto Laud."—P. 42.

Peter Heylin's 'Life of Laud' ("Cyprianus Anglicus") was dedicated to Sir John Robinson by Henry Heylin, who published the book after his father's (Peter Heylin's) death, and in this dedication the relationship to Laud is alluded to as one of "blood and affection."

Sir John Robinson was one of the Commissioners sent to Breda to desire Charles II. to return to England. Charles rewarded him by giving him a baronetcy in 1660, and granted him an augmentation of his arms. Soon after the Restoration (4 Aug., 1660) Robinson dined with the King and Lord Sandwich at the Tower (Pepys, ed. Wheatley, vol. i. p. 214).

No portrait of Robinson could equal that which may be drawn from the pages of Pepys. But Robinson is not often referred to by name; the allusions are for the most part to "The Lieut. of the Tower" or to "the Lord Mayor." The references are by no means flattering; thus 17 March, 1662:—

"My Lord Mayor I find to be a talking, bragging, Bufflehead, a fellow that would be thought to have led all the city in the great business of bringing in the King."—Pepys, ed. Wheatley, vol. iii. p. 69.

For vivid descriptions of Robinson refer also to Pepys (ed. Wheatley) as follows: 11 Jan., 1663, iv. 11; 1662, 30 Oct., ii. 378, 379; 1662, 9 March, iii. 63; 1663, 20 Oct., iii. 309; and elsewhere in the same edition.

When the Fire of London took place in 1666 Pepys went to the Tower to see it, and got up on one of the "high places, Sir John Robinson's little boy going up with me" (Pepys, ed. Wheatley, v. 417).

Lady Robinson found much favour in the eyes of Pepys: "a very high-carriaged, but

comely big woman. I was mightily pleased with her" (1663, 28 Feb., iv. 58). Later, 1666, 19 Dec., Pepys dined with Sir John Robinson:—

"I dined at the head of his table, next his lady, who is comely and seeming sober and stately, but very proud and very cunning, or I am mistaken, and a wanton too."—Vol. vi. p. 108.

John Tatham, who dropped into superlatives over successive Lord Mayors without much provocation, published "London's Triumph: presented in severall delightfull scenes, both upon the water and upon Land: and celebrated in honour of the truly loyal and known deserver of honour Sir John Robinson, Kn^t and B^t, Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the costs and charges of the Worshipfull Company of Clothworkers," London, 1662, 4to.

A. Brome's 'Epitaph,' 1661, his 'Songs,' 1664, S. Persons' 'Anatomical Lecture,' 1664, and W. Winstanley's 'Loyal Martyrology,' 1665, were all dedicated to Sir John Robinson in addition to Heylin's 'Life of Laud' already referred to.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

"Robinson, of London (Sir John, Knight). Created Baronet, June 22, 1660.—

"William Robinson (see Morgan's 'Sphere of Gravity,' b. 2. p. 30) descended out of the north parts of England, was father of John Robinson, of Reading, in Berks, who married Lucy, daughter of John Webb, of Reading, and sister to Sir William Webb, Knt. alderman and lord-mayor of London, 1591 (and who surviving him, was re-married to William Laud, of Reading, and was mother of [see *Ibid.*] Archbishop Laud), and had issue William Robinson, D.D. (see Walker's 'Sufferings of the Clergy,' p. 84), archdeacon of Nottingham, 1635, a prebendary of St. David's and Westminster, rector of Bingham, in Nottinghamshire and rector of Long Whatton, in Leicestershire, who married Sarah, daughter of William Bainbrigg, of Lockington, in com. Leicest. Esq; by whom he had Sir John, of whom hereafter, and Henry, who was rector of Long Whatton (see *Ibid.* p. 345), but depriv'd of his living during the usurpation, but liv'd to be restor'd.

"Sir John Robinson, Knt. alderman, and lord-mayor of London, was lieutenant of the Tower, and for the services he did King Charles II. towards his restoration, was, soon after it, advanced to the dignity of a baronet, and had an augmentation granted to his arms; he married Anne, daughter of Sir George Whitmore, of Barnes, in Surrey, Knt. (re-married to — Shenton, Esq;), and had several Children."—('The English Baronetage,' anon. by Wotton, aided by Collins), 1741, vol. iii. pt. i. p. 56.

The present baronet (10th) is Sir Frederick Villiers Laud Robinson, of Cranford Hall, near Kettering, Northants.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Sir John was the third son of the Rev. William Robinson, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham and Rector of Bingham and Long Whatton, by Sarah, daughter of William Bainbrigg of Lockington, co. Leicesters. This Dr. Robinson

"was uterine brother of the celebrated Archbishop Laud, their mother Lucy (sister of Sir William Webb, sometime Lord Mayor of London) having m. firstly John Robinson and secondly William Laud, both of Reading, Berks."—See G. E. C.'s 'Baronetage,' vol. iii. pp. 52-3.

G. F. R. B.

In reply to item 4, I will quote from Archbishop Laud's will, dated 13 Jan., 1643 (probate granted to Dr. Bailey, 8 Jan., 1661):

"By Father and Mother, I never had Brother, nor Sister: but by my Mother many. They were all Ancient to me, and are dead, but I give to their children."

Laud's mother Lucy married first John Robinson of Reading, clothier, by whom she had one son William (Archdeacon of Nottingham, D.D.) and five daughters; she married secondly William Laud of Reading, also clothier, by whom she had one child, namely, the Archbishop.

Dr. Robinson had three sons, who are named in Laud's will—Henry, John, and Thomas—and several daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Bailey, President of St. John's, and Sarah, wife of Dr. Walker, Master of University College, who would be nephews and nieces of the Archbishop. Dr. Bailey was sole executor. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

[MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS, F. DE H. L., MR. JOHN ROBINSON, and SILO also thanked for replies.]

EDWARD = IORWERTH: IORWERTH VII. (11 S. i. 387).—Is Iorwerth a genuine Welsh (Brythonic) word? Is it not possible that Iorwerth may be a name borrowed from a foreign source, assuming a native appearance from the influence of popular etymology? I think that it is not impossible that Iorwerth may be really a Welsh mode of representing an old dialect form of the Old English royal name Eadward. Dialectically in English O.E. *Ead-* (or *Ed-*) may become *Ear-* (or *Er-*). The well-known Cheshire surname Earwaker (locally pronounced "Eddiker") represents O.E. *Eadwacor*, a name identical with Odoacer, famous in history as the name of the first Gothic King of Italy.

Then, again, O.E. *edisc* appears also as *ersc* (in English dialects *eddish*, *errish*, and *arrish*).

A. L. MAYHEW.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

I cannot answer M. GAIDZO's query very decisively, and know nothing of the etymological question; but I may say that my own impression is that Iorwerth=Edward is comparatively modern. Iorwerth was a common name in Wales in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but I know no instance of it as = Edward. Edward the Confessor is called Edward in 'Brut y Saeson' ('Myv. Arch.,' ii. 511), in 'Brut Ienan Brechfa' (*ib.*), and in 'Buchedd Gruffudd Ab. Cynan' (*ib.*, p. 583). Again, in 1617 Dr. John Davies writes of a MS. "a scrifenasid peth ohonaw ynghylch amner Ed. 2 ac Ed. 3"; and Edward as the name of private persons is common in Welsh poetry. On the other hand, Alun (1797-1840) speaks of Iorwerth II. He wrote a *cywydd* entitled 'Gene-digaeth Iorwerth II.'

H. I. B.

The Welsh translation, or Cymric substitution, of Iorwerth instead of English Edward appears to belong to quite a modern date, probably not before the recent time of Edward VII. Its derivation is very dubious, compared with the well-established original sense of Edward=Anglo-Saxon Eadweard, *i.e.*, guardian of wealth. Iorwerth in Welsh is, however, not the oldest form of this name; for we find in one of the earliest mediæval Welsh texts, *viz.*, in the Critical Edition of the 'Mabinogion' by Prof. J. Rhys and Dr. Gw. Evans (Oxford, 1887) that it was at first spelt Iorwoerth, though the later text of the 'Bruts,' edited in 1890 by the co-operation of the same two authors, shows throughout the usual present spelling Iorwerth (in eight different places). It occurs, likewise, once in the monumental edition of the 'Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales' by Aneur-Owen (printed, as a volume of the Public Records of the Kingdom, in 1841), where the original form of the name, "Ioruert uab Madauc," is rendered in the translation "Iorwerth, the son of Madog" (p. 389).

H. KREBS.

M. GAIDZO says that he asks an historical question; but is it not also an etymological one? Jorwerth was the name of a Prince of Wales centuries before an English Prince of Wales was created. Is it correct to suppose that the personal name Edward was Welshified into Jorwerth? I think not. Jorwerth was a Prince of Wales in 1067, and it is not difficult to arrive at the meaning of Jorwerth VII., *i.e.*, Prince of Wales VII. (Edward VII.).

As a fact, does not *brenin* = King, and *Cyntaf* = first? If I mistake not, Jorwerth

was the last hereditary Prince of Wales (proper).

Surely the personal name of a Welsh prince, who lived a century or two before a Prince of Wales was created by an English king, was not, or is not supposed to be, the Welsh for Edward.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Thornton Heath.

In the thirteenth century Jorwerth is usually latinized as Gervasius. This evidence has, of course, no *philological* value, as may be seen by comparing the English forms of Irish Christian names; it merely implies an imagined similarity in sound. Edward is "Etwart" in the 'Brut y Tywysogion.'

C. J.

WILLIAM GINGER (11 S. i. 425).—Three Gingers were successively booksellers to Westminster School. The first of them, William Ginger, succeeded his master, Benjamin Barker of Great College Street, Westminster, as the School bookseller in 1764, and died 10 Feb., 1803, aged seventy-six. He was succeeded by his son, William Ginger, who died 26 Feb., 1830. The second William was succeeded by his son, Godfree William Ginger, who was born 23 June, 1808, and retired at Christmas, 1874, having served the School forty-four years.

Shortly after his retirement, G. W. Ginger assumed the surname of Godfree. I shall be glad to obtain the date of his death, if any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' can give it me.

I might perhaps add that Joseph Welch, the original compiler of 'Alumni Westmonasteriensis,' was the assistant for nearly forty years of the second William Ginger, and that he died in 1805.

G. F. R. B.

MONUMENTS TO AMERICAN INDIANS: CRISPUS ATTUCKS (10 S. xii. 87, 230, 358; 11 S. i. 37, 235).—I think that the extract I gave from *The Boston Gazette* showing Attucks was a mulatto was fair comment on MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS's previous statement that he thought it had never been ascertained with certainty whether Attucks was an Indian or a negro or of mixed Indian and negro blood. The quotation seems to dispose of Attucks's claims to be reckoned as pure Indian or pure negro. I did not deny that he might be of mixed Indian and negro blood, and the evidence MR. MATTHEWS gives in his last reply that such mulattos were slaves accounts for Attucks's movements being so carefully noted. I am surprised at such a statement, but entirely

accept it: it would be presumption for an Australian to question an American authority on such a point.

I can vouch for the genuineness of my *Boston Gazette*. I have had it in my own possession for forty years, before which it was the property of an elder relative.

EDWARD STEVENS.

Melbourne.

HENRY BOYLE, 1826 (11 S. i. 290, 431). Guesses at authorship are generally dangerous, and W. S. S.'s that Henry Boyle was related to the Boyles in Ayrshire is not an exception. Neither was he related to Boyle of the 'Court Guide,' about whom R. T. asked a question *ante*, p. 289.

I have had my copy of Boyle's 'Chronology' many years, and found it frequently useful. Though the indebtedness is not acknowledged in the preface, the book was, I have no doubt, chiefly compiled from *The Gentleman's Magazine* and 'The Annual Register.' I have a note that it is by W. H. Ireland, the Shakespeare forger, but I do not seem to have kept any memorandum of my authority. It is attributed to him in the British Museum Catalogue, but I may have myself given that information.

In 'The Law' Cyrus Jay (as to whom I wrote a note at 10 S. xii. 485) refers to Boyle's 'Chronology' "as a once well-known book." This was in 1868. Except for a short gap, Irving's 'Annals of our Time' forms a continuation.

RALPH THOMAS.

ORGANISTS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY (11 S. i. 428).—I would refer Mr. L. H. CHAMBERS to 'Cathedral Organists,' by John E. West (Novello & Co., 1899), pp. 52-7, 112-18. The author of this work refers for fuller particulars as to organists of St. Paul's to 'The Organists and Composers of St. Paul's Cathedral,' by John S. Bumpus.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

[Mr. J. E. MATTHEW also refers to West's book.]

CUCKOOS AND DUCKS TO CLEAR MUD AWAY (11 S. i. 208, 257, 316).—The proverbial ducks, like so much else, are in Swift's 'Polite Conversation':—

Lady Smart. Well; but, Sir John, when may we hope to see you again in London?

Sir John. Why, Madam, not till the Ducks have eat up the Dirt, as the Children say.

Dialogue II., p. 233, 'Miscellanies,' vol. ix., 1751.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

TERTULLIAN ON CHRISTIANS AND LIONS (11 S. i. 428).—It is not difficult to show "the point in the second clause" quoted in the query. As I have not a copy of Thelwall's translation of the 'Apologeticus,' I must make use of the original Latin. In c. xxxvii. the author, describing the marvellous progress of the Christian religion, says:—

"Hesterni sumus, et vestra omnia implevimus, urbes, insulas, castella, municipia, conciliabula, castra ipsa, tribus, decurias, palatium, senatum, forum: sola vobis relinquimus templa."

These eloquent words were written about A.D. 200 or 202. In c. xl. Tertullian tells us that whenever a general or particular calamity occurred, the Christians were declared to be the cause of it:—

"Si Tiberis ascendit ad mœnia, si Nilus non ascendit in arva, si cœlum stetit, si terra movit, si fames, si lues, statim: *Christianos ad leonem!* Tantos ad unum?"

"Tantos [Christianos] ad unum [leonem]?" "Are you going to send such a vast number of Christians to be devoured by one lion?" The Abbé Gaume, whose edition of Tertullian's 'Apologeticus' I make use of, says, in reference to the last three words quoted: "Quelle terrible et magnifique image!"

JOHN T. CURRY.

"The Christians to the lion" would appear to have been the correct expression, not "to the lions," as is commonly reported in the pages of ecclesiastical historians. The words of Tertullian were probably spoken in an ironical sense. It would no doubt be a physical impossibility for the strongest lion to overcome some hundreds of Christians without a pause in the work of destruction. But beyond the mere irony, there is possibly an appeal to the religious sensibilities of his hearers. How foolish to imagine, he perhaps means, that the strongest thing on earth can destroy those protected by heaven.

W. SCOTT.

HAMPDEN AND SHIP MONEY (11 S. i. 426).

—In Thomson's 'Comprehensive History of England,' vol. ii. p. 440, John Hampden's objection to Charles I.'s demand for ship money is stated as follows:—

"That he could be content to lend as well as others, but feared to draw upon himself the curse in Magna Charta, which should be read twice a year against those who infringe it."

Later, when he appeared before the Privy Council, it is said "he refused to pay his money without warrant of Parliament."

Guizot in his 'History of the English Revolution' says Hampden was only rated

at the trifling sum of 20s., it being hoped that "the smallness of the rate would prevent a prudent man from disputing it. Hampden refused to pay it, but without passion or noise."

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

Dover.

Presumably the words of Hampden inquired after are these:—

"I could be content to lend as well as others: but I fear to draw upon myself that curse in Magna Charta which should be read twice a year against those who infringe it."—See Forster's 'Sir John Eliot,' i. 407-8.

The words appear as a quotation, but the source whence they come is not clearly stated. Perhaps Whitelocke or Rushworth, from whom Forster drew much material, may have been his authority. But in any case, the words quoted above were not a refusal to pay the ship money. They embody Hampden's refusal to pay a previous imposition known as the forced loan² of 1627. The actual words of his refusal to pay the ship money are not, I think, recorded verbatim. See Carlyle's 'Cromwell,' i. 80 (People's Edition):—

"11 January, 1635, the parish [of Great Kimble] did attend, 'John Hampden, Esquire,' at the head of them, and by a Return still extant, refused to pay the same or any portion thereof."

He adds in a foot-note that a facsimile engraving of the Return is contained in Lord Nugent's 'Memorials of Hampden,' London, 1832, i. 231. W. S. S.

VIRGIN MARY CALLED "EMPRESS OF HELL" (11 S. i. 428).—In 'A Hymn to the Virgin Mary to preserve King Henry,' edited by Dr. Furnivall for the Early English Text Society from a volume of miscellaneous MSS., of rather uncertain date, in the library at Lambeth Palace, the Blessed Virgin is thus invoked:—

O blessed mary, the flowre of virginite!
O quene of hevyn Imperiale!
O empress of helle, and lady of chastite!

The volume is entitled 'Political, Religious, and Love Poems,' and was one of the publications for 1866. F. NEWMAN.

G. H. will find that the description "empress of hell" is not very uncommon in pre-Reformation religious literature when in the vernacular. Though the distinction between hell and purgatory was well understood, it was not uncommon, when purgatory was meant, for the word "hell" to be employed in its place. Two examples occur to me at the present moment. The

Blessed Virgin is called "empress of helle" in a prayer in the English version of the Prymer as it appears in the late Rev. William Maskell's 'Ritualia Ecclesie Anglicanæ' (ed. 1846, vol. ii. p. 78); and I find I have a reference to a similar passage in J. E. Vaux's 'Church Folk-lore.'

L. S. M.

ST. LAWRENCE'S TEARS (11 S. i. 447).—The late Miss Clerke, in her now classic 'History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century,' writes (p. 371, ed. 1):—

"The falling stars of November did not alone attract the attention of the learned. Similar appearances were traditionally associated with August 10 by the popular phrase in which they figured as 'the tears of St. Lawrence.'"

