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# NOTES AND QUERIES:

A

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FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

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

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JANUARY—JUNE, 1912.

L O N D O N:

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## Notes.

## THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB AND PALL MALL.

THE forthcoming extension of the United Service Club at the expense of the adjoining property, No. 118 and No. 119, Pall Mall, suggests a note on the lines of the interesting articles which the late Mr. W. E. HARLAND-OLLEY contributed from time to time on changes in Westminster, and may help that desirable work, a history of Pall Mall to date.

Through the courtesy of the Office of Woods, I learn that the site of the doomed houses is within the bailiwick or manor of St. James's-in-the-Fields, which was purchased by the Crown from the Abbot of Westminster in the reign of Henry VIII. Part of the manor was granted on leases by Queen Henrietta Maria and her trustees, and by Charles II., to trustees for Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, who granted sub-leases of a plot of land at the east end of the south side of Pall Mall, with seventeen small houses thereon. No. 118, Pall Mall, stands on part of this ground, which does not

seem to have been built upon until the reign of Charles II.

The leases to the Earl of St. Albans' trustees expired in 1740, and further leases of the seventeen houses were granted by the Crown for terms which expired in 1810. The houses were stated to be in a ruinous condition in 1739, and were then to be rebuilt. Ultimately the houses came into the possession of the Prince of Wales (George IV.), and were occupied by some of the members of his establishment up to about 1826, when he relinquished the occupation of Carlton Palace adjoining. The houses were then demolished, and the present row of houses was built on the site. Almost the first break was made in 1881, when what is now 123, Pall Mall, was built by the Life Association of Scotland.

The United Service Club was built in 1826, and extended eastwards by the destruction of a house in 1858-9. It is now to be extended still further by the destruction of 118 and 119, Pall Mall.

There is a certain appropriateness in the absorption of these houses, for both of them have been connected in a roundabout way with the Services: No. 119, latterly, by housing Hugh Rees, Ltd., military book-sellers, who have moved into the Howell & James's block in Lower Regent Street. I am, however, more interested in No. 118, through having lived there for sixteen and a half years. Its military associations are peculiarly interesting. They begin with William Cobbett, who enlisted in the 54th Foot in 1783. He started publishing in 1796, his shop (in 1800) being at "The Crown and Mitre," 18, Pall Mall. He disposed of his business in March, 1803, to a man named Hardy, who was succeeded at the end of the same year by John Budd (Edward Smith's 'William Cobbett,' i. 308). In June, 1810, Cobbett was prosecuted, along with Budd, Hansard, and Bagshaw, for an article in *The Register* (of 1 July, 1809) on flogging in the Army, and the four of them were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, Budd getting two months. At this time Budd was at 100, Pall Mall. In 1813 the business belonged to E. Budd, and in 1814 the firm became Budd and Calkin, and moved to 98, Pall Mall in 1822. Budd was probably a Cornishman, and may have been connected with Edward Budd (1771-1853) of the *West Briton*, Truro (Boase's 'Collectanea Cornubiensia,' p. 115: Add. MSS. 29, 281, f. 187).

On 5 July, 1827, a ninety-nine years' lease was granted to George William Budd

(John's son?) and Joseph Calkin, booksellers to the King, to build the house 118 (which has always been so numbered). It is therefore not without its irony that the house of Budd, imprisoned in 1810 in the name of the Army, should fall into the hands of an Army club a century later. I may note that the firm, on moving to 118, Pall Mall, became Calkin & Budd—names that seem to come straight out of Dickens.

These booksellers were followed during the fifties by the St. George Life and Title Assurance Company, which in turn was succeeded in 1863 by the old firm of wine merchants, Christopher & Co. It started in Mile End and was long established in Great Coram Street: it has now moved to 43, Pall Mall.

It would not be of sufficient interest to detail all the tenants of No. 118, but, as a wide generalization, I may note the dominance of War, in the shape of old officers like General G. Tito Brice, C.B., and General Sir George Young, K.C.B. (d. 1911); and Peace, in the shape of the India Association, with which Mr. William Irving Hare (b. 1821), who had offices in the house for forty-four years, was connected, and the Waldensian Missions, for which Col. Martin Frobisher held offices here for thirty-four years. Messrs. Henry & Sons, of Martini-Henry fame, also had offices for fifteen years; and Lieut.-Col. William Henry Lockett Hime, R.A., the many-sided historian of the Royal Artillery, previously occupied the same chambers as the present writer, who, though a mere civilian, has spent many years on planning a biographical dictionary of all Gordons who have borne commissions under the title of 'The Gordons under Arms,' to be issued by the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen. Messrs. Watson, Lyall & Co., the Scots estates agents, had offices here for many years, and have now moved up the street. The house was formally evacuated on 31 Dec., 1911.

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### JAMES TOWNSEND, M.P.

JAMES TOWNSEND (1737-87), another City alderman and Whig politician, was, like Trecothick (see 11 S. iii. 330), a Wilkite, but no friend of Wilkes. He represented in City life the views of Lord Shelburne, afterwards the Marquess of Lansdowne, with whom he was connected in sentiment from about 1760 (Fitzmaurice, 'Shelburne,' ii. 287-92; 'Bentham's Works,' x. 101).

His father Chauncy Townsend was a "considerable merchant in Austin Friars," and a member of the Mercers' Company, having been admitted to the freedom in 1730, after apprenticeship to Richard Chauncy. He was put on the Livery on 14 July, 1738, and was called to the Court of Assistants on 15 March, 1754. From 1747 to 1768 he was member of Parliament for Westbury in Wiltshire; and from December, 1768, to his death he represented the Wigtown Burghs. George Augustus Selwyn had been returned for the latter at the general election, but he preferred to represent the city of Gloucester, and Townsend is said to have been the first Englishman who sat in Parliament for a constituency in Scotland. Unlike his son, he supported the Court. His wife was Bridget, daughter of James Phipps, Governor of Cape Coast Castle. She died on 17 January, 1762; he survived until 28 March, 1770 (Horace Walpole, 'Memoirs of George III.,' ed. 1894, iii. 112).

James Townsend was baptized at St. Christopher le Stocks, London, on 8 February, 1736/7. On 22 March, 1756, when his age was given as eighteen, he matriculated from Hertford College, Oxford, but did not proceed to a degree. He entered upon public life as member for the Cornish borough of West Looe in July, 1767, and represented that constituency until 1774. It was then under the control of the Trelawny family.

Townsend lost no time in taking a conspicuous position in the strife over the representation of Middlesex. He was much excited about the riot at the election for that county in December, 1768, and he joined with John Sawbridge, another City politician of marked characteristics and advanced politics, in nominating Wilkes when he was re-elected for Middlesex on 16 February, 1769. In 1769 he was admitted by patrimony to the freedom of the Mercers' Company. On 23 June in that year he was elected Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, was sworn in office on 4 July, and continued in that position until his death. He and his friend Sawbridge became Sheriffs of London and Middlesex on 24 June. An account by Burke of the meeting at which they were elected is given in Lord Albemarle's 'Life of Lord Rockingham,' ii. 95-101. The two Sheriffs united in resisting for a time the royal warrant for the execution of two rioters at the "most convenient place near Bethnal-green church," instead of the usual place, Tyburn (*Gent. Mag.*, xxxix. 611; xl. 23).



These years were spent by Townsend in a tornado of politics. He was one of the deputation from the City that presented the remonstrance to George III. (14 March, 1770). Two letters written by him in May, 1770, and one from Lord Chatham in reply, are printed in the 'Chatham Correspondence,' iii. 458-61. They bear witness to the authenticity of Beckford's speech to the King. In a speech in the House of Commons on 25 March, 1771, Townsend made a strong attack on the influence of the Princess of Wales upon the Government, and in that year he refused, on the ground of the misrepresentation of the constituency of Middlesex, to pay the land tax. His goods were consequently distrained upon to the amount of 200*l*. (October, 1771), and an action which he brought in the Court of King's Bench on 9 June, 1772, against the collector of the tax was unsuccessful, Lord Mansfield showing his usual timidity during the case, but obtaining from the jury a verdict against him (*Gent. Mag.*, xli. 517, xlii. 291; 'Letters of Junius,' ed. 1812, iii. 264-8).

Townsend disliked the character of Wilkes so much that he was determined not to "have any connexion or intercourse with him," but he helped in the payment of Jack's debts (Percy Fitzgerald, 'Wilkes,' ii. 89, 109, 206-12). A fierce struggle for the Lord Mayorship took place in November, 1772. With the desire of keeping out Wilkes, two aldermen were nominated in support of the government. He and Townsend stood in the popular cause and had a great majority of the votes, Wilkes polling twenty-three more than his co-adjutor. The majority of the aldermen were not friendly to the demagogue, and through the intrigues of another Whig alderman, Richard Oliver, the Court of Aldermen named Townsend for the office. Wilkes was furious and on the night of Lord Mayor's Day an angry mob attacked the Guildhall in his interest. In his revenge Wilkes drew up a remonstrance, couched in the most violent terms, against the Middlesex election, and forced the unwilling Townsend to present it to the King, although it was known that the action would meet with general disapproval. Townsend's portrait as Lord Mayor was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in March, 1773. His wife as Lady Mayoress also sat to Reynolds (Graves and Cronin, iv. 1480, M.M.).

On 22 February, 1773, Townsend succeeded in passing through the Court of Aldermen a motion for short Parliaments, and at the close of his year of office he

received the thanks of the City for his conduct in the chair. His friends said that he was zealous and firm as the chief magistrate; some of his opponents accused him of "brutality and haughtiness." Special allusion was made to his services on behalf of the police. The Bill which he suggested for the government of the cities of London and Westminster provided that the magistrates should not be nominated by the Crown, but elected by the inhabitant householders.

In October, 1773, Wilkes was again disappointed over the Lord Mayoralty. By Townsend's casting vote another alderman, Frederick Bull, was preferred to him. Next year he was duly elected to the coveted chair by eleven votes to two, the dissentients being Townsend and Oliver (Walpole 'Journals of Reign of Geo. III., 1771-83,' i. 117-18, 124-6, 163-4, 184-5, 262, 420-22). In return for a long unanimity of action Townsend was in 1774 the chief supporter of Oliver for the representation of the City.

Townsend was an original member of the society for supporting the Bill of Rights. He was on intimate terms with Horne Tooke, and they worked together in politics. Four of the friends of Tooke on his resigning his orders in the Church with a view to going to the Bar agreed to enter into a bond for allowing him, until he could be called, the sum of 100*l*. a year apiece. Two out of the four were Sawbridge and Townsend (Stephens, 'John Horne Tooke,' i. 163, 418; ii. 284-5). Tooke dedicated his solitary sermon to Townsend, eulogizing him for his exertions for Wilkes, "a much injured and oppressed individual," and lauding his "noble motives." On the elevation of John Dunning to the peerage, Lord Shelburne, the patron of the borough of Calne, nominated Townsend (5 April, 1782) as its representative in Parliament, and he continued its member until his death. While in Parliament he lived during the session at Shelburne House, and met within its walls many distinguished persons. His name and that of his brother Joseph Townsend, the Rector of Pewsey, frequently occur in the correspondence of the Abbé Morellet with Shelburne. The Abbé refers to his "grande chaleur," and there is a general agreement that he was violent in temper. He was resolute and determined, very tenacious of his promise, and his speeches in the House of Commons—the substance of many of them will be found in the debates of Sir Henry Cavendish—were full of animation, and marked by "great natural eloquence." It is said that a highway robbery having been committed

in the neighbourhood of Tottenham, he and a friend disguised themselves and apprehended the culprit. The man was naturally much surprised to find that his captors were gentlemen of recognized position. One of his peculiarities was that he would travel from "one end of the kingdom to the other without a servant and with a small change of linen in a leathern trunk behind the saddle" (Beloe, 'Sexagenarian,' ii. 20-24).

Still acting with Lord Shelburne, he supported Pitt against Fox. He was spokesman for the City (28 February, 1784) on the presentation to Pitt of the resolutions of the Court of Common Council against his rival. But his active days were past. A cold brought on fever, and he died at Bruce Castle, Tottenham (a property which he had acquired through his wife), on 1 July, 1787. He was buried in the Coleraine burying-place adjoining the parish church of Tottenham, a passage being broken through the wall of his garden, and only his servants attending. This is said to have been the ancient custom on the death of the owner of that estate.

Townsend married at St. George's, Hanover Square, on 3 May, 1763, Henrietta Rosa Peregrina du Plessis, only child of Henry Hare, third and last Lord Coleraine, by Rose du Plessis (d. 30 March, 1790). She was born at Crema in Italy, 12 September, 1745, and baptized at St. Mary's Church, Colchester, on 13 December, 1748, a long entry being inserted in the parish register in explanation of the desertion of Lord Coleraine by his lawful wife, and of his union in 1740 with Mlle. du Plessis. At his death at Bath on 4 August, 1749, the peer left his estates to this child. "She, being an alien, could not take them; the will, being legally made, barred his heirs at law; so that the estates escheated to the Crown" (Nichols's 'Lit. Anecdotes,' v. 349-51; *Gent. Mag.*, 1787, part ii. 640-41, 738). Through the influence of Henry Fox, Lord Holland, and the senior Townsend, a grant of them was made by the Crown to Mr. and Mrs. James Townsend, and confirmed by Act of Parliament (3 George III., 1763, iv. 1764). Horace Walpole met the Townsends at dinner at Lord Shelburne's in October, 1773, when he described the wife as "a bouncing dame with a coal-black wig, and a face coal-red" ('Letters,' ed. Toynbee, viii. 347). She died on 8 November, 1785, leaving issue one daughter and one son, Henry Hare Townsend, who was at the University of Cambridge in 1787. She too was buried privately at Tottenham Old Church.

The unwitnessed will of Townsend, then described as of Conduit Street, Middlesex, was dated 18 December, 1764. He left his personal estate whatsoever to his wife, except 100*l.* to his friend Samuel Phipps of Lincoln's Inn, and he appointed Phipps and his wife executors and guardians of his daughter Henrietta Jamina. He also left an annuity of 40*l.* to his friend Thomas Law. On 11 September, 1787, John and Henry Smith of Drapers' Hall swore to their knowledge of Townsend and his handwriting for twenty years, and proved the will. Next day administration was granted to Henry Hare Townsend, the son, Mrs. Townsend being dead and Samuel Phipps renouncing.

Townsend during his lifetime divided the Manor of Walpole in Norfolk, 3,000 acres in all, into small holdings, and built houses for his tenants. After his death the greater part of the property at Tottenham was sold on 24 and 25 September, 1789, to pay his debts; but Bruce Castle, to which he had added a new east wing (*Home Counties Mag.*, xi. 139-40), the gardens, and sixty acres of rich meadow land which adjoined them, were bought in. An etching of the castle was made by Townsend (Robinson, 'Tottenham,' i. 171, and App. II., p. 41, &c., vol. ii. p. 64; Dyson, 'Tottenham,' 2nd ed., 1792, pp. 37-8, 93). Mrs. Townsend is said to have been an etcher and to have made an etching of St. Eloy's Well, Tottenham.

The son, Henry Hare Townsend, sold the Manor of Tottenham in 1792, and Busbridge Hall, near Godalming, about 1824. He died in April, 1827, and was also buried at Tottenham. A memoir of Chauncy Hare Townsend (1798-1868), his son and James Townsend's grandson, is in the 'D.N.B.'

For the dates relating to the Mercers' Company I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. H. Blakesley.

W. P. COURTNEY.

#### SIGNS OF OLD LONDON.

(See 11 S. i. 402, 465; ii. 323; iii. 64, 426; iv. 226.)

THE list of signs presented hereunder is compiled from the printed (but altogether unindexed) 'Calendar of the Chancery Proceedings,' Second Series, vol. iii., extending from 1621 to 1660:—

Sword and Buckler, St. George's-in-the-Fields.  
Chequers, Holborn.  
Boar's Head, King Street, Westminster.  
Mitre, Bread Street.  
Rose, West Smithfield.

Three Crowns, Allhallows, Lombard Street.  
Windmill Inn, St. John Street, parish of St. Sepulchre.

Anchor and Serpent, Royal Exchange.

Chequers, Charing Cross.

Prince's Arms, Goswell Street.

Vine, Kent Street, Southwark.

Black Boy, West Smithfield.

Hare and Bottle, St. Agnes, Aldersgate Street [*sic*].

Dolphin, Ludgate Hill.

Mitre, Fish Street.

Boar's Head, Southwark.

Red Bull, St. John Street, Clerkenwell.

Golden Ball, St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street.

Hart's Horn (brewhouse), in the parish of St. Katherine.

Red Lion, Whitechapel Street.

Bull's Head Tavern, Allhallows, Barking (?).

Green Dragon, Fowl Lane, St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Three Gilded [*sic*] Lions, St. Clement Danes.

Black Boy, Bermondsey Street, St. Olave's, Southwark.

Horn Tavern, Fleet Street.

Mermaid, St. Mary-at-Hill.

Swan, Long Lane, West Smithfield, parish of St. Sepulchre.

Walnut Tree, St. Olave, Southwark.

King's Head, Cheapside.

Hart's Horn, Silver Street, Edmonton.

Barrel and Oyster, Gracechurch Street.

Queen's Head, Long Lane, parish of St. Bartholomew the Great.

Star, Candlewick Street.

Queen's Head, Fleet Street, parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West.

Green Dragon, St. Martin's, Ludgate.

Rose, St. Lawrence Jewry.

Crown, West Smithfield.

White Swan, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.

Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane.

King's Head, Wapping.

Bear, Cateaton Street.

Ship, St. Botolph without Aldgate.

Black Bull, St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Three Tuns Tavern, St. Mary-at-Hill.

Green Dragon, Tuttle Street, Westminster.

Nag's Head, Wapping Wall, Stepney.

Pewter Pot, Leadenhall Street.

King's Head Tavern, Wapping.

Three Cocks, St. Mary Woolnoth.

King's Head and Bell House [*sic*], Gracechurch Street.

In this instance the proceedings are listed in rough alphabetical order of plaintiffs' names within the period, consequently the signs do not follow chronology, as in most of my other lists.

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

DOLBEN'S POEMS.—May I ask you to allow me to make use of your columns to correct two mistakes in my memoir of Digby Mackworth Dolben, which accompanies the edition of his poems reviewed in the Literary Supplement of *The Times* of 21 December last?

Purchasers of the book will be glad of the corrections, and as the type is distributed, and I have no intention of reissuing the memoir when this edition is exhausted, the record of the mistakes may be useful at some future date.

(1) The name of Constantine E. Prichard is throughout the book printed Pritchard. He spelt his name without the *t*.

(2) On p. xci it is stated that Father Ignatius was at Llanthony when Dolben was at Boughrood. This is an error. Father Ignatius was at Claydon, and did not go to Llanthony till after Dolben had left Boughrood. This satisfactorily accounts for there being no mention of their meeting at that time.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

A DICKENS TOY-BOOK. — My mother used to tell me about a quaint little book which was given to her in her childhood by the family doctor. It was bound in brown paper, and contained pictures of Dickens's characters, with descriptive verses under each.

Her copy went the way of most children's possessions, and was lost before her marriage. Therefore the little which I remember of it is quoted at second-hand, and probably incorrect. For example, there was Oliver Twist, recaptured by the help of Nancy, and standing again in the presence of Fagin :

Why, Oliveer, my little dear !

And is it really you

Come back once more, so smartly dressed,

To see the poor old Jew ?

Well, well, my child ! We'll take much care

That you don't run away.

So now with Sikes you go by night ;

With me go all the day.

Next there was Noah Claypole :—

When cat's away the mice will play

(At least so says the fable) ;

So Noah, when his master's out,

Takes up his place at table.

Then comes poor Smike :—

I'll run away ! I'll go to-night !

They'll kill me if I stay.

'Tis very cold ! The moon shines bright !

I'll soon be far away.

This was evidently Smike's second (and successful) attempt at escape, after Nicholas had rescued him from Squeers's clutches, and repaid that worthy in his own coin.

Miss La Creevy sums up all my recollections, except such as are as indefinite as her own miniatures :—

There now, I've done your portrait, miss ;

It only wants the nose

To make it perfect and complete

From head unto the toes.

All mouths I copy from my own ;  
 And when I look for eyes  
 I see 'em as I walk abroad,  
 For colour, shape, and size.

Very likely this pamphlet was an ephemeral local production, now quite unknown.  
 BOOKWORM.

PEPYS'S 'DIARY': BRAYBROOKE EDITION.—Pepys evidently makes a mistake in the name of a town which he visited on 8 June, 1668. I write to point it out, as there is no note in my edition mentioning the error, though I think it must have been noticed before this.

On 8 June he travelled from Bedford to Newport (evidently Newport Pagnell, I think), then to Buckingham. Then he goes on:—

"At night to *Newport Pagnell*; and there a good pleasant country town, but few people in it. A very fair and like a Cathedral Church; and I saw the leads, and a vault that goes far under ground: the town and so most of this country, well watered. Lay here well, and rose next day by four o'clock; few people in the town: and so away. Reckoning for supper, 17s. 6d.; poor, 6d. Mischance to the coach, but no time lost.

"9th (Tuesday).—We came to Oxford," &c.  
 This town must have been *Bicester*, not Newport Pagnell.  
 C. LESLIE SMITH.

DE QUINCEY: THE MURDERER WILLIAMS.—In the postscript to 'Murder, considered as one of the Fine Arts,' De Quincey winds up by the peroration:—

"They perished on the scaffold: Williams, as I have said, by his own hand; and, in obedience to the law as it then stood, he was buried in the centre of a *quadrivium*, or conflux of four roads (in this case four streets), with a stake driven through his heart. And over him drives for ever the uproar of unresting London."

However, at the beginning of August, 1886, the following statement appeared in *The Citizen*:—

"In excavating a trench for a main for the Commercial Gas Company, the workmen of Messrs. John Aird & Sons made a remarkable discovery a few days ago. At a point where Cannon Street Road and Cable Street, in St. George's-in-the-East, cross one another, and at a depth of six feet below the surface, they discovered the skeleton of a man with a stake driven through it, and some portions of a chain were lying near the bones. It is believed that the skeleton is that of a man who murdered a Mr. and Mrs. Marr, their infant child, and a young apprentice in their house in Ratcliff Highway in 1811.... He hanged himself while under remand in Coldbath-fields Prison. A coroner's jury having brought in a verdict of *felo-de-se*, the murderer was buried in accordance with the custom of the time."

It is true that there is nothing in the quotation from *The Citizen* to show that the remains have not been left *in situ*, and it

is possible that De Quincey's prediction is being fulfilled after all.

G. M. H. PLAYFAIR.

"CINEMATOGRAPH": "CINEMACOLOR."—'"N. & Q.'" is protesting against linguistic impurities. Is it too late to protest against two recent introductions to our language? For some time we have been suffering under "cinematograph," often pronounced as though it were written *sinni-mattograph*. Now we have the deplorable hybrid "cinemacolor." Better than these, though not themselves perfect, would be "kinēmagraph," or "kinēmascope," and "kinēmachrome." They may serve, at least, as a starting-point for improvement, and, if adopted, would not give rise to the absurd sounds which now result from the words employed. A protest from 'N. & Q.' may move etymologists, and may, perhaps, induce PROF. SKEAT himself to say something in behalf of our language.  
 CIVIS.

THE KING "OVER THE WATER."—In his book 'Some Recollections' the late Canon Teignmouth Shore, writing about a visit which he paid to Osborne in 1878, says:—

"I had noticed before that at the Household dinners there were never any finger-bowls, and thinking there might be some interesting reason for the absence of what is so general elsewhere, I ventured to ask Sir John Cowell, the Master of the Household, whether this was so. He explained to me that in old days, when there was a certain Jacobite element even in the vicinity of the Court, it had been noticed that on the toast of 'The King' being given after dinner, some of those present used to pass their glass over the finger-bowl, and it was discovered that thus they drank 'To the King over the water,' and the temptation to do so was removed by the abolition of the finger-bowls."

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

THE BLINDFOLDED MAN: JAPANESE VARIANTS. (See 11 S. iii. 424).—Only recently I have come across a passage in Hiuen-tsang's 'Si-yih-ki,' A.D. 646, tom. x., which seems to prove these Japanese stories to have originated in an Indian tradition. After narrating how enormous a quantity of gold King Sadvaha had expended for the completion of the grand rocky monastery on Black Peak in Central India, the Chinese itinerary says:—

"Then there arose a dispute among the cenobites resident in it, who applied for a decision to the sovereign. The anchorites deemed the cenobites to be the cause of the coming desolation of the monastery, and expelled all the cenobites from it. Thus it has become inhabited by the anchorites only, who made its entrance quite

undiscernible. And to this day they continue to live there entirely secluded from the world. Only now and then they invite good physicians to cure their diseases; but even then they invariably blindfold them on every ingress and egress, in order to prevent them from revealing the secret."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"NOSE OF WAX." (See 10 S. viii. 228, 274, 298; x. 437.)—I find the source of this phrase was traced by VERTAUR at 1 S. x. 235 to Apuleius.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

MINIATURE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—With reference to L. M. M. R.'s query at 3 S. ix. 256, I have such a miniature in my possession.

GEORGE MACKEY.

70, New Street, Birmingham.

### 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.

DINNER-JACKET.—Can some reader of 'N. & Q.' say when the dinner-jacket first came into fashion in England, and whether it is an English or an American invention, or was imported from any other country? Further, was it always known by this name? In Germany it is generally called *smoking* (probably = smoking jacket) or *smocking*. The latter seems to be merely a corruption of *smoking*. It would be interesting to know whether either of these forms was ever in use in English-speaking countries, or whether one or both of them are "made in Germany."

F. J. C.

Frankfurt-am-Main.

KINGS WITH SPECIAL TITLES.—There were four kings in Europe having special titles: France, Spain, Portugal, and Hungary—Plus Chrétien, Plus Catholique, Plus Apostolique. What was the fourth, and to which did each belong?

B. M. D.

Gibraltar.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S MOTHER: MISS ELIZABETH ARNOLD.—In R. H. Stoddard's 'Life of Edgar Allan Poe,' prefacing his edition of Poe's works (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1884), it is stated that Poe's mother was a Miss Elizabeth Arnold, with whom his father (David Poe, jun.) became acquainted during a visit she made to New York as an actress in a company of comedians. The company was an English one, brought

over by a Mr. Solee for the City Theatre, Charleston, South Carolina. They remained long enough at New York to fulfil an engagement in the Old John Street Theatre, and among the pieces which they played was the popular farce of 'The Spoiled Child,' in which Miss Arnold performed the part of Maria. Who Miss Arnold was, except that she was an English actress, and what was her rank in the theatrical profession, can only be conjectured. The company played in other cities. Miss Arnold is said to have appeared in Baltimore while David Poe, jun., was a member of the Thespian Club, and is also said to have been a Mrs. Hopkins at the time.

David Poe and Miss Arnold married in the spring of 1806. In the summer season at the New Vauxhall Gardens, New York, she played (16 July) the part of Priscilla Tomboy. In the winter of 1809 the husband (who had gone on the stage) and the wife were both engaged at the Boston Theatre. *The Boston Gazette* contains announcements of her appearance on a number of dates from January to May, 1809. Her son Edgar was born there during this engagement. From Boston she proceeded with her husband and her two children to New York, and played at the Park Theatre. Sight is lost of her until the autumn of 1811, when she was attached to the Richmond Theatre. She was then the mother of three children—William Henry, who was in his fourth or fifth year; Edgar, who was in his third year; and Rosalie, who was a babe in arms. She was ill, she was destitute, and, if the recollections of those who knew her at this time are to be trusted, she was abandoned by her husband. Her public record closed with the paragraph in *The Richmond Enquirer* of Tuesday, 10 December, 1811: "Died, on Sunday last, Mrs. Poe, one of the actresses of the company at present playing on the Richmond boards," &c.

Is anything further now known of the earlier career, birth, parentage, and place of origin in England of Poe's mother? Was she really twice married, and was her true maiden name Elizabeth Arnold? Will the readers of 'N. & Q.' on both sides of the Atlantic assist me in my search? If we assume Miss Arnold was 25 or 26 years of age in 1806 at the time of her marriage to David Poe, she would be born about 1780. Whose was the company of comedians engaged by Mr. Solee from England? Are there any means of tracing such a company or an ordinary member of the

profession, such as Miss Arnold was at this time?

I shall be most obliged to any readers who can assist me in my quest.

LIONEL CRESSWELL.

The Hall, Burley-in-Wharfedale.

DECORATED SHOE-HORNS BY R. MIN-  
DUM.—In the *Proceedings* of the Society of  
Antiquaries, Second Series, vol. vii. pp. 121-2  
(1877), Sir John Evans publishes notes on  
three shoe-horns bearing dates 1593, 1600,  
and 1604, and inscriptions showing that  
they were made by one "Robart Mindum."  
Another, in the Saffron Walden Museum,  
is inscribed round the edge, "Robart Mindum  
made this shoeing-horn for Bridget Dearsley,  
1605." The decorations are carried out  
in dots and incised lines, into which some  
dark substance has been worked. The  
crowned Tudor rose is the principal orna-  
ment employed in the last specimen.

Who or what Robart Mindum may have  
been was not known to Sir J. Evans, who  
states that the above three were the only  
decorated specimens of the period which he  
had been able to trace.

I should be glad to know if any light has  
been cast on the matter since 1877, and also  
to hear of any other signed or dated speci-  
mens of English make.

GUY MAYNARD.

The Museum, Saffron Walden.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE REV. — GERY.—  
In the 'Journal to Stella,' Letter XLVI.,  
p. 28, vol. iii. of the 'Works of Swift,'  
edited by Sir Walter Scott, 1824, Swift  
writes:—

May 10th, 1712.

Did I tell you that young Parson Gery is going  
to be married, and asked my advice when it was  
too late to break off?

And at p. 78 of same volume, Letter LVII.,  
Swift continues:—

London, Dec. 18, 1712.

Lord-Keeper promised me yesterday the first  
convenient living to poor Mr. Gery, who is  
married, and wants some addition to what he  
has. He is a very worthy creature, &c.

In vol. xix. p. 336, there is a rather long  
letter from the Dean to Vanessa. It is sent  
from "Upper Letcomb, near Wantage, in  
Berkshire," and addressed to Mrs. Esther  
Vanhomrigh, 8 June, 1714. Here are a  
few sentences:—

"I have been a week settled in the house where  
I am....I am at a clergyman's house, an old  
friend and acquaintance, whom I love very well.  
....We dine exactly between twelve and one;  
at eight we have some bread and butter, and a  
glass of ale, and at ten he goes to bed. Wine is  
a stranger, except a little I sent him, of which,

one evening in two, we have a pint between us....  
I give a guinea a-week for my board, and can eat  
anything."

Has Mr. Gery ever been identified, or is  
anything known about him?

I cannot trace a reference to the name in  
any of the ten General Indexes of 'N. & Q.,'  
numerous as are the entries under Swift.

FREDK. CHARLES WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Cardiff.

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT'S 'ENTER-  
TAINMENT AT RUTLAND HOUSE.'—In  
'N. & Q.' for 20 March, 1858 (2 S. v. 231),  
MR. RAYMOND DELACOURT made an  
inquiry regarding Sir William Davenant's  
'Entertainment at Rutland House,' &c., and  
quoted a description of the scene "from a con-  
temporaneous MS." MR. DELACOURT further  
stated that "five shillings a head was the  
charge for admission, and 400 persons were  
expected, but we learn that there appeared  
no more than 150 auditors."

Can any one furnish me with information  
respecting the MS. referred to?

WATSON NICHOLSON.

20, Gordon Square, W.C.

J. R.: LETTERS TO LORD ORRERY.—  
"Observations upon Lord Orrery's Remarks  
on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jonathan  
Swift. By J. R., Dublin, 1754," sm. 8vo.  
Who was the writer of the above, which  
are of considerable interest and value?

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

MINER FAMILY. (See 2 S. iii. 170.)—  
According to an old pedigree now in the  
library of the Connecticut Historical Society,  
the descent of the Miners of Chew, Somerset;  
is as follows: Henry Bullman, of Mendippe  
Hills, Somerset, having proffered himself  
and his "domesticall and menial servants,"  
armed with battleaxes and in number a  
hundred, for service in the French wars,  
was rewarded by Edward III. with the name  
of Miner and the coat of arms Gules, a fesse  
argent between three plates. The crest  
now borne by the family, a mailed hand  
holding a battleaxe armed at both ends,  
all proper, and the motto "Fortis qui  
prudens," are, I believe, of later date.  
Henry died in 1359, leaving issue Henry,  
Edward, Thomas, and George. Henry mar-  
ried Henretta, daughter of Edward Hicks  
of Gloucester, and had issue William and  
Henry. William married — Hobbs of  
Wiltshire, and had issue Thomas and George.  
Thomas (1399) married "Gressley, daughter  
of Cotton" of Staffordshire, and had issue  
Lodovick, George, and Mary. Lodovick



married Anna, daughter of Thomas Dyer of Stoughton, Huntingdonshire, and had issue Thomas, born 1436, George and Arthur (twins), born 1458, who served the House of Austria. Arthur married Henretta de la Villa Odorosa. Thomas married Bridget, second daughter to Sir George Hervie de St. Martin's, Middlesex, and died 1480, leaving issue William and Anna. William married Isabella Harcope de Frolibay, and "lived to revenge the death of the young Princes murdered in the Tower of London upon their inhuman uncle, Richard III." He was called "Flos Militie." He left ten sons—William, George, Thomas, Robert, Nathaniel, and John (the rest not recorded). George lived in Shropshire, Thomas in Hereford. Nathaniel and John settled in Ireland. William, the eldest son, had issue Clement and Elizabeth, and was buried in the chancel at Chew Magna, Somerset, 23 Feb., 1585. Clement had issue Clement, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Mary, died 31 March, 1640, and is buried at Chew Magna.

Thomas emigrated to New England in 1630, and is the ancestor of the Connecticut Miners. Thomas's brother Clement married Sarah, daughter of John Pope of Norton-Small-Reward, Somerset, and had issue William and Israel. He was buried at Burslingtown, Somerset. William married Sarah, daughter of John Batting of Clifton, Gloucestershire, and in 1683 was living in Christmas Street, Bristol, having issue William and Sarah. Israel married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jones of Burslingtown, and had issue Clement, Thomas, Sarah, Jean, and Elizabeth.

I should be grateful for any information regarding the early history of the family or its present branches in England.

JOHN RICE MINER.

Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.

**PATRICK ARCHER OF LONDON, MERCHANT, TEMP. CAR. II.**—I should be glad of any information relating to the parentage and family of Patrick Archer of London, merchant, died *circa* 1686, whose Irish adventures are told at some length in the 'Calendar of State Papers, Irish Series, September, 1669, to December, 1670' (1910).

In 1660 Archer was petitioning the King that he would give his ambassadors instructions to get him redress for the following grievance.

In 1652 Archer, by the King's orders, sent a small vessel to Ireland, the *St. Ann*, with arms and ammunition upon his own account for the King's service. The value of the

cargo was 1,200*l.*, and it was to be delivered to the Earl of Clancarty, then Lord Muskerry, who was besieged in Ross by the usurper's army. When the vessel arrived at the mouth of the Valentia river the master heard that Ross had capitulated on terms, so he tried to get away to sea to find some place where the King's forces lay. Meeting with a storm, he was driven on the coast of Brittany, where he put in for safety to a place called Aberbracke, and there was seized on by orders from the Duc de Vendôme, Lord High Admiral of France, who distributed all the arms and ammunition among the French ships of war, without giving any manner of satisfaction to the petitioner.

By letters patent dated 28 Jan., 1664, Charles II. acknowledged his indebtedness to Patrick Archer for the sum of 6,294*l.* 5*s.*, and ordered it to be paid within three years by six equal instalments.

In June, 1670, Archer brought an action in the Irish Chancery Court against one John Preston.

Seven years before, the plaintiff had agreed with John Dawes and others in England for the purchase of two Irish villages, Riverstown and Castletown, being 911 acres, and had paid a good part of the purchase money. Afterwards Dawes and the rest sold the same lands amongst others to John Preston, Alderman of Dublin, and Archer brought this action to enforce his prior claim, after an action in the English Chancery Court had failed, by reason of the defendant retiring to Ireland. Patrick Archer appears to have dispossessed Preston and to have settled at Riverstown, which is in the co. Meath. His will, in the *Prerogative Wills of Ireland*, is dated 1686. He married Catherine Dillon, and left a son, John Archer of Riverstown, who married, probably *circa* 1700, Margaret, daughter of Jonas and Mary Archer of Kiltimon, co. Wicklow. Nothing is known of any previous relationship between the Riverstown and Kiltimon Archers. The will of Anthony Archer of Keeloge, co. Wicklow, dated 27 Jan., 1707/8, a brother of Mrs. Margaret Archer, contains bequests to the latter and to John Archer, and also to their two daughters, named Alice and Christian Archer.

H. G. ARCHER.

29, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.

**MRS. GORDON, ACTRESS.**—*The Theatrical Times*, 17 April, 1847, published a woodcut of 'Mrs. Gordon, as Imogen in "Bertram." Who was she, and what was her husband?

J. M. BULLOCK.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

LATIN PHRASE FOR "MISTLETOE FOR THE NEW YEAR."—We sadly want references for some of the statements made at 11 S. iv. 502. The general account of the gathering of the mistletoe by the Druids is to be found in Pliny, 'Nat. Hist.' bk. xvi. chap. xlv., near the end.

But I do not find there the statement that "the attendant youths distributed it to the people as a holy thing, crying, 'The mistletoe for the New Year.'"

I have strong reasons for supposing that the phrase "The mistletoe for the New Year" is comparatively modern, certainly later than 1300, and that no phrase corresponding to it ever existed in Latin. My query is, accordingly, What is the alleged authority for it, and what is the Latin for it?

I hope the dozen or twenty correspondents who are ready to give me the bogus French equivalents will kindly refrain from doing so. That is *not* my question at all. I am asking for the *Latin* phrase and the *Latin* authority, and before A.D. 1300. If there is a single atom of truth in the story, we are entitled to expect such evidence.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

### Replies.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, "UNUS DE CONSORTIO MEDII TEMPLI."

(11 S. iv. 347, 414, 490.)

IN reference to this query, which has only just been brought to my notice, though I find it has already been dealt with by my successor, MR. BEDWELL, at the second reference, I would ask, as the writer of the statement out of which it arose ('Notable Middle Templars,' p. 78), to be permitted, though late in the day, to make some reply.

Your querist, MEDIO-TEMPLARIUS, seems to doubt my inference, from the above description of Sir Francis Drake that he was a member of the Middle Temple, reminding us, truly, that the word used to denote that community was not "Consortium," but "Societas," and, to designate a single member, not "consors," but "socius." But, though this may have been the case generally, or, indeed, universally, as he says, throughout the 'Records,' may not an exception have been made, I would ask, and appropriately made, on this particular and

very remarkable festive occasion, when the famous sailor, fresh from the sea, came to "consort" with his old friends and, so to speak, "messmates"—a term he would appreciate—in the ancient (but then new-built) Hall? If not, and if "Consortium" be not here a synonym for "Societas," what, I ask, *can* it mean? As for its use in the plural, that certainly presents a difficulty, but I would suggest that it may have a subtle reference to the custom or method (still observed) of dining in messes—"fellowships" (*consortia*)—and this suggestion seems to me to derive confirmation from the expression "omnibus de consortiis in aulâ præsentibus," which I think may be translated as meaning that "all the tables were full up," as they naturally would be on such an auspicious occasion.

I am ready to admit, however, that there is a good deal of speculation in this attempted interpretation of the interesting "memorandum" which puzzles your querist, and it may be that this is the only instance of "consortium" being used, either in the singular or the plural, for the conventional "Societas"; but the occasion was peculiar, and the writer of the "report" (as "the memorandum" may be called) may be excused some deviation from strict form and some play of fancy in drawing it up, fresh, as he evidently was, from the festivities he was recording.

That Sir Francis Drake, however, was a member ("socius" or "consors") of the Middle Temple I think there can be no doubt—elected probably *honoris causa*, like so many other celebrities, to that Inn. That his name does not appear on the Register may probably be accounted for by his being absent—perhaps at sea—at the time of his election, and no note being entered of it. The Middle Temple Records are not without omissions.

As regards the afterwards famous Admiral's provisional "admission" to the Inner Temple, I suppose there can be no denying that fact in the face of the entry to that effect on the Register of that Inn in 1582; but, if he afterwards paid his fine and proceeded to "membership," of which Master Inderwick admits there is no record, the question why, after his "prosperous" return from his voyage in 1586, he was not entertained and fêted *there*, instead of by the "consortia generosorum" of the Middle Temple, is, it seems to me, a very difficult one to answer.

JOHN HUTCHINSON

(late Librarian to the M.T.).

Dullatur House, Hereford.



KEATS'S 'ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE' (11 S. iv. 507).—Mr. A. R. Weekes's edition of 'The Odes of John Keats,' in "The University Tutorial Series," says in the Notes (p. 95):—

"*Faery lands* are not so much countries where the fairies live—for that matter they used to live in England—but rather 'legendary countries of romance,' with probably an underlying thought of the realm of faery in which befel the adventures of Spenser's Faery Queen and her knights.

"Critics trace in this famous stanza an allusion to Claude's picture of the 'Enchanted Castle,' of which Keats had already written a detailed study in his Epistle to Reynolds."

Mr. Buxton Forman, in his small edition of 'The Complete Works of Keats' (Gowans & Gray, 1901), vol. ii. p. 102, notes, says:—

"It seems to me unlikely that any particular story is referred to, though there are doubtless many stories that will answer more or less nearly to the passage."

He adds that the spelling "faery" is to be preferred to "fairy," as "eliminating all possible connexion of *fairy-land* with Christmas trees, tinsel, and Santa Claus, and carrying the imagination safely back to the Middle Ages—to 'Amadis of Gaul,' to 'Palmerin of England,' and above all to the East, to the 'Thousand and one Nights.'"

I note that Tennyson's 'Recollections of the Arabian Nights' include the "bulbul," and surely there is no need to put the poet on his oath (if that were possible in the Elysian fields) as to whether he ever heard a nightingale on the edge of the sea. Faery country of any sort has its own architecture, geology, and natural history. Poets improve on Nature. Why shouldn't they, if they can? The way in which annotators of the classics leave out the imagination is astonishing.

"Forlorn" is surely a suitable word to associate with enchantment. On faery ground one easily gets lost.

PENNIALINUS.

It would be pleasant to think that Keats was inspired by the 'Edipus Coloneus' when he introduced the voice

that oftentimes hath  
Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam  
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

The "magic casements" might well be those of the temple of the Eumenides, adjoining which was the grove with its warbling nightingales. These were "faery lands" of the first order, sadly "forlorn," however, in the view of a modern poet, since Greece is living Greece no more.

The difficulty presented by the "perilous seas" loses some of its formidable character

if we bear in mind that Attica specially favoured the worship of Poseidon, and that a poet may take liberties when he uses topography for illustrative purposes. Thomas Francklin's version of a celebrated chorus in the 'Edipus Coloneus' might be the source whence Keats derived his idea of the region:—

Where, beneath the ivy shade,  
In the dew-besprinkled glade,  
Many a love-lorn nightingale  
Warbles sweet her plaintive tale.

Here first obedient to command,  
Formed by Neptune's skilful hand,  
The steed was taught to know the rein,  
And bear the chariot o'er the plain;  
Here first along the rapid tide  
The stately vessels learned to ride,  
And swifter down the currents flow  
Than Nereids cut the waves below.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Mr. H. Buxton Forman's note on this passage in 1889 was as follows:—

"In the last line of this stanza the word *fairy* instead of *faery* stands in the MS. and in the Annals; but the Lamia volume reads *faery*, which enhances the poetic value of the line in the subtlest manner."

A. R. BAYLEY.

I beg to move the previous question. Why did the nightingale's song make Keats think of fairyland at all? Can it have been for the same reason that made the cuckoo's "shout" make "the earth we pace" seem to Wordsworth "an unsubstantial fairy place"? Can it have been because he was a poet? Surely such literalism as your correspondents' queries imply is fatal to the charm of poetry. And why are these particular points chosen for inquiry? We might as well ask what particular reason Keats had for associating the nightingale with Ruth—or why the full-throated song of summer in the first stanza turns into a "plaintive anthem" in the last—or why the eglantine should be pastoral any more than the hawthorn—"or any other reason why." What would the stanza gain in beauty—what would it not lose in significance—if we could "hook it to" some legend or bit of folk-lore? C. C. B.

Is not the tradition of "forlornness" in fairies and fairyland derived, in the first instance, from the old belief that—though longer-lived and more powerful than human beings—fairies have not immortal souls, and are outside the scheme of Redemption?

F. H.

MISTLETOE (11 S. iv. 502).—I remember once reading somewhere that there were (? at that time) only thirteen oak trees in England on which the mistletoe was known to grow. May it not be that the exceeding rareness of this conjunction was such as to make the oak (on which mistletoe grew) a sacred tree?

In the Californian forests the mistletoe grows freely on certain trees—I forget which. But while most unmistakably a mistletoe, it is not the same as ours: it grows in a large and compact bush, almost solid with leaves.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

In his article on this plant MR. TOM JONES states that "sculptured sprays and berries with leaves of mistletoe fill the spandrels of the tomb of one of the Berkeleys in Bristol Cathedral." This is an often-repeated mistake. There is no mistletoe represented in Bristol Cathedral, and the original misstatement arose from the fact that the straight-winged samara fruit of the maple amongst its foliage, bordering one of the eight stellated arches, has a remote resemblance to the twin leaves and sessile berries of the mistletoe.

Bristol.

IDA M. ROPER.

"SALAMANDER," A HEAVY BLOW (11 S. iv. 427).—It need scarcely be said that Benvenuto Cellini's story of his father showing him a salamander enjoying itself in the hottest part of a wood fire lighted in the wash-house was probably based on a torpid lizard or newt having been brought in with the wood. Similar events would, in early times, confirm the idea that fire, as well as earth, air, and water, must contain life of some kind; and the immunity of the salamander to heat was attributed to its fireproof wool. Asbestos was considered to be this wool ('N.E.D.' quotations).

The common land newt, supposed to be the salamander, thus became an uncanny reptile; in the South of France, probably in other countries, it is believed to be venomous, blind, and deaf. The reasons for this belief form a curious piece of folk-lore, interesting to me as long familiar with the fallacies believed about snakes and other reptiles, and possibly interesting to others, inasmuch as it rests largely on the fallacies of word-resemblance, and affords some curious instances of the mutation of words in that central language of the Latin nations, Provençal and its kindred dialects.

The peculiarities attributed to the newt have given rise to a number of sayings, such as "verinous coume uno blando," venomous

as a newt; and it is known as "lou brenous," the venomous, and "la sourdo," the deaf. Its blindness, coupled with the proverbial deafness of the adder, its own venom, and its power of darting on its prey, is shown in:—

Se la blando iè vesié  
E la vipèro i' entendié  
Debalarien un cavalie.

If the newt could see, and the viper hear, they could pull a man down from horseback (Mistral, 'Trésor d'ou Felibrige'). Whence come these ideas of blindness and of venom? I find the explanation in the mutation of Provençal consonants, of *b*, *m*, *v*, of *r*, *l*, *n*.

The word "salamandra," passing from Greek through Latin to Provençal, became *escamandre*, figuratively for a hideous creature, and *talabrando*, *alabrando*, for the newt. The latter word then became *alabreno*; and the adjectives *talabrena*, *alabrena*, mean speckled like the newt and some of the lizards. Another change was dropping the first part of the name, which became *blando*, *blendo*, even *blounde*. Variants of the rime are given in Mistral's 'Trésor'; in these the blind reptile is *arguet*, *ourquet*, *aguoun*, all from *L. anguis*, the Fr. *orvet*, meaning the blindworm or slowworm. In one of these rimes it is *nadiuel*, "has no eyes." The blindness of this snake-like lizard appears, through these rimes, to have passed to the newt, our witch's "eye of newt" notwithstanding. And once it was confounded with a snake, the attribute of venom would be a natural consequence. Indeed, the deafness of the viper passes to it in the name *la sourdo*. But how could a newt or a blindworm attack a horseman, even with good sight? The explanation seems to be this: *aguoun* also means a dart, sting, or goad (*L. aculeus*); so to the harmless blindworm was probably attributed the power of darting at man, like the *jaculi* of Lucan and Dante, our "wyvern," and the harmless "eye-snake" of India, whose long, pointed nose was evidently meant to dart at men's eyes. The newt which replaced the blindworm in the rimes also acquired the power of darting and using with fatal effect the "blindworm's sting" of Macbeth's witches. I may say that no one who has not had opportunities of observing and studying snakes scientifically, who has not heard the stories told, and believed, about them, especially in India, can have any idea of the credulity, even among educated Englishmen, about them or reptiles resembling them. As Sir Arthur Helps said, "a good sound prejudice is not to be contradicted by mere eyesight and

observation" ('Friends in Council'). Study of the etymology of the Provençal names for the newt, for the blindworm, and even for their venom, shows that these words have been largely affected by the credulity of the people, not only of Southern France, but probably also of ancient Italy.

At *blando* the evolution from "*salamandra*" ceases, but here the newt acquires a new but somewhat similar name from another source. It is *lou brenous*, the venomous, a nonce-word as a noun, changed slightly from its adjectival form *berinous*, *verinous*, in mimic relationship to *alabreno*, as *blando* to *alabrando*. From *alabrando* came *blando*; to *alabreno* came *brenous*. And *berinous* is from *veri* (thirteenth century), *verin*, which passed into French as *verin*, *velin*, becoming *venim*, *venin*, under the influence of the Latin word, though this became *veleno* in Italian.

Thus the newt has come to be considered blind, deaf, and venomous, though its fire-proof nature has been almost forgotten.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Neuilly.

There is a ceremony, much in vogue in German students' "Kneipen," called "einen Salamander reiben." According to Spamer's 'Konversations-Lexikon,' it originated in Jena over a century ago, when it became the custom at the close of every drinking-bout for each one present to drink a glass of "Schnaps." A small portion of this brandy was poured on the table as a libation to the fire-god (Salamander) and set on fire, all lights being extinguished. One of the students then delivered a speech, addressed to the fire-god, whilst the others rubbed their glasses on the table and repeated several times the word "Salamander." On the burning brandy being extinguished, all glasses were emptied and set down on the table with one sounding blow ("mit einem Schlage").

There are other explanations of the custom, but there are several local superstitions in Germany about the salamander, i.e., its incombustibility, use in case of fire, &c. May this have any connexion with your correspondent's quotations?

H. S. BERESFORD WEBB.

Some Derbyshire folk threaten a child with "I'll give you a good salam," while others use the word "salat." There was a good deal of talk about "samalanders" being at times seen in wood fires, and I remember how I used to watch the fire when a new clog was laid on, in the hope

that I might see "a samalander." The iron rod which was used for heating the barrel of the frilling-iron, when all women wore caps, was called in my home a "samander" or a "sammy iron." THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

[A "salamander" is also the name of a large cooking iron used in the kitchen of some gentlemen's houses.]

CORPORATION OF LONDON AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION (11 S. iv. 425, 496).—PELLIPAR states that I am incorrect in supposing that the Lord Mayor of London is chosen from a restricted number of Livery Companies. The only work of reference I have at hand is Sydney Young's 'Annals of the Barber-Surgeons.' From it I make the following extracts, which appear to support my statement. They refer to the only four members of that Company who became Lord Mayor.

1. "June 8, 1622. At a Court held this day Alderman Proby was ordered to be transferred to the Grocers' Company in view of his election as Lord Mayor."—P. 533.

2. "In 1661 Sir John Frederick was translated to the Grocers' Company to enable him to take the office of Lord Mayor."—P. 551.

3. "Sir Humphrey Edwin was elected Lord Mayor of London (1697), he having been previously translated from the Barber-Surgeons' Company to the Skinners' Company."—P. 561.

4. "July 21, 1720. The Master acquainted the Court that Sir William Stewart, a Freeman of this Company, did make his request to this Court that he might be translated from this Company to the Company of Goldsmiths, forasmuch as it was required by the custom of London that he should be free of one of the first twelve Companies of London before he could be put in election as Lord Mayor."—P. 562.

Similarly, I believe that an examination of the annals of the Apothecaries' Company would show that no member of that Company has been elected Lord Mayor unless he has become a member of one of the twelve Companies referred to in the preceding paragraph.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

BENNETTO (11 S. iv. 448).—Perhaps the following may help Mr. A. E. BENNETTO to the information he requires: James Benetto was instituted to the living of Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, on 11 June, 1793, and remained vicar there till 1818. I have searched through the lists of incumbents of most of the parishes in that county, but this is the only instance I have discovered of a person bearing the above name.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S 'SKETCH-BOOK' (11 S. iv. 109, 129, 148, 156, 196, 217, 275).

3. "Darkness and the grave" (p. 109).—This appears to be a misreading of the 'Sketch-Book.' In 'The Broken Heart' Irving quotes the half-line "darkness and the worm" from Young's 'Night Thoughts':—

The knell, the shroud, the mattock, and the grave;  
The deep damp vault, the darkness, and the worm.

Night IV.

9. 'Corydon's Doleful Knell' (p. 129).—In my copy of Percy's 'Reliques' it is stated that the poem 'Corydon's Doleful Knell' is given, "with corrections, from two copies, one of which is in 'The Golden Garland of Princely Delights.'" The author, I believe, is quite unknown.

14. When this old cap was new,  
'Tis since two hundred years. P. 129.

Some versions of this song are signed with the initials "M. P.," supposed to indicate Martin Parker, for an account of whom see the 'D.N.B.'

33. The ship sailed "and was never heard of more" (p. 148).—A quotation evidently from 'The Castaway Ship,' an extremely popular and formerly much admired poem by John Malcolm. The closing lines are as follows:—

It may not be; there is no ray  
By which her doom we may explore;  
We only know—she sailed away,  
And ne'er was seen or heard of more!

The author, a native of Orkney, served as an officer in the Army, and died comparatively young. His poem 'The Castaway Ship' appears in several Scottish school-books of fifty or sixty years ago, and is painfully associated in my recollection with the tremulous tones of scholars in terror of the teacher's taws. Malcolm published three volumes, mostly in verse, and contributed largely to periodical literature, but does not find a place, strangely enough, in the 'D.N.B.,' where, without doubt, he should have appeared.

38. Apparition in the Tower (p. 148).—See 'The Romance of London: Supernatural Stories,' by John Timbs, in the "Chandos Classics," pp. 18–26.

39. Lyly's writings perpetuated in a proverb (p. 148).—Is not the allusion to Lyly's 'Euphues,' which added to the English language a new word, "euphuism," commonly employed to designate an affected or inflated style of writing?

41. 'Hue and Cry after Christmas' (p. 148).—The author is probably un-

known. There are several publications with somewhat similar titles. In 1651 the Rev. Richard Culmer wrote 'The Minister's Hue and Cry.' 'Hue and Cry after the False Prophets and Deceivers of our Age' was written by Edward Burrough in 1661. Somewhere I have seen a title, 'Hue and Cry after the Christian,' but have mislaid my note of it. There are several other similar titles, but the reference by Irving does not seem to apply to any of them.

44. 'Cupid's Solicitor for Love' (p. 148).—Richard Crimsall was the author of 'Cupid's Solicitor of Love,' presumably the same publication as that mentioned by Washington Irving. W. S. S.

'THE CATALOGUE OF HONOR' (11 S. iv. 488).—I subjoin a copy of the title-page of this book on heraldry and genealogy, &c., by Thomas Milles. It is a folio volume, pp. x+100, viii+36, and ii+1131. There is an engraved title-page by Renold Elstracke, six engravings of the costumes of the nobility (pp. 33–49), a portrait of the King in State (p. 61), and a plate of the King in Parliament (p. 69). Pp. 493–4 are usually mutilated, but in my copy they are perfect.

"The | Catalogue of Honor | or | Tresury of True Nobility, peculiar and | proper to the Isle of Great Britaine. | That is to say : | A Collection historickall of all the Free Monarches | as well Kinges of England as Scotland (nowe united together) with the Princes of Walles, | Dukes, Marquisses, and Erles ; their wives, child : ren, Alliances, Families, Descentes, & Achievements | of | Honor. | Wherunto | is properly prefixed : | A speciall Treatise of that kind of | Nobility which Sovereayne Grace, | and favour, and Contries Customes, | have made merely Politicall | and peculiarly Civill (never so | distinctly handled before). | Translated out of Latyne into English : | London. | Printed by William Jaggard. | 1610."

CHAS. L. CUMMINGS.

This no doubt is the work by Thomas Milles of 1610, folio, printed and published by my namesake-ancestor, of which an exemplar may be seen at the British Museum. A copy, annotated throughout in MS. and illuminated in colours, is in my collection of Jaggard-printed books.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

[MR. ROLAND AUSTIN is also thanked for reply.]

MAIDA (11 S. iv. 110, 171, 232, 271, 334, 492).—I can raise no objection to MR. RHODES making use of any books or army lists which he thinks proper, and I only

suggested the titles of two or three books which I thought might possibly prevent further mistakes.

He now mentions 'Hart,' but does not give the year. However, I may point out that his latest statement, to the effect that "there is nothing in 'Hart' between the 79th and the 83rd Regiment," &c., is not correct, because these two regiments have not been named at all in 'Hart's Army List' since the year 1881. They have not existed, as such, for the past thirty years.

Probably MR. RHODES is confusing the "Regimental Districts" with the "Regiments." The former are entirely different organizations from the "Regiment."

J. H. LESLIE.

Sheffield

"RIDING THE HIGH HORSE" (11 S. iv. 490).—Brewer, in 'Phrase and Fable,' s.v. 'Horse,' considers the phrase "to get upon your high horse." After explaining that it means "to give oneself airs," he continues thus:—

"The Comte de Montbrison says: 'The four principal families of Lorraine are called the *high horses*, the descendants by the female line from the little horses or second class of chivalry. The *high horses* are D'Haraucourt, Lénnoncourt, Ligneville, and Du Châtelet.'—'Mémoire de la Baronne d'Oberkirche.'"

THOMAS BAYNE.

CAPT. MARRYAT: 'DIARY OF A BLASÉ' (11 S. iv. 409, 497).—The following is taken from *The New York Mirror*, 19 November, 1836:—

"Messrs. Carey & Hart of Philadelphia have reproduced in a very neat volume, clearly and distinctly printed, Capt. Marryat's 'Diary of a Blasé,' which has appeared in successive numbers of the London *Metropolitan Magazine*. It is a spirited and racy collection of notes upon men and manners on the sea-coasts of England and Flanders, with a discursive range to the East Indies and Rangoon, *quorum pars fuimus*, and cannot fail to interest every reader."

I may add that I have not seen this reprint.

LIBRARIAN.

Wandsworth.

'MATHEMATICAL TRANSACTIONS' (11 S. iii. 246).—It has occurred to me that sentences of the last paragraph of the 'Introduction' to Hutton's 'Miscellanea Mathematica' (London, 1775) may possibly refer to this periodical. The sentences are as follows:—

"As an entire tract on the exhaustion of vessels of a fluid, hath not anywhere been delivered, that is made the subject of the first article. I know that a beginning was made of the subject in a

former miscellany, but as no more than one number of it was ever published, that tract remained unfinished."

Now in my query I referred to an article by Mr. Ely Bates in No. 1 of the *Transactions*. This article is entitled 'A Method of Determining the Time of Exhausting any given Vessel filled with Water or any other Fluid,' &c., and it closes with the sentence:—

"We might now go on to determine the times of exhausting other sorts of vessels; such as hemispheres, paraboloids, spheroids, &c., but this shall be reserved for the next number."

A plausible inference from the above is, that not later than 1775 the single number of the *Mathematical Transactions* was published.

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

"SABBATH DAY'S JOURNEY" (11 S. iv. 429).

—In the sixties there was published a book of rimes called 'The Lays of Modern Oxford,' in which, I remember, the following doggerel occurs:—

There was a young Freshman at Keble  
Whose legs were exceedingly feeble.

He hired a fly

To drive to "The High."

A Sabbath day's journey from Keble.

Those who know their Oxford will recognize this as a very fine example of the Biblical use.

The other use of the expression is due to the licensing laws, which—in the London district at any rate—make it necessary on Sunday, during closing hours, to walk over three miles before you can get a drink at a public-house. To many this journey is, no doubt, "of great length, distasteful, and involving undue exertion."

TRIN. COLL. CAMB.

The quotation from the 'N.E.D.' in your foot-note calls for some modification. The measured 1,225 yards were "not the utmost limits of *permitted* travel on the Sabbath." True enough, during the Babylonian captivity it was so ('Tractate Sabbath,' 152). But we are now concerned with the period of Hebrew civilization, mirrored in the Talmud, under the rule of Rome. The Jews were mainly an agricultural people, with lesser interests in the walled or castellated cities that sprang up in their midst to overawe them into servility. Within these, Jews of a lower grade went in for trades ('Pesachim,' 65; 'Kiddushin,' 33, 70, 83) beneath the dignity of the yeomen and farming classes. They had the tanneries, slaughter-houses, bakeries, smithies, &c. These walled cities became the nuclei for all communal organizations, which the Parnassim and the Gabbboem—

the aldermen and the treasurers of charity funds—could attend only on the Sabbath day, owing to living at a distance on their farms ('Tractate Sabbath,' 150). The hardship entailed on the yeomen was as nothing compared with the suffering of the labouring classes under the obnoxious "Techum," the "measured distance." Numberless evasions are recorded in the Talmud, until the Rabbins bethought themselves of a way to defeat the Roman tyranny. They had kiosks or hostels, called "Burgeon," erected along the main highways leading to the big cities ('Erubin,' 21; 'Succoth,' 8) for all kinds of wayfarers travelling on the Sabbath on foot. For doctors visiting patients or going to perform Abrahamic rites, there were no "Techums" at all. They could post at all hours and times; but the Parnassim had to go on foot always. Much inconvenience and risk to life and limb were the lot of those public servants in the "ante-burgeon" days. They had either to set the law openly at defiance by ignoring "the Techum," or else to rise with the lark, if they did not wish to sleep *sub Jove* overnight under the shadow of those terrible towers. In the days of the "Amoraim" (editors of the law) these unpaid and zealous proctors were in better case for coping with social evils than their predecessors were in earlier times, inasmuch as they were not called upon to sacrifice their religious scruples or much of their Sabbath leisure in the prosecution of their unsavoury duties, and were always sure of food and shelter in the hostels. The "hedyouteem," or "laymen," were trained to regard wilful breaches of the Sabbath as one of the three cardinal crimes for which "Koruth" (early death) was the sole expiation.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

REV. PATRICK GORDON'S 'GEOGRAPHY' (11 S. iv. 188, 237).—I happen to have the fourth edition of Gordon's 'Geography Anatomiz'd.' The title-page is the same as that of the eighth edition quoted by Mr. BULLOCH, except that, towards the foot of the page, my copy reads thus:—

"The Fourth Edition Corrected, and somewhat Enlarg'd | By Pat. Gordon, M.A. F.R.S. | 'Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.'—Hor. | London: [Printed for S. and J. Sprint, John Nicholson, and S. Burroughs | in Little Britain]; And Bell at the Cross Keys and Bible in | Cornhill, and R. Smith under the Royal Exchange, —704."

From Mr. BULLOCH's information and the replies already given, together with a

few notes I have been able to make, it would appear that the first edition of Gordon's 'Geography' was issued in 1693 (see 11 S. iv. 188); the second in 1695 (there is a note to this effect in Watt); the third in 1699 (see 11 S. iv. 237); the fourth in 1704, as noted above. The fifth and sixth editions I have not heard of, but the seventh appeared in 1716, the eighth in 1719 (see 11 S. iv. 188), and the ninth in 1722 (see 11 S. iv. 189). Between 1722 and 1741 several issues must have appeared, the seventeenth edition being dated 1741 (see 11 S. iv. 237). There was an edition in 1749, possibly numbered the nineteenth. The twentieth was published in 1754 (see 11 S. iv. 189). Many of these issues were probably *impressions* rather than *editions* in the true sense of the word.

W. SCOTT.

LACKINGTON THE BOOKSELLER'S MEDALS (11 S. iv. 470).—Perhaps the word "token" is more appropriately applied to the several coins issued by James Lackington. The following is a list of all known, with numerous variants noted. James Lackington made over his business to his "third cousin," George Lackington, in 1798, after which date no "tokens" were issued by the house. No more vain person than Lackington has ever followed the calling of bookseller, and the issuing of these "tokens" is further proof than even his 'Life' affords of "swelled head." Mr. Tedder's excellent notice in the 'D.N.B.' does not mention these "tokens," which are fully dealt with in 'The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century,' by James Atkins (W. S. Lincoln & Son, 1892), pp. 98–100.

1. O.: A three-quarter bust to left. J. LACKINGTON. 1794.

R.: A figure of Fame, blowing a trumpet. HALFPENNY OF J. LACKINGTON & CO. CHEAPEST BOOKSELLERS IN THE WORLD. Notice that the Y of "HALFPENNY" comes between the O's, and the initial J just over the first E of "BOOKSELLERS."

E.: Milled.

2. As last, but E.: AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS.

3. As last, but E.: BIRMINGHAM OR IN SWANSEA.

4. As last, but E.: PAYABLE AT LONDON LIVERPOOL OR BRISTOL.

5. O.: The same as last.

R.: Similar to last, but the J is over the first L of "BOOKSELLERS."

E.: PAYABLE AT LACKINGTON & CO'S FINCHBURY SQUARE LONDON +

6. As last, but E.: PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

7. O.: Similar to preceding, but with a quatrefoil after legend. The 1 of date is just under and nearly touches the bottom button of coat.

R.: Fame as before. HALFPENNY OF LACKINGTON. ALLEN & CO. The inner legend



as before, but with a dot at the end instead of an annulet, and a line dividing it from the outer.

E. : PAYABLE AT THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES.

8. As last, but E. : PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL.

9. As last, but E. : HALFPENNY PAYABLE AT THE BLACK HORSE TOWER HILL.

10. O. : Similar to last, but the 1 of date is some little distance to the right of the button.

R. and E. : the same as last.

11. O. and E. : the same as last.

R. : Similar to last, but positions of the outer and inner legends vary, which may be detected by noticing that in this piece the period after "LACKINGTON" is over the N of "IN," whilst before it was over the T of "THE." There are other differences.

12. O. : Profile bust to right. J. LACKINGTON. A small cross below bust.

R. : The same as last.

E. : PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN.

13. O. : Similar to last, but with FINSBURY SQUARE 1795 in place of cross under the bust.

R. : The same as last.

E. : PAYABLE AT THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES.

14. As last, but E. milled.

15. O. : The same as last.

R. : A smaller figure of Fame. Without the dividing line.

E. : Milled to right.

16. As last, but E. milled to left.

17. As last, but E. plain.

18. O. : The obverse of No. 1.

R. : Figure of Vulcan at work. HALFPENNY. 1793.

E. : AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS.

19. O. : The reverse of No. 1 appears as an obverse.

R. : Arms of Liverpool between reeds. DEUS NOBIS HEC OTIA FECIT 1794.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Lackington issued two small copper tokens. That of 1795 is shown in Mr. Mumby's 'Romance of Bookselling,' p. 309, and the 1794 issue in Mr. W. Roberts's 'The Book-Hunter in London,' p. 182. This last-named token is superior in design and finish, the head of Lackington bearing some resemblance to his engraved portraits. The legend round the edge reads "Payable at the Temple of the Muses."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

I have one of Lackington's medals, about the size of a florin : Obverse—portrait, with inscription, "J. Lackington," and date "1794." Reverse—allegorical figure blowing a trumpet, and inscription : "Halfpenny of Lackington Allen & Co. Cheapest Booksellers in the World." On the rim : "Payable at the Temple of the Muses."

A. H. ARKLE.

J. SUASSO DE LIMA (11 S. iv. 509).—MR. SOLOMONS will find some interesting particulars of J. Suasso de Lima in 'Sixty Years Ago,' by L. H. Meurant, a copy of which is in this library. The author states that he was a Dutch lawyer, a clever man, and a linguist.

"He was always in trouble; never paid anybody, especially his house-rent. On one occasion he had to change his residence, but there was a writ of 'gyseling' (civil imprisonment) out against him, and constables on the watch. To effect his removal he obtained a large 'ballast-mant' (clothes-basket), got into it, and had it covered over with books, newspapers, &c., and carried out by two coolies. The constables on the watch, being suspicious, gave chase; the frightened coolies abandoned their charge, the basket upset, and De Lima rolled out."

De Lima edited a paper called the *Verzamelaar*, a kind of Dutch *Punch*, and was the author of a book of poems entitled 'Nieuwe Gedichten,' published in 1840. A list of his works will be found in Mendelssohn's 'South African Bibliography.'

P. EVANS LEWIN, Librarian.

Royal Colonial Institute,  
Northumberland Avenue.

EDWARD FITZGERALD AND 'N. & Q.' (11 S. iv. 469).—A list of E. F. G.'s contributions to 'N. & Q.' will be found in my 'Notes for a Bibliography of Edward FitzGerald,' published some nine or ten years ago by Mr. Frank Hollings, of Great Turnstile, Holborn. This little volume was a reprint, with additions and corrections, of a series of articles contributed by me to 'N. & Q.' Being abroad at the present moment, I regret I cannot give the exact references.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Villa Paradis, Hyères.

[COL. PRIDEAUX's articles appeared at 9 S. v. 201, 221, 241, with a supplementary one at p. 61 of vol. vi. FitzGerald's contributions to 'N. & Q.' are included in the third article.]

MATTHEW PRIOR OF LONG ISLAND : MAJOR DANIEL GOTHERSON (11 S. iv. 447).—Matthew Prior was a bailiff for two estates in England for Major Daniel Gotherson. The Daniel Gotherson who came to America with Prior and Capt. John Scott in 1663 was not Major Gotherson, but his son of the same name. Major Gotherson died in September, 1666, in London, and in that month described himself as "of the parish of Godmersham in the County of Kent." Prior's letter to Lovelace, written in 1668, was given in Gideon D. Scull's 'Dorothea Scott, otherwise Gotherson and Hogben,' privately printed at Oxford in 1883, in which book MR. HILLMAN will find much about

Gotherson. I apprehend that Mr. HILLMAN is mistaken in thinking that Prior's letter of 1668 was written from Long Island. In Scull's book the letter is dated "Killingworth," but that is in Connecticut, not on Long Island.

Much about Capt. John Scott will be found in the *Proceedings and Collections* of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

STRAW UNDER BRIDGES (11 S. iv. 508).—I have always believed that the bundle of suspended straw was to give to navigation a plain warning to take no risks and use some other arch. To the inquiry, "Why straw?" one is tempted to reply, "Why not?" I think I have seen a log of wood suspended, but what is wanted is something which will make a big show and which any handy bit of rope may be trusted to support. And what better than straw? D. O.

[Mr. J. P. STILWELL also thanked for reply.]

"LATTER LAMMAS" (11 S. iv. 469).—If we suppose—and we have good authority for it—that "Lammas" means the last mow, or mowing, after which the cattle of the commoners were turned to pasture on the Lammas lands of the manor or township, we shall have no difficulty in understanding how the phrase "latter Lammas" can be used in both the senses to which A. A. M. refers. This derivation seems to me, who do not pretend to any special knowledge of the subject, more probable than the more usual one from "loaf Mass." If it were proved that in early English days it was a custom to offer a loaf in church at the beginning of the corn harvest, the scale would incline the other way. But is there such?