To show that the expression is not confined to this country, I may perhaps be allowed to quote from the 'Astronomisches Lexikon' of August Krisch, who writes:—

"Perseiden (Laurentiusstrom), im Volksmunde auch 'Thränen des heiligen Laurentius genannt, ist ein Sternschnuppenschwarm, dessen Auftreten jährlich zwischen den 9 und 14 August fällt, und dessen Radiationspunkt bei γ Persei liegt."

One of the first books, I believe, to mention 10 August as the principal day of the shower was T. Forster's 'Pocket Cyclopædia of Natural Phenomena,' 1827. Of course the alteration of the calendar in the previous century would affect it.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

"In the first week of this month the conditions have not been favourable for a sight of the 'Tears of St. Lawrence,' on account of bright moonlight, but by the 11th, when the maximum of the August meteors is attained, the waning power of night's luminary will allow them to be seen." *The Daily Telegraph*, 7 Aug., 1901.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[Further replies acknowledged.]

"HOWDE MEN": ROBIN HOOD'S MEN (11 S. i. 346).—It is with great diffidence that I do not quite agree with Miss LEGA-WEEKES as to the archery; I think that was a secondary and subsequent part. With me it opens a very extensive study which I need not more than mention here. Churchwardens' accounts all over the country testify that Robin Hood was an important personage in May games (see Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' *sub voce* 'Morris Dancers'). There is a deal of evidence in favour of Robin Hood being a survival of a solar myth (see *Academy* vol. xxiv. pp. 181, 231, 250, 384).

In the University Library, Copenhagen, is a MS. account, in mixed Latin prose and

verse, of a visit to England in 1652 of Eric Rosekrantsii et Petrie Reedtsii. They visited Raidsister (Rochester) and Kjethom (Chatham) and other places, including one very appropriate to this subject, on a most significant date: they were at Enstone, Woodstock, on 21 June, where the rustics were celebrating games "quos sua lingua Rabben hüt [Robin Hood] vocabant" (Forty-Fifth Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, Appendix, ii. 62).

There are place-names of which Robin Hood forms a part where the pseudo-Earl of Huntingdon never could have been. I have a list of about fifty such names, and an analysis, especially with regard to orientation, would tend to show that they were sites of pagan sanctity.

A. RHODES.

"SCRIBBLE" (11 S. i. 447).—The Barbarous Latin word "scribillo, as," is given in the fourth volume of Facciolati and Forcellini, 1805 ed., amongst those words "Sparsa in Lexicis Calepini, Passeratii, Basili Fabri, Junckeri, et aliorum, a nobis improbata, & expulsa." Possibly a reference to the dictionaries mentioned would supply a quotation.

Francis Holyoke, in the second edition of 'Rider's Dictionary,' Oxonia, 1612, gives the word in the second part, containing the Barbarous Latin words:—

"Scribello, vet. vsi sunt pro scribo à quo compos. *conscribello*."

The latter word is given as

"*Conscribillo, as, & conscribello, Cat.:* to write together."

Littleton, 4th ed., 1715, gives it thus:—

"† *Scribillo, as, Act. à scribo. Var.:* To scribble."

According to Du Cange (edition of Adeling, vol. vi., 1784), the word *scripula*, signifying *epistola*, occurs in the Glossary of Isidorus.

It would seem from the above that the word actually existed, and therefore might not require the addition of an asterisk to denote its hypothetical existence.

JOHN HODGKIN.

PETER WILCOCK (11 S. i. 347, 418, 455).—The Rev. Peter Wilcock, the translator of Bede's 'Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow,' was a Roman Catholic priest of Sunderland, where he published his book in 1819. At a time when the priests and adherents of the Roman Catholic faith were looked upon with suspicion, the Rev. Peter Wilcock was held in great esteem by the best families in Sunderland and the neighbourhood. He was a

strong advocate of popular education; he established day schools for the children of his own Church, and was ever willing to instruct students in Latin.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Delaval House, Sunderland.

"CHEMINOTS" (11 S. i. 446).—The word is "slang," unlikely to last, as it has the same sound as a more venerable slang term. The older word covers both "tramps" and the respectable "compagnons du Tour-de-France." Here is actual dialogue: "Un Chemineau?" "Un Tour-de-France." D.

"POSTIERS" (11 S. i. 447).—The more usual slang is "les P.T.T.," pronounced rapidly "les. pétetés." The Postmaster-General (Minister, or Under Secretary) is "Le Grand Pétété," head of the department, "Postes, Télégraphs, Téléphones." But, in the men's union, "postiers" means, as a rule, those directly employed by "les Postes," with the exception of the country postmen, "les facteurs ruraux." D.

MODERN NAMES DERIVED FROM LATINIZED FORMS: GALFRID (11 S. i. 186, 338, 436).—Far be it from me, as Rector of Thorndon, Suffolk, to deny the soft impeachment attributing exceptional learning and Latin to this parish, but the Latinized names of the parishioners found their *fons et origo* in the parson. In my transcript of the registers I translated the Latin, but left the names to a great extent in their original form.

The early entries being in Latin, the parson naturally had to Latinize the names also, but those named therein neither called nor signed themselves by these Latinized names: Elizeus signs himself Ellis; Fides is buried as Fayth or Faith, Gratia as Grace, &c.

Galfrid Pearle is buried as "Jephery" Pearle; and Maria Pearle, baptized as the daughter of Galfrid Pearle, is buried as the daughter of "Jephery" Pearle. Galfrid, Gaffry, Jeffery, Godfrey, &c., are all adaptations, corruptions, or translations of the original for God peace.

H. A. HARRIS.
Thorndon Rectory, Eye, Suffolk.

WILLIAM KELLY (11 S. i. 429).—He was an adventurous Irishman who visited most of the newly discovered goldfields of the world in the fifties, and wrote vivaciously gossiping books about them. Among them are 'Across the Rocky Mountains from New York to California,' 'A Stroll through the Diggings of California,' and 'Life in Victoria' (two volumes). The last-named

is unquestionably the best, most informing, most graphic and realistic account of the characteristics, incidents, and personalities of the principal Australian goldfields in their early romantic period that has ever been penned.

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

"DO NOT PLAY AGNES" (11 S. i. 290).—When Dr. Johnson wrote these words to Mrs. Thrale was he not referring to Agnès in Molière's 'L'École des Femmes'? Two years before the date of this letter Johnson was accompanying the Thrales on a visit to Paris.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The learned doctor's allusion would appear to have conveyed a caution to Mrs. Thrale, not, in the first instance at least, to avoid affecting a more youthful demeanour than belonged to her, but to abstain from acting the part of an artless, innocent young creature. In the second sentence, however, "Do not think to be young beyond your time," that sense got merged in the broader one of trying to behave like a younger woman than she really was; at least, so the quotations seem to indicate.

The reference of course is to the character of Agnès in Molière's 'L'École des Femmes,' that young woman having become the type of the simple, unsuspecting maiden of the French stage, who makes the most embarrassing declarations in utter ignorance of the indiscretions she is committing. Arnolphe, her guardian, sends her to school to be brought up as a sort of Quakeress, with the intention of marrying her ultimately; but she, poor girl, immediately defeats his cherished plans on finishing her education by falling in love with the very first man who accosts her.

Faire l'Agnès has become a French colloquialism for "acting the ingénue."

N. W. HILL.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LONDON (11 S. i. 407).—A beginning has been made on this subject. One of the publications issued by the British Museum authorities is a bibliography of London. As this work, however, does not appear to be generally accessible, I am unable to speak of its nature and contents.

In the Museum's 'Catalogue of Printed Books: Academies,' Part III. is devoted to London; and in its 'Catalogue: Periodical Publications,' Parts III. and IV. include London press productions.

London again is taken up in Fortescue's 'Subject Index to Modern Works in the

Museum,' vol. ii. pp. 768-82, and in Ellis and Bickley's 'Index to Charters and Rolls,' vol. i. pp. 458-84.

A list of London topographical books is furnished in Anderson's 'British Topography,' pp. 178-213.

Lowndes supplies a catalogue of anonymous publications, pp. 1385-94.

Watt, 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' Part IV., devotes nearly twelve closely printed columns to works affecting London.

These, of course, are merely instalments of an immense and ever-growing subject.

W. S. S.

The idea occurred to me some time ago of compiling an exhaustive bibliography of the City parishes, to comprise printed books, magazine and newspaper articles, and original MSS. (including records). Whether this project will ever mature is at the moment a little doubtful however.

W. McM.

LATIN LAW PLEADINGS (11 S. i. 448).—In 1731 the statute 4 George II. cap. 26, enacted that after 25 March, 1733, all the pleadings in the courts of justice in England and Court of Exchequer in Scotland should be in English: 1730 is a mistake. It is obvious why two dates are mentioned. In one place the date of the statute is intended to be given, and in the other the date when the actual change took place is given. This statute enacted that the pleadings

"shall be in the English tongue and language only, and not in Latin or French, or any other tongue or language whatsoever, and shall be written in such a common legible hand and character, as the Acts of parliament are usually ingrossed in, and the lines and words of the same to be written at least as close as the said Acts usually are, and not in any hand commonly called *court hand*, and in words at length and not abbreviated."

So that the statute not only prohibited the pleadings being "in an unknown language," but also prohibited "lawyers and attorneys" from using "a character not legible to any but persons practising the law."

ASTARTE of course means the written pleadings such as writs, declarations, pleas, replications, indictments, informations, records, &c., mentioned in terms in the statute.

The following extract is from 'Encyclopædia of the Laws of England,' 2nd ed., vol. ii. p. 134:—

"William the Conqueror ordained that pleadings should be in French. In the reign of Edward III. it was enacted by statute that all pleas should be

pleaded, shown, defended, answered, debated, and judged in the English tongue, but be entered and enrolled in Latin (36 Edward III. c. 15). Latin afterwards continued in use until the time of Cromwell, when English was adopted. On the restoration of Charles II. Latin was again resorted to, and remained in use until the passing of 4 Geo. II. cap. 26, which directed that all proceedings should be in English."

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

The Act of 4 George II., cap. 26, was the one which provided that in the Courts of Justice in England and the Court of Exchequer in Scotland all proceedings should be in English, from and after 25 March, 1733. But the fourth year of Geo. II. was from 11 June, 1730, to 11 June, 1731, which accounts for the two dates your correspondent found. (Though Easter Day is not specified in the Act, it so happened that in 1733 Easter Day was on 25 March.)

DIEGO.

"An Exact Abridgment of all the Statutes in force," &c., 8vo, 1704, says:—

"I. *Stat.* 36 E. III. cap. 15. All Pleas which shall be pleaded in any Court whatsoever within the Realm shall be pleaded, shewed, defended, answered, debated, and adjudged in the English tongue, but entered and enrolled in Latin. Howbeit the Laws and Customs of this Realm, as also the Terms and Processes, shall be holden and kept as before this time hath been used.

"II. *Stat.* 22 Car. II. cap. 3. One pretended Act made in 1650, for turning the Law into English, shall be in force, as if it had been a good Act from the first Return in Easter-Term, 1651, till the first of August, 1660, and no longer."

This is evidently the Act alluded to by Carlyle in his 'Oliver Cromwell,' part vii., under the date 25 March, 1652:—

"Which working Committee finding the job heavy gradually languished; and after some Acts for having Law-proceedings transacted in the English tongue, and for other improvements of the like magnitude, died into comfortable sleep."

Cap. 26, anno 4, Georgii II., enacted:—

"That all Proceedings in Courts of Justice, within that part of Great Britain called England, and in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, shall be in the English language."

This was afterwards amended by Cap. 14, anno 6 Geo. II., by

"an Act for.....the obviating of a Doubt which has arisen upon an Act made in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act, that all Proceedings,' &c. [as above], so far as the same Act doth or may relate to the Courts of Justice holden within the said Principality [of Wales], and for explaining and amending the said Act."

The Regnal years referred to above are as follows: 36 Ed. III., 25 Jan., 1362–24 Jan.,

1363; 22 Car. II., 30 Jan., 1670–29 Jan., 1671; 4 Geo. II., 11 June, 1730–10 June, 1731; 6 Geo. II., 11 June, 1732–10 June, 1733.

JOHN HODGKIN.

[Replies also from W. B. H. and W. S. S.]

MILL OF YOUTH (11 S. i. 428).—There is a brief account of the mill, for old men, with two illustrations, in *The Reliquary*, vol. x. pp. 86–7 (1869–70). At 2 S. viii. 327 is reprinted an advertisement of 1859, stating that the mill is at work, for "old ladies," at Clay-Hall Gardens, Old Ford. I feel sure that it is mentioned elsewhere in 'N. & Q.', but I cannot find anything more by the Indexes.

W. C. B.

The old ballad of 'The Miller's Maid grinding Old Men Young' begins

Come, old, decrepit, lame, and blind,
Into my mill to take a grind.

See further Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards' (7th ed., 8vo, p. 461).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

GRIERSON, GREESONE, OR GREIR FAMILY (11 S. i. 428).—Thomas Greer (not Greir), of Sea Park, Carrickfergus (not N.B.), was the last M.P. for that ancient borough. He was the eldest son of Alfred Greer, of Dripsey House, co. Cork, and the Sea Park property came to him through his marriage with Margaret, only child of John Owden. A pedigree and information concerning him, written by G. W. Eve, appears in Howard and Crisp's 'Visitation of Ireland,' vol. i. No doubt Mr. Crisp, Grove Park, S.E., could supply pedigree.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

Permit me to point out that Sea Park, the residence of Thomas Greir, Esq., was not 'Sea Park, N.B.," but Sea Park, Carrickfergus, in the north of Ireland. Mr. Greir or Greer, who acquired the estate by marriage, was elected M.P. for Carrickfergus in 1880. He belonged to a south of Ireland family, and was living in 1884. As his name disappears from the list of M.P.s in 1886, he probably died shortly before that date. The Grierson family attained unenviable notoriety in Scotland during the Covenanting period. Sir Robert Grierson of Lag was the most detested of all the persecutors, not even excepting Claverhouse himself. Though he died in his bed, his lurid doom in the other world was a favourite theme in popular Scottish chap-book literature. An account of the Scottish branch of the Grierson family will be found in Anderson's 'Scottish Nation,'

vol. ii. pp. 382-4. The character of the persecutor has been placed in a more favourable light than formerly by Col. Fergusson's 'Laird of Lag,' published in 1886. W. S. S.

'RASSELAS': THE FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION (11 S. i. 404).—There are three extracts from 'Rasselas' in "An Introduction to the Most useful European Languages, consisting of Select Passages, From the most celebrated English, French, Italian, and Spanish Authors. With Translations as close as possible," by Joseph Baretti, London, 1772. They are 'A Dissertation upon Poetry,' 'The Difference between advising and doing,' and 'Observations on Life,' all "from the Prince of Abissinia." In this book all the "select passages" are given in the four languages in parallel columns. In the very short preface Baretti says:—

"Exactness in rendering the meaning is what I have chiefly endeavoured after, in the following versions: but let it be remembered, that this sort of exactness often precludes elegance, and forces sometimes a translator into petty improprieties of diction."

This book appears to be similar in kind to that described by Mr. Collison Morley, *ante*, p. 382. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MOCK COATS OF ARMS (11 S. i. 146, 313).—John Taylor, the "Water Poet," gives in his poem 'Revenge, to William Fenner,' a mock coat of arms that may deserve to be remembered:—

Three trees, two rampant and the other crossant,
One halter pendant, and a ladder passant,
In a field azure, clouded like the sky,
Because 'twixt earth and air I hope thou'lt die;
These arms for thee my Muse, hath heraldized,
And to exalt thee she hath them devised;
Then when thou bid'st the world thy last good night,
I squint upright and say "Gallows, claim thy right."

M. N. G.

I remember having seen one for Messrs. Pears of soap fame some time ago and one quite recently in *Punch*. L. L. K.

FLAX BOURTON (11 S. i. 389, 438).—The question has been asked why this place is called Flax Bourton. We who live here are quite familiar with the answer which has been received. But we are not all of us quite satisfied with it.

Is Burghton, Burton, likely to be modified into Bourton, the simpler and easier into the more difficult? Strangers, and only they, often call our village Burton. Does any stranger ever speak of Bourton on Trent?

Is not Bournton the probable derivation? Like many other places similarly situated,

we have a *hourn* of our own; we do not call it the Winterbourn nor the Woewater, but the Stancombe Water, and it has made Bourton Combe. G. H. WOLLASTON.
Flax Bourton, Bristol.

"TEART" (11 S. i. 466).—After a careful search in several of my books which deal with diseases, &c., of horses, and horsemanship I venture to suggest that the above word may possibly turn out to be a misprint for either "wart," or more probably "tetar" = "tetter."

The Anbury was frequently mentioned along with Tetter as the following shows:—

"CCLXX. Of the Anbury, or Tetter.

"The Anbury is a bloody wart on any part of the Horses body, and the Tetter is a Cankerous Ulcer like it. The cure of both is an hot Iron, to sear the one plain to the body, and to scarifie the other: then take the juyce of Plantain and mix it with Vinegar, Honey, and the powder of Allom, and with it anoint the sore till it be whole."—'The Gentleman's Jockey,' 1683, 7th ed., 8vo. p. 266.

The information in this little book was "With divers other curiosities, collected by the long Practice, Experience and Pains of J. H. Esq.," and the names of a few veterinary authorities follow. J. H. did not state his name in full, but revealed it in a mock quotation, or rather adaptation from Virg. Georg., l. 3:—

Tantus amor Laudum, tantae est Victoria cura,
Æquum est noscere Equos, atque *Johannem Obolus*.
from which it is manifest that Johannes Obolus, is John Halfpenny, or J. H., Esq.