F. NEWMAN.

The 'N.E.D.,' v. Lammas, 3, gives: "*Latter Lammas* (†day), a day that will never come. At *latter Lammas*: humorously for 'Never.'"

Equivalent to "Greek Kalends" (Suetonius, 'Aug.,' 87).

TOM JONES.

PENGE AS A PLACE-NAME (11 S. iv. 330, 437, 497).—The twelfth-century lawsuit mentioned by MR. ANSCOMBE is recorded at greater length than in the 'Placitorum Abbreviatio,' in one of the Selden Society's publications, if I remember rightly, the spelling being a slight variant on "Penge." I have been waiting for some weeks in the hope of finding time to look up the exact reference, but there is little prospect of my

being able to do it, so I send in this imperfect reply. It is interesting to observe that the real question at issue seems to have been whether Penge was a part of Battersea or not—a question still unsettled 700 years later, for one of the Metropolis Management Acts of the latter half of the nineteenth century solemnly enacts that "nothing in this Act shall be deemed to determine whether the hamlet of Penge is or is not a part of the parish of Battersea." I quote from memory. A. MORLEY DAVIES.

Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

"WIGESTA" (11 S. iv. 304).—MR. ANSCOMBE will perhaps be disappointed on learning that his arguments do not altogether convince. It may be pointed out that the southern part of Bedfordshire, from the Ouse to the boundary, contained almost exactly 900 hides; in this part of the county is Wixamtree hundred, the Wichestanston (? Wichestanstron) of Domesday Book. The Wixna districts (600 and 300 hides), with a similar name, also require fitting in, and may be this South Bedfordshire area. The "Latin" form of the 'Tribal Hidage' assigns only 800 hides to Wigesta, so that possibly the Eight Hundreds once appurtenant to Oundle may represent them. It is noteworthy that a system of giving testimony by eight hundreds existed in Cambridgeshire, as the 'Liber Eliensis' shows. J. BROWNBILL.

MURDERERS REPRIEVED FOR MARRIAGE (11 S. iii. 129, 172, 195, 298).—Some further references will be found in the notes to the ballad of 'The English Merchant of Chichester' on p. 318 of vol. i. part ii. of the Ballad Society's edition (1870) of the 'Roxburghe Ballads,' where, amongst other references, there is one to 'N. & Q.' (4 S. v. 95), s.v. 'Hanging or Marrying.'

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

'THE ROBBER'S CAVE' (11 S. iv. 448).—The writer of this book was Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, known as A.L.O.E. (A Lady of England). It is procurable from the publishers, Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons.

W. J. WALKER.

Castelnau.

FIRE-PAPERS (11 S. iv. 406, 493).—These gaudy and flimsy contrivances for hiding an empty grate are not quite obsolete. One day last summer I met two gipsy women hawking them in a village near Stratford-on-Avon. In this district they are called "fire-screens." WILLIAM JAGGARD.



CASANOVIANA: EDWARD TIRETTA (11 S. iv. 461).—That excellent book 'Calcutta Old and New,' by H. E. A. Cotton (Calcutta, W. Newman & Co., 1907), gives a little more information about Casanova's Paris friend Tiretta:—

"*Tiretta Bazar Street*... It is now the property of the Maharajah of Burdwan, but the name it bears is that of a Venetian named Edward Tiretta. Mr. Long has put the date of its establishment in 1788, but it is described in Wood's map in 1784 as 'Tiretta's Bazar,' and it is probably much older. In a prospectus of a lottery issued in 1788 and advertised in *The Calcutta Gazette* of that year, the 'First Prize' is represented to be 'that large and spacious Pucka Bazar or market belonging to Mr. Tiretta, situated in the north central part of the town of Calcutta.'... The lucky winner of the 'first prize' was Charles Weston.... Other properties are also set out in the advertisement, and are valued in the prospectus at Rs. 3,20,000: from which it would appear that Mr. Tiretta had divers avenues of emolument open to him besides his official appointment of 'Superintendent of Streets and Houses' under the Municipal Committee. He appears to have continued to reside in Calcutta after the drawing of the lottery in 1791, but seems not to have died there."

On p. 566 of the same book it is mentioned that Tiretta's wife was "daughter of the Count de Carrion."

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

79, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Chillerns and the Vale.* By G. Eland. (Longmans & Co.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE has an exceptional amount of history to boast of, and remains as yet largely unspoilt, though the railway has brought it nearer London than it was. Mr. Eland has attempted to collect some notes which will give an idea of the wealth of interest outside the towns, and he has succeeded, we think, in his aims, though he will hardly escape the accusation of being "scrappy" which his Introduction foreshadows. He gives references at the foot of his pages, and addresses himself, he says, to "the more tolerant general reader." We find nothing to raise the ire of the expert except the mention of some foolish etymologies which ought to have been left in obscurity. What is the use of working at philology, as many patient scholars do, if popular writers go on repeating rejected theories and absurdities? On rural industries and pleasures, the beech-woods, and many a piece of legend and tradition we read our author with real pleasure.

The six illustrations in colour by E. Sanders give attractive and typical views of the county. They include a church and a manor-house, a local trade, 'The Bodger's Workshop,' and those fine stretches of country which are so pleasing to the eye accustomed to the comparative flatness of the Thames valley near London.

*Studies on Denominative Verbs in English.* By Vilhelm Bladin. (Upsala, Almqvist & Wiksell.)

WE have received from Sweden an elaborate monograph, written as an inaugural dissertation, and in English, on the formation of verbs from English nouns. The author has consulted our chief standard works on philology, attaching himself particularly to the 'N.E.D.'; and he quotes from our writers, ancient and modern, illustrious and otherwise, with a copiousness that argues both sympathy and familiarity. We think that it is something of a mistake to give as much space and attention as he does to the words coined, on the spur of the moment, by newspaper writers. He himself remarks that English "approaches the simplicity which we are wont to attribute to Chinese," and certainly the principle of our formation of "nonce" words is so extremely simple that it needs no more than the briefest illustration, with a hint to the reader to be on the look-out for instances. In 'N. & Q.' M. Bladin has found some twenty-five examples of this and other vagaries.

The work is divided into two parts, (a) General and (b) Special, of which the former is by a good deal the more interesting; and of its sections, perhaps IV., 'Influence of Analogy on Denominative Formation,' and X., "Backformed" Denominatives, will afford the curious reader the best entertainment. The work is likely to be especially useful for comparative study—to be read, that is, alongside of similar books upon the derivation of verbs from nouns in other languages.

*Whitaker's Almanack, 1912.* (Whitaker & Sons.)  
*Whitaker's Peerage, 1912.* (Same publishers.)

MANY happy New Years to both these useful publications! We cannot imagine the loss we should feel if they were not on our writing-table. For forty-four years we have now enjoyed our 'Whitaker's Almanack,' although it seems nothing like that time since its founder showed us one of the first copies of its first issue. Well we remember how rightly proud he was of it, and how his always bright, open face beamed with pleasure as he challenged criticism, and every search for errors—difficult then, as now, to find, for the editorship of the son is as accurate as that of the father.

The first 'Almanack' was published on the 10th of December, 1868, and contained 362 pages, with an index of 2,000 references. The present volume contains 856 pages, and an index of 7,000 references.

'Whitaker's Peerage' is prepared with the same care as the 'Almanack,' and we congratulate the editor that, while the shower of Coronation honours has increased its pages by twenty-five, he has not had to make room for five hundred new creations, as at one time seemed likely. The editor gratefully thanks the recipients of new honours for the information they readily furnished, but some new knights seem as bashful as ladies about giving information of the date of their birth. A full account of the Coronation is supplied from official sources, and we are glad to see that space has been saved "by eliminating altogether from the alphabetical list the title 'Esq.' always invidious when strict accuracy is sought in the face of but scanty information."

THE New Year's number of *The Cornhill* begins with some new verses by Thackeray, a festive laudation of wine suitable to the season, which was written in 1831. Sir Algernon West has a pleasant article in praise of 'Lord James of Hereford,' who possessed the spirits of a boy and an overflowing vitality and generosity. Mrs. Arthur Bell has translated from the French of M. Bourget 'A Christmas Eve under the Terror,' a poignant story of birth in the midst of the terrors of death. Sir H. W. Lucy supplies "more passages by the way" for his 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' concerning Fleet Street in the seventies, a theme also dealt with by Mr. Escott in *The Fortnightly* this month. Sir Henry convicts Disraeli in 'Sybil' of gross plagiarism from *The Sporting Magazine* in a description of the Derby, and says that Viscountess Beaconsfield was very unpopular at High Wycombe on account of her stinginess. 'Laura and Trudi' is a pretty story by Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick, while 'In a Truant School,' by Miss Dorothy Horace-Smith, is both entertaining and instructive. With the answers to questions on the Falstaff Cycle the literary competitions are ended for the present.

IN *The Fortnightly* Mr. Sidney Low opens with an article on 'The Foreign Office Autocracy,' and suggests a Foreign Affairs committee. He points out that the Declaration of Delhi has been made for good or evil without the consent of Parliament. There are two good articles on the Insurance Act by "Auditor Tantum" and Mr. T. A. Ingram; and Mr. Sydney Brooks has one of his well-considered papers on 'England, Germany, and Common Sense.' Mr. Henry Baerlein has a striking little sketch of a Mexican ploughman 'In a Field,' and "Variag" continues to be interesting in his views of Russian intrigue in 'A Leader.'

Our keenest attention is, however, attracted by 'Literature and Journalism,' by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, and 'England's Taste in Literature,' by Mr. Raymond Blathwayt. Mr. Escott writes brightly, as usual, dealing with Dickens as a maker of journalists and essayists, and a master who laid stress on study in the British Museum. Sala (now largely forgotten), W. J. Prowse, Grenville Murray, and Edmund Yates are hit off for us in a few lines; and the importance of Thornton Hunt as an editor demanding education is emphasized. Mr. Escott is concerned to point out that "the literary type of journalist, which was the natural product of the forces and interests then [in Sala's day] operating with newspaper readers and writers, developed in all concerned a temper and taste that have now disappeared. To judge from present signs, they are not in the least likely to return." We cannot allow ourselves to be so pessimistic, but the outlook is certainly not promising.

Mr. Blathwayt has got data for his inquiry from lending libraries, great bookshops, and more than one distinguished author and publisher. He deals largely with the attitude of Society, which is obviously at present taken with various embodiments of mysticism and philosophy. But when he credits Society with freedom from "meaningless little conventions," he might add that it is tied and hampered by meaningless little catchwords. Fashion in literature is not permanent, though not negligible. Are Society folk entitled to be called "the Athenians of

modern England"? A scholar will hardly think they deserve the compliment. Women read sociology more than men, according to this observer. "Meredith is read almost exclusively by the University man. Scott and Dickens are read by children and the very old." Verdicts such as these make us doubt, not the soundness of Mr. Blathwayt's conclusions on the evidence, but the untrustworthy character of the evidence itself. Our own experience of readers, which goes back some years, directly contradicts the first assertion at least.

It is said that a revival in history may be looked for in the near future, but surely the revival has come already. Otherwise, why do the publishers encourage so much rewriting, by smart pens of all sorts, concerning kings, queens, literary characters—in fact, any one of note round whom a book can be built up?

MISS LUCY B. LOVEDAY is collecting materials with a view to publishing a life of Miss C. M. Fanshawe. She would be very grateful if any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' could supply her with any information, or would entrust any papers or letters to her care. She would return all MSS. sent to her at as early a date as possible. She begs that all information and papers be sent direct to her at Williamscoate, Banbury.

'THE BOOK-LOVERS' ANTHOLOGY,' edited, with notes, by Mr. R. M. Leonard, will be issued immediately by Mr. Frowde. It consists of passages in poetry and prose relating to books in all their aspects, libraries, and reading, grouped according to the subject; and some 250 authors in all are represented. The Anthology will appear in the Oxford Editions of Standard Authors.

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CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified. Otherwise much time has to be spent in tracing the querist.

H. J. G. and W. C. K.—Forwarded.

A. W. MATTHEWS ("Churchyard Inscriptions") and J. W. SCOTT ("Bernard Gilpin's Will").—Please send address for proof.

F. S. HOCKADAY ("Turcopolier").—Full information will be found at 11 S. ii. 247, 336, 371; iii. 12.

# THE ATHENÆUM

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

## THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

LAUGHTER: AN ESSAY ON THE MEANING OF THE COMIC.

THE GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

THE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES KING  
GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY, 1911.

NEW NOVELS:—KENNEDY SQUARE; THE LAST STRONGHOLD.

SHORT STORIES. HISTORIC FAMILIES. OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THREE NEW LETTERS FROM EDWARD FITZGERALD.

THE ODES OF SOLOMON.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1911.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS. LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE:—THE THUNDERWEAPON IN RELIGION AND FOLK-LORE; SOCIETIES;  
GOSSIP.

FINE ARTS:—MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI; OLD MASTERS AT THE ACADEMY;  
LANDSCAPES AT THE ROYAL WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY'S GALLERY; WATER-  
COLOUR DRAWINGS AT MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERIES.

MUSIC:—ENGLISH FOLK CAROLS.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

## LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

EMERSON'S JOURNALS.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S COLLECTED WORKS.

PENELOPE RICH AND HER CIRCLE.

RECENT VERSE:—The Everlasting Mercy; Horizons and Landmarks; Art and Nature; Songs of  
Joy; The Return from the Masque; The Don and the Dervish; The Seasons' Difference; Mr.  
C. Granville's Poems; Carmina Varia; Forty-Two Poems; Afterglow; Oiné.

HISTORICAL SOURCES:—Royal Historical Society's Transactions; Camden Miscellany; Reports  
of the Historical MSS. Commission; Catalogue of Tracts of the Civil War.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—The Soliloquies of Shakespeare; Pilgrim Life in the Middle Ages;  
Lettres de Combat; Modern Works added to the British Museum; Who's Who; Who's Who  
Year-Book; Writers' and Artists' Year-Book.

WYKEHAM AND THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LINCOLN; CORNISH MSS.; JUDGE  
WILLIS'S LIBRARY; SALE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS. LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE:—Ancient Hunters and their Modern Representatives; Cook's Attainment of the Pole;  
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## Notes.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BOOKS:  
THEIR VICISSITUDES.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL REGISTER for James I. is not so full or so interesting as that of Elizabeth. It has not been published, nor is it likely to be so. Therefore it may be of interest to note the chief entries concerning books during the period from 1613 to 1640. The Registers for the first few years of the century were destroyed by fire.

23 May, 1622.—A letter to the Lord Bishop of London that there is a book

"written by David Parreus, a minister of the Palatinate, containyng very dangerous and false doctrine concerning the deposing of sovereign Princes."

It is found that there are some copies in the hands of the London stationers, and the Bishop is requested to search for, find, and suppress them.

27 May, 1622.—All Bishops say that this book of Parreus is seditious; the Bishop of London is therefore to take all copies

and give them to the Sheriff of London; to be publicly burnt in St. Paul's Churchyard.

29 May, 1622.—To the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. (This is repeated to Cambridge.) Whereas there was a wicked sermon preached the last Lent in that University (Oxford) by one Knight, an unadvised young man, tending to no less than sedition, treason, and rebellion against Princes. Being called in question for the same, he did shelter himself upon doctrine taught by Parreus in his Commentaries of Romans xiii. The Bishops say that tract is "seditious, scandalous, and contrary to the Scriptures."

"We call upon you therefore to give warning to the students in divinity there, that they take heed both of Parreus and all other Neotericks who in their writings do bend that way.... And we doe further authorize you to search, all libraries, and take and destroy all such books."

On 21 Aug., 1624, the Council explained to Secretary Conway that they had obeyed orders "touching the suppressing of a scandalous comedie acted by the King's Players." They had summoned some of the principal actors, and asked who had licensed it. The players showed them the original and perfect copy, signed by Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels, under his own hand. The members of the Council asked the players if they had added anything, and they denied it. "The poett, they tell us, is one Middleton," who shifting out of the way, and not attending with the rest, "we have given a warrant to apprehend him, and gave a round and sharp reproof to the players," forbidding them to act it any more, nor

"that they suffer anie plaie or interlude whatever to be acted by them untill his majesty's pleasure be further known. Wee have caused them likewise to enter into bonds for their attendance upon the Board whensoever they shall be called."

The Council send the book to Conway to find what passages in the comedy were offensive and scandalous, and advise him to consult Sir Henry Herbert. They then summon Edward Middleton, son of Middleton the poet, before them, but apparently get no information from him.

1 Oct., 1626.—"A letter from the Devil to the Pope," sent to Widow Taylor of Ockingham, to be ready for it. To be inquired into.

7 Sept., 1631.—

"One of the Messengers to search for a pamphlet intituled a true relacon of the unist, crewell, and barbarous proceedings against the English at Amboyna, &c., and to seize upon the



said books, together with those that sett them to sale, and to bring both the books and the sellers of them before the Lords."

31 Oct., 1631.—It being discovered that the warrant was too severe, and seemed to impeach the author, it is now agreed that all restraint be taken from the book and it allowed.

1631. Contest between John Haviland and Robert Young, printers, and George Sandes, translator, who had a patent to himself for printing and selling Ovid's 'Metamorphoses.' To find arbitrators.

9 Oct., 1633.—

"A debate at the Board on the irregular course and practice used of late tymes in the printing and publishing of books, and particularly of the enhancing of prices."

The Attorney-General commissioned to make a report on the statutes concerning them.

8 Nov., 1633.—The Attorney-General moved the Board

"that consideration might be had of the prices of all such books as are granted by patents to those who are no printers, in regard to the general enhancement thereof to excessive rates, in which case he did instance one book, the title whereof was Kelway's Reports, which, being but of a small volume, is sold for nine shillings."

Mr. Attorney was instructed to make an inquiry what just price should be set on Kelway's and other books.

The case was heard before the Justices of the King's Bench, and Mr. Attorney was instructed to examine patents.

17 Jan., 1633/4.—The Master and Wardens of the Stationers' Company appeared, on a petition by Robert Cross and Tobias Knowles, Messengers of His Majesty's Chamber, and assigns to George Wither, gent., for a patent of privilege to imprint and sell 'The Hymns and Spirituall Songs of the Church,' composed in verse by him the said George Wither, in which petition they complained that the Company of Stationers would not buy and bind up the said book with the Book of Psalms. Their Lordships did not think fit anything whatever should be bound up with the Bible but the Book of Common Prayer, and the 'Psalmes in Meeter' allowed. Any one breaking their ordinance should forfeit the books and have other punishment.

21 March, 1633/4.—Robert Cross and Tobias Knowles came again before the Council, and

"did remonstrate, saying that his late Majesty had given George Wither a patent of privilege, and two orders against the Company of Stationers for the printing of the Hymns, and that they

should be bound up with the Psalms as declared in the Patent, the book itself being small, costing only fourpence. The petitioners had taken council and had lately covenanted with George Wither for the patent and selling of his book for 21 years, by which they are tied to pay a great sum quarterly and have already taken of the Patentee so many as are worth 400*l.*, part whereof they have paid, and given security for the remainder, for which cause they pray their Lordships to take some present order for their relief, and either free them from their contract, or confirm the Royal Patent and two Orders, in binding the books with the singing Psalms, except only in Bibles. The unjust opposition of the Stationers did make ineffectual his late Majesty's favour. George Wither also attended and read the petition.

"Their Lordships referred to Mr. Secretary Windebank."

Finally their Lordships decided the petitioners should deliver back the patent to George Wither and restore all the books and the profit they have made, and George Wither should give them a full release.

7 March, 1633/4.—Whereas of late

"an infamous libell and Booke called 'Histriomastix,' full of Scandall to his Majestie, his Royall Consort the Queen, the Officers of his house, the Magistrates, and the whole state, fraught with uncharitable and unchristian censures of all sortes of people,"

hath been printed, one Prynne the author and Michael Sparkes the printer,

"they are sentenced by the Court of Star Chamber to undergo, besides fyne and imprisonment, corporal and shameful punishment, and the bookes are ordered to be burnt."

Search is to be made for all who hold them and for all who bought them, and the copies are to be seized and burnt.

19 March, 1633/4.—A petition of Robert Young, printer, that his predecessors printed 'The Booke of Martyrs,' and cut all the pictures and matrices for the letters, and they had not enrolled the same in the Stationers' Register, and he had bought up all at a dear rate, and now the Company claim that the book belongs to them, and will not hear of arbitration. He is not able to contend against the whole Company, and he "prays the Council to order that two indifferent men" should hear and decide the case. They agree to this, and refer it to two Justices of the King's Bench.

1634.—It had been resolved that Speed's 'Genealogies' should no longer be bound up with the Bible. But on 25 April, 1634, Dr. Speed petitions against this. He says that "he would runne a great risk of utter ruine if the order of the 17<sup>th</sup> January be enforced concerning 'the Genealogies,' the patent for which to be bound up with the Bibles he and his father enjoyed."



It is decided Dr. Speed, being himself a person of good desert and expectation, "and sonne of a father who had taken great and usefull paines in severall publike workes," is to be allowed to continue his patent for seven years, and then to release it according to the order.

20 May, 1634.—Mr. Prynne complains of the seizure of his books. An inventory to be made.

1636.—A copy of Mr. Selden's book 'Mare Clausum' to be deposited in the Council chest. The King praised the book.

19 April, 1637.—'An Introduction to a Devout Life' to be burnt.

29 Nov., 1637.—

"Their Lordships heard the report of Mr. Staples, Mr. Hayne, Mr. Brooke, and Mr. Busby, Schoolmasters, concerning ye grammar sent unto them. And thereupon their Lordships doe admire and wish Mr. Farnaby, who presented the said Grammar, to reduce the said Grammar as neare both in words and examples to ye old Grammar as may be where there is no necessity for him to vary from it, and to require Mr. Farnaby and these four schoolmasters to meet together and conferre bothe concerning ye wayes of reducing ye grammar as aforesaid, and concerning such other observations as ye Schoolmaisters have made thereupon."

7 April, 1639.—A letter to the Lord Bishop of Chester.

"We have been made acquainted with an informacion taken before your Lordship and returned hither concerning some scandalous books and writings against the King's Majestie and his government found in the hands and custodie of one William Arderne of Stockport in the county of Chester, gent. [in margin "clerk"], and we authorize you or other justices to cause not only due examination to be taken of the matters conteyned in the said Informacion, but a diligent search to be likewise made in the Study and house of the said Arderne for all books and other papers of the nature aforesaid, and them to seize and bring away, and to send the said William Arderne up thither in safe custody, with a certificate of the examinations and such books as you think fit."

11 Aug., 1639.—A proclamation to be issued about a scandalous paper. Whereas a paper containing many falsehoods, tending much to the dishonour of his Majesty's proceedings in Scotland, had been printed and circulated, the King having seen it at Berwick: it was to be suppressed.

17 May, 1640.—Whereas there was lately found in the house of Alexander Lea, a tailor, dwelling in Bloomsbury, "a Truncke belonging to one Mary Silvester, wherein was locked up to the number of 200 Popish Books in English, 'Jesus Psalters,' 'Invectives against Luther and Calvin,' 'Rheims Testaments,' preparative prayers to ye masse,

Mauncells, and other superstitious prayer books and catechisms," such as by law should be burnt.—Ordered, The Sheriff to burn them in the market-place.

There may be more notices, as I did not read the whole Register straight through, but I referred to all entries in the index coming under the head of "Books." The index is, however, far from perfect. There is naturally a gap in the Register from the time when the troubles of the King became acute until the Restoration.

C. C. STOPES.

### FLORENTINE STREETS: THEIR OLD NAMES.

I HAVE no doubt that many persons, reading the histories, diaries, "Novelle," autobiographies, and biographies relating to Florence and the Florentines, have, like myself, been puzzled to identify the streets and localities named therein, for the majority have had their names altered—some, many times—in the course of the centuries. The municipal authorities have of late years affixed, in a great number of cases, the old name ("Gia") under the modern name. The following list, made from these municipal tablets and from various books and records, may be of value to students of Italian literature. It, though long, has no pretensions to be complete. Some future day I may be able to supply the omissions.

<i>Present Name.</i>	<i>Former Name or Names.</i>
Via de' Cerretani	.. Via de' Marignoli.
Porta Rossa	.. { Via Baccano.
Croce al Trebbio	.. { Via de' Cavalanti.
V. Calzaioli	.. { Pozzo delle Acque.
V. delle Cascine	.. { Corso degli Adimari.
V. Cavour	.. { V. dei Pittori.
V. Nuova	.. { V. dei Caciali.
Piazza S. Biagio	.. { V. del Renaio.
	.. { V. di S. Leopoldo.
	.. { V. Salvestrina.
	.. { V. Larga.
	.. { V. Cennini.
	.. { P. S. Maria sopra
	.. { Porta.
V. Proconsolo	.. { V. de' Balestrieri.
	.. { V. de' Pilastr.
	.. { V. de' Librai.
V. della Chiesa	.. { V. della Nunziatina.
V. Folco Portinari	.. { V. delle Pappe.
V. de' Cerchi	.. { V. de' Contenti.
V. Dante Alighieri	.. { V. San Martino.
	.. { V. Ricciarda.
	.. { V. del Garbo.
V. della Condotta	.. { V. degli Antellesi.
V. Vigna Vecchia	.. { V. della Giustizia.
V. Ghibellina	.. { V. del Palagio.
V. dell' Acqua	.. { V. degli Aranci.
	.. { V. Vergognosa.

<i>Present Name.</i>	<i>Former Name or Names.</i>	<i>Present Name.</i>	<i>Former Name or Names.</i>
V. delle Seggiole ..	V. degli Orci.	V. degli Artisti ..	V. del Pallone.
V. Crocifisso ..	V. della Taverna.	Piaz. Dora D'Istria ..	Piaz. Goldoni.
V. Mercatino ..	V. dell' Isola.	Borgo degli Albizzi ..	Borgo di San Pietro.
V. Verrazzano ..	V. della Fogna.	Corso ..	Corso di San Pietro.
V. Rosa ..	V. de' Becchi.	V. dei Malagotti ..	V. Nuova.
	V. della Pietra.	V. D'Altafronte ..	V. del Moro.
	V. della Colomba.	Poggio Imperiale ..	Poggio dei Baroncelli.
V. de' Pepi ..	V. del Landrone.	V. dei Cimatori ..	V. de' Cerchi.
	V. S. Anna.	V. dei Bonizzi ..	Vicolo de' Rinuccini.
	V. de' Bonfanti.	V. della Colonna ..	V. del Rosaio.
V. M. Angelo Buonarroti ..	V. de' Marmi Sudici.	V. del' Olio ..	V. San Ruffillo.
	V. S. Maria.	V. Ferdinando Zannetti ..	V. della Forca.
Borgo Allegri ..	V. del Ramerino.	V. Torta ..	V. Torricoda.
	V. della Salvia.	V. del Porcellana ..	V. Nuova.
V. delle Conce ..	V. dei Pelicani.	V. Palazzuolo ..	V. del Garofano.
	V. del Casolare.	V. Alfani ..	V. del Ciliego.
	V. della Fornace.		V. Cafaggiolo.
V. dell' Agnolo ..	V. delle Mete.	V. Tosinghi ..	V. della Nave.
	V. Laura.		V. del Frascato.
	V. delle Santucce.	Porta Pancrazio ..	Porta Baschiera.
V. de' Macci ..	V. de' Pentolini.	Piazza degli Adimari ..	Vicolo del Porco.
	Malborghetto.	Vicolo del Ferro ..	V. del Federico de'
V. Pandolfini ..	V. delle Badesse.		Romandelli.
	V. del Fosso.	V. de' Sassetti ..	V. degli Anselmi.
V. Giuseppe Verdi ..	V. del Diluvio.	Piazza dei Tre Re ..	P. del Albergo del Re.
V. di Mezzo ..	V. delle Carrette.		Corte de' Macci.
V. del Orivolo ..	V. Buia.	V. dei Pecori ..	V. della Macciana.
	V. degli Albertinelli.	V. de' Boni ..	V. de' Guidalotti.
V. dei Servi ..	V. de' Tebaldi.	V. degli Speciali ..	V. degli Speciali Grossi.
V. Ricasoli ..	V. del Cocomero.	V. della Vacca ..	V. del Fornaio.
V. dei Pucci ..	V. de' Caldarie.		V. de' Lottini.
V. Guelfa ..	V. delle Lance.	V. Calimaruzza ..	V. Calimaia Vecchia.
	V. dell' Acqua.		V. Calimara Francesca.
V. Taddea ..	V. del Bisogno.	V. de' Pescioni ..	V. delle Stelle.
	V. S. Maria.	Piazza Signoria ..	Gardingo.
V. S. Antonino ..	V. dell' Amore.	Chiasso Cozza ..	Vicolo de' Sapiti.
	V. Rosina.	V. delle Carrozze ..	V. de' Pulci.
V. Faenza ..	V. della Stipa.	V. Tornabuoni ..	V. dei Legnaioli.
V. dei Panzani ..	V. de' Cenni.		V. Larga.
V. del Moro ..	V. degli Armaiuli.	V. dei Serragli ..	V. di S. Chiara.
V. del Trebbio ..	V. Cornina.		V. della Fornace.
V. degli Agli ..	V. Teatina.		V. di Boffi.
V. de' Corsi ..	V. Saliccioli.	V. della Chiesa ..	V. Saturno.
	V. dei Tedaldini.	V. Chiara (part of) ..	V. delle Marmerucole.
V. dello Studio ..	V. del Transito.	V. di Pinti ..	Borgo Pinti.
V. La Marmora ..	V. del Maglio.	V. Panicale ..	V. de' Maccheroni.
Piazza S. Firenze	Piazza Sant' Appolinar.		
V. Gino Capponi ..	V. San Sebastiano.		
V. de' Martelli ..	V. degli Spadai.		
Piaz. dell' Indipendenza	Piaz. Maria Antonia.		
V. Ventisette Aprile ..	V. Santa Appollonia.		
V. Santa Reparata ..	V. del Campuccio.		
V. Nazionale ..	V. della Robbia.		
Piaz. Mentana ..	Piazza delle Travi.		
	Piazza d'Arno.		
Lung'arno A. Vespucci	Lung'arno Nuovo.		
V. degli Strozzi ..	V. de' Ferravecchi.		
V. dei Giudei ..	Chiasso de' Rammaglianti.		
	V. Pidigliosa.		
V. de' Bardi ..	P. dei Rossi.		
Piaz. S. Felicità ..	Borgo di Piazza.		
V. Guicciardini ..	P. San Piero Gattolino.		
Porta Romana ..	V. del Fosso.		
V. de' Benci ..	V. delle Torricelle.		
Corso de' Tintori ..	Chiasso de' Macci.		
Vicolo dell' Onestà ..	V. O. San Michele.		
V. de' Lamberti ..	Sdrucchiolo di Cavalcanti.		
V. dell' Arte della Lana			
V. Val di Limona ..	V. degli Orci.		
V. de' Neri ..	V. del Leone.		

Vallombrosa.

C. M. TENISON.

THE COVENTRY SHAKESPEARES.—The following are entries taken from the parish registers of Holy Trinity Church, Coventry, and occurring before 1690 :—

## BAPTISMS.

- April 5, 1583. Wynifrede Shackspeare, d. of Henrie.
- July 5, 1601. John Shackspeare, S. of William.
- Dec. 5, 1602. William Shackspeare, S. of William.
- Mar. 7, 1603/4. Thomas Shackspeare, S. of William.
- July 22, 1631. William, sonne of Thomas & Elizabeth Shacksper.
- Nov. 16, 1632. Joane, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Shackspeare.
- May 4, 1634. Thomas Shackspeare, son of Thomas and (blank).
- Mar. 2, 1637/8. Henr. Shackspear, so. of Thomas.
- Aug. 16, 1643. John Shackspre, so. of Tho.

- Sept. 28, 1647. Elizabeth Shakspeare, d. of Tho. & Elizabeth.  
 Oct. 1, 1662. (Twenes) Thomas Shakespeare & John Shakespeare, the sonns of Thomas & Ann.  
 Oct. 27, 1669. Elizabeth Shakspeare, the daug. of Thomas and Ann.  
 Apr. 11, 1689. Thomas Shakspeare, the son of Thomas and Mary.

## MARRIAGES.

1656. Richard Shakspeare of Hinckley and Jane Edsonc of the Cittie of Coventry, widow, weare marryed before Mr. Mathew Smith, Justis of peace, the 20th of August, 1656.  
 Sept. 2, 1661. Tho. Shakespare and Ann Harbert.

## BURIALS.

- Dec. 16, 1583. Anne Shakspeare, d. of Henrie.  
 Apr. 12, 1605. William Shakespeare.  
 Feb. 8, 1606/7. John Shakspeare.  
 Apr. 9, 1625. John Shaksper.  
 Dec. 19, 1631. William, son of Thomas Shaksper.  
 May 5, 1633. Joane Shakspeare.  
 Apr. 24, 1637. Elizabeth Shakspeare, d. of Thomas.  
 Oct. 19, 1662. Thomas Shakespeare, the so. of Thomas and Ann.  
 Mar. 1, 1663/4. Joh. Shakespeare, the so. of Tho. and Ann ? jun.

M. DORMER HARRIS.

SONNET BY JOACHIM DU BELLAY.—Some months ago, while looking through the poems of Joachim du Bellay, of the circle of Marguerite de Valois, I recognized the original of a sonnet by William Browne, of the time of Queen Bess. Although the relationship between these two striking sonnets may have been remarked by others, it happened to be unknown to my correspondents who are concerned with the literature of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. It being recalled to mind by the article on 'The Earl of Surrey and De Baif' (11 S. iv. 365), I append both versions, as another illustration of the influence of the early French on the English poets:—

## ANTIQUITEZ DE ROME.

Par Joachim du Bellay (1524-60).

## III.

Nouveau venu, qui cherches Rome en Rome,  
 Et rien de Rome en Rome n'apperçois,  
 Ces vieux palais, ces vieux arcz que tu vois,  
 Et ces vieux murs, c'est ce que Rome on nomme.  
 Voy quel orgueil, quelle ruine : et comme  
 Celle qui mist le monde sous ses loix,  
 Pour donter tout, se donta quelquefois,  
 Et devint proye au temps, qui tout consomme.  
 Rome de Rome est le seul monument,  
 Et Rome Rome a vaincu seulement.  
 Le Tybre seul, qui vers la mer s'enfuit,  
 Reste de Rome. O mondaine inconstance !  
 Ce qui est ferme, est par le temps destruit,  
 Et ce qui fuit, au temps fait resistance.

## ON ROME AS IT IS NOW.

By William Browne (1590-1645).

Thou, who to look for Rome, to Rome art come,  
 And in the midst of Rome find'st naught of  
 Rome ;  
 Behold her heaps of walls, her structures rent,  
 Her theatres overwhelmed, of vast extent ;  
 These now are Rome. See how those ruins frown,  
 And speak the threats yet of so brave a town.  
 By Rome, as once the world, is Rome o'ercome,  
 Lest aught on earth should not be quelled by  
 Rome :  
 Now conquering Rome doth conquered Rome  
 inter ;  
 And She the vanquished is and vanquisher.  
 To show us where She stood there rests alone  
 Tiber ; yet that too hastens to be gone.  
 Learn hence what fortune can. Towns glide  
 away ;  
 And rivers, which are still in motion, stay.

T. F. DWIGHT.

La Tour de Peilz, Vaud, Switzerland.

## SHAKESPEARE AND ITALIAN LITERATURE.

—Mr. J. G. Robertson's treatment of the influence of Shakespeare on Italian literature in the fifth volume of the 'Cambridge History of English Literature' (1910) seems to me to be curiously incomplete, not to say inadequate, and in some places even misleading. The following disjointed notes, which, though far from complete, aim at supplementing Mr. Robertson's text and bibliography, may be of some service to students who wish to study this interesting subject more thoroughly.

One of the first attempts to translate Shakespeare into Italian was made by Elisabetta Caminer Turra. She was followed by the Venetian gentlewoman Giustina Renier Michiel (1755-1832), who, besides attempting a translation of 'Hamlet,' on the advice of Melchiorre Cesarotti (1730-1808), the translator of Ossian, translated 'Othello,' 'Macbeth,' and 'Coriolanus,' which she published in 1798 and 1800. A. Verri's translations of 'Hamlet' and 'Othello,' which Mr. Robertson mentions, are dated 1768 and 1777 respectively. 'Macbeth' was also translated by Giuseppe Nicolini (1788-1855). Andrea Maffei published his 'Teatro Scelto' at Milan in 1843, reprinted at Florence in 1857. Mr. Robertson cites the latter edition, but makes no mention of the former. It may be noted that Carcano's translation of 'Titus Andronicus' (1881) was dedicated to F. J. Furnivall, and that in the introduction to the same writer's translation of 'King Lear,' he says that a prose translation of Shakespeare's dramatic works was begun by Bazzoni and Sormani.

If these notes prove interesting, I shall only be too glad to follow them up with others, pointing out some of the more important allusions and references to, and imitations and criticisms of, Shakespeare which are to be found in Italian literature.

PAUL L. FALZON.

Malta.

FRANCES, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, AND ADRIAN STOKES. (See 1 S. vi. 128, 225; xii. 451.)—In 'The Nine Days' Queen,' by Richard Davey, p. 352, it is stated that the Duchess,

"Lady Jane's strange and untender mother, did not, as might have been expected, even in those unfeeling times, go into retirement after the bloody deaths of her daughter, son-in-law, husband, and brother-in-law, but within a fortnight, and on the very day that Lord Thomas Grey was arraigned (9th March, 1554), not, as some writers say, the day that he was executed, she married her late husband's Groom of the Chambers, a red-haired lad of middle-class origin, fifteen years her junior, one Mr. Adrian Stokes."

On referring to 1 S. vi. 225 I find an extract from Potter's 'Charnwood Forest,' p. 79, as follows:—

"The Duchess, after the death of her husband (beheaded February 23rd, 1553/4)... afterwards enjoyed much tranquillity and domestic happiness... in a second matrimonial connexion with Mr. Adrian Stokes, who had been her Master of the Horse... they were married March 1st, 1554/5."

If this statement is correct, just a year and a week had elapsed. Mr. Davey, in a footnote, refers to 'N. & Q.,' 1 S. xii. 451. Miss Agnes Strickland has the date 24 Feb., 1553/4, for the execution, and 9 March, 1553/4, for the remarriage. Both Miss Strickland and Mr. Davey mention a painting, portraits of the Duchess and Mr. Stokes, dated 1554, with their ages thereon, 36 and 21 respectively.

In 'Acts of the Privy Council, 1547-50,' at p. 439, there is a list of officers, &c., at Newhaven (Havre), 6 Feb., 1546, under Lord Stourton, wherein Adrean Stokes appears as "Mareschall" at 13s. 4d. per diem. At p. 294, 4 Feb., 1546/7, the "Council" at Newhaven consisted of William Lord Stourton, Sir Richard Cavendish, and Adrian Stokes. There is also at p. 373:

"28 January, 1549, a Warrant ordered to be issued to pay to Adryan Stokes, late Marshall of Newhaven, CLXX<sup>ii</sup> for his wages at xijjs. iiijd. by day, and his ten men at viid. the day, from the xxij<sup>nd</sup> of February last untill the xvii<sup>th</sup> of August following."

Again, p. 414, Lord John Grey, late Deputy at Newhaven, and Adryan Stokes, late Marshal, are referred to.

Now if Adrian was 21 in 1554, as stated in the picture, he would be only 14 in 1546/7, a very early age, even in those days, for one of "middle-class origin" to be associated with a Council, and to fill the office of Marshal. Is it not just possible that the Marshal may have been father of the husband of the Lady Frances, and that through his influence the younger Stokes became Groom of the Chambers to the late Duke?

Mr. Davey in a foot-note, p. 353, suggests that Adrian was a son or near relation of John Stokes, the Queen's brewer.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

TALLIES: THE EXCHEQUER.—"It may surprise people to learn that not more than 85 years have passed since tallies were the accepted and only form of receipt for money paid into the National till. So strong is precedent, and so conservative in its methods is a government department, that this system went on without much alteration for nearly eight hundred years. Useful as tallies may have been in Norman and Plantagenet times, their continued employment—after banks and cheques had become common—may well excite our wonder. The last wooden tally of the Exchequer was struck on October 10, 1826"; and the system finally came to an end with the burning of the Houses of Parliament in 1834.

The few words above are extracted from a paper by Sir Ernest Clarke in the *Journal* of the Royal Statistical Society for December, 1911. Another paper on the same subject, from the pen of Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, appeared recently in *Archæologia*, vol. lxii.; and it may perhaps be useful that these two contributions, containing so many valuable notes on the subject, should be recorded in the pages (and Index) of 'N. & Q.,' with previous references on the same topic.

R. B.

Upton.

[See 8 S. i. 174, 233, 359, 520; 10 S. v. 305.]

BRINSOP COURT.—It may be noted that this fine Herefordshire house and the estate have been bought by Sir Richard Sutton, and it is understood that the new owner meditates a minute and thorough restoration. This beautiful residence, though it fell long ago from its former high estate, has been for many years in good hands, and the vandalism of the year 1800, approximately, when a tower was taken down to build a stable wall, as it is stated, has in no way been repeated, and happily

there has been but little "modernizing" for many years. It is understood that the two wings of the house are to be restored and devoted to their former uses. The fourteenth-century hall, with its superb roofing and timbers, may well be brought back to its old design; and if the more modern masonry be judiciously replaced with the proper stone, and the repairs be carefully kept in hand, this fine monument of the past may well be looked upon as a gem of domestic architecture. The Wordsworth cedar happily remains in fine preservation by the moat, and is in excellent accordance with the placid surroundings.

W. H. QUARRELL.

### 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.

**FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE.**—MR. PAGE hints that it was a judgment on the Bradshaws that the regicide's family wholly died out in the male line in the course of a century (see 11 S. iv. 344, 456).

Surely this is not at all remarkable. It would be interesting if genealogists would tell us what is the usual duration of a family in the male line, and which is the family that has undoubted proofs of the longest descent in the male line. I believe it to be much shorter than most people think. The custom for the impoverished heir of an old estate to marry an heiress often has the effect of shortening pedigrees.

WILLIAM BULL.

**GRISE: GREY: BADGER.**—In turning over the pages of John Watson's 'History of the Earls of Warrenne and Surrey' lately, my attention was caught by a discussion (p. 297) of the meaning of the word *gris* or *grys*, occurring in descriptions of dress, such as "furratas de gris"; and the rather vague definition of it as "*some fur*" sent me to the 'N.E.D.', which, I find, offers the scarcely more explicit signification, "A kind of grey fur," with the derivation from the French adjective *gris*=grey, the earliest instance quoted being from the 'Cursor Mundi' (1300): "Riche robe wit veir & grise."

I had always supposed my own interpretation of the word to be the established one, and may it not, after all, be right—namely,

that *gris* was the Norman-French rendering of the old name in England of the badger—the "grey"? An article on 'The Destruction of Vermin in Rural Parishes,' by the late Dr. T. N. Brushfield, in *Transactions of the Devon Association*, vol. xxix. p. 310, cites many examples from parish registers and other documents of the use of the word "gray" and its variants "grea" and "gree," with plural "greas," giving the compounds "greashead," "grayes hedes," and "graies hed," e.g., East Budleigh Accounts, 1664: "To William Burch for a grays head, 1<sup>s</sup> 0<sup>d</sup>," the reward having been fixed by the Act of 8 Eliz., "for the heads of every Foxe or Gray, xij<sup>d</sup>."

Would the fur of the badger in mediæval times have been accounted a worthy garniture for a "riche robe"?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

**SKATING IN THE MIDDLE AGES.**—In 'Salad for the Solitary,' by an Epicure (F. Sanders), Bentley, 1853, it is stated in an essay, 'Pastimes and Sports' (p. 113): "This diversion [skating] is mentioned by a monkish writer as far back as 1170." Does this refer to the well-known allusion to bone skates by Fitzstephen, translated by Stow? And will any one be kind enough to give me any other early references to skating, and the first introduction of steel skates in Holland, France, Germany, or England?

A. FORBES SIEVEKING.

'GIL BLAS.'—Many years ago I picked up at a second-hand bookstall six small volumes (Italian), bound in leather and in good condition, entitled

"Gil Blas di Santillano | Storia Galante | Tratta dall' Idioma Francese | nell' Italiano | Dal Dottor | D. Giulio Monti | canonico Bolognese | Edizione quarta | [Illustration, trade-mark.] | In Venezia MDCCCL. | Presso Antonio Bortoli | Con Licenza de' Superiori, e Privilegio."

Until recently the books remained unread, lost sight of in a bookcase, but now I find to my intense surprise that the first four volumes embrace the whole of Le Sage's 'History' as published, finishing up with the marriage of Gil Blas, while the remaining two form a continuation of the 'History,' Gil Blas having subsequently left his home and disappeared. His nephew then sets forth to find him, and, after many adventures and meetings with people who relate their adventures on the lines of the well-known published work, he and Gil Blas's faithful servant eventually find him as a hermit.

My object in writing is to ask whether any one is aware of a publication of Le

Sage's work including any indication of this further portion. I have it in English, French, and Spanish, but all are alike in concluding with the marriage. It is stated on the title-page of each volume that it is translated from the French; but though it is indubitable that the original is Le Sage's work verbatim up to the end of vol. iv., and the balance is of equal merit, Le Sage's name is not mentioned.

I think you will esteem these facts sufficiently curious and of sufficient literary interest to justify my troubling you with the inquiry.

CHAS. T. DRURY.

**EPIGRAM ON ST. LUKE.**—Can you kindly inform me what is the source of the following words?

*Lucas evangelii et medicinæ numera pandit  
Artibus hinc illinc religione potens.*

St. Luke, by medicine and religion joined,  
Restores the body and relieves the mind.  
Blest in both labours, dark diseases part,  
And darker ignorance forsakes the heart.  
Thrice happy Luke! sustained by God on high,  
Preserves in life and teaches how to die.

They are quoted as from a speech by the late Rev. Dr. McNeile, 1867 (afterwards Dean of Ripon).

J. A. OWLES.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. **BARROW.**—Aubrey in his 'Brief Lives' (1898), vol. i. p. 94, says that the father of Isaac Barrow, Master of Trin. Coll., Camb., was one Barrow, "a brewer at Lambith: a King's Scholar at Westminster." I am aware that the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' iii. 299, says that Thomas Barrow, linendraper to Charles I., was the father of Isaac Barrow, but I am anxious to obtain further information about this Lambeth brewer to whom Aubrey refers. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly supply it?

2. **COL. JOHN HENRY BELLI**, eldest son of John Belli, sometime secretary to Warren Hastings, served in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me the full dates of his birth and death?

3. **COL. HENRY MORDAUNT CLAVERING**, second son of Major-General Sir John Clavering, K.B., was born 16 Dec., 1766. When did he die? He married first Lady Augusta Campbell, elder daughter of John, 5th Duke of Argyll. Who was his second wife?

4. **ROBERT CLAVERING** was admitted to Westminster School in 1777. I should be glad to obtain any information concerning his parentage and career.

G. F. R. B.

**BOLIVAR AND THE JEWS.**—I have read somewhere that Bolivar, the South American Liberator, addressed a letter to the Jews of the City of London asking their help for his enterprise, and I think his appeal was successful. Can any reader assist me with references?

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

**SAMARITAN BIBLE.**—In ancient works on star lore it is said that the world was formed when the sun was in the zodiacal sign of Capricornus, the goat. This statement is said to be founded upon the Samaritan version of the Pentateuch. Information required.

WM. WYNN WESTCOTT.

**BELLS RUNG FOR KING CHARLES'S EXECUTION.**—There is said to be a tradition that a peal of bells was rung in some parishes when the news arrived that King Charles was beheaded. I shall be much obliged by any information—especially as to whether any Sussex parish was among those that did so.

R. A. B.

**GELLYFEDDAN, CYNGHORDY, AND LLETTY-SCILP.**—Will one of your readers please give the English translation of the above Welsh place-names?

J. F. J.

Minneapolis.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—Can any of your readers tell me whence the following portions of verses are taken?

What miscreant knave dares disturb the quiet of  
Old Wiscard's grave.....?

I wot the world is fangled all anew, thou tiny elf,  
Prithee tell me, are other folks like thee.....?  
Go, bear thy pygmy corpse elsewhere, and disturb  
not the quiet of Old Wiscard's grave.

I am led to believe that they may be from Colley Cibber, but this is only conjecture.

A. J. IKIN.

Creosote, Washington.

**R. R.: HIS IDENTITY.**—In 2 S. x. 99 one R. R. replied (4 Aug., 1860) with information as to the Scottish origin of the Earl of Gosford's family. Can any reader inform me of the identity of this writer and where his genealogical notes are now?

W. ROBERTS CROW.

**'LILLIBULLERO': "BULLER-A-LAH."**—In 1753 there began an agitation against the Jews, when the populace in London went about singing 'Lillibullero,' and chalking upon walls

No Jews,  
No wooden shoes.

The words were composed in 1686 to a much older tune. I should like to know the meaning of the refrain and also of "Buller-a-lah,"

and to have a copy, if possible, of the whole song, which, according to Bishop Burnet, contributed considerably towards fanning the Revolution of 1688.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

**RAILWAY TRAVEL: EARLY IMPRESSIONS.**—I am desirous of collecting references to contemporary impressions of early railway travel, many of which, I fancy, have only recently come to light. The kind of thing I want is contained in Lady Dorchester's memoirs of John Cam Hobhouse, Lord Broughton, viz., a glimpse of Hobhouse's first journey in a railway train from Manchester to Liverpool in 1834 :—

"The effect was overpowering. My little child, as we sat quietly in our carriage, was not the least alarmed, nor seemed sensible of the prodigious speed of our movement. Indeed, it was only when a train met us and we passed each other at the rate of forty miles an hour that I was aware of our wonderful velocity. There was something awful, bordering on the terrific, in our moving through the last tunnel."

Good descriptions contained in contemporary novels would also be welcomed, such, for example, as we have by the author of 'Handley Cross.'

H. G. ARCHER.

29, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.

**'THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.'**—Of the ordinary editions of this book the story of 'Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp' forms a prominent feature. But I find no mention of it in the work of E. W. Lane, edited by his nephew, E. S. Poole. Lane remains, I suppose, the standard authority on the subject. Was this story interpolated from some other source, and therefore rejected by him?

I miss also other familiar tales, notably that of the black stones, singing tree, and talking bird. My copy is dated 1877.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory.

[The story of Aladdin, like that of Ali Baba, is not found in any early MS. or collection of the 'Nights.' See Dr. S. Lane Poole's revised Bohn edition of Lane's 'Nights,' 4 vols.]

**'THE MARRIED MEN'S FEAST, OR THE BANQUET OF BARNET, 1671.'**—This does not appear to be in the British Museum collection. Can any one state where a copy is to be found, or give a brief account of the narrative?

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

**THE HURLOTHRUMBO SOCIETY.**—I have recently come across the very elaborate and artistic invitation card of the Hurlothrumbo Society bidding Mr. West of Compton Street, Soho, to meet "the President, Senior Fellows, and the rest of the Society

at the Devil Tavern on Thursday, 17 Feb., 1736, at 7 o'clock in the afternoon." The invitation is dated from "the Apollo, Feb. 10, 1736," and is signed by the Secretary, Charles Middlebrook. Above the text is a mythical figure—a compound of man, woman, beast, bird, and fish, surrounded by rustic work, and with the words "Risum teneatis, amici" above, and "Ab origine mundi" below. Can any of your readers give me any information about this Society, or the Brotherhood of the "Grand Khaibar," which existed at the same time?

A. M. BROADLEY.

The Knapp, Bradpole, Dorset.

**ROBIN HOOD.**—Has any one published a bibliography relating to him, including the casual references made to him in pre-Reformation literature? What reprints are there of plays about Robin Hood? Is there a list of the places named after him in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and other counties? In North Lincolnshire Robin Hood's Well, or Spring, on Hardwick Hill, not far from the Trent, in the parish of Scotton, is a healing well to which children suffering from whooping-cough are still taken. A piece of land in Northorpe, not many miles from Hardwick Hill, is also named after him; and it is possible that May games were formerly held at the spot. Has the relationship of the Robin and Marion of the spring festival, with the outlaw, ever been elucidated? Were not the former in reality of Norman-French origin? It would be natural that a confusion should take place between a Robin of the May games and a popular freebooter who loved the merry greenwood.

H. W. D.

**POT  $\infty$  OS, ENGLISH RACEHORSE.**—The recent discussion of Roman numerals in 'N. & Q.' recalls to my memory the name of this famous racehorse of the eighteenth century. How comes it that in all sporting books it is thus printed: Pot  $\infty$  os, the figure 8 laid on its side being employed to represent the syllable -at-?

N. W. HILL.

**JONES AND BLUNKETT.**—Can any of your readers inform me what branch of the family of Jones bear the following arms: Serpents nowed, quartered with fleurs-de-lis? They are the arms of Robert Jones of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, M.P. for Huntingdon, who died 1774. I am anxious to identify him and his family, and where they came from in Wales. He was a director of the East India Company, and was a merchant whose counting-house was in St. Clement's Lane.



Also, is the name Blunkett known to any of your readers? The family lived in Peckham and owned property in the "Poltry." Anne Blunkett married Robert Jones. Can Blunkett be a German or Swiss name?

(Mrs.) HUGH SMITH.

"PRINCE OF ORANGE COFFEE-HOUSE."—Is there a print or drawing of "The Prince of Orange Coffee-House," Haymarket, in any of the great collections of views of Old London?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'PILGRIM'S PROGRESS' ILLUSTRATED.—In what serial were a set of illustrations to 'Pilgrim's Progress' published about the year 1880? (*The Day of Rest.*)

J. T. F.

Durham.

## Replies.

### COUNTY BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

(11 S. iv. 488.)

THE answer to this query should raise points interesting to topographers and genealogists. The information which Mr. E. A. FRY asks for should (1) reveal how much work remains to be done in the direction of county bibliography, not only in bringing up to date such books as J. R. Smith's 'Bibliotheca Cantiana,' 1837, but in undertaking bibliographies for those counties which so far have none. (2) It should discover how far intelligent students of local history have in MS. or in preparation works upon local bibliography. Valuable books on bibliography are often prepared, and then no publisher can be found to undertake them. (3) It should tend to induce local archaeological societies to spend some of their funds in publishing such works. (4) It should make evident the importance of founding a national Topographical Society, whose work should include the compilation of a book for the whole of Great Britain, on the lines (only better) of L. U. J. Chevalier's 'Topo-bibliographie,' 1894-1903. Such a society should lay down rules as to how such books should be carried out. (5) It should make plain how useful a work could be compiled of books which, although not in themselves county bibliographies, have yet county classifications. There are many hundreds of them. A few occur to me at the moment of writing which will illustrate what is intended to be conveyed: Bickley's 'Index to B.M. Charters and

Rolls'; Chaloner Smith's 'Wills'; Fuller's 'Worthies'; Wood's 'Life and Times' (Oxford Historical Society); the Catalogue of the Library at Stourhead; C. E. Keyser's 'List of Buildings with Mural Paintings'; the Endowed Charity Reports, and many other valuable blue-books which are so arranged; Turner's 'Bodleian Charters'; and Miller Christy's list of books on the birds of various counties.

I give below, under the name of each county of England, the titles of such bibliographies as exist, and references to such sources as are known to bibliographers.

Bedfordshire—The Catalogue of the Bedfordshire General Library has apparently not been printed since 1837.

For Elstow and John Bunyan see Dr. John Brown's 'Life of Bunyan,' 3rd ed., 1887, pp. 453-89.

Berkshire—The Catalogue of the Reference Section of the Reading Public Library has an appendix, pp. 99-121, containing a list of books, prints, and scrap-books (chiefly relating to elections) arranged under parishes. There has been no edition of this since 1893.

Buckinghamshire—Bibliotheca Buckinghamiensis (by Henry Gough). Archi. and Archæol. Soc. for the County of Buckingham, Records of Buckingham, vols. v., vi. Aylesbury (G. T. de Fraunce), 1890, pp. 96.

Harcourt (L. V.) An Eton Bibliography, London, 1902, pp. 132.

Cambridgeshire—Bowes (Robert), A Catalogue of Books printed at or relating to the University, Town, and County of Cambridge from 1521 to 1893, with Bibliographical and Biographical Notes. Cambridge, 1894, 8vo. A full and valuable Index volume was issued subsequently.

Cf. also Gray (G. J.), Early Stationers, Bookbinders, and the First Printer of Cambridge (Trans. of Bibliographical Society, vi. 145-8, 1903).

An Index to the Collections of William Cole (1714-82) has recently been announced to be published. The Cole collections relate to the parochial antiquities of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Buckinghamshire.

The Catalogue of the Reference Section of the Free Library of Cambridge contains a bibliography of Cambridge books by John Pink.

Whitaker (W.), Geology of the Neighbourhood of Cambridge, 1881, has bibliographical appendix.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society issued in 1898 (Deighton, Bell & Co.) an Index to their valuable Proceedings from 1840 to 1897.

See also Bradshaw (Henry), Books printed by J. Sibberch at Cambridge, 1521-2.

Fordham (Henry George), Lists of Cambridgeshire Maps (*vide* Cambridge Antiquarian Society Proceedings 1905-8).

Cheshire—As many bibliographical works relating to this county include Lancashire as well, reference should be made under both 'Cheshire' and 'Lancashire.'



A List of Books relating to Cheshire History in the Cheshire and Lancashire Collector, vols. i. and ii., London and Manchester, 1853-5.

Sutton (A.): see Appendix of Cheshire Books in his *Bibliotheca Lancastriensis*, Manchester, 1893.

Manchester Literary Club: Bibliography of Lancashire and Cheshire. Publications issued on the two counties during 1876. Manchester, A. Heywood, 1877.

Axon (W. E. A.), Libraries of Lancashire and Cheshire. 1879.

Special Collections of Books on Cheshire, by J. H. Nodal (Manchester Literary Club Papers, vol. vi. pp. 31-57).

See also The Bibliographies of Lancashire and Cheshire, by E. Axon and J. H. Swann, printed in the Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society from 1889 onwards.

There are indexes to the Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiq. Society as follows: Index to Vols. I.-X. in vol. x. Index to Vols. XI.-XX. in vol. xx.

Whitaker (W.), List of Books on the Geology, Mineralogy, and Palaeontology of Cheshire. Liverpool, 1876.

Cornwall.—Boase (George Clement) and Courtney (W. P.), *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, 3 vols., 1874-82. I mention this work, although it is referred to by Mr. Fry, since his reference implies that the book was completed in 1874, whereas it was not finished until 1882, and was followed, in 1890, by a fourth volume, *Collectanea Cornubiensia*—the whole work forming a model of what a county bibliography should be.

Stokes (H. Sewell), County and Parochial Histories and Books relating to Cornwall (Journal Brit. Archæol. Assoc., vol. xxxiii. pp. 35-45, London, 1877).

Cumberland.—Hinds (James Pitcairn), *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana*. Published for the Carlisle Public Library Committee by Titus Wilson, Kendal, 1909.

The above Catalogue is of a collection of books, prints, manuscripts, &c., connected with or illustrating the history of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire north of the Sands. It was formed by the late William Jackson, F.S.A., of Fleatham House, St. Bees (d. 1890).

Sanderson (T.), *Bibliographical History of Westmorland and Cumberland*, 2 vols. (A collection of printed and MS. extracts in the Jackson Collection.)

Sparke (Archibald), *A Bibliography of the Dialect Literature of Cumberland and Westmorland and Lancashire north of the Sands*, 1907.

Curwen (J. F.), *An Index to the Heraldry of Cumberland and Westmorland (Cumberland and Westmor. Antiq. and Archæol. Soc. Transactions, New Series, vol. vi. pp. 204-36, Kendal, 1906).*

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

(To be continued.)

The following may be added to Mr. Fry's list. In default of special bibliographies, references to lists in some of the county histories, &c., are given. Some of the public libraries have published special lists of their county collections, and most have separate sections in their catalogues. Mr. Courtney's 'Register of National Bibliography' should be consulted. To this most useful work I am indebted for some of my information.

Bedford—Catalogue of the Collection of Books and MSS. of the Rev. Thomas Orlebar Marsh, 1832.

Book-Lore, iv. 21-4.

N. & Q., 7 S. xii. 132, 233-4, 332.

Berkshire—Book-Lore, iv. 33-8.

Walford's Antiquarian Magazine, xi. 233-8.

N. & Q., 4 S. vi. 14-15.

Bucks—Architectural and Archæological Society, *Bibliotheca Buckinghamensis*, H. Gough, 1890.

Bibliography of Eton, L. V. Harcourt (Public Schools Year-Book, 1898, pp. 350-72). Printed separately, 1898; new ed. 1902.

Cambs—A Catalogue of Books printed at or relating to the University, Town, and County of Cambridge from 1521 to 1893, Robert Bowes, 1892-4.

Chester—History of Chester, G. L. Fenwick, 1896: Bibliography, pp. 445-60.

Cumberland—History of Cumberland, R. S. Ferguson, 1890: Bibliography, pp. 289-97.

Devon—A Few Sheaves of Devon Bibliography, J. I. Dredge, 1889-96. Reprinted from Trans. Devon Assoc.

Devonshire Works and their Authors, T. N. Brushfield (Trans. Devon Assoc., xxv. 25-158).

Durham—County Palatine of Durham. G. T. Lapsley, Bibliography (in Harvard Historical Studies, viii. 338-46).

Essex—Bibliography of Essex (Antiq. Mag. and Bibliographer, i. 72-8, 283).

Gloucestershire—Manual of Gloucestershire Literature, F. A. Hyett and W. Bazeley, 1895-7, 3 vols.

Catalogue of MSS., Books, Pamphlets.... relating to the City and County of Gloucester.... deposited [by C. H. Dancey] in the Gloucester Public Library, R. Austin, 1911.

Hereford—Catalogue of the Reference Department. Hereford Public Library, 1901, pp. 199-276.

Mr. Courtney states that "A Bibliographer's Manual of Herefordshire Literature," collected by Frederick Bodenham, is said to have been printed in 1890."

Hunts—Catalogue of the Huntingdonshire Books collected by Herbert E. Norris.... Cirencester, 1895.

Isle of Man—*Bibliotheca Monensis*, W. Harrison, 1861; new ed. 1876 (Manx Society).

Lancashire—Books on Lancashire preserved in Wigan Public Library, H. T. Folkard, 1898.

Norfolk—*Bibliotheca Norfolkensis*, J. Quinton, 1896.

- Northants—*Bibliotheca Northantonensis*, 1884.  
Bibliographical Account, J. Taylor.  
(Limited to 6 copies.)  
Surrey—History of Surrey, H. E. Malden, 1900:  
Bibliography, pp. 310-18.  
Warwick—History of Warwick, Sam Timmins,  
1889: Bibliography, pp. 288-96.  
Westmorland—History of Westmorland, R. S.  
Ferguson, 1894: Bibliography, pp. 293-9.  
Yorkshire—The Yorkshire Library, W. Boyne,  
1869.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester Public Library.

The late Prof. Copinger, one of the founders and the first President of the Bibliographical Society, compiled an elaborate bibliographical index to the sources for the history of the county of Suffolk. It was issued to subscribers at one guinea per volume, and extended to five volumes, each of about 400 pages. It was published in 1904 under the title 'Records of Suffolk.' A sixth volume containing the index was issued in 1907. Prof. Copinger very properly regarded the history of the county as incomplete until it had been written after reference to original records. It is estimated that there are nearly 100,000 references in the work, which is valuable as a history as well as being a guide to the most important records.

Prof. Copinger sent a description of his method of compiling this monumental work to the Congress of Archaeological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, in July, 1907. At that time less than 100 subscriptions had been received for copies. In the introduction to the first volume there is a list of the records indexed. This was repeated in the paper before the Archaeological Societies. Though there are one or two omissions in the work, it is much in advance of anything done for any other county.

It may interest Mr. FRY and your readers generally to know that a 'Bibliography of London' is now being attempted. The scheme will be fully described in *The Library* for the present month. Miss Hadley, 4, Hartington Road, Chiswick, is the secretary of the group undertaking the work, and Mr. Kenneth H. Vickers of 4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C., is the president. THOMAS WM. HUCK.

Saffron Walden.

I can add the following:—

- Buckinghamshire—*Bibliotheca Buckinghamiensis*: a List of Books relating to the County of Buckingham, B. H. Gough, 1890.  
Essex—Catalogue of Books, Maps, and Manuscripts relating to or connected with the County of Essex, A. E. Cunningham, 1902.

Gloucestershire—The Bibliographer's Manual of Gloucestershire Literature, being a Classified Catalogue of Books....relating to G....&c., 1895-7. A. Hyett and Wm. Bazeley, 3 vols., 1895-7.

Collectanea Gloucestriensia; or a Catalogue of Books, Tracts, &c....relating to the County of G.... in the possession of J. D. Phelps, 1842.

Lancashire—The Lancashire Library, a Bibliographical Account of Books on Topography, Biography....relating to the County Palatine, Lieut.-Col. H. Fishwick, 1875.

Lincoln—A Catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets and....relating to the City and County of Lincoln preserved in the Reference Department of the City of Lincoln Public Library, A. R. Corns, 1904.

Norfolk—The Norfolk Topographer's Manual: a Catalogue of the Books and Engravings hitherto published in relation to the County, S. Woodford and W. C. Ewing, 1842.

*Bibliotheca Norfolciensis*: a Catalogue of the Writings of Norfolk Men and of Works relating to the County of Norfolk in the Library of J. J. Colman, 1896.

Nottinghamshire—Descriptive Catalogue of Books relating to Nottinghamshire in the Library of James Ward, 1892. Supplement, 1897.

Manuscripts relating to the County of Nottingham in the possession of James Ward, 1900.

Worcestershire—Bibliography of Worcestershire, J. R. Burton and F. S. Pearson, Part I., 1898; Part II., J. R. Burton, 1903; Part III., J. Humphreys, 1907.

Some are privately printed, but all are in the British Museum. A. RHODES.

See 'N. & Q.,' 8 S. ix. 361, 497; x. 32; xi. 17, 333. G. L. APPERSON.

[MR. WILLIAM BRADBROOK, COL. HENRY FISHWICK, and MR. WILLIAM JAGGARD also thanked for replies. We ask correspondents to refrain from replies till MR. HUMPHREYS's list is completed.]

THREADING ST. WILFRID'S NEEDLE (11 S. iv. 507).—The reference sought occurs in an 8vo volume, "Anglorum Speculum, or the Worthies of England in Church and State. London, printed for John Wright at the Crown on Ludgate Hill, Thomas Passinger at the three Bibles on London-Bridge, and William Thackary at the Angel in Duck-lane. 1684." The preface is signed by G. S., who says that he has included the lives of many more eminent heroes and generous patrons than "Dr. Fuller in his large History in Folio." On p. 897 he says:—

"Peter of Rippon, Canon of that Colledge, wrote a Book of the Life and Miracles of St. Wilfrid, the Founder thereof. There was a narrow place in his Church, through which chaste persons might easily pass, whilst the incontinent did stick therein. Many suspected persons did prick their creail, who could not thread his Needle."

An identical legend has been current in connexion with the crypt, which is now all that is left, of the church of St. Wilfrid at Hexham (built A.D. 674-8), where a hole in the wall similar in character to that at Ripon exists. Both crypts are of one period, of similar design, and are said to resemble the *confessio* found under early churches in Rome and elsewhere. These subterranean chambers have been apparently constructed beneath the high altars of the churches, the main feature of which was a sacarium. The door to this was entered from a private stairway used only by the brethren in charge. The worshippers descended by a separate staircase leading to a small ante-chapel that was divided from the chapel itself by a solid wall. In the centre of this was an orifice, or squint, piercing the otherwise blank wall, commanding a view of the interior and of its sacred relics. As the worshippers passed this in turn their feeling of veneration would be heightened by the surrounding mystery of the situation and the play of light upon the holy relics seen through the hole in the wall in sudden revelation. That the orifice intended for such a solemn purpose was ever used for the baser object of the test indicated by the "needle eye" is not only improbable, but an examination of the squint itself will show the absurdity involved in such an attribution.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The passage of which J. T. F. is in search is by Fuller, as stated in Walbran's 'Ripon Guide.' See 'The History of the Worthies of England,' 'York-shire,' 'Writers,' under 'Peter of Rippon,' ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 512.

EDWARD BENSLY.

SPENSER AND DANTE (11 S. iv. 447, 515).

—It is possible that MR. BRESLAR has not consulted Dr. Paget Toynbee's 'Dante in English Literature.' The book aims at tracing the influence of Dante upon English writers from Chaucer to Cary. In the preface we find the following statistics:—

"The number of authors represented is between five and six hundred, viz., some 50 for the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, nearly 60 for the seventeenth, about 150 for the eighteenth, and the remainder for the first forty-four years of the nineteenth."

An examination of the text shows that not all the men of letters from whom citations are given made "definite allusion" to Dante, but that some of them (among whom is Spenser) are included on the basis of a patent influence at his hands. Moreover,

in some cases he is merely spoken of as "among the famous men of Florence," and John Evelyn is admitted to the company of those that reveal his influence on the ground of having mentioned in the 'Diary' the statue of Dante at Poggio Imperiale. The lists are nevertheless of interest, and show that at no time in the history of English literature after the late fourteenth century were allusions to Dante what one could, from a quantitative standard, call "extremely limited."

Among the authors before the seventeenth century who mention Dante by name are Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, Barclay, Henry Parker (Lord Morley), John Bale, William Thomas, William Barker, Thomas Cooper, John Jewel, Thomas Churchyard, John Foxe, Robert Peterson, Gabriel Harvey, Sir Philip Sidney, Lawrence Humphrey, Robert Greene, George Whetstone, Bartholomew Young, George Puttenham, Sir John Harington, John Florio, Abraham Fraunce, Thomas Bedingfield, William Covell, Robert Tofte, Michael Drayton, and Francis Meres.

Among those in the seventeenth century are Ben Jonson, Robert Burton, William Burton, John Ford, John Milton, Thomas Heywood, Sir William D'Avenant, Sir Thomas Browne, Anthony Wood, Edward Phillips, and John Dryden.

IDA LANGDON.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

LATIN ACCENTUATION (11 S. iv. 448).—It is not easy to return a brief answer to MR. W. BURD's questions. The system of the word-accent in Latin has not been the same at all periods of the language, and there is a difficulty in determining when certain changes took place, what the exact nature of these changes was, and to what causes they were due. A study of the following will be helpful:—

Prof. W. M. Lindsay's 'Latin Language' (Clarendon Press, 1894), chap. iii., 'Accentuation,' pp. 148-217; see especially pp. 163-5, § 10, 'Exceptions to the Paenultima Law,' and § 11, 'Vulgar-Latin Accentuation.'

The article 'Latin Language,' by the late Prof. A. S. Wilkins and Prof. R. Seymour Conway, in the eleventh edition of 'The Ency. Brit.,' especially pp. 246, 247.

See also Brugmann and Delbrück, 'Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen,' vol. i., 2nd ed., Strassburg, 1897, part i. p. 232, Anmerkung; an article by A. Hornung in the *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie*, vii. 572, and p. 547 sq. in vol. xiv., in a review by Fritz Neumann

of E. Schwan's 'Grammatik des altfranzösischen.'

*Mulierem* was certainly accented at one time on the penultimate. Further, the vowel-sound of this syllable became long. Dracontius (fifth century A.D.) has *mulière*.

Compare the late anonymous couplet :—  
Quid levius pluma ? Flumen. Quid flumine ?  
Ventus.