JOHN HODGKIN.

[MR. H. SNOWDEN-WARD also thanked for reply.]

PROPOSED NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN 1733 (11 S. i. 309).—Some information respecting the plans named in the 'Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1739-41' is afforded in Brayley and Britton's 'Westminster,' p. 395. The architects at the office of works including the then celebrated Kent, were directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to prepare designs and estimates. These were ultimately approved, and the cost of the rebuilding was to have been 167,067*l*.

These designs were in 1836 in the possession of L. N. Canningham, the renovator of Rochester Cathedral, whose architectural museum was dispersed by a sale in November, 1851, but I cannot trace that these plans were then sold.

Kent made many alterations and additions to the courts and apartments west of Westminster Hall. His plans and some suggested rebuilding by Capon are reproduced in the

'Report from the Select Committee on Westminster Hall Restoration,' 1885. William Capon's collections were sold by Southgate, May, 1828, but only his valuable drawings of the existing buildings were offered.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"WIMPLE" AS APPLIED TO RUNNING WATER (11 S. i. 202).—The word is so used by W. E. Aytoun in 'The Refusal of Charon,' printed in 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, and other Poems,' first published in 1848 :—

O Charon! halt, we pray thee,
By yonder little town,
Or near that sparkling fountain,
Where the waters wimple down!

W. B. H.

Whatever the etymology of this word may be, the radical idea is that of rapid movement to and fro, whirling about, winding round, as in I. R. Drake's 'Culprit Fay': She wimpled about to the pale moonbeam Like a feather that floats on a wind-tossed stream.

"Wimpling" as applied to running water does not specially refer to surface effects caused by air currents, or other surface movements owing to the meandering stream, but rather characterizes particularly the action of the water itself as it courses onward. A good illustration of this is given in J. Wilson's 'Trees': "The little waterfall of the wimpling burnie"; here the attribute is most expressive in its signification.

TOM JONES.

JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY: 'THE SIEGE OF TROY' (11 S. i. 403).—In my note at the above reference I wrote "for more than three centuries 'The Siege of Troy' remained in the library at Markeaton Hall." This is an error. Sir John Mundy acquired it in 1504, and presumably it passed to Adrian Mundy of Quorndon on the death of his father in 1650.

PERCY D. MUNDY.

"YON": ITS USE BY SCOTSMEN (11 S. i. 43, 131, 254).—The word is commonly used among the working classes of North Lincolnshire. It is to be regretted that elegant English rejects it. ST. SWITHIN says that Spanish "has a limitation to correspond." I have been informed that in the speech of Madagascar seven degrees of distance are expressed.

T. D.

The distinction between *aquei* and *esc*, "that," is not confined to the Spanish language, Italian also possessing two words of the same difference in meaning: *quello*, the positive demonstrative, and *codesto* or

costo, which denotes an object equally distant from both speakers, or situated between them, or even that which is unseen.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

Although it is hardly relevant to the subject under consideration, I may perhaps be allowed to say that the lines given by ST. SWITHIN were repeated in childhood's days to me as follows :—

Miss and Master went to town,
They saw a poor boy coming down,
Rags and tatters, pale and wan,
Miss saw him first and thus began:
"Here, little boy, without your hat,
Take you this ha'penny and likewise that,
For we don't want it and you do."
"Thank you, little Miss and Master too."

JOHN T. PAGE.

"HANDYMAN"=SAILOR (11 S. i. 448).—I remember that in the fifties of last century a man who had served in the Royal Navy and was then in the Coast Guard Service at St. Aldheim's Head in the Isle of Purbeck, was spoken of as a "handyman."

JOHN PAKENHAM STILWELL.

I think that this phrase was first applied to sailors by Mr. Harold Begbie when the horses turned restive at Queen Victoria's funeral, and the sailors came to the rescue and carried the coffin into St. George's Chapel.

P. C.

[First popularized, we should prefer to say, in the song which Mr. Begbie called 'The Handy Man.']

COLONIAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION (11 S. i. 426).—No doubt the articles sought are 'The Colonial Office From Within,' by Sir John Bramston (*Empire Review*, April, 1901) and 'The Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies,' by Sir Augustus Hemming (*Empire Review*, July, 1906).

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

"BANG-BEGGAR" (11 S. i. 246, 393).—Perhaps in former days only men of exceptionally strong physique were chosen as beadles. An undergraduate was once brought before Bentley on the charge of atheism. The culprit was a very small man, and Bentley said, "Is that an atheist? I always thought an atheist would be as big as Burroughs the beadle." In Catholic places of worship on the Continent the Suisse is generally very tall and strong. Only men of muscle are to be found in the English police.

M. N. G.

BRUNELLESCHI AND COLUMBUS'S EGG (11 S. i. 408).—See Georg Büchmann's 'Geflügelte Worte,' pp. 486-488 (twentieth edition). The story is told in Vasari's 'Vite' (1550). The passage from Vasari quoted at 9 S. i. 386 without any exact reference is just under one-third through the 'Life of Filippo Brunelleschi.' According to Büchmann the first writer to transfer the anecdote to Columbus was Benzeni in his 'History of the New World' (Venice, 1565). Büchmann traces back the story so told of Brunelleschi to a Spanish phrase "Johnnie's egg" ("el huevo de Juanelo"). He quotes, however, for this no earlier passage than one from Calderon's 'La Dama Duende' (Act II.), where a similar story is referred to, the hero of which is "Johnnie."
EDWARD BENSLEY.

Notes on Books, &c.

Eight Friends of the Great. By W. P. Courtney. (Constable & Co.)

THE modern book of memoirs concerning half-forgotten figures, especially if they are of the eighteenth century, is apt to be an uncritical réchauffé, ill-written, and repeating the mistakes which research has set right. Mr. Courtney's name alone is sufficient to inform the judicious reader that any book of his is of a very different sort. His is a master of the byways of biography, and by patient research he makes his subjects live, collecting an illuminating detail here and a date there, and setting down his results in a clear style which carries conviction. The result is a rare sort of book, worth at least ten of the compositions now so common.

Of the 'Eight Friends' here dealt with, three—Bishop Rundle, Dr. Warner, and John Taylor—have secured a corner in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; the others—Philip Metcalfe, Scrope Davies, Lord Webb Seymour, Lord John Townshend, and Lydia White—find no place there; but any reader of Mr. Courtney's pages will certainly agree that their lives were noteworthy. The whole volume is full of human interest, and touches at many points figures great in the world of literature or art.

Dr. Warner has been severely handled by John Forster and Thackeray, but Mr. Courtney shows that he was a very pleasant person with a decided gift for friendship. He seems a character of more worth than Bishop Rundle, one of the eighteenth-century divines who were devoted to mundane enjoyment, and equal to any amount of preferment. Metcalfe belonged to Johnson's circle, was painted by Reynolds, and had sufficient wealth and taste (we like Mr. Courtney's conjunction of these two qualifications) to be admitted to several learned societies. He was admitted, too, "to lady Jersey's" to play whist. The three words we have quoted show a peculiarity in Mr. Courtney's capital letters in which he does not appear to be consistent, for in his Preface he speaks of "Lord Webb Seymour."

The accounts of Taylor of *The Sun*, friend of Sheridan, and Scrope Davies, a wild Cambridge wit and friend of Byron, introduce us to some bygone humours which we still find entertaining. Lord Webb Seymour belonged to Edinburgh at the end of the eighteenth century, and was distinguished alike for his social and scientific talents. His career, as revealed by Mr. Courtney's patient investigation, is a striking instance of futile effort, "schemes noble to be formed, but too immense to be seriously attempted."

Lord John Townshend's record, which includes determined efforts to represent Cambridge in Parliament, does not seem to us equal in interest to that of Lydia White, an amiable and persistent blue-stocking known to many through the pages of Lockhart's 'Life of Scott.'

We congratulate Mr. Courtney on his success in animating or reanimating the lives of a group of friends possessed of more character than many of the great. His writing is everywhere concise and effective, and his dry humour is far more illuminating than the mass of verbiage under which compilers conceal the paucity of their matter.

English as We Speak It in Ireland. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)

WE retained such a pleasurable recollection of the two excellent volumes which Dr. Joyce gave us many years ago on the Irish names of places that we received his new book on the Hibernian dialect of English with high expectations. But we must confess to being disappointed. He who writes on the Anglo-Irish compound should be equally at home with both its components; but we are led to think that Dr. Joyce is much better acquainted with Irish than he is with English. He gives us scores of phrases which are perfectly good English in everyday use, and imagines they are distinctively Irish. In his first fifty pages, for example, we find the following: "to have one's hair in a wisp"; "to be the better of"; "to be without a penny"; "something comes against one" (i.e., is prejudicial); "on the head of" (i.e., on account of); "to walk by oneself" (i.e., alone); "this is the way I did it"; "it is raining"; "What's the use of talking?" "lame of one leg"; "What in the world kept you?" "Where in the world are you going?" (Cicero's *ubi terrarum*), "to give in to" (= yield). Again, he claims an Irish right in such universal locutions as "dry as a bone," "cool as a cucumber," "blind as a bat," "as poor as a church mouse," "as honest as the sun," "as warm as wool," "as many lives as a cat," "out of sight out of mind," "to beat hollow," "fox" (to sham), "cheek" (impudence), and a multitude of others common to English-speaking people everywhere.

On the other hand, Dr. Joyce errs on the side of defect as well as excess. He fails to register the interesting Shakespearian word *renege*, which still survives; *to keen*; or *barn-brack* (though he gives the last under the less common form *borreen-brack*). The final element in this word, Irish *brac*, speckled, explains *brockey*, pock-marked, which is here confused with *brock*, a badger. We miss also *black*, bad of its kind, as a knot, a frost; *to idle*, as a transitive verb, very common; *on the batter*; *hooker*; *flocon*; *gommock*; *scrooge*, and many others. *Omadhawn*, a fool,

will be found under Amadaun, which is the Irish *amadáin*, from *amad*, cognate with Lat. *amens*, Sansk. *a-mati*, out of one's mind, and not from a hypothetical *ón*, a fool, as here given. *Drooth* is from *drowth*, not *drought*; *inyions*, not *ingions*, is the vulgar pronunciation of "onions" (p. 100). *Amplush*, perplexity, which puts Dr. Joyce to a non-plus, is merely a misunderstanding of that word, as if an *onplush*. Worst of all, Dr. Joyce, to our surprise, still cherishes the old Vallanceyan notion that Beltaine, the May festival, is "evidently derived in some way from the Phœnician fire festival in honour of the Phœnician god *Baal*" (p. 170). Will that particular snake, so often scotched, never be killed? Finally, *airy*, ghostly, Scotch *erie*, has certainly nothing to do with *air* and *air-demons*.

Burdett's Hospitals and Charities, 1910 (The Scientific Press) is one of those books of reference which have too secure a reputation to need new praise. Sir Henry Burdett tells us in his Preface that he has "for twenty-one years...borne the burden and responsibility of its compilation." For work so careful and devoted warm thanks are due. The book every year seems to increase its comprehensive scope. The present edition includes two new chapters, one on orphanages, and one on State aid to hospitals in the United States and Canada, which embodies the report of Dr. Goldwater, a hospital superintendent of New York. The sections on Poor Law and nursing are much fuller than in previous years. Finally, the elaborate index is a feature which will win the approval of all experts in the use of books of reference.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH should secure a wide sale for their shilling editions of *Stories from De Maupassant*, translated by E. M., and *Caliban's Guide to Letters*. The stories read well in English, and are by a master of the *conte* who is still unknown to many English readers.

Mr. Belloc's little book is delightfully ironic and humorous. It shows up candidly and usefully, amid its exaggeration, a good deal of the blatant commercialism and pretentious cant to which the average person is either blind or purposely indifferent. It is a little masterpiece which will last, and some day, perhaps, be read with amazement.

The Burlington Magazine opens with an interesting and authoritative article on 'King Edward VII.' as a lover of art. We are told that in such matters he "took a keener interest than may have been expected by the majority of his subjects." Hesperised and personally approved all the arrangements of the pictures, tapestry, furniture, or the like in his palaces, and it was by his special permission that a series of 'Notes on Pictures and Works of Art in the Royal Collections' were started in 'The Burlington.' Thus, if he was not entitled to rank as a connoisseur deep in theory and criticism, he showed an affectionate interest in his treasures and their value as works of art. His patronage was at once extensive and judicious.

Mr. G. F. Hill continues his study of Italian medals, dealing this month with Francesco di Giorgio and Federigo of Urbino, and Miss Mary Hill her 'Notes on a Tudor Painter: Gerlach Flicke.' Dealing with 'The Noël Paton Collection of Arms and Armour now in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh,' Mr. Guy Francis

Laking has to expose the heterogeneous character of the collection. The 'Sword of Battle Abbey,' which is figured in an illustration, is said after technical examination of its details to have been manufactured *in toto* in the fifteenth century, so "that it is not the actual weapon which the Conqueror William presented to the favoured Abbey and the veritable sword which he wore at the battle of Senlac." A helmet purporting to be of the thirteenth century is described as "an impudent forgery perpetrated in London about 1850, and fashioned by the same hand that completed" a set of Gothic harness also in the collection. Mr. Lionel Cust in his 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections' above referred to treats this month 'The Equestrian Portraits of Charles I. by Van Dyck,' splendid monuments of art which no one who has seen them can forget. The version under discussion, that at Windsor of Charles on a white horse attended by M. St. Antoine, is declared to be superior to those at Hampton Court and elsewhere. Mrs. Stopes, an indefatigable searcher in records, contributes some extracts from state papers of the Court Painter 'Daniel Mytens in England.' These supplement and occasionally correct the biographies of him. Two 'Seicento Porcelain Bowls' are discussed by Mr. Bernard Rackham with illustrations. Further attractive illustrations are added to Mr. Roger Fry's article on 'A Modern Jeweller,' Bastien Lepage's 'Portrait of Sir Henry Irving' recently presented by Ellen Terry to the National Portrait Gallery is reproduced, and discussed by the Director, Mr. C. J. Holmes. It represents Irving at the very summit of his career, and we can well believe all the good things that Mr. Holmes says of it. 'Affidavits concerning the Wax Bust of Flora' complete the main text of a number of exceptional interest.

Notices to Correspondents.

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 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.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

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."

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910.

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Notes.

THE EDWARDS, KINGS OF ENGLAND.

THE following historical facts and recurrences may be worth recording in the pages of 'N. & Q.' at the present time, when we are all still deeply affected by our great national loss of a most popular and beloved monarch.

His late Majesty, not taking into account months or days, came to the throne 1,000 years after Edward the Elder, succeeded his father King Alfred, who died "six days before the mass of All Saints," A.D. 901. Edward the Elder was himself the first who extended his authority over the whole of Great Britain. He could not have been much more than 50 when he died in 925, as his father was born in 849.

Our late King appears to have been the longest-lived of all the Edwards, except perhaps that strange being Edward the Confessor; but he was a prematurely aged man, and may not have reached even 65.

Edward I., who is styled "IV." or "first after the Conquest" in the 'Chronicle of Lanercost,' died in 1307, or 600 years, less three, before his late Majesty, and at the same age—68—though he had survived his

last birthday only 19 days and had reigned 34 years instead of 9. His beloved wife Eleanor, "the Infanta Leonor" of Castile and Leon, had a son named Alfonso, after her brother the king of that name; but he died at the age of 11. It was not until the late King's reign that a connexion between the royal families of England and Spain, bringing together the names of Edward and Alfonso once more, was renewed, after the long interval of nearly six centuries, by the marriage in 1906 of the King's niece the Princess Victoria with King Alfonso XIII.

Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III. were father, son, and grandson, a succession of which there is only one other example in English history, viz., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. It is a curious fact that the third king of the three following Christian names reigned the longest, namely, Henry III., Edward III., and George III. all coming to the throne in their nonage. Edward III. reigned too long, and was "forced to forsake the world ere his breath had forsaken him"; but he was only 64 when he died, although so venerable-looking, with long grey hair and beard like the Confessor.

As to the other kings of the name, Edward IV. was only 41 when he died, Edward II. 42, Edward V. 12, Edward VI. 15, and Edward the Martyr about 20.

The very first of this Christian name known was Edward the Elder himself; it does not occur in any of the old genealogies, as those in Florence of Worcester's 'Chronicle,' in lists of bishops, or elsewhere before his time.

The first foreign sovereign named Edward was king of Portugal 1433-8, a great grandson of our Edward III., after whom he was so called. In Portugal the name took root in the abbreviated form of "Duarte."

The following may be considered a remarkable recurrence. When Queen Elizabeth died 300 years less two before Queen Victoria, her principal Secretary of State was Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, who died 9 years after her, "worn out by the affairs of State." When Queen Victoria passed away the Prime Minister was the Marquis of Salisbury—Robert Cecil, the 9th Earl, though none of the seven intervening Earls had borne that Christian name. He, too, died soon after.

The familiar official initials E. R. of the late King were last previously used, not by Edward VI., but by Queen Elizabeth.

A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE ENGLISH
CEMETERY AT MALAGA.

(See *ante*, p. 444.)

THE following list concludes my notes on these inscriptions.

Same inner cemetery, on the left :—

52. George Hodgson, b. in London, 18 Oct., 1812, *ob.* 24 Jan., 1884.
53. Catherine Anne Harras, b. in Birmingham, 20 Feb., 1823, *ob.* 15 Oct., 1845.
54. Henry Harras, b. in Hamburg, 12 Aug., 1777, *ob.* 6 June, 1850.
55. George G. Barrell. No further inscription.
56. Mr. Wm. Rixon, of Popton, Pembr., *ob.* 25 Mar., 1840, a. 48. Also his brother, Mr. Philip Rixon, *ob.* (1841 ?).
57. Daniel Mowbray, b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 23 July, 1796, *ob.* 18 Dec., 1870. Erected by his wid. and children.
58. Betsy, eldest d. of Richard and Phœbe Eglin, b. in Somerset, Lancashire (*sic*), England, 16 Mar., 1830, *ob.* 2 June, 1849.
59. Julia and William, twins of James and Ann Simpson, b. at Malaga, 17 Oct., 1859, *ob.* 3 Dec., 1859, and 6 Sep., 1860.
60. Harriet Sophia Gordon, b. 16 Oct., 1841, *ob.* 24 July, 1843.
61. Mary Anne, d. of Robert and Sophia Howarth, b. 2 Aug., 1841, *ob.* 7 Aug., 1842.
62. James, s. of Henry and Elizabeth Brown, b. 20 June, 1840, *ob.* 29 Oct., 1841.
63. Mr. James Harrison, b. in Hull, 25 Sep., 1802, *ob.* 26 Nov., 1837.
64. Eliza, d. of Robt. and Eliza McAndrew, b. in Liverpool, 11 May, 1835, *ob.* 9 Dec., 1836.

Outside the inner cemetery, on the same level, and on the east side :—

65. Mary Louisa, d. of John and Mary Ann Berwick, of Scawby Grove, England, b. 22 Aug., 1828, *ob.* 20 June, 1853.
66. Constance Harriot Reuss - Christie, *ob.* 22 May, 1878, a. 17 months. Josephine Elizabeth Reuss-Christie, *ob.* 31 Jan., 1881, a. 2 yrs. 5 months. Sophia Amelia Reuss-Christie, b. 15 July, 1880, *ob.* 15 Nov., 1880.
67. Peter Burn Swanston, late merchant in Grand Canary, *ob.* 5 Nov., 1859, a. 55. Erected by his s. Peter Swanston, of Prestonkirk, Scotland.
68. Barbara Forbes, w. of Edward Wood Stock, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., b. 8 Jan., 1845, *ob.* 24 Mar., 1872, a. 27.
69. The Rev. Geo. Harries Potter, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, b. at Gosport, 12 Mar., 1843 (?); ordained priest at Salisbury, 23 Dec., 1849; *ob.* 3 Nov., 1854.
70. George Lemos, only s. of Geo. Slade and Eliza Ann Ash, of St. John's Wood, London, *ob.* 4 May, 1859, a. 18.
71. Warner Westema Carden, Captain 93rd Regt., youngest s. of Sir Henry Carden, Bt., of Templemore, Ireland, *ob.* 3 Feb., 1854, a. 26.
72. Henry Moubray Northcote, for 20 yrs. Rector of Monk Oakhampton, Devon, *ob.* 6 Feb., 1878, a. 51.
73. Julia, w. of David Sandeman, Esq., of Kirkwood, Dumfriesshire, d. of the late John Robertson, Esq., of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, *ob.* 20 Feb., 1845, a. 28.

74. Archibald Macqueen, "Edinensis," *ob.* 3 Mar., 1855, a. 30. (In Latin.)
75. Henry Monro, b. at Edinborough, 24 Aug., 1809, *ob.* 28 Nov., 1869. Erected by his widow.
76. Jane Simpson, of Kircaldy, Fifeshire, *ob.* 6 Mar., 1855, a. 44.
77. Barre Latter Forbes, *ob.* 14 Dec., 1871, a. 24. Also his sister, Caroline Elizabeth (Leila) Forbes, *ob.* 22 Dec., 1871, a. 21. Children of the Rev. E. Forbes, D.D., British Chaplain in Paris, and Juliana Anne, his wife.
78. Isabella Sutherland, of Aberdeen, b. 28 July, 1827, *ob.* 6 Aug., 1855.
79. Elizabeth McCulloch, *ob.* 20 Ap., 1878, a. 21. Maria Cramer McCulloch, *ob.* 30 May, 1902, a. 88. The latter inscription placed by her children.
80. Thos. Gordon, Esq., many years resident in Malaga, youngest s. of the Rev. Hugh Gordon, of Anworth, Kircudbrightshire, b. 12 Nov., 1799, *ob.* at Alhaurin, 16 May, 1855.
81. John J. Stevenson, of Banff, Scotland, b. 1 Jan., 1809, *ob.* 22 Feb., 1875.
82. Wm. Sproat, Esq., of Kircudbright, N.B., b. 24 Ap., 1820, *ob.* 21 Oct., 1855.
83. Amy, d. of J. and A. S. Gambell, b. 22 June, 1873, and survived only a few hours. Also Lucy, 3rd d. of the above, b. 29 July, 1878, *ob.* 2 Sep., 1878.
84. James Ludowick Brown, of Paisley, Scotland, *ob.* 5 Jan., 1856, a. 27.
85. Wm. Henry Nutter, artist, of Carlisle, *ob.* at the British Consulate, 5 June, 1872, a. 53.
86. Abraham Worley, Esq., *ob.* 24 May, 1856, a. 50.
87. Edith Louisa, wid. of Marmaduke Athorpe, of Alicante, *ob.* 4 Nov., 1872, a. 31.
88. Harry Lumsden, Esq., of Aberdeen, *ob.* 2 Ap., 1857, a. 22.
89. Robert Villiers George, M.D., b. 28 Feb., 1822, *ob.* 26 Mar., 1871.
90. The Rev. Fred. Edwin Torre, of Thornhill, Yorks, *ob.* 6 Ap., 1857, a. 27.
91. Elizabeth Martha, d. of James Robert Stewart, of Gortleytragh, Kingstown, Ireland, b. 12 Nov., 1845, *ob.* 1 Ap., 1870.
92. Jane Mary Paul, b. at Glasgow, 1 Sep., 1848, *ob.* 18 Nov., 1870.
93. Herbert Scott, *ob.* 26 Dec., 1885.
94. Charles Henry, eldest s. of Thos. Falkner, Esq., of Bath, *ob.* 30 Jan., 1861, a. 25.
95. Elizabeth Williams, of Cardigan, *ob.* at sea, 22 May, 1857, a. 28.
96. Arthur, youngest s. of Major Wm. Greene, of Delgany, Wicklow, *ob.* 2 Nov., 1855, a. 28.
97. Sophia Russell, eldest d. of Russell and Isabella Scott, of Summer Hill, Bath, *ob.* 18 Feb., 1854, a. 21.
98. The Rev. James B. Maclaurin, of Edinburgh, b. in Fifeshire, 20 Dec., 1829, *ob.* 3 Jan., 1858.
99. Arthur Taylor, of Shrewsbury, *ob.* 1 Ap., 1859, a. 21. William Taylor, of Shrewsbury, *ob.* 30 May, 1859, a. 31.
100. Joseph Thornton, of London, *ob.* 8 Dec., 1856, a. 33.

Outside the inner cemetery, to the west :—

101. Mr. James Cameron, of Inverness, Master of the schooner Vinco, of Banff, *ob.* 18 Sep., 1860, a. 33.
102. Mary Anne, w. of Thos. Dearneley, of Stalybridge, Lancs, *ob.* 26 Mar., 1874, a. 31.

103. John Parsons, seaman of the cutter *Alarm*, of Poole, drowned in the port, 26 Aug., 1855, a. 19.

104. Henry Hutting, of Yarmouth, seaman, of the brig *Dasher*. Came by a violent death, 2 Sep., 1855, a. 23.

105. William Elliott Main, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ob. 25 Ap., 1861, a. 23.

106. Frances Goodenough, b. 16 May, 1799, ob. at Granada, 6 Aug., 1855.

107. The Rev. Henry Watson Barnard, M.A., Vicar of St. Cuthbert's and Canon of Wells, ob. at Granada, 9 July, 1855, a. 63.

(The two preceding are within one enclosure.)

108. Edward Garvin, s. of John Geddes, Esq., Verre Ville, Glasgow, ob. 2 Ap., 1858, a. 37.

109. Zephaniah Lungley Prentice, of Stowmarket, ob. 27 Dec., 1858, a. 27.

110. Thos. Charles Cornish, of Clifton, Bristol, ob. 15 Ap., 1861, a. 49.

111. James King, of Christchurch, Hants, ob. 29 Jan., 1861, a. 27.

112. Robert, s. of Capt. Verschoyle and the Countess of Assereto, ob. 2 July, 1870, a. 3 days.

113. James Armstrong and Marion Murray's still-born boy, 11 May, 1870.

114. Henry E. W. Tuck, b. at Portsea, 30 June, 1823, ob. at sea, 20 May, 1862. Erected by his brother engineers of the Spanish Navy.

115. C. C. Witham, American seaman, ob. 10 Sep., 1861, a. 32.

116. Louis Charles Hamilton Massey, s. of Capt. Verschoyle and the Countess of Assereto, ob. 25 Nov., 1870, a. 23 months.

117. Alexander Lowdon, b. at Dundee, 28 June, 1818, ob. 18 May, 1853.

118. Thos. Barnsley, b. at Donnington Wood, Shropshire, ob. 7 Sep., 1886.

119. Mary, w. of Thos. Barnsley, of Donnington, ob. 26 May, 1860, a. 66.

120. Emma, w. of Thos. Bradbury, of Astbury, Cheshire, ob. 3 Jan., 1863, a. 28.

121. Sarah, w. of Thos. Thorley, of Manchester, ob. 1 Jan., 1865, a. 49.

122. Wm. Richard Harras, b. in Birmingham, 11 Feb., 1825, ob. 23 Nov., 1868.

123. William Davis, American seaman, ob. 15 Sep., 1884, a. 27.

124. Robert Davison, of Shields, Mate of the barque *Cath. Morrison*, ob. 28 July, 1860, a. 24.

125. Henry Barham, ob. 5 Nov., 1859, a. 41.

126. James Nightingale, of Manchester, ob. 25 Aug., 1859, a. 55.

On a higher level are three rows of tombs.

FIRST ROW.

127. John Hazlehurst, a native of Altringham, Cheshire, ob. 30 Sep., 1874, a. 72.

128. Mr. Thos. Rich, of Gibraltar, ob. 28 May, 1876, a. 42.

129. Arthur Gough Pigott, ob. 8 Jan., 1878, a. 27.

130. Charles Masterman, ob. 17 Oct., 1880.

131. Thos. Mitchell, of Dundee, 3rd Engineer of the Anchor Line steamer *Tyrian*, ob. 10 Dec., 1881, having been shot by a Spanish sentry guarding the prison, whose challenge, when passing by, he had inadvertently disregarded.

132. Amelia Stewart, w. of John Gambell, ob. 5 Ap., 1887, a. 48. Also Wm. Harvey, s. of J. and A. Gambell, ob. 11 Aug., 1894, a. 23.

133. Marion Stewart, d. of J. and A. Gambell, ob. 20 Dec., 1895, a. 19.

134. Henry John Huntington, B.A., Chaplain at Malaga, formerly at Leghorn, ob. 13 July, 1887, a. 66.

135. Mary Dear, faithful servant and friend of the Mark family, b. in Hants in 1810, ob. at La Perla, Benalmadena, 30 Sep., 1887.

136. Henry Davidson, ob. 5 Dec., 1880.

137. Edward Wm. Houghton, ob. 7 Jan., 1902, a. 26.

SECOND ROW.

138. Major Thos. M. Newson, of St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A., Consul for the United States, b. in New York City, 22 Feb., 1827, ob. 30 March, 1893.

139. Nigel McKechnie, C.E., ob. 5 June, 1893, a. 32.

140. Charles J. L. Coates, b. 24 July, 1870, ob. 4 Dec., 1893.

141. George White, ob. 2 May, 1894. Erected by his wife.

142. Henry Stewart Troughton, for 30 years Hon. Agent for the R.Y. Squadron, b. in Liverpool, 14 Sep., 1845, ob. 12 Jan., 1897.

143. Harry, eldest s. of E. and M. Welton, of Hull, ob. 21 July, 1899, a. 14, while on a visit to Malaga.

144. John Williams, of Liscard, Cheshire, ob. 13 Sep., 1899, a. 30.

145. Josephine, w. of Egerton Brydges, ob. 13 May, 1900.

146. Florence, youngest d. of Thos. Nelson-Waterfield, b. 11 Ap., 1847, ob. 21 Mar., 1902.

147. Charles Remfry, ob. 20 Feb., 1903.

148. Franklin Crosby Bevan, b. at Baltimore, 26 June, 1872, ob. 27 Nov., 1907.

THIRD ROW.

149. John Patterson, fireman, of the S.S. *Glanrheidol*, drowned in the harbour, 22 Aug., 1886.

150. Charles W. J. Travo, native of Gibraltar, ob. 18 Sep., 1878, a. 23.

151. Catherine M. Anan, of Market Drayton, ob. 12 Sep., 1879, a. 36.

152. John Goodnow, formerly Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, b. 29 June, 1858, ob. 7 Dec., 1907.

153. B. H. Peacock, ob. 8 July, 1907. Erected by his friends of Huelva. (In Spanish.)

154. John Blackadder Aitchison, Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Cid*, formerly of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, latterly of Brockley, London, ob. suddenly 30 June, 1905, a. 49. Erected by his wid. and comrades.

155. Edwin Knight, of Reigate, b. 24 Jan., 1844, ob. 16 Sep., 1885.

156. John Henry Pelly, native of Canada, ob. 22 Mar., 1878, a. 27.

In a small enclosure not far from the entrance, which at first escaped my notice, are the following:—

157. Walter Worthy Horne, ob. 15 July, 1902, a. 46. R.I.P.

158. Arthur Diego Granea Llambias, ob. 20 July, 1906, a. 8 months.

159. Georgina F. Price, d. of W. R. Price, M.D., ob. 8 Feb., 1899.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.
18, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'RICHARD II.,' III. ii. 155-6: "SITTING ON THE GROUND" (11 S. i. 165, 323).—Long before Kinglake, Sterne had remarked on this. See 'Tristram Shandy,' iii. chap. xxix:—

"I won't go about to argue the point with you—'tis so—and I am persuaded of it, madam, as much as can be, 'That both man and woman bear pain or sorrow (and, for aught I know, pleasure too) best in a horizontal position.'"

W. A. H.

'HAMLET,' II. ii. 525: "THE MOBLED QUEEN" (11 S. i. 165).—The text of the Folio presents no difficulty. The facsimile reprint of this passage gives "inobled Queene" twice, and "Inobled Queene" once. "Ennobled" (exalted, renowned, famous, according to Richardson) appears to qualify the substantive "Queen" sufficiently.

T. B. WILMSHURST.

Tunbridge Wells.

[The facsimile referred to is that of the First Folio; but it has to be remembered that "mobled" in both lines is read by the Quartos and the Second, Third, and Fourth Folios. This being so, one is justified in supposing that "mobled" is the true reading, and that of the First Folio due to hasty setting-up; otherwise why should "mobled" have been replaced after 1623?]

'2 HENRY IV.,' I. ii. (11 S. i. 323).—Does not "And if a man is through with them in honest taking-up" mean—if a man has got through (at the end of) his power of getting credit with them? "Honest taking-up" is getting goods on credit with the promise of payment, as opposed to thievish taking of them.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

'TITUS ANDRONICUS,' V. i. 99-102 (11 S. i. 324).—

That coddling spirit had they from their mother,

As sure a card as ever won a set;

That bloody mind, I think, they learn'd of me,

As true a dog as ever fought at head.

These lines well express the brutal yet poetical mind of Aaron, who speaks them. "Card" is not a pun on "coddling," but a slang term often applied to persons. A "rum card," a "knowing card," are expressions to be heard any day. Aaron means that Tamora is a sure and ready one for a game of deceitful lewdness. "Coddling" is slang for lewdness. As to dogs fighting at head, I think if MR. APPLETON MORGAN stops and watches next time he sees two dogs fighting, he will find that they worry each other mostly about the head and neck.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

Aaron exults in stating that Demetrius and Chiron had that lustful spirit from their mother, and, having the greatest admiration for Tamora's wit, he extols her as being a sure card—one by whose agency the game is ever won or success ensured. "That bloody mind" Aaron thinks must be due to his example, for he declares he is as true a dog as ever fought at the head, "fought in the forward," or foremost in pursuit. The meaning is twofold: that of the fleshed hound, or the fleshed soldier, eager for blood.

TOM JONES.

'1 HENRY IV.,' IV. i. 99:—

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd.

The critics tell us that in this passage a word, or possibly a line, has fallen out, or at any rate that the punctuation has need to be rearranged; but they leave the text as they found it, save only with danger-signals appended to it.

The missing link (for a link is missing) is to be found in the line itself, if only the reader has the eye to see it. As once upon a time the bigger of two snakes in the Zoological Gardens devoured the smaller, so here the little word "with" has absorbed into itself the still lesser word "vie," which originally preceded and was separated from it; it is possible that the writer purposely threw them together for brevity's sake, or the two monosyllables may have become incorporated by mutual attraction. The reinsertion of "vie" before "with" will satisfy the grammar and the sense, and do no harm to the metre.

PHILIP PERRING.

7, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

'TIMON OF ATHENS,' III. v. 105:—

Now the gods keep you old enough; that you may live

Only in bone that none may look on you!

I suggest for "in bone" "in hope," &c., i.e., may the gods so prolong your senile dotage that, as the days go on, your only hope may be to escape the sight of all mankind. He has repeatedly taunted them with their age, and now wishes them a life akin to that of Swift's Struldbrugs with a bitter consciousness of the miserable spectacle they present.