Quid vento ? Mulier. Quid mulière ? Nihil.  
In some Renaissance Latin verse-writers the same quantity is found. John Owen, the English epigrammatist, has *mulieri*, *mulière*, *mulieribus*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SPIDER STORIES (11 S. iv. 26, 76, 115, 137, 477).—Apropos of spider stories, there are several versions of the origin of the Tarantella dance which may interest many readers. The one I now contribute to these columns was told to me years ago in Naples regarding the large tarantula spider which still abounds in S. Italy. Its bite is supposed to render its victim insane.

There still exists at Baia, near Naples, the picturesque octagonal ruin of what was once the Sudatorium of some ancient Roman baths, which in the time of Horace were richly decorated with marble columns and statues. About 1200 A.D. a pretty, bare-footed Neapolitan maiden took refuge in the ruin to protect herself from the scorching rays of the midday sun, and sat down on a fallen column to rest. Shortly afterwards a huge tarantula spider ran along the ceiling until he came to a spot exactly over where the damsel sat. Espying her toe, before one could say "Jack Robinson" he dropped down upon it, and held on like grim death, penetrating the warm flesh with his sharp teeth, and, like a vampire, sucking out the life-blood. There was a scream of terror and anguish, and then the damsel jumped up and began to dance. At first the motion was slow and dignified, but as the poison began to take effect, her speed increased, until at last she revolved like a rapid humming-top or a dancing dervish, for she had become hopelessly insane.

Tradition asserts that there is no cure or antidote for the bite of the tarantula save the kiss of a youth who has been down into the Cave of Avernus, and has braved the terrible gaze of the human-headed spider who dwells therein. His web is stretched over a fathomless abyss, and is strong enough to catch men and animals. Some, paralyzed by the hypnotizing stare of the

spider's fearsome eyes, fall through the more open part of the meshes into the gloomy depths below ; others get entangled in the web and become food for the hungry demon. Those, however, who have been wise enough to wear a certain magical amulet, a protection against the evil eye, can approach the monster with impunity, and are permitted to return to daylight unharmed, provided they have lived chaste and moral lives.

Classic mythology does not deal much with spiders, but I have in my mind the scene in Ovid's 'Metamorphoses' where Arachne tries her skill against that of Minerva, and where the latter touches the daughter of Idmon with her magical shuttle, sprinkles her with the juice of the Hecatean herb, and transforms her into a spider.

A gold pendant found in the villa of Hagia Triada, Crete, formed in the shape of the human breast, has upon it, among other devices, a spider. The spider may symbolize the torture which the venom of love can cause by wild desire, or it may suggest how love can lay a snare like a web to catch men's hearts.

SYDNEY HERBERT.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

When I was young, spider's web was the usual remedy in my home to stop the bleeding from a cut.

I also know as a fact that, as a cure for ague, a black spider, taken from a privy and put inside a green gooseberry, was to be swallowed. I am a Sussex man.

H. A. C. SAUNDERS.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND WITH RIMING VERSES (11 S. iv. 168, 233, 278, 375, 418, 517).—I am sure others with me will thank you for printing the extracts sent by MR. FOSTER PALMER. I believe this history was called 'Little Arthur's'; but am I confusing two works ? I have long tried to get a copy, but failed. Apparently it is not only out of print, but forgotten, and yet it must have been well known forty years ago.

Its view of things was from a different standpoint from Froude's, as the following lines on Henry VIII. show, but none the less the last of these may be said of it too :—

Henry the Eighth who married six wives,  
And ended by violence two of their lives ;  
He was a tyrant fat, savage, and proud,  
But still he was useful, it must be allowed.

If any of your readers can say where I can get a copy, or will lend one for a copy to be made, I shall be grateful. LUCIS.

['Little Arthur's History of England' is in prose.]

"POLILLA" (11 S. iv. 490).—Gustav Körting in his 'Lateinisch-romanisches Wörterbuch,' 2nd ed., Paderborn, 1901, prefers the derivation from \**pulvicula* (diminutive of *pulvis*, dust), as given by F. Diez ('Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen,' 5th ed., Bonn, 1887), but mentions Baist's view (*Zeitschrift für romanische philologie*, v. 562) that it comes from *pullus*, \**pulla*, a young creature, chick. EDWARD BENSLEY.

"Polilla" means the moth or worm that eats into wood, silk and woollen clothes, and fur. French *teigne*, *mite*, *ver* (*qui ronge les étoffes*), not the larger moth called in French *phalène*, *papillon de nuit*. Latin *tinea*, *teredo*.

Covarrubias, 'Tesoro de la Lengua Castellana,' ed. 1611, says:—

"Polilla, un gusanito que se cria en la ropa, y la come. Engendrarse de no sacudir y orear las ropas: y así se dixo [de poluo, que es la materia deste animalico, quasi polilla]."

The augmented edition (1674), by the Padre B. R. Noydens, adds:—

"Polilla es nombre sincopado de populilla, que se deriua de popular, popularis, por destruir; como dize Virgilio, lib. i. Georg. populatque indigentem farcis (*sic*) [faris] acervum Curculio; que el gorgogo destruye gran monton de trigo."

"Gorgogo," *gorgojo*, Lat. *curculio*, animal parum, frumentum corrodens: quasi gurgulio."—*Idem*.

"Polilla, metáfora. Lo que menoscaba ó destruyx insensiblemente alguna cosa. Comerse de polilla."—Dicc. Bárcia.

The word occurs in the same sense in Matt. vi. 19,—"*donde orin y polilla los [thesoros] consume*" ("where moth and rust doth corrupt"). A. D. JONES. Oxford.

LUDGATE (11 S. iv. 485).—Ludgate is mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his 'Historia Regum Britanniae,' III. xx. Geoffrey was writing in about 1130. He gives a quasi-Welsh word, *Parthlud*, in explanation of the Old-English word "Ludes-gat," which he latinized with a final *a*. The equation "O.E. *lud*=O.W. *lud*" is merely visual. To advance it without knowing the meaning of either word is like equating Old High German *ebur* ("boar") with Old Celtic *ebur* ("yew-tree"). "Lud" is now short as to its vowel. If the *u* of *Ludd* (=lud of the twelfth century) were short, the word would rime with "with"; if we take that *u* as long, we must rime with "see the." A Welshman would represent the sound of modern English "Lud" by *Lyd*. For mediæval English "Lud" he

would write *Lwd*—both riming with "good." If he thought *u* was long, he would write *Lwǣ*—rime "mood." There is no parallel between Welsh *u* and English *u*. The Welsh *ŭ* and *ū*=English *i* and *ee* respectively.

The Celtic pantheon is a very much crowded one, and no investigator who has realized that would take up Prof. Anwyl's or Prof. Dottin's lists of Celtic gods without trepidation, even if it were necessary. In the case of "Ludes gat" such temerity is quite uncalled for. "Ludes gât," like "Ludes dūn" and "Ludes cūmb," is a regular and unimpeachable English formation. It indicates possession by a male person whose name was made up of the Germanic prototheme *Ludi* and some deutherotheme which we have no means of detecting. It may have been *Ludibert* or *Ludica*, *Ludigar* or *Ludigast*. We cannot tell; but we can be quite sure that the O.E. "Ludes," in A.D. 1130, was the genitive case of *Ludi*, or *Ludē*. ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

DR. RICHARD RUSSELL (11 S. iv. 509).—In 'Some Lewes Men of Note,' by George Holman, late Mayor of Lewes, published in 1905, is a short, reliable biography of Dr. Russell, from which I select the following particulars, which will give G. F. R. B. the information he seeks:—

"Richard Russell was born in the parish of St. Michael, Lewes, in the year 1687. The baptismal entry, dated 26 Nov., 1687, states: 'Then was borne, Richard the sonne of Nathaniell Russell and Mary his wife, and baptised the twenty-seventh day of the same month.' His father was a surgeon and apothecary, practising in that parish, and a deacon of the Presbyterian body; he died 8 March, 1712. Dr. Richard Russell died in London, 19 Dec., 1759, in the 72nd year of his age. He was buried in the family vault at South Malling. In the register the date of his burial is given as 24 Dec., 1759. His eldest son, William, succeeded to the estate at Malling, and, having adopted the profession of a barrister, assumed his mother's family name of Kempe. He was known as Serjeant Kempe of Malling. The will of Dr. Russell, dated 8 May, 1759, states that he gives to his wife, Mary Russell, three houses, with their outhouses, gardens, and appurtenances, bounded by Market Lane to the east, and to Mr. Wm. Michell's garden to the west, in the parish of St. Michael in Lewes, and also his house at Brighthelmston, with the furniture, stable, coachhouse, chariot, and pair of coach horses. He also bequeaths his wife 1,000*l.*, and to his son Richard the next presentation to the living of Broadwater. A proviso relates to sundry bequests being left, upon the understanding that his wife and children give up and quit claim to the possession of Pedinghoe Farm, and also the farms at Pyecombe, and leaving his son William in quiet possession of the real and personal estate of his wife's late father."

The house at Brighthelmstone mentioned above occupied the site upon which "The Albion Hotel" now stands. It may be of interest to your correspondent to know that a portrait of Dr. Russell, by Zoffany, belongs to the Brighton Corporation, and may be seen in the Brighton Public Art Gallery.

A. CECIL PIPER.

Public Library, Brighton.

[MR. JOHN PATCHING is also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iv. 507).—The line quoted by MR. E. S. SHERSON,

Morning arises stormy and pale,  
is from Tennyson's 'Maud,' Part I. vi. 1.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BISHOPS ADDRESSED AS "MY LORD" (11 S. iv. 508).—This question was sufficiently answered in 'N. & Q.' in 1898, to which year OUTIS is referred. He makes a mistake in his statement about the Duke of Buckingham and the Bishop of Calcutta. If he will refer to the East India Company's public dispatch to the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, dated 29 July, 1814, par. 2, he will find that it contains two warrants issued by H.R.H. the Prince Regent:—

1. Of Rank and Honour, dated 25 May, 1814, ordering that the Bishop of Calcutta and his successors be styled and called Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

2. Of Precedence, dated 31 May, 1814.

The Duke of Buckingham inquired if a similar warrant of rank and honour had been issued when the Bishopric of Madras was founded; and finding that it had not, he did what OUTIS states. The courtesy title has now been restored by authority.

FRANK PENNY.

OUTIS should see what has been said at 9 S. i. 230. If the title be restricted to peers of Parliament, what becomes of such Scottish and Irish nobles as are not representative peers? Why should there be any jealousy of bishops being lords, when we have lord-lieutenants, lord mayors, lords of manors, and many such? Let me refer to Dr. George Hicke's 'Treatise on the Dignity of the Episcopal Order' (Ang. Cath. Lib.), 4th ed., 1847, ii. 372, *sq.*, 'Instances of Bishops being called Lords in the Ancient Church.'

W. C. B.

It is held by many that by the act of consecration a bishop becomes a spiritual peer. If this be so, then a bishop suffragan is entitled to be addressed as "My Lord."

The question has long had some interest for me, and I find I have a note, from some authority which I cannot at the moment verify, to the effect that

"the title 'Lord' is extended by right or courtesy to bishops of the Church of England and Colonial bishops, but not to bishops suffragan, missionary or Scottish or Irish prelates, at least as an undisputed right."

The editor of Crockford, who must be counted an authority, invariably gives to bishops suffragan the title "Lord Bishop Suffragan of —"; and a few years ago, in his annual Preface, discussed the claim of suffragans to the title, and gave his decision in their favour.

OUTIS quotes the Duke of Buckingham as holding that only peers of Parliament are entitled to the distinction of being addressed as "My Lord." I presume he meant spiritual peers. But the Bishop of Sodor and Man is not a peer of Parliament, yet he is Lord Bishop of those united dioceses. If the Duke really meant what is stated by OUTIS, he was, of course, speaking very unadvisedly. Those peers of Scotland and of Ireland, for example, who are not representative peers, are not peers of Parliament, but are certainly entitled by *right* to be addressed as "My Lords." On the other hand, there are lords of Parliament who are not peers—the Lords of Appeal, for instance, who have the right to a writ of summons while in office only, though they are barons for life.

F. A. RUSSELL.

Some years ago Crockford published in the 'Clerical Directory' a letter received from the then Home Secretary, Mr. Mathews, stating that suffragan bishops were entitled to be addressed as "My Lord."

S. D. C.

LORD TILNEY OR TYLNEY (11 S. iv. 508).—The second Earl Tilney was the grandson of the first earl, and succeeded to the estate and mansion at Wanstead. He lived a great many years in Italy, his continued absence from his home giving rise to much comment. A writer of the period said

"that so magnificent a palace should not be left to a handful of servants, and that as Lord Tilney had no heirs, he hoped that ere long the estate would pass into the hands of some other family who would prefer English freedom to Italian slavery."—'The Story of Wanstead Park,' by O. S. Dawson.

The writer does not charge Lord Tilney with any misdeed, and it would appear that he simply had a preference for residing in Italy rather than in England.

G. H. W.



**BURIAL IN WOOLLEN:** "COLBERTEN" (11 S. iv. 368, 498).—The Act for burying in woollen was passed in 1678, and seems to have been much objected to:—

Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke!  
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke)  
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace  
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.

Pope, 'Moral Essays,' Epist. i. 246-9,  
Elwin and Courthope's edit.

Swift alludes to colberten lace also in 'Baucis and Philemon':—

Good pinners edg'd with colberteen.

Swift's 'Poems,' ed. Browning.

The lace was evidently of a common description.

W. E. BROWNING.

**THOMAS CROMWELL** (11 S. iv. 509).—*The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1752 is incorrect in the statement alluded to by Miss WILLIAMS.

It was William Cromwell whose wife died that year at their seat in Essex. He was a son of Henry Cromwell, whose father Henry Cromwell, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was son of the Protector. William Cromwell died in Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, on 9 July, 1772, aged 79. His wife, who was Mary, widow of Thomas Wesby of Linton, co. Cambridge, died 4 March, 1752. They left no children. The name of their seat was Bocking.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

The only Thomas Cromwell mentioned in Burke's 'Vicissitudes of Families' was the son of Henry Cromwell, grandson of the Protector. He carried on the business of a grocer on Snow Hill, and died in Bridgwater Square, 2 Oct., 1748. He married (1) Frances Tidman, the daughter of a London tradesman, and by her was father of a daughter Anne, the wife of John Field of London; (2) Mary, daughter of Nicholas Skinner, a merchant in London, and had issue an only son, Oliver Cromwell, a solicitor's clerk at St. Thomas's Hospital, who succeeded under the will of his cousins, the Protector Richard Cromwell's daughters, to an estate at Theobalds, Herts. The obituary in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1752, possibly refers to the second wife of Thomas Cromwell, viz., Mary Skinner, who may have died at her son's house at Theobalds, Cheshunt, on the borders of Herts and Essex.

G. H. W.

Miss WILLIAMS will find that Musgrave's 'Obituary' (Harleian Society) covers the deaths announced in *The Gentleman's Magazine* up to 1800. There is a General Index

to *The Gentleman's Magazine* up to 1818, but it comprises every name mentioned in the different volumes. The Cromwells, whether announcement be made of births, marriages, deaths, or what not, will all be found under that name. After 1818 it would be necessary to consult each half-yearly index.

G. W. Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide' will indicate where the best pedigrees of the Cromwell family may be found.

W. ROBERTS.

18, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.

**PHILIP SAVAGE** (11 S. iv. 509).—He was the son of Valentine Savage of Dublin (who died 20 July, 1670) and Mary, daughter of Walter Houghton of Kiltorp, Rutland, and was born in February, 1643/4. He matriculated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, 6 July, 1659. In 1671 he was appointed Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, Ireland. He was M.P. for co. Wexford 1692-3, 1695-9, and 1703-14. In 1695 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland. He died in July, 1717. The parentage of his wife I cannot throw light upon. Their only daughter and heiress, Anne Savage, m. 1715 Sir Arthur Acheson, Bart.

G. D. B.

**GRANDFATHER CLOCKS IN FRANCE** (11 S. iv. 509).—In 'The Fishguard Invasion; or, Three Days in 1797,' by M. E. James—a mixture of fact and fiction—the whole of chap. iii. relates to 'The Fate of the Clock.' In describing the plundering of Brestgarn (p. 47) it says:—

"Suddenly one man paused in his potations; the brass face of the old clock that stood in the corner had caught his eye, and the loud ticking of it had caught his ear. Screeching something that sounded like 'enemy,' he levelled his musket and fired straight at the clock. The bullet went through the wood with a loud sound of splitting." The incident—if not in all the details—is, I think, generally accepted as true. The French invaders were largely convicts from the Brest hulks, and the clock was doubtless shot at more from a spirit of destruction than from an ignorance of grandfather clocks.

G. H. W.

In 'Old Clocks and Watches,' by F. J. Britten, 1911, the author, on long-case clocks, observes:—

"It would be difficult to say exactly when the brass chamber clock with a wooden hood developed into the long-case variety now familiarly termed 'Grandfather,' but it was probably between 1660 and 1670. In the earliest the escapement was governed by a balance, or by a short pendulum.

The long or 'royal' pendulum was introduced about 1676. Among French artists with wealthy patrons the formal long-case, so characteristic of English clocks, was never liked."

Illustrations are given of these clocks by French makers of the time of Louis XIV., and the author remarks, "In the Wallace Collection is a clock by Mynuel, with case and pedestal by Boulle of nearly the same period." From these observations it may be concluded that the French soldier in 1797 was unfamiliar with the long-case clock.

TOM JONES.

"AMERICA" AS A SCOTTISH PLACE-NAME (11 S. iv. 469).—It is a mistake to consider this as purely Scottish: it occurs in Frodingham, Lincoln. America Wood is, I believe, in Neville Holt, Leicester; America Holt is in Lincolnshire; in the same county is America Farm in Langton-by-Spilsby. There is another in Yarborough, and a third in Warmington, Hunts. Place-names of this description are comparatively modern, but the difficulty lies in finding out when and by whom and why the names were imposed. Of a similar character is New England, which is found in Westmill and Hitchin, Herts; Eythorne, Kent; Burrow and Hackensall, Lancashire; Hunby, Lincoln; Portslade, Sussex; Wennington and Hilton, Hunts. I have instances of New York in Leicestershire, Northumberland, and Fifeshire; and examples of Delaware, Florida, Old and New Boston, California, Georgia, Brooklyn, and Pennsylvania as place-names.

Scotland itself figures prominently: once in Scotland itself, in Portmouak; in England at Bradfield, Berks; twice in Long Blandford, Dorset; at Colomb Major, Cornwall; in Sandford and Ardley in Oxford; and in Hereford.

A. RHODES.

The name of the road near Dundee mentioned in my query is Americanmuir, not "Americanium."

W. B.

"PARKIN" (11 S. iv. 430).—See 4 S. viii. 494; 7 S. vi. 448, 514; vii. 35. It was supplied at tea on 5 November to school-boys in York in 1860. 'N.E.D.' (s.v.) says: "Origin unknown: perh. from proper name Perkin or Parkin." I used to think the name an equivalent of "parti," the cake being neither oat-cake nor gingerbread, but half-and-half.

W. C. B.

The custom of making "parkin" originated in the West Riding of Yorkshire in commemoration of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot on 5 November, 1605. "Parkin"

is usually made of oatmeal, treacle, butter, sugar, and ground ginger, and may be seen exposed for sale previous to Guy Fawkes Day in the shape of massive loaves, cakes, or bannocks.

"On the 5th of November parkin, a sort of pepper-cake, made from treacle and ginger, is found in every house in the West Riding. As, however, the cake is eaten several days before the 5th, I have no doubt it originally formed part of the All-Hallows' feast. The Sunday within the octave of All Saints' is called Parkin Sunday."—"Folk-lore of the Northern Counties," by William Henderson, F.L.S. (1879).

T. SHEPHERD.

STOCKINGS, BLACK AND COLOURED (11 S. iv. 166, 214, 257, 297).—The fashion in black silk stockings was set by an earlier queen than ST. SWITHIN supposes. John Stowe records that Queen Elizabeth's silkwoman presented Her Highness with a pair of her own knitting on New Year's Day, 1560, since which Her Highness wore no other. The passage is quoted by Isaac D'Israeli, 'Curiosities of Literature,' vol. i., 'Anecdotes of Fashion.'

A. T. M.

CITY LANDS: ANCIENT TENURE (11 S. iii. 269).—The property referred to in the extract cited consists of plots of land situated respectively in Shropshire and on the north bank of the Thames.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*London North of the Thames.* By Sir Walter Besant. (A. & C. Black.)

THIS is a sister book to 'London: the City' (noticed in our columns on 13 May last), and embraces the huge area bounded on the east by the City gates, on the west by the Addison Road railway, and on the north by the Hampstead highlands.

It is not quite clear to us how far the late Sir Walter Besant was connected with the work, but we gather from the introduction that the scheme was his, and that many of the agents appointed to collect the necessary information were selected by him. The book, of course, suffers by ignoring its topography only up to the date of 1901; for instance, we get no mention of the Kingsway or Aldwych, or the Queen Victoria Memorial, and the consequent improvements made in the Mall district.

The interest of the work is mainly historical and biographical, as we learn from it where many famous Englishmen lived and died, with anecdotes concerning them and their doings, and of the periods in which they lived, and naturally the richer parts of the area are more fertile in notes of this kind than the poorer. Among the more interesting chapters are those on St. James's Square and Berkeley Square.



Westminster is dealt with in a special article by Mrs. Murray Smith, and a good and sufficient account is given of Westminster Abbey and Westminster School. Holborn and Bloomsbury are noticed satisfactorily by the late Mr. W. J. Loftie.

The article on Kensington is somewhat weak, and one could wish that the writer had referred to the pages of Leigh Hunt's 'Old Court Suburb,' where he would have found much useful information. No mention is made of Earl's Terrace, though in former times it was the residence of Mrs. Inchbald, Leigh Hunt, and Walter Pater, and more recently of Du Maurier; and more, we think, might have been written of Kensington Square and its old Grammar School.

The illustrations and maps which accompany the book are good, and the binding attractive.

*The Burlington Magazine* opens with an editorial on 'The Nation and its Art Treasures,' a book by Mr. R. C. Witt, who discusses with approval the suggestion (frequently made in the magazine) of a tax of 10 per cent on all important art sales. He also upholds 'the idea of devoting a large sum in the near future to the ransom for the nation of a certain selected list of supreme masterpieces.' This is considered together with an increased grant to the National Gallery. Mr. Lionel Cust discusses a marble bust of Charles I. by Hubert Le Sueur, figured in the frontispiece, and acquired for the Victoria and Albert Museum about a year ago. Mr. A. Clutton-Brock has an interesting article on 'Chinese and European Religious Art'; Mr. G. F. Hill continues his 'Notes on Italian Medals,' which are admirably illustrated; and Mr. D. S. MacColl has attached to a reproduction of 'A Portrait by Alfred Stevens,' painted about 1840 in the Venetian manner, some notes concerning the artist which should be invaluable to future biographers.

MR. MACCOLL's article in *The Nineteenth Century* on 'The National Gallery: its Problems, Resources, and Administration,' has already attracted wide attention, and begins with a reference to Mr. Witt's book noticed above. He calls for a reorganization of the control of the National Gallery which would secure some training for the Directors. His other suggestions are well worth consideration. Mr. G. L. O. Davidson has a good subject in 'The Solution of the Mystery of Bird Flight' and its application to aeroplanes. 'Is M. Maeterlinck Critically Estimated?' by the Abbé Ernest Dimnet, is an able article, admirably written, like the other English papers of the accomplished writer. M. Dimnet finds insuperable difficulties in accepting the popular estimate of Maeterlinck as a philosopher, and will have many supporters in his objections. The Rev. A. H. T. Clarke, in 'The Passing of the Oxford Movement,' deals mainly with Liddon. His article is very readable, but it seems to us a little one-sided. It is of value as indicating the present trend of opinion among writers on the Church. 'The Church and Celibacy,' by Mrs. Huth Jackson, seems to us an ingenious piece of special pleading, while it contains some ideas with which we are strongly in sympathy.

'CHRISTIANITY AND CLERICALISM,' by the Rev. R. L. Gales, is a striking article in *The National Review*, which is further commended by one of

Mr. Austin Dobson's learned and charming articles, 'Louthborough, R.A.' Mr. C. Grahame-White should command attention as he writes on 'The Aeroplane of the Future,' but we think he is unduly optimistic in his ideas concerning the wide use of air-machines. It will be a long time, we think, before they are "independent of gales." Mr. Philip Snowden's "Socialist view" of 'The Railway Unrest' should certainly be read, for there are few more sincere and thorough men in public life than he.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

MR. A. BAXENDINE'S Edinburgh Catalogue 126 contains Library Editions of Standard Authors; a complete set of the New Spalding Club; Sinclair's 'Old Statistical Account of Scotland'; Murray's "Family Library" (64 vols., full red morocco); Gilfillan's Library Edition of "British Poets"; Harvie-Brown's Natural History Works; a complete set of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and numerous interesting single volumes.

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MR. JAMES IRVINE has a number of interesting books in his Catalogue 98, amongst which may be named a copy of Chalmers's 'Caledonia,' 8 vols., 4l. 4s. (published at 17l. 5s.); 'Vestiarium Scoticum,' illustrated with 75 full-page tartans, 6l. 6s.; Peter Cunningham's 'Story of Nell Gwyn,' first edition, 1l. 10s.; and Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' 8 vols., full calf, 4l. 10s. The Catalogue also contains several bibliographical and topographical works and colour books.

WE have just received from Herr Leo Liepmannsohn's bookshop, 14, Bernburgerstr., Berlin, the two following Catalogues: 178—Acoustics, Physiology and Psychology of Music, Theory and History of Musical Notation; 179—Primitive Music, Music of the Ancient and Oriental Nations. The principal feature of the first Catalogue is a series of manuscripts and rare impressions, showing the development of musical notation from the eleventh century to the present time. Amongst them is to be noted an edition of Octaviano Petrucci, the first music publisher, viz., 'Mouton, Missarum, Liber primus, Missa sine nomine, Alleluia, Alma redemptoris, Item alia sine nomine, Regina mearum.' At the end of the part of the Bassus: "Impressum Forosempronii per Octavianum Petrutium ciuem Forosempronienenses, Anno Domini MDXV." (price 2,800 marks). Another interesting item is an old and curious dance-book: "Negri (Cesare, detto 'Il Trombone'), Le gratie d'amore," Milan, 1602, containing 58 engraved plates showing the dancers, their positions and their costumes, besides containing the old music, 700 marks. The Catalogue has plates showing specimens of the books offered. Catalogue 179 has some rare items—for instance, original editions of the early musical theorist Gafurius: 'Practica musice,' 1469, 1502, and 1512; the famous 'Dodekachordon' of Glareanus in the original edition of 1547, 300 marks; Jumilhac, 'La Science et la Pratique du Plain-chant,' 1673, 225 marks; and Wallis, 'Opera Mathematica,' Oxonia, 1695-9, 3 vols., a work containing several ancient tracts on music, 60 marks.

MR. ROBERT MCCASKIE'S Catalogue 35 contains 482 book items, 11 pp. of which are devoted to Prints and Autographs. There are a large number of interesting and inexpensive books, such as Robert Brough's 'Songs of the Governing Classes,' first edition, morocco gilt, for 7s. 6d.; Ashmole's 'History of the Order of the Garter,' 5s.; Johnson's 'Clergymen's Vade Mecum,' 1703, 3s. 6d.; Elizabeth Elstob's 'Anglo-Saxon Homily,' 1709, 2s. 6d.; 'Letters illustrative of the Reign of William III.,' 5s.; and 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral Lord Saumarez,' 7s. 6d. We notice also Charles Bennett's 'Book of Blockheads,' 1863, 15s. 6d.; Bennett and Brough's 'Shadow and Substance,' 1860, 10s.; Camden's 'Britannia,' ed. by Gibson, 2 vols., folio, 1l. 5s.; Dickens's 'Our Mutual Friend,' first edition, with the original wrappers and insets, bound in morocco, 4l.; Gronow's 'Celebrities of London and Paris,' 1l. 5s.; a work on Medicines "by George Starkey, who is a Philosopher by Fire," 1658, 12s. 6d.; and a number of Political Tracts and Pamphlets, mostly relating to the conflict between Charles I. and Parliament. Amongst the Addenda there is a highly interesting series of over 160 etchings by Jean le Pautre, all in fine condition, and

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The illustrated Supplement, besides containing reproductions of mezzotint portraits and other subjects at prices ranging from 2s. to 10 guineas, has a facsimile of part of the original rough draft of the reply of Charles I. to the proposals of the Houses of Parliament: "Wherefore His Ma<sup>tie</sup> coniuers them as Chrystians, as Subiectes, and as men whoe desyre to leave a good name behynd them . . . to make use of this Answer that all . . . of bloade may be stopped, & their unhappy distractions peaceably settled." The complete document, which is not priced, is signed "C. R.," and dated Aug. 6, 1646.

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MAJOR WILLCOCK.—Forwarded.

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## Notes.

FLEETWOOD OF MISSENDEN:  
THE KINGSLEY FAMILY.

THE illegitimacy—often assumed—of the branch of the Fleetwoods who from the sixteenth to the early eighteenth century flourished at Great Missenden, in Bucks, has been more than once called into question in the pages of 'N. & Q.' So far back as 2 S. vii. 317, 403, attention was called to it, and more recently in 10 S. vii. 302 by your able correspondent R. W. B., who mentions that the general opinion is not borne out by the context of the will of the father of William Fleetwood, the Recorder, who founded the line.

Having lately had occasion, for another purpose, to refer to this will, I venture to send to 'N. & Q.' the abstract of the same, for which, as usual, I am indebted to my friend MR. A. RHODES:—

"Robert Fleetwood of London, gentleman, 14 Oct., 1560. To eight poor men in the parish of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West at his funeral, 6d.

each, to pray for him, and for their dinner—no black for any but my wife, and to her household. To the prisoners in Ludgate, Newgate, and Marshalsea, 3s. 4d. each, &c.—to the three churches in Lancashire, viz., Eccleston, Croston, and Chorley, 20s. each, and 26s. 8d. a year for one hundred four score and ten years—to the poor of St. Dunstan's in Fleet Street, 26s. 8d. every Good Friday during the same period—my house in Fleet Street where I now dwell—the children of Edward Rice of Kidderminster, V. marks—to Anne Kingsley, if she do outlive me, 6l. on her marriage and not before—William Kingsley to be kept to the school at my executors' cost for 2 years and then put to something he be meet for—to Dorothy Standen, if she outlive me, 6l.—my mother if she outlive me—the wives of my brothers John and Thomas Fleetwood, an angel of gold—my son William Fleetwood of the Middle Temple, one of my best gowns and also my best flagon and chain of fine gold—to Edward Buggyn my thick president book and my book of accounts upon the Case, which book he and I did write when he was my servant—(bequest to Edmond Standen)—my wife has an annuity of 10l. assured by Master Anthony Browne out of the parsonage of Croston, whereof he and I had a lease for many years yet to run (deed enrolled in Chancery)—to her the house and garden in Fleet Street for life—legacies to godchildren—no one to have any legacy till of full age except Agnes [Anne?] Kingsley—manor of Piddington held by testator in trust—Agnes my wife and John Dister, exors.—Martin John Hunt, Esq., Richard Earth, William Smyth, John Glascock, Wm. Fleetwood, gent., overseers, for their pains an angel each. Legacies to servants. Witnesses: G. Grylle, Hieronimus Halley, Francis Gyle, Thomas Heydon, Edward Ridge [?] Rice, Francis (?) ...." Pr. in London, 26 June, 1561 (23 Loftes).

It will, I think, be allowed that this will disposes of the illegitimacy theory. How such a notion came to be entertained is difficult to say. It may possibly have arisen, as suggested by R. W. B., from a misunderstanding regarding the coat of arms used at the funeral of the Recorder (see 'Lanc. Funeral Certificates,' Cheth. Soc., vol. lxxv. p. 29), coupled with the fact that in no known pedigree of Fleetwood is any wife named to Robert Fleetwood the testator. It is, however, abundantly clear that he had a wife Agnes and an only son, the after Recorder of London. About Agnes Fleetwood's parentage, however, we are yet in the dark.

Arising out of the foregoing will, but upon another topic, is a point of some genealogical interest. Who were the Anne (or Agnes) and William Kingsley named in the will, and in what relationship did they stand to the testator? That the Fleetwoods and the Kingsleys were in some way connected is undoubted. The Kingsley pedigree in the 'Visitation of Kent, 1619' (Harl. Soc.), commences with William Kingsley of Rosehall,



Herts, who is there stated to have been the son of — Kingsley by a daughter of Fleetwood of the Vache. This William Kingsley died in 1611. His age at death is not recorded, but his widow died in 1622, aged 74, and it is unlikely that there would be any very marked difference between the ages of husband and wife. It is impossible, therefore, to fix the Fleetwood-Kingsley marriage much earlier than 1550, and if we assume Agnes and William Kingsley mentioned by Robert Fleetwood in his will to be the issue of such marriage, they might well have been at school in 1560, when the will was made.

As to the position of the Fleetwood lady in the Vache pedigree, this, so far, has not been discovered. The founder of the line was Thomas Fleetwood, next elder brother of the testator, who purchased the Vache estate some little time before his death in 1572, aged 52. He was twice married, and had daughters by both wives, but their husbands are fairly well known, and, besides, they were of a younger generation than the mother of William Kingsley of Rosehall. It has been suggested that the two Kingsleys named in the will were a niece and nephew of the testator by one of his two sisters. This would suit very well as to date, but, unfortunately, unless there was a second marriage on the part of one of them, neither of these ladies married a Kingsley.

A reference in 'S. P. Dom.' seems to lend strong confirmation to the close connexion between the Kingsleys and the Fleetwoods. Under date 29 May, 1604, we read "Grant to Sir George Fleetwood of advowson of a prebend at Canterbury, to present William Kingsley." Sir George Fleetwood was son and heir of Thomas Fleetwood, the founder of the Vache line. The William Kingsley here named—afterwards the well-known Archdeacon of Canterbury—was fourth son of William Kingsley of Rosehall. At the date of the grant he was not more than 19 or 20 years old, and the grant to him of a prebend at so youthful an age could have been only through the powerful influence of his relative Sir George Fleetwood of the Vache. This grant was the commencement of Archdeacon William Kingsley's clerical career, and was doubtless the occasion of his settlement at Canterbury, where his descendants continued for many generations. He was ancestor of the late Canon Kingsley, and, indeed, so far as I am aware, of all existing members of that family whose descent can be traced. The subject is therefore of more than passing genealogical interest. There

is, I think, little doubt that the William Kingsley named in the will of Robert Fleetwood was identical with William Kingsley of Rosehall, who founded both the Kentish and the Hertfordshire lines. It would be interesting could the names of his father and mother be established. W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN BURIAL-GROUND OF ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.

(See 11 S. iv. 302, 403, 484.)

THIS instalment continues the list of inscriptions on

### STONES LYING FLAT. EAST SIDE.

201. J. J. | Jan. —, 1829 | C. (J.) | March —, 1846. | Also — J. | Dec. —, 1848. [See No. 279.]

202. John Hyde, Esq., of this p., d. 21 day of —, 181(3).

203. William Reeve, d. 6 Jan., 1812, a. (4)8.

204. Mr. Edward Jarman, d. —, 1815, a. 7(9). Also Catherine W[est], spinster, d. 23 Aug., 1821, a. (3)1 years. Mary, wid. of Mr. John West, of this p., d. 25 April, 1826, in her 71st year.

205. Mrs. Ann Money, d. 29 May, 1821, a. (5)9. Also 3 chn. who died in their infancy.

206. James Joseph Ottey, d. 9 Jan., 1807, a. (18) months. Also Sarah Ottey, — of the above, [died] Jan., 1819, a. 55. Edward Ottey, of Carteret Street, Westminster, d. 22 Dec., 1823, a. —.

207. W. Mears, s. of — Mears, d. Oct. —, 1799, a. 27. Martha, dau. of Thomas and Mary Peers Mears, d. 26 Dec., 181(8), a. 3 days. James Palmer Mears, d. 17 Oct., 1818, a. 33. Mr. John Mears, d. 13 April, 1819, a. 48. The above Mrs. Mary Mears, d. 11 July, 1821, a. 78. Mr. William Mears, d. 1 April, 1824, in his 78th year.

208. Mr. John Yeomans, of this p., d. 19 July, 1814, a. 39. Ann, wid. of the above, d. 9 May, 1839, a. 67. Thomas John Yeomans, s. of the above, d. 21 June, 1840, a. 42. Stephen Yeomans, s. of the above, d. 1 Dec., 1840, a. 2 yrs. 3 mths. Sarah, wid. of Thomas John Yeomans, d. 18 Aug., 1842, a. 33. Ann Hambleton, dau. of John and Anne Yeomans, d. 9 June, 1843, a. 42.

209. Mary, [wife of William Miles, of this p., d. (April?) 19, 1786, a. 72 ... of Mr. Wm. Miles. .... d. 1789, a. 77. William Miles, s. of the above, d. May 4, —. Sarah, dau. of the above Wm. and Mary Miles, d. Sept. 23, 1806. John Miles, d. Jan., 1818. Richard, eldest s. of Wm. and Mary Miles, d. Feb. ...., a. (8)1. Also Mrs. .... d. .... in her 92nd year. Also Mrs. Mary —, d. July, 1831, a. 92.

210. .... Mary Inderwick, mother of the above, ...

211. Mr. James Thomas, of this p., brother of the late Benjamin Thomas, d. Feb. 17, 1814, a. 60. Ann Langley, dau. of James Thomas, and w. of James Langley, of this p., d. March 2, 1815, a. 36. J. Langley, husband of the above, d. June, 1820, a. 47.

212. [Blank.]

213. [do.]

214. [do.]



215. .... the p. of St. M—, died in their inf[ancy]. Also Sophia Maria Ba[nn]ist[er], [dau of the above, d. Aug. 20, 1811, a. 7. The above Mrs. Sarah Bannister, d. Sept. 29, 1826, a. 49. James David Bannister, husband of the above, d. March 15, 1840, a. 70.

216. .... a. 62. Jonathan (Pehl), [son] of Christopher (Pehl) and Jane his w., (granddau.) of the above-named Mrs. Margaret Taylor, d. .... Also ....

217. [Blank.]

218. [do.]

219. Mar(y), [daugh]ter of — [Ch]apman, .... Also .... Also.... d. Oct. —2, a. 1. Also —, dau. of the above, d. June [18]29, a. 12. Also the above Mr. Thomas Chap[man], d. Jan. —, a. 61. Also Mar[y], relict of the ab[ove] [T]homas Chapm[an], [died] — 31, 1849.

220. Mary Ann, w. of Mr. George Billington, of St. Margaret's, d. 18 (May), 1824, in her 26th year.

221. Mar.... John .... of this p., d. Aug. 7 .... Also .... of the above, d. 1791, a. 5—. Also William Wright, s. of the above, d. April 17, 1792, a. 17 mths. Mr. John Wright, d. Sept. 24, 1816, a. 66. Mr. Joseph Wright, d. Feb. 22, 1833, a. 44. Mr. Charles Wright, d. Sept. 28, 184(8), a. —4 yrs. Mrs. Jane Wright, d. April .... in her 94th year .... wid. ....

222. Mary, wid. of John Henry Delamain, Esq., of Berners Street, d. Dec. 26, 1814, a. 56.

223. Susan A—, died —. Thomas .... born .... died.

224. Mr. Christopher Shephard, of the City of Westminster, distiller, d. April—, 17[3]2, a. [4]6. Erected by his wid., Mrs. Jane Shephard.

225. Mr. John Cooke, of this p., d. July 5, 1757, a. 40. George Henry Brooker Cooke, d. Aug. 15, 1786, a. 4. John Cooke, bro. of the above, d. Jan. 23, 1789, a. 4. Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, wid. of the above, d. Oct. 25, 1796, a. 69. George, s. of Mr. John Cooke, d. Oct. 7, 1797, a. 42. Charlotte Anne, d. of Charles and Anna Maria Hertsett, dau. of the above George Cooke, d. Sept. 2, 1824, a. 8 mths. 9 days. Mrs. Anne Byles, wid. of George Cooke, and afterwards w. of Mr. Joseph Byles, of this p., d. 23 April, 18—, in her 74th year.

226. Anne, w. of Mr. Richard Salter, of Staff—, d. 1812. Likewise her Infant s[on]. Also Ann, second w. of Richard Salter, d. 24 Dec., 1835, a. 56.

227. Stephen Cotterell, of this p., d. 16 Aug., 1812, a. 41, leaving a wid. and 3 small children. William Henry Cotterell, s. of the above, d. a. 1. Louisa Elizabeth Cotterell, dau. of the above, d. 22 July, 1822, a. 16. Beatrice, w. of the above, d. 28 March, 1839, in her 70th year. Charlotte, w. of John Tupp, dau. of the above, d. 25 Feb., 1853, a. 48.

228. Margaret, w. of John Arrow, d. .... a. 4—. Also four [of her] children: John, a. — yrs.; Ann, a. — yrs.; Robert, a. — yrs.; Charles, a. 10 mths. Also Alice, w. of the above, d. March 9, 1820. Mr. John Arrow, d. July 7, 1821, in his 73rd year. Mr. John Seaman, d. May 5, 1827, a. 34.

229. Robert Colquhoun, Esq., late of the Grenadier Guards, d. —, 1840, a. —. Robert Colquhoun, s. of the above, late Captain 83rd Regiment, d. Oct., 1841, a. 41. James Blayney, Esq., son-in-law of the above R. C., senior,

d. Dec. 17, 1847, a. 7(3). Jane, wid. of R. C., sen., d. Feb. 16, 1848, a. 78. Lucy, w. of the above Capt. — Colquhoun, d. Sept. 11, 1849, a. (42).

230. Henry Wat[erhouse], Captain Royal Navy, d. July 27, 1812, a. 42. Mrs. Susannah Waterhouse, mother of the above, d. April 12, 1815, a. 70. Mr. William Waterhouse, husband of Susannah, father of Henry Waterhouse, Esq., d. July 28, 1822, a. 79. Susannah Maria Waterhouse, third dau. of Wm. and Sus. Waterhouse, b. 17 Dec., 1772; d. 19 Dec., 1812. Also [Charles] Waterhouse, [broth]er of the ab[ove], d. Oct. 30, (184)6, a. 59.

231. [Blank.]

232. .... d. 12 April, 1832, a. 72. Mrs. Mary Ann Mann, d. 7 April, 1832, a. 28, the w. of Mr. John Mann. Mary Ann Elizabeth Mann, d. 18 Oct., 1831, a. 2 yrs. 7 mths. Mr. John Mann, sen., d. 26 March, 1835, a. 73.

233. John Millington Fowler, s. of John and Ann Fowler, of Wood Street, d. May 31, 1822, a. 2 yrs. 1 mth. 17 days. Mr. John Fowler, f. of the above, d. March 4, 1829. Also.... son of .... [acciden]tally drowned....

234. [Blank.]

235. Thomas .... Also .... ty Watts, d. 1813, a. 71. Also Susan, w. of the last-named Thomas Watts, d. Dec. 29, 1813, a. 72. Mary, d. of Thomas and Susan Watts, d. Feb. 24, 1835, a. 64. James Watts, their s., d. Nov. 24, 1840, a. 74.

236. Thomas .... a. 6. .... [Elizabe]th Sims James.... [sa]id Thomas [Ja]mes.... a. 71. Thomas James, of Streatham Place....

237. [Blank.]

238. [do.]

[Six or seven stones are here covered up by a pile of paving stones.]

#### WEST SIDE.

*Stones lying flat, beginning at south end. Some of the stones in this corner are covered by a rubbish heap.*

239. Mr. Robert Crawford, of this p., d. May 2, 1838, a. 68. Mary, w. of the above, d. Sept. 27, 1844, a. 76.

240. Amelia .... wife of the ....fford, of .... Also Anne Catherine Knox, the inf. dau. of Robert and Elizabeth Stafford, of this p., d. 6 Oct., 1835, a. 7 weeks. Elizabeth Davie, d. 19 Jan., 1844, a. 78. Sarah Stafford, d. 22 May, 1844, a. 84.

241. Mr. George Holloway, d. 3 April, 1836, a. 19. Samuel Holloway, d. 16 June, 1837, a. 66. Elizabeth Simpkin Holloway, d. 19 Dec., 183—, a. 32. Mrs. Sarah Trickett, d. 18 April, 1838, a. 30. Mary, wid. of Samuel Holloway, d. 26 July, 1838, a. 63.

242. .... d. 1844, a. 24.

243. .... Mr. William Hemmings, bro. of the above, d. 10 Sept., 1849, a. 36.

244. Priscilla, w. of George Mills, d. Oct. 29, 1834, a. 26, dau. of Robert and Maria Higgins, of Hoxne, Suffolk.

245. Frederick Clapton Sheppard, d. 30 Oct., 1833, a. 1 yr. 10 mths. Mary, w. of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, of this p., d. 16 March, 1837, a. 78. Mr. Thomas Sheppard, d. 17 June, 1837, a. 75. Miss Jane Sheppard, d. 19 Aug., 1844, a. 41. Joseph Whiston Barney, d. 1 Aug., 1853, a. 70.

246. Mr. William Woolley, of this p., d. Aug. 3, 1849, a. 47. A tender husband.

247. Mr. John Barlow, of this p., d. 8 April, 1841, a. 51. Hester Barlow, d. 5 April, 1828, a. 9 mths. Edwin Barlow, d. 24 Oct., 1834, a. 3 yrs. 6 mths. Mary Ann, wid. of the above, d. 24 July, 1844, a. 43.

248. George Chilvers, d. March 22, 1851, a. 37, Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards, late of Grinstead, near Lynn, Norfolk. E. M., dau. of the above, died in her infancy. Elizabeth Mary, w. of the above, d. Oct. 12, 1851, a. 35. Buried at West Hanningfield, Essex.

249. Stephen (Page) Seager, Esq., d. 1 Aug., 1834, in his 72nd year, late of Maidstone, Kent. Elizabeth his w., d. 23 Feb., 1836, a. 76. Jane Seager, their dau., d. 20 Nov., 1850, a. 50.

250. .... w. of John Money, d. 22 April, 1838, a. 21.

251. Matilda, d. of William and Sophia Moyes, d. 14 Oct., 1830, a. 2 weeks. William Henry, s. of the above, d. 22 Nov., 1831, a. 2 yrs. 7 mths. Mrs. Sophia Moyes, d. 1 Dec., 1831, a. 28. Mrs. Elizabeth Moyes, d. 26 June, 1833, a. 23. Henry George Moyes, d. 2 Oct., 1842, a. 7 yrs. 6 mths. William George Moyes, d. 24 Feb., 1846, a. 7 mths.

252. Sarah, w. of Mr. Richard Clark, of Vauxhall Bridge Road, d. 14 Feb., 1842, a. 54.

253. John Garner, d. 8 June, 1844, a. (4)6.

254. Mr. John Astell, late Clerk of this p., d. April 7, 1844, a. 65. Mr. William George Astell, eldest s. of the above, d. June 1, 1852, a. 42.

255. Jane, w. of the Rev. John Jennings, Rector of this p., d. 21 Sept., 1833, a. 38.

256. Thomas Trowell, Esq., s. of Mawbey Trowell, Esq., late of Bradford, Wilts, d. 25 Dec., 1840, a. 72.

257. Mrs. Ann Richardson, d. 8 Sept., 1841, a. 67. Mrs. Sarah Richardson, d. 9 March, 1851, a. 51.

258. [Almost blank.] *In celo Quies.*

259. Mary Maria Pink, d. 27 Dec., 1832, in her 56th year. Emily Sarah Pink, granddau. of the above, d. 22 Oct., 1842, a. 7 mths.

260. Robert Earl, of Vine Street, Westminster, d. 12 Jan., 1812, a. 22. His bro. John Earl, of Vincent Square, d. 21 Sept., 1830, a. 33. Mrs. Mary Earl, their mother, d. 28 Jan., 1836, a. 76. Isabella, w. of John Earl, d. Oct. 21, 1836, a. 47. Mr. Robert Earl, d. 25 April, 1839, a. (9)7.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be concluded.)

## THE AUSTRALIAN COAT OF ARMS.

ON 7 May, 1908, his late Majesty King Edward VII. by Royal Warrant granted armorial ensigns and supporters to the Commonwealth of Australia. A copy of this warrant, together with an illustration of the coat of arms, appeared in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* for 8 Aug., 1908. Yet—a little over three years later—an amended design is now before the College of Arms with a view to its submission for the approval of his Majesty King George V. What urgent reasons are there, one naturally asks, for the present King to render obsolete

a Royal Warrant granted by his late father? None—except the gratification of certain personal wishes. By Australians generally the proposed alteration is considered as unnecessary as it is undesirable. The design of the shield is objected to. This depicts on an azure field the six Federated States of Australia, symbolized by six argent inescutcheons, each charged with a chevron gules—thus each contributing a roof-tree to the house of the Commonwealth. In the centre of the shield is an escutcheon argent charged with St. George's cross gules—cottised of the (azure) field—having five six-pointed argent stars thereon, representing the constellation of the Southern Cross. Crest: on a wreath of the colours a seven-pointed star or. Supporters: on a compartment of grass, to the dexter, a kangaroo; sinister, an emu—both proper. Motto: "Advance, Australia." Instead, however, of the before-mentioned shield, Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister, desires to have the six Admiralty flag-badges of the several Australian States. These are as follow: New South Wales—a St. George's cross charged with a lion and four eight-pointed yellow stars on a white ground; Victoria—the five white stars, representing the Southern Cross, ensigned with an imperial crown on a blue ground; Queensland—a blue Maltese cross surmounted by an imperial crown on a white ground; South Australia—a shrike in natural colours on a yellow ground; Western Australia—a black swan on a yellow ground; Tasmania—a red lion on a white ground. Surely a heterogeneous mixture. To revert to badges for arms is certainly playing pitch-and-toss with heraldry. True it is that in several of the above cases the badge also figures either as the State crest or as part of the State arms. And a crest, of course, may be used as a badge, as may also a charge upon a shield; but to make mere flag-badges into a combination coat of arms is surely turning the College of Arms topsy-turvy and making a travesty of armorial emblazonment.

Mr. Fisher would also vary the position of the supporters, viz., straighten the kangaroo's tail and make the emu stand on both legs; and he would add wattle blossoms to the under part of the shield. But as South Africa has been given the wattle as a floral badge, Australia apparently has lost claim to it. Still, any artist could add flora to the "compartment." Mr. Fisher objects besides to the motto, preferring "Australia" without "advance," which

seems to reduce the motto to a geographical expression. The crest is the only part of the present design which is to be left as it is. As an Australian, a loyal subject of the Empire, and a student of heraldry, I enter an emphatic protest against such alterations as are proposed being made to the Australian coat of arms.

*Notes on the Australian Badges.*

New South Wales.—The badge is made from the centre portion of the arms on a white ground, in lieu of the azure field of the shield, and leaving out the charged cantons, as in complete arms.

Victoria.—The badge is made from the whole arms, with the crown portion of the crest added as ensignment.

Queensland.—The badge is made from the crest, less the two sugarcanes and the wreath of the colours.

The other three States possess only assumed arms; but for South Australia and for Western Australia the badge also appears on the State seal.

E. WILSON DOBBS.

Toorak, Victoria.

“THE THAMES.”—The question has been raised as to how the *h* got into the word Thames; and we have been told that it means “the smooth” or “tranquil stream.” Perhaps a few words of explanation may be permitted.

As Cæsar gives the form Tamesis, and Tacitus has Tamesa, it is clear that the *h* is unoriginal.

In Anglo-Saxon the *a* was mutated to *æ*, and later into *e*. The standard A.-S. forms are Temese and Temes; see plentiful examples in Bosworth and Toller.

The Middle-English forms are well shown in ‘Piers Plowman,’ Text C. xvii. 108, where we find Temese; but in other MSS. also Temse, Tempse, and (I regret to say) Themese.

The usual English habit of dropping the vowel of the second syllable of trisyllabic names (as in Leicester, &c.) reduced the trisyllabic Temese to Temse. The strong emphasis even led some to insert a *p*, as in Tempse. This is worth noting, as there was another “Thames” in Bedfordshire, commemorated in the place-name Tempsford. At a later time the final *e* dropped off, giving the monosyllabic form Tems, which, as every one knows, represents the modern pronunciation, if we only bear in mind that the final *z*-sound in a word is always miswritten as *s*.

Hence the true English forms are perfectly certain. It was Tem-*ë*-s*ë* (in three syllables) in early times; then Tem-s*ë* (in two syllables) later on; and it is Tems now. In the modern “Thames,” the spelling with *a* is due to our absurd worship of what is called “classical”; we carefully misspell it with *a* out of regard for Cæsar and Tacitus.

The inserted *h* is due to another cause, viz., a habit of Anglo-Norman scribes, as I have already explained in print several times; see, in particular, pp. 471-5 of my ‘Notes on English Etymology.’

Briefly, the Norman scribe often fancied that the English *t* was stronger than his own, and seemed to be followed by a faint aspirate which he denoted by *h*. Hence we find him writing Thoft for Toft, *thoun* for *town*, and *leth* for *let*. So he wrote Themese or Themse for Temese and Temse. Those who miswrote the name with an *a* wrote Thamese and Thames. And the last of these has prevailed; for unfortunately the most grotesque form often appeals most to the English eye, which has been elected as judge in place of the ear.

I propose to discuss the “quietness” of the stream in a future note.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

“COMFREY.”—I have just received from the Liverpool Medical Institution a notice-paper in which is the announcement of a paper to be read by Dr. Macalister on the surgical value, as a cell proliferant, of the root of *symphytum*. This paper will afford an interesting instance of modern science explaining the value of herbs now almost entirely neglected. The notice of it has led me to investigate the English name of this plant, the “comfrey.” In French it is *consoude*, in Provençal *counsòudo*, in Italian *consolida*—names all indicating the consolidating surgical properties of its root, its use in healing ulcers, and even fractures. But whence the corresponding English name? The ‘N.E.D.’ with interesting quotations showing the use of the plant in leechdom, gives its name as “of obscure etymology.” The first quotation (1000) indicates a mediæval derivation: “Accipe de confirma, hoc est consolida,” rightly not accepted. The first syllable corresponds to *consolida*, *consòudo*; but whence the second? Reference to the ‘E.D.D.’ puts me on the track. I find its name in Banff is “comfort-knit-bane,” in Aberdeen “comfer-knitbeen.” This name is evidently a doublet: “knit-bane” as uniting fractures, and “comfort” in the sense of the ‘N.E.D.’

1460 quotation "to comforte the joynctis," and in that of the botanical *symphytum*. "Comfrey" is then a variant of "comfort," originally with the second syllable stressed, as the English equivalent of Low L. *confortare*, *consolidare*. The Provençal name *counsòudo* appears to have almost left the rough-skinned "comfrey" to attach itself to the still rougher horsetail (*coueto de rat*, rat-tail; *fretadou*, rubber), used for scrubbing pots and pans. It would be curious to know if "comfrey" has been used for this purpose in England or Scotland. In this case the change from "comfort" to "comfrey" might possibly have been supported by the use of the plant for fretting or fraying domestic utensils.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

111, Avenue de Neuilly, Seine.

'THE SACRIFICE OF ISAAC': A CURIOUS ANACHRONISM.—In the second part of the fourth of the Chester Plays, 'The Sacrifice of Isaac,' there occurs a most remarkable anachronism, which, apart from its own absurdity, proves the incongruity of making Isaac a type of Christ. That this was the dramatist's intention is plain enough when we read God's words to Abraham, ll. 457-60 (I quote from Mr. Pollard's 1890 edition of 'English Miracle Plays, Moralities, and Interludes'), and especially ll. 469-76, in which the Expositor says:—

*By Abraham, I maie understande  
The father of heaven\* that can fande  
With his sonnes bloode to breake that bande,  
That the devill had brought us to.*

*By Isacke understande I maie  
Jesu,\* that was obedient aye,  
His fathers will to worke alwaie,  
And death for to confounde.*

Utterly forgetful of his purpose, the dramatist makes Abraham exclaim, towards the end of the fine scene in which Isaac shows himself a willing sacrifice, and which Mr. Pollard justly calls "perhaps the most pathetic in our older literature" (ll. 413-16):

*Ab, sonne! my harte will breake in three,  
To heare thee speake such wordes to me.  
Jesu! on me thou have pittye,\*  
That I have moste in mynde.*

So not only does the author perpetrate one of the most curious anachronisms in literature by making Abraham call on Jesus, but in doing so it seems to have escaped his attention that a father appeals for pity to a son whom he is about to kill.

J. F. BENSE.

Arnhem, the Netherlands.

\* The italics are mine.

LONDON LIVERY COMPANIES AND GUILDS.—A more useful list of books on the Livery Companies of London than that printed by Mr. RHODES (11 S. iv. 451) has already been provided by Mr. George Unwin in an Appendix to his 'The Gilds and Companies of London,' 1908, and it is obvious that the Guildhall Collection would be more complete than that at the British Museum. As many books and pamphlets on this subject were privately printed, it is possible they are not to be found at either library.

MR. RHODES omits the Brewers, Broderers, Carmen, Coachmakers, Cooks, Faunakers, Farriers, Fellowship Porters, Feltnakers, Fletchers, Framework Knitters, Fruiterers, Garblers, Gardeners, Glovers, Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Innholders, Joiners, Loriners, Merchant Tailors, Plasterers, Playing-Card Makers, Plumbers, Salters, Scriveners, Spectacle Makers, Tilers and Bricklayers, Turners, Upholders, Wax Chandlers, Weavers, Woodmongers, and Woolmen. Several of these have been dealt with in separate volumes, and Herbert's 'History' also was published in sections. Clearly the Reports of the Commissions on Municipal Corporations, 1837 and 1881, have not been referred to.

"Couriers" has been printed for Curriers; although there is a Couriers' Club, it is not in any sense a Guild. Barbers and Barber-Surgeons are synonymous. Very many entries could be added under Stationers and Apothecaries. College of Physicians' publications should be a separate heading or be omitted as irrelevant.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

RHINOCEROS: FIRST IN ENGLAND, 1684.—Perhaps the following advertisement, copied from *The London Gazette* of 13 Oct., 1684, is worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.':

"A Very strange Beast called a Rhynoceros, lately brought from the East Indies, being the first that ever was in England, is daily to be seen at the Bell Savage Inn on Ludgate-Hill, from Nine a Clock in the Morning till Eight at Night."

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

HURLEY MANOR CRYPT.—The village of Hurley, on the banks of the Thames, has within its limits a new residence, "Ladye Place," in the grounds of which is the old crypt, near the lock and bridge, in which those who arranged to invite William III. to accept the throne of England held frequent secret meetings. Hurley parish church contains monuments of the Lovelace family, including John, Lord Lovelace, one of the planners of the Revolution.

His mansion, Hurley Manor, stood near the church, and then contained the crypt. The mansion is now demolished, but the crypt remains still in the grounds of the new residence "Ladye Place." Lysons's 'Magna Britannia' deals with the secret chamber. There is also an article on it, by Mr. Thomas Woods of Battersea Park, S.W., in *The Defender* of December, 1911.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

FRANCES, LADY LUMLEY.—A statement in Lodge's 'Peerage of Ireland,' ed. Archdall (ed. 1789, vol. iv. p. 264), to the effect that Frances, Lady Lumley, daughter of Henry Shelley of Warminghurst, co. Sussex, died in 1657, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, needs correction. She was buried at Westbourne, Sussex, 10 March, 1626 (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxii. p. 89). The Lady Lumley who was buried in 1657/8 in Westminster Abbey was Elizabeth, second wife of Lord Lumley, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis of Bourne, in Suffolk, and widow of Sir William Sandys.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

### 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.

CATHERINE SEDLEY AND THE CHURCHILLS.—In Wolseley's 'Life of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough,' p. 186 (London, 1894), it is stated that Sir Winston and Lady Churchill wished John Churchill, afterwards first Duke of Marlborough, to marry their kinswoman Catherine Sedley, afterwards famous as the Countess of Dorchester. On p. 188 there is reference again to this kinship. Can any of your readers indicate the line of relationship? Lady Churchill was a Drake, and her maternal grandmother a Villiers. Catherine Sedley was descended from Saviles and Savages. It is possible that the link lies in the Saviles, as Henry Savile was entrusted to break the matter off; but I can find no link between Saviles and Churchills, Villiers or Drakes.

K. P.

Univ. Coll., London.

LANERCOST MANOR.—Will you kindly inform me through the medium of 'N. & Q.' in what year and by whom the Manor of Lanercost, Cumberland, was founded? The Priory of Lanercost was founded in, I

believe, the year 1169, but I can find no record as to when the manor was founded, although I think it was after the passing of the statute of Quia Emptores in 1290, 18 Edward I., c. i., by which Act the creation of new manors was rendered impossible (*vide* Halsbury's 'Laws of England,' vol. viii. p. 3, published 1909; and Scriven on 'Copyholds,' *in loco*, 7th ed., published 1896). The above manor is still in existence, but illegally so, I contend, for the above reason, and the steward of the manor is still collecting the fines, lord's rents, and other dues in respect of the customary and freehold lands from the tenants. Kindly also inform me whether or not the Manor of Lanercost forms part of the Barony of Gilsland. I think not.

BERTRAND.

"PENARD."—In the first volume of the parish register of Wotton—or, as it was then called, Wooton—in Surrey, I note the entry (written by a hand that Evelyn the Diarist may have grasped!):—

1597. "Layd out upon esterdaye, for iij pot of mamsie & viij penard" of bred, ij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>."

This yields an early instance of the word, which I find in the 'N.E.D.' spelt "pen-neard," *i.e.*, penn'orth, pennyworth; unless, indeed, it be some unrecorded word. Might it possibly derive from the Latin *penus*, provision; *penarius*, pertaining to victuals?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

ST. AGNES: FOLK-LORE.—I should be glad to know where Keats was likely to obtain the folk-lore which he has worked up into his poem 'The Eve of St. Agnes':—

They told her how, upon St. Agnes' Eve,  
Young virgins might have visions of delight,  
And soft adorings from their loves receive  
Upon the honey'd middle of the night,  
If ceremonies due they did aright;  
As, supperless to bed they must retire,  
And couch supine their beauties, lily white;  
Nor look behind, nor sideways, but require  
Of Heaven with upward eyes for all that they  
desire.

Is there any mention of such a custom in any pre-Keatsian work?

Which St. Agnes is thus commemorated—St. Agnes the First, virgin and martyr, 21 Jan., St. Agnes the Second, 28 Jan., or St. Agnes of Monte Pulciano, 20 April?

J. H. R.

MOTTO FOR MILK DEPOT.—A municipal milk depot is being erected in Bradford. Can any of your readers suggest a motto or distich to be placed over the entrance?

SHELL LAC.

CAPT. SIR ROBERT RICHARDSON, Royal Artillery, 7th Baronet, of Pencaitland, Nova Scotia, died in 1752. Wanted, the date and place of death, to complete regimental records.  
J. H. LESLIE, Major.  
31, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.

ST. CUTHBERT: HIS BIRDS.—Reginald of Durham, after a long account, probably based on personal observation, of St. Cuthbert's ducks on Farne Island, says in chap. xxvii. :—

"Aves illæ Beati Cuthberti specialiter nominantur; ab Anglis vero Lomes vocantur; ab Saxonibus autem et qui Frisiam incolunt Eires dicuntur."

Can these terms be explained? Were they called Lomes, or lambs, from their gentleness and tameness? Is Eires connected with eider?  
J. T. F.  
Durham.

"VICUGÑA" AND 'THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA'.—I was greatly surprised in looking for a description of that South American animal the vicuña, in the last edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' to find this word spelt *vicugña*. As is well known to those who have studied the Spanish language, the ñ is never preceded nor followed by a consonant. The sound of ñ is very like the sound of gn in Italian, and possibly absolutely the same. The nearest approach to the sound in English is the combination of letters *nio* in *opinion* (as when the ñ is followed by an o in *Señor*). In Italian we have the same sound in *Signor*, *ogni*, &c. Having been born in Chile, the native soil of the vicuña, and having seen the word correctly written in Spanish all my life, I find the combination of g and ñ shocking to the eye, and I question if it is correct. It is neither Spanish nor Italian, and surely it is not English.

It would be interesting to know on what ground the combination of g and ñ can be defended.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

SPENSER CONCORDANCE.—In 'N. & Q.' for 17 Feb., 1872 (4 S. ix. 151), is a paragraph on Correctors for the Press. At the end of it is mentioned a Concordance to the Poems of Spenser which at that time had been three years in preparation by some proof-reader, and which would be ready for publication in about a year from the date of that number. Can you give me any information concerning the author, the manuscript, or the subsequent history of this work? Evidently it was never published.

I am particularly interested because I have been editing a Concordance to Spenser which is now more than half finished.

CHARLES G. OSGOOD.

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

[Through the kindness of a friend, we have been put in communication with the compiler of the Concordance referred to. We regret to say that he informs us that he had to abandon the task many years ago, when it was less than half finished, and has no intention of resuming it. The uncompleted MS. has been destroyed.]

GASTON LAFENESTRE.—Are the works of this artist of the Barbizon School known to connoisseurs? R. L. Stevenson mentions him in terms of affection in his book 'An Inland Voyage.' I shall be grateful to any reader who can refer me to any other record of him or his works.  
H. S.

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM: AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MSS.—At the end of the 'Autobiography of James Silk Buckingham,' published in 1855, a few months before his death on 30 June of that year, the author says :—

"My subsequent career...will form the subject of the future volumes to follow this (Vol. II.) before the close of the present year."

I am anxious to know if Buckingham left any material in MS. for these proposed other volumes; and, if so, where such MS. may now be found.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND PARADISE.—Can any one help me to trace a legend which represents Alexander the Great standing outside the gates of Paradise, and holding a colloquy with the guardian of the gates?

PERI.

WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—In Carlyle Avenue, which connects Fenchurch Street with Jewry Street, stands a picturesque gabled and weather-boarded house. If it is not the last now standing within the City boundary, will any reader kindly notify the sites there of other such houses?  
H. S.

"WITH ALLOWANCE."—I have a tract with the following title :—

"News | from | The Jews, | Or a True | Relation | Of A | Great Prophet, | In the Southern parts of Tartaria; | ... Faithfully translated into English, | By Josephus Philo-Judæus, Gent. | With Allowance. | London, Printed for A. G. Anno Domini, 1671." 4to, 6 pp.

What is the meaning of "With Allowance"?

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.



**THE JENNINGS CASE.**—What was the last phase of the Jennings case? How much of the property has been distributed since the time of the original administrators to the estate? And is the "Jennings Family Association" still in existence? If so, where? I. B.

**MISS ANNE MANNING, AUTHORESS.**—This well-known writer died in 1879. I shall be obliged if some one will inform me who came into possession of her papers and manuscripts. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

**CURIOUS STAFF.**—I shall be glad to have information about a small staff. It is  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. long, of which 4 in. is an ebony handle; the upper part is of silver with hall-mark of 1803; it has a plain ferule with a crown on the top. W. B. S.

**DR. BRETTARGH** is said to have been Vicar-General to the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and to have received into his Church a lady named Macauley, afterwards the foundress of the Little Sisters of the Sacred Heart. No dates or other details are known, and information is desired about this and other members of the Brettargh family of Lancashire. R. S. B.

**SILVER SNUFF-BOX: SILVER BUTTONS: DATES WANTED.**—(1) I should be much obliged if one of your many readers could enable me to arrive at the approximate date of a silver snuff-box belonging to a friend of mine. On the lid is an embossed portrait of King Charles I., showing the face in right profile, and the King's figure nearly down to the waist. Round the portrait runs the following inscription:—

CAROLVS . I . D . G . MAGN . BRIT . FRANC . ET . HIB .  
REX . STATIS . SVÆ .

But the year of the King's age in which the box was made is not given, there being, indeed, no room for it, though under the shoulder the word NATVS is inscribed. The box contains no marks at all. I enclose a drawing showing the box in both a vertical and a horizontal position.

(2) Can any one of your readers help me to fix the date of a set of silver buttons which is in my possession? Each button has engraved on it the figure of a running fox, the ground being shown in rather rough cross-hatching. On the reverse side the only marks are the lion passant placed below the shank, and the hall-mark "H.B." placed above. I have consulted Cripps's 'Old English Plate,' and though I have found

an "H.B." among the London goldsmiths of the late eighteenth century, the lettering of the initials fails to correspond with that of the initials punched on the button. I enclose a drawing of the button, obverse and reverse. LEWIS BETTANY.

[We shall be glad to send the drawings of these objects to any correspondent who would be thereby helped to discover the dates required.]

**FINES AS CHRISTIAN NAME.**—In a disused Quakers' burial-ground, on the edge of the moors near Stannington, three miles N.W. of Sheffield, I find the Christian name Fines on two separate stones, probably mother (1642) and daughter (1675). I have not found the name elsewhere in this district. Is it to be found in other parts of the country, and is it a name peculiar to the Society of Friends? T. WALTER HALL.  
Sheffield.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. **WILLIAM BURKE, M.P.**, is said to have died in 1798. See 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vii. 369. I should be glad to ascertain the exact date of his death and his place of burial.

2. **CHARLES FEARNE.**—Who was his mother? When was he born? When was he admitted to the Inner Temple and called to the Bar? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xviii. 274, gives no answers to these questions.

3. **JOHN GIFFORD**, otherwise John Richards Green, was educated at Repton according to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxi. 305, and at Westminster according to the 'Index and Epitome.' I should be glad to hear the reasons for the latter statement.

4. **THE REV. THOMAS GOFFE (OR GOUGH), RECTOR OF EAST CLANDON, SURREY.**—I should be glad to learn particulars of his parentage and the name of his wife, who is described by Anthony Wood as "a meer Xantippe, the widow of his predecessor." The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxii. 70, does not give the required information. G. F. R. B.

**LORD LYTTON'S HOUSE IN GROSVENOR SQUARE.**—MR. W. E. D.-MILLIKEN (11 S. iv. 415) states that the house in Grosvenor Square which was numbered 9 prior to 1888, and has been 10 ever since, was the house of the first Lord Lytton. Now Lord Lytton moved to Grosvenor Square in 1868, and had his town residence there till his death in 1873. 'The Court Guides' from 1869 to 1873 inclusive give the number as 12; and as the house which is now 12 was also 12 before 1888 according to MR.

W. E. D.-MILLIKEN, will he kindly say what is his authority for the statement that Lord Lytton lived in the old number 9?

W. A. FROST.

16, Amwell Street, E.C.

FREDERIC KENDALL of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B.A. 23 Jan., 1813, was tried at the Cambridge Assizes, 19 March, 1813, before Mr. Serjeant Marshall, and acquitted, on the charge of setting fire to rooms in Sidney Sussex College. Upon the conclusion of the trial his name was immediately erased from the College boards, by order of the Master and Fellows, and a memorandum to that effect was entered in the College Register. Information concerning his later history is desired.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

CAPT. FREENY.—Where can information be obtained concerning one "Capt. Freeny," to whom Thackeray devotes many pages in 'The Irish Sketch-Book'? The question is of some interest if, in truth, the 'Adventures of Mr. James Freeny' [by ?] suggested the groundwork of 'Barry Lyndon.'

J. B.

Copenhagen.

MONEY-BOX.—I have searched everywhere, including the indexes of 'N. & Q.,' and can find nothing in regard to money-boxes. Although I have seen suggestions of clay money-boxes "for boyes" being in existence in 1585, I have failed to secure any reliable information. When did the money-box, in any first form, come into existence?

S. J. A. F.

TRUSSEL FAMILY.—Who were the Trussells of Stafford and Derby, *temp.* Edward II.? From whom did they descend? What were their arms, and from what nobler house were their arms derivative?

C. SWYNNERTON.

'MR. PUNCH: HIS ORIGIN AND CAREER.'—Mr. Spielmann says that this book was written by a son of Mr. Joseph William Last, although generally ascribed to Mr. Sidney Blanchard. Can any one supply the forenames of Mr. Last and say if he made any other contributions to literature?

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

JOHN HOWDEN, THE FAMOUS FANATIC.—In the Ochtertyre MSS. mention is made of this man, who was an upholsterer in Edinburgh, and "wrought much at Blair-drummynd," "withal he was a Jacobite."

Can any one say where one can find out more about him, whence he came, and in what way his fanaticism was displayed?

J. M. H.

SCURR FAMILY OF MALTON, YORKSHIRE.—Any information regarding the above family would be welcomed by the undersigned, particularly as to the parentage of one Nanny Scurr, who married about 1805 Robert Womersley. She was born in, or about, 1786.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

62, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

## Replies.

### ANCIENT TERMS.

(11 S. iv. 528.)

WITH the aid of Littré's 'French Dictionary,' Kelham's 'Norm.-Fr. Dict.,' Godefroy's 'Old Fr. Dict.,' Wright's 'E.D.D.,' the 'Catholicon Anglicum,' and a few other dictionaries and glossaries, I have made out the sense, I think, of most, if not all, of the words in question, as follows:—

1. "Satun *chevantel*."—This does not appear in any book that I have consulted. Godefroy gives "*Chevecel*=*têtière*," bride; but if it is sure that the preceding word is *satun*, and not a contraction of *scilicet*, followed by the article *un*, it would seem more likely that *cheveceul*, *chevaquel*, *cheverseul*, &c. = *oreiller*, *chevet*, was intended, a *c* being generally indistinguishable from a *t* in the hand of the period. Thus we should have "a satin pillow": if not, "a satin bride."

2. "Freyns *doryes veuds*."—*Freins dorés*, evidently, but for *veuds* I can only suggest *veus*, *veutz*=old. "Gilded, or gold-ornamented, bridles or bits, old."

3. "1 peire de *covertures de feer*."—The pair of coverings (? of iron, or steel) might refer to the newly introduced breast and back plates, worn sometimes beneath and sometimes over, the chain mail armour.

4. "ij heaulmes dont lun est *susoires* (also *susorres*)."—The word *susoires* or *susorres* is evidently from the verb given by Godefroy as *susorer*, *suisorer*=*surdorer* ("artificiers font...anelx de cupre & de laton, et les suisorrent...semblables à or"). "Two helmets, of which one is gilt."

5. "Piesces de *reyes de fil por trappes*."—*Rees*, *riez*, *raytz*, are all old forms for nets; *file*=thread. "Pieces of nets of thread for traps."

6. "1 peire de *skinebans* (also *skynebalds*)."—Stratmann's 'M.E. Dict.' has "*schin-bande*,



sb.=?skin-plate (?MS. *bawde*)," and pl. *schinbandes*, while Halliwell renders *shin-bawde* "Armour for the shins?" with a quotation from 'Morte Arture.' Cf. A.-S. *scin-bane*=shinbone. The term *skewbald*, by the way (=piebald horse), bears a curious resemblance to the word in question.

7. "1 peire des *bolges* noires (also *boulges* and *boulgyys*)."—*Bolges*, *boulges*, or *boulgyys* is very like *bouges*, *boujets*=(water-)budgets, but is more probably "*Bouge*, *boulge*=sac de cuire" (see Godefroy), apparently much the same thing as the modern "grip" ("il porte unes vieilles bouges ou le bon homs porta son harnoy a la bataille").

8. "1 banger de *reie*."—This might be a misreading of *banyer*, *banier*=banner, but is probably another variant of *banquer*, *banker*, *banky*, or as 'Cath. Angl.' has it, "*Banquer*=*bancarium*, *dossorum*," a covering of carpet, tapestry or other material, for a bench or seat (Fr. *banc*), see 'N.E.D.,' s.v. "banker." Halliwell states that "any kind of small coverlet was afterwards called a *banker*." *Reie* is no doubt "ray," a kind of cloth or material, as to the exact description of which authorities differ. 'Cath. Angl.' has "*Ray*=*stragulum*," and gives many examples, one from Minshew, stating it to be "cloth never coloured or dyed." Kelham renders it "russet cloth," and Godefroy gives "*Raie*=*broderie*, *passementerie*."

9. "1 sele por *somer* (*pro souter*)."—This I should interpret *selle pour sommer*, or *sommes*, a saddle for burdens, pack-saddle; but Kelham has *cele*, a coverlet, and it might perhaps mean some sort of covering for a load. *Soutar*, no doubt, is *sowter*, which 'Cath. Angl.' renders "*Alutarius*, *gallarius*, *sutor*" (tanner, shoemaker, or cobbler).

10. "Un *Macewel* penduz de une cheyne de feer."—*Macewel* suggests a diminutive of mace, *macelle*; or perhaps the spiked ball that was attached to the battle-mace by a chain; as I find *macelotte*=*petite masse*, *petite boule*.

11. "xxix de *wastours* e iij *vires* (for cross-bows apparently)."—*Wastours* obviously derives from the verb *waster* or *gaster*, to waste, spoil, ravage; thus Halliwell has "*wastour*, N.F., a destroyer" but I cannot find a more explicit definition. *Vire* is stated by Godefroy to be synonymous with *vireton*=*trait d'arbalète* ("mil arbalestes, | tant soit fort, ne de trere preste, | N'i teroit ne bouzon ne vire"), which confirms MR. SWYNNERTON's suggestion.

The scribe was apparently not a Frenchman, for he gives a Teutonic turn to the spelling of many of the Old Norman-French words.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

3. Hewitt, in 'Ancient Armour,' &c., gives two renderings of "*covertures de feer*," of which the following is a condensed version: (1) A portion of the body defence of plate, or splint armour faced with a textile. Velvet, silk, and satin were employed for this purpose. The inventory of Humphrey de Bohun, 1322, mentions "et 1 peire des plates courvertes de vert velvet." Also in the inventories of the Exchequer in 1330, among the armour of the Earl of March: "Un peire de plates couvertz d'un drap d'or: une peire des plates couvertz de rouge samyt." (2) In 1303 Philip the Fair required a gentleman to be equipped for war and mounted on a horse "couvert de couvertures de fer, ou de couvertures pourpoint."

10. *Macewell*.—"The small mace, called by the English mazuelle" (Fosbroke).

AITCHO.

*Satun chevantal*, (?) principal mace. *Satun* is the Norman form of Old Fr. *satun*, given by Roquefort and Du Cange (s.v. *sapellata*), and explained as a kind of weapon, an iron-shod staff. *Chevantal* may be a derivative of *chef*. Kelham gives *cheventeine* for *chevetaint* (chieftain). *Freyns doryes veuds* means "old gilded (*dorés*) bits," *veuds* being written for Anglo-Fr. *veuz* (*vieux*), unless it is a mistake for *verds*, green. *Covertures de feer*, coverings of iron, some part of the knight's or horse's armour. *Susoirs*, or *susorres*, Old Fr. *susorés*, nominative past participle of Old Fr. *susorer*, to over-gild. *Reyes* and *reie*, striped material, a common word in Mid. Eng., from Fr. *rayé*, striped (see Strattmann and Bradley, *rai*). *Skinebans*, or *skynebalds*, probably greaves, "shin-bands." Strattmann has "*schinbande*, (?) shin-plate (?MS. *-bawde*)."  
*Bolges*, saddle-bags, Old Fr. *bouge*, Lat. *bulga*; cf. the dim. *budget*. *Somer*, pack-horse, sumpter-horse, Lat. *sagmarius*. *Macewel*, Old Fr. *maquele*, dim. of *massue*, mace, club. *Wastour*, or *waster*, is common in Tudor Eng. for cudgel, quarter-staff (see Nares), but also meant a rough sword-blade, e.g., "*smarra*, a *waster* with a hilt at one end, a foil or flurrott, as they use in fench-schools [corr. fence-schools] for young learners" (Torriano, 1659). *Vire*, a cross-bow bolt, Old Fr., from *vire*, to turn. The derivative *vireton* is more common in this sense.

ERNEST WEEKLEY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iii. 128).—Whether or not it is possible to recover the author of "Qui fallit in poculis fallit in omnibus," quoted by YGREC as an inscription on a loving-cup of 1681, it seems likely that there are several forms of the proverbial saying. Vincentius Opsopæus, in his 'De arte bibendi,' iii. 746, has

Qui fallit vino, fallit et ille fide.

'Delitiæ Poetarum Germanorum,' iv. 1267.

Mrs. Gamp's "No, Betsey! Drink fair, wotever you do!" conveys a somewhat similar sentiment. EDWARD BENSLEY.

(11 S. iv. 449.)

The precept, "Six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool," seems to be based on the Latin lines:—

Sex horis dormire sat est juvenique senique,  
Septem vix pigro, nulli concedimus octo.

'Collectio Salernitana,' ed. De Renzi, vol. v. p. 7; also in vol. i. See King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 3rd edition, p. 317.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

(11 S. iv. 469.)

Like plants in mines, which never saw the sun,  
But dream of him, and guess where he may be,  
And do their best to climb and get to him.

Browning's 'Paracelsus,' last page.

T. S. O.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS (11 S. iv. 8, 57, 98, 157, 193, 237, 295, 354, 413, 458).—My thanks are due to the contributors to this discussion, the number of whom attests the wide interest it has evoked. To judge, however, from most of the replies, my query, which referred solely to the alleged use by the firing party of ball and blank, has apparently, with one or two exceptions, missed fire. I was, and am, concerned not at all with either the disposition on parade of the luckless executioners, the mode of the commanding officer's signal on such occasions, or the question of recoil or sound, but only with the composition and distribution of the ammunition served out. These latter, notwithstanding Mr. RHODES's lament that we are still without a definite military authority as to the practice, are made sufficiently clear by the statements of COL. PHIPPS and MR. BURDON. Though no positive order exists for the custom I queried, an understanding is rife which justifies a belief in its prevalence. I may add, by way of conclusion to this somewhat gruesome but interesting subject, that I have recently been favoured, by the kindness of the contributor who signs ROCKINGHAM, with a cutting from *The Boston Daily Globe* of

13 Dec. last, descriptive of 'The First Military Execution in the Army of the Potomac,' 13 Dec., 1861, in which it is stated that "the men for the firing-party, twelve in number, were selected by ballot, one from each of the companies in Johnston's regiment. The carbines had been loaded by the Provost Marshal, one of them bearing a blank charge. Thus no man could positively say that he was responsible for the death of his former comrade-in-arms."

This corroborates the view advanced in my query at the first reference, and supplies the information I sought therein.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

CAPT. CUTTLE'S HOOK (11 S. iv. 506).—

This seems to have been a somewhat troublesome instrument to both Dickens and his illustrators. When Capt. Cuttle is first introduced to the reader in chap. iv. of 'Dombey and Son,' he is described as "a gentleman in a wide suit of blue, with a hook instead of a hand attached to his right wrist." Hablot K. Browne in one illustration at least depicts the hook on the captain's left arm. Dickens himself seems to forget entirely the Captain's loss of his hand on several occasions, or at any rate to represent him as performing certain actions like a person possessed of both hands. Curiously, these all occur in chap. xxiii., in order as follows:—

1. "The captain in his own apartment was sitting with his hands in his pockets, and his legs drawn up under his chair," &c.

2. "'Clara a-hoy!' cried the captain, putting a hand to each side of his mouth."

3. "Squeezing both the captain's hands with uncommon fervour as he said it, the old man turned to Florence," &c.

That painstaking and careful writer on Dickens lore, the late Mr. F. C. Kitton, writes as follows in his book 'Dickens and his Illustrators':—

"Although Dickens does not actually tell us which hand was missing, he clearly hints at it when he says that at dinner-time the captain unscrewed his hook and substituted a knife, and therefore we may justly conclude it was the right hand which was gone."

This statement, "He unscrewed his hook at dinner-time and screwed a knife into its wooden socket instead" (chap. ix.), would be convincing if it stood alone, but unfortunately it can be capped by an equally convincing statement respecting the fork. When the captain and Florence dine together (chap. xlix.) we read that he "said grace, unscrewed his hook, screwed his fork into its place, and did the honours of the table."

But as we know for certain, from the novelist's own distinct statement quoted at

the beginning of this reply, that it was the captain's right hand that was missing, there is really no need to argue the question further. The strange point is that neither Dickens nor his illustrators were able to bear it in mind, and that even careful students of his writings have passed it over. (See also 4 S. iv. 266; 7 S. ix. 386, 472; 10 S. viii. 467; ix. 331.)

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

This particular instance was included in a collection of 'Artists' Mistakes' at 9 S. iv. 237.

W. C. B.

OXFORD DEGREES AND ORDINATION (11 S. iv. 528).—Samuel Wesley, in a letter to the Lord Chancellor, dated Westminster, 14 Jan., 1733/4 (quoted by Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch in 'Hetty Wesley'), says:—

"I sent him [John Whitelamb] to Oxford, to my son John Wesley, Fellow of Lincoln College, under whom he made such proficiency that he was the last summer admitted by the Bishop of Oxford into Deacon's Orders."

It appears from the story that Whitelamb was preparing for Oxford in 1728, and took or received his degree as B.A. some time before ordination.

C. C. B.

John White Lamb, s. Robert of Hatfield, co. York, pleb., Lincoln Coll., matric. 10 April, 1731, aged 21.

John Romley, s. William of Burton, co. Lincoln, pleb., Magdalen Hall, matric. 13 Dec., 1735, aged 24.

Apparently neither of them took a degree.

If Sir Walter Besant, in his novel 'Dorothy Forster,' was correct in describing Robert Patten as M.A., the author of the 'History of the Rising of 1715' may, perhaps, have been a graduate of some other University than Oxford. The 'D.N.B.' assigns him to none.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[DIEGO queries Sir A. Conan Doyle as the author of 'Dorothy Forster'.]

It was usual in the nineteenth century for men to be ordained after a short residence at Oxford University. Why should not that custom have been handed down from the previous century? I have an old Calendar of 1845: therein I read:—

"A residence of 3 weeks in each Term is sufficient for Bachelors of Arts keeping Terms for a Master's degree, and for Students in Civil Law, who having kept by actual residence 12 Terms exclusive of the Term in which they were matriculated, and been examined for their degree, have put on the Civilian's gown."

I always understood that a man had to pass Responsions and keep a certain number of

terms, and then without further examination could be admitted to the status of S.C.L.; but it was not considered a degree, and several men were ordained with that status and never graduated. Adam Smith in 1744 became a S.C.L. He paid the fees and went through the formalities, in virtue of which he was enrolled as a Student of Civil Law. This step was frequently taken by wealthier students in preference to graduation in Arts. In 1870, when I went to Oxford, the common idea was that those who had taken the status of S.C.L. were unable to pass other Schools than the First Responsions, or Littlego; and they were spoken of rather depreciatingly. Some were somewhat elderly. As some bishops would not ordain men without a degree, I always understood that those undergraduates applied for and obtained the S.C.L. But I see in Crockford that the late Archbishop Alexander of Armagh took the S.C.L. in 1847, and was ordained that year; he did not graduate B.A. till 1854.

M.A. OXON.

FOREIGN JOURNALS IN AMERICA (11 S. iv. 466, 514).—The number of German periodicals in America in 1910 as given by Mr. Dana (632) is doubtless correct, and MR. ROBBINS's doubts can be easily removed. In 1900 there were 613 (besides 20 printed in German and English); in 1890, 727; and in 1880, 641. See 'The Twelfth Census of the United States' (1900), ix. 1048, table xxi. The number of German periodicals in America in 1900 represented only .034 of the whole number. There was then one German periodical to every 4,213 Germans in the country, as compared with one French periodical to every 3,366 Frenchmen, and one Scandinavian periodical to every 9,255 Scandinavians. On German-American journalism in general see Dr. Albert B. Faust, 'The German Element in the United States,' ii. 365-76, Boston, U.S.A., 1909.

CLARK S. NORTUP.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE (11 S. iv. 507).—*The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1738 refers on p. 162 to a petition presented to the House of Commons by the West India Merchants, complaining of the depredations of the Spaniards, and gives a list of sixty-two vessels which had been plundered since 1728. There are several minor references both before and after this date. A Parliamentary report, written (by Samuel Johnson?) in the style of 'Gulliver,' appears on p. 397 of the same volume, and mentions

that seven petitions had been presented, including one from Broslit, the second city for trade in Lilliput. *The London Magazine* of the same year on p. 100 refers to a meeting of the West India Merchants at "The Ship Tavern" behind the Royal Exchange. H. FANSHAWE.

SALAMANCA, 1812: CAPT. G. STUBBS (11 S. iv. 529).—In Cannon's 'Historical Record of the Sixty-First Regiment,' published in 1844, p. 31, Stubbs is mentioned as one of seven officers killed in the battle. Col. Barlow was killed, and Major Downing wounded, early in the action, and there can be no doubt that the command of the regiment devolved from time to time during the action upon the senior officer, and in this way it is more than probable that Stubbs was in command until he was killed. Cannon also states that Capt. Annesley commanded the regiment at the close of the action. Annesley was much junior to Stubbs as a captain. J. H. LESLIE.

"RIDING THE HIGH HORSE" (11 S. iv. 490; v. 15).—The French have a similar proverbial saying, viz., "*Monter sur ses grands chevaux*." Napoléon Landais in his '*Grand Dictionnaire*,' 14<sup>e</sup> éd., 1862, s.v. '*Cheval*,' writes of the saying:—

"Parler avec hauteur ou avec colère. (Des *chevaux* de bataille, c'est-à-dire d'une taille élevée, que, dans les temps de la chevalerie, les écuyers, au moment du combat, donnaient à leurs maîtres, qui *montaient alors sur leurs grands chevaux*.)"

Leroux in his '*Dictionnaire Comique*,' 1718, and Nouvelle édition, 1786, s.v. '*Monter*,' gives the saying and quotes Molière, '*Cocu imaginaire*,' i.e. '*Sganarelle*,' scène xxi. :—

Dessus ses grands chevaux est monté mon courage.

In '*Œuvres de Molière*,' Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1855, vol. i. p. 201, is a foot-note regarding the line :—

"Il faut chercher l'origine de ce proverbe dans les usages de l'ancienne chevalerie. Les chevaliers avaient deux espèces de chevaux; ceux qu'ils montaient habituellement étaient connus sous le nom de *coursiers de palefroi*: c'étaient des chevaux d'une allure aisée et d'une force ordinaire. Mais, les jours de bataille, on leur anenait des chevaux d'une vigueur et d'une taille remarquables, que des écuyers conduisaient à leur droite, d'où leur est venu le nom de *destriers*. Ces destriers étaient présentés aux chevaliers à l'heure même du combat: c'était ce que l'on appelait alors *monter sur ses grands chevaux*. Depuis, par allusion à cet usage, on a dit *monter sur ses grands chevaux*, pour, se mettre en colère, menacer, prendre un parti vigoureux; montrer de la fierté, de l'arrogance, du courage."

Henri van Laun in his English rendering of Molière, 1875, ignores the saying, giving as a translation of the line,

My courage is at its height.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'DIVES AND PAUPER': OUR LADY'S FAST (11 S. iv. 527).—'Barnes' Visit.' means 'The Injunctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham from 1575 to 1587,' published by the Surtees Society, and forming vol. xxii. of that Society's publications. The reference to superfluous fasts is as follows :—

"6. Item, that no popishe abrogated holly daies be kept holly daies, nor any Divine service publicly saide or celebrated on anysuche daies, nor any superfluous faste be used, as those called the Lady Faste, or Saint Trinyon's fast,\* the Blacke fast,† Saint Margaret fast,‡ or suche other, invented by the devill, to the dishonouring of God and damnacion of the sowles of idolatrous and supersticious persons."

"\* *Trinyon* is a northern corruption of *Ninian*. As St. Ninian was a popular saint along the western side of the Island, from Wales to Whithorn in Galloway, of the cathedral of which he was the founder, it is probable that his name had found its way into the monitions of Bishop Barnes in the see of Carlisle, and had not been removed upon his translation to Durham.

"† A Black Fast implies abstinence not only from flesh-meat, but also from the *lactinia*. The first is observed during the ordinary Lent; the latter characterises what is called a Black Lent. The abstinence from *lactinia* is enjoined in England only on Ash Wednesday and the four last days of Lent.

"‡ The sainted Queen of Scotland, in high repute in the diocese of Durham."

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

[MR. W. P. COURTNEY is also thanked for reply.]

HOLED STONES: TOLMENS (11 S. iv. 463, 533).—A standard reference to "the Spirit which presides over the ancient Circle of Stennis" occurs in Sir Walter Scott's '*Pirate*,' chap. xxii. In order to convince her ardent suitor, Cleveland, of her unquestionable sincerity, Minna Troil offers to bind herself "by the promise of Odin, the most sacred of our northern rites which are yet practised among us." In one of his characteristic and invaluable notes, Scott thus elucidates the passage :—

"It appears from several authorities that in the Norse ritual, when an oath was imposed, he by whom it was pledged passed his hand, while pronouncing it, through a massive ring of silver kept for that purpose. In like manner, two persons, generally lovers, desirous to take the promise of Odin, which they considered as peculiarly binding, joined hands through a circular hole in a sacrificial stone, which lies in

the Orcadian Stenchege, called the Circle of Stennis....The ceremony is now confined to the troth-plighting of the lower classes, but at an earlier period may be supposed to have influenced a character like Minna in the higher ranks."

THOMAS BAYNE.

FELICIA HEMANS (11 S. iv. 468, 534).—It is not mine to give Mrs. Hemans her rightful place in the chorus. But she can never be wholly forgotten. Five quotations from her poems fill half a page in Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' one of which at least is known by every schoolboy. In Willmott's 'Poets of the Nineteenth Century' she is allowed fifteen pages. Cheap reprints of her works are current.

W. C. B.

[In our edition of Bartlett (1891) Mrs. Hemans has nearly two pages.]

VANISHING LANDMARKS OF LONDON: "THE SWISS COTTAGE" (11 S. iv. 464, 514, 537).—May I supplement the interesting notes of Mr. W. H. EDWARDS at the second reference? I have a photograph of the first omnibus (City-Atlas, No. 6132) over the Holborn Viaduct, with Thomas Grayson on the box and his conductor standing by the horses. The Viaduct was opened on 6 November, 1869, and the first omnibus went over on 8 November. Thomas Grayson ("Viaduct Tommy") was, according to the inscription on the back of the photograph, presented with a gold-mounted whip by his passengers, and also a silver-mounted whip by Capt. Cuff of Regent's Park, in commemoration of the event.

T. T. V.

PEPLOE GRANT OF ARMS, 1753 (11. S. iv. 508).—It would be interesting if G. B. M. would print the whole of this grant. On Bishop Peploe's monument in Chester Cathedral the arms of the diocese are shown impaling Peploe, Azure, a chevron raguled between three bugles or (Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' 1886, i. 294). There is also a monument to his son the Chancellor (p. 291, where the year of his death [1781] is misprinted 1721). In this case Ormerod gives the arms as Azure, on a chevron raguled or, a mitre sable; on a canton ermine a sword and crosier in saltire or. Crest, A buck's head gules, attired or, issuing from a ducal coronet. There are accounts of the Bishop and his son in Raines's 'Wardens of Manchester' (Chetham Soc.), ii. 157, &c. The Bishop's father is not given. The "singular loyalty" is there mentioned as a traditional anecdote—which there was no reason to question—to the effect that Peploe was reading the

prayers for George I. in Preston Church when some of the Stuart adherents entered and threatened the vicar with instant death, holding a musket before him, unless he instantly ceased praying for "the Hanoverian usurper." Peploe only paused to say, "Soldier, I am doing my duty, do yours." Canon Raines says that the King immediately determined to promote his loyal subject, and that in 1718 he was appointed Warden of Manchester. Nothing is said about the additional bearing on his arms; hence the desirability of printing the whole grant of 1753, which appears to go on to recite it.

R. S. B.

"After the Jacobite occupation in 1715 Samuel Peploe viewed with alarm the large number of Roman Catholic residents in the town, and he procured the erection of two new churches. While Preston was in the hands of the Jacobites, tradition says that a party of rebels entered the church while the vicar was reading the prayers, and threatened him with instant death unless he ceased praying for the 'Hanoverian usurper.' With great self-possession Peploe continued the service, only pausing to say, 'Soldier, I am doing my duty; do you do yours.' On this incident being related to George I., he is reported to have said: 'Peep-low, Peep-low, is he called?' Then, with an oath, he added: 'But he shall peep high; I will make him a bishop.'"

Whether this story be authentic or no, Peploe's subsequent advancement was probably rather an acknowledgment of the active assistance rendered by him to the Commission for Forfeited Estates, appointed in 1716, to which he furnished an elaborate report of "estates granted to superstitious uses in and about Preston." See 'D.N.B.,' xlv. 352.

A. R. BAYLEY.

In Griggs's 'Armorial Book-Plates' (Second Series), 1892, the book-plate of Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester 1726-52, bears the arms as mentioned in the grant of 23 Feb., 1753, to his son, viz., "Azure, a chevron counter-embattled between three bugle horns or," except that the chevron is surmounted by a mitre, and the bugle horn in the dexter part of the shield is nearly hidden by a canton ermine, with a sword and crosier crossed. In the same volume is a book-plate of John Peploe Birch, Esq., with the same arms as the bishop's, mitre and all.

J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

"DILLISK" AND "SLOOK" (11 S. iv. 469, 532).—I was brought up in Connemara, where nearly all sorts of Algae were abundant, and whence a near relative used to export Carrageen moss (*Chondrus crispus*) by the ton. But what astonishes me is that

your correspondents appear to have missed the name "cran-youck," the local name for the dulse or dillisk in Scotland.

When properly dried (with the little shellfish attached) it had a most delightful flavour. It was usually sold in the streets on market days.

The horrible slimy-looking slook, or "slou-kaun" as it was known, was also abundant, but was not so popular as its rival.

J. J. GORHAM, M.D.

**BEQUEST OF BIBLES: LORD WHARTON** (11 S. iv. 449).—I have pleasure in informing T. S. that those highly prized Bibles of Lord Wharton's are still given to many young Sunday-school scholars in Yorkshire. If he wishes for any further information, I would refer him to the Rev. — Selby, Clergy House, Holbeck, Leeds.

The following abstract of Lord Wharton's will may interest other readers of 'N. & Q.'; it is to be found printed on the fly-leaf of each book:—

"The memory of the just is blessed."

Prov. x. 7.

"Philip, Lord Wharton, died February 4th, 1694, aged 83, and by his will left to his Trustees certain estates in Yorkshire, the proceeds of which are to be devoted each year to the distribution of Bibles, and other books.

"This book is given by the direction of the present Trustees. By the terms of the will, the 1st, 15th, 25th, 37th, 101st, 113th, and 145th Psalmus must be learnt, if possible, by the recipient."

J. W. SCOTT.

Leeds.

**EAR-PIERCING: BENEFICENT PROPERTIES OF GOLD** (11 S. iv. 481).—E. H. C.'s interesting observation respecting "the once widespread belief in the beneficent properties of gold" calls for some consideration. I have often noticed that when I am in a fine state of physical health my gold "hunter-watch"—that is the technical term for one with a double casing of gold—reflects it by a high "sheen," and vice versa. I cannot say if the weather or the humidity or dryness of the atmosphere has anything to do with it, as I have not followed the idea up; but I have observed this peculiarity in the relative degrees of brilliance in the gold at all periods of the year, so that the effect seems to be *personal* and subjective only.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

In Lowestoft a few months ago I had a long talk with a Boy Scout, the son of a local fisherman. He mentioned that many of the boys at his school wore earrings. They were mostly sons of fishermen, many of

whom wear these little gold rings, and I said that I supposed they did it to be like their fathers. The Scout agreed, but explained that some boys had their ears pierced for the sake of their eyes. So this belief in the efficacy of ear-piercing is still to be found even in the rising generation.

In 'A Short Description of Carnicobar' (one of the Nicobar Islands), by Mr. G. Hamilton, printed in 'Dissertations and Miscellaneous Pieces relating to the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia' (Dublin, P. Byrne and W. Jones, 1793), it is said that

"the ears of both sexes are pierced when young, and by squeezing into the holes large plugs of wood, or hanging heavy weights of shells, they contrive to render them wide and disagreeable to look at."

Is this merely a perverted idea of ornament?

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

**DISEASES FROM PLANTS** (11 S. iv. 530).—The pollen of many plants causes a fitful catarrh resembling a severe cold in the head. It comes on in abrupt spasms, and often passes away in a few minutes, only to return again with great suddenness. With me, the pollen of primroses produces it slightly, even in mid-winter. The ox-eye daisy, which is a chrysanthemum, causes a decided attack, or rather sets up a series of attacks. Cultivated chrysanthemums and Michaelmas daisies have the same effect. Other blossoms are bad, but I scarcely know which, as they grow in mixed borders. Flowering grass gives much trouble. A doctor who himself suffers severely from the true hay-asthma, but recovers when the hay season is over, tells me that his disease and what may be termed pollen-catarrh are not the same malady.

Y. O. T.

Under this heading may be mentioned the acorn disease which affects young cattle when acorns are very plentiful. Provers of the plant hemp agrimony have found it produce a "bilious fever." The blackberry is also called scald-berry, because of the eruption, known as "scaldhead," in children who eat the fruit to excess. The ordinary field buttercup is so acrimonious that by merely pulling up the plant at its root and carrying it some little distance in the hand, the palm becomes reddened and inflamed. The stinking camomile, or May-weed, which grows in cornfields, will blister the hand that gathers it. The lesser celandine, and others belonging to the same *Ranunculus* order, were used by beggars in England to



produce sores about their body for the sake of exciting pity and getting alms. Fresh chickweed juice produced rheumatic pains. Cowhage or cowitch causes a skin eruption. The date fever occurs in Egypt about the time of the date harvest; and harvest fever attacks harvesters. The rose fever, a form of hay fever occurring in the late spring or early summer, is commonly associated with the flowering period of roses. The "toad-stool" (*Clathrus cancellatus*) is said to produce cancerous sores if handled too freely. Smelling strongly and frequently of the hay saffron of commerce (obtained from Spain and France) will cause headache, stupor, and heavy sleep.

TOM JONES.

TATTERSHALL: ELSHAM: GRANTHAM (11 S. iv. 269, 314, 455, 535). — ST. SWITHIN says that to ask for Els-ham House would puzzle a native of Grantham. I doubt that, for both Els-um and El-sham are used. How does ST. SWITHIN pronounce Bytham? The natives of Little Bytham, a village near Grantham, say "Bite-um." Then there are the names Greetham (Greet-um) and Cheetham (Cheet-um). Does ST. SWITHIN say Gree-tham and Chee-tham?

MR. CHARLES LANSDOWN'S theory that Grantham was at one time Great Brantham is ingenious, but somewhat far-fetched. According to 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 11th edition, Grantham in Domesday Book is written "Graham" and "Granhām," which seem far from "Great Brantham."

W. H. PINCHBECK.

In my reply on p. 536 I should have given the date of Crida as 595 A.D., not 495.

As it took about 140 years to conquer Mercia after the Romans left in 449 A.D., and as Hengist and Horsa, the great-grandsons of Woden, were kinsmen of Crida, it is probable that Brunanborgh was so named before the crowning of Crida. Under the Romans it was called Brigæ, but was of importance under the Iceni, which names remind us of the ancient Britons (the Brigantes and the Coritani).

Near to Grantham are Great Gonerby to the north and Great Ponton to the south, which fact in itself supports the claim that Grantham was at one time Great Brantham, one of the numerous homes or strongholds of the Bruns, among which is also Brantingham in S.E. Yorkshire, besides Brant-ingthorp (now Brunt-ing-thorpe) in Leicester, Brant-ham in Suffolk, Bran-caster (once Brun-dinium) in Norfolk, Brun-ton and Bran-ton in Northumberland, Bournemouth

in Hampshire, and Brans-combe and Braunton in Devon.

Again, Malmesbury (Giles) mentions Abbot Brand, brother of Leofric, Earl Brun, as having knighted Hereward his nephew.

Therefore Brun, Bran, Brand, Brant, and Brunt are synonymous. And if the Witham (once the Lindis; hence Lindsey, Northern Lincolnshire) was ever called the Great Brant, as claimed, as distinguished from the Brant, its tributary, the people of old would perhaps be found saying *G'Brant-ham*, and later still *Grant-ham*.

CHARLES LANSDOWN.

KINGS WITH SPECIAL TITLES (11 S. v. 7). — "Most Christian King," the style of the Kings of France (1469); "Most Catholic King," a title given by the Pope to Ferdinand, King of Aragon (1479-1516), for expelling the Moors from Spain; "Most Faithful King," the style of the Kings of Portugal; "Most Apostolic King," a title borne by the Kings of Hungary, having been conferred by Pope Sylvester II. (Gerbert, Archbishop of Ravenna) on the King of Hungary in 1000; "Defender of the Faith," a title given by Pope Leo X. (Giovanni de' Medici) to Henry VIII. of England, in 1521, for a Latin treatise on the Seven Sacraments.

A. R. BAXLEY.

The title of "Most Christian" was given by the Pope to Louis XI. of France in 1469; that of "Most Catholic" to Ferdinand of Aragon (d. 1516); that of "Apostolic" to the King of Hungary in 1000; and that of "Fidelissimus" to John V. of Portugal (d. 1750).

C. B. W.

[MR. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT and B. (who queries "Most" Apostolic) are also thanked for replies.]

J. R.: LETTERS TO LORD ORRERY (11 S. v. 8). — The only 'Observations on Lord Orrery's Remarks'—so far as I know—were written by the Rev. Patrick Delany, one of Swift's most intimate friends. See the standard edition of Swift's Prose Works (Bell & Sons), vol. xii., and Swift's Poems, *ibid.*, for verses addressed to Delany.

WM. E. BROWNING.

The author of the 'Observations,' &c., is Patrick Delany, divine (1685?-1768). See 'D.N.B.,' vol. xiv. p. 311.

FRANCIS G. HALEY.

National Liberal Club.

[PROF. EDWARD BENSLEY, MR. WILLIAM E. A. AXON (who mentions that Delany was Dean of Down), and C. B. W. are also thanked for replies.]



CAVENDISH SQUARE: EQUESTRIAN STATUE (11 S. iv. 527).—I think MR. HERBERT SIEVEKING is under a misapprehension in thinking that the statue of the Duke of Cumberland was on its pedestal so recently as twenty years ago. Some details regarding it will be found in Chancellor's 'Squares of London.' It was erected in November, 1770, by General William Strobe, "in gratitude for his private friendship, in honour to his public virtue." It was removed in 1868 to be recast, but was never restored to its former position. The question of what became of it was raised in 'N. & Q.' (9 S. ii. 528), but, so far as I am aware, elicited no response. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

I solicited information in vain concerning this statue at 10 S. x. 123. I also there referred to 9 S. ii. 528, where a correspondent stated that it was removed in 1868, and desired to know "by whom, and where?" My friend the late Mr. Everard Home Coleman supplied me with the following inscription upon the pedestal on which the statue was placed:—

"William, Duke of Cumberland. Born April 15, 1721. Died October 31, 1765. This equestrian statue was erected by Lieutenant General William Strobe, in gratitude for his private friendship, in honour to his public virtue. Nov: the 4th Anno Domini, 1770."

Another copy substitutes "kindness" for "friendship," and "honour for" instead of "honour to."

In his tenth 'Discourse' Reynolds thus alludes to the statue:—

"In this town may be seen an equestrian statue in a modern dress, which may be sufficient to deter modern artists from any such attempt."

JOHN T. PAGE.

With your permission, I am now able to answer my own query, being in possession of full details, with regard to the vanishing of the statue of William, Duke of Cumberland (1721-65), third son of King George II., both of whom fought at Dettingen in 1743, the former being wounded by the side of His Majesty.

It is a long story, beginning in 1867, and would occupy more space than your columns could afford.

In brief, the statue, being merely in an insecure condition, was melted by order of the fifth Duke of Portland (1800-79), and in 1882 his solicitors forwarded the sum of 23*l.* 3*s.* to the then Treasurer of Cavendish Square, such sum representing the price of the metal.

I may add that for 14 years the inhabitants of Cavendish Square struggled in vain to obtain better recognition for the effigy of one who, whatever his faults, was a first-class fighting man.

Quite apart from the question of manners, no evidence has yet been produced to show that the fifth Duke was the owner of the statue, which was erected on 4 Nov., 1770, by Lieut.-General William Strobe,

In Gratitude  
For His Private Kindness  
In Honour  
To His Publick Virtue.

I propose to forward accounts of the matter to Sir Schomberg McDonnell, G.C.V.O., and to Sir Laurence Gomme, with the request that this extraordinary action may be brought to the notice of the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, and the London County Council respectively, in the hope that some London statues, in the present, may be placed under protection more enduring than that of capricious individuals, ducal or otherwise.

HERBERT SIEVEKING.

[G. F. R. B. also thanked for reply.]

COLTMAN FAMILY (11 S. iv. 530).—While I cannot answer for their being associated with the particular stock in which he is interested, MR. S. S. McDOWALL may like to know that certain 'Manuscript Memoirs of the Coltman Family of Leicester' are drawn upon in 'Catherine Hutton and her Friends,' edited by her cousin, Mrs. Catherine Hutton Beale, 1895. These 'Memoirs' include a considerable amount of their correspondence with Spence, Dodsley, and others, which I extensively quoted in my pamphlet 'New Notes about Robert Dodsley and the Dodsley Family,' 1909. I see that John Coltman, parish St. Nicholas, borough of Leicester, was married by licence, 10 October, 1766, to Elizabeth Cartwright at Duffield (*vide* Phillimore's 'Marriage Registers').

A. STAPLETON.

KEATS'S 'ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE,' (11 S. iv. 507; v. 11).—Had Keats 'The Arabian Nights' in his mind when he wrote the lines quoted by TRIN. COLL. CAMB.? In some of those ancient tales we read of persons being cast from "perilous seas" on to forlorn (solitary or forsaken) fairy lands where there are magic palaces, with wondrous gardens containing gold and jewelled aviaries of nightingales and other singing birds—in short, places where there is everything to delight the senses, yet few or no inhabitants to partake of such delights.

Perhaps Keats meant to imply that the "magic casements, opening on the foam," were each charmed or graced by a nightingale in a cage—a jewel of song in a gold and jewelled prison. Of course he keeps not to the letter of any tale, but handles it with a poet's recreating licence, as he does the tale of Ruth in the lines preceding those quoted.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

ANTIGALLICAN SOCIETY (11 S. iv. 448, 512).—I have a book called 'The Anti-Gallican; or Standard of British Loyalty, Religion, and Liberty,' London, 1804. It is "respectfully inscribed" "To the Volunteers of the United Kingdom." It is divided into twelve numbers, and therefore probably came out in parts. There is an index at the end. It need scarcely be said that it is violent in its hostility to the French, especially to Bonaparte. It is not all abuse of the French, but contains patriotic songs, addresses, &c.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A query in 1875 about the Manchester Antigallicans mentioned in Hale's 'Social Harmony' (referred to by W. B. H.) led to some interesting information on the subject being given in 'Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire,' vol. i., articles 7, 17, 25, and 26.

R. S. B.

LUCIUS (11 S. iv. 449, 534).—From the latter reference it would appear that the letter quoted by Speed is fictitious. Might I ask if the authorities given are more reliable than, for instance, the 'Saxon Chronicle,' Bede, or even the note in 'N. & Q.' (5 S. xi. 306) bearing on the subject?

If it be granted that Nennius did not write the 'Historia Brittonum,' some one did; and from Nennius Speed quotes, "Missa legatione ab imperatore Romanorum et a papa Romano Eleutherio," and gives the names of the "learned clerks" who were sent to Lucius.

Geoffrey of Monmouth mentions the statement connected with Lucius, and quotes Gildas. In the preface to Nennius he states that his history was partly extracted from the writings of "ancient britons."

Are the authorities now mentioned worthless, when placed alongside of those named at the second reference?

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

CHRISTMAS AND ITS NAME IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES (11 S. iv. 505).—The modern Welsh name for Christmas should have been given at this reference (No. 13) as *Nadolig*, not *Nadolie*.

H. I. B.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks.* By John Ward, F.S.A. (Methuen & Co.)

THE aim of this volume is to interpret and illustrate the more important structural remains of Roman Britain. As the author states, his work is to a great degree a compilation, but, it may be added, a compilation which satisfies a long-existing need. With such a guide ready to hand, it will in the future be easy for any one desirous of familiarizing himself with the early history of England and Scotland to follow the footsteps of the Romans from the English Channel to the Antonine Wall. The early pages of the book deal with camps, and Mr. Ward points out that "their absence at the present time from the more cultivated lowlands of England is no proof of their original sparseness." The plough has proved a great destroyer. In describing the extremely intricate defences of certain forts he states that in Scotland the elaboration of great ramparts of earth, such as may be observed at Ardoch, was connected with the multiplicity of the defensive ditches, though the reason for this multiplicity is not clear, unless we may assume that the northern tribes were more difficult to hold in check than the southern. The necessity of the ditches being granted, the "upcast" from them could not have been turned to better account than by forming these huge barriers. The internal arrangements of the forts are carefully considered, it being shown that, as the long buildings answer to the lines of tents in the Hygman type of camp, both in form and distribution, there is little doubt that many of them were barracks for the ordinary soldiers.

When the northern frontiers and their walls have been dealt with, domestic architecture, baths, amphitheatres, forums, bridges, basilicas, and religious buildings receive attention. Mr. Ward objects to the term "villa" as popularly applied to a Romano-British country-house of importance. "The villa was the Roman counterpart of the mediæval manor—the estate of a landed proprietor. It comprised not only his residence, but those of his *villici*, or bailiff, and of his servile and semi-servile dependents, his farm-buildings and granaries. The estate was the villa; the residence of the *dominus* was the villa-house." Later he comments on a likeness between the arrangement of the houses built in Romanized Britain and mediæval inns, both being derived from the same source, the peristyled buildings of the Orient. As the columns of the peristyle discovered at Caerwent were quite large enough to support more than one gallery, the *hospitium*, of which it was a part, may have resembled a mediæval inn very closely. On the other hand, Roman dwellings of the "basilical" type were remarkably like an ancient style of farmhouse which still survives in Germany, Holland, and elsewhere. That wattling was used in erecting the cheaper sort of dwellings was demonstrated when the late General Pitt-Rivers undertook excavations on Woodcuts Common. The "finds" there showed that the villagers had become more or less Romanized. Fragments of painted wall-plaster were found at what had been the fashionable end of the village,

and "a number of these had distinct marks of wattling at the back, which showed that the plaster was about one inch thick, and was smoothed to a perfectly flat surface before being painted." An interesting account of the temple at Lydney, which was dedicated to a British god, is given in the chapter on shrines and other religious buildings; while a plan of the Christian church at Silchester, with a conjectural restoration, is to be found on p. 251.

Mr. Ward devotes his final chapters to details of construction. Roman nails and roofing-tiles are described and represented. It appears that the "hook-and-eye" hinge, now used for field-gates and outhouse doors, was frequently applied to domestic purposes. The window-glass of early type found on Roman sites has a greenish-blue tinge. It was cast in rectangular slabs. Another variety resembles the glass still to be seen in old cottage windows. Iron, cross-shaped objects, such as have been found at Silchester, possibly held the glass in place. They are perforated at the centre, and were probably fastened to the intersection of the window-bars in such a way that each point of the cross kept one corner of a pane in position, the other corners being held in the same way by other crosses.

*Medieval Story*, by Prof. William Witherle Lawrence, is sent to us by Mr. Frowde, as agent for the Columbia University Press. It consists of eight lectures delivered last year on literature from 'Beowulf' to 'The Canterbury Tales,' which serves to illustrate "the development of social ideals in the history of the English people." No acquaintance with medieval literature is taken for granted; in fact, this is another of those contributions towards encouraging the culture of the general public now growing frequent. It is an excellent contribution, too, in which the average reader should find it easy to be interested. Prof. Lawrence finds some illustration or similitude from the life of to-day for each of his chapters. Thus in his Introduction he speaks of the demand of the principality of Monaco for a constitution in 1910, a demand foreshadowed many years ago by the late Sir Charles Dilke in his brilliant fragment of fiction, 'The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco.' The Arthurian cycle—to which two chapters are devoted—is aristocratic, but the 'History of Reynard the Fox,' and 'The Ballads of Robin Hood,' whom modern research has put outside the realm of history, show the democratic spirit. 'The Canterbury Tales' exhibit "all classes meeting on common ground for the first time since the Norman Conquest."

The meaning of these stories, their significance as a key to the current ideas of the nation—this it is the Professor's aim to convey without going into discussions of origins, genuineness, &c., which are complicated enough to weary even the average cultivated reader with a good will to learn.

In early story-telling, as the Professor remarks, the teller is of little account, the telling is the thing, and it is important in this age of "personalism" and excessive twaddle about authors to realize this difference. Mark Twain's 'Yankee at the Court of King Arthur' is shown to be misleading, as he mistakes the true spirit of the romances he caricatures. 'The Legend of the Holy Grail' is introduced by a reference to the

success of the Salvation Army, and 'Reynard the Fox' by another to Maeterlinck's fantasy of 'The Blue Bird.' We also hear in this section of the 'Jatakas,' the 'Just-So Stories,' and Uncle Remus. The science of comparative literature has produced a host of valuable but unreadable data. The pages before us are particularly happy in suggesting instruction without boredom. There is, too, at the end a list of 'Suggestions for Supplementary Reading,' a feature on which we always think it well to insist. Some of the books are noted in American editions, but the reader of average intelligence should have no difficulty in tracing them on this side of the Atlantic. The confusing habit of renaming novels when they cross from England to America, or vice versa, does not extend to works of learning. Two essential and delightful books for further study are easy to obtain, Prof. W. P. Ker's 'Epic and Romance' and 'The Dark Ages.'

WE are glad to have *The Cambridge University Calendar for the Year 1911-12*, published by Messrs. Deighton & Bell in Cambridge and Messrs. G. Bell & Sons in London. It forms a compact and easily understandable guide to the various colleges, triposes, prizes, and the many embodiments of intellectual activity connected with the University. In these days academic pretensions are subject to incessant attack and criticism. Sometimes the critics are experts on the subject, but more often they fail from mere ignorance to convince the 'Varsity man of their right to say anything. The same remarks apply more strongly to the press as a whole, which abounds in ludicrous errors concerning details of academic life. Every newspaper office should have this 'Calendar' among its books of reference, and use it, when there is time.

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## JOSEPH KNIGHT:

## ANOTHER REMINISCENCE.

I HAVE recently received a letter from Joseph Knight's brother which contains a characteristic anecdote of our late Editor. It seems to me worth preserving in ‘N. & Q.’ and I have Mr. John Knight's leave to reproduce it.

The Urban Club was one in which Joseph Knight disported himself, and he is included in the picture of the members, which was recently, I believe, lost. It is of this club that Mr. John Knight writes, as follows:—

“So far away as 1868 (I think) Robert Lowe exploited his famous ‘Match Tax Budget,’ and in it angered the whole literary world by excising

almost every dole that previous Governments had niggardly thrown at the feet of literature. At this time my brother was President of the Urban Club. I happened at the time to be up in town, staying with him. He told me that the Club was holding its annual dinner, and that he, as President, had to preside, and suggested that I should accompany him, to which I cheerfully assented. I need not tell you how interested and impressed I was by the precincts of that ancient home of the Club, with its classic hall sacred to the memory of David Garrick, immediately over the historic gateway of the Knights of St. John, Clerkenwell. Therein was gathered a goodly company of the literary elect of London. After the dinner a gentleman rose and called the attention of the Club to a letter that had appeared in *The Daily Telegraph*, that voiced the indignation felt by all connected with literature at the miserable cheeseparing of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c., and proposed that the Urban Club should mark their sense of obligation to the anonymous writer of it by electing him a life member of the Club!

“When he resumed his seat the Club broke into rapturous applause, partly in tribute to the brilliancy of the speech, and partly in support of the resolution. When this had subsided there was a pause, awaiting a seconder, and all eyes turned to the chairman, their expectation being that the President, in his official capacity, would undertake the duty. He, however, made no sign, and the guests, growing impatient, began calling ‘Knight! Knight!’ Then he still holding back, the calls became universal, so that at last he arose, and with that look on his face that his friends so well knew, that silently expressed, ‘Well, confound you! if you will have it, then I suppose I must,’ he began to abuse the letter. Admitting that he had read it, he considered it so devoid of all literary merit, it was so wanting in artistic style and construction, that, in his judgment, it would be humiliating for the society of men constituting the Urban Club to recognize it in any way. This response acted as a cold douche on the enthusiasm of the meeting, and a chill silence fell upon the company. This, however, was soon relieved by the rising of a gentleman who received such an ovation that I whispered to my neighbour, ‘Who is it?’ ‘Why, don't you know? It's Mr. . . . the editor of the *Telegraph*.’

“He commenced by saying: ‘It is well known to you, gentlemen, that there is nothing held by the editors of London daily papers more sacred and inviolate than the anonymity of their correspondents. Any one writing to them under a pseudonym, wild horses would not drag the author's name from them. And it would be a crime for an editor, under almost any conceivable circumstance, to break this law. But it has been said “There is no law without an exception.” I will, at the risk of being held a traitor to my class, on this occasion break this rule by informing you that the writer of that letter was none other than our President himself!’

“The shout that greeted this disclosure showed how fully they appreciated the humour of it.”

Such urbanity and modesty lend a new grace to scholarship.

VERNON RENDALL.

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401;  
11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242, 381; iii. 22,  
222, 421; iv. 181, 361.)

### MEN OF LETTERS (*continued*).

Ayr.—The town is redolent with memories of the poet Burns. Here still stands the "clay bigging" in which he was born 15 Jan., 1759. Near by are Alloway Kirk and "the Auld Brig o' Doon." Of "the twa brigs o' Ayr," the old dates back to the thirteenth century, and the new to the eighteenth. The former was reopened by Lord Rosebery after extensive renovation on 29 July, 1910. In the east parapet wall, above the second arch, two bronze panels have been inserted. The first, placed by the Preservation Committee, is thus inscribed:—

"In admiration of Robert Burns and his immortal poem 'The Brigs of Ayr,' this brig was during 1907-10 restored by subscriptions received from all parts of the world.—R. A. Oswald, Chairman of the Preservation Committee."

The second panel, placed by the Town Council of Ayr, contains a portrait of Burns, the Ayr Burgh coat of arms, and the following inscription:—

"The Auld Brig of Ayr. Erected in the thirteenth century. Preservation work 1907-10. Reopened by Lord Rosebery July 29, 1910.—James S. Hunter, Provost of the Burgh of Ayr."

In 1820 a Greek temple was inaugurated to the memory of Burns at Ayr. It cost 3,300*l.*, which was raised through the exertions of Mr. (afterwards Sir Alexander) Boswell. Within the building are enshrined many relics of Burns and also his bust by Park. Here, too, are placed Thom's characteristic models of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie Alloway.

In 1892 a fine bronze statue of Burns was erected in the centre of the town. The sculptor was Mr. George A. Lawson. The pedestal was designed by Messrs. Morris and Hunter, and executed by Mr. Taylor of Aberdeen. In the four sides are inserted bronze bas-reliefs illustrative of scenes from the poet's works. The frieze is carved in the form of a symbolical ribbon, on which are inscribed the names of all the places at which Burns at various times found a home, with the dates of residence indicated. The statue represents the poet bareheaded, with folded arms, and clad in the costume worn by Scotsmen of his rank of life in his day.

It is itself 9 ft. high, and with the pedestal rises to a height of over 21 ft.

Dumfries.—Burns died at Dumfries 21 July, 1796, and was buried in St. Michael's Churchyard. A modest stone was placed by his wife over his grave. Twenty years afterwards a mausoleum was erected by public subscription hard by, and on 19 Sept., 1815, his remains were removed thither. The structure contains a symbolic representation in marble of "The Muse of Coila finding the Poet at the plough and throwing her inspiring mantle over him." "To this was added," says Principal Shairp, "a long, rambling epitaph in tawdry Latin."

On 6 April, 1882, a statue of Burns was inaugurated at Dumfries. It was designed by Mrs. Hill, and represents the poet resting in a half-sitting posture against a tree trunk, with his dog reclining at his feet. He is apparently meditating upon a daisy which he holds in his hand. The statue is of Carrara marble, and the pedestal of grey stone. Let into the four sides are inscribed marble tablets. Those on the north, south, and east sides contain appropriate quotations from Burns's poems, and that on the west the following:—

"Erected by the inhabitants of Dumfries (with the aid of many friends) as a loving tribute to their fellow townsman, the National Poet of Scotland, 6th April, 1882."

Irvine.—On 18 July, 1896, the Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, unveiled a statue of Burns at Irvine in the presence of 12,000 spectators. It is the work of Mr. James Pittendriugh MacGillivray, R.S.A., and was presented to his native town by Mr. John Spiers of Glasgow. The statue is said successfully to

"embody Burns in the abstract....He wears the coat and breeches of the period and the Scots plaid, which makes a natural, national, and correct accessory to his costume, and at the same time gives the bronze flowing lines and all the classic effect it is desirable to associate with Burns."

Paisley.—Lord Rosebery unveiled a statue of Burns in the Fountain Gardens on 26 Sept., 1896. It cost over 1,500*l.*, the funds being raised by a series of concerts by the Paisley Tannahill Choir.

Edinburgh.—A Greek temple was erected to the memory of Burns in 1830 from subscriptions by Scotsmen in all parts of the world. It was designed by Thomas Hamilton, and contains many manuscripts and relics of Burns and his bust by Brodie.

Aberdeen.—In 1892 Prof. David Masson unveiled a statue of Burns in the Union Terrace Gardens. It was the work of the late Henry Bain-Smith, and represents the

poet bareheaded, with a plaid thrown over his shoulder. His right hand grasps a Scotch bonnet, and he carries a wee mountain daisy in his left. The figure is about 11 ft. high, and with the pedestal rises to a height of 23 ft.

Kilmarnock.—The Burns monument in Kay Park consists of a temple surmounted by a tower rising to a height of 80 ft. It was erected from designs by Railton in 1879. Within the arched entrance stands a white marble statue of Burns by Stevenson. The interior is fitted up as a museum, and contains, *inter alia*, a complete set of editions of Burns's works.

Dundee.—In front of the Albert Institute is a statue of Burns by Sir John Steell. It is a replica of that at New York.

Particulars are desired of Burns statues at Glasgow, Perth, Alloway, and elsewhere.

Edinburgh.—The magnificent Scott memorial is erected in East Prince's Street Gardens. It was designed by the ill-fated George Mickle Kemp, a young, self-taught artist, who was accidentally drowned before its completion. It cost 15,650*l.*, and consists of a cruciform Gothic spire, rising to a height of 200 ft. from four basement arches supported by clustered columns. In the centre space stands the grey Carrara-marble statue of Scott, represented seated, clad in a shepherd's plaid, with his favourite hound Maida lying at his feet. It is the work of Sir John Steell, and cost an additional 2,000*l.* The design is further enriched with statuettes of the principal characters in Scott's works. The foundation stone was laid on 15 Aug., 1840, and the memorial was publicly inaugurated on its completion in August, 1846. In the foundation, on a brass plate, was deposited the following inscription, composed by Lord Jeffrey:—

"This Graven Plate deposited in the base of a votive building on the fifteenth day of August in the year of Christ 1840, and never likely to see the light again till all the surrounding structures are crumbled to dust by the decay of time, or by human or elemental violence, may then testify to a distant posterity, that his countrymen began on that day to raise an effigy and architectural monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., whose admirable writings were then allowed to have given more delight and suggested better feeling to a larger class of readers in every rank of society than those of any other author, with the exception of Shakespeare alone, and which were therefore thought likely to be remembered long after this act of gratitude on the part of the first generation of his admirers should be forgotten. He was born at Edinburgh 15th August, 1771, and died at Abbotsford 21st September, 1832."

A medallion marks the site of the house in College Wynd where Scott was born.

Selkirk.—A statue of Sir Walter Scott was erected in the Market Square in 1839, being placed in position on his birthday (15 Aug.). It is the work of Alexander H. Ritchie of Musselburgh, and represents Sir Walter in the costume of Sheriff of the county, with a roll of papers in his left hand, and his right hand resting on his staff. The pedestal is enriched with his arms and the arms of the burgh, and there are also emblematic allusions to the characteristics of the poet and novelist—a Scotch thistle, and a winged harp with the word "Waverley" below it. In front, beneath the statue, is the following inscription:—

"Erected in August, 1839, in proud and affectionate remembrance of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., Sheriff of this County from 1800 to 1832.

By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,  
Though none should guide my weary way;  
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick break,  
Though it should chill my withered cheek."

Horsmonden, Kent.—Here was erected in 1856 by the then rector of Horsmonden, the Rev. Sir W. M. Smith-Marriott, Bart., a memorial to Sir Walter Scott. It consists of two circular towers conjoined, and standing within a grove of stately pines on the highest ground in the parish. One of the towers contains two rooms, in which are arranged a collection of Scott's works and many relics, while the walls are covered with sketches of heroes and heroines immortalized in his writings. There is also a bust of Sir Walter, and beneath it is inscribed the following poetic tribute:—

Humble Bard, this proves at least my claims  
To linger raptured o'er thy thrilling strains.  
To thee he builds this tower, though thy name  
Will long survive the builder and the fane.

As the visitor enters the tower, the following lines arrest the eye:—

Turn from this tower if you come to scoff it,  
Or deem him fool who does not build for profit.

The other tower is fitted with a circular staircase leading to the summit, from which a fine view may be obtained.

Glasgow.—In the centre of George Square stands a fluted Doric column to the memory of Scott. It is 80 ft. high, and at the summit is placed his statue by Ritchie. It was the first memorial erected to him in Scotland.

I shall be pleased to obtain particulars of Scott's monuments at Perth and elsewhere.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

## STATUE OF THE PIPER IN THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

UNDER the heading 'The Old Highlander' (10 S. vii. 92) is given an extract from *The Daily Graphic* of 19 Jan., 1907, referring to the sale of what was called "Tottenham Court Road's Oldest Inhabitant," viz., a wooden figure of a Highlander from a tobacconist's shop in that neighbourhood.

I have just come across an extract from an old magazine called *Baldwin's London Magazine* for March or April, 1820, which appears to me to refer to a similar old figure which has a most interesting history, if the narrator in the magazine is to be relied on. The extract is as follows:—

"I forward you a rather remarkable anecdote relative to a statue (the original work of the famous Caius Gabriel Cibber) which has for many years occupied a site in a garden on the terrace in Tottenham Court Road. The statue in question is executed in a fine free-stone, representing a bagpiper in a sitting posture playing on his pipes, with his dog and keg of liquor by his side, the latter of which stands upon a neat stone pedestal.

"The following singular history is attached to its original execution. During the Great Plague of London carts were sent round the city each night, the drivers of which rung a bell as intimation for every house to bring out its dead. The bodies were then thrown promiscuously into the cart and conveyed to a little distance in the environs, where deep ditches were dug, into which they were deposited.

"The piper (as represented in the statue) had his constant stand at the bottom of Holborn, near St. Andrew's Church. He became well known about the neighbourhood, and picked up a living from the passengers going that way, who generally threw him a few pence as a reward for his musical talents. A gentleman who never failed in his generosity to the piper was surprised, on passing one day as usual, to miss him from his accustomed place; on inquiry he found the poor man had been taken ill in consequence of a singular accident.

"On the joyful occasion of the arrival of one of his countrymen from the Highlands, the piper had made too free with the contents of his keg: these so overpowered his faculties that he stretched himself out upon the steps of the church and fell fast asleep. He was found in this situation when the dead-cart went its rounds; and the carter, supposing of course, as the most likely thing, that the man was dead, made no scruple to put his fork under the piper's belt, and with some assistance hoisted him into his vehicle, which was nearly full, with the charitable intention that our Scotch musician should share the usual brief ceremonies of interment.

"The piper's faithful dog protested against this seizure of his master, and attempted to prevent this unceremonious removal; but failing success, he fairly jumped into the cart after him, to the no small annoyance of the men, whom he would

not suffer to come near the body. The streets and roads by which they had to go being very rough, added to the howling of the dog, had soon the effect of waking our drunken musician from his trance. It was dark, and the piper, when he first recovered himself, could form no idea either of his numerous companions or his conductors. Instinctively, however, he reached for his pipes, and, playing up a merry Scotch tune, terrified in no small measure the carters, who fancied they had got a legion of ghosts.

"A little time, however, put all to rights, and the well-known living piper was joyfully released from his awful and perilous situation.

"The poor man fell ill, and was relieved by his former benefactor, who, to perpetuate the remembrance of so wonderful an escape, resolved to employ a sculptor to execute him in stone, not omitting his faithful dog, keg of liquor, &c.

"The famous Caius Gabriel Cibber (father to Colley Cibber, the comedian) was then in high repute, from the circumstance of his having executed the beautiful figures which originally were placed over the entrance gate of Old Bethlehem Hospital, and the statue in question of the Highland bagpiper remains an additional specimen of the merits of this great artist. It was long after purchased by John, the great Duke of Argyll, and came from his collection at his demise into the possession of its present proprietor."

This statue seems to have a better claim than the other to be considered the "oldest inhabitant," and one wonders what has become of this example of a sculptor of such repute as Caius G. Cibber.

A. H. ARKLE.

Birkenhead.

[The piper's story seems to be a variant—or an expansion—of the story related by Defoe.]

ARMS OF THE SEE OF WINCHESTER.—By the courtesy of MISS ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES, which stirs my gratitude, I have a reprint of an article on the 'Arms of the See of Exeter,' contributed by her to *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*. I should like to suggest that the *or* and the *argent* key in the Winchester blazon may have been due to the passage in the 'Purgatorio' (canto ix.) wherein the Angel on the threshold drew from beneath his robe two keys:—

One was of gold, and the other was of silver;  
First with the white, and after with the yellow,  
Plied he the door, so that I was content.

"Whenever faileth either of these keys  
So that it turn not rightly in the lock,"  
He said to us, "this entrance doth not open.  
More precious one is, but the other needs  
More art and intellect ere it unlock,  
For it is that which doth the knot unloose.  
From Peter I have them; and he bade me err  
Rather in opening than in keeping shut,  
If people but fall down before my feet."

The Rev. H. F. Tozer annotates this in 'An English Commentary on Dante's "Divina Commedia"' by:—

"These are the keys of the kingdom of heaven: The golden key is the power of absolution, the silver key the knowledge possessed by the confessor, which enables him to judge of the condition of the penitent. Hence in opening the gate the silver key is used first and the golden afterwards. On this subject Aquinas says—"distinguantur due claves, quarum una pertinet ad iudicium de idoneitate eius qui absolvendus est, et alia ad ipsam absolutionem," 'Summa,' P. 3, Suppl. Q. 17, Art. 3."

ST. SWITHIN.

THE FIRST PERSON IN WORDSWORTH AND SHAKESPEARE.—Several reviewers of the 'Concordance to Wordsworth,' published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., have called attention to what is deemed an excessive use of the first personal pronoun in the works of the poet. Thus J. P. C., in *The Pall Mall Gazette* for 30 Nov., 1911, points out that *I, me, myself, &c.*, are recorded over 2,000 times.

It must be remembered, however, that verbal indexes of the sort commonly do not list the occurrences of the simple pronouns. Fay's Concordance of the 'Divina Commedia,' for example, merely indicates the very frequent use by Dante of the words *io, mia, mie, &c.*, by the term "sovente." The 'Concordance to Wordsworth' includes a large number of quotations for certain pronouns, in spite of their frequency, because of their importance in a lyrical and meditative poet. Much depends upon the kind of poetry which happens to be in question, and upon the special aim of the writer. As Augustine, Bunyan, and Rousseau are bound to refer to themselves when they undertake to write their confessions, so Wordsworth is bound to speak of himself in 'The Prelude.' In the yet longer poem of 'The Excursion' his references to himself are far less numerous; here he is but a minor personage in the dialogue. The personal utterances of Milton in 'Paradise Lost,' an epic, may be thought to be more of an intrusion of extraneous matter. In his sonnets, of course, the practice of Wordsworth varies with his subject and purpose. The 'Concordance' lists a dozen occurrences of the pronoun *I* in the 131 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets.' The Concordance of Mrs. Furness to the minor poems of Shakespeare shows that the words *I, me, mine, and my* occur, all told, over 900 times in 144 sonnets. This is quite the equal of anything in Dante, or Wordsworth, or Pindar; though perhaps the chief thought it suggests is that, when a great

poet wishes to write about himself, he is likely to choose the simplest and most direct forms of expression. LANE COOPER.

Ithaca, New York.

[Poems in the nature of personal confessions, such as Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' and 'The Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam,' must be expected to revel in the Ego. Even so it may be a question how often, as in the Introduction to 'In Memoriam,' "we" takes the place of "I."]

THE FIRST WOMEN DOCTORS.—The death of Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake on Sunday, the 7th of January, should be made a note of, as she was the first to secure for women the right of entry into the medical profession in Great Britain.

She was born January, 1840, and was sister of Dr. Jex-Blake, formerly Head Master of Rugby, afterwards Dean of Wells. From 1858 to 1864 she was Mathematical Tutor at Queen's College, London, but after travelling in the United States she became interested in the movement—started by the late Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell—for the admission of women to medical degrees; and when Dr. Blackwell had obtained her degree and become lecturer in the New York College for Women, Miss Jex-Blake became a member of her first class, and resolved to devote herself to medicine. After a course of study at Boston she returned to England in the hope of securing admission to the Medical Register, but at that time none of the British medical schools would admit a woman to their classes.

In 1869 Miss Jex-Blake, with other ladies, succeeded in inducing the University of Edinburgh to adopt regulations for the education of women in medicine in the University in separate classes, and, when the class lists were issued, it was announced that "the female students had attained a higher degree of success than the males." The women's claims to be admitted to the wards of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, the litigation that followed, the severe articles written by Mrs. Lynn Linton in *The Saturday Review*, and the subsequent triumph, are matters of history. Miss Jex-Blake came to London, founded the School of Medicine for Women, and in 1876 Russell Gurney's Bill was passed. Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake returned to Edinburgh, and there practised and established a school of medicine for women; she retired in 1899.

Another pioneer is still with us: Miss Elizabeth Garrett, afterwards Dr. Garrett Anderson. The number of women now practising as doctors may make the present generation forget the struggle to secure that position. A. N. Q.

SIR HENRY VANE THE YOUNGER.—I got from a second-hand catalogue recently an interesting volume which is perhaps worth a little paragraph in 'N. & Q.' It is a copy of Sir Henry Vane's 'Retired Man's Meditations' (1655). Inside the cover, on the board of the volume, is the signature John Locke in very faded ink. The signature has been compared with Locke's handwriting and pronounced genuine. Locke began public life as a secretary to Sir Henry's brother, Sir Walter Vane, when in 1664 he went as envoy to the Court of the Elector of Brandenburg. This was only two years after Sir Henry had been beheaded on Tower Hill. It is a curious circumstance that the volume contained a scrap of paper on which were written, by some contemporary bookseller, the names of volumes of Jacob Behmen for sale—including his 'Answers to Walter,' his 'Principles,' and his 'Aurora.' The interest of this lies in the coincidence that Vane himself is supposed to have been a disciple of Behmen's.

Lerwick.

J. WILLCOCK.

LAMB OR LAMBE.—Twice during rambling reading in one evening I met with Lamb's name with a final e: First in 'The Beauties of the Anti-Jacobin' ('The New Morality'), 1799, p. 306:—

And ye five other wandering bards that move  
In sweet accord of harmony and love,  
C—dge and S—th—y, L—d and L—be and Co.  
Tune all your mystic harps to praise Lepaux!

and secondly in Byron's 'Poetical Works,' 1 vol., royal 8vo, Murray, 1851, p. 422, 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers':—

Or yield one single thought to be misled  
By Jeffrey's heart, or Lambe's Boeotian breed.

The same spelling of Lamb's name is given in an explanatory note (presumably Byron's): "Messrs. Jeffrey and Lambe are the alpha and omega, the first and the last of *The Edinburgh Review*." I have no remembrance of the alternative spelling being mentioned by any of Lamb's biographers, but there is a curious contemporary instance in the publishers' account of the 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets.' The heading in Messrs. Longman's ledger of 1808 is 'Lambe's Specimens.' I can quite understand that if the real name of Elia had been "Lambe" it would frequently have been misspelt "Lamb," but I do not at all see why, in three instances during the lifetime of the author, independent persons should have given the uncommon form "Lambe."

W. H. PEET.

RICHARDS OF BRAMLEY HOUSE.—On the fly-leaf of a copy of Gwillim's 'Heraldry,' 1660 (fourth edition), in my possession, is the following manuscript note, which may interest some of your readers:—

"Richards of Bramley House, Suffolk. James, Esq., created Baronet 22 Feb., 1683/4. Of this Family was John Richard, who came into England with the Queen-Mother of King Charles the second from Thoulouse in France—he had a numerous Issue. James his youngest son was first Knighted by King Charles ye 2<sup>d</sup> for saving several Men of Wars, and by ye sd King advanced to ye Dignity of Baronet the 35 year of his Reign, he married first Anne Popeley of Red-house in Bristole, by whom he had two sons S<sup>r</sup> John his Successor and Arthur and one Daughter Elizabeth. His Second Wife was Beatrice Herren by whome he left four Sons (viz.) Joseph, Phillip (married to ye eldest daughter of Count Montema Lieut.-General in ye Spanish Service), 3<sup>d</sup> James, 4<sup>th</sup> Lewis, also one daughter Clara. S<sup>r</sup> James settled in Spain at Cadiz where he dyed and was succeeded by his eldest son S<sup>r</sup> John Richards now living unmarried at Cadiz. He beareth—Argent a chevron azure, in base a Lyon Rampant and three Harts gules. Crest, a Demy Lyon, a Hart between its paws gules. S<sup>r</sup> Joseph Richards lies buried in St. Pancras near London under a Monument, he Died the — Day of — 1738 aged 53, his motto is Honore et Amore."

W. E. NANSON.

Endcliffe, Eccles.

DICKENSIANA.—In the 'Pickwick Papers,' Mr. Lowten, clerk to Mr. Perker, Pickwick's solicitor, makes his first appearance at chap. xx., and is frequently heard of in later parts of the book. There are two portraits known of a Thomas Lowten: one noted in John Chaloners Smith's 'British Mezzotinto Portraits,' as engraved by John Young after Earl, published 1807; the other (also a mezzotint), engraved by Charles Turner after T. Phillips, R.A., 1808. The subject of these portraits is described by Chaloners Smith as "Solicitor; Clerk of 'nisi prius' in Court of King's Bench; Deputy Clerk of the Pipe; founder of the Lowtenian Society of Solicitors; died in the Inner Temple, Jan. 2, 1814, aged 67." What was the "Lowtenian Society of Solicitors"? May it not be possible that some knowledge or recollection on the part of Dickens of the surname "Lowten" in connexion with the law may account for its having been appropriated as in 'Pickwick'?