In III. iii. 12 I would now unhesitatingly adopt Pope's emendation *Three* for "Thrive" (putting a comma after it), in the belief that by a confusion of proximity fertile in corruption the termination *-we* has been caught from *gve* immediately following. Sempronius has already emphasized the word *Three*.

K. D.

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSIONS.

THOUGH some of the following are well known, they do not appear in the last edition of 'The Shakspeare Allusion Book':—

1. He that dares awe his Countrey, King and State, Smile, and yet be a villaine.

Nathanael Richards, 'The Jesuite,' in 'The Celestiall Publican,' 1630, H 7 verso. Reprinted in Richards's 'Poems,' 1641, p. 50.

2. "And therefore I conclude that that content which oftentimes lodgeth not under a golden-fretted Roofe, may bee found napping under a thacht-patcht Cottage. As that King sometimes in a Poem of his [*sic*] to that purpose wittily complained,

O Sleepe, O gentle Sleepe, natures soft nurse

Uneasie sits his Robe [*sic*] that weares a Crown."

'A Helpe to Discourse,' 11th ed., 1634, pp. 51-3.

This probably occurs in some earlier editions of the book, but I have not been able to see them all. The passage quoted in 'The Shakspeare Allusion Book' (i. 464) from 'A Helpe to Discourse,' 1640, is to be found in the 6th ed., 1627, p. 279, and the 11th, 1634, pp. 314/5.

3. "On my word (Cozen) this Piece is *The taming of the shrew*."—Sir Richard Fanshawe, 27 Dec., 1633, before Evelyn's 'Lucretius,' 1656, p. 7.

4. This man but ill advised had been,
'Mongst other monsters he was not seen—
For pence apiece there in the faire
Had put down all the monsters there,
Who Sir John Falstaff made an asse on
And of Goodman Puff of Barson.

Richard Flecknoe, 'Diarium,' 1656, p. 45.

5. "The — humour and resolute way of wooing, when he is in King Cambyzes vain."—*Ibid.*, p. 97.

6. "A Lover (such an one as Simple in love with Mrs. Anne Page)."—*Ibid.*, p. 103.

7. He is an able Lad indeed and likes
Arcadian Pastorals and (willing) strikes
A Plaudite to th' Epilogues of those
Happy Inventions Shaksphere did compose.

Sir Aston Cokain, 'Small Poems of Divers Sorts,' 1658, p. 27.

"He" is Charles Cotton.

8. You swans of Avon change your fates, and all
Sing, and then die at Drayton's Funeral:
Sure shortly there will not a drop be seen,
And the smooth-pebbled Bottom be turn'd
green,

When the Nymphes (that inhabit in it) have
(As they did Shakespeare) wept thee to thy
grave. *Ibid.*, p. 67.

9. Here lyes curst Webb! who living, spun
though short,
So fair a thread, a Halter choakt him fort,
For Bardolph's like 'twas cut with vile
reproaches

And Edge of Penny-Cord-so Bonas noches!

Henry Bold, 'Poems,' 1664, p. 191.
See also p. 137.

10. "Nay even Shakespear, whom he thought to have found his greatest Friend, was as much offended with him as any of the rest, for so spoiling and mangling of his Plays."—Richard Flecknoe, 'Sir William Davenant's Voyage to the Other World,' 1668, pp. 8, 9.

11. "An Epitaph on a merry Wife of Windsor."—'Wit at a Venture,' 1674, p. 21.

12. New-gates black Dog or Pistols Island Cur
Was probably this Sires Progenitor.
Henry Bold, 'Latine Songs,' 1685, p. 147 (written
before 1660).

G. THORN-DRURY.

"IN CAUDA VENENUM."—M. GAIDOZ at 10 S. iii. 428 asked where this saying was used for the first time, and whether it was originally applied to the scorpion. It was not, he added, to be found in Forellini, or in Büchmann, or in Fumagalli. MR. W. SWAN SONNENSCHNAIN in a reply (iii. 476) regarded the saying as derived from the well-known definition of an epigram,

Omne epigramma sit instar apis, sit aculeus
illi, &c.

and quoted a passage from Topsell's 'Serpents' (1653):—

"Some learned Writers... have compared a Scorpion to an Epigram... because as the sting of the Scorpion lyeth in the tayl, so the force and vertue of an Epigram is in the conclusion."

No example, however, was given of the words from any Latin book.

I can supply one from the first half of the sixteenth century, out of one of the "learned writers" to whom Topsell refers:—

"Alii epigramma Scorpioni perquam simile esse voluerunt, qui licet omni ex parte minuter, in cauda tamen, in qua inest aculeus, *venenum habet*: ita, ajunt, epigramma cum argutas omnes partes habere debeat, tum extremum maxime, qua vel acriter & salse mordeat, vel jucunde & dulciter delectet."—Lilius Gryaldus (Lilio Gregorio Giraldo, 1479-1552), 'De Poetarum Historia,' Dial. x. (1545), vol. ii. col. 503 of his 'Opera Omnia,' Leyden, 1696.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"DULCARNON" IN CHAUCER.—This Chaucerian word has been frequently discussed in 'N. & Q.' (see, for instance, 1 S. v. 325; 5 S. xii. 454; 7 S. iv. 76). A good account of the word may be found in 'N.E.D.'

It may be remembered that in the 'Troilus' (iii. 931) Criseyde says, "I am... at dulcarnon, right at my wittis ende," and that the phrase "at dulcarnon" (at a nonplus, at one's wit's end) is connected with "Dulcarnon," the name, according to Neckham, of the Pythagorean theorem, Euclid i. 47, so called from its two-horned figure. "Dulcarnon" is rightly derived in 'N.E.D.' from the Arabic Dhū'lqarnayn (or Zū'l'qar-

nayn). This is the name of a mythic personage mentioned in the Qurân. The word literally means "he of the two horns," "the possessor of two horns."

Now, who was this two-horned personage? The Arabic commentators of the Qurân are not agreed on this point. Dhû'lqarnayn is identified by most commentators with a conqueror named Sakandar (a form of the Greek name Alexander); by some specifically with Alexander the Great. But some writers make "The Two-horned" a contemporary with Moses or Abraham, or confuse him with some much more ancient traditional conqueror. I would venture to suggest that the term Dhû'lqarnayn of the Qurân is due to the traditional representation of Moses as two-horned; compare the "cornuta facies" of Moses in the Vulgate (Exodus xxxiv. 29), a mistranslation of the Hebrew, as may be seen from the Revised Version and marginal note. The Heb. *qeren* denotes not only a horn, but a flashing ray of light, and the latter meaning is found in Arabic also.

A. L. MAYHEW.

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"DENIZEN."—It is known that, in a few cases, a word has been corrupted by mistaking its written form. The most extraordinary example in English is the word *gravy*, in which the *v* (formerly written *u*) is an error for *n*; as clearly shown in the 'N.E.D.' I think that *denizen* furnishes another clear case, as the Anglo-French form was *deinzein*, from *deinz* (*de intus*), within. It is easily seen that, in the fifteenth century, *ein* was misread as *eni*; owing to the very great difficulty of distinguishing, in writing, between *in* and *ni*.* The number of similar examples is certainly very small.

WATLER W. SKEAT.

DR. THOMAS'S NOTEBOOK AT HALLOW.—Dr. Thomas, the continuator of Dugdale, was vicar for a time of Hallow, near Worcester. There still remain among the parish documents two notebooks in which both Dr. Thomas and his predecessor Robert Robinson, who vacated the living before 1584, jotted down various notes, principally lists of subscribers to the village school, but also notes of parochial history, copies of inscriptions in the church, and the following quaint rimes. These rimes are written in what appears to be an early seventeenth-

* As I write, I have a MS. before me in which the plural form is simply written *demzens*; i.e., the *m* represents three down strokes, the *i* being unmarked.

century hand, but there is no note of authorship nor any exact clue to their date, though they seem to be in the writing of Robert Robinson:—

I.

A Watch lost in a Tavern, that a crime,
Then you may see how drinking looseth Time.
The Watch kept Time, and if Time will away,
I see noe reason why the Watch should stay.
You say the Key hung out, and you forgott to
lock it,
Time will not bee kept Prisoner in a Pocket.
Henceforth if you will keep your Watch this doe:
Pockett your Watch and watch your Pockett too.

II.

The man whose Tongue before his Witt doth
runne,
It speaks too soon and rues when he hath done.
When Words are scarce, they're seldom spent in
Vaine,
For they speak Truth, that breathe their Words
with Paine.

III.

Loveing God, if I neglect my neighbour,
My Zeal hath lost its Proof, and I my Labour.
Knowledge when Wisdome is too weak to guide her
Is like a head-strong Horse that throws his Rider.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

STARLING, A CHRISTIAN NAME.—I found the above curious instance at Stoa's Nest, near the station, recently, and think it should find a place in the columns of 'N. & Q.'

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

A GEORGE IV. MUG.—The making of commemoration mugs by the potters as a trade item has declined since the death of the fourth George and the last William. I can remember them set forth on the window shelves of pot-shops alongside Victoria Accession or Coronation mugs, and the latter are perhaps the rarest of all. The George IV. mug I have is by no means handsome; it is too squat and wide-mouthed to be an attractive object, and the portrait on it is not that of an elderly man, but rather of one about fifty. This and the royal arms occupy about two-thirds of the mug, and the remaining space has—

To the Memory of

His late Majesty

King George the IV.

Born Aug^r 12, 1762.

Ascended the Throne Jan^y 29, 1820.

Publicly proclaimed Jan^y 31, 1820.

Departed this life June²⁴, 1830.

Aged 68 years.

The decoration is in transfer, and the king's head with bust is set in a decoration of roses, thistles, and leaves of both; a large star and a large rose on the breast.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

A SPANISH SONNET AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION.—In 1818 'An Essay on Spanish Literature,' by A. Anaya, was published in London by Boosey & Sons, Broad Street, Exchange. In the appendix (pp. 172-3) he prints the following sonnet, entitled 'El Pensamiento,' by Don Juan Melendez Valdés, to which he subjoins a translation but little inferior, I think, to the original poem. Let, however, the readers of 'N. & Q.' be the judges:—

Qual suele abeja inquieta revolando
 Por florido pensil entre mil rosas,
 Hasta venir á hallar las mas hermosas,
 Andar con dulce trompa susurrando ;
 Mas luego que las vé con vuelo blando,
 Baxa y bate las alas vagarosas,
 Y en medio de sus hojas olorosas
 El delicado aroma está gozando ;
 Así, mi bien, el pensamiento mio
 Con dichosa zozobra por hallarte
 Vagaba de amor libre por el suelo,
 Pero te ví, rendime ; y mi albedrio,
 Abrasado en tu luz, goza al mirarte
 Gracias que envidia de tu rostro el cielo.

Even as the bee 'mid circling roses flies,
 Nor pauses once to rest his wandering wing,
 Until, at length, the fairest he descries,
 And sinks upon its bosom murmuring ;—
 There, fixed and fluttering with delight, he lies,
 Incumbent on its dewy, fragrant leaves,
 From its soft cup the honey draught receives,
 And scents th' aroma perfumes as they rise :
 So, with a palpitating heart, my love,
 I traced my lowly path in search of thee ;
 Thou wert the Rose, and I the humble Bee.
 For thee my every thought, my fancy strove ;
 I saw—I loved ; and feast my gladdened eyes
 On charms that shame the lustre of the skies.

I think that this delightful version of an almost perfect sonnet would have been improved by using the word "dainty" in the eighth line, as it is the exact equivalent of *delicado*. Thus:—

And scents the dainty perfumes as they rise.
 "Aroma," as an adjective, is an abuse of language.

In a foot-note on p. 173 the composer of the volume says, in Spanish of which this is a translation:—

"I will add the free translation, or rather the imitation of this sonnet, done by a friend of mine whose modesty is as great as his acquaintance with and his knowledge of Spanish literature."

At the end of the version is appended the letter "M." I think I have somewhere read that Señor Anaya was known to the Molesworth family. Was any member of it, who lived at the date given above, possessed of such acquirements as those mentioned?

JOHN T. CURRY.

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 answers may be sent to them direct.

DR. MAGINN'S WRITINGS.—In what journal or magazine did Dr. Maginn's 'Don Juan Unread,' a parody of Wordsworth's 'Yarrow Unvisited,' first appear? It is included among the 'Testimonies of Authors,' prefixed to 'Don Juan,' in the one-volume edition of Byron's 'Poems,' published by Murray, 1853. Possibly that famous skit on the Don may have originally seen the light in the *John Bull* newspaper, to which Maginn is said to have been a frequent contributor, shortly after it was started under the editorship of Theodore Hook. However, I cannot personally ascertain whether my surmise be correct, as, so far as I am aware, there are no sets of *John Bull* to be found in this city or anywhere else in Australia. A further query respecting Maginn: Early in the forties the doctor issued selections from his writings entitled 'Magazine Miscellanies,' which seem to have come out in numbers. The speculation was a failure, and the series abruptly ended. How many numbers were printed, and what articles did they contain? MORGAN McMAHON.
 Sydney.

TENNYSON'S 'MARGARET.'—In the second stanza of the above occurs:—

Your spirit is the calmèd sea
 Laid by the tumult of the fight.

Will some reader kindly refer me to some positive statement (or contradiction) of this fact (or fiction)—that the tumult of a sea-fight causes a calm of the water in the neighbourhood. H. K. ST. J. S.

FONTS: THEIR SIZE.—It is a matter of common knowledge that during the Georgian period the fonts—in the few churches then built—were often constructed with bowls so small that the immersion of infants was impossible. My impression is that in the Jacobean period also this custom prevailed, to a greater or less extent, in disobedience to, or in neglect of, the rubrics. I am in search of instances of this breach of the law in churches built in pre-Reformation times as well as later. I shall be much obliged to any of your readers who will give me the names of churches where such fonts exist.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Rusthall, Kent.

QUEEN KATHERINE PARR.—I wish to be informed if there is any good recent life of this queen, or any monograph dealing with the close of her career. What became of her daughter by Lord Seymour of Sudeley? According to Strype she died young; but Miss Strickland in her 'Queens of England' states that she married Sir Edward Bushel, and was ancestor of the Johnson Lawsons of Grove Villa, Clevedon. May I also inquire if there is any catalogue of the collection of relics of the queen now preserved at Sudeley Castle, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, and if the question of their genuineness has formed the subject of inquiry? EMERITUS.

[The nearest approach to a Life quoted in the 'D.N.B.' is in Miss Strickland's 'Queens.']

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—I shall be glad if any of your readers can tell me the author of the poem from which the following quotation is taken:—

If I may enter by some humble door.

I think the concluding line is—

The home for which I long.

GAMMA.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE IN HERALDRY.—I would like to be informed of any fact about the origin or early use of the heraldic "elephant and castle," a charge borne on the arms of the Cutlers' Company, the City of Coventry, and, as crest, by Giovanni Francesco di Malatesta. H.

PRINCESS CLARA EMILIA OF BOHEMIA.—In a MS. (largely autograph) of the Lisbon National Library (No. 7644) D. Francisco Manuel de Mello dedicates (fo. 113) his verses to "The most Serene Princess Madam Clara Emilia of Bohemia, daughter of Frederick, Fifth King of Bohemia, Palatine of the Rhine." I should like to have some particulars about this lady, who is not mentioned among the children of Frederick by the genealogists I have consulted. Mello met the Princess Palatine (Rupert and Maurice), and probably this lady, when in Holland in 1641. EDGAR PRESTAGE.

PARIS FAMILY.—Was John Ayrtton Paris, M.D., son of Thomas Paris, born at Cambridge 7 Aug., 1785 ('Dict. Nat. Biog.'), related to the Mary Paris who married Samuel Vince, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, in 1780, at Cambridge? She was a daughter of Thomas Paris of Cambridge (see Vincé, 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'), and hence Dr. John Ayrtton Paris might have been her

brother. Was this so? I should be very glad of any information about this Paris family or its branches. E. H.

COWES FAMILY.—I am very grateful to PROF. SKEAT for his courteous reply (*ante*, p. 155) to my question concerning a possible derivation of "The Cowes," and for his suggestion that there may have been a home or stead here belonging to some one whose name in the possessive case is thus preserved. Our island farms are in very many cases thus named, and I am not without hopes that this valuable clue may lead to definite results.

I now appeal to your readers for information concerning the family name of Cowes. Where did such a family live? and do any remain in England? I find that Pepys mentions "Capt. Cowes" as commanding one of the ships of the Royal Navy *circa* 1660. I also learn that before 1735 a certain Peter Cow or Coues lived in Jersey, as inquiries for his origin are being made by an American rear-admiral.

It seems unlikely that either Capt. Cowes or Peter Cow came of the ancient Norfolk house of Coo, as the vowel-sounds are so different; but I am very anxious to learn if a family called Cow or Cowes can be traced, as I could then endeavour to trace any member of it who may have settled in the Isle of Wight before Henry VIII. built his castle on the beach. Y. T.

BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER: THEIR PORTRAITS.—Are there any portraits extant of the following Bishops of Gloucester: William Wakeman, 1541-9; James Brooks, 1554-8; Richard Cheyney, 1562-79; John Bullingham, 1581-98; Gabriel Goodman, 1625-55; William Nicholson, 1661-72; and John Pritchett, 1672-81? A. A. HUNTER.
College Road, Cheltenham.

TALBOT.—In a document, written in Dutch and dated 1393, Johan van Grevensteyn makes known that he has become a "los leidige man" (query a freeman) of the town of Aiche (Aix), and he affixes his seal. He also requests "John Talbot, the Englishman, to affix his seal in further testimony of the truth." The seal of John van Grevensteyn consists of a shield bearing three annulets with the inscription around JOHAN VAN GREVNSTEYS. The seal of John Talbot shows clearly a shield bearing a fess between three birds, probably martlets, and above the shield, on a helmet, a crest which has been taken for a talbot's head and neck.