In 'Dombey and Son,' chap. v., we read that Mr. Dombey nominated one Rob "on the foundation of an ancient establishment called (from a worshipful company) the Charitable Grinders, where not only is a wholesome education bestowed upon the scholars, but where a dress and badge is likewise provided for them." It may be



recollected that the dress and badge brought tribulation upon the recipient of the favour. There was published at Sheffield in 1823 'Tom and Charles, or the Grinders: the History of two boys educated at the Charity School at Sheffield, faithfully delineating Personages and Scenery of the Neighbourhood.' May this also supply a source whence Dickens may have taken a hint and a character ?

W. B. H.

THE SAURIANS IN ENGLISH POETRY.—In his essay on Spenser ('Among my Books,' ii. 136), Russell Lowell devotes some attention to the poet's contemporaries, showing generally how unlike they were in inspiration and method to the author of 'The Faery Queen.' After referring to 'The Mirror for Magistrates,' 'Albion's England,' 'Polyolbion,' and so forth, he summarizes in characteristically humorous fashion. "This," says he,

"was the period of the saurians in English poetry, interminable poems, book after book and canto after canto, like far-stretching *vertebræ*, that at first sight would seem to have rendered earth unfit for the habitation of man."

This criticism is recalled now by an item in a bookseller's catalogue just to hand. The entry is suggestive of something like a faint saurian recrudescence. Apparently in the year just ended a collection of 'Poetical Pieces' was issued at 10s. 6d. net in "a very thick roy. 8vo cloth" volume. Premising that he is in a position to offer this substantial work for 2s. 6d., the advertiser proceeds thus :—

"The author's production may well be called that of a 'Long-winded Poet,' for the poems occupy 1,261 pages. It would, no doubt, occupy a reader's present life and part of the future as well."

THOMAS BAYNE.

CLIFTON CAMPVILLE CHURCH.—The fine church of Clifton Campville, Staffordshire (near Tamworth), has just been saved from ruin—at a cost of about 3,000*l.*—an expenditure of 500*l.* or so being still needed to preserve the ancient windows and to complete the tower. This magnificent building has for many years been in a deplorable state. The thirteenth-century masonry and buttresses in the north wall, and the southern pillars, have been fully repaired where necessary; and the roof has been put back to its original place. Considerable fresco-work has been discovered, evidently that noted by Shaw, but it is very indistinct. The chantry chapel has been restored, and is now no longer screened off from the church,

while the fine roof is once more revealed. The southern aisle, called the Haunton aisle, has been extensively repaired, this being necessitated by the bad state of the stone; and the removal of the poor plaster-work has shown the best features of the structure, and with these an interesting fresco apparently depicting the founder, Sir Richard Stafford, who built the church about 1353. The work merits reporting in better detail.

W. H. QUARRELL.

ST. PANCRAS, 1817.—There has come into my hands a sketch, 9 in. by 4 in., of the St. Pancras Workhouse, and inn at the corner of King's Road, 1817. The workhouse is a row of small houses, with a high red-brick wall in front, through which is an entrance gate surmounted by a lamp. The inn stands opposite, at a corner where two roads meet; it has a hanging sign, a tall (iron) pump, and a lamp on a post. There are some trees behind, and in front are open spaces of grass surrounded by a single-rail fence.

W. C. B.

THE GLAMIS MYSTERY: A PARALLEL.—It would appear that Glamis Castle has not the monopoly of a mysterious secret chamber. Re-reading that interesting 'Memoir of a Highland Lady,' edited by Lady Strachey, I find therein mentioned Comyn Castle :—

"The people said there was a zigzag causeway beneath the water, from a door of the old castle to the shore, the secret of which was always known to three persons only. We often tried to hit upon the causeway, but we never succeeded."

OUTIS.

"CLEAR CASE."—In transcribing the Sarum Marriage Bonds for *The Genealogist* I came across what seems to me a very early example of the phrase "clear case." I reproduce it in its original spelling :—

"John bachalers of 32 ears eage of oten refers [Wootton Rivers] and Ales Worman of 30 ears eage of esbary in the pariaish of lambarn the plas that we will be mareid is at est gasan [East Garsdon ?] Yow ned not fere for it is a clar kase. 5 Dec 1633."

EDMUND R. NEVILL, F.S.A.

Salisbury.

"THE SAME YET," INN SIGN.—At Prestwich, in Lancashire, there is an inn with this sign. It once bore the name of 'The Seven Stars.' When the sign was being repainted, the painter asked the landlord what he was to put upon the board, and received the answer, "The same yet," and the man took him at his word (*Millgate Monthly*).

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.  
Manchester.



## 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.

NEW ZEALAND: GOVERNORS' DESCENDANTS WANTED.—I am endeavouring to trace the descendants of the under-mentioned gentlemen, who were Governors of New Zealand at the period mentioned against their names:—

Capt. William Hobson, R.N. 1840-42.

Lieut. Shortland. 1842-3.

Lieut.-Col. Robt. H. Wynyard. 1854-5.

Sir George F. Bowen. 1868-73.

The object of the inquiry, when the relatives have been traced, is to endeavour to obtain portraits of the four gentlemen in question.

ARTHUR S. ROW.

13, Victoria Street, S.W.

MRS. MARY YOUNG, ETON DAME.—Can any one tell me what was the maiden name and who was the husband of Mrs. Mary Young, a well-known dame at Eton during the eighteenth century? Edward Young, Bishop of Dromore, and afterwards of Ferns, was her son; and she had a daughter Catherine, who married the Rev. Septimus Plumptre, Vicar of Mansfield. Mrs. Mary Young died in 1775.

Further, what was there that was "shocking" about the death of Mrs. Young, the wife of Edward Young? Lady Sarah Bunbury mentions the death in a letter to her sister dated 22 June, 1765 ('The Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox,' vol. i. p. 170); and a foot-note mentions that Mrs. Edward Young was probably a natural daughter of Lord Holland. Is anything more known about her?

R. A. A. L.

"CHRISTIANA REGINA BOHEMIA NATA HEREVIA" (?), born 1724, died 1780. This is the description of a Queen pictured in an engraving, whom I wish to learn about. Presumably she belonged to one of the extensive and confusing families of the Palatinate. Was she born in Bohemia, and a Queen somewhere else?

NEL MEZZO.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL SEAL.—Can any of your correspondents give me information on the Giggleswick School seal? It is oval shape, with Virgin and Child, and beneath a priest praying. Round the rim are these words: "Sigillū Prebendarii de Buldon."

It has been suggested that Nowell, 1553, the second founder of the school, gave his seal as the corporate seal, but has any one heard of a collegiate church at Buldon?

E. A. BELL.

CADELL & DAVIES: THEIR SUCCESSORS.—T. Cadell & W. Davies were publishers with offices in the Strand in the early part of the nineteenth century. Who succeeded them, and what publishing house of to-day might by chance have their filed proof copies?

It would be interesting, I am sure, to many readers to have a list of early publishers and printers, with their successors and their modern representatives.

J. H. R.

[See F. A. Mumby's 'Romance of Bookselling,' 1910, and the numerous lists that have appeared in 'N. & Q.']

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any of your readers help me to the name of the author of the following lines, and of the poem in which they occur?—

O voi ch' avete gl' intelletti sani,  
Mirate la dottrina che s'asconde  
Sotto 'l velame degli versi strani.

P. I.

[Dante, 'Inferno,' ix.]

Where do the following occur?

1. His life but a handbreadth, his cares and sorrows but a dream.

2. Man appoints, but God can disappoint.

"Handbreadth," I suppose, is the equivalent of "span," but I have not met with it in any book.

PENRY LEWIS.

["Handbreadth" has been in use since Coverdale's translation of the Bible, and occurs in the A.V. and the Revised Version. See also the quotations *s.v.* in the 'N.E.D.']

Could some one inform me what is the source of the following?

He spurns the earth with a disdainful heel,  
And knocks at heaven's gate with his bright [steel]  
I am not sure of the last word.

A. S.

Emerson gives the following quotation as the translation of an old French poem:—

Some of your hurts you have cured,  
And the sharpest you still have survived;  
But what torments of grief you endured  
From evils which never arrived!

Who was the author, and what are the original lines?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

1. Can any one give me "chapter and verse" for the following quotation, often, but I believe erroneously, attributed to Carlyle?—"I shall pass through this world

but once. Any good thing therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show, let me show it now." I have also seen this attributed to Stephen Grellet. Which is correct?

2. Can any one give me the authorship of the following line?—

Horns from Elfland faintly blowing.

E. M. SELLON.

[1. See the numerous references in the General Index of the Tenth Series, s.v. 'Quotations.']

2. This is part of the second stanza of the song which opens the fourth section of Tennyson's 'Princess.' It runs:—

O hark ! O hark ! how thin and clear,  
And thinner, clearer, farther going !  
O sweet and far from cliff and scar  
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing !]

Who is the author of the following lines?—

With patient steps the path of duty run ;  
God never does nor suffers to be done  
But that which you would do if you could see  
The end of all events as well as He.

In a (London) Church Calendar for 1912 they are attributed to Byron, but they do not seem to me to savour of the author of 'Don Juan.'

BLADUD.

HENRY DOWNES MILES.—I should be glad of information concerning Henry Downes Miles, the author of 'Pugilistica' and other works. He seems to have been 70 years of age when the second volume of 'Pugilistica' was published in 1880.

May I take this opportunity of saying that we badly want a biographical dictionary of minor worthies? Neither Henry Downes Miles nor many of the prizefighters whose biographies we enjoy in his pages are included in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' This is not meant as a disparagement of that work to which I am in the habit of referring every day of my life; nor is it meant as a disparagement of Sir Leslie Stephen or Sir Sidney Lee, both of whom have written books which no well-regulated library can dispense with. It is only to say that these editors seem to me to have worked on a wrong principle of selection and rejection while they were engaged upon the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

CLEMENT K. SHORTER.

THE PIANO IN CONSIDERANT'S 'DESTINÉE SOCIALE'.—Miss Morris, in her introduction to 'Sigurd' ('Collected Works of William Morris,' vol. xii. p. x), quotes from memory a phrase of Considerant's, "the ferocious, the inevitable, the unarmable piano," as a great favourite of her father's. Like her,

I have tried to verify the quotation, but failed. The British Museum copy of the first edition of the 'Destinée Sociale' has a "cancel" page at the place at which the passage should naturally occur (vol. i. p. 485), and it would be interesting if any one who has access to another copy, or to Mr. Morris's own copy, which appeared in his sale catalogue, would verify the quotation. R. S.

SPANISH TITLES GRANTED TO IRISHMEN.

—I shall be infinitely obliged if some reader of 'N. & Q.' will kindly advise me where I can find definite data regarding the titles granted by Philip IV. of Spain to the Irishmen who fought in the "Wars of the Netherlands." Is there a book which gives the arms of the gentlemen so ennobled, and cannot their descendants still bear these titles? This information I desire to complete a genealogical table.

RENÉ DE LAZLA.

Paris.

[This query appeared at p. 427 of our last volume. We regret that hitherto no replies have been forthcoming.]

FELIZIANO, PORTUGUESE ARTIST.—Can any of your readers give information about a Portuguese artist, Feliziano—dates, Christian name, and so on? He was living in Lisbon in 1668, and painted a portrait of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, who was there on a special mission. The portrait is at Hinchingsbrooke.

F. R. H.

QUEEN ANNE AND HER CHILDREN.—Queen Anne, who married George, Prince of Denmark, 28 July, 1683, and became a widow 28 Oct., 1708, is said very often in periodical and other publications to have had seventeen children, though in the Royal Lineage, which forms the introduction to Burke's 'Peerage' six only (two sons and four daughters) are recorded. Is there any truth in the statement that as many as seventeen were born to her, and if so, where can a complete record be found?

F. DE H. L.

ANNE WENTWORTH.—I should be much obliged to the readers of 'N. & Q.' for any information concerning Anne, daughter and heiress of John Wentworth of Codham Hall, Essex, and Anne Bettenham his wife. She married (1) Hugh Rich, son of Lord Chancellor Rich; (2) Henry Fitzalan, Lord Maltravers; and (3) William Deane. Is the date of her birth known? Is there any portrait of her in existence? She left no descendants, and her property, including Gosfield Hall, which she built, passed to her

uncle's son. I have already consulted Morant's 'Essex' and 'The Complete Peerage.' I should be glad of a reply direct.

(Mrs.) LOWE.

Gosfield Hall, Halstead, Essex.

GUNDRED OR GUNDRADA DE WARRENNE.—Illustrations of her tomb at St. John's, Southover, appear in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Fourth Series, vol. iv. part v. (March, 1911). From the accompanying letter-press the writer appears to be ignorant of the fierce genealogical controversy waged over the question of her parentage, as he accepts without comment the statement that she was the fifth daughter of the Conqueror. This theory has been discarded on eminent authority. Has any further information, particularly from French sources, been forthcoming recently? So far, all that can be safely said is that she was of kin to the Conqueror.

R. W. B.

DUCHESS DE BOUILLON.—I subjoin a clipping from the Sunday edition of the San Antonio, Texas, *Express*. Who is this Duchesse de Bouillon? By the Congress of Vienna, 1815, the Duchy of Bouillon, &c., were taken from Admiral Philip d'Auvergne of the English Navy—adopted by the last reigning Duke of Bouillon, 1788, who had been allowed in 179[?] by the British Government to take the rank and title of Duke de Bouillon, &c.—and given to the house of Rohan-Guemenée, now Rohan-Rohan, and living in Austria.

"The convent [Carmelite Convent at Jerusalem] and the beautiful little chapel attached were built about thirty-six years ago by and at the expense of the late Aurelia de Bossi, Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duchesse de Bouillon, and is now occupied by French nuns of the Carmelite order."

Did Admiral Philip d'Auvergne leave children? and did, or do, they claim the duchy?

Texas.

EL SOLTERO.

FOREIGNERS ACCOMPANYING WILLIAM III.—Does there exist any list of the foreigners who came over to England with William III. in 1688; and, if so, where can I find it? I want to test the truth of a family tradition that some German sword-cutlers from Solingen (who afterwards settled at Shotley Bridge in the county of Durham, and whose name was anglicized as Oley) came over with William in the frigate Brill.

Lincoln.

HENRY BETT.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, NINTH BATTALION, 1809-14.—The 10th Company of this Battalion is variously stated to have become the 8th Company in 1809 and 1819. Which date is correct? Is anything known of the services of either of these companies in the Walcheren expedition of 1809, in the Peninsular War, and in the war with the United States, 1812-14? C. O.

ALEXANDRO AMIDEI was a teacher of Hebrew at Oxford about 1700. I shall be glad of any information about him.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

BURIAL CUSTOMS.—With reference to the practice of burying fire-dogs with the dead, which was common among the Celts, it does not seem improbable that these "dogs," which are found with cinerary urns, may have been first used to bear the logs of wood which comprised the funeral pyre. On the same reasoning, the amphoræ found with calcined remains may have contained the wine which was sprinkled over the ashes of the dead, since amphoræ were vessels in which wine and oil were imported. Perhaps one of your readers may be kind enough to inform me if my inference is a correct one or not.

H. H. COLLETT.

N. LE VASSEUR: RICHELIEU.—In the year 1748 an engineer, Néré Le Vasseur, obtained a grant of the seigniorie of St. Armand in Quebec. The Archives of Canada state that the name of the seigniorie was taken from that of the Duc de Richelieu, who may have been a protector of Le Vasseur. Is anything known about Le Vasseur or his connexion with the Duc de Richelieu?

ALFRED ERNEST HAMILL.

Lake Forest, Illinois.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. TEMPLE HENRY CROKER.—Can any correspondent give me the date of Croker's birth and death? Did he die in St. Christopher's? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xiii. 132, does not give much assistance. He was, I believe, the son of Henry Croker of Sarsfield Court, co. Kildare. I should be glad to know the name of his mother.

2. SIR HOME RIGGS POPHAM.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xlvii. 143, Popham was the son of Stephen Popham, consul at Tetuan. In the 'Trinity College Admissions,' iii. 249, he is described as the son of Joseph Popham of Gibraltar. Which authority is correct? G. F. R. B.

# THE REVOLUTION SOCIETY, BILL OF RIGHTS SOCIETY, &C.—

"Occasional Stanzas Written at the request of the Revolution Society, and Recited on their Anniversary, November 4th, 1788. To which is added Queen Mary to King William during his Campaign in Ireland, 1690. A Poetical Epistle. By William Hayley, Esq.,"

was published for "T. Cadell, in the Strand, MDCCCLXXXVIII." Information will be welcomed in reference to this body; also concerning the "Bill of Rights Society" (11 S. iv. 388), the "Civil Society" (once existing in the North of England), the "Old Revolution Club" in Scotland, the "Boyne Society" and "Brunswick Club" in Ireland, and the organization from the Revolution of 1688 which existed in the 4th Foot Regiment, of which I have seen a roll of members.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

BEAZANT FAMILY.—Having relatives of this name, I have been interested in discovering that it appears to be the name of six or seven different families. I have invariably found that they regard it to be of French or Flemish origin. I also have heard the tradition that they are descended from one of the Counts of Flanders, but have been unable to verify it. My informant, a naval officer, tells me he saw a picture of this person and his arms (a dolphin) in an illustrated book but he cannot remember where; it was possibly in a history of battles. There was, it appears, a Sheriff of London of this name in 1194.

As each of these families seem to think they are all of one stock, I should be glad to learn how that could be established.

F. DODGE.

CROWNED BY A POPE.—Henriette Josephine Stuart de Bourbon Bonaparte, Duchesse de Beri, Comtesse de St. Leu, is said to have been crowned by a Pope. Who was she? and of what country was she queen? I have searched in vain every book I thought likely to give me the information.

H. A. ST. J. M.

[The lady was inquired after by W. B. C. at 11 S. iv. 368.]

BRODRIBB OF SOMERSET.—The late Sir Henry Irving's father was John Brodrigg, born at Keinton in Somerset. Has any investigation been made into Sir Henry's paternal collaterals and direct ancestry? Were the Brodriggs originally of Somerset, and have any of them attained to local eminence? Is there any pedigree of the

family extant? Five Broderips have been held to be worthy of mention in the 'D.N.B.' Are the Brodriggs and Broderips members of one stock? J. H. R.

St. LALUWY.—Menheniot Church in Cornwall was formerly dedicated to this saint. Is anything known concerning his (or her) life and works? Was there any other church dedicated to him? Is Lалуwy equatable with Llanlwch in Carmarthenshire, or with Lanlouch in Landunvez, in Brittany? No name similar to it appears in 'Les Noms des Saints Bretons,' par J. Loth (1910).

GREGORY GRUSELIER.

## Replies.

REV. SAMUEL GREATHEED.

(11 S. iv. 347.)

THE career of Samuel Greatheed is of interest, and a memoir of him should have been inserted in the 'D.N.B.'

A similarity of unusual names would lead to the supposition that he was a relation of Samuel Greatheed, the Whig M.P. for the city of Coventry from 1747 to 1761, but there is no definite information as to his parentage. He served in the corps of military engineers, and while in Canada was converted from a riotous life by a "brother officer named Mackelcan," presumably John Mackelcan, a second lieutenant in that body on 27 May, 1779, and a captain on 12 May, 1782. He thereupon abandoned his prospects in the Army, and became one of the pupils of the Rev. William Bull, in his academy at Newport Pagnell for the training of members of the Independent Church. He was afterwards ordained into the ministry of that body, in 1786 was appointed assistant in that establishment, and became in 1789 the pastor of the Independent congregation which had been formed at Woburn in Bedfordshire. There he remained for three or four years, when he returned to Newport Pagnell.

Greatheed married in that town on 3 Sept., 1788, Ann, the only daughter of Sarah and John Hamilton, "a considerable dealer in lace." She was born on 27 March, 1758, became a member of the Independent church there on 7 March, 1784, and died "of erysipelous fever" on 28 Aug., 1807, being buried in the burial-ground of that body on 3 Sept., "on the same day and hour in which nineteen years before she had been married" (tablet in Independent church;

Lipscomb, 'Buckinghamshire,' iv. 288, 290). Through the death on 7 July, 1788, of her only brother, Thomas Abbott Hamilton, in the 32nd year of his age, she came into a handsome fortune. A poetic epitaph of ten lines by Cowper to his memory was placed on a tombstone on the south side of the churchyard of the parish.

Soon after the death of this wife Greatheed resigned his charge of the congregation at Newport Pagnell, withdrew to Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, and married Jane Dorothea Stephenson. He had been elected F.S.A. on 26 June, 1806, and admitted on the following 13 November. Archæological pursuits soon engrossed his energies. For the rest of his days he lived at Bishop's Hull, and there he died, it is believed in the Manor House, "after a few days of increased debility," on 15 Feb., 1823. A tablet behind the pulpit of the Independent chapel is inscribed "to the ever blessed memory of Samuel Greatheed, F.A.S., and of Jane Dorothea, his beloved wife. In acquirements distinguished, in labours unwearied, in benefactions abundant." His portrait was the frontispiece to the number of *The Evangelical Magazine* for April, 1794.

The will of Greatheed was dated 22 Nov., 1822, but was not witnessed. Charles Poulett Harris, gent., and Elizabeth Stephenson, spinster, both of Bishop's Hull, swore to his handwriting, and it was proved by the executors on 2 June, 1823. He directed that his body should be laid in the burial-ground of the Independent meeting-house at Bishop's Hull, and that all his property, when his eldest son became 21, should be shared between his two sons Samuel Stephenson Greatheed and Abbott Hamilton Greatheed. Should they both die before that age, the property was to be divided between four specified societies of the Evangelical party. The executors were his wife Jane Dorothea, her brother the Rev. Joseph Adam Stephenson, and the Rev. Thomas Palmer Bull. If one of them died, the remaining two were to elect another from among his two brothers-in-law, the Rev. William Rose Stephenson and the Rev. Samuel Rothery Straitland, and his wife's nephew the Rev. John Hollier Stephenson. The will was re-proved on 28 Nov., 1833, the Rev. William Rose Stephenson having been chosen as executor by the surviving two executors, the Rev. J. A. Stephenson and the Rev. T. P. Bull. The widow died on 31 Jan., 1824. She was born at Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, 7 May, 1781, and was the second daughter of the Rev. Christopher

Stephenson, Vicar of Olney (*Evangelical Mag.*, April, 1824, p. 144).

Greatheed's chief interest to us lies in his friendship with Cowper. The poet described him in 1785 as "a well-bred, agreeable young man," and having read to him, and heard his approval of, the translation of the first book of the 'Iliad,' pronounced him "a man of letters and of taste." Cowper described to him on 6 Aug., 1792, his journey to Hayley at Earham in Sussex, but in the following year he put on one side an invitation to stay with him. Greatheed's 'Practical Improvement of the Divine Counsel and Conduct, a sermon on William Cowper preached at Olney, 18 May, 1800,' was printed in that year with a dedication to Lady Hesketh. It passed through two later editions in 1801.

Greatheed inserted in *The Evangelical Mag.*, April, 1803, pp. 129-37, and May, 1803, pp. 177-86, a memoir of Cowper. On it and his sermon in 1800, and on Hayley's life of the poet, were based the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of William Cowper, new ed., revised, corrected, and recommended by the Rev. S. Greatheed," which came out in 1814. He only took charge of the compilation when two-thirds of it had passed through the press, but it had been revised and corrected by him, and he knew the facts to be true. The meagre life, purporting to be "by the Rev. T. Greatheed," which was prefixed to the 1821 edition of Cowper's poems, was no doubt by him. For some years after 1792 he was intimate with Hayley. A letter to him (dated Newport Pagnell, 8 April, 1794) on Cowper's illness is printed in Southey's 'Works of Cowper' (1854 ed.), ii. 108-9. "A brief sketch of the character of the late William Hayley, Esq.," was found among Greatheed's papers by his widow, and some extracts from it are included in the 'Memoirs of Hayley,' by John Johnson, LL.D., 1823, ii. p. 200, *et seq.*

Greatheed contributed to the *Archæologia*, xvi. pp. 95-122, an elaborate dissertation "respecting the origin of the inhabitants of the British Islands," in three letters to John Wilkinson, M.D. In 1812 he made an examination of the relics of Stonehenge. His letter to John Britton on them is printed in the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' xv. pt. i. pp. 707-14. Some criticisms on his observations are in *The Gent. Mag.*, 1823, pt. i. pp. 317-19, 509-11.

When the first number of *The Evangelical Magazine* appeared in 1793, the name of Samuel Greatheed was given among its contributors and among the trustees for

the distribution of its profits, and he was the first editor in 1805 of *The Eclectic Review*. He was "one of the first, warmest, and most generous friends and directors of the London Missionary Society." His other publications comprised:—

1. A Sermon to the Heathen founded upon the Moral Law, preached at Haberdashers' Hall meeting-house, 23 Sept., 1795; the third (pp. 45-70) of Sermons preached in London at the formation of the Missionary Society. It was translated into German, and included in Peter Mortimer, *Die Missions-gesellschaft in England*, vol. i. (1797).

2. General Union recommended to Real Christians, a sermon preached at Bedford, 31 Oct., 1797. 1798.

3. Experimental Religion Delineated, a selection from the diary of the late Miss H. Neale, with a brief memoir by Rev. S. Greatheed, 2nd ed., 1803. The memoir originally appeared in *Evangelical Magazine*, 1802, p. 469-77.

4. Memoirs of a Female Vagrant, written by herself [ed. Greatheed], 1806.

5. Rise, Fall, and Future Restoration of the Jews, with six sermons, 1806. The fourth sermon was by Greatheed.

6. The Regard which We Owe to the Concerns of Others, a sermon addressed to the members of the Devon Union at their annual meeting, 4 May, 1808 (Exeter, 1808). A postscript of five pages relates to a pamphlet, 'No False Alarm,' 1808, by Richard Shepherd, Archdeacon of Bedford, which attacked Greatheed's sermon entitled 'General Union' (1798).

[*Gent. Mag.*, 1807, pt. ii. 979; 1815, pt. i. 650; 1823, pt. ii. 91; Josiah Bull, 'Memorials of Rev. William Bull,' pp. 134-5; *Evangelical Magazine*, 1807, p. 486; 1823, pp. 125-6; F. W. Bull, 'Hist. of Newport Pagnell,' pp. 129, 148; Cowper's 'Letters,' ed. Wright, ii. 323, 331, 383, iii. 217, iv. 208, 267, 426; and communications from the Rev. John W. Veivers of Bishop's Hull and the Rev. T. G. Crippen of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.]

W. P. COURTNEY.

MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED (11 S. ii. 287, 450, 529; iii. 493; iv. 131, 390, 451).—Having devoted two articles to London with its sub-heading Livery Companies, I continue my list under L:—

Longhope, Gloucester.—The Customs of the Manor of Longhope, 5th Sept., 1660.—*Gloucester Notes and Queries*, vol. i. pp. 399-402. (1881.) Very few names.

Long Sandall. See Doncaster.

Lostwithiel.—Manuscripts of the Corporation of Lostwithiel.—Historical MSS. Commission, Sixteenth Report, p. 101. General description, vol. i. pp. 327-337. More details. Names in Index of volume. (1901.)

Louth.—Louth Old Corporation Records. By R. W. Goulding. (1891.) Principally from 1551 to 1835. Lists of Names, some of which are in Index.

Ludlow.—Records of Ludlow.—*Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural*

History Society, vol. viii. pp. 203-228. (1885.) No index.

Copies of the Charters and Grants to the Town of Ludlow: with a Mirror for the Men of Ludlow, illustrating their Corporate Rights: an Account of their Charitable Foundations, &c. (? 1821.) Index of Matters.

Churchwardens' Accounts of the Town of Ludlow, in Shropshire, from 1540 to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.—Camden Society Publications, vol. xciii. (1869.) Index of Matters and of Names, does not include all.

A Register of the Palmers' Guild of Ludlow in the Reign of Henry VIII.—*Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, pp. 81-126. (1884.) Good Lists of Names, but no index.

On the Ancient Company of Stickmen of Ludlow. By G. M. Hills.—*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxiv. pp. 327-334. (1848.) A few names, and these not in Index of volume.

Lydd.—Lydd Records. A description in 'Archæologia Cantiana,' xiii. 250-253. A fuller description in Historical MSS. Commission's Fifth Report, pp. 516-533. (1876.) Index in Part II. to Matters, not to names.

Lyme Regis.—The Municipal Government of the Ancient Borough of Lyme Regis and Account of the Corporation. By G. Roberts. [1834.] Small affair, no index, but a Chronological List of M.P.'s and Mayors.

Lymington, New.—Records of the Corporation of the Borough of Lymington. By C. St. Barbe. (1848.) Table of Contents, chronological. A mass of names, but no index.

Lynn. See Norfolk lists.

Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn.—The Manuscripts belonging to the Corporation of the Borough of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk. (1887.) By J. C. Jeaffreson.—Historical MSS. Commission, Eleventh Report, pp. 33-36; App. III., pp. 145-247. This is fuller than the preceding. Good and full Index of Names and Places.

Extracts from a Manuscript containing Portions of the Proceedings of the Corporation of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, from 1430 to 1731, taken from the Hall Books. By H. Gurney. (1832.)—*Archæologia*, xxiv. 317-328. Really ends with 4 Sept., 1649. Chiefly concerned with elections of M.P.'s. Good Index of Matters at end of volume.

Notice of a Manuscript Volume among the Records of the Corporation of Lynn. By Rev. J. Bulwer. (1864.)—*Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. vi. pp. 217-251. Has a List of Freemen (1440-1662). Poor Index to volume.

Extracts from the Chamberlain's Book of Accounts, 14 Henry IV., in the possession of the Corporation of Lynn Regis. By Rev. G. H. Dashwood. (1849.)—*Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ii. pp. 183-192. Brief but important. Poor Index at end of volume.

Remarks on a Subsidy Roll in the possession of the Corporation of Lynn Regis. By Rev. G. H. Dashwood. (1847.)—*Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. i. pp. 334-383. Very early Edw. I. or Henry III. Poor Index at end of volume.

The Guilds of Lynn Regis. (1877.)—*The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, vol. i. pp. 153-183. At end is Index Nominum, Locorum et Rerum.



Maidenhead.—A Calendar of the Ancient Charters and Documents of the Corporation of Maidenhead. By J. W. Walker. (1908.) No table of contents, many names (though a Catalogue), and no index.

Maidstone.—The Charters and other Documents relating to the King's Town and Parish of Maidstone. With notes and annotations, &c. By W. R. James. (1825.) Very few names, and no index.

Man, Isle of.—The Lex Scripta of the Isle of Man, comprehending the Ancient Ordinances and Statute Laws. From the earliest to the present date. Published by authority. (1819.) Index of Matters.

Monumenta de Insula Manniæ, or a Collection of National Documents relating to the Isle of Man. By J. R. Oliver. 3 vols (1860, '61, '62). Publications of the Manx Society. Notes, and vol. iii. has Indexes of Names, Places, and Matters.

Manchester.—The Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester, from the year 1552 to the year 1686, and from the year 1731 to the year 1846. By J. P. Earwaker.

- I. 1552-1586. (1884.)
- II. 1586-1618. (1885.)
- III. 1618-1641. (1886.)
- IV. 1647-1662. (1887.)
- V. 1662-1675. (1887.)
- VI. 1675-1687. (1888.)
- VII. 1731-1756. (1888.)
- VIII. 1756-1786. (1888.)
- IX. 1787-1805. (1889.)
- X. 1806-1820. (1889.)
- XI. 1820-1832. (1889.)
- XII. 1832-1846. (1890.)

Each volume has a good Introduction, and is well indexed.

A Volume of Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester in the Sixteenth Century. By John Harland. Vol. I. (1864.) Vol. II., continuation of, A.D. 1586-1602. (1865.)—Vols. lxiii. and lxv. of the Publications of the Chetham Society. Index of Matters more than of names to each volume. Important Lists.

The Constables' Accounts of the Manor of Manchester from the year 1612 to the year 1647, and from 1743 to 1776. By J. P. Earwaker.

- I. 1612-1633. (1891.)
- II. 1633-1647. (1892.)
- III. 1743-1776. (1892.)

Each volume is well indexed.

The Orders and Instructions to be observed by the Officers of the Manchester Police. (1836.)

Manchester Sessions. Notes of Proceedings before Oswald Mosley (1616-30), Nicholas Mosley (1661-72), and Sir Oswald Mosley (1734-39), and other Magistrates. Edited from the MS. in the Reference Library, Manchester. By E. Axon. Vol. I. 1616-23/4. Index of Matters, Places, and Names. The Record Society for the Publication of Original Documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. xlii. (1901.)

Manydown, Hampshire.—The Manor of Manydown. By G. W. Kitchin.—Hampshire Record Society. (1895.) A valuable volume, but difficult to describe; embraces manors of Baghurst, Hanyton, and Wotton, ranging from about 1300 to 1635. Good Index.

Marazion.—Notes on the Borough Records of the Towns of Marazion, Penzance, and St. Ives. (1882.)—*Journal of the Archaeological Association*, xxxviii, pp. 354-370. Alludes to long list of Mayors, &c., but gives very few names, and the Index to the volume ignores these.

Melcombe Regis. See Weymouth.

Melton Mowbray.—The Constables of Melton in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By T. North. —*Transactions of Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society*, iii. 60-79.

Accounts of the Churchwardens of Melton Mowbray from 1547 to End of the Sixteenth Century. —*Ibid.*, iii. 180-206.

Both articles by T. North. (1874.) Index of Matters, but not of names.

Mendlesham.—The Manuscripts of the Parish of Mendlesham, co. Suffolk. (1876.)—Historical MSS. Commission, Fifth Report, xviii. Very brief description (pp. 593-6). Good Index in Part II.

Merstham, Surrey.—A Rental of the Manor of Merstham in the year 1522.—*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, xx. 90-114. (1907.) Names in Index to volume.

Middlesex County Records.—

Vol. I. Indictments, Coroners' Inquest-post-mortem, and Recognizances from 3 Edward VI. to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By J. C. Jeaffreson. Index by A. T. Watson. (1887.)

Vol. II. *Temp.* James I. (1887.)

Vol. III. *Temp.* Chas. I. to 18 Chas. II. (1888.)

Vol. IV. *Temp.* 19 Chas. II. to 4 James II. With several illustrations. Each volume well indexed.

Calendar of the Sessions Books, 1689 to 1709. By W. J. Hardy. With Index by M. Dorothy Brakspear. (1905.) Index of Matters, Places, and Names.

A Catalogue (of the Names of such Persons as are, or are reputed to be, of the Romish Religion, not as yet Convicted) being Inhabitants within the County of Middlesex, Cities of London and Westminster, and weekly Bills of Mortality, exactly as they are ordered to be Inserted in the Several Commissions appointed for the more Speedy Convicting of such as shall be found of that Religion. Imperfect, lower half of sheet missing.

Midhurst.—Midhurst: its Lords and its Inhabitants.—*Sussex Archaeological Collections*, xx. pp. 1-33. (1868.) Names in Index of volume.

Monmouth County.—The Sheriff Roll for Monmouthshire. Chronological List from 1542 to 1877. From a newspaper.

Morpeth.—Manuscripts of the Corporation of Morpeth. — Historical MSS. Commission's Sixth Report, App., pp. 526-538. (1870). Names in Index to volume. This report is supplementary to Hodgson's 'History of Northumberland.'

An Account of the Customs of the Court Leet and Court Baron of Morpeth, with the Court Roll of 1632. (1894.)—*Arch. Æliana*, xvi. pp. 52-75. Also supplementary to the same. Some important names, but Index of volume does not help.

A. RHODES.

(To be continued.)



LATTER LAMMAS (11 S. iv. 469; v. 18).—It is hardly fair to doubt the etymology of *Lammas* from the A.-S. form of "loaf-mass" when it is so easy of access. The 'N.E.D.' and my own 'Etymological Dictionary' give the history of the word with sufficient clearness.

We are told that "if it were proved that in early English days it was a custom to offer a loaf in church... the scale would incline the other way." Surely the obvious course is to consult Bosworth and Toller's 'A.-S. Dictionary,' which gives a reference to Cockayne's 'A.-S. Leechdoms,' and quotes the passage (vol. iii. p. 290): "Nim of tham gehalgedan hlæfe the man halige on hlaf-mæsse dæg"; i.e., "take from the hallowed loaf which is hallowed on Lammas-day." From MS. Cotton Vitellius, E. 17, f. 16.

I do not believe that the phrase "last math" is any older than 1912 (or possibly 1911), in spite of the announcement that we have "good authority" for it. If there is any authority for it at all, where are the quotations? Mere guess is of no authority whatever. Besides, *last math* will only give *lammath*, with final *th*, not *s*.

Note that another name for Lammas was "hlāf-sēnung," lit. "loaf-blessing." See *hlāf-sēnung* in the dictionary.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

JANE AUSTEN'S 'PERSUASION' (11 S. iv. 288, 339, 412, 538).—1. Jane Austen's use of the active for the passive present participle may be illustrated by the following quotation from a letter by Cromwell (Carlyle's collection, No. 188, 23 April, 1653):—

"I hear some unruly persons have lately committed great outrages in Cambridgeshire, about Swaffham and Botsham, in throwing down the works *making* by the Adventurers, and menacing those they employ thereabout."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT: EASTERN VARIANTS (11 S. iv. 503, 522).—In his very interesting note on this subject MR. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA refers (p. 523) to two stories of aid given by rats, who bit through the bow-strings of an invading host. He might have referred to an interesting parallel in Herodotus, book ii. cap. 141. When Sennacherib invaded Egypt, the warrior class refused to fight against him. Sethô's, the King of Egypt, is told in a dream to meet Sennacherib nevertheless (I quote from Rawlinson's translation):—

"Sethô's, then, relying on the dream, collected such of the Egyptians as were willing to follow him.... As the two armies lay here [at Pelusium]

opposite one another, there came in the night a multitude of field-mice, which devoured all the quivers and bow-strings of the enemy, and ate the thongs by which they managed their shields. Next morning they commenced their flight, and great multitudes fell, as they had no arms with which to defend themselves. There stands to this day in the temple of Hephaestus a stone statue of Sethô's, with a mouse in his hand, and an inscription to this effect:—'Look on me, and learn to reverence the god.'"

This would seem to point to some cult of the mouse in Egypt. I do not know whether Egyptology confirms the inference, but it is in any case interesting to find the story so closely paralleled in China. Herodotus presumably got his story from an Egyptian source.  
H. I. B.

CORPORATION OF LONDON AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION (11 S. iv. 425, 496; v. 13).—PELLIPAR is quite correct in challenging the accuracy of DR. CLIPPINGDALE'S statement that the Lord Mayor of London is chosen from a restricted number of Livery Companies. At one time the Lord Mayor was invariably chosen from one of the twelve "greater Companies," and, if not already a member of one, was translated from his mother Company in anticipation of his election. Owing to special circumstances Alderman Willimott, when elected Lord Mayor in 1742, refused to leave his parent Company (the Coopers), and from that time there has been no such restriction as DR. CLIPPINGDALE imagines to exist. As a matter of fact the present Lord Mayor (a Turner) is not a member of one of the Greater Companies; and of eighteen living ex-Lord Mayors, only seven, I think, possess that qualification.

My volume on 'The Aldermen of the City of London' (published by the Corporation of London in 1908) contains an excursus on 'The Aldermen and the Livery Companies,' in which the point on which PELLIPAR and DR. CLIPPINGDALE are at issue is treated at length. With regard to the four Lord Mayors who were translated from the Barber-Surgeons' Company, DR. CLIPPINGDALE is probably aware that membership of the Company is not evidence that they were at any time practising or even qualified medical men: in regard to Frederick and Edwin, it may be taken as certain, I think, that they were not; I am not quite sure as to Proby. I believe that Stewart was, in early life, in practice, but he had abandoned the profession before becoming an Alderman.

In his first communication (11 S. iv. 425) DR. CLIPPINGDALE assumes that only three

medical men (the latest in 1651) were Aldermen before the present Lord Mayor. To these may certainly be added Hugh Smith, Alderman of Tower Ward 1775-7, who was a practising M.D.: his Company was that of the Salters. Gideon Delaune (of whom a notice appears in 'D.N.B.') was elected Alderman of Dowgate in 1626, but was unseated, being an alien by birth. John Lorymer (or Lorrimore), who was Alderman of Walbrook in 1652, was Master of the Apothecaries' Company in 1654-5 (as Delaune had been in 1628-9 and 1636-7); and William Bell, who was Alderman of Farringdon Without in 1652-3, was a member of the same Company.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

Referring to DR. CLIPPINGDALE's comment upon my former reply, may I mention that out of fifteen Aldermen who have passed the chair as Lord Mayor, only four are members of one of the twelve Great Livery Companies?

PELLIPAR.

NELSON: "MUSLE" (11 S. iv. 307, 351, 373, 414, 476).—May not "musle" really be "moosoo," i.e., Frenchman? "Hardy, there's life in a moosoo yet," makes excellent sense in the circumstances mentioned, and "moosoo" carelessly written might not be unlike "musle."

E. MONTEITH MACPHAIL.

Madras Christian College, South India.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE REV. — GEREЕ (11 S. v. 8).—John Gereе, s. John of Letcombe, Berks, cler., Pembroke Coll., Oxon, matric. 3 Nov., 1731, aged 17; of Corpus Christi Coll., B.A. 1 March, 1736/7.

On Sunday, 25 Jan., 1712/13, Swift writes to Stella:—

"I had a letter some days ago from Moll Gery; her name is now Wigmore, and her husband is turned parson. She desires nothing but that I would get Lord Keeper to give him a living; but I will send her no answer, though she desires it much. She still makes mantuas at Farnham."

John Wigmore, s. Richard of Farnham, Surrey, cler., Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon, matric. 18 March, 1718/19, aged 18; B.A. 1723, Vicar of Farnham 1752. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1774, p. 47.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The Rev. John Gereе was Rector of Letcombe Bassett, near Wantage, Berkshire. Swift spent many weeks of the summer of 1714 on a visit to him there. See p. 134, vol. ii., 'Correspondence of Dean Swift,' edited by Mr. Elrington Ball, which contains,

facing p. 134, a view of Letcombe Bassett Rectory.

Further information about Gereе may be found in Mr. Geo. A. Aitken's edition of 'The Journal to Stella' (pub. by Methuen in 1901), in a note on p. 439. L. A. W.

Dublin.

Much about John Gereе, "a friend of Dean Swift," is in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' First Series, ii. 558, No. 27.

W. C. B.

[Mr. WM. E. BROWNING is also thanked for reply.]

MINIATURE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (11 S. v. 7).—Portraits of Mary, genuine and apocryphal, are, of course, very numerous indeed, both in public and private collections. The same is probably the case with regard to miniatures. I own one, set in an oval gold frame, forming the centre of a plain gold ring, showing bust turned to the right, three-quarter face, white fur collar to dress, single-row necklace, black coif, blue background.

This relic (I have every reason to believe) was presented by the Queen herself on 17 May, 1568, to Sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton Castle, near Aspatria, where Mary passed the night either of her actual landing at Workington, a few miles distant, on 16 May, or of 17 May. The ring has been handed down in the same family ever since. H.

BISHOPS ADDRESSED AS "MY LORD" (11 S. iv. 508; v. 36).—The designation of a bishop as "Lord Bishop" seems to have for its origin the "Dominus Episcopus" by which he appears to have been addressed while Latin was the diplomatic language, the "Dominus" not referring to any temporal "lordship," but being rather a courtesy title. This may be compared with the practice of the older universities, which refer to their graduates in their lists as "Ds."

The "Dominus" of the bishop, however, became confused with the "Dominus" prefixed to the names of peers in the Parliamentary Rolls, where the "Domini Episcopi" appear also. There are two explanations current for the summoning of the bishops to Parliament. The first is that afforded by the Conqueror's reforms. After the Conquest the bishops first appeared in Parliament as Barons, holding their temporalities as baronies, by which means they acquired one right to the title "Dominus." The second is stated as follows. In the Witenagemot all bishops then created appeared,

whence it is assumed that the Conqueror took them into his Curia Regis, and left them to his successors as a permanent part of his Council. In time they followed the peers into the Upper House.

A bishop, however, sat in the Witenagemot as a lord of the Church, and the view that a bishop is summoned to Parliament more as an ecclesiastical lord than a baron is maintained to this day, chiefly on the evidence supplied by the fact that in the early days of our Parliament, if a see was vacant, the guardian of the spiritualities was called to take the place of the bishop. Moreover, Gibson points out in his 'Codex' that a bishop as soon as confirmed may have his writ of summons, although he has not done homage for his temporalities. Bishop Warburton of Gloucester in his 'Alliance between Church and State' strongly maintains their right to be called to Parliament as ecclesiastical dignitaries. From which, by no great stretching of the argument, it follows that all bishops are entitled by the dignity episcopal to a title distinguishing them from the commoners.

If this were followed out, it would be argued that all bishops of every Church are to be "lorded," and this is found to be true, as Sir Walter Phillimore points out.

Suffragan bishops were appointed at a very early date, and, though not entitled to their "Dominus" as barons, were always referred to by the King as "Dominus Episcopus." Their position, however, was a slightly higher one on most occasions than at present, as they often were appointed to administer a diocese on behalf of a bishop sent abroad on diplomatic negotiations.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man has time out of mind been "my Lord," though never a Lord of Parliament.

Many Colonial bishops appointed by patent—a method of appointment now in abeyance—had the title preserved to them in their patents. About a retired bishop's claim to it there may be some doubt. The title evidently appertains to the man himself on account of the functions deputed to him when consecrated; but, as a bishop not holding the spiritualities of a see, his dignity might conceivably be decreased so that he could hold the title only as by courtesy.

C. H. R. PEACH.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON (11 S. v. 4).—It may be questioned whether Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane, is appropriately included in the list given by MR. McMURRAY at the above reference. Symond's Inn was well

known down to 1873, when it was demolished, and the large pile of buildings numbered 22, Chancery Lane, erected on its site. The Inn was entered by an archway for pedestrians only (as Serjeants' Inn was until a few months ago) between two law stationers' shops, and consisted of a quadrangle surrounded by houses let out in suites of offices to solicitors and other limbs of the law. There was no indication of "Symond's" ever having been the sign of a victualler's inn or of any other tradesman's premises.

A. T. W.

HALFACREE SURNAME (11 S. iii. 467; iv. 134, 179).—The suggestion made at the last reference that the name Halfacre arose from a foundling being picked up on a piece of land called a half-acre is a mere guess; so, too, is Canon Bardsley's attempt to associate it with Halnaker or Halfnaked. The earliest citation he gives is from the year 1801, and the name is undoubtedly quite ancient. It is a corrupt spelling, I feel pretty sure, of the A.-S. *hafecere*, one who flies hawks, a falconer; and is therefore a doublet of Hawker. The earliest instance in the 'N.E.D.' is from 975: "We larað þæt preost ne beo hunta, ne hafecere." ("We forbid that a priest be a hunter, or hawker.") In the same manner Kettle and Chettle descend from A.-S. *cytel*, as was lately shown in these columns.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

PRIME SERJEANT (11 S. iv. 470, 516).—MR. HORNER quotes from Duhigg that the Third Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland was a new office created in 1726. This is not quite accurate. The first person appointed Third Serjeant was John Lyndon, the date of whose patent was dated 5 Sept., 1682. The post was held by him and several successors until August, 1716, when John Witherington was promoted from Third to Second Serjeant, and no one was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created until March, 1726, when Robert Jocelyn received a patent as Third Serjeant.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT'S 'ENTERTAINMENT AT RUTLAND HOUSE' (11 S. v. 8).—In connexion with this 'Entertainment,' I have the reference 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic,' 128. A good many years have passed since I noted it, but if I remember rightly, the particulars of the attendance are stated there. The date was 23 May, 1656.

H. DAVEY.

**SHEFFIELD CUTLERY IN 1820** (11 S. iv. 428).—I am now in a position to answer my query as to the authorship of the 'Manuel de l'Ouvrier en Fer.' The first 60 pp. are a translation of an essay on 'Edge Tools' in the fifth volume of Sam. Parkes's 'Chemical Essays.' The latter portion of the work is adapted from Hassenfratz, 'Sidérotechnie,' tome i. pp. 39-67. E. WYNDHAM HULME.  
Sevenoaks.

**COL. GORDON** (11 S. iv. 508).—The plate to which MR. BULLOCH refers appeared in the 'Investigation of Charges against the Duke of York.' See Mr. F. O'Donoghue's 'Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits' (British Museum), ii. 354. W. ROBERTS.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED** (10 S. vii. 69).—

If more is needed to be known,  
Our Lord will teach thee that,  
When thou shalt stand before His throne,  
Or sit as Mary sat.

Not very long ago the question was answered by a correspondent in *The Guardian*. The verses are an inaccurate reproduction of some lines quoted by Archbishop Whately in his 'Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences' (Longmans & Co.), p. 84. They are taken from a volume of poetry by Bishop Hind, and "were originally inscribed in a Bible presented to a child."

The correct version is as follows:—

And what if much be still unknown? thy Lord  
shall teach thee that,  
When thou shalt stand before His throne, or sit as  
Mary sat.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

**MINER FAMILY** (11 S. v. 8).—Neither the name of Bullman nor of Miner appears in the Index of Collinson's 'History of Somerset,' and it requires more than the authority of "an old pedigree" to make any one acquainted with the origin of English surnames likely to believe that Edward III. "rewarded with the name of Miner" an individual already named Henry Bullman.

By "Norton-Small-Reward" is no doubt intended Norton-Malreward, a village near Chew Magna; and "Burslingtown" may mean Brislington in the same neighbourhood.

The names of "Henretta de la Villa Odorosa" and "Isabella Harcope de Froli-bay" sound strangely in conjunction with either Miner or Bullman, and it would be interesting to learn exactly how William, "Flos Militie," avenged on Richard III. the murder of the Princes in the Tower.

The 'History of Ickworth and the Family of Hervey,' by the late Lord Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells, printed at Lowes-toft, 1858, contains elaborate pedigrees of all the known branches of the Hervey family. No "Sir George H. of St. Martins" is to be found; Sir George H. of Thurleigh Kt., aged 6 months at his father's death in 1474, died in 1521, leaving an only dau. and heir Elizabeth, and an illegitimate son Gerard. H.

**COURT LEET: MANOR COURT** (11 S. iv. 526).—All copyholders' rights to pasturage, &c., on Hampstead Heath were extinguished when it was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works. MR. CLARKE has been misled by the local journal he names, which cannot be regarded as authoritative.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

**HIGHGATE ARCHWAY** (11 S. iv. 206, 257, 274).—The following is quoted by *The Observer* from its issue of 5 Jan., 1812:—

"The Proprietors of the Highgate Archway\* purpose giving a splendid subterranean entertainment in the course of the present month. Lady Hamilton and a long list of fashionables are expected to be invited: Mrs. Billington and the choral throng will be sent in requisition. This undertaking will be completed by Midsummer."

This tends to confirm MR. JOHN T. PAGE's and MR. ALAN STEWART's assumptions that the date of laying the foundation stone was 31 Oct., 1812. The "subterranean entertainment" must refer to the abortive tunnel scheme mentioned by MR. STEWART, which preceded the erection of the Archway.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

**GEORGE GRIFFITH, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH** (11 S. iv. 528).—This divine married Anne, daughter of Thomas Cobbe of Grames (probably meant for the Grange parish of Michel-dever) in Hampshire (Add. MS. 9864), by whom he was father of six children. Thomas, the eldest son, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 14 Dec., 1658, and on 29 Sept., 1666 was admitted a burgess of Denbigh. The eldest daughter Anne was married on Saturday, 29 Oct., 1664, to John Myddelton, Esq., of Gwaynynog in the parish of Henllan, Denbighshire, so that we may conclude that the bishop married between the years 1640 and 1644. John Myddelton's son George was the grandfather of the Rev. John Myddelton, Rector (1805-34) of Bucknall, Lincolnshire, the writer's grandfather. The

\* The first stone of the Highgate Archway was laid in the following October.

portrait of Bishop Griffith formerly at Gwynnog is now in the possession of Major H. Peacock of Stanford Hall, Loughborough.

W. M. MYDDELTON.

Woodhall Spa.

He was appointed a Charter (or original) Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxon, on the foundation of this house in 1624.

A. R. BAYLEY.

HENRY CARD (11 S. iv. 528).—Although I have not searched Egham Parish Registers, Churchwardens' Books, Manor Court Rolls, and other muniments specially for Card, I certainly do not remember ever seeing the name in any of them. As the county is wrongly given—Egham is, of course, in Surrey—may not the town be incorrectly given also? If G. F. R. B. obtains any information about Card privately, I shall esteem it a favour if he will share it with me.

FREDERIC TURNER.

Esmond, Egham.

### Notes on Books, &c.

THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY send us *Cambridge under Queen Anne*, which is published in London by Messrs. Bell & Sons, and in Cambridge by Messrs. Deighton & Bell and Messrs. Bowes & Bowes. The book, which consists of the Memoir of Ambrose Bonwicke and the Diaries of Francis Burman and Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, is edited with notes by J. E. B. Mayor, and has a preface by Dr. M. R. James. The last-named explains that the notes are not quite so complete as the late Professor of Latin meant to make them, but a host of students will be glad to get this "mine of information about the scholars of Cambridge—nay, of Europe—of two hundred years ago." Mayor belonged to the type of scholar, more common, perhaps, in the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth than now, who worked ceaselessly and untiringly round his subject, and annotated it with a fullness which is novel to this hurried age. He published the Life of Bonwicke by itself in 1870, and he intended to write more notes on Uffenbach, who was a keen explorer of libraries and MSS., and generally found them in a neglected condition. Burman and Uffenbach saw much in England besides the two premier Universities, and their details of London are of great interest. We regret with Dr. James the loss of probable comment on Whiston, one of the most interesting heretics of his day, but we have abundance of curious matter from the most diverse sources about such men as Bentley and Meric Casaubon.

On the bibliographical side the notes are particularly precise and copious, though they deal largely with obsolete books, authors like Puffendorf, who have ceased to supply any University with standard reading.

Bonwicke reminds us of a recent note in our own columns when he writes to his father, "Vix possum non effutire quidditates, entitates,

formalitates, et id genus barbariem." A later letter with a mention of the phrase "in Parviso (ut loquuntur)" leads to a learned note on "Parvis," "a church-porch," derived from "Paradisus." Bonwicke was a pious and exemplary person who pursued his studies "in sight of *Sturbridge fair*," on which the Professor supplies eleven pages of curious details. Bonwicke's habit of asking himself at the close of each day how he had spent it, what good or evil he had done, dates back, we learn, to Pythagoras, and was practised by the gentle George Dyer, Lamb's friend.

Burman's visit to Cambridge in 1702 leads to a record of a few pages only, but he did not miss on the way thither "a regal palace called Audley house," of which many a modern undergraduate knows nothing. The Professor in the notes gives an abstract of the remainder of Burman's journal. He saw a cock-fight in London "*dementia quadam Anglorum commendandum*," climbed the Monument twice, and was well treated by Bentley and Sir Isaac Newton. He was certainly a more agreeable person than Uffenbach, who is full of sneers and complaints about the English. They cannot, according to him, even ride a horse properly. Still, we can pardon much in so keen a searcher after books and MSS. As a boy, we learn, he spent his playtime and half the night in study, and he learnt how to bind books and play the violin. He intended to settle for life in some Oxford college, but the diet, climate, and disturbed state of affairs made him give up the idea, and his books finally rested in Frankfurt. He catalogued them with his own hand, "filling 50 thick folios with the titles." He did not, however, confine himself to book-hunting; he heard Pepusch conduct music, visited Flamsteed the astronomer, saw several comedies, and at the Tower made the following note:—

"The wild beasts; only four lions with a pet dog, one tiger, two wolves, two indian cats, two eagles, one 40 years old."

We hope that the details we have cited will be sufficient to show the wide interest of this volume. An index giving not only the page, but also the line in which a matter is mentioned, worthily completes Mayor's labours.

*The Quarterly Review* for this month has several articles of literary interest. 'New Light on George Sand' deals with a career which is regarded as typically romantic by the French, but seems somewhat sordid to the average Englishman, apart from the amount of "copy" made out of it. Prof. J. P. Whitney writes with judgment on 'The Elizabethan Reformation,' but is not so clear as he might be. We prefer Dr. A. W. Ward's account of the '*Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*,' which puts the reader in the way to appreciate the origin of the 'Letters' and their *milieu* as well as their contents. Mr. Sydney Waterlow writes well on 'The Philosophy of Bergson.' The article entitled 'The Duke of Devonshire and the Liberal Unionists' makes good use of the recent 'Lives' of the former and of Goschen. We learn that the Duke was a large buyer of books and a keen reader of poetry, details which add to the taciturn, negative side of his character. Stories of his untidy dress abound, and we learn here that W. H. Smith complained of him once at Aix as appearing in the guise of "a seedy shady sailor."

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JANUARY.

THE new Catalogue of Mr. Fehrenbach of Sheffield contains Tyndale's New Testament, 1536; St. Augustine's 'City of God,' 1479, with large hand-painted initials; Sir Wm. Davenant's Works, 1673; Langham's 'Garden of Health,' 1579; Parkinson's 'Herbal,' 1640; Matthew's Bible, 1537; Cavendish's 'Life of Wolsey,' 1641; Astronomical Association *Journals* and *Psychical Society Proceedings*; several Chapbooks and Cruikshank items; two rare works by Erasmus in English; and a number of miscellaneous works.

MESSRS. GEORGE'S SONS of Bristol devote their Library Supply List 328 to 'Asia.' This describes some two thousand volumes, largely illustrating the history of the British in India and the Further East. There are some attractive works both on our possessions and on other parts of Asia. Books in English predominate, and there is but little philology.

MESSRS. GEORGE'S List 329 contains chiefly nineteenth-century books. There are sections devoted to 'Art' and 'Sporting,' besides many works on foreign travel. We notice a nice set of Du Cange, 8 vols., 12*l.* 12*s.*; and 95 vols. of the Chetham Society for 6*l.* 15*s.*

IN Messrs. Gilbert & Son's Catalogue 38 we noted the following items as interesting: Reclus's 'Universal Geography,' edited by E. G. Ravenstein, 14 vols., 1*l.* 5*s.*; Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' with portraits and plates, 6 vols., 1732, 18*s.* 6*d.*; Morris's 'History of British Birds,' fourth edition, with 394 plates coloured by hand, 6 vols., 1895, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Leigh Hunt's 'Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla,' first edition, with illustrations by Richard Doyle, 1848, 12*s.* 6*d.*; an early edition, uncut, with all Rowlandson's plates, of the 'Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque,' 1817, 1*l.* 10*s.*; and a first edition of Anthony Trollope's 'He Knew He was Right,' 1869.

MESSRS. CHARLES HIGHAM & SON'S Catalogue 506 includes their purchases at the recent sale of Dr. Jessopp's library, as well as from the library of the late Judge Willis. We are desirous to correct an error on the title-page: the edition of Austin's 'Devotions' which they offer is not the first, but, as is stated on p. 31, the second—also rare: 1672, 1*l.* 1*s.* They have John Henry Shorthouse's bound volume of *The St. John's, Ladywood, Parish Magazine* from May, 1870, to December, 1871—edited by him—as a note affirms written by his hand on the fly-leaf, and containing articles contributed by him, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* We note also Cornelius a Lapides's 'Commentaria in Scripturam Sanctam,' 21 vols., 1859, 2*l.* 10*s.*; the *Graduale Sariburiense*—a reproduction in facsimile of a MS. of the thirteenth century, prepared for the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society by the Rev. W. H. Frere—1894, 2*l.* 10*s.*, together with six other publications of the Society; and the 'Survey of Eastern Palestine,' by Lieut.-Col. Conder, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, 1889, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, as well as Church Histories, reference books, and many new books on Theology.

THE most interesting items in Catalogue 171 sent to us by Mr. W. M. Murphy of Liverpool are a complete set of "Pickering's Original Aldine Edition" of the works of English poets from Chaucer to Burns, 53 vols., some uncut, 1830–52, 30*l.*; 'The Annual Register' from 1758 to 1856, 99 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Butler's 'Hudibras,' with portrait and the Hogarth plates, 2 vols., 1799, 2*l.* 5*s.*; Anne Pratt's 'Botany,' 6 vols., 2*l.* 4*s.*; Parkinson's herbal 'Theatrum Botanicum,' 1640, 4*l.* 10*s.*; a first edition of Fuller's 'Worthies,' 1602, 4*l.* 10*s.*; Rosellini's 'Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia, disegnate dalla Spedizione Scientifico-Letteraria Toscana in Egitto,' 12 vols. (3 elephant folio of plates, and 9 roy. 8vo of text), 1832–44, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Prof. Mahaffy's edition of Duruy's 'History of Rome,' 1883, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

WE learn from the London County Council that their work in indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished individuals now includes a lead tablet affixed on Tuesday, the 16th inst., to No. 12, Seymour Street, Portman Square, to commemorate the residence of M. W. Balfe, the composer, who lived there from 1861 until 1864.

## 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.

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H. B. and W. C. K.—Forwarded.

BLUESTONE.—"Good-bye! I hope to meet again," is not strictly grammatical, in that it is incomplete. It is an instance of the slovenliness of speech which borders on slang—certainly not "correct" from the point of view of language.



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## Notes.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

BORN FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812; DIED  
JUNE 9TH, 1870.

To many this celebration must come with a note of sadness. There is a shadow over it which cannot pass until the five grand-daughters of England's beloved son are freed from penury. *The Pall Mall Gazette* of January 19th well says:—

"One of the truest chaplets on the novelist's grave is *The Daily Telegraph's* admirable fund in aid of the grandchildren. We agree with *The Athenæum* that it ought to be made to yield the five beneficiaries a hundred a year apiece, and until that is done we shall feel that all centenary festivities are utterly beside the mark."

The amount requisite to this end is certain to be raised, but one feels regret, and almost shame, that aid from our American brothers should have been requisite when but a small sum from English readers would have sufficed. How Capt. Cuttle, who gave us our motto, would have grieved over this! By the way, we can almost hear him saying that if the press reader of 'N. & Q.' had read the proofs of 'Dombey and Son' there would have been no occasion for our friends MR. JOHN T. PAGE and W. C. B. to call attention to the mistakes made as to whether the hook was on the right or left wrist.

Those of us who take part in the celebration of this centenary cannot fail to direct our thoughts to the early years of Dickens; for of all England's great sons not one has passed through a more severe ordeal and kept himself more unspotted from the world. No one seemed to care for him, or what became of him. Very pathetic are the accounts given by him to his friend and biographer John Forster—"a queer small boy," "a very little and a very sickly boy," "never a good little cricket player," "never a first-rate hand at marbles, or peg-top, or prisoner's base"; but he had great pleasure in watching other boys, reading while they played. He was subject to violent spasms of pain which disabled him from active exertion, and he always held the belief that this early sickness had brought him one inestimable advantage in the fact that his weak health strongly inclined him to reading. It was his mother who inspired him with a love of study, and she taught him the rudiments first of English, and also a little later of Latin. At the age of seven, for the last two years of his residence at Chatham, he was sent to a school kept by a young Baptist minister named William Giles, who, on his young pupil leaving with his family for London, gave him as a keepsake Goldsmith's 'Bee.' Then, as readers of Forster will remember, the

"anguish began—for while he describes his father as being 'proud of him in his way,' but in the ease of his temper, and the shortness of his means, he appeared to have utterly lost at this time the idea of educating me at all, and to have utterly put from him the notion that I had any claim upon him, in that regard, whatever. So I degenerated into cleaning his boots of a morning, and my own; and making myself useful in the work of the little house"

in Baylyam Street, Camden Town—

"about the poorest part of the London suburbs then, and the house a mean small tenement, with a wretched little back garden abutting on a squalid court."

Young Dickens had the looking after his six younger brothers and sisters, "and going on such poor errands as arose out of our poor way of living." To be taken out for a walk about Covent Garden or the Strand perfectly entranced him with pleasure; and a walk through Seven Dials, which had for him "a profound attraction of repulsion," would make him supremely happy. "Good heavens!" he would exclaim, "what wild visions of prodigies of wickedness, want, and beggary arose in my mind out of that place!" Once he made a stolen visit to Covent Garden. This he did upon reading Colman's description of it in his 'Broad Grins,' and he told Forster that he remembered "snuffing up the flavour of the faded cabbage leaves as if it were the very breath of comic fiction." His biographer remarks of this: "Nor was he far wrong, as comic fiction then and for some time after was. It was reserved for himself to give sweeter and fresher breath to it."

At the age of ten we find young Dickens at work at the blacking warehouse at Hungerford Stairs, where for six shillings a week he worked in "the crazy, tumbledown old house" abutting on the river,

"and literally overrun with rats. Its wainscotted rooms, and its rotten floors and staircase, and the old grey rats swarming down in the cellars, and the sound of the squeaking and scuffling coming up the stairs at all times, and the dirt and decay of the place, rise up visibly before me, as if I were there again. The counting-house was on the first floor, looking over the coal barges and the river. There was a recess in it, in which I had to sit and work. My work was to cover the pots of paste-blackening; first with a piece of blue paper; to tie them round with a string; and then to clip the paper close and neat all round, until it looked as smart as a pot of ointment from an apothecary's shop."

Old Hungerford Stairs, looking on to the river, were used for business purposes long after young Dickens had left, and I have often when a child, in charge of a servant, walked past where the factory used to be, on to the oyster barges that used to be moored there, and many a peck was purchased for home consumption. Hungerford Fish Market occupied the site of the Charing Cross Station, while the present station yard was used by the Camden Town and Highgate omnibus until 1862.

Two or three other boys were employed on the same work as young Dickens: one was Bob Fagin, an orphan who lived with his brother-in-law, a waterman; another, Paul Green, lived with his father, who "had

the additional distinction of being a fireman, and was employed at Drury Lane Theatre," where, continues Dickens in his account to Forster, "another relation of Paul's, I think his little sister, did imps in the Pantomime. No words," he goes on,

"can express the secret agony of my soul as I sank into this companionship; compared these everyday associates with those of my happier childhood; and felt my early hopes of growing up to be a learned and distinguished man, crushed in my breast. The deep remembrance I had of being utterly neglected and hopeless; of the shame I felt in my position; of the misery it was to my young heart to believe that, day by day, what I had learned and thought, and delighted in, and raised my fancy and my emulation up by, was passing away from me, never to be brought back any more; cannot be written. My whole nature was so penetrated with the grief and humiliation of such considerations, that even now, famous and caressed and happy, I often forget in my dreams that I have a dear wife and children; even that I am a man; and wander desolately back to that time of my life."

In the whole history of Britain's literature no other author has ever written such words as these. From what Dickens told Forster, we learn how, with the exception of his lodging and poor clothes, which were paid for, he supported himself on his weekly wage of six shillings. For breakfast he provided himself with a penny loaf and a pennyworth of milk, keeping another small loaf and some cheese for his supper on his return. Sometimes on his way to Hungerford Stairs, being "so young and childish," he could not resist the stale pastry put out at half price at the confectioners' doors in Tottenham Court Road, and so spent the money he had kept for his dinner, which would then frequently be a saveloy with a roll, washed down with a glass of ale or porter, or at other times a slice of pudding bought from a pudding shop. For tea he would go to a coffee-shop and have half a pint of coffee, and a slice of bread and butter; but when he had no money he would spend the time in going to Covent Garden and staring at the pineapples; if a shilling or so were given him, he would spend it on a dinner or a tea. It was a grand thing to him to walk home on a Saturday night with six shillings in his pocket, and "to look in the shop windows and think what it would buy." Hunt's roasted corn, as a British and patriotic substitute for coffee, was in great vogue. This he would buy and roast on the Sunday; he would also take home a cheap periodical—*The Portfolio*—which contained selected pieces; but for the poor castaway "from Monday morning until Saturday

night" there was no advice, no counsel, no encouragement, no consolation, no support from any one.

On Sundays, while his father was in the Marshalsea, his wife and the other children being with him, Charles would call for his sister Fanny at the Royal Academy of Music in Tenterden Street at nine o'clock; and, after spending the day at the prison, they would walk back together at night.

In 1826, at the age of fourteen, a change took place, and the boy was sent to a school kept by a Mr. Jones in Mornington Place; he gave an account of the school in *Household Words*, October 11th, 1851. After remaining about two years he was sent to a school in Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, kept by a Mr. Dawson, but was only there for a few months. After being a clerk at two solicitors' offices, his father having taken up reporting for the press, he determined to follow the same vocation; and his industry soon made him one of the best reporters of the day. This was, of course, only attained by "a perfect and entire command of the mystery of shorthand writing, being about equal in difficulty to the mastery of six languages."

Dickens all through life recommended authors to learn shorthand, as he himself had found it so useful in noting down for future use any incident that impressed him. I possess a letter now, dated from the office of *All the Year Round*, giving me this advice. The pleasure he used to feel in his rapidity and dexterity in the exercise of shorthand never left him, and when listening to a dull speech he would find his hand going on the tablecloth, taking an imaginary note of it all. James Grant, who was a reporter at the same time as Dickens, states that "among the eighty or ninety reporters he occupied the very highest rank." John Black of *The Morning Chronicle*, who was universally beloved for his honest, great-hearted enjoyment of whatever was excellent in others, was wont to compliment Dickens "in the broadest of Scotch from the broadest of hearts," and Dickens "to the last" remembered that it was most of all the cordial help of this good old mirth-loving man that had started him joyfully on his career of letters. "It was John Black who flung the slipper after me," he would often say, "Dear old Black! my first hearty out-and-out appreciator."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## INSCRIPTIONS IN BURIAL-GROUND OF ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.

(See 11 S. iv. 302, 403, 484; v. 42.)

261. [Blank.]

262. James and William Pethick, twins, d. March 9, 1834, a. 3 days. George William Pethick, d. Feb. 14, 1838, a. 16 mths. Thomas Pethick, d. [June] 17, 1838, a. — days. M—, w. of Edward] Pethick, mother of the above, d. (Nov.) 4, 1839, a. 37. John, s. of Edward and Elizabeth Pethick, d. Dec. —, [18]41, a. 5 mths. Henry, their s., d. Aug. 5, 1842, a. 6 weeks.

263. [Blank.]

264. Mrs. Fran[ces] (Colls, d. Dec. 10, 1834, a. 3(4).

265. Peter Solomon Du Puy, b. March 21, 1770; d. July 4, 1829.

266. Andrew White, d. 13 Jan., 1831, in his 39th year.

267. Emily Sarah (Th)—, d. April —, a. 2 yrs. William .... Henry(y) .... a.—month. Also William Joseph, s. of the [above], d. March 21, 182(9).

268. The family vault of John Farebrother, Esq., of Millbank Street.

269. Ellen, 3rd dau. of William and Isabel Butler, 1831. Emma Jessey, their 4th dau., 1832.

270. Mrs. Hannah Hertslett, d. 8 Jan., 1828, a. 67. Mrs. Hannah Harriet Jemima Hertslett, d. 23 Aug., 1828, a. 38. Sophia Mary Anne Hertslett, granddau. of the first, and niece to the last above named, d. 24 Dec., 1829, a. 10. Lewis and Mary Spencer Hertslett, d. 19 Sept., 1834. Anna Maria Elizabeth, dau. of Charles and Anna Maria Hertslett, and sister of the above Sophia Mary Anne, d. 9 Nov., 1839, a. 14.

271. [Blank.]

272. James Coltman, of Upper Bloomburg Street, in this p., d. 28 Feb., 1849, in his 40th year. An affec. husb., tender parent, &c. Afflictions sore, &c.

273. Benjamin Hudson, of this p., d. 9 July, 1837, a. 72. Maria Walter, his dau., d. 1 Sept., 1839, a. 44.

274. .... Emma Susan, w. of Mr. Joseph Nightingale, of Hans Place, Chelsea, gent., and niece of the above, d. 11 April, 1831, a. 30. Joseph, their infant s., d. 24 April, 1831, a. 18 days.