The head, however, which is partly covered with the parchment tag, is very indistinct, and from the flaming tongue I should guess it to be a panther's head. The seal is broken at the edge, and all that can be read of the inscription is SIG. .M VINOZ. I should be greatly obliged for any suggestions towards the identification of this John Talbot.

LEO C.

WOLLESCOTE HALL: MILWARD: OLIVER.—I shall be grateful to any one who will kindly give me information regarding the above Hall, which is near Stourbridge, Worcestershire. I have a cutting from the county paper in 1889 in which Wollescote Hall is thus described:—

“Wollescote Hall, the old historical mansion mentioned in a recent issue of the *County Express* as having been the head-quarters of Prince Rupert's troops, cogently illustrates the vicissitudes of families. At the period mentioned, the Hall was the property of Thomas Milward, Esq., barrister-at-law, whose ancestors have owned the place for centuries. This gentleman, who, our informant says, was possessed of very considerable wealth, protected and sustained the Prince and his troops during six weeks. This interesting old mansion descended from the Milwards to their posterity, the Olivers, but the property subsequently passed into other hands. One of the Milwards, viz., Thomas Milward, was a captain in the Parliamentary Army at the time of the Civil War, and was then residing at Wollescote.”

I should be glad to know in whose reign the Hall was built, and when it changed hands. Is the Thomas Milward of Wollescote who sheltered Prince Rupert the same as the Thomas Milward who also resided at Wollescote Hall, and was a captain in the Parliamentary Army?

I understand that Wollescote Hall and the family are mentioned in Glazebrook's 'Heraldry of Worcestershire' and Scott's 'Stourbridge,' both of which, I learn, are out of print.

The coat of arms and crest of the family are: Ermine, on a chief sable three lions rampant or, quartering Milward. Crest, a demi-lion rampant gules. It would be interesting to know at what period the crest and coat of arms were granted to the family.

A descendant of the founder of Wadham College, Oxford, married Thomas Milward of Wollescote.

This is all the information that I possess until a much later period, when I find that Capt. Thomas Milward Oliver, who was attached to the 38th Foot, was staying at "The Star Hotel," Southampton, in 1814. At the time of his death he was, I believe,

residing in Jamaica, and I shall be glad of any information concerning him. He was the eldest son and heir of the late Edward Oliver of Wollescote, by Anne, daughter of Joseph Harpur of Calthorpe, co. Leicester, and grandson of Hungerford Oliver of the Grange, near Stourbridge, by Prudence, daughter and coheir of Thomas Milward of Wollescote. Hungerford Oliver was the son of Edward Oliver of Bristol by Jane, *née* Hungerford, his wife.

ELSIE OLIVER.

45, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, N.

JANE BENNETT: LIEUT. J. PIGOTT.—Can any correspondent give me the parentage of Jane Bennett, who was married in Compton Chamberlain, Wiltshire, on 25 Feb., 1764, to Lieut. John Pigott, one of the survivors of the Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756? By him she had issue: 1. Elizabeth Pigott, baptized in parish of Broad Chalke, Wilts, 3 Feb., 1765. 2. Sophia More Pigott, married in Compton Chamberlain, 4 Nov., 1817, to William Kemp, of Rumsey, widower. 3. Robert Pigott, twin, buried in Compton Chamberlain, 10 Dec., 1831, aged 64 (M.I.). 4. John Pigott, twin, buried in Compton Chamberlain, 1 Jan., 1841, aged 73 (M.I.). 5. Constantia Maria Pigott, married in Compton Chamberlain, 2 July, 1819, to Edmund King of Swathling, parish of North Stoneham, Hants, and buried in Compton Chamberlain, 24 Sept., 1837, aged 62 (M.I.).

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

SIR JOHN AND GEORGE DAY.—Many years ago (see 4 S. iv. 215) a query was inserted asking for information

“concerning two brothers, John and George Day, who flourished in India in the time of Warren Hastings. The former was a barrister, was appointed Advocate-General of Bengal and was knighted. The latter was physician to the Nabob of Arcot. They were, I believe, sons of a Limerick country gentleman, and were connected with the well-known Mr. Justice Day and Sir Edward Denny.”

This query remained unanswered, and I would now repeat it.

Benedetta, Lady Day, Sir John's wife, is the subject of one of Romney's most beautiful portraits, and a coloured mezzotint has recently been published of it.

A nephew of the above-mentioned Judge Day was a judge at Calcutta about the same time that Sir John Day was in India, viz., Sir John Franks, whose mother was Catherine Day. (Rev.) H. L. L. DENNY.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, S.W.

"DICKY BIRDS" = OMNIBUS CONDUCTORS. — In relating the romance of a certain family in the peerage, a friend of mine spoke of a certain individual as having begun his career as a "dicky bird" on a Greenwich omnibus. I had never heard the expression in that sense, but on inquiring of several old men I find the term is remembered. On consulting likely works of reference, however, I have not found it. These comprise the 'N.E.D.,' the 'E.D.D.,' Barrère and Leland's 'Dictionary of Slang,' Hotten's 'Slang Dictionary,' Farmer's 'Slang and its Analogues,' and Mayhew's 'London Labour and London Poor.' Can some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' furnish a reference?
A. RHODES.

"SENPERE": ? BRIDGEKEEPER. — Information as to the above word is desired. It occurs in ll. 500, 513 of the Trentham MS. (c. 1440) of 'Flores and Blanche flour': —
Childe, he seide, to a brygge þou shalt come,
The Senpere fynde at hoome:
He woneth at þe brygges ende;

þe Senperes name was Darys.
Florys gret him wel feire ywys.

H. P. L.

FEOFFMENT SEPARITATE. — Will some reader inform me where I can obtain particulars of this obsolete form of conveyance? The expression occurs in a list of deeds relating to property in Cumberland. The deed in question related to a mortgage and was about a century old. The second word may be "separitate"—the writing is a little indistinct.
A. F. H.

BATH KING OF ARMS.—*The Court Circular* of 21 June mentions "Bath King of Arms." Is this right?
B. K. O.

ARMS OF STONELEY PRIORY.—The Rev. W. Cole in Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 5819 gives the following coat of arms: Azure, a sword in bend proper, piercing a human heart gules, and as a matter of probability assigns them to Stoneley Priory, Huntingdonshire. Cole notes that they occur in the windows of Kimbolton Church, in which parish the Priory was situated, and is of opinion they are the Priory arms "as the manner of their bearing is singular, and not like those given as family arms." Can any correspondent guide me to evidence in support of Cole's suggestion, or give me any information showing, if personal arms, whose they are?
GEORGE MATTHEWS.

Muswell Hill.

Replies.

A GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(11 S. i. 401.)

MAY I submit the following observations?

1. A good title should be chosen. "The National Genealogical Society." How would that do? There are many people, however, who are deeply interested in their surroundings (local history), for whom the word "genealogy" has no attraction. We must needs impress upon this class that genealogy implies no more (and no less), than the discovery of what their own personal blood-relationship may be to scenes, places, and events, and the men and women who took part in them—that a pedigree is not, as commonly supposed, an affair of mere vaingloriousness and pretence.

2. It should not be a printing Society, but one essentially for collecting and indexing. An Annual Report, with Catalogue of Collection, and donors' and members' names, might be printed.

3. Its primary function should be the compiling of one great Index to genealogical, biographical, and local documents, on the Card Index system. Hints as to enlisting voluntary effort in the writing out of slip references, their sorting, arrangement, and storage, might be gained by a study of the methods of Dr. Murray and his assistants in the compilation of the huge 'New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.' One may suggest, as probably the most useful method of arrangement, the descriptive cataloguing of documents under place-names, as in Rye's 'Norfolk Topography,' Copinger's 'Suffolk Records,' and Mr. Marcham's Catalogues of Deeds.

4. A Register of Experts in various branches of research should be kept, and of competent record-searchers in various parts of the country. These should all be elected Fellows, and all inquiries addressed to the Society should be referred to them—in rotation when it happens that two or more of them have made a special study of the same branch of genealogical knowledge.

5. The ideal which such a society should set before it is the ready production, to any inquirer, of a body of direct reference to documentary evidence concerning any place or family in the kingdom.

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

227, Strand, W.C.

I have read with interest MR. BERNAU'S proposals for the formation of a Genealogical Society. This seems to me to be much needed, and I should be pleased to subscribe a guinea as suggested.

W. ROBERTS CROW.

Camelot, Park Hill Road, Wallington, Surrey.

In response to MR. BERNAU'S communication concerning a Genealogical Society, I should be very pleased to subscribe a guinea to help to form a preliminary Society (not Syndicate), and I sincerely trust that before long such a Society will be established, and I should be glad to do anything in my power to assist in its formation.

F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.

Elsworth, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.

CHINA AND JAPAN: THEIR DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE (11 S. i. 8; 154, 397).—"It was necessary to interpret what occurred into Chinese for the information of the Viceroy" was quoted at the last reference. My impression, however, is that Li Hung Chang understood English well, and that his pretended ignorance was merely an habitual device for gaining time to frame his reply. An instance, somewhat similar, appears in Admiral R. D. Evans's recent 'Memoirs,' in detailing his audience with the Empress Dowager of China:—

"Officially she knew no word of English, but several times she started to reply before my words had been translated, which convinced me that she understood every word I was saying. The rapid changes of expression on her face also led me to this conclusion."

Can any certain information be given as to Li Hung Chang's English?

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

DE QUINCEY AND SWEDENBORG ((11 S. i. 109, 435).—Upon the removal of William Newbery in 1843 from No. 6, Chenies Street, Bedford Square, to No. 6, King Street, Holborn, he was appointed publishing agent to the Swedenborg Society, and so continued until, in 1854, the Society acquired the house, then styled No. 36, now No. 1, Bloomsbury Street, whence have emanated all its subsequent publications. The Rev. J. Hyde's 'Bibliography of Swedenborg's Works,' 1906, furnishes (Index, p. 731) reference to about 120 volumes bearing Newbery's name upon their title-pages. The same authority, however, treats Newbery only as a Londoner, it knows nothing of Newby, nor, indeed, of any publisher of Swedenborg at Cambridge save at its namesake in the

U.S.A. Among Newbery's publications were the 15 volumes upon philosophical and scientific subjects issued by the Swedenborg Association (an offshoot of the Swedenborg Society) in 1843-61. Foremost among the promoters of this Association were Dr. James John Garth Wilkinson and the Rev. Augustus Clissold, M.A., but neither of them was a Cambridge student. Of the former, we are told "his education was begun at a school in Sunderland, continued at a private school at Mill Hill, and completed at Totteridge." The latter "graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, taking his B.A. in 1816, and proceeding to M.A. in due course." While, therefore, I cannot but admire MR. SCOTT'S ingenuity, and cordially thank him for his proffered suggestions, I fear they do not facilitate the solution of the problem. If the documents in the case were not too modern for that kind of treatment, one would be inclined to hazard the wild conjecture that in this instance "Cambridge" is a misprint for Coleridge.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

DR. BEKE'S DIARY (11 S. i. 427).—So far as is known, no single work by Dr. Beke entitled 'Travels and Researches' was published in 1846. His 'Statement of Facts' appeared in 1845, 2nd ed., 1846. In 1847, however, he issued 'An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries'; and in 1849 another essay 'On the Sources of the Nile,' containing an account of an unsuccessful attempt made in 1848 to reach the sources of that river. Perhaps to these two publications, dealing with the subject of African exploration, Dr. Budge may have referred under the general designation 'Travels and Researches.' But in any case the date 1846 is wrong.

W. S. S.

WARMING CITY CHURCHES (11 S. i. 449).—In the year 1634 a patent was taken out for making or erecting stoves of iron, brickwork, and earth for heating water; also for heating hothouses and rooms in dwelling-houses. And no doubt some such machine was used during the period mentioned, so that the congregation did not sit and shiver. Pepys, who regularly attended the London churches, sometimes complains of the sermon being bad, but never of feeling cold. Of course churches do not require much heating, as people usually sit in their walking apparel. During the eighteenth century some progress was made in the improvement of stoves. David Riz in 1770 patented a stove, either portable or fixed, for warming rooms,

churches, &c.; and Adam Walker in 1777 published a philosophical estimate, &c., which treats of a new, easy, and effectual mode of supplying warm, or cool fresh air to churches, &c., and patented the Empyrean stove in 1786. Also see Cockle stove in the 'N.E.D.' under 'Cockle,' sub.⁵ 2, with this quotation: "1833. Churches...and other large buildings are now commonly heated by means of a cockle." TOM JONES.

"SAUNTER" (11 S. i. 407).—The earliest dictionary in which I have been able to find this word is Skinner's 'Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae,' 1671, where it appears as

'to saunter up and down, à Fr. G. *sauter*, *sauteller*, saltare, saltitare, q. d. huc illuc saltitare seu discurrere."

I next find it in the second edition of John Kersey's 'Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum,' 1715 (I have not the first edition to consult, but the word would probably be there) where the word is given

"To saunter about, to go idling up and down."

The first edition of Bailey's 'Universal Etymological English Dictionary,' 1721, gives:—

"To saunter [of *sauter* or *sauteller*, F. to dance, q. d. to dance to and fro, or of *sainte terre*, F.] to go idling up and down. See To santer."

which, when referred to, says:—

"TO SANTER [of *sainte terre* F. or *sancta terra* L., i.e., the Holy Land, because when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land many Idle Persons went from Place to Place upon pretence they had taken the Cross upon them or intended to do so, and to go thither] to wander up and down."

Bailey gives it in the first edition of his 'Dictionarium Britannicum,' 1730, folio, as "to wander or rove up and down." Johnson, first ed., 1755, gives nine quotations of the use of the word, but in the first five, all of the seventeenth century, there is no suggestion of any different meaning from its present accepted one, at least, not as implying speed or fastness, the general sense being of laziness, in fact the only one of the nine indicating, possibly, rapidity of movement is that from Prior,

So the young squire when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He saunters wildly up and down.

The poem, however, continues:—

Till some acquaintance, good or bad,
Takes notice of a staring lad.

'The Chameleon' (Poems on Several Occasions), 5th ed., 1733, p. 185.

So that here "wildly" must not be taken in the sense of rapidity of motion, for the "staring lad" expresses a very different

idea. It is, of course, possible that Prior meant to have written "idly," and not "wildly."

It was probably whilst poor Charles II. was enjoying his beloved "sauntering," that the importunate persons waylaid him, and the reason for his "walking so fast" was to get away from them, so that he could "saunter" once more, at his leisure, and undisturbed.

JOHN HODGKIN.

[Similar reply from H. I. B.]

Surely it will be best to wait till the true history of this word is published in the 'N.E.D.' It is likely to appear soon.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Apropos of Charles II. "sauntering," I should like to point out that the king was in the habit of rising early, and walking, generally three or four hours a day, very fast, with what Teonge ('Diary,' p. 232) calls "his wonted large pace." It was "a trouble to keep up with him" (Burnet, and others). The advice which Charles II. gave to his nephew, Prince George of Denmark, who was inclined to corpulency, was: "Walk with me, and hunt with my brother, you will never be fat." This form of "sauntering" is to me a revelation.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne.

As I read the passage in D'Israeli's 'Curiosities of Literature' there is no antithesis between "sauntering" and "walking so fast." (I suppose, from his italics, that MR. EDGCUMBE felt some such antithesis, if not contradiction.) "Sauntering" is the "bewitching kind of pleasure" to which Charles was addicted; the excuse for it is said to lie in the irritating nature of a prince's duties, from which any man would run, and from which Charles walked fast. "Walk so fast" is thus a humorous litotes, parallel to "run away." Every one hurries to escape from such depressing sights and sounds, and seeks distraction in "sauntering"—or some other amusement. The "running" is certainly, and the "fast walking" probably, to be taken in a figurative sense. There may, however, be an allusion to the fact that Charles's usual walk was a rapid one. "His ordinary pace," says Macaulay in the opening paragraph of his fourth chapter, "was such that those who were admitted to the honour of his society found it difficult to keep up with him." And the description of Charles in the second chapter (p. 83 of the "Popular Edition") as "fond of sauntering and of frivolous amusements, incapable of

self-denial and of exertion" is not one of Macaulay's self-contradictions: the historian is using the word "sauntering" in its seventeenth-century sense of "idling."

D'Israeli professes to be transcribing Halifax, but is that really so? Turning to Miss Foxcroft's 'Life and Letters of Sir George Savile,' ii. 349, 350, I find in Halifax's 'Character of King Charles II.' only this passage:—

"The thing called *sauntering*.....for making him walk so fast. So it was more properly taking sanctuary."

Two other passages, viz. :—

"I am of opinion also that in his later times there was as much of laziness as of love in all those hours he passed among his mistresses."

"A bewitching kind of pleasure called sauntering, and talking without any constraint, was the true Sultana Queen he delighted in."

are quoted in foot-notes as coming from "Mulgrave, ii. 61," *i.e.*, presumably from Mulgrave's (Sheffield's, Buckinghamshire's) 'Works' (1723), which are quoted elsewhere by Miss Foxcroft (*e.g.*, i. 194 n.).

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

GULF STREAM: ITS EARLY HISTORY (11 S. i. 269).—Dr. Benjamin Franklin published a chart of the Gulf Stream in 1768, principally from the information of his relative, Capt. Folger. Franklin's researches were confirmed in 1781 by the experiments of Sir Charles Blagden, M.D., who ascertained that the Gulf Stream is from six to eleven degrees warmer than the water of the seas through which it runs. It was not, however, until the beginning of the nineteenth century that systematic and accurate observations began to be made. The course of the current of the Gulf Stream was first traced out by Baron Von Humboldt. For early accounts, see Franklin's 'Maritime Observations,' Blagden on 'The Heat of the Water in the Gulf Stream' in *Philosophical Transactions*, and Humboldt's 'Atlas Geographique et Physique.' For more up-to-date information, consult Maury's 'Physical Geography of the Sea,' 1886.