275. —ah Brown .... [w. of ?] [R]obert Brown....[died] July, 1828, a. —.

276. Mary Ann, w. of Abraham Wright, d. 29 March, 1828, a. 31. Two of their chn.: John, d. 4 April, 1827, a. 6 weeks; Louisa Ann, d. 6 May, 1828, a. 6 weeks.

277. Mrs. Sarah Empson, d. 24 March, 1840, a. 80.

278. Mrs. Mary Pierce, d. 24 Sept., 1827, a. 86. Mr. William Pierce, d. March 1, 1829, a. 92. Harriet Pierce, d. Aug. 5, 1849, a. 85. Anna Maria, w. of Gaetano Polidori, dau. of the above William Pierce, d. 27 April, 1853, a. 83.

### SOUTH SIDE.

279. Crest. A winged spur. John Johnson, and Catherine his w., and their s. John, late Alderman, of London. The first d. Jan. 30, 1829, in his 70th year. The second d. March 27, 1846, in her 83rd year. Their s., the Alderman, d. Dec. 30, 1848, in his 57th year. Erected by William Johnson, their only surviving son, 1853.

## NORTH SIDE.

280. Samuel Firth, of this p., d. 29 Feb., 1812, in his 96th year. George Frederick Firth, grands. of the above, d. 12 March, 1812, a. 6 mths. Elizabeth Firth, w. of the above, d. 29 Sept., 1816, a. 78. Mary Ann Firth, d. 30 March, 1844, a. 46. Elizabeth Firth, d. 6 Nov., 1847, a. 54. James Firth, d. 13 April, 1848, a. 77. Samuel Thomas Firth, d. 20 March, 1851, a. 43. Sarah, relict of James Firth, d. 29 Jan., 1852, a. 80.

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G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.  
17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

CENTENARY OF A SWEDENBORGIAN  
MAGAZINE.

In the ranks of monthly periodicals centenarians are few. The latest addition is *The New Church Magazine*, which completed its first century by the issue for December, 1911. It still, however, falls short of one hundred volumes, since throughout the first twenty-eight years of its existence a volume was completed only once in every two years.



The story of the publication is briefly told by the present editor, the Rev. J. R. Rendell, B.A., of Accrington, in an article entitled 'Our Centenary,' with which the December part fitly opens.

The work was started as *The Intellectual Repository for the New Church* by seven members of the body commonly styled "Swedenborgians," who advanced 5*l.* each as capital for the undertaking. That the sum thus subscribed was adequate for the purpose appeared from the fact that when, in 1829, the surviving proprietors and the representatives of those deceased made over the property to the General Conference of the New Church, it consisted not only of a considerable stock of volumes and parts, but also of 25*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* in cash! All the seven promoters were members of the committee of the Swedenborg Society, which had been established on 27th February, 1810. The most notable of these was John Augustus Tulk, the first chairman of the committee, who was also one of the original board of editors of the new periodical. One of his colleagues was the Rev. Samuel Noble, whose 'Appeal' (1826) was the subject of some 'Marginalia' by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, which were printed in vol. iv. of his 'Literary Remains.' Among the later editors of *The Intellectual Repository* were (1836-9) Edward William Brayley, F.R.S., who, during the years 1834-1870, was principal librarian to the London Institution; and (1839-43) Henry Butter, the author of the once widely circulated 'Etymological Spelling Book.' From the outset until 1829 *The Intellectual Repository* appeared quarterly at 1*s.* 6*d.* per number; thence until the close of 1839 it was issued every alternate month at 1*s.* per number; but in 1840 it was published monthly at 6*d.* per number, and has so continued. With the issue for January, 1882, the title was changed to its present form, *The New Church Magazine*.

After the manner of its literary contemporaries, the articles in the early volumes were for the most part unsigned, save by initials or *noms de plume*; but the information then denied can now be acquired from the editorial "file" still extant, whence the present editor, in his historical sketch above noted, supplies the names of all the contributors to the initial part, issued in January, 1812. First among them stands Charles Augustus Tulk, son of John Augustus Tulk aforesaid, and like him a member of the first committee of the Swedenborg Society. He became member of Parliament

for Sudbury in 1821, and, later, for Poole. He is most widely known in literature as the close friend and correspondent of Samuel Taylor Coleridge—a letter to him from Coleridge was sold by auction in Leicester Square on 17th November last. The list of these earliest contributors also includes John Augustus Tulk, the Rev. John Clowes, M.A., Rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, and the Rev. Samuel Noble.

The editor's sketch may here be supplemented by the information that at the annual gathering of the New Church Conference, at Glasgow, in June last, arrangements were made for the publication of a General Index to the century-old periodical, which is, moreover, to include all the other Swedenborgian magazines issued between 1790 and 1881.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

BERNARD GILPIN'S WILL.—I have found in an old book a translation of the Latin text of the will of Bernard Gilpin (1517-83) by W. Freaque, London, 1629. The following are a few extracts from it:—

"First, I bequeath my soul unto the hands of Almighty God, my Creator; not trusting in my own merits, which am of myself a most wretched sinner, but only in the mercy of God," &c.

"For the disposition of my goods—first, I will that all my debts be truly paid with all speed. My debts once discharged, of what remaineth I give and bequeath....[Here follow bequests to the poor of nine parishes.] Likewise I give to the poor of Houghton parish the great new ark for corn, to provide them with groats in winter. Likewise, I give to the Queen's College, in Oxford, all such books as shall have written upon the first leaf 'Barnardus Gilpin, Reginensi Collegio D.D.,' and all such books as shall have written upon the first leaf 'Johannes Newton'....and also the books that Mr. Hugh Broughton hath of mine, viz., Eusebius, Greek, in two volumes; and Josephus, in Greek, and certain other books; I trust he will withhold none of them. I also give to Keipier School, in Houghton, all such books as shall have my name on the first leaf. Also, I give to my successor—first, the great new brewing lead in the brew-house, with the guile-fat, and mash-fat; likewise in the kiln, a large new steep lead, which receives a chaldron of corn at once; likewise in the larder-house, one great salting-tub, which will hold four oxen or more; likewise in the great chamber over the parlour, one long table, and a shorter standing upon a joined frame with the form; likewise in the hall, three tables standing fast, with the forms to them likewise....[Here follow many other pieces of furniture, materials for building, &c. In consideration of the fact that he had spent over 300*l.* in building] I trust my successor will not demand anything for dilapidations....And that such successor will be

a continual defender and maintainer of Keipier School at Houghton....

"Moreover, I give to the poor of Houghton twenty pounds, and nine of my oxen; the other nine I bequeath to my three executors. Likewise, I give Richard, Lord Bishop of Durham, for a simple token of remembrance, three silver spoons with acorns, the history of Paulus Jovius, and the works of Calvin; also I give to John Heath, Esq., for like remembrance, other two silver spoons, of the same weight, and also the history of John Sleden in Latin; to Mrs. Heath I give my English Chronicle of Fabian; and to Richard Bellasis, Esq., two spoons, &c., and my history called 'Novus Orbis.' And I most humbly beseech these three men of honour and worship...above all things, to take into their tuition and governance all lands and revenues belonging to Keipier School, and all deeds, evidences, gifts, and other writings, which are to show for the same: all the right and title to these lands I give up wholly into their power, for the good maintenance of the said school. And for as much as these lands are not so surely established as I should wish, I give unto Keipier School twenty pounds, which I desire the Bishop of Durham to take into his hands, and bestow as he shall see fit upon men learned in the laws. All the rest of my goods and chattels, I will that they be divided into two equal parts, and the one of them to be given to the poor of Houghton, the other to scholars and students at Oxford." [Here follow a list of names, with instructions, about the same.]

The text of this will is bad to copy, owing to the leaf being much mildewed. Does the school at Houghton still exist?

J. W. S.

[Yes. It is now known as the Royal Keipier Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring.]

THE NAVAL SALUTE.—Although the origin and history of the Naval Salute are no doubt familiar to students of naval affairs, the subject seems to be little known to the public in general. That such a thing existed is occasionally learnt from stray references in the works of writers like Marryat, while many will no doubt recollect that Kingsley, in 'Westward Ho!' made good use of it when telling the story of John Hawkins and the Spanish admiral who had ventured to sail into Plymouth Sound without veiling topsails, or striking his flag. Hawkins, who was Port Admiral, at once sent a shot between his masts, and, when no attention was paid to this hint, with his next shot "lacked the Admiral through and through," whereupon down came the offending flag and due apologies were tendered. Few, however, realize that for centuries ships of all other nations were not only expected, but compelled, to lower their topsails and strike their flag when they met a ship of the English navy on the seas over which the kings of England claimed sovereignty. The

matter is treated at length in an interesting article in a recent number of *The Edinburgh Review* on 'The Sovereignty of the Sea.' This gives the actual text of the Admiralty instruction on the point, which I think is worth preserving in the columns of 'N. & Q.' It was issued in 1691, and remained in force till 1806, as follows:—

"Upon your meeting with any ship or ships within his Majesty's seas (which for your better guidance herein you are to take notice that they extend to Cape Finisterre), belonging to any foreign Prince or State, you are to expect them to strike their topsail and take in their flag, in acknowledgement of His Majesty's Sovereignty in these seas; and if any shall refuse, or offer to resist, you are to use your utmost endeavour to compel them thereto, and in nowise to suffer any dishonour to be done to His Majesty.... You are further to notice that in his Majesty's seas his Majesty's ships are in nowise to strike to any; and that in other parts no ship of his Majesty's is to strike his flag or topsail to any foreigner, unless such foreign ship shall have first struck, or at the same time strike, her flag or topsail to his Majesty's ship."

In the year after Trafalgar it was found necessary to issue a new edition of the 'Admiralty Instructions,' the preparation of which for the press was left to Admiral (afterwards Lord) Gambier, and at his suggestion the article of 1691, quoted above, was for the first time omitted. It does not appear that Gambier meant that the right was to be given up, but as a matter of fact this was the result of the omission, and the Naval Salute, after having been claimed, and enforced, for several centuries, fell into desuetude.

T. F. D.

DICKENS: UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.—Dickensians may be interested to learn that at the other end of the earth there is a collection of letters from the famous novelist that have not yet been put into print. Dr. Leeper, the Principal of Trinity College, Melbourne University (whose name is familiar to readers of 'N. & Q.'), has been delivering an address on the treasures of the library of the institution over which he has so ably presided for many years. In addition to the Second Folio Shakespeare, the library contains "a quantity of correspondence between Charles Dickens and the late G. W. Rusden, which, though interesting, is of too personal and intimate a character to be available for publication for some years." The library also possesses a complete set of the novels presented by Dickens to Mr. Rusden, who was for a long time the highest Parliamentary official in Melbourne, and who published histories of Australia and New Zealand, and various

other works. As this is the Dickens centenary year, it may be suggested to Dr. Leeper and the governing body of Trinity College that the publication of this correspondence, tactfully and judiciously edited, would be a very acceptable and appropriate contribution to the celebration.

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,  
Northumberland Avenue.

**THE SUPERFLUITY OF BOOKS.**—Lord Rosebery and Mr Edmund Gosse—the one in a speech, the other in a letter addressed to *The Times*—have started a campaign against the superfluity of books, and the latter states that a general public destruction is necessary. But who can judge of the books that are to be kept and those that are to be destroyed? I think that what with the bad paper newspapers and books are printed on (for cheapness and large sales), and the destruction due to insects and want of care, time will annihilate everything, and leave nothing but dust. And under whatever name you put him, whether Time or Nature, he it is who shall solve this difficulty. This important question is due to many factors. Until now, in past times, books were only destroyed for political or religious purposes, and this proposed mode opens a new era in the life of libraries and their contents. E. FIGAROLA-CANEDA.  
Cuba.

**MIERS, SILHOUETTE ARTIST.** (See 11 S. ii. 369, 418.)—I have just come across an advertisement in the first of a long series of volumes of art cuttings given to me by Mr. Humphry Ward. It appeared in a newspaper of 1790, and is headed "Most Striking Likenesses," and goes on: "Profile shades in miniature, executed in a style entirely new, essentially different, and allowed by the first artists to be infinitely superior to any others. The invention of J. Miers, No. 162, Strand." Miers refers to "the extensive patronage, and the high encomiums" with which he has been "honoured" by the first rank of nobility, &c. The time of sitting for these portraits was two minutes, and the cost varied from 7s. 6d. to one guinea.

W. ROBERTS.

**"CAULKER," A DRAM OF SPIRITS.**—This is a comparatively modern word, dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century. The 'N.E.D.' suggests interrogatively a connexion with the nautical verb *to caulk*, the drink being "something to keep the wet out." This seems possible, yet the word is not nautical, but Scottish, as the examples

in the 'N.E.D.' show. I suggest that it belongs rather to Scot. *cau(l)k*, to "rough" a horse in frosty weather, which is evidently *cauquer*, the Picard form of French *chausser*, to shoe, and thus ultimately from Latin *calx*, heel. In a small Scottish dictionary printed at Edinburgh in 1818 I find *cawker*, "a frost nail; also a glass of strong whisky, or other ardent spirits, taken in the morning." It seems a reasonable conjecture that the carter, after seeing that his horse was provided with *cawkers*, should playfully apply the same name to his own precaution against frost before starting.

ERNEST WEEKLEY.

Nottingham.

## 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.

**LATIN VICE-ADMIRALTY COMMISSIONS.**—The Colonial Society of Massachusetts has in press a volume to contain the royal commissions issued to certain of the Crown officials of the Massachusetts Bay from 1681 to 1774. Of these, seventeen are commissions of the Governors as Vice-Admiral; and of the seventeen, eleven (from 1685 to 1730) are in Latin, and the remaining six (from 1741 to 1774) are in English. What I wish to know is, When was English first used in such commissions? Obviously it was between 1730 and 1741, but I wish exactness.

Under the heading 'Latin Law Pleadings,' a correspondent (at 11 S. i. 448, 495) asked when English was substituted for Latin in such pleadings, and SIR HARRY POLAND referred to the Act of 4 George II., ch. xxvi. (1731). This was

"An Act 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";

but section 3 reads as follows:—

"Provided always, That nothing in this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend to certifying beyond the Seas any Case or Proceedings in the Court of Admiralty; but that in such Cases the Commissions and Proceedings may be certified in Latin, as formerly they have been."—'Statutes at Large,' vi. 307-8.

Clearly, therefore, the Act of 4 George II. is not the one I am in search of. In 1884 Sir Sherston Baker said that "the Patent was always written in Latin until the reign of George II." ('Office of the Vice-Admiral

of the Coast,' p. 50). I shall be deeply indebted to SIR HARRY POLAND or other correspondent who can give me the information sought.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

EDMUND COMBE: CHRISTIAN JARMAN.—Information required of Edmund Combe of Hartley Wintney, Hants, who married 1702 Catherine, daughter of Rev. T. Pretty, Rector of Winchfield. He is mentioned as querent, in Feet of Fines, 1742, of some land at Hartley Wintney. (Left no will.)

Also, information required of the family of Christian Jarman, who married Harvey Combe, son of the above, 1752, at St. Peter's, Cornhill, and her sister Mary, who married Boyce Tree. These sisters are described as coheireses.

S. T.

BEAUVOIR, NORMANDY, AND DE BELVOIR, ENGLAND.—Was the above locality in Normandy, near Ardevan and Mont St. Michel, the original source of the name in England, on the borders of Lincoln and Leicester? At Beauvoir, in Normandy, are several remains of conventual buildings belonging to the monks of the Mount. Was the D'Albini, D'Aubigny, or D'Aubeney family anciently associated with that locality? I believe the remains of a priory still exist near Belvoir Castle, in Lincoln.

An Act was passed concerning the erection of a bridge for the convenience of the inhabitants of the parishes of the Vale and St. Samson's, in Guernsey, in crossing over to St. Marie du Château. This Act was passed by Nicholas de Beauvoir, bailiff, Peter de la Launde, James le Marchant, and Gaultier Blondel, 4 Oct., 1204.

T. W. CAREY.

"SUNG BY REYNOLDS IN 1820."—In a recent newspaper paragraph I came across the following, said to have been "sung by Reynolds in 1820":—

Go back to Brummagem! Go back to Brummagem!

Youth of that ancient and halfpenny town!  
Maul manufacturers; rattle and rummage 'em;  
Country swelled heads may afford you renown.  
Here in town-rings we find Fame very fast go;

The exquisite "light-weights" are heavy to bruise;

For the graceful and punishing hand of Belasco  
Foils and will foil all attempts on the Jews.

Who was Reynolds? In the 'D.N.B.' I find mention of two writers of this name, Frederick Reynolds and John Hamilton Reynolds. Can any of your readers throw further light upon the somewhat cryptic meaning of this quotation as a whole?

WILMOT CORFIELD.

CLEOPATRA'S PORTRAIT.—In Payle St. John's work entitled 'Village Life in Egypt' I find the following passage:—

"Possibly they [alluding to ornaments] were intended as portraits of the departed, all being cast in a different mould; but certainly the artists had disdained flattery. The wise have set down Cleopatra as no beauty, on the evidence of a portrait they pretend to have discovered; but even if intended as a likeness, it was, most probably, a failure....Why should they have succeeded in petrifying upon their walls the lovely Serpent of Old Nile?"

Can any reader give me any information respecting this portrait, its discoverer, &c.? Inquiries upon the subject have failed to give satisfaction.

H. ROY DE LA HACHE.

24, Kenilworth Avenue, Wimbledon Park.

SASH WINDOWS.—Britton in his 'Description of Lancashire,' 1807, p. 175, a volume forming part of 'The Beauties of England and Wales,' says of Wroughton Hall, near Wigan, that it is "noted for having the first sash windows of any house in the county, or in any part of the kingdom northward of the Trent." Is this true? The chief part of the hall was erected in 1748, but there is an older black-and-white wing, probably of seventeenth-century date. When were sash windows first introduced into England?

F. H. C.

'DOMBEY AND SON': REFERENCE TO ARABIAN STORY.—Dickens says in 'Dombey and Son':—

"Ideas, like ghosts, must be spoken to a little before they will explain themselves; and Toots had long left off asking any questions of his own mind. Some mist there may have been, issuing from that leaden casket, his cranium, which, if it could have taken shape and form, would have become a genie; but it could not; and it only so far followed the example of the smoke in the Arabian story, as to roll out in a thick cloud, and there hang and hover."

What Arabian story is meant, and where is it to be found?

'MISS NIPPER.'

Bonn.

[A story in the 'Arabian Nights' of a fisherman who drew up in his net a pot sea'ed with the seal of Solomon, from which on his opening it, there issued a genie in the form of an immense cloud.]

LORD GEORGE GORDON IN 'BARNABY RUDGE'.—In the last chapter of 'Barnaby Rudge' the novelist refers to Lord George Gordon's later experiences after the riots. He is stated to have gone to Birmingham in or about 1788, where he made a public profession of the Jewish religion, and where "a beautiful Jewish girl" attached herself

to him as his companion, "whose virtuous and disinterested character appears to have been beyond the censure even of the most censorious."

Is it known whence Charles Dickens obtained the information of this romantic episode, or where further and more detailed particulars of it may be found?

WILMOT CORFIELD.

"TRUTH": HENRY LABOUCHERE.—Today, the 17th of January, I have dipped into two morning papers. Both announce the death of Mr. Henry Labouchere, and are ready with anecdotes concerning him. Each repeats that of his treatment of a caller at the Embassy at Washington who was resolved to see His Excellency; and also that of the suggested walk from London to a far-distant foreign capital. There are certain differences in the relations which may bewilder narrators a hundred years hence, if any desire for accuracy still exist. It may be possible for contemporary writers in 'N. & Q.' to lighten the burden of posterity by testifying to the correctness of A or B, or to the incorrectness of both. I append the versions:—

A.

"One day when Mr. Labouchere was an Attaché at Washington an irate Britisher bounced in and demanded to see the Ambassador. 'Not here! you say. Then I will wait till he comes.' 'Very well,' said Mr. Labouchere, 'take a chair.' After waiting some hours the visitor inquired if the Minister would be much longer, and was staggered when the Attaché replied, 'Well, he sailed for Europe on Wednesday, but as you insisted on waiting, I offered you a chair.'

"When Mr. Labouchere was in the diplomatic service he was suddenly ordered from London to Vienna. Half a week passed; no word came from the traveller, and wires to the Austrian capital failed to find him. At length he was unearthed at Dover, and met the furious official demand for explanations with the simple statement that his allowance for expenses was so low that he had no option but to walk."

B.

"The stories told of him in the diplomatic service are as numerous as they are amusing. When, for instance, he was at Washington a citizen of the Republic entered the office in a manner which excited the resentment of the Attaché. 'I want to see the "boss,"' he said. 'You can't see him,' was the answer, 'he's out; see me.' 'You're no good to me,' rejoined the visitor, 'I can wait.' He was requested to take a seat, and the Attaché went on with his work. A long time having elapsed the caller remarked: 'Stranger, I've been fooling around here for two hours. Has the "boss" come in yet?' Mr. Labouchere replied quietly: 'No; you'll see him drive up to the door when he returns.' 'How long do you reckon he will be?' was the

next question. 'Well,' was the response, 'he went to Canada yesterday. I should say he'll be about six weeks.'

"On one occasion he was directed to proceed to St. Petersburg, but at the end of six months he was discovered at Homburg. There were, as a result, remonstrances from Downing Street. The reply of the youthful diplomat was that his means were small, but his zeal great, and that as neither his purse nor Government liberality was sufficient to meet the cost of trains he was walking to the Russian capital, which he hoped to reach in the course of the year."

ST. SWITHIN.

VETURIA, MOTHER OF CORIOLANUS.—Who was the mother of Coriolanus? Shakespeare, following Plutarch, gives Volumnia as his mother, and Virgilia as his wife. Lemprière, quoting from several authorities, gives the same. A statue, too, of Volumnia is said to have been erected in Rome on account of her influence in saving the city from destruction. I see, however, that 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' and the 'Dictionary of Biography' both make Volumnia the wife of Coriolanus, and Veturia his mother. See also Lemprière, under 'Veturia.' What are the authorities upon which this version is founded, and why are they considered superior to Plutarch? The name "Veturia" has the appearance of an *ex post facto* origin, as a kind of generic term for an old woman, and gives the whole story more the appearance of a myth than even Plutarch's version. J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

[Livy, ii. 40, gives Veturia as the name of the mother, and Volumnia as that of the wife, of Coriolanus.]

BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK: BRUNT.—Charles Brandon married Mary, youngest sister of Henry VIII.; was standard-bearer to that king, who visited him at Grimsby Castle, Bourne; was created Duke of Suffolk, and received Tattershall Castle; and was the son of the standard-bearer to Henry VII. at Bosworth. What is known of his father's antecedents?

The valiant Sir John Brunt gave rise to "He bore the brunt of the battle," and died intestate. What is known of him?

C. LANSDOWN.

WOMEN AND TOBACCO.—The following is a curiosity in several ways:—

SWEET HART: I am glad to here you are well; I came saue to buknum after the frite of the winnell thankes be to god; I haue bout Lookes; for the garden dores; at swoffom but I thinke; you had ned; by a Look for the Ladder dore, at holbrook; for I here you haue left it oppe; where all the bras & peuter is I have done all the

tobaccoe you Left mee ; I pray send mee sum this weeke ; and some angellico ceeddo & sum cerret sed ; to sow at buknum . . . &c.

Your Afexinat wife

Buknum May the — 04. SUSAN CRANE.

Send word what thinges you old caried to holbroke.

These four Isaac Appleton Esq<sup>r</sup> at his Chamber in Grayes Inn p'sent.

Susan Crane, widow of Sir Robert Crane, was the second wife of Isaac Appleton of Buckman Vall, Norfolk. The extract is from 'Family Letters from the Bodleian Library, with Notes by W. S. Appleton,' p. 49

My query is, did the lady require tobacco in the form of snuff? The year of the letter is not given, but the following one is February, 1653, *i.e.*, 1654. A. RHODES.

MAJOR JAMES KILLPATRICK.—I should feel extremely obliged if any of your readers could give me information as to the family and early services of Major James Killpatrick of the Madras Army, who was sent up to Bengal in 1756, where he served under Clive in command of the troops at that settlement until his death in 1757.

C. B. NORMAN.

St. Margarets-at-Cliffe.

BREAM OF BREAM'S BUILDINGS.—Who was Bream of Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane?

J. H. R.

[See 10 S. viii. 206.]

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. SIMON ANDREW FORSTER.—When did he die in 1870, and where was he buried? A short account of him is given in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xx. 24.

2. CHARLES KNYVETT, JUN., AND LORD DUDLEY AND WARD.—In the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxxi. 341, it is stated that Knyvett "was educated at Westminster School, where he formed a close friendship with Lord Dudley and Ward which lasted until his death." I should be glad to know the authority for this statement, and if there is any evidence that Lord Dudley and Ward was educated at any public school.

3. THOMAS ELLIS OWEN.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xlii. 456, he died in 1814, and was buried in Llanfair-is-Gaer Church, Carnarvonshire. I should be glad to know the full date of his death, and whether he ever married.

4. WALTER POPE, ASTRONOMER.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xlvi. 138, his mother was a daughter of the Puritan divine John Dod. I should be glad to know some particulars of his father and the Christian name of his mother.

G. F. R. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Can any one give the names of the authors of the following verses, and say where the original poems or hymns are to be found?—

1. Who laughs at sin laughs at his own disease,  
Welcomes approaching ruin with his smiles,  
Dares at his soul's expense his fancy please,  
Affronts his God, himself of peace beguiles.
2. I envy not their hap whom fortune doth advance;  
I take no pleasure in their pain that have less happy chance.  
To rise by others' fall I deem a losing game;  
All states, with others' ruin built, to ruin run amain.

W. A.

Who wrote the lines

I was for that time lifted above earth,  
And possessed joys not promised in my birth,

quoted by Izaak Walton in the Third Day of 'The Compleat Angler'?

T. BALSTON.

Who wrote the following beautiful lines anent Charles Dickens?—

And God did bless him—if the prayers and tear  
Of countless thousands : if the knowledge sure  
Of heart uplift, or strengthened to endure,  
Have aught of blessing. Surely he who cheers  
The mourning heart—bids fly the sick man's fears—  
Is blest, thrice blest. A Prophet of the Poor,  
In darksome den and squalid slum obscure  
He shows a world of love wherein appears  
The Way to God—not in lone hermit cell,  
In Nature-worship, stately rite, stern creed,  
But through the human hearts he loved so well.  
Angelic hosts might pause to tell  
Of "Tiny Tim," or "Paul," or "Little Nell."

I. X. B.

[Asked at 11 S. iii. 3, 48, but without receiving an answer.]

"If ever I run a horse for the Derby I will call him F— & M— (a well-known firm of suppliers of Derby hampers)."

My remembrance of this is that Dickens either said it or wrote it. It may, perhaps, have been Thackeray. I cannot, however, find it.

WM. H. PEET.

PEVERIL FAMILY.—The historic surname Peveril, in its varied forms, occurs in Nottingham records and registers, apparently without break, from the eleventh to the nineteenth centuries, but is not, I believe, now extant here. Does it survive elsewhere in England?

A. STAPLETON.

Nottingham.

ROYAL MINT: GUILDFORD, SURREY.—In what reigns was the Royal Mint set up in Guildford, Surrey, and when was the last issue of money made there?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.



**BEAUPUIS.**—De Quincey in his essay on Wordsworth has an interesting reference to the French patriot Beaupuis. Where can I meet with a detailed account, in French or English, of this distinguished Frenchman ?  
W. B.

**ARMS FOR IDENTIFICATION.**—By what family or families have the following arms been used: Arms, argent on a chevron gules two lioncels courant, between three anchors sable. Crest: A lion couchant gules.  
R. P.

**PANTHERA.**—I should be glad to have from the many Latinists and Hebraicists who contribute to your columns any information available with regard to this masculine name. Is it of Hebrew, Roman, Syriac, or Greek origin? Is it a dithematic name (though of three syllables)? If so, is *Pan* or *Pant* the prototheme? If the division into *Pan* and *thera* be accepted, it would, I should think, be difficult to prove the absence of a Greek element. Has any explanation of the name ever been attempted?

St. John Damascene ('De Fide Orthodoxa,' iv. 15) gives the man as the brother of Melchi (Luke iii. 24), a name which is Hebraic, by adoption at any rate, if not otherwise (cf. Melchi-Shua, third son of Saul).  
J. H. R..

**KNIVES AS PRESENTS.**—When I was a boy (some sixty years ago), a cutler made me a present of a pocket knife; and within the past week one was given me from a Christmas tree. In both cases I was asked for a halfpenny in exchange. I should be glad to learn the origin of the custom. G. H. G.

[The present of a knife was supposed to "cut friendship," a danger obviated by the pretence of purchase.]

**DALLAS.**—Dr. G. W. Marshall, in a query published in *The Genealogist* concerning one Haslett Powell, records that Elizabeth Powell married Duncan Dallas, and that the will of the latter was proved in C.P.C., 29 July, 1814. I should be greatly obliged for information as to the genealogical contents of this will so far as they relate to Dallas; and also as to the contents of the will of Mr. Charles Dallas, who died in the first half of the year 1812, leaving bequests to Sir Robert Dallas and his sisters. I should further be glad of any information relating to the Dallas family, with a view to the completion of a history of the family upon which I have been engaged for some years.  
J. DALLAS.

15, Walton Well Road, Oxford.

## Replies.

### THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

(11 S. v. 1.)

It may not be generally known that this club, which was "founded by General Lord Lynedoch, in conjunction with Viscount Hill and other officers, on 31st May, 1815," was known at its inception, and for some time after, as the General Military Club. The admission of officers of the Navy took place on 24 January, 1816, and the name was, on 16 February following, changed to that of the United Service Club.

The incident narrated below occurred soon after its foundation, and may be worth recording in the pages of 'N. & Q.' So serious was the view taken of this combination of military men to form a club, that a petition full of grave apprehensions regarding the institution was, on 4 March, 1816, presented to Parliament by Col. Foley from the people of Leominster, in Herefordshire. The first part of this petition dealt with the great cost of a standing army, and continued—

"that the petitioners have heard, with the deepest regret, of the formation in the metropolis of a military club, under the sanction, and with the approbation, of the present commander in chief of his majesty's forces [the Duke of York]; that the petitioners humbly hope that the House will watch over, with a true constitutional jealousy, the proceedings of such a formidable military body, which appear to the petitioners to be too well calculated to render the military power of the country a body too distinct from the people, and consequently inconsistent with the true principles of a free government."

Speaking on the petition, Col. Foley said he heartily concurred with the petitioners, and was, in the debate which followed, supported, amongst others, by Mr. (afterwards Baron) Brougham, who said

"he had no objection to private clubs founded for local reasons, or whose members engaged to bind themselves to a particular beverage. But the club in question was of a most general and comprehensive description. It was formed of a mass of officers—gentlemen who were not employed on any particular service—who were not brought together by any particular predilections—but were united merely as military men."

Mr. Brougham added that

"he regretted that anything like ridicule was attempted to be thrown on those who felt jealous on this subject—because he felt considerable jealousy himself."

ARTHUR MYNOTT.



FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE (11 S. v. 27).—Surely SIR WILLIAM BULL under-estimates the length of pedigrees. A century, three generations, within which seven separate male lines of a family die out—MR. PAGE mentions seven different branches of the Bradshaws—must indeed be “remarkable.”

SIR WILLIAM asks what family “has undoubted proofs of the longest descent in the male line.”

There would be many claimants to the title; and though critical genealogists would rule out ninety-nine of every hundred as “non-proven,” there are one or two who, by contemporary charters and writings, and by the inheritance of land, can really show a probable descent from the time of the Conquest.

But, by an odd coincidence, what is in all likelihood the best authenticated, if not the longest, of all the old pedigrees, is that of a family who now reign at Haigh Hall, as a result of a marriage with one of these very failing lines of Bradshaw.

Lord Crawford is 26th Earl of an earldom more than five centuries old. He is himself 16th in descent from the first Earl, and he has a son who has a son.

The descent in the male line of a peerage necessitates that when, through the ages any doubt arises, that doubt be ventilated and the descent criticized by those responsible for the law of the land.

But the Lindsay pedigree by no means begins at the creation of the earldom in 1398. For nine earlier generations, back to a William de Lindsay who was old enough to witness a royal charter before 1140, it is in all probability perfectly sound. Whatever others may accomplish, I think that Lord Balcarras's son can reasonably lay claim to a pedigree of twenty-seven generations, lasting over eight centuries.

GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.

The number of ancient families which are still represented in the male line is much larger than your correspondent believes. The late Mr. Evelyn Shirley's ‘Noble and Gentle Men’ gives a brief account of those families that at the date of publication (1866) were in possession of the estates which their ancestors held in the time of Henry VII. In going through this book not long ago, I was surprised to find how many of these families are still represented in the House of Lords. There are, of course, many families which have lost their ancestral property, but are still able to trace their

descent to very ancient times. With regard to the query, “Which is the family that has undoubted proofs of the longest descent in the male line?” Mr. J. Horace Round showed some years ago in *The Genealogist* that the family of St. John is the only one, so far as is known, that is undoubtedly descended from a Domesday tenant. Several families pretend to a descent from Saxon times, but their claims will not bear investigation. A good many ancient descents can be traced back, by “undoubted proofs,” to the time of Henry II. Lord Wrottesley represents the only family which can trace a direct male descent from one of the Founders of the Order of the Garter.

According to the ‘Almanach de Gotha,’ the House of Wettin is descended in the direct line from Thiadmar, who lived in 919. King George V. has therefore a longer lineage than any of his subjects. The House of Bourbon is still older, as it traces its descent from Robert le Fort, the great-grandfather of Hugh Capet. Robert was killed when fighting the Northmen in 866. His direct descendants are still very numerous.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

[See also ‘Domesday Book and the Luttrell Family,’ 11 S. iv. 365.]

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN (11 S. iv. 487).—In endeavouring to trace the whereabouts of Drummond's works, it is necessary to discriminate carefully between different editions. No difficulty seems to be felt as to the issue of the first edition of the ‘Teares on the Death of Meliades.’ Copies would appear to be plentiful. Of the second edition, however, it is generally said that no copy has hitherto been traced.

A solution of the difficulty was presented by Dr. David Irving of the Edinburgh Advocates' Library more than sixty years ago. In his ‘Lives of Scottish Writers,’ vol. ii. p. 23, he has a note to the following effect:

“‘Teares on the Death of Meliades,’ Edinburgh, printed by Andro Hart, 1613, 4to. His two sonnets and epitaph, which appear in this publication, are likewise inserted in the ‘Mausoleum, or, choicest Flowres of the Epitaphs written on the Death of the never-too-much lamented Prince Henrie,’ Edinb., 1613, 4to. A third edition of the ‘Teares on the Death of Meliades’ soon followed, Edinb., 1614, 4to.

According to Dr. Irving, the ‘Teares on the Death of Meliades’ was first issued separately, then incorporated with the ‘Mausoleum,’ and then again issued separately.

In his ‘Life of Drummond of Hawthornden,’ however, the late Prof. Masson assigns priority of publication to the ‘Mausoleum,’

although both works were issued the same year. In all likelihood Prof. Masson's view is correct. And thus we have the first edition of the 'Teares on the Death of Meliades' contained in the 'Mausoleum.' The second edition was reprinted the same year under the name by which the poem is now known. And in 1614 the third edition was issued.

In 'Books printed in Scotland before 1700,' Mr. Aldis states that a copy of the 'Mausoleum' is contained in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Apparently he failed to discover the second edition entitled 'Teares on the Death of Meliades.' From information received, I am led to believe that a copy may be found either in the British Museum or in some other London library. The third edition, dated 1614, is enumerated among the books contained in the Edinburgh University Library. It was seen and described by Mr. Aldis.

Query No. 3 indicates a publication not generally included under works bearing Drummond's name. "Drummond's verses," says Dr. Irving, "appeared in a publication entitled 'The Entertainment of the high and mighty Monarch Charles, King of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland, into his auncient and royall Citie of Edinburgh, the fifteenth of June, 1633.' Printed at Edinburgh by John Wreittoun, 1633, 4to." Of this work a copy is said to be found in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library. At all events, Mr. Aldis, who locates it there, obtained a full bibliographical description of it. There is, or was formerly, another copy in the Edinburgh Signet Library.

The last of Drummond's works to which PROF. KASTNER refers is entitled 'To the Exequies of the Honourable Sr. Antonye Alexander, Knight, &c. A pastorell Elegie, Edinburgh, printed in King James his College, by George Anderson, 1638, 4to. All trace of this work seems now to be lost. One would naturally expect a copy to be found in the Edinburgh University Library, but unfortunately that library is not easy of access for bibliographical purposes. Mr. Aldis failed to find any trace of the book. It may be noted that the Alexander mentioned was a distinguished architect and second son of the first Earl of Stirling.

It is much to be feared that many valuable and interesting books have disappeared from the shelves of Scottish libraries, although still named in their respective catalogues. To some extent this may be due to the fact that formerly it was the custom in many Scottish libraries to allow valuable books to be carried away by private

persons for purposes of research, some of which got lost through the death or disappearance of the parties to whom they were entrusted. Perhaps, however, Scotland is not alone in having to lament the loss of literary treasures. A large number, it is asserted, of rare editions, both English and Scottish, can now only be examined by students who cross the Atlantic.

W. SCOTT.

NAPOLEON'S IMPERIAL GUARD (II S. iv. 289, 350).—Coloured prints of some of the Imperial Guard appear in 'Histoire de l'empereur Napoléon, par P.-M. Laurent de l'Ardèche, illustrée par Horace Vernet,' Paris, 1840. They are:—

Le prince Eugène Beauharnais, colonel des Chasseurs à cheval de la Garde Impériale, de 1804 à 1809 (mounted).

Grenadiers à pied : officier et soldat.

Gendarme d'élite (mounted).

Fusilier grenadier, grande tenue.

Artillerie à pied et Train d'artillerie (the latter mounted).

Tirailleur et Voltigeur.

Artillerie à cheval (mounted).

Cheval-légers lanciers. Premier régiment (mounted).

Tambour-major des Grenadiers à pied.

Dragons (mounted).

Grenadier à pied, 3<sup>e</sup> régiment (hollandais).

Chasseur à pied (grande tenue d'été). Sergent de Chasseurs à pied (petite tenue d'été).

Grenadier à Cheval (mounted).

Mameluck (standing by his horse).

Sapeur du génie.

Cheval-légers lanciers, deuxième régiment (mounted).

Marins. (The picture is of a marine, not a sailor.)

Timbalier de Cheval-légers polonais. Trompette des Chasseurs à cheval—1812 (both mounted).

Pupilles.

Perhaps to the above should be added:—  
Garde d'honneur. (Leading his horse.)

The "Table des types coloriés" does not quite agree with the coloured pictures in the book. In it "Grosse cavalerie, 1795," appears instead of "Le prince Eugène Beauharnais"; and near the end, according to the table, there should be a picture of an "Officier de Chasseurs à cheval (garde)," whereas the actual picture is of a "Capitaine de Vaisseau."

I doubt whether these coloured pictures are by Horace Vernet. Although the initials H. V. occur again and again on the black-and-white woodcuts, I have not found them on any of the "types coloriés." It is interesting to note that, whereas in the title "Timbalier de Cheval-Légers Polonais" the word "Cheval" without the *x* appears, on the cloth of the kettledrum the *x* completes the word.

Landais, in his 'Grand Dictionnaire,' 14th edition, 1862, characterizes "Chevaux-légers" as a horrible barbarism encouraged by the Académie.

The 'Grammaire des Grammaires,' Paris, 1844, p. 188, says that the custom is to write "chevaux-léger" for the singular, and "chevaux-légers" for the plural.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THEOPHILUS LEIGH, D.D. (11 S. iv. 429, 537).—The following information is from my notes. He was the third son of Theophilus Leigh, 1696–1724, by Mary Brydges, eldest daughter of the eighth Lord Chandos of Sudeley. Theophilus Leigh the younger married Ann, daughter of Edward Bee, Esq., of Berkeley (? Beckley). They had two daughters: (1) Mary, b. 1731, who married in 1762 her first cousin the Rev. Thomas Leigh, who was Rector of Adlestrop, and who succeeded to the Stoneleigh estates in 1806. They left no children. (2) Cassandra, b. 1742, who married in 1768 the Rev. Samuel Cooke, Rector of Little Bookham; their children were Theophilus, Mary, and George, of whom only the last seems to have left issue. Some details of the Leigh family will be found in an article, 'An Old Family History,' in *The National Review* for April, 1907.

R. A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

ROBIN HOOD (11 S. v. 29).—In his 'Specimens of the Pre-Shakespearian Drama' (Ginn & Co., 1897), Mr. J. M. Manly gives three examples of Robin Hood plays. They occupy a considerable space in Part III. of the collection, and include 'Robin Hood and the Knight' (a fragment), 'Robin Hood and the Friar,' and 'Robin Hood and the Potter.' Among the editor's introductory remarks is the statement that "Part III. affords illustrations of important phases of dramatic activity heretofore too little regarded by students." W. B.

The best critical account of the story of Robin Hood will be found in the article on him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which also gives a list of works that may be consulted. The popular account will be found in the introductions to Gutch's 'Lytell Geste of Robin Hode' (1847): this work contains the ballads, and mentions many places traditionally connected with Robin Hood, and called by his name. The connexion of Robin Hood with Maid Marian, and of both with the May Day games in England and other countries, is fully dealt with in 'The Medieval Stage,'

by E. K. Chambers (1903), and in the dissertations at the end of Gutch's work. Other books worth consulting are Child's 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads,' v. 39, &c. (1888); Wright's 'Essays on Medieval Literature,' ii. 164; *Academy*, vol. xxiv. (1883); Ritson's 'Collection of Robin Hood Ballads' (1795, 1832, 1885); 'Catalogue of MS. Romances in the British Museum,' ed. C. A. Ward, p. 516; 'Percy Folio MS.,' ed. Hales and Furnivall, i. 1 (1867); 'N. & Q.,' *passim*.

Many plays have been published about the Robin Hood story, e.g., 'Edward I.,' by George Peele (ab. 1580); 'George à Green, the Pinder of Wakefield' (ab. 1580); 'The Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon,' by Munday (1601); and many others in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK.

The May-maid decorated with flowers and ribbons is the undoubted representative of the Flora, the "Mille venit variis florum Dea nexa coronis" of Ovid, transformed into Maid Marian when mimicry of Robin Hood was added to the games among ourselves. But that popular robber was not the ancestor of the King or Lord of the May—an appointment which occurs abroad. Maid Marian, or the Queen of the May, was carried in procession upon men's shoulders, and styled "White-pot Queen." There was a French proverb, "Robin a trouvé Marian"—"a notorious knave hath found a notable quean." And again, taking Marion (Marian) as a proper name for a woman: "Robin a trouvé Marian"—"Jack hath met with Gill, a filthy knave with a fulsome queane." There was an old French drama entitled 'Robin et Marian,' a shepherd and shepherdess, in ridicule of which Cotgrave's proverb might have originated, for Robin Hood's paramour is, in his story, Matilda, daughter of Lord Fitzwater, who was poisoned, and cannot be identified with Maid Marian, evidently of French extraction, and not known before the union of the Robin Hood pageant with the May-games (Fosbroke's 'Antiquities,' pp. 650 and 654). Also consult Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,' Brand's 'Antiquities,' Sir Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe' and 'The Talisman,' and for bibliography, the article on 'Robin Hood' in the new 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' There is also Adam De Le Hale on 'Le Jeu de Robin et de Marian,' the French drama of the thirteenth century.

TOM JONES.

I extract from the forthcoming third volume of the 'Register of National Bibliography' the statement that No. XI. of the 'Opuscula of the Nottingham Sette of Odde Volumes' is an account by Mr. J. P. Briscoe of the Robin Hood literature which was, in 1898, in the Nottingham Free Public Library.

The inquirer should also look at the communication on Robin Hood plays in 'N. & Q.,' 10 S. viii. 295 (1907).

W. P. COURTNEY.

"QUAM NIHIL AD GENIUM, PAPINIANE TUUM" (11 S. iv. 325, 531).—The conclusion at which I have arrived with regard to the authorship of the above line is that it is a quotation, as we find it printed in Drayton's 'Polyolbion,' but that Selden himself did not know who was the author. Throughout his 'Address to the Reader' (in which the line occurs), as well as in his 'Illustrations of the Polyolbion' (ed. 1622), Selden prints his Latin quotations in italics, and always in lines separated from the text—sometimes giving the name of the author of the quotation in the margin, sometimes in the text itself. This seems to indicate that the line is a quotation (inasmuch as it is printed, like the other Latin quotations, in italic and as a separate line); while, its authorship being unassigned, it would seem that it was not traceable to any known author.

There is nothing, I think, that precludes the supposition that this noteworthy elegiac may have had its origin in days as far back as those of Sir John Cheke (1514-47) or Walter Haddan (1516-72), when the frequent conflicts between the "common lawyers" and the "civilians"\* were at their height, and when its epigrammatic smartness would be likely to render it especially acceptable to the lawyers of the Inner Temple as a neat and forcible utterance wherewith to intimate their contempt, whenever occasion offered, for "civilians" and their ways; or, again, as I at first conjectured, it may have been a gloss, by some impatient student, on the margin of a manuscript of Baldus or Accursius.

But if, on the other hand, it is maintained that Selden was both coiner and quoter, he is necessarily made liable to the imputation of having sought to palm off upon the reader a line of his own composition as a quotation from some Latin author whom he

prefers not to name; and this, it would seem, simply in order to invest with an air of classic authority his own depreciatory estimate of the "civilians" of his own day! On the value of a quotation from an original Latin author in those times, especially when it was sought to gain the suffrages of the ordinary man of letters, it is unnecessary, in these columns, to insist.

I may further note that Selden himself rarely names Papinian—only, I think, in his 'Opera Omnia' (ed. Wilkins), i. col. 1404, and in his 'Historie of Tithes' (1618), p. 38; and the composer of the line, whoever he was, may have been simply yielding to the exigencies of elegiac verse in preferring Papinian to Ulpian or Gaius.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

GRISE: GREY: BADGER (11 S. v. 27).—Although "the gray" was an old English name for the badger, as "grice" was the name for its young, it seems improbable that the "gris" so much worn by the highest in the land during the Middle Ages, should be the skin of the badger, which in those days was a common animal in Great Britain. "Gris" was certainly expensive, and seems most probably to have been a species of foreign marten. Chaucer, in the Prologue of 'The Canterbury Tales,' says of the pilgrim monk,

.....No coste wolde he spare;  
I saw his sleeves purfled at the bond  
With *gris*, and that the finest of the lond.

In a very ancient poem quoted by Ritson, a merchant, wishing to dress his lady-love in "ryall atyre,"

Boght hur gownys of grete pryce  
Furrd with menyvere and with *gryce*.

Fairholt says: "In the Middle Ages the fur of the ermine and the sable ranked highest, that of the vair and the gray was next in esteem." *Vair* or *vaire* was undoubtedly minever, the name continuing in heraldry. In 'Sir Percival de Galles,' a romance of the fourteenth century, when the son asks how he should recognize a knight, his mother "shewede hym the menevaire" in their hoods by which he might know them. Ménage in 'Termes du vieux français. MD.CCL.,' under 'Vair,' quotes—

Li autre couroit les piaux  
Des curieux, de gris & de vairs,  
Pour moi forrer en temps divers.

Ovide, MS.

and under 'Menuvair' he says, "d'un animal dit vair."

*Menu*, of course, means small, and sometimes we find the fur described in two

\* "In the Civill Law, I comprehend also the Canonist, and use hath here [*i.e.*, in England] made the name of *Civill Law* to include both Civil, and Canon."—Selden, 'Hist. of Tithes' (1618) Preface, p. xvii.

words, as, for instance, in 'La Grande Chronique de France,' where the author, in writing about the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen in 1449, says the King was "vestu d'un habit royal; c'est-à-scavoir, manteau, robe et chaperon d'escarlate vermeil fourré de menu vair."

In the 'Book of Rates of Charles II.' under the heading of 'Skins,' both badger and "grays" are mentioned as two distinct animals, the prices being given for one skin of a badger, and in the case of the "grays" for forty. In later times "petit-gris" means squirrel. There is a weasel-like animal only found in South America, called a "grison": it is very like a marten.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

KING'S THEATRE (OPERA-HOUSE), HAYMARKET (11 S. iv. 405, 495).—MR. ALECK ABRAHAM'S seems to be unaware of the fact that James Winston's theatrical collection, together with Vice-Chamberlain Coke's papers relative to the Italian opera in the Haymarket, 1706-15, eventually passed into the possession of the late Julian Marshall. I had an opportunity of viewing the Coke lots previous to the sale at Sotheby's on 4 March, 1905, and it seemed to me that the Vice-Chamberlain collected the autograph letters and documents with the intention of writing a 'History of the Introduction of Italian Opera in England.' There is, however, no mention of Vice-Chamberlain Coke in the 'D.N.B.' Among his correspondents were Catherine Tofts and Sir John Vanbrugh. The last-named complained to him bitterly of the conduct of his singers. "I am told (and believe) Rich is at the bottom on't." The Vice-Chamberlain was, of course, a member of the same family as the subsequent Earls of Leicester, but the peerage was only created in 1837. I am most anxious to gather material concerning him for the 'Dictionary of Writers on Music,' on which I am engaged with the assistance of Mr. Louis A. Klemantaski and other collaborators.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

25, Speenham Road, Brixton, S.W.

BISHOPS ADDRESSED AS "MY LORD" (11 S. iv. 508; v. 36, 76).—I have not access to the Ninth Series, but this matter was discussed at 7 S. viii. 467; ix. 78, and, I believe, on former occasions. Sir R. Phillimore ('Eccles. Law,' vol. i. p. 96) says of Bishops Suffragan that "by courtesy they were commonly designated 'lords.'" He adds: "It [the title] is probably only a

translation of 'Dominus,' and just as applicable to the Bishop of a Church not established as of one established by temporal law." With the latter part of this sentence I am entirely in agreement; the former would prove too much, as it would place all graduates—to whose names the letters "Ds." (i.e. "Dominus") are appended in the buttery book of their college—on the same level with Bishops. I would add to the instances, cited by W. C. B. and others, of the title being given to many who are not peers of Parliament, that of the courtesy title held by the sons of peers. But I cannot but believe, with your correspondents, that the title is inherent in the spiritual office of a Bishop. Reference has been made to Crockford. In the issue of 1910 it is stated that

"there is ample documentary evidence that the predecessors of the present Bishops Suffragan were, up to the disuse of their office in the reign of James I., every whit (whether by right or courtesy) as much 'Lord Bishops' as the Diocesan, peers of Parliament, whose labours they shared and lightened."

Contrariwise, immediately following this paragraph appears a letter dictated by Mr. Gladstone in 1907, to the effect

"that in 1870 the Secretary of State was advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that a Bishop Suffragan should be styled 'The Right Reverend the Bishop Suffragan of —' and should be addressed as 'Right Reverend Sir.'"

But it is notorious that the Law Officers of the Crown are not infallible in judgments ecclesiastical.

I have somewhere read that William IV., speaking to Bishop Luscombe, who had been consecrated in 1825 to perform episcopal acts for English congregations on the Continent, said: "I will always call you 'My Lord.'" This I give for what it is worth.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

DU BELLAY (11 S. iv. 347, 459).—MR. E. GORDON DUFF has very kindly sent me the two MS. leaves of Latin verse about which he wrote. The evidence of their contents and style confirms my suggestion that the author is Joannes Salmonius Macrinus. I have not found the verses printed in any of his books belonging to the Bodleian or British Museum Libraries.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

William Browne did not, it would seem, translate directly from Du Bellay, but from a Latin version by the Sicilian poet Janus Vitalis, which is entitled 'In Urbem

Romam qualis est hodie. It is prefixed to what Browne calls his "paraphrase," though he was evidently acquainted with the original. See Mr. Gordon Goodwin's edition of the 'Poems of William Browne of Tavistock' in "The Muses' Library" (George Routledge & Sons), vol. ii. pp. 300-1, and note. p. 351. Mr. A. H. Bullen's 'Introduction' is dated 1893, so I conclude that the edition appeared about that time—that is, some eighteen years ago. It is a great pity that some publishers still persist in omitting the year on the front pages of their reprints.

JOHN T. CURRY.

May I add to the reference 'The Ruines of Rome,' by Bellay, and 'Bellaye's Visions,' published in 1591, in a volume entitled 'Complaints: containing sundrie small Poemes of the World's Vanitie'? These are by the author of 'The Faerie Queene,' whose translation of Bellay should be compared with the later version by Browne. The 'Complaints' are included in the collected works of Edmund Spenser, and his translation may be found in the Globe edition, pp. 526 and 538.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PENGE AS A PLACE-NAME (11 S. iv. 330, 437, 497; v. 18).—The twelfth-century lawsuit mentioned by MR. ANSCOMBE does not seem to be the same as the one referred to by MR. DAVIES as occurring in one of the Selden Society's volumes, which is of the early thirteenth century. The reference is to 'Select Pleas of the Crown,' edited by F. W. Maitland, vol. i. p. 48. The case is numbered 90, and comes among the pleas of Easter term, A.D. 1203:—

"Richard of Flitch, the servant of William de Guines at Beck, appeals Almaric of Bore, for that he wickedly and by night in the king's peace and in larceny, in the wood of Beck, which is enclosed and locked, stole four pigs...."

"Aumaricus venit et defendit totum de verbo in verbum, et dicit quod dominus suus Abbas de Westmonasterio habet boscum quandam vocatum Peenge et illo bosco cepit illos porcos...."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

While rejecting any affinity between this name and Penkridge (the Cymric *Pen-y-crug*) and Penhurst (probably originally Pinehurst), I take the first constituent in Penkhurst (Sussex), Pangbourne (Berks), and Penistone (Yorks), to be the same as Penge. The most likely derivation of Penge I take to be the Anglo-Saxon word *pynga*, a point, related to the verb *pyngan*, to prick. *Pynca* would naturally become softened into Pinga, Pengè,

and Penge, the final vowel being at length silent, as in Stonehenge. Pinkie seems to have a still closer affinity to "pynca." Compare also Poynton, Poyntington, Sea-point, Greenpoint, Pierpoint, Hurstpierpoint, &c. I offer this, however, only as a suggestion.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

POT80S (11 S. v. 29).—MR. HILL is wrong in thinking that this horse's name is printed in this way "in all sporting books." He will find a portrait of the horse in vol. i. of Taunton's 'Celebrated Racehorses,' where the name is printed Pot80's. Indeed, I never saw it printed otherwise, though the horse is mentioned in White's 'History of the Turf,' in the Druid's works, and in many others. MR. HILL must have got hold of a work with a fallen numeral. The genesis of the hieroglyphic is that a lad in Lord Abingdon's stable, having been told to write "Potatoes" on the corn-bin, did it after the following fashion: Pot,0000,0000.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

GELLYFEDDAN, CYNGHORDY, AND LLETTY-SCILP (11 S. v. 28).—*Gelly* means wood, grove, copse. I do not know the meaning of the second element. I might perhaps guess it aright, but there has been too much guessing about place-names.

*Cynghor-dy* means council- (or counsel-) house.

*Lletty* means lodgings or inn. *Scilp* is not Welsh. It may be a nickname, and the whole word may mean Scilp's lodgings or inn.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

*Cynghordy* (= *cynghor* + *ty*) means "Council House." *Lletty* means "lodging," "inn." *Scilp* is scarcely a Welsh word. In Gellyfeddan, *gelly* suggests the mutated form of *celli*, "wood," "copse"; but *feddan* is obscure to me. Is it a misreading of *feddau*? Then it might be the mutated plural of *bedd*, "grave," used adjectivally. The whole word would = (y) *gelli* + *beddau*, meaning "(The) graves copse." H. I. B.

PEPYS'S 'DIARY': BRAYBROOKE EDITION (11 S. v. 6).—The apparent mistake about Newport Pagnell is not quite set right by MR. C. LESLIE SMITH. The "well watered" town, with "like a Cathedral Church," must have been Newport Pagnell, not Biester. As Pepys can hardly have gone back from Buckingham to Newport at night when he was going on to Oxford next day (and he arrived there in time to visit



the Colleges before dinner), it would seem as though he had mixed up his recollections of the places he had visited, though he does not record that he was "very merry."

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

SKATING IN THE MIDDLE AGES (11 S. v. 27). — Fosbroke ('Antiquities,' p. 513) remarks:—

"Skating was a great accomplishment of Thiafe in the Edda, and was usual among the Northern and Celtic nations. Olaus Magnus describes the skate as of polished iron, or of the shank-bone of a deer, or sheep, about a foot long. Besides skates, they had wooden shoes with iron points, flexible circles with points sharpened every way into teeth, triangular points of iron, &c. Our ancestors were not only versed in sliding, but used the leg-bones of animals fastened to their shoes, and pushed themselves on with stakes headed with iron. The wooden skates, shod with iron, are said to have been invented in the Low Countries, and certainly introduced here from Holland."

Skating is mentioned by the Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus about 1134. The earliest form of skate that we know ('Ency. Brit.,' xxv. 166) is that of the bone "runners" (still preserved in museums) worn by the primitive Norsemen. Whatever its origin in Great Britain, skating was certainly a common sport in England in the twelfth century, as is proved by an old translation of Fitz-Stephen's 'Description of London,' 1180:—

"When the great fenne or moore (which watheth the walls of the cite on the North side) is frozen, many young men play on the yce.... asome tye bones to their feete and under their heeles, and shoving themselves with a little picked staffe do slide as swiftlie as a birde flyeth in the aire or an arrow out of a cross-bow."

At what period the use of metal runners was introduced is unknown, but it was possibly not long after the introduction into Northern Europe, in the third century A.D., of the art of working in iron. Blade-skates were probably introduced here from Holland about 1660; and skating is said to have been made fashionable by the Cavaliers who had been in exile with Charles II. in Holland. That it had become popular with the aristocracy as well as with the people we are told by Pepys:—

1 Dec., 1662. "Over the park (where I first in my life did see people sliding with their skates, which is a very pretty art)."

Also on 13 Dec. "To the Duke [of York], and followed him into the park, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go slide upon his skates, which I did not like, but he slides very well."

The earliest patents are by J. H. Savigny (December, 1784), "for making skates and

fixing them on with more ease, safety, and expedition than hath hitherto been discovered." Also by W. Milward (April, 1819): "My improvement on the skate, and fixing the same, consists of attaching the skate iron to the shoe instead of a wooden sole, to be strapped on the foot as heretofore."

As to when steel skates were first used, compare Sir Walter Scott in 1824, 'St. Ronan's Well,' chap. iii.: "I thought *sketchers* were aye made of *airn*." (*Sketch* is the Scotch form of "skate.") A steel sole and fittings were introduced as an improvement by John Rodgers in 1831; but skates made entirely of steel are more modern—perhaps fifty years later.

TOM JONES.

In my edition of 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' (1885) it is stated that skating is "mentioned by the Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus about 1134," after which is a reference to FitzStephen. It also mentions that there are "figures of skates in Olaus Magnus's history, printed 1555." 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' records that a bibliography of nearly 300 works relating to skating appeared in 'N. & Q.' between 1874 and 1881, and a reference to this may assist MR. FORBES SIEVEKING in tracing what he desires.

URLLAD.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED (11 S. v. 28).—1. BARROW.—In the 'Athenæ Oxonienses' it is said that Thomas Barrow, the father of Isaac Barrow, Master of Trin. Coll., Camb., was the son of Isaac Barrow of Spinney Abbey, Camb., Esq. This work also mentions Isaac Barrow, Doctor of Physic, who was buried in All Saints' Church, Camb., on 22 Feb., 1616.

The Barrows must have sold Spinney Abbey, as it became the seat of Henry Cromwell, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after his retirement, and it was there that Charles II. visited him.

Oliver, Henry's eldest son, died there, and his brother Henry, who succeeded to the property, sold it to Edward Russell, Lord Orford.

3. COL. HENRY MORDAUNT CLAVERING died on 18 May, 1850, and was buried on 25 May in Brompton Cemetery. His first wife, Lady Augusta Campbell, died in 1831. He lived with his second wife at Abbeville (France) a long time before he married her; she survived him.

4. ROBERT CLAVERING was a son of Sir Thomas Clavering of Greencroft, co. Durham. He was entitled to his name, though



Sir Thomas never owned him. His mother was a Frenchwoman, and lived in Paris.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

2. COL. JOHN HENRY BELLI—This scrap may be of use. John Belli, Esq., of Southampton, who died in 1805, married Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Samuel Blount, Esq., of that place. He calls Samuel Pepys Cockerell and Charles Cockerell his brothers-in-law, but I do not know how that relationship came about.

W. C. B.

BEAUPRÉ BELL (11 S. iv. 528).—In the Cole MS. in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 5831, folios 473, 476, will be found memoranda concerning him which may give the required information. Also 5848, folio 259, gives the Beaupré pedigree.

G. J. GRAY.

Cambridge.

"SAMHOWD" (11 S. iv. 446).—According to the 'E.D.D.' the meaning of *sammodithe* is "the same unto thee," the expression being current as a form of greeting. This differs materially from the example given by Mr. RATCLIFFE. I do not find any mention made of the dialect verbs *sam* and *samhowd* in the same authority.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*The Oxford Shakespeare Glossary.* By C. T. Onions, M.A. London, of the 'Oxford English Dictionary.' (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

We give the title-page in this case at greater length than usual, for it explains the merits of the present work, and affords good reason for its existence. Of Shakespeare glossaries there are many, but the present is amply justified, for it is "primarily the outcome of an analysis of Shakespeare's vocabulary conducted in the light of the results published in the [Oxford] Dictionary." The merits of that great work in analysis have often been commended in our columns, and they are such as command the unqualified praise of every expert. Mr. Onions has worked for fifteen years on the editorial staff of the 'Dictionary'; he has also paid special attention to Warwickshire dialect and to the language of Shakespeare's contemporaries; and, further, he has been able to profit by the labours of a host of critics and commentators who have gone before, and whose help is, we are glad to see, fully recognized. Among these our contributor the late H. C. Hart fully deserves special mention.

Average literary knowledge is not ranked too high, and senses still current have been occasionally illustrated. Our own experience of present-day standards leads us to endorse this procedure as wise. Full references are given to passages in the works, and we regard the volume

as a model of business-like conciseness. It only remains to add that its price is remarkably low. We have not seen the edition on India paper, which costs a little more, but it would, we imagine, make the volume a triumph of compression in every way.

FROM the Cambridge University Press comes another rich source of illustration of the greatest of our poets in *Life in Shakespeare's England*, one of "The Cambridge Anthologies," compiled by Mr. John Dover Wilson. Here the "meagre framework of facts which we call the life of Shakespeare" has been admirably supplemented by extracts from contemporary writers which illustrate the life and manners of the day. The country, the stage, the Court, vagabonds and rascals, shopmen and sportsmen—all are exhibited as they appeared in their characteristic guise. The topic of religion is omitted: "The omission, it might be said, is Shakespeare's. Nothing is more remarkable in his work than its silence concerning the religious life and violent theological controversy of the time." The spelling has been modernized, and the chapters and a large number of the extracts are headed by the quotations from Shakespeare which they recall.

Mr. Wilson's aim is to make his book as attractive and as easy to read as possible, and he has certainly succeeded in making his collection highly readable as well as instructive. The student of to-day has so many advantages unknown to his predecessors a generation earlier that he has little excuse for lack of accomplishment. As for the general reader, learning is brought so close to his door, and made so easy for him, that even he may be induced to read something beyond the newspapers. There are seven illustrations, a glossary of difficult words, and an 'Index of Authors.'

*Cameo Book-Stamps.* Figured and Described by Cyril Davenport, V.D., F.S.A. (Edward Arnold.)

THIS handsome and well-printed book is by a master of the subject, and will rank as authoritative. The title is not too clear to the uninitiated. It indicates the use of dies cut for stamping books, the dies belonging to the same category as those used for medals. Cameo stamps on leather are, says the author, "produced by means of pressure from sunk dies of wood or metal, the design showing in low relief." They are, as a rule, larger than medal or coin dies, and rectangular in outline. Mr. Davenport gives us details of the technical methods of stamping, colouring, and gilding, the last a process of some difficulty to attain permanent and satisfactory results. The term "cameo" has long been applied to the early Italian stamp in relief, but might also be applied, the author thinks, to the same class of stamp from the Netherlands, England, France, and Germany. "Embossed" is an equally descriptive term, as is remarked, and perhaps clearer.

The illustrations, of which, with the descriptions attached to them, the book is composed, are admirably rendered, and the result of much care and forethought. First, the author made rubbings which gave the general distribution and proportion of the stamps, though by no means a complete impression. These he then supplemented with carefully drawn outlines copied

from the stamps themselves. These renderings he regards as superior to photography, which does not on the whole show adequate results, owing to the different incidences of lighting.

The 151 examples figured are mainly drawn from the British Museum. There are, however, a few good specimens from private hands. Mr. Davenport will be glad to hear of more cameo stamps, large or small, with a view to making drawings of them, provided that they do not contain copies or obvious adaptations of the designs he has here put before us. His book being provided with full indexes, and arranged alphabetically according to subject, there should be no difficulty in tracing all that he supplies. The designs include fine heads of Alexander the Great and Cato the Elder. Augustus with a Sibyl, the arms of Anne Boleyn, Catherine of Arragon, and George Carew, Earl of Totnes, a bust portrait of Queen Elizabeth, and several heads of Luther. There is a beautiful floral design with a rose as centre, dated 1499, but most of the stamps are of the century after.

Mr. Davenport gives short accounts of the life of figures so well known as Lucretia, Cleopatra, and Cicero. He does not, however, provide much assistance to the average reader in his renderings of the Latin mottoes, which are often a little loose. In No. 48 (1 Cor. xv. 55) we might be led to suppose that "inferne" means "O! grave." Many of the inscriptions are metrical in form, and so help the scholar. Thus we have no difficulty in supplying "eris" after "certus" at the end of No. 102 to complete the sense, and find it actually occurring in No. 104. In neither is "certus" or "certus eris" rendered. Our author is, of course, fully equipped in these matters, but we think he might consider those who are not.

In the February *Cornhill Magazine* Sir Henry Lucy continues his reminiscences, collected under the title of 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' some four pages of which are devoted to the attitude taken by *The Daily News* in the case of Sir Charles Dilke, and include a letter from Lady Dilke. Mr. Stephen Gwynn's 'Farewell to the Land' is particularly good reading; if there is something of Utopia about it, this nevertheless surrounds a kernel of satisfactory experience. Many people must have wondered with regret how it happened that "Lanoe Falconer's" career as a writer was so brief: the explanation is here supplied by Mrs. March Phillips in an interesting and sympathetic memoir of her. There is a letter, dated from Hamburg in 1793, relating a meeting between the writer and Cléry, valet to Louis XVI., giving Cléry's account of the King's disposition at the time of his execution. Miss Jane H. Findlater's story 'Mysie had a Little Lamb' is somewhat spun out, but has her characteristic humour.

In *The Fortnightly Review* for February, Mr. Sydney Brooks's 'Aspects of the Religious Question in Ireland' is the political article which is at once the liveliest and of the most permanent general interest. He argues that those Unionists who desire to see Ireland freed from "the tyranny of the Church" have no hope but in Home Rule. Mr. Machray's discussion of 'The Fate of Persia' gives clearly and succinctly the external moves which have brought about the present situation between

that country, Russia, and ourselves. Most readers will turn to Mr. John Galsworthy's 'Vague Thoughts on Art,' where they will find a new definition of Art, a discussion of the Realist and the Romantic as the two fundamentally different forms of Art, and a good deal in the way of hopeful prognostication. 'The Whirligig of Men,' by Mr. P. H. W. Ross, is a somewhat strangely written, but suggestive contribution to international thinking. The practice of "mercifulness" by a nation—whereof treatment of the Jews affords a convenient test—is held to be a factor in national predominance more or less on a level with advantages of climate and position. Mr. F. G. Afalo has a very entertaining and sympathetic paper—'Diana of the Highways'—on women travellers and explorers.

MR. MYER D. DAVIS.—After a somewhat protracted illness this fine Hebraist, an old contributor to these columns, passed away in his home in Brondesbury on 12 Jan., at the age of 81. He was born on 19 Nov., 1830, in the East End of London, and educated at the Jews' Free School, where he rose to become the senior Hebrew master and conductor of the Talmud Torah classes. One of his most distinguished pupils was Mr. Israel Zangwill. In every quarter of the globe there are men to-day holding high mercantile and professional appointments who were among his pupils, with many of whom he kept up correspondence. His great forte was Anglo-Jewish history. Mr. Lucien Wolf considers him the father of that new science. He was a contributor to many journals on his favourite subject, including *The Jewish Chronicle*, the defunct *Jewish Record*, and *The Jewish World*, of which he was for some years editor. In 1888 he published his well-known volume of 'Shetaroth' (Hebrew title-deeds). It is said he had a real genius for friendship. At any rate, his was a most genial personality, with pious and unaffected manners. He was a great favourite with young men, whom he loved to stimulate into literary activity, and was esteemed by a large circle for his sincerity, kindly nature, and genuine modesty.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

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B. B.—Forwarded.

A. GWYTHIER.—Many thanks for reply, which has been forwarded to inquirer.

MR. S. S. McDOWALL writes thanking Mr. STAPLETON for his reply on the Coltman family (*ante*, p. 58), and would be glad to learn where he could procure copies of the MS. and of the pamphlet there referred to.

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## Notes.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See ante, p. 81.)

IN less than ten years from his leaving the blacking warehouse we find Dickens "stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, dropping a packet into a dark letter-box in a dark office" up a dark court in Fleet Street. This was the office of the old *Monthly Magazine*, and he has told us of his agitation when he purchased the number for January, 1834, at a shop in the Strand, and found his contribution in all the glory of print—

"on which occasion I walked down to Westminster Hall, and turned into it for half an hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride, that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there."

The paper was entitled 'A Dinner at Poplar Walk,' and was afterwards included among the 'Sketches by Boz,' with the name of 'Mr. Minns and his Cousin.' On the 31st of March, 1836, the first number of 'Pickwick' appeared, and two days after, the 2nd of April, he was married to Catherine, the eldest daughter of George Hogarth, who was a fellow-worker with him on *The Morning Chronicle*. The rapid success of 'Pickwick,' "a series of sketches without the pretence to such interest as attends a well-constructed story," and the popularity it won for its author, were marvellous. People at the time talked of nothing else, and tradesmen recommended their goods by using its name. The excitement was not confined to grown-up people—even in schools the parts were looked forward to; and Mrs. Samuel Watson, the daughter of the late Dr. Samuel G. Green, who was born in 1822, remembers that it was one of her father's favourite reminiscences that at the school he attended the head master was wont to read aloud to the boys the monthly parts as they appeared, and that a whole holiday celebrated Mr. Pickwick's release from the Fleet. For Part I. the binder did up 400 copies, while for Part XV. 40,000 were required. Forster puts the entire sum received by Dickens for the work at 2,500*l.*; and on the same date that the agreement as to his share in the copyright was completed with Chapman & Hall—the 19th of November, 1837—an agreement was entered into for a new work, to be entitled 'The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby.'