W. S. S.

"HOGLER" (11 S. i. 349, 397).—"Hogglers" or "Hoggners" was the denomination of certain parochial clubs or gilds, whose functions seem to have differed in different localities and at different periods, but who sometimes acted as ale-wardens, and whose wardens, like those of other gilds, paid in their profits to the head wardens of the

parish. I do not know if it has been decided whether the term was derived from *hog*, a yearling sheep or colt, "the A.-S. form of which," as DR. SKEAT has informed us (10 S. vii. 494), "was *hogg*, a strong masculine"; or whether, as I have suggested,* it came from *hoga*, a hill (which DR. SKEAT at the same reference states to be a Latinized form of the Norse *haugr*, a hill). In the former case the local gild might have originated in a company of *hog-herds*, in the latter they might have been *hill-men* of any description, *i.e.*, herdsmen, miners, peat-diggers, or quarryers. I have met with the term "hoggners" in churchwardens' accounts in parishes near Dartmoor. Cosdon Hill was known as *Hoga de Cosdone* in the times of the earlier extant Dartmoor Forest Perambulations. In Halliwell I find *hoggan-bag* (Cornwall), a miner's bag, wherein he carries his provision, and Wright's 'E.D.D.' yields:—

"*Hog*, a mound, a heap of earth in which potatoes are stored to keep out the frost; *Hoga*, a hill-pasture (O.N. *hagi*, a pasture.....Icelanders dist. between *tun* and *enjar* for hay-making, and *hagar* for grazing): *Hogalif*.....*hoga-leave*, liberty either to cut peats, or to have animals grazing for a certain payment in another *Skattald*."

As I have already pointed out, the word *hog* was sometimes used as equivalent to young man-servant, or labourer. The term *hoggners* may in some cases have become confounded with *hockers* or *hockeners* (Hock-tide revellers). Bishop Hobhouse's note defining *hogglers* as "the lowest order of labourer with spade or pick in tillage or minerals," being derived from so late a source as a speech by the sister of Hannah More, can hardly be accepted as evidence of its mediæval significance.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

MILTON AND CHEADLE'S JOURNEY ACROSS AMERICA IN 1863 (11 S. i. 429).—Viscount Milton was the eldest son of the sixth Earl Fitzwilliam. He was born in 1839; married in 1867 the second daughter of Lord Charles Beauclerk, and predeceased his father—dying in 1877. The full title of the book with which his name is associated is

"The North-west passage by land: being the narrative of an expedition from the Atlantic to the Pacific, undertaken with the view of exploring a route across the continent to British Columbia through British territory, by one of the northern passes in the Rocky Mountains."

In addition to this he also wrote 'A History of the San Juan Water Boundary Question,

* For a fuller discussion see 'Devon Trans.' xxxix. 17.

as Affecting the Division of Territory between Great Britain and the United States,² London, 1869.

W. B. Cheadle, M.A., M.D., I take to be Walter Butler Cheadle, M.D., who in 1892 was Senior Physician, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. He was the author of several valuable medical works, and contributions to medical journals (see 'Who's Who,' 1908).

W. S. S.

Dr. Walter Butler Cheadle, one of the travellers referred to, was Consulting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and died on 24 March last. There was an obituary notice of him in *The Times* of 29 March. His fellow-traveller, William Viscount Milton (born 1839 and died 1877), was the father of the present Earl Fitzwilliam.

D. A. HARBEN.

[MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 408).—The lines quoted by A. B.,

Though beaten back in many a fray, &c., are from a song by Gerald Massey, of which I have two verses. The first is as follows :—

'Tis weary watching, wave by wave,
And yet the tide heaves onward ;
We climb, like corals, grave by grave,
That pave a pathway sunward.
We're driven back for our next fray
A newer strength to borrow,
And where the vanguard camps to-day
The rear shall rest to-morrow.

I do not know of more than two verses.

H. PAGE.

Leicester.

An ounce of enterprise is worth a pound of privilege.

The line may be found on p. 318 of 'The Companionship of Books,' by Frederic Rowland Marvin. The book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

New York City.

E. B. TREAL.

INITIAL LETTERS FOR NAMES: OLD LONDON BOOKSELLERS (11 S. i. 346, 432, 454).—G. S. would probably be Gabriel Simpson, bookseller, at the White Horse in Fleet Lane in 1695. Possibly W. P. stands for William Ponsonby, who married Joan, eldest daughter of Francis Coldock, and was bookseller at the Bishop's Head in Paul's Churchyard in 1591. J. L. is probably John Legate, citizen and stationer of London and printer to the University of Cambridge, who died in 1626, or his son, who lived in London as a printer in the year 1637.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Several efforts to cope with the huge task of forming a register of old London booksellers have been made. The more successful are :—

Ames and Herbert, *Typographical Antiquities*, 3 vols., 4to, 1785–90.

Arber, *List of 837 London Publishers*, 4to, 1890.

Duff, *Century of the English Book Trade, 1457–1557*, 4to, 1905; *Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders of London and Westminster in the Fifteenth Century*, 8vo, 1899; *Westminster and London Printers, 1476–1535*, cr. 8vo, 1906.

Duff and others, *Handlists of English Printers, 1501–56*, 3 vols., 4to, 1895–1905.

Plomer, *Dictionary of Booksellers and Printers, 1641–67*, 4to, 1907.

Timperley, *Encyclopædia of Printers and Printing*, roy. 8vo, 1842.

Worman, *Alien Members of the Book Trade during the Tudor Period*, 4to, 1906.

See also indexes of 'N. & Q.,' *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*, and *The Library*.

At St. Bride's Institute, Fleet Street, I understand Mr. R. A. Peddie has gathered a most useful collection of manuscript entries for reference, and my own MS. collection, awaiting publication, numbers between twenty and thirty thousand entries, to which I am continually adding. In addition, my forthcoming Shakespeare bibliography will exhibit some thousands of the book-selling fraternity who were associated with the publication of the poet's writings in earlier days.

WM. JAGGARD.

RICHARD II. NEAR CALAIS (11 S. i. 466).—The information desired by MR. TATLOCK is to be found in the preface to 'Chronique de la Traison et Mort de Richart Deux Roy denleterre,' &c., by Benjamin Williams, F.S.A., *English Historical Society*, 1846. This is a transcript of a MS. in the *Bibl. Royale de Paris*, formerly belonging to the *Abbey of St. Victor*. At pp. xliii, xliv of the *Preface* Mr. Williams writes :—

"In 1390 we find him (i.e., Sir Harry of Derby, the Duke's son of Lancaster) taking part, with several other English knights, at a pas d'armes at Calais, against the Marshal Boucicault, Renaud de Roie, and the Lord of Semp. [Notices des MSS. de la-Bibl. du Roi, v. 568.] At this entertainment Richard was present, but the Marquis de Saluces, who was also there, relates that very little account was taken of him. 'Plus loins, je trouvai les tentes du Roi d'Angleterre, jeune chevalier, fils de ce Prince de Galles qui avait fait prisonnier le Roi Jean. Autour de lui étoient mains hauls hommes, et en grand estat, et qui menoient grant

buffoy, faisoient grans despens en leur mengier. mais de lui estoit encores petit renom tenuz. Richard avoit alors 29 (? 23) ans.' MS. du Chevalier errant. Bibl. du Roi."

JOHN HODGKIN.

ARABIAN HORSES IN PRE-MOHAMMEDAN DAYS (11 S. i. 421).—Most scholars are agreed that the pre-Islamic element in the romance of 'Antarah' is spurious, but we have sufficient evidence in the 'Moallakat' that horses were not counted rare by the Arabs of the Time of Ignorance. In the first of these odes ll. 54-71 (Capt. Johnson's text) is a magnificent description of a charger. War horses and armour are mentioned in the fifth and sixth odes; in the latter the breeding of mares also is mentioned. Lebid's ode—the fourth—devotes a few lines to the description of a mare. On p. 65 of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt's spirited translation of the 'Moallakat' there is a note worth quoting:—

"*Lo the mares we bestride.....are not these the inheritance of our fathers?* This passage is of great interest as showing the tradition already existing in Arabia in pagan times of the great antiquity there of the horse, and may be cited in answer to those moderns who hold the horse to have been introduced into Arabia at a comparatively late date. Piétrement, though not the originator of the new heresy, is its principal exponent. According to him the Bedouins of Nejd obtained their first horses from the kings of Hira and Ghassán; but it is surely incredible that, had such been the case, 'Amr ibn Kolthüm, while pleading before a king of Hira, should have indulged in a boast such as stands in the text. Nothing is clearer from the Poetry of the Ignorance than that the Arab idea about their horses, as an indigenous possession, was precisely in their day what it now is in ours. The mention, too, which is so frequent of mares being used in their wars, may be contrasted with a common assertion that in ancient Arabia horses only were used. What is probable is that in the days when armour was more commonly used than now, the armoured chiefs rode stallions in battle as being more powerful weight-carriers. On their long expeditions, however, it is clear that mares were preferred for the same reasons that they are now."

ALEX. RUSSELL.

Stromness, Orkney.

'WATERLOO BANQUET': 'THE NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS': KEYS WANTED (11 S. i. 408).—It was usual for art publishers when bringing out engravings of popular paintings, in which a number of figures were included, to issue keys along with them. Such keys were no doubt published by F. G. Moon and R. Turner for the use of purchasers. As, however, the names of Moon and Turner are no longer included among lists of publishers, it is impossible

to say where keys can now be obtained. Perhaps advertising for them might elicit a response.

In *The Art Journal* for 1868 'The Noble Army of Martyrs' is described in some detail. It was painted by T. Jones Barker, a well-known artist of last century, and exhibited in public before being engraved. Upwards of sixty figures are said to be included in the painting. Of these more than twenty are named in *The Art Journal* notice.

W. S. S.

MR. AGNEW ON THE HUGUENOTS (11 S. i. 448).—The Rev. David C. A. Agnew, of the Free Church Manse, Wigtown, N.B., published in 1866 two volumes of a work entitled 'Protestant Exiles from France in the Reign of Louis XIV.'; or, *The Huguenot Refugees and their Descendants in Great Britain and Ireland.* I cannot think the price was anything like 10*l.* And in 1871 Mr. Agnew published a new and remodelled edition, also in two volumes, which I procured at a cost, I think, of 30*s.*, followed in 1874 by an Index volume, which, besides being an index to the two previous volumes, contained much additional and supplemental information.

There is a mass of valuable information in these three volumes, principally relating to the Huguenot refugees to this country during the reign of Louis XIV., and more particularly to those who in some way distinguished themselves above their fellows in the Army, Navy, Church, Parliament, at the Bar, the Universities, and in the Civil Service, but the information is badly arranged, and in parts very diffuse and scattered over the volumes.

At p. 156 in vol. i. in his account of De Ruvigny, Earl of Galway, he mentions that by the permission of the Duke of Savoy the Earl assembled a Protestant Synod at Vegliano to discuss the reformation of the morals of the soldiers, and that Durant (Durand in the Index), Chaplain of Aubusargues's Regiment—one of the six Refugee Regiments—was President of this Synod. At pp. 87-8 of vol. ii. there is a long account of the Rev. David Durand (son of Pasteur Jean Durand of Montpellier), who was born at Sommières in 1680, and died in England in 1763. He was appointed chaplain of a French Refugee Corps in Dutch pay, and followed the regiment to Spain, where he was captured by the Duke of Berwick. In 1711 he came to London, where he spent the remainder of his life as minister of the French Church, first in Martin's Lane and latterly in the Savoy. He was also a F.R.S.

At p. 252 of the Index volume there is a note of the family of Durand in the island of Guernsey, in which reference is made to the Very Rev. Daniel Francis Durand, Rector of St. Peter Port, and Dean of Guernsey, who was born in 1745, and died in 1832. The authority for this information is quoted as the "*Guernsey Magazine* for 1873." It is there stated that François Guillaume Durand (son of Jean Durand, a Protestant gentleman of Montpellier) was born 11 Sept., 1649: having studied at Geneva he became Pasteur of Genouillac about 1673, and in 1689 he married the heiress of Baron Brueyx de Fontcouverte. At the date of the Revocation he became a refugee at Schaffhausen, his family remaining in France. His zeal for religious liberty led him to recruit two regiments known as Loches and Baltasar for service in Piedmont, and for a time he bore the commission of captain in the Baltasar dragoons, until 1691, when he was appointed chaplain of Aubsargues's regiment under the name of Durand de Fontcouverte. At the peace of Ryswick he settled at Nimeguen, and it is believed died there in or about 1715.

F. DE H. L.

Mr. Agnew who wrote on the Huguenots was the Rev. David Carnegie Andrew Agnew (1821-1887), third son of the seventh baronet of Lochnaw, Wigtownshire. For a short time he officiated as a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, at a date prior to the period when the majority of the members of that church seceded from it in order to form part of the United Free Church. Mr. Agnew wrote 'Protestant Lectures and Addresses,' 1857; a volume of sermons, 1863; and 'Theology of Consolation,' 1882. His 'Protestant Exiles from France: Huguenot Refugees' was published in 1866 in 3 vols. The last edition of it in 2 vols. was issued, Edinburgh, 1886, the price being 7l. 10s.

W. S. S.

MAJOR JOHN JOHNSON (11 S. i. 309, 418, 456).—I quote the following note from Dr. Henry Marshall's 'Ceylon,' London, 1846, p. 130:—

"Captain Arthur Johnston, who displayed so much bravery and resolution in conducting this detachment, was a native of Ireland. He entered the army in 1794, and in 1795 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the 19th Regiment. In 1804 he obtained a company in the 3rd Ceylon Regiment, and in 1811 a majority in the same corps, from which he was soon after removed to the Corsican Rangers. He went on half-pay in 1816, having become lieutenant-colonel by brevet in 1814. After retiring on half-pay, he was for some time

employed as a professor in the Royal Military College. He died in 1823 or 1824. Captain Johnston was a claimant for the Annandale peerage."

In the 'Army List' of 1817 Lieut.-Col. John Johnson's name occurs at pp. 31, 387, from which it appears that he was gazetted a lieutenant-colonel in the army on 25 October, 1812, and lieutenant-colonel of the 86th Regiment on 18 November, 1813. I have not been able to trace in any early list which I have at hand the officer inquired for at the first reference, unless he be the captain of 27 April, 1756, in the 28th Foot, then serving in Ireland.

W. S.

CISTERNS IN KENSINGTON GARDENS (11 S. i. 108).—I could only find nine of these curious old strongly and well-made leaden cisterns; the largest about 5 ft. by 2½ ft. by 4 ft. Six are on the terrace in front of Wren's beautiful orangery, and three are in the basin in the sunk garden.

1. In the sunk garden.—Jacobean panelling.—Front has three panels or frames; with rose in wreath in each side panel, crown in centre panel. Above the frames is 1729. Each has three empty panels. Sides have empty panels, *temp.* George II.

2. In the sunk garden.—Central cistern. The largest and most ornamented of the nine. Front has three elaborate frames, each with two female caryatides on the sides, and two boys with a vase of flowers above. In the centre frame within a wreath is I^E I. Above this is 1722. Side has similar frame containing rose in a wreath. Back has three similar frames, the centre has I^E I in a wreath, under a crown, *temp.* George I.

3. In the sunk garden. Jacobean panelling.—Front has three panels, two containing a crown above a corn sheaf, one containing rose in a circle, with 1713 above. One side has a crown above a sheaf in a panel. Another side has ED under a crown, above a sheaf, in a panel—with roses in corners, *temp.* Anne.

4. On the terrace. Front divided into forty square panels, with:

16 [crown] 66
C R

on one side the same square panels, the other side and back are plain, *temp.* Charles II.

5. On the terrace edge. Ornamented with Jacobean panelling; on the front are:

rose	17	rose	17	rose
between two	between two	between two	between two	between two
cornucopias	30	cornucopias	30	cornucopias.

On one end is a rose and C; the other end and back are plain. The front is divided into three parts, *temp.* George II.

6. On the terrace edge: same pattern; on the front:—

1	7
T	L
4	4

7. By the orangery door; similar paneling, as number 6; but the lettering gothic type. On the front is:—

1	7
T	L
4	4

The sides and back are plain, *temp.* George II.

8. On the terrace edge. On the front is:

1	Griffin	Sun	7	Swan	6	Sun	Griffin
1	demi	face	1	head	1	face	demi
1	on scroll	1	on scroll	1	on scroll	1	on scroll
1	in border	1	in border	1	in border	1	in border
1	vase of flowers	1	vase of flowers	1	vase of flowers	1	vase of flowers
1	Demi griffin	1	Dolphin	1	Dolphin	1	Demi griffin

The back and two sides are plain, *temp.* George III.

9. By the orangery door; Jacobean panelling. On the front is:—

1	7
I	B
8	5

On one end is I B, the other end and back being plain, *temp.* George III. D. J.

ST. PANCRAS CHURCH: ENGRAVING (11 S. i. 408).—The engraver, William Fellows, is unknown to biographical dictionaries. So, too, is Robert Williamson, the publisher. But is not "Williamson" a misprint for "Wilkinson"? There was a Robert Wilkinson who issued publications between 1808 and 1825. Among these was *Londinia Illustrata* in 36 parts, with 207 copper-plates. He was probably the publisher of the engraving by Fellows. The work of the latter will therefore fall sometime between the two dates above mentioned. Another hint may be of service to the inquirer. St. Pancras new church dates from the year 1821. In Leigh's 'New Picture of London,' 1823, two illustrations of St. Pancras old and new churches are given, facing pp. 193 and 201. If A. C. H. will take the trouble to compare his engraving with the two illustrations in Leigh's book (a copy of which will doubtless be found in the British Museum), he will readily ascertain which of the two churches is represented in the engraving by Fellows. The year 1821 will thus become a guide for the purpose of ascertaining the engraver's date.