In the midst of the triumph of 'Pickwick' a great personal sorrow befell Dickens, which so afflicted him that the publication was delayed for two months. This was the death of his wife's younger sister Mary, who lived with them, and who died with a terrible suddenness. Her epitaph, written by him, may be seen on her grave at Kensal Green: "Young, beautiful, and good, God numbered her among His angels at the early age of seventeen."

On his visit to London in April, 1841, Jeffrey, who had been telling all Scotland that there had been "nothing so good as Nell since Cordelia," arranged for Dickens to visit Edinburgh in June, where he was to be welcomed with a public dinner. The reception was magnificent, and Dickens—with his ability for making word-portraits—writes graphic descriptions of it to Forster:

"The renowned Peter Robertson is a large, portly, full-faced man with a merry eye, and a queer way of looking under his spectacles which is characteristic and pleasant."



"Walking up and down the hall of the courts of law was Wilson, a tall, burly, handsome man of eight-and-fifty, with a gait like O'Connell's, the bluest eye you can imagine, and long hair falling down in a wild way under the broad brim of his hat."

The freedom of the city was voted by acclamation, and the parchment scroll hung framed in his study to the last.

Mamie Dickens, in that charming little book, 'My Father as I Recall Him'—of which an edition was issued last Christmas by Messrs. Cassell, with four illustrations in colour by Brock—tells how he mourned for Little Nell "like a father."

"I am for the time nearly dead with work and grief for the loss of my child....I went to bed last night utterly dispirited and done up. All night I have been pursued by the child; and this morning I am unrefreshed and miserable. I do not know what to do with myself."

In striking contrast to this, and to the way in which Little Nell has won most hearts—to the praise of the hard-hearted old Judge Jeffrey and of Hood, to Bret Harte's account of the gold-diggers by the Californian camp fire throwing down their cards to listen to her story—we have Sir Frank T. Marzials, in his 'Life of Dickens,' saying:—

"If it 'argues an insensibility' to stand unmoved among all these tears and admiration, I am afraid I must be rather pebble-hearted. To tell the whole damaging truth, I am, and always have been, only slightly affected by the story of Little Nell; have never felt any particular inclination to shed a tear over it, and consider the closing chapters as failing of their due effect, on me at least, because they are pitched in a key that is altogether too high and unnatural."

Some will consider this bold criticism indeed, in the face of so strong a contrary opinion, and Sir Frank Marzials himself modestly adds:—

"Of course one makes a confession of this kind with diffidence. It is no light thing to stem the current of a popular opinion. But one can only go with the stream when one thinks the stream is flowing in a right channel. And here I think the stream is meandering out of its course. For me, Little Nell is scarcely more than a dream from cloudland."

During 1841 letters poured in to Dickens from all parts of the United States, expressing the delight his writings afforded, specially referring to Little Nell, and entreating him to visit America. He and his wife started on the desired visit on the 3rd of January, 1842. Of his welcome he has left a full account in his letters to Forster. People lined the streets when he went out. There were balls, dinners, and assemblies without end given in his honour, to say nothing of a public dinner at Boston, at which the tickets cost 3*l.* each. "It is no

nonsense, and no common feeling," wrote Channing to him. "It is all heart. There never was, and never will be, such a triumph." Ticknor, writing to Kenyon, said:—

"A triumph has been prepared for him, in which the whole country will join. He will have a progress through the States unequalled since Lafayette's."

Daniel Webster told the Americans that Dickens had done more already to ameliorate the condition of the English poor than all the statesmen Great Britain had sent into Parliament. But a change was to come on his visit to New York, when a public dinner was given to him, at which Washington Irving took the chair. The committee, composed of the first gentlemen in America, besought him not to speak on copyright, to which he had already alluded in Boston, "although they every one agreed with me."

"I answered that I would. That nothing should deter me....That the shame was theirs, not mine; and that as I could not spare them when I got home, I would not be silenced there."

No sooner did he commence his reference to international copyright than an outcry began; but he held on, and *The New York Herald* of the following day gave a full report of his speech. He could scarcely be restrained from speaking against slavery as well, so that the enthusiasm for "the guest of the nation" waned. Yet his speeches on copyright had good effect, and he writes:—

"I have in my portmanteau a petition for an International copyright law, signed by all the best American writers, with Washington Irving at their head. They have requested me to hand it to Clay for presentation, and to back it up with any remarks I may think proper to offer. So 'Hooroar for the principle, as the money-lender said, ven he couldn't renoo the bill.'"

But both Dickens and his wife were longing to be back with their children again:—

"As the time draws nearer, we get FEVERED with anxiety for home....Kiss our darlings for us. We shall soon meet, please God, and be happier and merrier than ever we were, in all our lives....Oh home—home—home—home—home—home—HOME!!!"

The year of his return from America was that of Longfellow's visit to England. "Have no home but ours," wrote Dickens to him, when he heard of his coming. "The stay was most happy to all, and Forster speaks of Longfellow as "our attached friend, who possesses all the qualities of delightful companionship, the culture and the charm which have no higher type or example than the accomplished and genial American."

Then came 'American Notes,' which caused Dickens much anxiety and care. It appeared on the 18th of October, 1842, and before the year closed four editions had been sold. Jeffrey, connected with America by the strongest social affections, said of it:—

"You have been very tender to our sensitive friends beyond sea, and my whole heart goes along with every word you have written. I think that you have perfectly accomplished all you profess or undertake to do, and that the world has never yet seen a more faithful, graphic, amusing, kind-hearted narrative."

1843 opened with his "hammering away all day" at 'Chuzzlewit'; and during the year he began to take public part in those works of charity and mercy which occupied him throughout his life. For the printers he took the chair at their annual dinner in aid of their Pension Fund, which Hood, Jerrold, and Forster attended with him. After the terrible summer evening accident at sea by which Elton the actor lost his life, Dickens, ably helped by Mr. Serle and the theatrical profession, would not rest until ample provision was made for his children. In October he presided at the opening of the Manchester Athenæum, when he told his listeners that "he protested against the danger of calling a little learning dangerous," and declared his preference for the very least of the little over none at all, mentioning that he had lately

"taken Longfellow to see, in the nightly refuges of London, thousands of immortal creatures condemned without alternative of choice to tread, not what our great poet calls the primrose path to the everlasting bonfire, but one of jagged flints and stones laid down by brutal ignorance; and contrasted this with the unspeakable consolation and blessings that a little knowledge had shed on men of the lowest estate and most hopeless means, watching the stars with Ferguson the shepherd's boy, walking the streets with Crabbe, a poor barber here, in Lancashire, with Arkwright, a tallow chandler's son, with Franklin, shoemaking with Bloomfield in his garret, following the plough with Burns, and high above the noise of loom and hammer, whispering courage in the ears of workers I could this day name in Sheffield and in Manchester."

He gave eager welcome to ragged schools, calling Miss Coutts's attention to them, who wrote back at once

"to know what the rent of some large airy premises would be, and what the expense of erecting a regular bathing or purifying place would be; touching which points I am in correspondence with the authorities."

Towards the close of the year he began to work upon that gem of gems, 'The Christmas Carol.' "With a strange mastery it seized him for itself: how he wept over it, and

laughed, and wept again, and excited himself to an extreme degree." On its publication Thackeray wrote to him: "Such a book as this seems to me a national benefit, and to every man or woman who reads it a personal kindness." Letters daily poured in from complete strangers, telling him "how the Carol had come to be read in their homes, and was to be kept on a little shelf by itself, and was to do them all no end of good."

I still possess the copy which Dickens gave to my father, and well remember his reading it aloud to us. I also remember, on Christmas Eve, 1858, hearing the author himself read it—a Christmas Eve never to be forgotten.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS:

(To be continued.)

#### "CASTRA," "CASTRÆ," IN OLD ENGLISH.

IN order to understand the behaviour of the Latin word *castra* in English the student of place-names would naturally turn to Dr. Pogatscher's article on the phonology of Greek, Latin, and Romance loan-words in Old English. This appeared in 'Quellen und Forschungen zur Sprach- und Kulturgeschichte der germanischen Völker' in 1888 (part lxiv.). But disappointment awaits him in that quarter: Dr. Pogatscher knew neither the normal uninflected form nor the unlauted one; and he paid no attention to the form preserved by Bede. He asserted, moreover, that *ceaster* is derived from *castru(m)*. But that derivation is not accepted, and I beg leave to supplement the few remarks he makes about the forms that *castra* took in O.E.

The normal O.E. representative of Latin *ā* in the Anglian and Kentish dialects is *æ*, hence *castra* postulates *cæstræ*. That actually occurs in Bede's 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' II. iii. p. 85, "(Dorubreis) quam gens Anglorum... Hrofaescaestrae cognominat"; and IV. xxiii. p. 254, "Dorca-caestræ" (MSS. *dorcic-c.*).

In the Mercian and Kentish dialects we get *cester*, and, as one of the uses of *ē* is denoting *i*-umlaut of *æ*, this postulates *cæstir*. This form, which he spells *caestir*, is actually used by Bede in every case except those quoted just now. In the inflected form *cester* the umlaut is hidden, but in the uninflected early Northumbrian one the *i* invariably appears. So far as I am aware

this *i* has not been accounted for. It is obvious that it cannot be derived from *castra*, or *castrum*.

The West-Saxon *ceaster* is explained by Dr. Joseph Wright in his 'Old English Grammar' (1908), a work which no student of our place-names can dispense with. The *e* after *c* denotes the palatal, and Dr. Wright derives the form *ceaster* from *castra*, through \**ceaster*=*cester*. But this, as we have seen already, is merely the *caestir* of Bede. Again, whence comes this *i*?

Now Latin *ē*, *œ*, in early loan-words became *i* in O.E. For instance: 1. Monosyllabic stems—*sēta*, "side," silk; *cēpa*, "cipe," onion; *pœna*, "pin," torture. 2. Poly-syllables—*Lēocōcētum* (MSS. *lecto-c.*, *eto-c.*), "Liccildfeld," Lichfield; *Cunētio*, "Cynet" (= \**Cynit*, \**Cunit*), Kint-bury; *monēta*, "mynet" (= *mynit*, \**munit*), money, mint. Hence *caestir*, \**caestir*, postulate Latin *castēr*, *castēr*. No such forms are known, and it would not seem easy to proceed. It struck me, however, some time ago, that perhaps the Latin *castra* was treated in the fifth century as a feminine singular with a new plural in *ē*, *œ*. In my difficulty I applied to Prof. W. M. Lindsay, a great authority on Latin flexions, and he immediately gave substance to my conjecture and informed me that numerous examples of late Latin *castra* (fem. sing.) occur. Now the form *castræ*, *castrē*, would normally become \**caestrī* in O.E., and, after correction of *i* and metathesis of *r*, *caestir* would result. Hence the uninfected West-Saxon form *ceaster*, as well as the Anglian and Kentish unlauted form *cester*, and the Northumbrian uninfected one *caestir*, are all derived from the Low Latin *castræ*, through \**caestrī* and \**caestir*.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

### COLKITTO AND GALASP.

IN 1883 Mark Pattison, who was an acknowledged authority on Milton, edited the poet's sonnets with an introduction and notes (Kegan Paul & Co.). A model of its kind, the little book is a distinct and permanent contribution to the literature of expository criticism. One note is less satisfactory than it might easily have been made if the editor's investigations had gone further than they seem to have done. This is concerned with a passage in the sonnet 'On the Detraction which followed upon my writing Certain Treatises.' The poet complains that critics

had boggled at his title 'Tetrachordon,' and then exclaims:—

Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,  
Colkitto, or Macdonnell, or Galasp?  
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow  
sleek,  
That would have made Quintilian stare and  
gasp.

For the explanation of the Northern names in these lines the editor trusts to Prof. Masson, from whom he quotes this note:—

"Leaders under Montrose in his campaign of 1644-5. George, Lord Gordon, the eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly; the other three names belong to the same person, Alexander Macdonald the younger, commonly called young Colkitto."

Annotating the "Scotch what-d'y-e-call" in the later sonnet 'On the New Forcers of Conscience,' Pattison mentions that the Westminster Assembly commissioners from Scotland were Alexander Henderson, George Gillespie, Robert Baillie, and Samuel Rutherford. It is surprising that this reference to Gillespie did not recall the "Galasp" of the earlier lyric and prompt an addition to Masson's deliverance, for it is almost certain that it was this divine whom the poet sought to pillory under a fairly obvious travesty of his surname. This view has the advantage of enjoying the sovereign support of Sir Walter Scott. In chap. xv. of 'A Legend of Montrose,' after saying that the name of Colkitto appears in a sonnet "to the great embarrassment of Milton's commentators," he quotes in a note the lines given above, and writes as follows:—

"Milton in his sonnet retaliates upon the barbarous Scottish names which the Civil War had made familiar to English ears.... We may suppose," says Bishop Newton, 'that these were persons of note among the Scotch ministers, who were for pressing and enforcing the Covenant'; whereas Milton only intends to ridicule the barbarism of Scottish names in general, and quotes, indiscriminately, that of Gillespie, one of the Apostles of the Covenant, and those of Colkitto and M'Donnell (both belonging to one person), one of its bitterest enemies."

Scott explains that Colkitto was by birth a Scottish islesman, that he was related to the Earl of Antrim, and that it was to this nobleman's influence he owed his command of the Irish troops under Montrose. He calls him variously "Alaster M'Donald" and "Alister or Alexander M'Donnell" but nowhere indicates that he was ever known by the fantastic name of Galasp. The Rev. George Gillespie (1613-48) substantially assisted the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1643 "in preparing the Catechisms, the Directory for Worship, the Confession of Faith, and other standards of

the Scottish Church." A keen polemic, he contributed largely to the controversies of his time, and it is said that while in London he was prevented from publishing certain sermons "through the jealousy of the Independents." He was successively a parish minister in Fife and in Edinburgh, and he was Moderator of the General Assembly in the year of his death.

In writing his note Masson may have confused Sir Alexander M'Coll M'Donald (Colkitto) with his father Coll MacGillespik M'Donald, called Coll Keitache, or left-handed, whose activity did not bring him within Milton's purview.

THOMAS BAYNE.

THE COVENTRY SHAKESPEARES.—The following letter from Samuel Frankland, master of the Coventry Free School, is without superscription; but was evidently addressed to the mayor of the city and others in whom, by the terms of William Wheate's will, dated 27 Jan., 1615, was vested the appointment to an exhibitionership, worth 6*l.* a year, tenable for four years, to be divided between two poor scholars towards their maintenance at the University ('Coventry Charities,' pp. 145-6). John Shakespeare (see *ante*, p. 24) was at the time of the writing of this letter (1654) eleven years old. He matriculated at St. John's, Oxford, on 18 Oct., 1662, took his degree from St. Mary's Hall, and became in 1670 Vicar of Austrey, co. Warwick, a living he held until 1689 (Dugdale, 'Warw.,' 1123).

The letter is transcribed from Coventry Corp. MS. A. 79, p. 255, back:—

WORTH GENTLEMEN,

Whereas I am given to understand that Mr. Wheate will not pay any more money to Henry Hurt of his schoole-Exhibition by reason of his discontinuance from the University, I make bold (being by the last Will and Testament of Mr. Wheate impowred thereunto) to recommend to your consideracion John, the sonne of Thomas Shakespeare, for that preferment, concerning whome I have this to say, that for an absolute good scholar in whatever belonged to schoole he is not inferiour to the best that ever I sent out of this schoole, since I first came here to serve you in it, and for sweetnes of disposition in all respects answerable, and (which I humbly conceive may more render him an object of your tharity herein) is willing to undergoe any hardship chat he may but stick in a Colledge, whereby he gives great hopes that in revoluton of time he will become a credit and ornament both to your schoole and Citty. This is certified and attested by

SAMUEL FRANKLAND,  
master of your free schoole.

Frankland's recommendation is confirmed by Richard Baylie, President of St. John's, Oxford, 6 June, 1654.

M. DORMER HARRIS.

OMAR KHAYYAM.—Lovers of Omar Khayyam will read with interest the account given by Prof. A. V. W. Jackson, in his new book 'From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyám,' of a visit he paid to the tomb of the poet, some four miles from Nishapur. Few of his countrymen know of him at all, and then merely as "Doctor Khayyam" the astronomer; as a poet he is disregarded:—

"His very name recalls the hated Sonni caliph Omar and the Arab conquest; and his wine-bibbing verses, except when given a strained mystical and allegorical interpretation by the Sufis, are taken literally; while his freedom of thought in expressing his attitude towards the One Eternal Being is looked upon as little less than blasphemy."

The grave adjoins the mosque of the Iman Zadok Mahruk, and in describing it Prof. Jackson recalls Omar's prophecy that "his grave would be where flowers in the spring-time would shed their petals over his dust."

"Upon reaching the arched portal of the entrance a mass of emerald bushes and yellow flowering shrubs came into view. It was [says the Professor] a truly Persian garden, with roughly outlined walks and stone-coped watercourses, and with shade trees and flowers on every hand."

The sarcophagus stands beneath the central one of three arched recesses, its niche measuring about 13 ft. across, while the flanking arches measure about 10 ft. each and are empty. A couple of terraced brick steps lead up to the flooring where it rests. The oblong tomb is a simple case made of brick and cement, the poet's remains reposing beneath.

A. N. Q.

BATH ABBEY ARMS.—At 9 S. viii. 221 MR. ARTHUR J. JEWERS had occasion to refer to the quaint and ancient church of St. Catherine, attached to the parish of Bath-easton, near Bath, and to transcribe from the east window thereof an inscription which he gives thus:—

Orate pro anima D'ni Joh'is Cantelow quonda  
Prioris hanc cancella fieri fecit Ao: D:  
MCCCCXXXXVIII.

He soundly rates Collinson ('History of Somerset') for copying the inscription incorrectly.

Now it is clear that they who correct the (alleged) errors of others should be immune from similar charges themselves. I have not seen Collinson's rendering of the inscription, which he (like Nash in his 'History of

Worcestershire') possibly obtained at second-hand, but I do know that Mr. JEWERS's own transcription of it is incorrect. Last August, during a locum-tenency of Bath-aeston parish, I had more than one opportunity of inspecting the venerable glass at St. Catherine's, and can vouch for the inscription being copied verbatim as follows :

ORATE PRO ANIMA D<sup>NI</sup> JOH<sup>IS</sup> CANTLOW QUAND<sup>IA</sup>  
PRIORIS HANC CACELLA FIERI FECIT A<sup>O</sup> D<sup>NI</sup>  
MCCCCCLXXXVII.

The eye of the cursory reader may discern but little or no variation between the two versions: not so that of the antiquary, who microscopically notes divergent abbreviations and redundancy or omissions of letters.

I may add that the late Mr. H. B. Inman, in his charming notes on Batheaston parish, issued in the local magazine of September, 1888, gives the inscription therein correctly, with the exception of the date, which he inadvertently enters as "MCCCCCLXXXIX," and renders as "1489"—a double error. Assuredly it is high time that a faithful transcription of this hapless inscription should be permanently recorded.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

CASANOVA AND KITTY FISHER.—In a recently published volume called 'The Romantic Past,' Mr. Ralph Nevill has challenged the accuracy of "a modern English story" of the meeting of Casanova and Kitty Fisher. Obviously the account in question, which is described as "bowdlerized" and "unreal," is that contained in a book of mine which was reviewed in 'N. & Q.,' 10 S. xi. 398. Like the two soldiers in the fable, Mr. Nevill and I have been looking at the shield from opposite sides. While he has consulted the Garnier edition, I preferred (as I stated in an Appendix) to follow the account given in the Rozez edition, which is probably as accurate, and is a more picturesque description. For the sake of bibliographical precision it might have been better if Mr. Nevill had consulted the other great standard edition of Casanova before he condemned my statements.

In conclusion, I may observe that a biographer who declares that, "with the exception of an admirable essay by Mr. Charles Whibley, little in English has been written of this prince of adventurers," is ignoring the innumerable articles on Casanova that have appeared in 'N. & Q.,' wherein, fortunately, he has not been followed by the principal Casanovists on the Continent.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

LEAR'S 'BOOK OF NONSENSE.'—In my possession is a scarce book for children, from which it seems probable that Edward Lear took suggestions for his amusing 'Book of Nonsense,' which was published in 1846, and has passed through at least twenty-nine editions. The pictures in my little volume are unusually well drawn and coloured. The inscription on the title-page and the rime beneath the first picture are as follows :—

"The History of Sixteen Wonderful Old Women, illustrated by as many Engravings; exhibiting their Principal Eccentricities and Amusements.

Much credit is due to our Artist, I ween ;

For such Pictures as these can seldom be seen.  
London: printed for Harris & Son, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard. 1821."

I. *Mistress Towl.*

There was an old woman named Towl

Who went out to sea with her Owl.

But the Owl was Sea-sick,

And scream'd for Physic ;

Which sadly annoyed Mistress Towl.

The picture and the jingle remind one also of 'The Owl and the Pussy-cat' in Lear's 'Nonsense Drolleries,' with the illustrations by William Foster: "The Owl and the Pussy-cat went to sea," &c.

GEORGE WHERRY.

Cambridge.

DICKENS: MR. MAGNUS'S SPECTACLES.—The recent notes on the contradictory descriptions of Capt. Cuttle's hook (11 S. iv. 506; v. 52) remind me of a similar inaccuracy in regard to Mr. Peter Magnus's personality in 'Pickwick,' which I do not think has been noted. When first introduced he is described as "a red-haired man with an inquisitive nose and blue spectacles," and he presently "took a blue view of Mr. Pickwick through his coloured spectacles." But later, when Mr. Pickwick and he have words over the matter of the middle-aged lady in curl-papers, Mr. Magnus "indulged in a prolonged sneer, and taking off his green spectacles (which he probably found superfluous in his fit of jealousy)," &c.

H. D. ELLIS.

RIGHTS OF INTERMENT.—Disputes about rights of interment are not unknown, but I am not aware of any parallel for an inscription on a gravestone in the old churchyard of St. Margaret's, a few miles north of Dublin, in which such a right is so bluntly set out, with its limitations; and I should be glad to know if any can be cited. The burial-place referred to is within the walls of the

ruined chapel, and hence the evident anxiety of one family to intrude, and of the other to prevent intrusion. This is the inscription :—

"I.H.S. | This Stone and Burial Place | Belongeth to the Warrens of | Cillock and his Posterity | This three hundred years and | White hath no right to this | Burial Place only by Marriage | and Barth" Warren has caused | This stone to be erected for | the use of him & his family."

This is all that appears above ground, but D'Alton ('History of the Co. Dublin') mentions a "monument to the Warren family from 1722." E. K.

**A WOMAN TRAIN DISPATCHER.**—I copy this from the columns of *The Jewish Exporter*, Philadelphia :—

"Mrs. Jennie Connor of Melrose Highlands, a suburb of Boston, Mass., has the distinction of being the only woman to handle and dispatch trains in this country. She is employed by the Boston and Maine Railway, and is well known to thousands of railroad employees throughout the four States in which the road operates. It is believed by the 400 or more engineers who report to her that she knows more about the construction of the big engines than do most of the men who assisted in building them. Mrs. Connor has charge of all the engines used on the northern division of the road, and it was this that led her to take up the study of the 'steam moguls.'"

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"NIL EST IN INTELLECTU QUOD NON FUERIT IN SENSU." (See 'Latin Quotations,' No. 45, 10 S. i. 188, and Mr. J. B. WAINE-WRIGHT's communication on p. 297 of the same vol.)—Nevizanus, 'Sylva Nuptialis,' lib. v. § 77, has "quia secundum Philosoph. iii. de Anima, Nihil est in intellectu, quin prius fuerit in sensu." I have an impression that I saw these words a few years ago in the Latin translation of Averroës's Commentary on Aristotle's 'De Anima.' Unfortunately I omitted to make a note.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

**REGENT'S PARK : CENTENARY.**—The following, quoted from *The Observer* of 22 Dec., 1811, will be read with interest :—

"The Regent's Park in Mary-le-bone Fields is rapidly preparing. The Circus is completely formed, and enclosed by an oak paling. The workmen are at present employed in planting laurels, firs, and other evergreens. The ride round the circus is nearly made; the latter is intersected by other roads, the principal of which leads to the New Road, opposite Portland Place."

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

## 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.

**PAUL VERONESE : PICTURE AND INSCRIPTION.**—There is in the Townshend Collection, now on view at the Corporation Art Gallery, Cheltenham, a small picture attributed to Paul Veronese. The subject is a Guardian Angel, and on the hem of her garment are the words "Angelos Custos." The background, and even wings of the angel, are of a deep golden tint, and this makes me think it may not be by Veronese; but I can only just remember the large decorative works of that artist at Venice, and did not trouble to seek out his smaller easel pictures. I think that some one who has spent more time than myself at Venice may perhaps be able to tell me whether any of Veronese's pictures of small dimensions have Latin inscriptions, and, if so, whether these are written in a very minute and very careful hand. The letters in the Townshend Veronese are not more than the sixteenth of an inch high. The writing is unique, and the characters so well formed that the chances are that no other artist's work would have the same lettering. The small uncial S is sometimes turned the other way, and then reads R.

This Latin inscription is a quotation from some life of P. Balharasasi (name vague), written by Ludovico da Ponente. Can any one inform me who these persons were and supply any other detail?

SYDNEY HERBERT.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

**'THE SONG OF A BUCK.'**—In Sir Daniel Fleming's 'Great Account Book' is the entry: "Given by Will, Aug. 31 [1686], at Syzergh, when he took y<sup>e</sup> Song of a Buck, 2s. 6d." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' refer me to a place where I can find this song? Though I have examined Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' Percy's 'Reliques,' his 'Folio Manuscript,' and Andrew Clark's 'Shirburn Ballads,' I not only cannot find it, but have found no song in which the buck is mentioned under that name as an object of pursuit. I have found the hart, the deer, the stag, the hare, and, in the later hunting songs, the fox.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.



**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—Among transcripts of MSS. by John Byrom in the Chetham Library, Manchester, I find two sets of verses of which I cannot identify the sources. Can any of your readers help me?

1. The following is said to be "a thought stolen from Cato":—

Vice may give pleasure, Virtue may give pain.  
True; but how long will such a Truth remain?

2. A translation or paraphrase (too long to repeat in full) is given of a Latin epigram beginning "*Esse hominem tantum*," and conveying the lesson that believers in the Man Jesus have but to imitate Him, and believers in the Divine Jesus but to worship Him in faith, in order that His twofold nature may be satisfactorily proved.

A. W. W.

Peterhouse, Cambridge.

**WALKER OF LONDONDERRY: FAMILY BIBLE.**—I am desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of the family Bible of George Walker of Londonderry, the Governor of the town during the siege in 1689. I have been told by a family of Walkers that it was sold by the widow of Dr. Arthur Walker, who practised in Liverpool or Dublin, and who died in Dublin about June, 1839. Some time between 1875 and 1885 the widow of Dr. Walker carried on negotiations with another branch of the family with the idea of selling it to them. This came to nothing, and I understand that the lady then wrote to members of the family saying she had received an offer from a museum which she should accept. I have written to nearly every important museum and library in Dublin and Belfast without success. It is still possible, however, that it is in some museum elsewhere in Ireland, or it may have been sold to an English or Scotch museum.

R. A. WALKER.

7. Hanover Terrace, Holland Park, W.

**ARITHMETIC AMONG THE ROMANS.**—How did the Romans do their elementary arithmetic without the use of Arabic numerals? I am told it was by aid of an "abacus." What is this system of calculation? The Chinese use it now, so they say, and can add, subtract, multiply, or divide as quickly as we can by the use of Arabic numerals. It will be interesting to note what is the system.

SEAVIEW.

**CURIOUS LAND CUSTOMS.**—I am informed that in certain parts of Wales the following custom exists. If a member of the mining population takes a piece of mountain

land and erects thereon a building in such a manner that the four walls are put up, the roof on, and smoke coming out of the chimney, all being accomplished between sunset and sunrise, the freehold of the land becomes his property.

I have been shown a house near Llangollen, the site of which I was informed had been acquired in this manner, and I shall be glad to know whether your readers can confirm or correct this statement; and I should also like to receive information of any other curious custom of this kind affecting the acquisition of land. J. GEO. HEAD.

[See the instances cited at 10 S. vi. 396, 487.]

**THE ODD CHAIR: PETER THE GREAT.**—About 1878 I was visited in my place of business by a well-known London dealer in antiques named George Watson. His first remark to me was, "Bless me! you have got the 'Odd Chair.'" I replied, "Certainly it is an odd chair. But why the odd chair?" He said that thirty or forty years earlier the chair was sold at Christie's, and from something connected with its sale, which he told me at the time, but which I have forgotten, it was for some time spoken of among dealers as "the Odd Chair." He went on to tell me that it was teak, not oak; that with other pieces of furniture it was made by Peter the Great, when living at Sayes Court, near Deptford, from the timbers of an old wreck. The chair in question is an armchair, with solid back, on which is carved the Russian eagle. The front legs, which also form the rests for the arms, are evidently balustrades, probably from a ship's companion-ladder, and are declared by an expert in furniture to be of the time of James I., while the *style* of the chair is Queen Anne. The chair has a considerable value as a chair, but if Peter the Great's connexion with it is established it becomes almost a relic. Christie's tell me that if it was a picture it could be easily traced through their books, but as a bit of furniture it would be difficult to find it in their catalogues, especially as the date of sale is not known to ten years. As a last resource I ask the friendly help of 'N. & Q.'

GEORGE MACKEY.

Stratford House, Highgate, Birmingham.

**ST. CYR COCCUARD.**—I shall be much obliged for any information relating to St. Cyr Coccuard, who in the year 1803 wished to adopt Mr. Charles Fenton Mercer, then on a visit to England and France. From Mercer's letters it is evident that Coccuard was a man of means and of considerable



importance. His ancestral estate was apparently in Gascony. He was the intimate friend of the most learned and celebrated Frenchmen of the day. From his desire to adopt Mercer it is presumed that he was unmarried at that time. Any particulars regarding him or his family will be much appreciated.

ARTHUR LOWNDES.

143, East Thirty-Seventh Street, New York.

HONE'S 'ANCIENT MYSTERIES.'—I have met with the following quotation in Hone's 'Ancient Mysteries Described,' and should be greatly obliged by further information on the subject:—

"Not long ago in the metropolis itself, it was usual to bring up a fat buck to the altar of St. Paul's with hunters' horns blowing, &c., in the middle of Divine service. For on this very spot, or near it, there formerly stood a temple of Diana."

MIRANDA.

EARLDOM OF DERWENTWATER.—About the year 1856 a family of the name of Derwentwater Miles claimed to represent the family of Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater. I should be interested to know how they established relationship.

F. I. A. S.

DIGHTON'S DRAWINGS.—One of the most elaborate works of the elder Dighton is the large plate of the Covent Garden hustings during the election of 1798. It measures 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., and was etched by M. N. Bate. It contains about 100 figures—all of them obviously portraits. There exists an elaborate key to the picture, in which each figure is numbered, but the list of names is missing. I have searched during many months in vain for this list, which should accompany the key. The late Duke of Buccleuch believed he possessed a copy of it, but it was never found. Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' throw light on the subject?

A. M. BROADLEY.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR AT LICHFIELD.—The most prominent prisoners of war taken at the famous battle of Blenheim, 1704, being brought to England, were quartered from 1705 to 1711 at two inland places—Nottingham and Lichfield. It was, of course, during this period that Dr. Johnson was born at the latter place, and if he did not actually see any of the French notabilities, he must at least often, at a later period, have spoken with others who had, and must have known reminiscences of them then current. Can any one familiar with Johnsonian literature tell me whether

he or any of his chroniclers touch upon the episode of the French prisoners at Lichfield?

In addition to various official references to this matter that have come under my notice, I have found in George Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem' (1706 or 1707) a humorous scene at a Lichfield inn, whence the following extract is taken:—

*Aimwell.* You're very happy, Mr. Boniface; pray what other company have you in town?

*Boniface.* A power of fine ladies; and then we have the French officers.

*Aimwell.* O, that's right, you have a good many of those gentlemen; pray how do you like their company?

*Boniface.* So well, as the saying is, that I could wish we had as many more of 'em. They're full of money, and pay double for everything they have. They know, sir, that we paid good round taxes for the making of 'em; and so they are willing to reimburse us a little; one of 'em lodges in my house.

A. STAPLETON.

Nottingham.

JOSEPH NEUNZIG: HEINRICH HEINE.—Joseph Neunzig was a school friend of Heine's, their parents being neighbours. As I am extremely interested in Neunzig, I should like to know his career, and whether the friends met again in after-life on a familiar footing of social recognition. I am afraid they did not. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

GLADSTONE ON THE DUTY OF A LEADER.—I wish to know if the following words are by Gladstone, and if so, in what speech they were uttered:—

"The most important duty of a political leader was simply to ascertain the average convictions of his party, and largely to give effect to them."

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

MUSICIANS' EPITAPHS: INGLOTT.—I am a collector of musicians' epitaphs, and should be very glad to hear of any through the medium of your interesting paper. I should furthermore be interested to learn to which cathedral Wm. Inglott, the organist (whose epitaph is, I think, well known), was attached.

ARTHUR F. HILL.

140, New Bond Street, W.

SELKIRK FAMILY.—Is anything known of the Selkirk family? I found the other day Alexander, son of James Selkirk, buried 2 Sept., 1769. This is the only instance of the name in Distington in Cumberland. It would be interesting to know a little more of the original of our friend Robinson Crusoe. W. CLEMENT KENDALL.

**HARRY QUILTER'S POEMS.**—The late Harry Quilter's first publication was a book of poems, which was published anonymously. I am anxious for literary reasons to know the title of this volume. Mr. Quilter's widow does not know the title.

W. ROBERTS.

**FRENCH GRAMMARS BEFORE 1750.**—Will some correspondent be good enough to give me the titles and dates of the earliest published French grammars—say, up to 1750?

GREGORY GRUSELIER.

**'COCKE LORELLE'S BOTE.'**—This is the title of a poem which contains the names of numerous mediæval crafts and occupations. Will some reader kindly tell me who was the writer of it, where I can find the poem *in extenso*, and why named as above?

T. P. C.

**COSEY HALL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Can any correspondent tell me in what parish the above Hall is (or was) situated? It was at one time the residence of a family named Pitt.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

62, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

**SIR KENELM DIGBY.**—A folio of original letters from Sir Kenelm Digby to his son was sold in the collections of J. Britton, the antiquary, at Evans's many years ago. Can any one inform me through 'N. & Q.' where these letters can be seen now? Mr. Allan H. Bright of Liverpool has Britton's own notes on Kenelm Digby in MS.

JOHN S. ARTHUR.

**'TEMPLE BAR': CASANOVA.**—Who was the author of the account of Casanova in *Temple Bar* in January, 1890, vol. lxxviii. pp. 27-50?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

**CAPRANICA FAMILY.**—I should feel much obliged if any of your readers could tell me of an important lady belonging to this Italian family who was at the Court of Louis XIV. I am endeavouring to find out the name of a fine marble bust by Coysevox that has the arms of this family on the pedestal. The lady is very like Marie Theresa of Austria, wife of Louis XIV. The only member of this family I have been able to discover is Domenico Capranica, Bishop of Fermo, but he is two hundred years too early.

ALGERNON GRAVES.

42, Old Bond Street.

**'IAN ROY.'**—Will one of your readers inform me where I can obtain a copy of the romance 'Ian Roy,' by Urquhart Forbes?

J. F. J.

Minneapolis.

**MATILDA OF PARIS.**—I find one Matilda of Paris conveying land to the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster towards the end of the twelfth century. Who was she?

W. D. B.

**GRETNA GREEN RECORDS.**—Can any one tell me where the marriage records of Gretna Green are to be seen?

Q. N.

[See 10 S. ii. 386.]

**KEESTON CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.**—In Murray's 'Handbook to South Wales' (pub. 1860), p. 123, it says:—

"On the summit of a high ridge of ground are the scanty ruins of Keeston Castle. A very extensive view is gained from hence over Haverfordwest and the Vale of Cleddau."

What is known of the history of this castle, and do these ruins still exist? There is no mention of them in 'Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire' (pub. 1909), by Emily Hewlett Edwards.

G. H. W.

**MUMMERS.**—Until the year 1898 or 1899, "Mummers," or "Christmas Rimers," as they were popularly called, used to go round the town of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, visiting from house to house, and collecting what pence they could, during the days immediately preceding Christmas.

The parties consisted of boys of about sixteen years of age and under, decked out with paper hats, and their repertory, so far as I can remember, was confined to the stirring dramatic poem about St. George, Oliver Cromwell, Beelzebub, &c., given in 'Chambers's Book of Days' under 24 Dec. Whether the Carrickfergus mummers still continue their activities or not, I cannot say. Are there many places in the United Kingdom where mumming survives, or where it has survived until recently? Are the recitations given by the mummers always the same?

P. A. McELWAIN.

[See the articles in 10 S. v., vi., vii.]

**BENJAMIN FLETCHER, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK 1692-7.**—Can any of your readers give me particulars regarding Col. Benjamin Fletcher, both prior to and after his governorship? I have all the necessary particulars regarding him during his stay in America, but I am very desirous of obtaining all possible information about him: his military career before he came to New York, his marriage, his children, descendants, and everything relating to him after his return to England in 1697. I know absolutely nothing about him after he left New York.

ARTHUR LOWNDES.

143, East Thirty-Seventh Street, New York.

**DICKENS KNOCKERS.**—I have in my possession a bedroom door-knocker, which commemorates the birth and death of the novelist. It measures about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. The bust of Dickens in the centre is surrounded by a scroll design, each division of which is inscribed with the name of one of ten of his novels. The knock would be the result of the impact of a spirited metal reproduction of Mr. Micawber, Mr. Pickwick, and Little Dorrit upon a representation of the house where Dickens was born.

Another knocker of a similar size which I have seen is an oblong piece of metal with the figures of Silas Wegg, Sam Weller, and Pickwick over those of Pecksniff, Sydney Carton, and Barnaby Rudge, a band of metal inscribed "Born 1812, died 1870," forming the handle of the knocker. There are doubtless many such knockers and imitations of them in existence. Can any follower of Capt. Cuttle supply information as to their vogue and subsequent disuse?

E. J. M. E.

## Replies.

### 'LILLIBULLERO.'

(11 S. v. 28.)

MR. BRESLAR will find nearly all he wants to know about "Lilliburlero" and "burlinala" in "Knight's Store of Knowledge" (1841), pp. 297 and 307—the treatise "The Old English Ballads," by Allan Cunningham. He states that the change from James II. to William III.

"was greatly brought about by the scoffing ballad of 'Lilliburlero'; the profligate Lord Wharton penned, it is said, this satiric ditty in revenge for the King having made Richard Talbot viceroy of Ireland. The song took its name from the Papist watchword in the terrible massacre of 1641.... It made an impression, says Burnet, on the King's army that cannot be imagined by those that saw it not. The whole army, and at last the whole people, both in city and country, were singing it perpetually; and perhaps never had so slight a thing so great an effect."

The song is set out by Allan Cunningham, and the meaning of each verse is explained by him.

Macaulay, in his "History of England" (7th edition), vol. ii. chap. ix. p. 428, refers to 'Lillibullero,' and says that

"these verses, which were in no respect above the ordinary standard of street poetry, had for burden some gibberish which was said to have

been used as a watchword by the insurgents of Ulster in 1641."

In a note he says:—

"The song of Lillibullero is among the State Poems. In Percy's 'Relics' the first part will be found, but not the second part, which was added after William's landing. In *The Examiner* and in several pamphlets of 1712 Wharton is mentioned as the author."

Macaulay also says that

"Wharton afterwards boasted that he had sung a king out of three kingdoms."

It will be noticed that the spelling differs: Cunningham has "Lilliburlero," and Macaulay "Lillibullero."

There is some further information about this song in 'D.N.B.' vol. lx. p. 418, in the biography of Thomas Wharton, 1st Marquis of Wharton. It is there stated that the song described

"the mutual congratulations of a couple of 'Teagues' upon the coming triumph of popery and the Irish race. The verses attracted little notice at first, but set to a quick step by Purcell, the song, known by its burden of 'Lilli Burlero, Bullen-a-la,' became a powerful weapon against James."

It was first printed in 1688 on a single sheet as 'A New Song,' with the air above the words. I think that most persons who study these verses will consider them far above "the ordinary standard of street poetry."

The great disturbance about the Jews in 1753 was owing to the introduction and passing of a Bill for the naturalization of Jews born abroad, and admitting them to the privileges of Jews born in this country. This Act was repealed in the next session in obedience to an unconquerable popular prejudice. There were, in fact, petitions presented to Parliament for its repeal from the Corporation of London and from all the other cities.

In Grove's 'Dictionary of Music,' vol. ii. p. 138, there is a good account of 'Lilliburlero,' and the music by Purcell is there given, as well as the words:—

"The first strain has been commonly sung as a chorus in convivial parties:—

A very good song, and very well sung,  
Jolly companions every one.

And it is the tune to the nursery rhyme "

There was an old woman toss'd up on a blanket  
Ninety-nine times as high as the moon.

A large number of other songs have been written to the air at various times."

This article is by William Chappell, F.S.A.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

The history of this old song, its music, and the meaning of the refrain have been carefully treated in 'N. & Q.' 2 S. i. 89; 3 S. vii. 475; viii. 13; 5 S. vii. 428; viii. 37; 7 S. xi. 227, 252, 296, 357, 417; xii. 95. Some fanciful explanations of the words "lillibullero, bullen-a-la," have been advanced, but the 'N.E.D.' says they are "unmeaning." No mention is made of any use of them against Jews in the eighteenth century, but no doubt they would be added as a chorus to any popular street-song of the day. The original version is printed at 2 S. i. 90. W. C. B.

[Since the reference is to a date so far back, we print below a version kindly furnished by another correspondent. It differs in spelling from the one referred to, and does not give the somewhat inferior verses which were later added to the song.]

W. Wilkins's 'Political Ballads' (Longmans, 1860) has the following account of 'Lilli Burlero':—

"This famous doggerel ballad, written on the occasion of General Dick Talbot being created Earl of Tyrconnel, and nominated by James II. to the Lieutenancy of Ireland in 1686-8, is attributed to Lord Wharton in a small pamphlet entitled 'A True Relation of the Several Facts and Circumstances of the Intended Riot and Tumult on Queen Elizabeth's Birthday,' &c., London, 1712, wherein it is said 'a late Vice-roy [of Ireland] who has so often boasted himself upon his talent for mischief, invention, lying, and for making a certain Lilli Burlero song; with which, if you will believe himself, he sung a deluded Prince out of Three Kingdoms.'"

Ho! broder Teague, dost hear de decree?  
Lilli Burlero, bullen a-la.

Dat we shall have a new deputie,  
Lilli Burlero, bullen a-la.

Lero, lero, lilli Burlero, lero lero, bullen a-la.  
Lero, lero, lilli Burlero, lero lero, bullen a-la.

Ho! by Shaint Tyburn, it is de Talbote,  
Lilli, &c.

And he will cut de Englishman's troate,  
Lilli, &c.

Dough by my shoul de English do praat,  
Lilli, &c.

De law's on dare side, and Creish knows what,  
Lilli, &c.

But if dispence do come from de Pope,  
Lilli, &c.

We'll hang Magna Charta and dem in a rope,  
Lilli, &c.

For de good Talbot is made a lord,  
Lilli, &c.

And with brave lads is coming abroad,  
Lilli, &c.

Who all in France have taken a sware,  
Lilli, &c.

Dat dey will have no Protestant heir.  
Lilli, &c.

Ara! but why does he stay behind?

Lilli, &c.

Ho! by my shoul 'tis a protestant wind,  
Lilli, &c.

But see de Tyrconnel is now come ashore,  
Lilli, &c.

And we shall have commissions gillore,  
Lilli, &c.

And he dat will not go to de mass,  
Lilli, &c.

Shall be turn out, and look like an ass,  
Lilli, &c.

Now, now de heretics all go down,  
Lilli, &c.

By Chris and Shaint Patric, de nation's our  
own,  
Lilli, &c.

Dare was an old prophecy found in a bog,  
Lilli, &c.

"Ireland shall be rul'd by an ass and a dog,"  
Lilli, &c.

And now dis prophecy is come to pass,  
Lilli, &c.

For Talbot's de dog, and James is de ass.  
Lilli, &c.

Wilkins notes: "'Lilli Burlero' and 'Bullen-a-la' are said to have been the words of distinction used among the Irish Papists in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641." THURSTAN PETER.

Redruth.

ST. AGNES: FOLK-LORE (11 S. v. 47).—The eve of St. Agnes, the virgin-martyr who suffered under Diocletian, is 20 January.

Leigh Hunt, in his *London Journal* for 21 Jan., 1835, printed the whole of Keats's poem, with a running commentary between the stanzas. "The superstition," he says,

"is (for we believe it is still to be found) that by taking certain measures of divination, damsels may get a sight of their future husbands in a dream. The ordinary process seems to have been by fasting. Aubrey (as quoted in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities') mentions another, which is, to take a row of pins, and pull them out one by one, saying a Pater-noster; after which, upon going to bed, the dream is sure to ensue. Brand quotes Ben Jonson:—

And on sweet St. Agnes' night  
Please you with promised sight—  
Some of husbands, some of lovers,  
Which an empty dream discovers.

But another poet has now taken up the creed in good poetic earnest; and if the superstition should go out in every other respect, in his rich and loving pages it will live for ever."

A. R. BAYLEY.

The feast of St. Agnes was formerly held as in a special degree a holiday for women. A girl might take a row of pins, and, plucking

them out one after another, stick them in her sleeve, singing the while a Paternoster; and thus ensure that her dreams would that night show her her future husband. Or going away from home, and taking her right-leg stocking, she might knit the left garter round it, repeating:—

I knit this knot, this knot I knit  
To know the thing I know not yet,  
That I may see  
The man that shall my husband be,  
Not in his best or worst array,  
But what he weareth every day;  
That I to-morrow may him ken  
From among all other men.

Lying down on her back that night, with her hands under her head, the anxious maiden was led to expect that her future spouse would appear in a dream and salute her with a kiss. *Vide* 'Chambers's Book of Days,' 20 January. TOM JONES.

Though not nearly so important as the Eve of St. Mark, the Eve of St. Agnes was till lately—and probably is yet—a time for working love-spells in North Lincolnshire. Which Agnes is the preferred saint I am unable to say. It may be that of April, whose day falls near St. Mark's.

The practices on both eves are like those of Hallow-e'en. You may set out supper in a certain fashion, with the view of seeing the spirit of the "true love" who is fated to marry you, appear to partake of it. You may wash your shift and hang it to the fire to dry, when the spirit will come to turn the garment round, that it may be dried on both sides. You may prepare "dumb-cake," and, after eating it, go to bed in silence, walking backwards, and getting into bed backwards, to procure a vision of him.

There is little doubt that such beliefs and practices tend to immorality, when a girl is credulous enough to believe that the man seen on one of the mystic eves is bound by fate to wed her. E. A.

Keats was born in 1795, and the work known as 'Brand's Popular Antiquities' was published the same year. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the poet obtained his folk-lore from this work. At all events, Brand quotes from an old chap-book called 'Mother Bunch's Closet Newly Broke Open':—

"There is in January a day called Saint Agnes Day. It is always the one and twentieth of that month. This Saint Agnes had a great favour for young men and maids, and will bring unto their bedside, at night, their sweethearts if they follow this rule as I shall declare unto thee.

Upon this day thou must be sure to keep a true fast, for thou must not eat or drink all that day, nor at night; neither let any man, woman or child kiss thee that day, and thou must be sure at night, when thou goest to bed, to put on a clean shift, and the best thou hast the better thou mayst speed; and thou must have clean cloaths on thy head, for St. Agnes does love to see clean cloaths when she comes, and when thou liest down on thy back as streight as thou canst and both thy hands are laid underneath thy head, then say,

Now good St. Agnes play thy part,  
And send to me my own sweetheart,  
And show me such a happy bliss  
This night of him to have a kiss,

and then be sure to fall asleep as soon as thou canst, and before thou awakes out of thy first sleep thou shalt see him come and stand before thee and thou shalt perceive by his habit what tradesman he is; but be sure thou declarest not thy dream to anybody in ten days, and by that time thou mayst come to see thy dream come to pass."

HUGH S. MACLEAN.

Bury, Lancs.

The custom poetically described by Keats belonged to ages long ago. Consult Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' ed. Ellis, Bohn, 1849, i. 34-8, under 21 Jan.

W. C. B.

[ST. SWITHIN and SUSSEX also thanked for replies.]

BELLS RUNG FOR KING CHARLES'S EXECUTION (11 S. v. 28).—Tyack, in his 'A Book about Bells,' 1898, says, on p. 205, that until recently a muffled peal was rung each year on 30 January at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in memory of the execution of King Charles I.

On p. 241 is also noted the following extract from the church books of Colne for 1710: "Paid for ringing on ye martyrdome of King Charles, 00. 61. 00."

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

62, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

RAILWAY TRAVEL: EARLY IMPRESSIONS (11 S. v. 29).—Perhaps the following extract might interest MR. ARCHER. It is from a letter written by Nathaniel, 2nd Earl of Leitrim, to his son Robert, Lord Clements, on 5 Jan., 1831:—

"I went from Liverpool to Manchester by the rail road, which as you have seen it I need not describe. My carriage was put upon one of their waggons about four feet from the ground, and we performed the journey very prosperously; but a few days afterwards one of their trains met with a serious accident, by the engine coming in contact with a waggon in the dark, which had been most improperly left in the way; the engine was broken and rendered unserviceable, the engineer pitched out of it, and very much hurt, but none of the passengers received any injury. These sort of accidents must, I suppose, occasionally happen, for some time, until all the persons

employed about the rail road become accustomed to the thing, and are aware of the precautions that are necessary to be observed. Had the same accident occurred when I went, I think my carriage would have had a good chance, from being so high, of being pitched off the waggon by the shock."

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

Samuel Warren describes his impressions of his first journey by railway from Birmingham to Liverpool in an article entitled 'My First Circuit,' contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1838, and included in a collection of 'Miscellanies' by him, published by Blackwood in 1855. His description is rather amusing. He tells his readers that for twelve miles of the distance the train went at the "astounding speed" of at least forty miles an hour; that, though the day was a still one, his handkerchief—which he held out of the window—fluttered so strongly that he almost lost it; and that "a good-sized" dog, which tried to race the train, was passed by carriage after carriage, and left behind in two minutes, though it was running at full speed. The whole account is worth reading in these days. It occupies about two pages of the book.

F. NEWMAN.

Greville gives an account, well worth reading, of his impressions on his first railway journey, July, 1837, in his 'Memoirs,' Second Part, chap. i. vol. i. p. 11 (1885). This account appears to have been written either on the day of the journey, or within a week after it. See also his remarks under 28 Jan., 1834, in his 'Memoirs,' First Part, chap. xxii. vol. iii. p. 53 (1874). LASSO.

JAMES TOWNSEND (11 S. v. 2). — Mr. COURTNEY is in error in saying that there was a contest for the Lord Mayoralty in November, 1772: the nomination took place as usual on Michaelmas Day, and was followed by a poll which necessarily extended into October, as in those days polls for civic offices were not restricted to one day.

I should not have noticed this slight slip of the pen had not a correspondent of *The City Press*, taking Mr. COURTNEY's date as literally accurate, written to ask when the custom of electing (or at least nominating) the Lord Mayor on Michaelmas Day began. That date was fixed in 1546.

I have before me the polls at the livery contest in 1772, and the votes of the aldermen after Wilkes and Townsend had been

returned. Eight aldermen voted for Townsend, of whom five had supported the Court candidates at the poll, and two (Sir W. Stephenson and Sawbridge) had supported Wilkes and Townsend: the remaining vote was that of Oliver, who had not voted at the poll.

Of the seven who voted for Wilkes in the Court of Aldermen, two (Crosby and Bull) had supported Wilkes and Townsend at the poll; four had not recorded their votes then, and one (Alderman Turner) had supported the Court candidates.

In 1773 Sawbridge and Stephenson voted for Wilkes. ALFRED B. BEAVEN.  
Leamington.

"RIDING THE HIGH HORSE" (11 S. iv. 490; v. 15, 54).—I suppose "the high horse" was formerly called in English "the great horse." He was the strong creature who alone could carry a knight in full armour; and his rider was, or should be, a man of rank and fame. In my 'Specimens of English from 1394 to 1579,' I quote from Sir T. Elyot (at p. 200):—

"But the moste honorable exercise in myne opinion... is to ryde suerly and clene on a *great horse* and a *rough*, whiche vndoubtedly nat onely importeth a maieste and drede to *inferiour persons*," &c.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE REV. J. GREE (11 S. v. 8, 76).—Mr. G. A. Aitken, in a foot-note on p. 439 of his edition of 'The Journal to Stella,' mentions that "young Parson Gery," whose name is spelt by Swift "Gree," was afterwards Rector of Letcombe, Berks, and that the names of two of his sisters, Mrs. Elwick and Mrs. Wignore, are found in the 'Journal.' He suggests that Swift probably made the acquaintance of the family when he was living with the Temples at Moor Park. On p. 502, Letter LIX., Swift writes of Mrs. Wignore "she still makes Mantuas at Farnham."

According to Joseph Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' John Gree, Swift's friend, was born at Farnham on 22 Oct., 1672, a son of John Gree; was a Scholar and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Rector of Letcombe Bassett 1707, and Canon of Hereford 1734, until his death in 1761. Can any connexion be traced between him and the Puritan divines of the first half of the seventeenth century, John and Stephen Gree, both graduates of Magdalen Hall, the latter of whom was connected with Surrey?

The Catalogue of the British Museum Library has the title of a sermon by John



Geree, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: 'The Excellency of a Public Spirit: a Sermon (on 1 Cor. x. 24) preach'd in... Winchester at the Assizes. Oxford, 1706.' The same Catalogue, under John Gere, B.C.L., Fellow of Winchester, refers to a funeral sermon on the latter by T. Penrose (poet). The sermon, however, is not entered among the works of Thomas Penrose the poet (see 'N. & Q.' 11 S. ii. 146, 'Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy": Quotation in Reprints'), but under Thomas Penrose, Rector of Newbury. The sermon was preached in the parish church of Newbury, and published in that place in 1774. Was John Gere, B.C.L., a descendant?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[URLLAD also thanked for reply.]

MISTLETOE (11 S. iv. 502; v. 12).—It may be worth while to note that ordinary mistletoe, *Viscum album*, occasionally to be found on an oak, is not the true oak-mistletoe, which is *Loranthus Europæus*. M. Rolland in his 'Flore Populaire' states that the latter does not grow in France.

One day, near Nablûs, I saw some reddish berried mistletoe, which had, I believe, been taken from an olive tree. I mention this because I have come on a foot-note in Bohn's Pliny's 'Natural History,' vol. iii. p. 433, which, with reference to the assertion "after the wild olive has been pruned there springs up a plant that is known as 'phaulias,'" remarks: "A mistletoe apparently, growing upon the wild olive. Fée says that no such viscus appears to be known." Perhaps Fée was wrong.

ST. SWITHIN.

ST. CUTHBERT: HIS BIRDS (11 S. v. 48).—I think the form *Lomes* represents the plural of a M.E. *lôme*, which would correspond to the mod. E. *loom*, the Shetland name for various species of the Northern diver; now usually spelt *loon*. See *loom* (2) in 'N.E.D.,' and *loon* (2) in my 'Concise Etymological Dictionary.'

As to *Eires*, the *eider-duck* can hardly lose the *d*, or be related to it. It looks like a mistake for O.F. *aires*, pl. of *aire* (whence E. *aerie*), properly a nest, but also a brood of young birds; see *aerie* in 'N.E.D.'

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The 'N.E.D.' gives: '*Eires*, obs. rare. Some kind of hawk. (? Mistake for *eyas*.) 1655, Walton, 'Angler' (ed. 2), 19, 'The Eires, the Brancher, the Ramish Hawk, the Haggard and the two sorts of Lentners.'

A. R. BAYLEY.

"UNITED STATES SECURITY" (11 S. iv. 508). The slighting reference to "United States security" in Dickens's 'Christmas Carol' (published first in 1843) was doubtless due to the effect of the financial panic of 1837 in that country on all securities which had their origin there. Many of these were utterly worthless, being based on projects of the wildest speculation. British capital had been poured into the country to invest in them, and much of it was entirely lost.

The message of the President to the Congress of 1839 states that \$200,000,000 of foreign capital was then afloat in the United States. Some of the states repudiated their bonded debts.

JOHN TRUE LOOMIS.

Washington, D.C., U.S.

AVIATION (11 S. iv. 5, 75, 496).—There is a tradition at East Budleigh, Devon; that, about 450 years ago, one Ralph de Node invented a pair of wings with which he was able to fly in the air. One day he mounted a little too high, and the ambitious Ralph fell to the ground in a very unceremonious and unpleasant manner.

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

MAIDA: NAKED BRITISH SOLDIERS (11 S. iv. 110, 171, 232, 271, 334, 492; v. 14).—An incident which does not appear to have been mentioned during the correspondence on the above subject is related by Napier as having occurred at the bridge of Tordesillas, on the river Duero, on 28 Oct., 1812. The Duke's Brunswickers destroyed the bridge to prevent the French crossing the river, afterwards posting themselves on the bank in a pine wood. The French, arriving, were at first baffled, but sixty officers and non-commissioned officers, headed by Capt. Guinguet, stripped and placed their arms and clothes on a small raft, which they pushed across, swimming the while. They reached the other side safely under cover of a cannonade, although the stream was both strong and chilly, and, "naked as they were, stormed the tower, whereupon the Brunswickers, amazed at the action, abandoned the ground."

My attention was called to this curious skirmish by a young officer at present serving in the 69th French Infantry, which he assures me was the regiment which furnished these gallant volunteers, although Napier does not give the number.

ANGLO-PARISIAN.

DINNER-JACKET (11 S. v. 7).—In reply to F. J. C.'s first inquiry, I put the fashion's date in England early in the nineties.

HAROLD MALET, Col.



'THE CONFINEMENT': A POEM (10 S. vii. 368).—From the published Catalogue I see there is a copy of this poem in the B.M. Library, the date given being 1679. A cursory glance at the rarity will soon enable Mr. G. H. RADFORD, M.P., or some other interested reader to decide whether the subject treated of is an accouchement or not. In the former case the use of the word would be many years earlier than the first example occurring in the 'N.E.D.'

N. W. HILL.

New York.

LAIRDS OF DRUMMINNOR (11 S. iv. 527).—According to Wood's 'Douglas's Peerage of Scotland' (1813) and the 'D.N.B.' the generations run as follows:—

1. John de Forbes of that ilk, in Aberdeenshire, in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214), was father of

2. Fergus de Forbes.

3. Alexander de Forbes, probably his son, Governor of Urquhart Castle, slain by Edward I. in 1304. His wife was delivered of a posthumous son.

4. Alexander de Forbes, killed at Dupplin, 1332.

5. Sir John de Forbes of that ilk, his posthumous son, justiciar and coroner for Aberdeenshire in time of Robert III., married Margaret, and left four sons, by whom he was the common ancestor of the families of the Lords Forbes, Forbes Lord Pittligo, and the Forbeses of Tolquhoun, Foveran, Watertoun, Culloden, Brax, &c.

6. The eldest son, Sir Alexander de Forbes, succeeded to the estates in 1405, on his father's death, and between 1436 and 1442 was created by James II. first Baron Forbes. He died in 1448. Through his marriage to Lady Elizabeth Douglas (only daughter of George, first Earl of Angus, and granddaughter of Robert II.) his children were heirs of entail to the earldom of Angus.

A. R. BAYLEY.

SAMARITAN BIBLE (11 S. v. 28).—Concerning the 'Samaritan Pentateuch' the compiler of 'Helps to the Study of the Bible' (Clarendon Press, n.d.) has the following:—

"The Samaritans have preserved the Pentateuch independently of the orthodox Jews. Its date is disputed, but the character does not differ materially from the archaic Hebrew form. While substantially agreeing with the Hebrew Textus Receptus, it contains readings which vary from it."

In a note reference is made to Prof. Kirkpatrick's 'Divine Library of the Old Testament,' pp. 62, 63.

W. B.

FELICIA HEMANS (11 S. iv. 468, 534; v. 55).—Mrs. Hemans lived at 36, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, in 1833 (earlier she lived in Upper Pembroke Street there). She died at 21, Dawson Street, Dublin, in 1835, at 41 years of age, and was buried in St. Anne's Churchyard in the same street, where there is a marble tablet to her memory.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

NICOLAY FAMILY (11 S. iv. 407).—The Allied Sovereigns, on their return after their visit to England in 1814, passed through Hythe, where they were entertained at "The Swan" by the mayor, Mr. Shipdem, and gentry. Mrs. Nicolay did the honours of the table, assisted by Miss Deedes.

*The Kentish Gazette* of 9 March, 1815, announced:—

"At Hythe, the lady of Col. Nicolay, Royal Staff Corps, of a son";

and in the following month, 21 April:—

"Col. F. Nicolay is under orders to embark for Belgium."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

KEATS'S 'ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE' (11 S. iv. 507; v. 11, 58).—MR. PINCHBECK'S reply, *ante*, p. 58, interests me. Can he tell me which of the 'Arabian Nights' Keats might have had in mind? I am told that nightingales do not sing in confinement, but this may be a poetic licence, and I am rather inclined to agree with Mr. PINCHBECK as to the reference.

TRIN. COLL. CAMB.

QUEEN ANNE AND HER CHILDREN (11 S. v. 69).—This query appeared at 3 S. x. 65, and twelve births are mentioned.

LIBRARIAN.

Wandsworth.

Luttrell, under 30 April, 1684, mentions the report that the Princess of Denmark had given birth to a dead child. On 1 June, 1685, she was delivered of a daughter, christened next day by the name of Mary. On 12 May, 1686, the Princess gave birth to another daughter, who was christened Anne Sophia. Both infants died within a few days of each other, the younger on 2 Feb., and the elder on 8 Feb., 1686/7. The Princess miscarried in January; and similar mishaps are noted by Luttrell in the latter part of October in the same year, and in the middle of April, 1688. On 24 July, 1689, Anne gave birth to a son at Hampton Court. He was christened William, and his godfather, King William III., created him Duke

of Gloucester. On 14 Oct., 1690, Anne gave birth to a daughter, who was christened Mary and lived but two hours. On 17 April, 1692, she gave birth to the youngest of her children, Prince George, who lived only long enough to be baptized.

A. R. BAYLEY.

**MONEY-BOX** (11 S. v. 50).—I find much information, on many subjects, in my 'Etymological Dictionary.' Referring to *box* (2), I see that the original Christmas-box was an actual box of earthenware, &c., with a reference to Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' i. 494. Then I refer to Brand, and find that he gives two good quotations: one dated 1642, about "Christmas earthen boxes of apprentices," and one dated 1621, about "an apprentice's box of earth." See my 'Dictionary' and see Brand.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The *teague*, or money-box, of the Anglo-Saxons, was under the care of the wife, as among the Greeks. It is the *cassia* of Du Cange. The 'N.E.D.' quotes Higgs, tr. Junius's 'Nomencl.' (1585), 249: "*Capsella fictilis*, a money box made of potters clay, wherein boyes put their mony to keepe, such as they hang in shops, &c., towards Christmas." Cotgrave (1611) has "*Cache-maille*, a money box." TOM JONES.

Some useful information can be obtained by reference to the 'N.E.D.' as follows: Under 'Box,' vol. i. 1037, col. 1; 'Butler,' vol. i. 1215, col. 1; 'Christmas-box,' vol. ii. 392, col. 3; 'Money-box,' vol. vi. pt. ii. 605, col. 1. W. C. B.

**JONES AND BLUNKETT** (11 S. v. 29).—Does MRS. HUGH SMITH know of the Blunkett altar-tomb in Camberwell Parish Churchyard? The inscription is a lengthy one, and from a genealogical point of view is of more than usual interest. The dates range from 1733 to 1810. There are no fewer than six surnames referred to, and particulars are given which include three generations of three different names, viz., Jones, Seale, and Smith. I copied the inscription in October, 1903, and shall be happy to send a copy of it to MRS. SMITH on her writing to me.

Is it not a mistake to say that Ann Blunkett married Robert Jones? Ann Blunkett died a spinster, aged 31. According to my information, it was Jane Blunkett (ob. 1752, æt. 46) who married Robert Jones.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

62, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

**SIR JOHN GILBERT: THOMAS GILKS, ENGRAVER** (11 S. iv. 521).—Gilks wrote a 'Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Art of Wood-Engraving' (1868), and also a practical handbook on the same subject. His 'Sketch' is of little or no historical value; it contains portraits of himself and William Harvey, a pupil of Bewick and an accomplished engraver. W. ROBERTS.

"DE LA" IN ENGLISH SURNAMES: SURVIVAL OF THE PREFIX (11 S. iv. 127, 174).—Since the publication of the query and note anent this matter in 11 S. iv. 127, and of the interesting replies, an exact study of the records relating to the name Delafeld has been made. Such of the items as have a bearing on our problem are briefly as follows.

In 1201 in Dublin appears Richard "de Felda"; the same man is mentioned a number of times before 1221, his name always being spelt as above, except in documents dated 1220, in which it is spelt "de la Feld." Nicholas, the son of the above Richard, is named a number of times before 1240; his name is generally spelt "de Felda" before 1220, and "de la Feld" after that date; Simon, apparently another son, appears about 1225 as Simon "de Felda," and subsequently always as Simon "de la Felde"; and Roger, a clerk, and probably brother of Richard, is named four or five times before 1220, his name always being spelt "de Felda." This family increased in Ireland; the name is frequently mentioned, and, after the dates above noted, was always spelt "de la Felde," "de la Feld," or "de la Feeld," until about the year 1400, when some of the branches began to drop the prefixes from the name, which thus became "Feld," and subsequently "Field."

Meanwhile, and before 1377, one of this family had emigrated to Bucks, and in an Inquisition Post Mortem of that year his name is spelt "de la Felde," but the next year it appears as "Dallifeld." This phonetic spelling shows that the French origin and meaning of the words were already being forgotten. However, all the other mentions of this man, including the last—his denization papers to live in England, dated 1395—show his name correctly spelt "de la Felde." His son Robert appears in 1404 as "Delafeld," and about 1434 as "Dalafeld," also as "Dalafeeld" and "Dala-fyld." After about the year 1400 the spelling of the name in this family seems always to have been in one word, indicating

that the origin and meaning of the name had then been quite forgotten. It is to be noted that in this family the name was never written "atte Feld," either in Ireland or England. The earliest form of spelling the name above noted, "de Felde," appears not only in Ireland, but also in Norfolk in 1206: Richard "de Felde," and in 'Rotuli Normanii' in 1205: Ernald "de Felde."

An examination of the history of the name in localities where it became "atte Feld" reveals the following. In Beds in 1189 appears Hugh "de la Felde"; and there were lands called "la Felde" in the place where Hugh lived. Men of this family appear occasionally in Beds (the name always being spelt as above) until 1302, when we find Gilbert "atte Feld"; and thereafter the name in the form "de la Feld" does not again appear in that county. There was also a family of the name in Herts which seems to have been large and prosperous; here also all become "atte Feld" in the early fourteenth century. The "de la Felds" of Oxon also all become "atte Feld" at about the same date. Here, too, there was a place called "la Feld." In Sussex there was a powerful family of the same name: they were lords of the Manor of la Felde. Here in 1360 we find Henry "atte Felde," and in the same year his name appears several times written "de la Felde."

So also in Hereford the armigerous family of the name was represented in 1256 by David "de la Felde" and Matilda his wife, and in 1266 we find William, son of Matilda "Atye Felde." However, the name generally appears as "de la Feld" in this county until early in the fourteenth century.

Richard, the Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, appears as Richard "de la Feld" in 1374 and 1397, and as Richard "atte Feld" in 1384. He exchanged his parish for that of Clive about 1397; thereafter he is generally called Richard "Feld."

As stated at 11 S. iv. 127, many other names which formerly commenced "de la" change to "atte" on the records at about this date; so "de la More" to "atte More," &c.

It is stated that, during the reigns of Henry III. and the three Edwards, the language of the gentry and nobility was changing from French to English, and that this process was complete by the end of Richard II.'s reign. This circumstance, with the specific examples above stated, leads me to believe that if the spoken names only were considered, it would be found that they had not changed at all. The members

of certain families had from the earliest time been called "atte Feld," and of other families "de la Feld," according to the class and station in life they occupied. Those who belonged to the French-speaking families were called "de la Feld," those who belonged to the English-speaking people were called "atte Feld." But when it came to writing the names, the clerks, who were trained to speak and write in French and Latin, translated the English "atte" into "de la." Thus the names became indistinguishable on the records, and the confusion is solved only at a later date, when the spread of the use of English among the nobility and clergy caused them to write the names as they were spoken.

What were the influences that caused at a later date the dropping of these prefixes altogether, whether "atte" or "de la," we have not learnt.

The theory here advanced is tentative only, and it will be most interesting to learn the opinions of others who have doubtless given this subject much more exact study than the writer.

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD.

Fieldston, Riverdale, New York City.

## Notes on Books.

*A New English Dictionary.—Simple-Sleep.* (Vol. IX.) By W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

This section begins in the middle of the adjective "simple," and continues with several words of the same origin. Under "simplesse" Matthew Arnold's use of the word to indicate affected, literary simplicity instead of the real thing might have been noted. The analysis of "simply" shows the care and skill of the 'Dictionary.' Room might, perhaps, have been found for "Simsim," the Arabic name of "Sesame," as it is given in the latest edition of 'The Story of Ali Baba' (Lane's 'Arabian Nights,' 1906, new Bohn issue) and compared with "Open, Simsi," in a German folk-tale. "Simurgh," a bird of Persian legend, has a quotation from 'Vathek' and two from Southey. Under "Sinaitic" the last quotation refers to "the Sinaitic manuscript," and is taken from *The Century Magazine*. The most famous MS. of that name is one of the three great authorities for the text of the New Testament, and is called by scholars "The Sinaitic" without further addition. We should consequently prefer such a quotation as:—

"The *Sinaitic Codex*: I was myself so happy as to discover in 1844 and 1859, at the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai."

These are Tischendorf's own words in an Introduction he wrote in 1868 to 'The New Testament,' Tauchnitz edition, 1869.

A "sinapism" is a learned word for a mustard-plaster. A "sin-canter" is an odd and obscure term of abuse applied to men from 1540 till 1672.

"Sindon," fine linen, especially a shroud, is straight from the Greek, like "skeleton." "Sine qua non" is traced back to Boethius. "Sing" is a long and excellent article which includes many special uses. "Single," its cognates and derivatives, are also thoroughly done. "Single-wicket" matches are generally out of date, but we saw one mentioned in the press a few days ago. The card-playing sense of "singleton" is included, also a use in *The Athenæum* for a single volume as contrasted with a pair. For "singular" = remarkable, we might quote "A singular bird with a manner absurd" in Bret Harte's 'Ballad of an Emeu.' "Sink," verb, is an admirable survey. A "sirloin" was knighted by fictitious etymology, which is amply illustrated in the quotations. "Sirocco" is noted as "usually with *the*." So we may quote Browning's line in 'The Englishman in Italy':—

I could make you laugh spite of Scirocco.

"Sit" is another of the widely used verbs which need and receive a long and elaborate notice. We are pleased to see one of Mr. Hardy's Wessex masterpieces quoted for "Skimmington." "Sky sign," in the advertising sense, is first quoted in 1890. "Slang" is of uncertain origin, like so many of its productions. As a verb = "to abuse" it is noted here, which shows the wide range of the 'Dictionary.' Every part of it is worth prolonged study. Those who neglect it miss a whole world at once of human interest and learning, while they swell frequently the stream of error which any educated speaker or writer ought to reduce.