W. S. S.

BULGARIAN RIVER TRADITION: WHITE SEA (11 S. i. 246).—In 1908-9 there was a discussion, *s.v.* 'Mediterranean,' concerning the identity of the sea called by the Greeks (Modern) Ἄσπρη θάλασσα (see 10 S. x. 308, 351, 376, 456, 495; xi. 10).

It is perhaps worth noting that, in the Bulgarian legend told by Mr. MARCHANT, the Ægean, or rather the Eastern part of the Mediterranean (see last reference) goes by the name of "The White Sea."

Thus we have the Bulgarians added to the Turks and the Greeks as using the name "White Sea." As to the legend it is not quite clear why the girl (personifying the river Maritza) determined to go eastward, seeing that such a course would have taken her to the Black Sea, whereas she wanted to go, and did go to the White Sea. The Maritza certainly flows eastward for a long distance, but for the last fifty or sixty miles the course is S.S.W. Probably "towards the sun" means "towards the south," "towards the sun at noon."

The discussion concerning the White Sea was occasioned by a misprint in Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography.' A friend has shown me that ἀσώρι (misprint) and ἄσπρη in written Greek may be almost identical excepting as to the accent. I should like to point out that in the Index of 10 S. x. p. "495" should be added to one of the references, *s.v.* "White Sea," and that to make the Index of vol. xi. a good continuation, "White Sea, 10" should be inserted, especially as the reply beginning on that page is the most important one of all.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CANDLE AUCTIONS (11 S. i. 404).—See also 4 S. xi. 276, 371; 5 S. vi. 288, 435, 523; ix. 306; xii. 446; 8 S. ii. 363; 9 S. xi. 188, 353; 10 S. ix. 388.

I have notes of similar sales having taken place at Broadway, Dorset, January, 1903; Warton, Warwickshire, October, 1904; Chard, Somerset, April, 1910; and Raunds, Northamptonshire, on 2 November, 1889.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"CLOB" (11 S. i. 426).—As we say *Kleiberwand* for "cob wall," and the older English form was "clobbe wall," OLD SARUM's supposition that the modern one is corrupted from the latter may claim to be regarded as a certainty. *Clob* is, then, connected with *cleave*, O. É. *clifan*, *cleofian*; German *Kleben* and *Kleiben*=*Kleben* and *Kleben machen*.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

RICHARD GLYNN, PUBLISHER: BRITISH INSTITUTION: AUTOGRAPH PORTFOLIO (11 S. i. 429).—On the site of the original Aldmack's, afterwards Goosetree's Club, Alderman Boydell opened at No. 50, Pall Mall, his Shakespeare Gallery. He intended to bequeath the gallery to the nation, but was forced, ruined as he was by his public spirit in projecting it, to dispose of it by public lottery on 28 January, 1805. In 1806 the lease of the house for sixty-three years was bought for 4,400*l.* by several noblemen and gentlemen, who established here, under the auspices of George III., the British Institution for the exhibition of the works of living artists in the spring, and Old Masters in the autumn. It was opened on 18 January, 1806. In 1868 the house was pulled down by the Gymnastic Club. There are some interesting reminiscences of the Shakespeare Gallery and the British Institution in *The Evening News* of 7 February, 1910 ('Talks about Old London') by one who signs himself 'M. R.' See also Wheatley's 'Round about Piccadilly,' 1870, p. 352-4, where, however, no mention is made of the 'Autograph Portfolio.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Wroxton Grange, Folkestone.

ANDREW HEARSEY (11 S. i. 428).—In connexion with this family I seem to remember an inquiry as to a member of it marrying into that of Lord Audley. Perhaps the following cutting from Gray's book catalogue may afford a clue:—

"Court Rolls. Extracts from Court Rolls of Manor of Isleworth in Middlesex, 1751-1767. Parties interested, Gumley, Lockman, Crane, Thicknesse, Greenhill. Folio, manuscript, on 411. 76. 234."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

MADDOCK FAMILY (11 S. i. 428).—Much information about the Maddock family can be obtained from the records of the Felt-makers' Guild of Dublin, which have recently been recovered, and are now deposited in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

H. S. GUINNESS.

Stillorgan, co. Dublin.

ANN OF SWANSEA (11 S. i. 422).—The publication of Ann of Swansea's will led Mr. A. R. Way, Bookseller, Wind Street, Swansea, to show me a curious pack of cards which the owner had entrusted to him in the hope that he might be able to obtain a purchaser for it. It was found in an old desk which had belonged to one of the "Misses E. and G. Jenkins," who kept a

Lending Library in Wind Street when Swansea was a fashionable watering place. These were friends of Mrs. Hatton, who left her album to "Miss Ellen Jenkins.... as I know she will value it for my sake."

The cards are enclosed in what is apparently their original case. There are 52 of them, each 3½ ins. long by 2⅔ ins. broad. Half of them are pink and the other half blue. They are not numbered, but what we may regard as the first of the pink cards has the following:—

EXORDIUM TO CUMÆAN LEAVES.

By Ann of Swansea.

Within these mystic leaves is found
The fate by which your life is bound;
Make while you may a thinking pause,
The leaf perus'd, the veil withdraws,
And at a glance will meet your gaze
The joy or grief of future days.
Forewarn'd,—if now resolv'd you stand,—
Boldly stretch forth your vent'rous hand,
The Sibyl leaf undaunted try,
Prophetic of your destiny.

What may be regarded as the first of the blue cards has

THE INTENTION OF CUMÆAN LEAVES.

Let not the Sibyl Leaves disclose
Ought to disturb your mind's repose;
From sportive fancy they had birth,
Merely design'd to give you mirth.
But if from folly they restrain,
Awake and save one erring heart,
Then has the effort not been vain,
That try'd a moral to impart,
By pointing out that Vice brings certain woe,
While Virtue can alone content bestow.

Ann of Swansea.

There are no directions, but the cards were evidently intended for the amusement of a mixed party of young people. One blue card must have been dealt to each bachelor and one pink card to each spinster. On the card would be found a verse (presumably by Ann of Swansea) indicating the recipient's fate in matrimony. I append two samples.

Conceited! brainless! dost thou dare
To think that maiden, good and wise,
Wealthy, amiable, and fair,
Will condescend to be thy prize?
Marry thou shalt—and Fate's decree
A brawling slattern gives to thee.

Thou art a vain Coquette, thy eyes
Fly round in hopes to gain a prize,
A husband, handsome, tall and bold,
Well born, and rich. This leaf behold!
Thou hast with scorn rejected many,
And now must be content with any;
A slovenly ill-temper'd sot,
Depend upon't shall be thy lot!

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

Notes on Books, &c.

The Parish Registers of England. By J. C. Cox, LL.D. (Methuen & Co.)

As every Englishman belongs to some parish, and many persons have their names entered in the parish registers twice, if not thrice, a history of these books, such as Dr. Cox has here produced, should be of interest to a large number of people. Dr. Cox has, of course, had predecessors in the same field—J. S. Burn, R. E. Chester Waters, Mr. A. M. Burke, and others; but his book can claim to be more methodical and accurate than any of those which have gone before it. He tells us that there are hardly a score of registers in existence of a date before 1538, when Thomas Cromwell first ordained that they should be kept in every parish, and that the earliest he has been able to find is that of Tipton, which goes back to 1513.

Many quaint customs and matters of interest emerge from these dusty volumes, which light up the bare records of names and dates with a touch of human feeling and even humour; and the tragic element is not wanting. Chap. ix. gives a vivid idea of the plagues which ravaged the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Deaths from influenza first make their appearance between 1743 and 1762, when it was very prevalent, but "happily not very mortal." We do not notice any reference to cases of person dying of "thought," meaning fretting or melancholia, though some entries of that kind occur in registers of some of the City churches, illustrating the Biblical use of the word. It is probably not generally known that burial in coffins was not fully adopted till so late as the eighteenth century; it is not contemplated in the Burial Service of the Book of Common Prayer, and Wheatly in 1710 speaks of the body being committed to the grave stript of all but its grave-clothes.

Incidental allusions in the registers to events of historical importance, given in chap. x. afford "snapshot" views of how they impressed the contemporary clerk or clergyman, and sometimes give a local touch of actuality to great movements which makes them live before our eyes. Chap. xi. in a similar way collects references to uncommon phenomena or nature, such as notable storms or frosts; and chap. xii. is an "Olla Podrida" of odds and ends not easily brought under any of the previous heads. A curious survival of the old use of the "chrisom" at baptism is noted in some country churches, where the godmother is accustomed to place a new white handkerchief over the infant's face immediately after the baptism (p. 60); while in other parishes the woman at her churching used to make an offering of a cambric handkerchief to the officiating clergyman. An amusing account is given of how the difficulty of marrying deaf-and-dumb persons was surmounted in old times. One armless woman had the marriage ring placed on the fourth toe of the left foot.

Dr. Cox is mistaken in thinking that "Sir" or "Syr" prefixed to a priest's name in early registers necessarily implies that he was one who had not graduated at a University (p. 250). "Sir," standing for *Dan, Don, or Dominus*, ("Ds" at Cambridge) is the title of a graduate; Sir Smith or Sir Brown is still so used at Dublin, and Sira

Fritzner in Iceland. He follows a wrong lead from Mr. Waters in deriving the words *registrum, registrarius*, from an impossible Latin *regerta, regerendarius* (p. 8). Lerite, so printed from a 1683 register, is evidently a misreading of *Levite*, as the context suggests (p. 122); and 1617, given as the date of Cowley's burial in Westminster Abbey (p. 116), is an obvious error for 1667.

We should add that the book is one of the well-produced series of "Antiquary's Books," and has more than a dozen facsimiles and illustrations.

The Rector's Book, Clayworth, Notts. Transcribed and edited by Harry Gill and Everard L. Guilford. (Nottingham, H. B. Saxton.)

CLAYWORTH is a parish in Nottinghamshire in the Hundred of Bassetlaw, but it appears in Domesday as in the Wapentake of Oswardebew under the name of Clauorde. The compiler of the Rector's Book gives in 1688 the number of the inhabitants as about four hundred, and we are informed that such is about the number now.

William Sampson, the author of the book before us, compiled it much in the form of a diary, but it is far more discursive than such works of former days are generally found to be. It begins in July, 1672, and ends with the accession of Queen Anne. It is in a high degree fragmentary, but will be found of great interest by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Clayworth lies near the river Idle, which creeps along on the north, and empties itself into the Trent. When the Rector's Book was written, the whole of the parish must have been open country except small plots near the houses, but it is now, and we believe has long been, divided into enclosures. It may be well to note in passing that the Roman road which once connected Doncaster with Lincoln runs through the little town.

Though the Rector's Book is mainly devoted to local events, it is not so entirely. London news is not always disregarded, nor is Lincolnshire quite forgotten. Note is made of an Upton woman who produced five living children at a birth; all died very soon, but four survived long enough to receive baptism. The state of the weather is frequently mentioned; indeed, from his own point of view this is one of the most important matters in which Mr. Sampson took interest.

The rector evidently belonged to the class of English clergy which has not left survivors. In his day he was, we have no doubt, designated a High Churchman, but the phrase then meant something very different from what it does now. The divine right of kings was probably an article of unhesitating belief with him, yet, if so it was, this opinion did not hinder him from accepting with evident pleasure the invasion by William III. and the banishment of James II.

An aged man who in 1679 dwelt at Retford, but had many years before lived at Clayworth, told the rector that when he was young a kind of tithe used to be exacted by the rector from the servants of the parish, which we have never heard of elsewhere. It appears that when the wages became due and were paid, a farthing out of every shilling was handed over to the clergyman. In Mr. Sampson's time a like demand was made by him, but the money was not gathered in without difficulty. It is evident that at this period

the masters for the most part objected strongly to the payment. It would seem that 1683 was the last year in which the rector tried to enforce it.

Two instances of earthquake are recorded as having occurred in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire. The first, in 1684, was at Runswick, where, it is said, damage to the amount of 1,200*l.* had been done. Kettlewell and Starbottom were shaken in 1687 to such an extent that the damage was estimated at 3,000*l.*

On 14 December, 1680, "a long-barbed comet" was first seen at Clayworth. This, the editors say, was the great comet observed by Sir Isaac Newton—not Halley's comet, which appeared two years later.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MR. L. C. BRAUN'S Catalogue 64 contains art and illustrated books, French and German literature, works on Genealogy and Heraldry, Political Economy, and Music. The last-named includes Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' 2 vols., 35*s.* Topography comprises, under London, a large-paper copy of select views, 2 vols., folio, finely bound in full contemporary blue russia, London, 1804, 4*l.* Among Nottingham items is a special copy of Blackner's 'History,' 3 vols., 4to, 1815, 30*s.* There are some ex-libris, and also a number of engraved portraits at moderate prices. A portion of the catalogue is devoted to miscellaneous books.

Mr. Richard Cameron's Edinburgh Catalogue 231 contains works relating to America. Burns items include the large-paper edition of his complete works, edited by W. Scott Douglas, 6 vols., royal 8vo, cloth, 1877, 2*l.* 15*s.* There is also a large-paper copy of 'Blackwood and his Sons,' by Mrs. Oliphant, and the supplementary volume by Mrs. Gerald Porter, 3 vols., 4to, 1897-8, 18*s.* 6*d.*, one of a limited number privately printed. Under Coronations are three hand-coloured panoramic views of the coronation of George IV., also an official list of the procession of Queen Victoria. Among many items relating to Scotland are Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' 7 vols., 4to, boards, 3*l.* 5*s.*, a special issue on thick paper, one of 86 copies; 'Edinburgh in the Olden Time,' 63 views, 1888, 16*s.* 6*d.* (published at 5*l.* 5*s.*); and a fine set of the folio Acts of the Scottish Parliament, 1224 to 1707, 13 vols., folio, half red leather, 5*l.* 10*s.* Under Leech is a large collection of his illustrations from *Punch*, 5 vols., oblong 4to, 26*s.*

Mr. Bertram Dobell's Catalogue 185 opens with a collection of Latin books from the Heber and Britwell Court Libraries, a large number being by members of the Society of Jesus. Many have the stamp of Richard Heber, who was half brother of Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta. Richard was one of the founders of the Athenæum Club, and the 'D.N.B.' records that "he travelled widely to collect books, spending on them about 100,000*l.*" There is a curious volume in Dutch and Latin, 'Poemata Chronometra Anagrammata Epigrammata et alia his affinia,' small 8vo, old calf, 1760, containing various hymns not met with elsewhere. It is anonymous, and the letters at the end give no clue; perhaps this reference may produce the name of the author from some reader of 'N. & Q.' There are several books

from the library of Lionel Brough, and a variety on cricket. The rest of the catalogue contains a good miscellaneous selection.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail's Edinburgh Catalogue 103 opens with a portrait of Edward VII. wearing the insignia of office as Masonic Grand Master, a signed artist's proof, 25*s.*, in dark oak frame. Other portraits include a curious one of Scott, a bas-relief in iron, with model of the old gate of the Edinburgh Tolbooth at the top, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Chantrey's bust of Scott, one of the original impressions, with carved bracket, 30*s.*, and a miniature after Raeburn by Mackay, in frame, 45*s.* There are many articles under Bric-à-brac, including miniatures and busts of Byron, Brougham, George Eliot, and others. Among autographs is a letter of Scott's, 16 June, 1828, 3*l.* The books include works on Edinburgh, family history, genealogy, heraldry, &c. Among many dealing with Ireland is a new copy of the Orrery Papers, 2 vols., cloth extra, 12*s.* 6*d.* Under India is Thurston's 'Castes and Tribes,' 7 vols., Madras, 1909, 23*s.* There are a number of works on Witchcraft, Mesmerism, &c. A reminiscence of railways is a Station Map of the Railways in Great Britain circa 1850, 4*s.* 6*d.* There are a number of Scottish County Maps, 1777.

Messrs. Simmons & Waters's Leamington Spa Catalogue 246 is devoted to Topographical and Antiquarian Works relating to the British Isles. The items are well arranged under counties. Apart from books, there are a large number of engravings and maps at moderate prices. The London views include most of the well-known places. Among books we note Besant's 'London,' 5 vols., original cloth, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; also his 'London in the Eighteenth Century,' an extra-illustrated copy, extended to 2 vols., with an autograph letter, 5*l.* 5*s.* Other extra-illustrated books include Boulton's 'Amusements of London,' 2 vols., 4to, half-calf, uncut, 3*l.*; Croker's 'Fulham,' calf extra, by Morrell, 1860, 1*l.* 15*s.*, and Smith's 'Book for a Rainy Day,' half-morocco, 4*l.* 4*s.* There is an interesting MS. relating to the town of Beccles, 'The Book of Court Rolls, 1635-1711,' folio, calf antique, 6*l.* 6*s.*, also a collection of vellum deeds relating to Wales; A sound library set of Britton's 'Antiquities,' 5 vols., 4to, contemporary calf, 1807-35, is 2*l.* 5*s.*, and S. C. Hall's 'Baronial Halls,' with very few of the foxed plates found in many copies, 3 vols., 4to, morocco, 1846-7, 2*l.*

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We must call special attention to the following notices:—

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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J. D. M. (Philadelphia).—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 498, col. 2, ll. 6, 7 of the poetry, for "you" read *you*.

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