*Easy Chair Memories and Rambling Notes.* By the Amateur Angler (E. Marston). (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

As a sailor's log-book smells of the breeze and the brine, so the Amateur Angler's books bring to us the fragrance of the woods and fields. The Angler's days are over, and he pursues his country life with his old cap still adorned with the Mayfly imitation which caught his last two-pound trout.

In the first chapter we travel in search of rest and quiet over the Black Mountains to Llanthony Abbey, and find a view of the ruins and Father Ignatius reading the Bible in the cloisters of his monastery. There are accounts of a visit to Exmoor, of days on the Chess, and of Burnham Beeches. Then we have a delightful chapter, 'In the Days of my Youth': we should like more of these reminiscences.

At the end of the little volume is the account of Bonaparte on the Northumberland and his arrival at St. Helena, reprinted from Mr. Marston's account in 'N. & Q.' For Mr. Marston is well known as one of our band of brothers—probably one of the oldest of the band. We dare not speculate as to the age of the oldest of our band of sisters, but we know the age of our youngest, and although she may see this, we will risk her blushes and reveal her age as that of eleven.

*The Edinburgh Review* has a rather stimulating article on 'Auguste Rodin and his French Critics,' and takes us to France again in the paper on 'The Wessex Drama,' which discusses, without entirely agreeing with it, Mr. Hedgecock's 'Thomas Hardy, Penseur et Artiste.' According to this writer, Hardy's pessimism and excessive sensibility will cause his work to survive rather as

art than as a living force. The article on 'Scottish Songstresses' is pleasantly done—eking out with skill the somewhat slender material. 'The Elizabethan Playwright' discusses the attitude of Shakespeare and his contemporaries towards their plays—as things to be performed rather than printed and read.

In *The Nineteenth Century* we have an interesting study of Dickens by Mr. Darrell Figgis, which only astonished us from the fact that, while comparing or contrasting Dickens with other authors—and with Cervantes and Rabelais among them—the writer should have made no use of Balzac. Mr. D. S. MacColl, in his 'Year of Post-Impressionism,' devotes himself to the question of classicism *versus* romanticism, throwing his remarks into the form of a discussion of dicta on the 'Post-Impressionists' by Mr. Maurice Denis in *The Burlington*, and by Mr. Roger Fry in a lecture subsequently printed in *The Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Frederic Harrison's 'Aischro-latreia—the Cult of the Foul,' is directed against Rodin, whose art—decadent and morbid—he declares to be built upon a sophism, and to be, besides, the product of an imagination too decidedly literary.

In this month's *National Review* we note an interesting article on 'Kent and the Poets,' by Mr. Bernard Holland; the very charming account of 'A Winter's Walk in Andalusia,' by Mr. Aubrey F. G. Bell; and Miss Frances Pitt's 'Brown Owls'—fellow-creatures whom Miss Pitt knows so well that she likes their hooting at night for the reason that she recognizes the voice of each bird. An anonymous author contributes in 'Is Eton up to Date?' a foot-note to Mr. Nevill's 'Floreat Etona,' the best part of which—leaving aside one or two pleasant stories—is a justification of the classics, and in particular of Latin verse.

*The Burlington Magazine* for February contains the continuation of Mr. D. T. B. Wood's article on 'Tapestries of "The Seven Deadly Sins,"' with many highly interesting illustrations; personal reminiscences of Alphonse Legros, by Sir Charles Holroyd and Mr. Thomas Okey; Mr. D. S. MacColl's discussion of Constable as a portrait-painter; and a contribution from Signor Gustavo Frizzoni on 'Three Little-noticed Paintings in Rome,' an 'Adoration of the Shepherds' in the church of San Rocco in the Via Ripetta, and two small pictures in the Galleria Borghese.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BAER & Co. of Frankfort-on-the-Main have just issued two new Catalogues. The first contains a Spinoza library, embracing 647 books by and on Spinoza, probably the most complete collection ever offered for sale. The bulk of this collection was made by the late Jacob Freudenthal, Professor of the University of Breslau, the biographer of Spinoza, and the greatest authority on Spinozism. This library comprises not only every edition and translation of the books written or attributed to Spinoza which are of any importance, but also a collection of works on his life and his philosophical system from the earliest period up to the present time. All editions are arranged in chronological order, and all have been carefully described in a

scientific manner. This valuable collection was purchased a few days ago for the library of a German philosopher and admirer of Spinoza.

The second Catalogue describes an Alexander von Humboldt library, containing a nearly complete collection of this writer's works. There are 178 numbers, all bibliographically described. Alexander von Humboldt's most important publication, the gigantic description of his voyages of discovery in South and Central America, in 18 vols. folio and 10 vols. 4to, is a very rare book, of which only a few complete copies are known. The collection of Messrs. Baer & Co. contains a perfect set of this work, with all the coloured plates, formerly in the possession of Princess Louise of the Netherlands, daughter of Frederic William III., King of Prussia. Besides Von Humboldt's works, there are to be found in this library the most important books on him and a good collection of portraits. The whole is to be sold for 450l.

CATALOGUES NOS. 209-11 have reached us from Mr. George Gregory, 5 and 5A, Argyle Street, Bath. Amongst other items we notice 'Annals of Sporting,' 50l.; Constable's 'English Landscape,' 20l.; 'Dictionary of National Biography,' 68 vols., 26l.; Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' 1554, 21l.; and 'La Russie' in 6 vols., printed entirely on vellum, with duplicate plates, one hand coloured and one plain, also on vellum, 1813, one of the three copies printed, 80l. A unique item is Walter Savage Landor's own corrected proof-sheet copy of the excessively rare 'Idyllia Heroica,' Pisa, 1820, of which only some 30 copies are known. In Landor's writing occurs the following note: "Don Luigi Gerish for whose benefit I ordered the book to be published engaged to correct the prefs [proofs]. He cd not construe *episodii*, etc. (this is not only in the nature of an episode) so the fool corrected it into a. There are a few faults of my own further on." On top of title is written the name of John King Eagles. Mr. Gregory has also an extensive collection of new books at reduced prices, among which we observe Audsley's 'Ornamental Arts of Japan,' 2 vols., 10l.; Jesse's 'Historical Memoirs,' 30 vols., 10l.; and a complete set of *Nature*, 87 vols., 25l.

MESSRS. HENRY SOTHERAN & Co. have just issued their Catalogue 722, in which we see offered complete sets of 'Hansard's Parliamentary Debates,' 'The Annual Register,' and British and Foreign State Papers; an exceptionally large number of Books on Airman-ship; the first edition of Coryat's 'Crudities,' and a copy of the same author's 'Crambe' in the original vellum binding; the first edition of Milton's 'Paradise Regained' in the original binding; and many interesting books relating to America, &c.

## Notices to Correspondents.

J. W. G.—Forwarded.

MR. RALPH THOMAS.—Many thanks. We have done as requested.

PURIST.—We have had no note on 'Suppositions' in our columns recently.

DR. CLIPPINGDALE writes thanking the REV. A. B. BEAVEN and PELLIPAR for their replies.

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W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

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OBITUARY:—The Rev. Walter Consitt Boulter.

## Notes.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

BORN AT LANDPORT\* IN PORTSEA,  
FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812.

DIED AT GAD'S HILL, JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101.)

BEFORE I continue them some record should be set down in these notes of the hearty manner in which the Dickens Centenary has been celebrated in France, a land and

\* The district now being incorporated with Portsmouth, the house is known as 393, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, having been recently changed from 387. I have given the birthplace of Dickens at the heading of this, my third note, as by those who have not studied the biographies of Dickens, Chatham is often put down as his birthplace. The family resided there for so long a period, that, as Mr. Chesterton states, it "became the real home, and for all serious purposes the native place, of Dickens. The whole story of his life," continues Mr. Chesterton, "moves like a Canterbury pilgrimage along the great roads of Kent."

people dearly loved by Dickens. In fact, it was only in France that he was completely happy while away from home. Among the tributes rendered by the French press should be noted that of *Les Annales* of the 4th inst. There are articles by Jules Claretie, Anatole France, and others; and among the many illustrations one of the best inaugurated at the Centenary fêtes, the work of the sculptor Toft.

On the 14th of July, 1844, Dickens, with his wife and children, arrived at Marseilles on the way to Italy. Before he left England a farewell dinner was given to him at Greenwich, Lord Normanby in the chair. Forster sat next to Turner, who had his throat "enveloped, that sultry summer day, in a huge red belcher handkerchief, which nothing would induce him to remove." Carlyle did not go, but wrote:—

"I truly love Dickens, having discerned in the inner man of him a real music of the genuine kind, but I would rather testify to this in some other form than dining out in the dog days."

There is an unreality about this visit to Italy: Dickens never seems to be actually there; his soul appears to be all the time in London. Mr. Chesterton well says: "His travels are not travels in Italy, but travels in Dickensland." This is accounted for in a general way by the fact that at first most of his time was spent at work on 'The Chimes,' so that his thoughts were far away, while his surroundings caused him to work with difficulty. For, again quoting Mr. Chesterton, it was

"among the olives and the orange-trees he wrote his second great Christmas tale 'The Chimes' at Genoa, a Christmas tale only differing from the 'Christmas Carol' in being fuller of the grey rains of winter and the skies of the north. 'The Chimes' is, like the 'Carol,' an appeal for charity and mirth, but it is a stern and fighting appeal: if the other is a Christmas Carol, this is a Christmas war song."

No sooner was 'The Chimes' completed than a spirit of "unspeakable restless something" seized him, and he resolved to return to London in order that he might read the story to a few friends to try its effect. He therefore wrote to Forster to arrange for this, and the reading took place at his house, 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 2nd of December. The well-known "pencil note" by Maclise shows of whom the party consisted. By the 22nd of December Dickens had rejoined his family at Genoa for Christmas, and writes to Forster:—

"Miss Coutts has sent Charley [her godson, born on the 6th of January, 1837] a Twelfth Cake weighing ninety pounds; magnificently decorated; and only think of the characters, Fairburn's

Twelfth Night characters, being detained at the Custom House for Jesuitical surveillance ! ”

By the close of June, 1845, Dickens was back in London. While he had been away, Forster had had to mourn the loss of his only brother. Dickens consoled him with the thought that

“ he had a brother left. One bound by ties as strong as ever Nature forged. By ties never to be broken, weakened, changed in any way—but to be knitted tighter up, if that be possible, until the same end comes to them, as has come to these—that end but the bright beginning of a happier union.”

The death also occurred, while Dickens was in Italy, of John Overs, author of ‘*The Evenings of a Working-Man*,’ which had been published by Newby through Dickens’s influence, and to which he had written a preface. The poor carpenter was even then dying of consumption, and Newby wrote to Dickens that “ he hoped to be able to give Overs more money than was agreed on.” Newby was an interesting man. Besides being a publisher, he was a practical printer, and once told me that he had written, printed, bound, and published a book without assistance.

When Overs was dying, he suddenly asked his wife for a pen and ink, and wrote in a copy of his book to be sent to Dickens “ with his devotion.”

Now that Dickens was again in England, the old restlessness was full upon him, and his desire was to start a weekly periodical. He “ really thought he had an idea, and not a bad one.” The proposed price was to be three halfpence, and the contents partly original, partly selected—*notices of books, theatres, all good things, all bad ones.*

“ *Carol* philosophy, cheerful views, sharp anatomization of humbug, jolly good temper; papers always in season, pat to the time of year; and a vein of glowing, hearty, generous, mirthful, beaming reference in everything to Home, and Fireside; and I would call it

*The Cricket.*

A cheerful creature that chirrups on the Hearth.  
*Natural History.*”

Dickens proposed to himself to “ chirp, chirp away in every number until I chirped it up to—well, you [Forster] shall say how many hundred thousand ! ” This proposal was swept away by a far larger scheme, which had long been under discussion, that of a daily paper, and he decided that “ it would be a delicate and beautiful fancy for a Christmas book, making the Cricket a little household god.” Thus was originated the title of the Christmas book of 1845: ‘*The Cricket on the Hearth.*’

He came to “ a dead-lock in this Christmas story—sick, bothered, and depressed ”—“ never was in such bad writing cue as I am this week, in all my life.” This was owing to his anxiety as to the new paper, to which he had all but consented to have his name publicly attached. Forster, although he knew not then the difficult terms, physical as well as mental, upon which his friend held his imaginative life, knew enough to be fully convinced—and correctly, as it very soon afterwards proved—that he was entirely unable to bear the wear and strain of the editorship of a daily paper; for “ his habits were robust, but not his health,” and that secret had been disclosed to Forster before his visit to America.

Forster’s remonstrance, however, was vain; while Dickens was grateful to his friend for his affectionate anxiety, he was determined to go on, and the prospectus of *The Daily News*, written by him, was issued. At six o’clock on the morning of the 21st of January, 1846, Dickens wrote to Forster, “ before going home,” to tell him, “ Been at press three quarters of an hour, and we are out before *The Times*.” A second note, written in the night of Monday, the 9th of February, contained the words “ tired to death and quite worn out,” and also told Forster that he had just resigned. As the description of his Italian travels (turned afterwards into ‘*Pictures from Italy*’) had begun with its first number, his name could not be at once withdrawn; and for the time during which they were still to appear, he consented to contribute other occasional letters on important social questions. But the interval they covered was short.

On Dickens leaving, Mr. Dilke was called in as “ consulting physician,” with absolute power in all business matters, and his friend Forster became editor. They at once agreed to lower the price from 5*d.* to 2½*d.*, which in those days, before the abolition of the compulsory stamp, meant but 1½*d.* to the publisher. The immediate result was to raise the circulation from a declining one of 4,000 and under, to an increasing circulation of 22,000 and over. My father worked with Mr. Dilke, purely as a volunteer, in the business department, pushing the sale and advertisements in all directions. This he did because he so thoroughly approved of the views of the paper on education and social reforms, for which he had long been an ardent worker. Mr. Dilke was very successful in securing first news of important events. Among these was that of the French Revolution of 1848;

and I have a letter now before me, received by my father from Southampton, February 23rd, 1848, acknowledging the receipt of twenty copies of the second edition of "this day's date," containing the important intelligence from France, and stating that the contents were immediately communicated to the principal bankers and merchants in the town, and that "*The Daily News* was the first paper to arrive in Southampton with the intelligence from Paris."

Dickens had known Dilke from his boyhood, and was very fond of him. On his death he wrote to Forster: "Poor Dilke! I am very sorry that the capital old stout-hearted man is dead." Sorrow may also be expressed that no adequate record should remain of a career which for steadfast purpose, conscientious maintenance of opinion, and pursuit of public objects with disregard of self, was one of very high example.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

### CASANOVA IN ENGLAND.

(See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382, 461.)

ONE of the first public places that Casanova visited on his arrival in London was a tavern which he calls "Café d'Orange." In the Garnier edition, vi. 346, he says:—

"Voyant beaucoup de monde dans un café, j'y entrai. C'était le café le plus mal famé de Londres, celui où se réunissait la lie des mauvais sujets de l'Italie qui venaient à passer la Manche";

and on the next page he particularizes it as the "Café d'Orange." In the Rozez edition, v. 427, the description is somewhat different:—

"J'entre à mon insu au café d'Orange, espèce de taverne ou caverne, où se réunissaient tous les vauriens d'Italie et des autres pays."

In both editions Casanova declares that he was warned at Lyons to avoid this hostelry,

From the first I suspected that the adventurer must have found his way to the Prince of Orange Coffee-House in the Haymarket, which, if newspaper paragraphs are to be trusted, was situated at the bottom corner of the street, opposite the King's Theatre. Owing to its proximity to the Opera-House and the fact that (according to newspaper

advertisements) tickets for the benefit performances of Continental artists were to be obtained there, one may conjecture with some reason that the tavern was much patronized by foreigners. Such a surmise, too, is justified by a statement in Henry Angelo's 'Pic-nic,' where, at p. 364, this coffee-house is described as "crowded with foreigners and dancing-masters." It was there that Casanova met Vincenzo Martinelli, the editor of Boccaccio, which circumstance seems to place the identity of the café beyond doubt, for in one of John Wilkes's address-books there is the following entry: "Martinelli, at the Orange Coffee-House, Haymarket."

Possibly Casanova may have maligned the tavern, since fifteen years later Fanny Burney made use of it as an address in her negotiations with the publisher of 'Evelina.' It should be noted that the memoirist uses the colloquial term "Orange" in place of the formal title, "Prince of Orange" Coffee-House.

Martinelli was well known in London as a man of letters, and his acquaintance with Lord Spencer is a testimony to his respectability. In 1752 he published in London his '*Istoria critica della vita civile*,' and in 1758 his '*Lettere familiari e critiche*;' and Mr. RICHARD EDGCUMBE tells us at 8 S. x. 312, that his edition of Boccaccio was published in 1762. While preparing this work he received much friendly criticism and advice from the wealthy and eccentric Thomas Hollis (Francis Blackburne's '*Memoirs of Thomas Hollis*,' *passim*), and it is worthy of remark that Horace Walpole speaks of him with deference. He was also the friend of John Wilkes, and a letter from him to the "patriot," addressed to the King's Bench Prison on 25 July, 1769, will be found in the Add. MSS. 30,870, f. 170. It introduces Baron Sieten, "Imperial minister at the Court of Poland," which shows that Martinelli kept good company. Long after Wilkes's discharge he was in the habit of dining with him.

Shortly before his visit to England, Casanova met at Turin an English nobleman whom he calls Lord Percy, and soon after his arrival in London he made the acquaintance of Lord Percy's mother, whom he calls the "Duchess" of Northumberland (Garnier, vi. 365). He was anticipating events. In the year 1763 there was no Duchess of Northumberland, for it was not until 22<sup>d</sup> October, 1766, that Hugh Smithson, Earl of Northumberland, was created a duke. So, too, the nobleman whom Casanova met.

at Turin was then Lord Warkworth, who, of course, became Earl Percy after his father's elevation in the peerage. There is no doubt that it was the Earl of Northumberland's *eldest* son with whom Casanova became friendly at Turin, for at that time his younger brother Algernon was only in his twelfth year, and the description of Lord Percy as a reckless sower of wild oats is quite in keeping with all we know of his early life. Lord Warkworth, later Lord Percy, was on the Continent in 1762, and did not return home till some weeks after Casanova came to England:—

"On Tuesday night [26 July] Lord Warkworth, son of the Earl of Northumberland, arrived at his Lordship's house...from his travels."—*St. James's Chronicle*, 26–28 July, 1763.

Casanova's mistake is quite pardonable, for his acquaintance became far more notorious as Lord Percy than he was as Lord Warkworth, and the memoirist naturally would bear in mind the later title. Mr. Tage E. Bull of Copenhagen, the most learned of Casanovists, agrees with me in this matter, and attributes Casanova's mistake to the "slow apprehension of foreigners with regard to the 'fine shades' of British titles."

It is not at all remarkable that Lady Northumberland neglected to pay Casanova the attention that her warm welcome of him would encourage him to expect. This "jovial heap of contradictions," who, as Walpole declared, would almost shake hands with a cobbler, was not frightened by any report to Casanova's discredit that may have come to her ears. Soon after she met the adventurer she was laid up with an attack of rheumatic fever, and, according to the newspapers, only recovered in time for the celebrations at Lord Warkworth's coming of age on 25 August. These circumstances, and the fact that she and Lord Northumberland left London on 15 September for Ireland, where the earl had been appointed Lord-Lieutenant, explain her apparent neglect of her son's friend. Obviously, she had far too much to occupy her attention in July and August to spare a thought for Casanova. Lord Warkworth, too, accompanied his parents to Dublin, and did not return to London till 9 November for the meeting of Parliament (he was M.P. for Westminster), when the exciting incidents of the Wilkes controversy were sufficient to make him forget the Italian gentleman whom he had met at Turin.

It is a remarkable fact that Casanova never mentions John Wilkes, notwithstanding the

fact that he was the most talked-of man in Great Britain while the memoirist was in London.

One morning when Casanova went for a ride on horseback with Gabrielle, one of the Hanoverian sisters (whose identity it should be possible to solve, since an important clue is provided in the 'Mémoires'), he alighted for London at a place which he calls Bame. "Nous avons fait cette course en vingt-cinq minutes, et il y a près de dix milles" (Garnier, vii. 50). The spot must have been on the road to St. Albans, as Lord Pembroke soon passed by, bound for that town; so I venture the conjecture that Casanova wrote Barné, meaning Barnet (which is ten miles out of London on the St. Albans road), and that his editor, as is so often the case, still further distorted his spelling of an English name. I have not discovered that Lord Pembroke, who was a very conspicuous figure in the annals of gallantry of his day, had a seat at St. Albans, as Casanova alleges. Casanovian chronology may be helped forward, however, by the newspaper chronicle of this nobleman's movements in the summer of 1763. According to the daily press, he arrived in London from his seat at Wilton on 13 July, and on 3 September left again in company with the Duke of York for his Wiltshire house. It is possible, however, that he was back in town before the middle of the month. Commodore the Hon. Augustus Hervey, who was Casanova's companion so often, is said by the newspapers also to have left London with the Duke of York's party on 3 September. He had been appointed to the command of the Centurion man-of-war, on which the Duke sailed for his tour in the Mediterranean; but, according to Horace Walpole, "the press of soldiers was so warm that Augustus Hervey could not be spared to attend the Duke of York," so he may have been back in London soon after the departure of his Royal Highness on 23 September.

It is interesting to compare Casanova's account of the ball given at Carlisle House on Tuesday, 24 January, 1764, in honour of the Prince of Brunswick, with that of the contemporary newspapers. The following paragraph appeared in *The St. James's Chronicle*, 24–26 January, 1764:—

"On Tuesday night a grand ball and entertainment was given to the Prince of Brunswick at Madame Conolley's [*sic*] Concert Room in Soho Square: there were present H.R.H. Duke of Cumberland and upwards of 250 of the Nobility. The ball was opened by the Prince of Brunswick and the Duchess of Richmond, and continued till



six o'clock yesterday morning."—*Cf.* Casanova's description, *Garnier*, vi. 552-3.

I have looked through the files of *The St. James's Chronicle* from June, 1763, to June, 1764, but have found no allusion to the window-card advertisement, the examination before Sir John Fielding, or the incident of the parrot, all of which, from what Casanova tells us, ought to be there.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

## GOTHAM IN DERBYSHIRE.

(See 10 S. viii. 8.)

My original communication on this subject appeared in the issue for 6 July, 1907, but failed to elicit any further information. It concerned the place-name "Gotham" occurring on modern maps (instance particularly the 6-in Ordnance map) in the vicinity of Parwich, Derbyshire, and on the line of the High Peak Railway. It seemed reasonable to conclude that this Derbyshire Gotham was perhaps but a relatively modern nickname, or second-hand reflection, of the original Nottinghamshire Gotham.

In the eighth volume of Messrs. Phillimore's 'Derbyshire Marriage Registers,' 1911, which embraces Parwich, there occur among the Parwich marriages several parties described as "of Gotham." The obscurity of the place, however, may be gauged from the circumstance that the able transcriber, Mr. L. L. Simpson of Derby—with whom I at once communicated—was unaware that such a place-name existed in the county, having assumed that the references were to the well-known Nottinghamshire Gotham. Had such been the case, however, it cannot be doubted that—even after allowance is made for the laxity of old-time clerks—some reference to the county would have been made, for the whole width of Derbyshire separates Parwich from Notts.

However, Mr. Simpson, on receipt of my letter, at once agreed that the references in the Parwich register could only be to the obscure local Gotham. Further, he very kindly searched, on my behalf, various Derbyshire books and other records, with the following results:—

"Gotam" first occurs (so far as can be found) on Burdett's map of Derbyshire, 1762-7.

Glover's 'Directory of Derbyshire,' 1829, gives the names of four farmers living at Gotham.

The same 'Directory' for 1846 definitely describes Gotham as a hamlet in the parish of Parwich.

White's 'History' of the county, 1857, very curiously renders the name "Gottom"—an archaic form of the Notts Gotham.

Kelly's 'Directory,' 1891, gives the name of one farmer living at Gotham.

The same work for 1908, I find, in the list of Parwich residents, includes two farmers located at Gotham.

The Rev. C. P. H. Reynolds, M.A., Vicar of Parwich, in response to an inquiry, wrote me: "Gotham in this parish is a name covering two farms."

However, the circumstance that there were four farmers here in 1829, plus the fact that it was deemed worthy of a place on the map of a century and a half ago, justifies the assumption that the place has suffered the ordinary rural disease of depopulation, and consequently that this Derbyshire Gotham was formerly of greater importance than at present. The suffix "ham" might, perhaps, be considered to support this view.

The earliest reference to Gotham in the printed Parwich marriages occurs under date 1708, which at least proves the name on this spot to be upwards of two centuries old. As the register commences in 1640, it is, of course, possible that the unprinted baptisms and burials may comprise earlier allusions. Even so, however, this would not suffice to carry the name far enough back to remove the possibility of its having originated in a nickname, when we remember how early the Gotham tales were popular, and likewise the various recorded instances of the application of the nickname.

I may, however, mention that a Derbyshire authority, whom I am not at liberty to name, assures me that this Gotham is just as old a Saxon place-name as any in the county.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

BOOK WITH ROBERT BURTON'S AUTOGRAPH. (See 10 S. viii. 326; 11 S. i. 325; iv. 44.)—I am indebted to MR. J. H. DAVIES for kindly drawing my attention to an item in Mr. Bernard Halliday's Catalogue No. 31 (Leicester), namely, William Burton's 'The Description of Leicester Shire,' 1622, bearing Robert Burton's autograph on the title. The account, however, given in the catalogue greatly overrates the rarity of this autograph. It was Robert Burton's common practice to put his name or initials on the title-pages of his books, and, as may be seen



at the above references, there are hundreds of volumes in the Bodleian and Christ Church libraries that were formerly in his possession; while presentation copies of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy' containing his signature are in the libraries of Brasenose College and the British Museum; and two books with his autograph that have appeared in booksellers' catalogues are noticed at the last two references. It is excusable to regard the present instance as of especial interest. The title-page of 'The Description of Leicester Shire' has a small engraving of the Burtons' house at Lindley, where Robert was born. The work itself is quoted by name in the introduction to 'The Anatomy' ('Democritus to the Reader'), ed. 1624, p. 12, "to borrow a line or two of mine elder Brother," and there are other points of contact between the two books "quæ nunc perscribere longum est."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

FARRINGTON WARD.—This City ward is known to be so called from William and Nicholas de Farndone, who were successively Aldermen of the ward towards the close of the thirteenth century and the early part of the fourteenth. Nicholas in his will, dated 1334, describes his aldermanry as that of "Farndone within Ludgate and without"; but the ward was commonly known as the "Ward of Farndone" or "Farrington Ward" down to 1394, when by statute 17 Ric. II. cap. 13 it was divided into two wards, viz., Farrington Within and Farrington Without, a separate Alderman being allowed to each. A point, however, which I think may be worthy of notice is that as early as 1301 I find both the Ward of Nicholas de Farndone Within and the Ward of Nicholas de Farndone Without separately mentioned in a Coroner's Roll of the City, as if they were looked upon as distinct wards (and not parts of the same ward) at that early date.

REGINALD R. SHARPE.

Guildhall, E.C.

INTERCOMMUNICATION: DIE BRÜCKE. (See also 10 S. iii 243; iv. 135).—All bibliographers and investigators will be pleased to learn of the establishment of an international clearing-house or exchange, known as Die Brücke (= the bridge), under the presidency of Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipsic, who a couple of years ago received a Nobel prize for his excellent work in chemical research. Die Brücke, which has not yet commenced the publication

of an official organ, has its headquarters at No. 30, Schwindstrasse, Munich. The minimum subscription for membership at present is six marks per year. National branches in other countries will, no doubt, be established in due course.

The serious investigator to-day no longer rests content with printed literature. Students of all subjects must eventually find some means of getting into communication with others interested in the question at issue. At this point Die Brücke aims to afford practical assistance. Without trespassing upon the work of any other existing society, national or international, it seeks to establish such inter-relations with all as will make it a central body or clearing-house of unlimited scope and usefulness. It has appropriated a fertile field which gives promise of fruitfulness.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

135, Park Row, Chicago.

CASANOVIANA.—(1) Some interesting particulars of the Casanova families will be found in Jal's 'Dictionnaire critique de Biographie et d'Histoire, deuxième édition,' 1872. Refer to the article on François Joseph Casanova, membre de l'Académie Royale, brother to Jacques. See also pp. 100, 773, 1177, and errata, p. 1329.

At the head of the article Jal gives Joseph's birth and death as 1727-1801, but in the fifth column he shows that Joseph died 8 Juillet, 1802, and not 1805 as stated in the dictionaries. But besides this error Jal himself points out three others: thus col. 329b, tenth line below the facsimile of Joseph's signature, for "plus" read "moins"; and p. 330, line 18, for "quarante ans" read "quarante-huit ans"; and line 29, for "jour pour jour" read "un peu plus de." I give these in detail because they will be useful to those who only have the first edition of Jal's great work.

RALPH THOMAS.

(2) Don Joseph Marrati or Marcati, *alias* "Don Bepe il Cadetto," afterwards Comte Afflisio: "à son accent je le reconnus pour Napolitain" ('Mémoires,' i. 363, Garnier edition). Lord Glenbervie (about 1776) writes of Cagliostro, in whose lawsuit he was employed during that year or thereabouts:—

"I thought his person and manner not unlike those of another famous Italian cheat whom I often dined with at Prince Kaunitz's at Vienna, Col. Affligio. I believe both the one and the other were Neapolitans."—'The Glenbervie Journals,' p. 87.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

79, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

**YORKSHIREMEN IN AMERICA, 1657-1794.**—The following brief notes are taken from voluminous extracts made from wills at York by the late John Sykes, M.D., F.S.A., of Doncaster:—

1657. Thomas Wilson, the elder, sometime citizen and clothworker of London, now resident at Ryecroft in the parish of Rawmarsh. My cousin Thomas Brownell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, New England.
1669. Thomas Kirke, of North Anston, yeoman. To my wife Elizabeth all my estate real and personal in Virginia, she paying all my debts in the said colony.
1695. Seth Sothill, Esq., of Thorne, and afterwards of Carolina in America.
1706. Edward Beale, of Leeds, gent. My mother Elizabeth Beale; Mrs. Christian Vaughan, who enjoys an estate in Barbados, of which said Elizabeth has the reversion.
1720. Josias Hawke, of Monkbretton-grange, yeoman. To Ann, wife of Joseph Charlesworth, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 18l. if she claim it within 2 years.
1738. William Wharton, clerk, late of the Island of Nevis, W.I.
1744. Edmund Withers, of Doncaster, clerk. My brother Thomas W., of the Island of Barbadoes, and his two daughters.
1765. Bulleine Knight, of Otley, clerk. My son Robert, surgeon in the East Indies; my second son William, sailed to Carolina, West Indies.
1781. Francis Hall, of Tankersley, clerk. My brother Charles in Jamaica.
1793. Jane Farrer, late of Doncaster, now of Bath, widow of Henry F. My cousin John Beale of Newark, afterwards of London, only son of my late uncle Richard Beale, late of Rhode Island.
1794. Matthias Harwood, of Doncaster, grocer. My son Robert, of Philadelphia, North America.

W. C. B.

“HONOURS” TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE: ARCHBISHOP MACLAGAN.—In his ‘William Dalrymple MacLagan, Archbishop of York,’ chap. iii., Mr. F. D. How remarks on

“the extraordinary rapidity and ease with which Mr. MacLagan was able to master the contents of a book, a gift which would of course have been an invaluable help to him had he sought for honours at Cambridge”; and says, later on, that certain things have been quoted

“in order to give some idea of the powers of mind possessed by Mr. MacLagan at the time when, content with an ordinary pass degree, he was seeking ordination.”—P. 34.

Mr. F. D. How does not seem to know that the fact of his hero's having come out a Junior Optime proves that he faced the Tripos with success (pp. 30, 32), instead of submitting to the Poll. St. SWITHIN.

ROGER LANCASTER, PRIEST. (See 10 S. x. 386.)—He was not alive in 1623. The ‘Third Douay Diary,’ whose author at this period was the Rev. John Jackson, records his death at the English College, Douay, on 20 Aug., 1598, in these words:—

“Die vigesimo D. Rogerius Lancaster perfectissimus omnium quos ab incunabulis videram hujus mundi spretor sine metu et motu hac vita cessit,” i.e., “on the 20th Mr. Roger Lancaster, the most perfect contentment of this world of all whom I had seen from my cradle-days, fearlessly and quietly departed this life.”—Catholic Record Society, x. 3.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

## Queries.

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

**MONTAIGNE ON THE SUPPRESSION OF TACITUS.**—In Montaigne's ‘Essays,’ book ii. chap. xix. (Hazlitt's translation), is the following remarkable passage:—

“It is certain that in those first times, when our religion began to gain authority with the laws, zeal armed many against all sorts of Pagan books (Vopiscus, in ‘Tacit. Imp.’ c. 10), by which the learned suffer an exceeding great loss: a disorder that I conceive did more prejudice to letters than all the flames of the barbarians. Of this Cornelius Tacitus is a very good witness,\* for though the Emperor Tacitus his kinsman had by express order furnished all the libraries in the world with his work, nevertheless one entire copy could not escape the curious search of those who desired to abolish it, *for only five or six idle clauses that were contrary to our belief.*”

Where did Montaigne find the fact italicized? It surely was not his conjecture, or he would hardly specify the number of anti-Christian clauses.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

**FRITH'S ‘ROAD TO RUIN’ AND ‘RACE FOR WEALTH.’**—I have for some time past been endeavouring, but so far without success, to discover where the originals of these historical paintings now are. Neither the artist's son nor the leading art dealers in the West End are able to enlighten me, so I appeal to ‘N. & Q.’ feeling assured that there are others besides myself who would be interested to know. ‘The Road to Ruin’ was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1878, and depicted in five tableaux the

\* Hazlitt has “testimony.” The French is *tesmoing*.

career of a young spendthrift, showing him first in his university days, afterwards as the leading object of the ring men's attention on the rails of the Royal Enclosure at Ascot, and, finally, on the point of taking his own life. 'The Race for Wealth,' also a series of five paintings, illustrates the ups and downs of a bogus-company promoter, the chagrin of his ruined victims, his trial at the Old Bailey, and his final tramp with other convicts in the quadrangle of old Millbank Prison. It took Frith the best part of two years to paint, and the enormous pains he took to be exact in every detail forms one of the most interesting chapters in his own 'Autobiography,' published by Bentley in 1887. Even Baron Huddleston donned his judicial robes and sat for the portrait of the judge. This set was never in the Academy, but was exhibited at the King Street Galleries in 1880, where thousands of people paid the necessary shilling (which included a descriptive pamphlet by Tom Taylor, which I should like to get) to view it. I have discovered that it was purchased by Agnews for 400*l.* at a sale at Christie's in 1896. They tell me they subsequently resold the pictures to a Continental dealer, but have no knowledge where they now are. Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' say?

Frith's other chief masterpieces, 'The Derby Day' and 'The Railway Station,' are respectively in the Tate Gallery and in the King's collection. The first named, which drew such a mob at the Academy, has been exhibited all over the world.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

**SAINTS' GARDEN.**—I have heard of a garden so called, situated, I believe, in Cheshire, where blossoms grow that are named after the holy men and women in the Calendar.

Any information respecting this garden and its contents is desired.

M. L. D.

Berchtesgaden, Bavaria.

'ZORIADA; OR, VILLAGE ANNALS.'—Is the author of this novel, published in London in 1786, known? A copy of it, marked "T. Marcer's Circulating Library in Andover," has recently been presented to the Bodleian Library by Mr. E. S. Dodgson, who also furnished several interesting details concerning it to a Cornish paper of recent date. From these I gather that the B.M. authorities were anxious to secure this particular copy, since they possess only an incomplete replica, and that a French version, issued in

1787. Mr. Dodgson, although he does not say why, supposes the writer "to have been a lady." The scene of the story is laid near Plymouth; French is quoted freely; classical literature is referred to, as also are Dryden, Hobbes, Milton, Pope, and "Shakspear"; some curious expressions, such as "mahap," and "trepan" for "entrap," are used; and the devil is termed "Old Scratch." The Bodleian is to be congratulated on having stolen a march on the B.M. in the possession of this odd specimen of eighteenth-century literature. J. B. MCGOVERN.

St Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

**ARCHIBALD ERSKINE.**—I should feel obliged if some one could favour me with the date of Archibald Erskine mentioned in this inscription: "Ex dono Archibaldi Areskini Armigeri Londini." Please reply direct.

W. BAYNE.

Training College, Dundee.

**GARDINER FAMILY.**—I have a coat of arms before me of the Gardiners: the coat is Az., between a chevron erm. three griffins' heads erased or. I find this coat registered in Berry and Edmondson as that of the Gardiners of Oxfordshire in 1578. Can any one tell me in what part of the county the Gardiners lived or where their home was?

TRIN. COLL. CAMB.

**HAYDON'S JOURNALS.**—Dr. Knapp, in his 'Life of Borrow,' refers to the painter Haydon's unpublished Journals, "kindly placed at my disposition by his granddaughter." Can any reader tell me where these Journals now are? Haydon's biography by Tom Taylor I know, and also the 'Correspondence and Table Talk.'

CLEMENT SHORTER.

**GOVER SURNAME.**—Can any correspondent tell me the derivation of the surname Gover? Was it originally a variant of Gower?

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

**CROMWELL AND VANE.**—At a certain period in the lives of these men their mutual affection was so great that they had pet names for each other. Cromwell was "Brother Fountain," and Vane "Brother Heron." Has any explanation or suggestion as to these names ever been given? I should be grateful for information on the point. I see that Carlyle speaks of a village of Cromwell or Crumwell, and remarks, "Well of Crum, whatever that may be." Can "Fountain" have any connexion with

this ? Then has "Heron" any connexion with Sir Henry Vane ? Or is there any heraldic explanation of the names ? I have not by me the arms of the Vanes or of Cromwell.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick, Shetland.

GERONOMO.—Is anything known of Geronomo, said to have been of the household of James II., and to have built or lived at Luddington House, Egham, Surrey ?

FREDERIC TURNER.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. THE NONSENSE CLUB.—According to Mr. C. B. Phillimore's edition of 'Alumni Westmonasteriensis' (1852), p. 328, this Club was composed of William Cowper, Geo. Colman, Robert Lloyd, Bonnell Thornton, Joseph Hill, and two other Westminster men. Who were these two others ?

2. LORD BARRY.—In Stanley's 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey' (1868), p. 420, the following quotation occurs : "I have placed Lord Barry," says Cecil, "at the Dean's at Westminster." Can any correspondent give me the reference to the authority from which this quotation is taken ?

3. THE REV. THOMAS JACKSON, D.D., CANON RESIDENTIARY OF ST. PAUL'S.—When and whom did he marry ? The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.', xxix. 90, does not give this information. In 'Alumni Oxonienses' he is described as the son of John Jackson of Chancery Lane, but in the list of the candidates for election into St. Peter's College, Westminster, his father is styled Henry Jackson of London. Is it possible to obtain the correct particulars of his parentage ?

G. F. R. B.

LONDRES : LONDON : LONDINIUM.—It is very interesting to know how we got the *h* into Thames (see PROF. SKEAT's note, *ante*, p. 45); but how did the French get the *r* into Londres ?

D. O.

CASANOVA.—I have a copy of the 'Lettere della Nobil Donna Silvia Belegno alla Nobil Donzella Laura Guzzoni,' which in Melzi's 'Dizionario di op. anonimi e pseudonimi,' s.v. Belegno (vol. i. 120), is said to be by Casanova. In my copy A2 in the first part, and B 1 in the second part, are wanting, having apparently been cut out. Have other copies the same defect ? Or, if not, what did these leaves contain ?

J. F. R.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Subdued to what it worked in.

I have a vague recollection of having seen this, but cannot recall where, except that a "dyer's hand" occurs in connexion with it.

G. M. H. PLAYFAIR.

[And almost thence my nature is subdued  
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.  
Shakespeare, Sonnet CXI.]

1. Cor ad cor loquitur (Cardinal Newman's motto.)
2. Intus si recte, ne labora.
3. Kühn ist das Mühlen, herrlich der Lohn.
4. That most perfect of antiques  
They call the Genius of the Vatican,  
Which seems too beauteous to endure itself  
In this mixed world.
5. Ihr Anblick giebt den Engeln Stärke.  
[Goethe's 'Faust': Prolog im Himmel.]
6. Till books, and schools, and courts, and  
honours seem  
The far-off echo of a sickly dream.
7. Je suis venu trop tard dans un monde trop  
vieux.
8. Sur l'Hymette j'ai éveillé les abeilles.
9. The scent of violets hidden in the grass.  
[The smell of violets hidden in the green.  
Tennyson's 'Dream of Fair Women'.]
10. Quis Deus, incertum : est Deus, or Quis Deus,  
incertum : habitat Deus.
11. Je souffre ; il est trop tard ; le monde s'est  
fait vieux ;  
Une immense espérance a traversé la terre ;  
Malgré nous vers le ciel il faut lever les yeux.
12. Malgré moi l'infini me tourmente.
13. Lay myself upon the knees  
Of Doom, and take mine everlasting ease.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

The law condemns the man or woman  
Who steals the goose from off the common,  
But leaves the greater villain loose  
Who steals the common from the goose.

F. F. H.

[Other versions are supplied at 7 S. vi. 469; vii. 98; 8 S. x. 273; but the authorship is doubtful.]

I should be glad to know who is the author of the following lines, and where they are to be found :—

The East bent low and bowed her head  
In silence and disdain ;  
She heard the legions thunder past,  
Then plunged in thought again.

It seems that they are not in 'The Light of Asia,' and are not by Matthew Arnold.

A. B. G.

The lines run thus :—

The East bow'd low before the blast  
In patient, deep disdain ;  
She let the legions thunder past,  
And plunged in thought again.

They are part of a well-known passage in Matthew Arnold's 'Obermann Once More.')

STEWART FAMILY, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—Did Andrew Stewart of Bonnytown, Ayr (1620), second son of Robert Stewart of West Braes and Haltoun de Loncardie, Perth, son of Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, whose daughter married John Knox, or any grandson of this Robert Stewart whose name was Andrew Stewart, migrate from Scotland and settle at Gortigal, in the county Tyrone, about 1627? Or can any of your readers state the parentage of Capt. Andrew Stewart (a native of Scotland), who settled at Gortigal in 1627, and was the ancestor of the family of Stewart, Bart., of Athenry, Ireland? Had Robert Stewart of Robertson, Scotland, who had a grant of land in Ulster in 1609, any sons or grandsons who migrated to Tyrone at this period? or had Sir James Stewart of Bonnytown, 1608? If so, what were their names, and who were the fathers of Robert Stewart of Robertson, and Sir James Stewart? HERBERT A. CARTER.

JANE AND ROBERT PORTER.—1. Jane Porter died 1850, authoress of 'Scottish Chiefs,' 'Thaddaeus of Warsaw,' &c. In several old books, also in 'A Happy Half-Century,' by Agnes Repplier, 'Jane Porter's Diary' is alluded to. Can any one tell me where it is to be seen, and if it was published, or is only in MS.?

2. Sir Robert Ker Porter is described in 'D.N.B.' as being descended from Sir Endymion Porter, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles I. Who stated this as a fact? What foundation is there for such a statement? Can any reader throw light on the subject? The College of Herald, Queen Victoria Street, have no record of his arms or pedigree, as I have inquired there. HELEN VIOLET PORTER.

Donnycarney House, Dublin.

TOBACCONISTS' HIGHLANDERS.—Reference is made at p. 64 to the Highlander of Tottenham Court Road. This was lent to the Old London Exhibition, Whitechapel Art Gallery, last December.

Mr. A. M. Broadley, in his 'Nicotine and its Rariora,' gives the card, dated 1765, of 'William Kebb, at ye Highlander ye corner of Pall Mall, facing St. James's, Haymarket,' and he says the Highlander was a favourite tobacconists' sign for 200 years.

When and where did these Highlander signs originate, and had they any connexion with meetings of Jacobites in this country?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead.

[See 10 S. vii. 47, 92, 115, 137, 457; xi. 305, 307, 396.]

JANE AUSTEN AND THE WORD "MANOR."—In 'Persuasion,' chap. iii., Mr. Shepherd, the lawyer, describes Admiral Croft as a desirable tenant of Kellynch, the seat of Sir Walter Elliot. The Admiral

"knew what rent a ready-furnished house of that consequence might fetch—should not have been surprised if Sir Walter had asked more—had enquired about the manor—would be glad of the deputation, certainly, but made no great point of it—said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed—quite the gentleman."

In 'Pride and Prejudice,' chap. iv., it is said of Mr. Bingley, the tenant of Netherfield, that "as he was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor," he might probably be content to remain there as a tenant, "and leave the next generation to purchase."

What, precisely, was meant by "the liberty of a manor" 100 years ago? Surely not mere sporting rights, which would belong to all landowners, whether lords of manors or not. Yet what other manorial rights would be "deputed" or transferred to a tenant? B. B.

"BARTHOLOMEW WARE."—In one of James Howell's epistles (1594–1666) I read "your Latin epistolizers go freighted with mere Bartholomew ware." What was this?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

THOMAS WYMONDESOLD OF LAMBETH, 1693.—Particulars required of the above, who in that year gave the chimies to Southwell Minster. No clue is to be found in the book on the Surrey bell-founders, nor in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

Were the bells also from Surrey? If so, whose?

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

'LONDON CHRONICLE': 'MONTHLY REVIEW.'—Can any one inform me of the history of these two periodicals, which were both printed by William Strahan in the eighteenth century? R. A. A. L.

THE LUMBER TROOPERS.—I shall be obliged for any particulars concerning this society, which flourished *circa* 1770.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

REGISTER TRANSCRIBERS OF 1602.—Is there any reason to believe that when the earliest parish registers were transcribed on to parchment, about the year 1602, professional scribes found employment by travelling from parish to parish and performing the work of transcription, as ordained by the Act regulating parish registers passed towards the close of Elizabeth's reign?

In the Ilfracombe registers we have this note: "George Milton sen. wrote this Register book in yere of our Lord 1602." Has the handwriting of the "parchment transcriptions" in any set of contiguous parishes been shown to be that of one man? Many of these transcriptions are beautifully done and are very legible, in most cases offering a great contr. s<sup>t</sup> to the writing for the years 1603-4-5. &c. J. H. R.

## Replies.

'THE MARRIED MEN'S FEAST;  
OR, THE BANQUET AT BARNET,' 1671.  
(11 S. v. 29.)

THE full title-page of this pamphlet is as follows:—

"The | married mens Feast, | or, | the Banquet  
at | Barnet | being | an invitation to all those  
married persons | who are master over their wives  
to a great dinner provided | at Barnet on Michael-  
mas day next. | Together | with the articles to  
be enquired on of all | those that are to be ad-  
mitted to the Feast with the severall | dishes and  
dainties provided for them |

Come all away do not this feast neglect  
Unless it be such men as are Hen-peckt,  
For these there is no room as you shall see,  
The others welcome, welcome, welcome be.

London. | Printed by Peter Lillcrap for John  
Clark at the Harp and Bible in | West-Smith-  
Field. 1671." Pp. 6.

The following extracts will give the character of this "Banquet," which was evidently a jest:—

"Oh yes, O yes, O yes, All manner of married persons, high or low, rich or poor, wise or simple, gentlemen or beggars, that can truly and honestly answer in the affirmative to all these questions hereafter mentioned: You are hereby invited gratis to a special feast provided for you at Barnet, in the county of Hertford upon Michaelmas day next between the hours of eleven and twelve, where you shall be accommodated with all things necessary for the dignity of such a feast."

Then follow the questions to be asked of the "married men" about their wives, some of which are not suitable to print:—

"Does she rise before you in the morning and make you a fire against your rising, warming your slippers or shoes against your putting them on?"

"Does she if dinner or supper be ready when you are at the Ale house or Tavern submissively stay for your coming home and not eat one bit thereof until you are come?"

"Does she keep silence when you bid her hold her peace and not talk in her sleep? In sum does she go at your command, come at your call, and be obedient to you in everything she is appointed to do."

"Most women have tongues as long as a Bell rope and as loud as the Clapper, like to a river always running and making as big a noise as the cataracts of Nilus, that deaf [*sic*] all the inhabitants thereabouts."

It continues:—

"The premisses considered, it is to be thought there will not be such a great appearance of these married masters, but that the town of Barnet will be able to contain and maintain them all without the help of adjacent parishes.... And therefore I believe the butchers may have no great trading for this feast, since some suppose the leg of a lark may satisfie all those that can swear truly their wives are obedient to them in everything they are bidden to do...."

"The manner how this Feast is to be ushered on to the table.

"Before the dishes first march six trumpeters playing on bagpipes the tune of Chevy Chase—a very martial tune.

"In the second place go four fidlers playing on Jews harps....

"Then just before the dishes two lusty men such as was Ascapart, page to Bevis of Southampton, to make way and to keep the people off from thronging upon the servitors.

"Then marches a gentleman usher in a red scarlet cloak with white silver lace upon it.

"And after that comes the servitors bareheaded, with the dishes in their hands, all of them Hen-peckt fellows, and therefore wearing ropes about their shoulders, instead of towels, to signifie what they deserve for suffering their wives to become their masters.

"Then let all Land men that would not go to sea in the Henpeckt friggot at their first mitation [?] initiation] into the state of matrimony, be sure to keep the bridle in their own hands [that] they be not jade-ridden by a scolding wife, for win a day at first and you may with ease keep it afterwards, but if (fie on such a but) you yield the day at first, your case is very pitiful, yes so pitiful that next to a man riding up Holborn Hill westwards.... I know none worse.

Fore warn'd, fore armed for this you may protest Those that are Henpeckt come not to this Feast."

The above is the pith of the pamphlet, a copy of which is in the Bodleian, and is entered in the Catalogue under 'Barnet.' It belongs to Antony Wood's collection (press-mark, Wood, 654 a. 26), and is evidently part of the collection of printed books left by Antony Wood in November, 1695, to the Ashmolean Museum, and transferred to the Bodleian in October, 1858. No separate catalogue of this strange and valuable collection of books has been printed, and the 'D.N.B.' is wrong in saying that such a catalogue was published by William Huddesford. Huddesford published a Catalogue of Wood's MSS. in 1761, but not of his books. The pamphlet in question is bound up with about thirty other pamphlets upon kindred subjects. It is a fine copy, with



"raw" edges just as it left the printer. The publisher, John Clarke, carried on business 1650-82. He was successor at "The Harp and Bible" to Richard Harper, and was succeeded by James Bissel. "The Harp and Bible" published especially ballads, broadsides, and such pamphlets as 'The Married Men's Feast.' An extensive list of Clarke's ballad publications may be found in Lord Crawford's 'Catalogue of Ballads' (privately printed, 1890), p. 537.

'The Married Men's Feast' is referred to in Hazlitt's 'Handbook,' 1867, p. 391, where it is entered for some reason under the heading 'Middlesex.' No clue is there given as to where the copy catalogued by Hazlitt may be found. Hazlitt spells the name of the printer incorrectly as "Peter-Lillitrap." His correct name was Peter Lilliecrap, and he was a native of Queathiock, co. Cornwall. In the time of the Civil War he served in the Royalist army. He was first at "The Crooked Billet" on Addle Hill, and secondly at "The Five Bells," near the church in Clerkenwell Close. A short time before the date of the publication of 'The Married Men's Feast' he was registered as employing one press, one apprentice, one compositor, and one pressman.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

HAS MR. GERISH a note of 'A True Relation of a Devilish Attempt to Fire the Town of Barnet' (see 5 S. vi. 169, 297)? Copy in Guildhall Library, London, 'Political Tracts, 1655-1706,' No. 20.

GEORGE POTTER.

10, Priestwood Mansions, Highgate, N.

SPANISH TITLES GRANTED TO IRISHMEN (11 S. v. 69).—I am afraid I do not know of any book which gives definite data with regard to the titles granted by Philip IV. of Spain to the Irishmen who fought in the "Wars of the Netherlands," but it is possible Don Francisco Fernandez de Bethencourt may deal with this subject before he has finished his 'Historia Genealogica de la Monarquia Español.' Some information as to the pedigrees can be found in the papers relating to Spanish military orders such as Calatrava, Alcantara, Carlos III., &c., in the Archivos nacionales, Pasco de Rigoletos, Madrid, as some fifty Irishmen were enrolled in these orders. The services of the officers of the Irish regiments—Dublin, Irlanda, Hybernia, Comerford, Macauliffe, Ultonia, Limerick, Waterford—and of the Irish officers in the originally Scotch regiments Edimburgo

and Wauchope, may be seen at Simancas. In the eighteenth century they are chronicled under the names of their regiments, but in the seventeenth century under the names of the officers themselves.

V. HUSSEY WALSH.

SAMUEL GREATHEED (11 S. iv. 347; v. 71).—MR. COURTNEY's excellent account of this worthy at the later reference omits what is to me his one point of interest, namely, the fact that his portrait was painted by Romney. This portrait, a three-quarters (*i.e.*, 30 in. by 25 in.), has never been traced. It was painted early in 1795, and dispatched to Newport Pagnell on 14 May of that year. His acquaintance with Romney was doubtless brought about by his friendship with Cowper and Hayley. He preached a sermon on Cowper's death at Olney, 18 May, 1800, which was printed; he sent a copy to the artist, inscribed "To Mr. Romney, from the author," and this identical copy was offered in the second-hand book catalogue of Mr. Hollings some time since. *The Monthly Magazine* of January, 1803, had the following announcement:—

"The Rev. Mr. Greatheed, of Newport Pagnell, has in considerable forwardness a General History of Missions, in which he is assisted by Mr. Burder, of Coventry. The work is expected to make three or four volumes in octavo; and the first will be ready for delivery early in the spring."

The portrait to which MR. COURTNEY refers as having been published in *The Evangelical Magazine* of April, 1794, cannot, of course, have been the Romney picture.

W. ROBERTS.

Allow me to correct a misprint in MR. COURTNEY's very interesting account of my grandfather. For "the Rev. Samuel Rofthey Straitland" (*ante*, p. 72, col. 1) read Samuel Roffey Maitland. He was the author of 'The Dark Ages' and 'The Reformation,' and grandfather of the late Prof. Maitland.

The family is much indebted to MR. COURTNEY.

J. GREATHEED.

Corringham Rectory, Essex.

FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE (11 S. v. 27, 92).—SIR W. BULL's idea is supported by the following extracts from the Introduction to Burke's 'Extinct Peerages,' 1883:—

"1. Not one of the honours now exist conferred by William Rufus, Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., or John.

"2. All the English Dukedoms created from the institution of the order down to the commencement of the reign of Charles II. are gone except only, Norfolk, Somerset, and Cornwall.



"3. Winchester and Worcester are the only existing Marquessates older than the reign of George III.

"4. Of all the English Earldoms created by the Normans, Plantagenets, and Tudors, eleven only remain.

"5. The present House of Lords cannot claim amongst its members a single male descendant of any one of the Barons who were chosen to enforce Magna Charta, or of any one of the Peers who are known to have fought at Agincourt; and the noble house of Wrotesley is the solitary existing family among the Lords which can boast of a male descent from a founder of the Order of the Garter."

And this volume was published in 1883!

TERTIUS.

HENRY DOWNES MILES (11 S. v. 69).—The following is taken from 'Modern English Biography,' by Frederic Boase (1897), vol. ii. col. 871, a biographical dictionary which in many respects seems to meet the requirements of MR. C. K. SHORTER:—

"Henry Downes Miles, b. 1806; sub-editor of *The Constitution*, 1833, which was started in opposition to *The Times*; subsequently on *The Crown*; ring reporter to the London daily press and *Bell's Life in London* many years; retired 1871; edited *The Sporting Magazine*; translated M. J. E. Sue's 'The Mysteries of Paris,' 1846, and 'The Wandering Jew,' 1846; edited 'The Licensed Victuallers' Year-Book,' 1873, and 'The Sportsman's Companion,' 1863-4, twelve parts only; author of 'The Life of J. Grimaldi,' 1838; 'Dick Turpin,' 4th ed., 1845; 'Claude du Val,' 1850; 'The Anglo-Indian Word Book,' 1858; 'The Book of Field Sports and Library of Veterinary Knowledge,' 1860-63; 'Miles' Modern Practical Farrier,' 1863-64; 'English Country Life,' 1868-69; 'Pugilistica, being One Hundred and Forty-Four Years of the History of British Boxing,' 3 vols., 1880-81. D. Wood Green, Middlesex, Feb., 1889."

It was stated many years ago that 'Pugilistica' was written in order to discharge a debt owing by the author to the publishers of the work—Weldon & Co., 9, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. I have not been able to obtain any confirmation of this story.

ARTHUR MYNOTT.

I think MR. SHORTER will find what he wants in Boase's 'Modern English Biography.' Four volumes are published; the first was in 1892; and there are two articles of mine on it at 8 S. i. 487 and xiv. 62. Moreover, 'M.E.B.' is referred to in every volume of 'N. & Q.' If MR. SHORTER will first consult Mr. G. F. Barwick's eighteen-penny pocket-book, 'The Pocket Remembrancer of History and Biography,' which is professedly compiled from 'M.E.B.' (and other sources), he will generally be able, as in the case before us, to get an idea whether the person he wants is in 'M.E.B.'

The chief facts about H. D. Miles are duly chronicled in 'M.E.B.,' vol. ii. 871. Unfortunately, Mr. Boase, who has spent upwards of 1,000*l.* in endeavouring to supply us with such information as MR. SHORTER suggests is required, was unable to ascertain the exact date of Miles's death. He only says Miles died "February, 1889." What was the exact day?

In his preface Mr. Boase enumerates the classes of people deceased since 1850 that are to be found in his book, and, beginning with Privy Councillors, comes down to "sporting celebrities, eccentric characters, and notorious criminals." Of these last, several who had committed unspeakable atrocities are in vol. iv., the last volume published.

RALPH THOMAS.

THE SUN AS THE MANGER (11 S. iv. 469).—"Driving out a nail with a nail" might be the Shakespearian phrase for explaining the astrological quotation—seemingly mistaken—by another from a book repeatedly mentioning "Juno suckling the infant Jove." Whether this book is trustworthy technically I know not; it says ('Star Lore of All Ages,' by W. T. Olcott, London, 1911, p. 89):—

"Cancer is celebrated chiefly because it contains the great naked-eye star cluster 'Præsepe,' the so-called 'Manger,' from which two asses, represented by stars near by, are supposed to feed."

The sun, arriving at this sign, begins his apparent retrograde motion.

"The astrological significance of Cancer has generally been malign" (p. 91); but the contrary appears to have been the belief in India, according to 'The Light of Asia' (book i. paragraph 2):—

The grey dream-readers said: "The dream is good;  
The Crab is in conjunction with the Sun;  
The Queen shall bear a boy, a holy child."

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

OXFORD DEGREES AND ORDINATION (11 S. iv. 528; v. 53).—I must apologize for my stupid blunder in ascribing 'Dorothy Forster' to Sir A. Conan Doyle, knowing well that Sir W. Besant was the author. Robert Patten in it is described not only as M.A., but also as belonging to Lincoln College, Oxford, which certainly was not the case.

Allow me to correct M.A.OXON. in some of his statements respecting S.C.L. I took my degree in 1868—two years before he entered the University—and the statute had been for some time amended, inasmuch that no one could be admitted to the status of

S.C.L. until he had passed all the examinations for the degree of B.A. And I well remember Richard Michell, afterwards Principal of Magdalen Hall, and of the revived Hertford College, at a breakfast in his rooms, telling us how and why the alteration had been brought about—I believe, by his own agency. He said:—

“It was not at all unusual to see your neighbour in hall one day in a commoner’s gown, and the next in a fine silk one [*i.e.* that of the S.C.L.]. Bishops who were Cambridge men did not understand that such had merely passed Responsions, and ordained them as if they were graduates.”

This, I am sure, is the substance of what he said, and given almost in his own words. Of course, I know that men were sometimes ordained without a degree—the canon making provision for the wearing by such of tippets instead of hoods; but I must demur to the statement that “it was usual in the nineteenth century for men to be ordained after a short residence at Oxford University,” unless proof be adduced.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND THE TEMPLE (11 S. iv. 347, 414, 490; v. 10).—That my friend MR. HUTCHINSON should find difficulty in answering his question why Drake was “not entertained and fêted” by his own Inn, the Inner Temple, rather than by the Middle Temple, is surprising. The answer is simple. MR. HUTCHINSON is well conversant with the traditions and customs of the Inns of Court. He knows, therefore, that no rule is more stringently observed than that a member of an Inn of Court, however distinguished his position (with the exception of members of the Royal Family), when in the Hall of his Inn only has that precedence to which his legal seniority entitles him. At the present time the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker are both members and Benchers of the Inner Temple, but take no precedence from their official position when dining in the Inner Temple Hall, or afterwards at the Bench table in the Parliament Chamber, although they do so when they are guests elsewhere. Junior members of the Bar likewise take their places with strict regard to their seniority, reckoned from the date of their call to the Bar. When Drake visited the Middle Temple, not as a member, but as a guest, no such etiquette would prevail. That he should be “entertained and fêted” there was natural, and no doubt popular, for, as has been shown, in those Elizabethan

days many Middle Templars were, or afterwards became, adventurous navigators. That there is no record that Drake was specially honoured by his own Inn, therefore, tends to emphasize the fact, already proved by the entry in the Admission Books, that he was undoubtedly admitted and remained a student and member of the Inner Temple, and that there is nothing to show that he was ever a student or member of the Middle Temple. It is pleasant to find that the Inns of Court are anxious to claim as members those who have distinguished themselves in various ways.

J. E. LATTON PICKERING.

Inner Temple Library.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNORS (11 S. v. 68).—‘New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen,’ by William Gisborne, second and enlarged edition, 1897, has notices of the Governors in question. At p. 185 there is a portrait of Sir George Bowen. Another may be seen at the beginning of ‘Thirty Years of Colonial Government,’ a selection of Sir George Bowen’s letters and dispatches edited by Stanley Lane-Poole. It is not quite correct to call Lieut. Shortland and Col. Wynyard Governors. They were only interim administrators or acting-Governors.

J. F. HOGAN.

BURIAL IN WOOLLEN: “COLBERTEEN” (11 S. iv. 368, 498; v. 37).—The following extract from Egerton’s ‘Memoirs of Mrs. Anne Oldfield,’ 1731, p. 144, may serve as a gloss upon the lines of Pope quoted by MR. W. E. BROWNING:—

“As the Nicety of Dress was her Delight when Living, she was as nicely dressed after her Decease: being by Mrs. Saunders’s Direction thus laid in her Coffin. She had on, a very fine *Brussels-Lace-Head*; a *Holland Shift* with *Tucker*, and *double Ruffles* of the same *Lace*; a *Pair* of new *Kid-Gloves*, and her body wrapped up in a *Winding Sheet*.”

Mrs. Saunders was an actress, a great friend of Mrs. Oldfield, with whom she lived, and a beneficiary under the latter’s will. Mrs. Oldfield died on 23 Oct., 1730, at a house in Grosvenor Street which belonged to her. It would be interesting if this house could be identified, and a commemorative tablet placed upon it, as its owner seems to have been undoubtedly the greatest English actress, both in tragedy and comedy, before the advent of Mrs. Siddons. She was buried in Westminster Abbey, “towards the *West-End* of the *South-Isle*,” in close proximity to the spot where Congreve lay at rest, and it is to be hoped that her remains

will be respected by the good people who are so anxious to turn the Abbey into a thing of beauty by casting out all the old monuments into the dustbin. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

I am now able to show that "Colbertine" is correct. The Potter patent of 1678 is No. 204, and the specification reads: "An Invention for making of Flanders *Colbertine* and all other Laces of Woollen," &c. Therefore the lace described at the first reference as "Dolberline" must be a misprint.

TOM JONES.

The following extract from 'The Registers of the Walloon or Strangers Church in Canterbury' (published by the Huguenot Society) may be of interest:—

"Août 4, 1678. La femme Jean le Leu, a sauoir Judit le Keux. Et fut la premier qu'il fut enterre selon l'acte du Parlement enseuely en etofe de line."

G. DE C. FOLKARD.

"WITH ALLOWANCE" (11 S. v. 48).—"With allowance" means "with the permission or approval" of authority. But I do not know who "allowed" or approved of it. See "allowance" in the 'N.E.D.'; and, with respect to the question of "imprimatur," see Milton's splendid tract on the subject entitled 'Areopagitica.'

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Is not this a token that the work had received the imprimatur of the authorities of the Roman branch of the Church?

ST. SWITHIN.

Does not this mean "permitted by authority, licensed," in the same sense as "allowed" is used in 1589?—"He solde it to an allowed printer," quoted in the 'N.E.D.'

TOM JONES.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S MOTHER: MISS ELIZABETH ARNOLD (11 S. v. 7).—Poe's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of an English actress, Mrs. Arnold, from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

On 11 Feb., 1796, *The Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, issued at Boston, Massachusetts, announced that Mrs. Arnold would make her first appearance in America at the Federal Street Theatre, 12 Feb.

"On June 1 Mrs. Arnold gave a vocal concert, at which her daughter, Elizabeth, made her first appearance and sang some popular songs adapted to her youth."—Woodberry's 'Life of Poe,' 1909, p. 5.

In the same year, 1796, Mrs. Arnold married a Mr. Tubbs, a pianist, and in the spring of 1797, with her husband and her daughter Elizabeth, was engaged to join a theatrical company formed by Solee to play in Charleston, South Carolina.

In the summer of 1800 Elizabeth Arnold married C. D. Hopkins, a popular actor. He died 26 Oct., 1805, and shortly after Mrs. Hopkins married another member of her company, David Poe. See the work by Woodberry above referred to, and the 'Memoir of Edgar Allan Poe,' by J. H. Whitty, prefixed to the latter's edition of 'Poe's Poems,' 1911.

These two lives give the result of the latest researches on the early life of Poe and his parents.

JOHN T. LOOMIS.

Washington, D.C.

TATTERSHALL: ELSHAM: GRANTHAM (11 S. iv. 269, 314, 455, 535; v. 57).—Allow me to answer Mr. W. H. PINCHBECK's inquiry touching my pronunciation of certain names. As far as I know, I say Byt-ham, Cheet-ham, and Greet-ham; all the same, I was brought up on Gran-tham, and have been of the probably mistaken opinion that it was mainly vulgar speakers and outsiders—vain of a bit of etymological knowledge—who called the place anything else. In York, and Yorkshire, people would open their eyes if they heard one say Hot-ham, Boot-ham, Leet-ham, and Leat-ham, instead of Hoth-am, &c. I feel that euphony has as much claim to be regarded in our speech as the preservation of the original constituents of words in their integrity.

I believe it is possible that the first syllable of Grantham was Granth, and that the form Grandham, which is said to occur in early records, arose from Norman misunderstanding of the letter *thorn*. It was this that gave us Wilfrid instead of Wilfrith.

I should very much like to know what Mr. CHARLES LANSDOWN means by saying that his claim that Grantham was at one time Great Brantham is supported by the fact that Great Gonerby lies to the north and Great Ponton to the south.

ST. SWITHIN.

The 'Encyclopædia Britannica's' extract from Domesday Book is undoubtedly in support of Grantham really owing its derivation to G'Brantham (i.e., G'Branham, or G'Brunham), after the great Brun family, to which Hereward belonged. Again, Morcar, nephew of Hereward, and Earl of

Northumberland and of Lincoln, was Lord or Earl of Kesteven, of which division Grantham, Bourne (Brune), and Stamford were and are places of some importance.

Sir Charles Brandon, another of the Bruns, resided at Grimsthorpe Castle near by, and after marrying Mary, the youngest sister of King Henry VIII., was created Duke of Suffolk and presented with Tattershall Castle. The ancestors of the present Earl of Ancaster inherited Grimsthorpe on his death.

Graham, being derived from Granham, through the omission of the suffix in "Gran," Granham appears to be derived from G'Branham, through the omission of the initial in the prefix "Bran."

Elsham (? Ellas-ham) perhaps owes its origin to the family of Ella, the great King of Northumbria, and kinsman of the Bruns (which, I submit, is the surname of the ancestors of Robert Burns); as also would Elton and Allington, near Grantham; Elshorp or Elsthorpe, near Grimsthorpe; Ellastone (Stafford), Ellesmere (Cheshire), Elston (Notts), Elstow (Beds), and other place-names.

Witham a century ago was called Witham, but most people to-day say With-am. I prefer the latter, for I believe its origin to be due to that Brun named Withlaf, King of Mercia, who died 840 A.D., and that it is directly derived from With-laf-ham, by the omission usual—as pointed out by Prof. SKEAT, *ante*, p. 45—in trisyllabic names.

CHARLES LANSDOWN.

Lincoln.

MURDERERS REPRIEVED FOR MARRIAGE (11 S. iii. 129, 172, 195, 298; v. 18).—Before this is dismissed it should be added that large collections of instances have been gathered at 1 S. xii. 257, 348.

W. C. B.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED (11 S. v. 70).—1. TEMPLE HENRY CROKER, s. Henry of Saresfield Court, co. Cork, pleb.; Ch. Ch. matric. 25 Nov., 1746, aged 17.

A. R. BAYLEY.

2. SIR HOME RIGGS POPHAM. — *The Limerick Gazette* for 5 Jan., 1819, gives the following obituary notice:—

"Died at Kew, Surrey, aged 84, Mrs. Popham, a native of Waterford, Relict of Joseph Popham, Esq., Consul at Tetuan, the father of Lieut.-Gen. Popham, and Rear-Adm. Sir Home Popham, K.C.B."

L. E. MORIARTY.

35, Manor Park, Lee, S.E.

HURLEY MANOR CRYPT (11 S. v. 46).—With reference to MR. MACARTHUR's note, it is not the case that "a new residence, Ladye Place," has been built in the grounds of the old Benedictine monastery. The old farmhouse which has been used as the residence since 1838—when the old mansion house of the Lovelaces was pulled down and the materials sold—being in a very dilapidated condition, was partly rebuilt on the same area. The front part of the house, however, facing south, was left untouched. As MR. MACARTHUR seems interested in Ladye Place and its history, I shall be pleased to send him a little book I have compiled thereon, for private circulation only, if he will let me have his address.

LAURENCE HANCOCK.

Ladye Place, Hurley, near Marlow.

'GIL BLAS' (11 S. v. 27).—In his query MR. C. T. DRUERY describes six volumes which he owns. He may like to know that I have a copy of a book published about the same time and by the same publishers:—

"La vita | di Don Alfonso | Blas di Lirias | figliuolo di Gil Blas | di Santillano | tradotta dall' idioma fran- | cese nell' Italiano | con figure in rame. [Illustration, a floriated human head.] In Venezia. MDCCCLIX. | appresso Antonio Bortoli | con licenza de' Superiori, e Privilegio."

With frontispiece, five other plates, and a genealogical tree of the Blas family.

The publisher tells us that it is a sequel to the history of Gil Blas, and gives us the life of his son Alfonso.

E. G. VARNISH.

Constitutional Club.

REGIMENTAL SOBRIQUETS: BRITANNIA REGIMENT (11 S. iv. 446, 515).—With regard to the origin of the figure of Britannia as the badge of the Norfolk Regiment—late 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment of Foot—Chichester and Burges-Short quote the following in their 'Records and Badges of the British Army,' from the remarks made by General Bainbrigge in presenting new colours to the regiment in November, 1848:—

"This distinguished badge was given to you for your gallantry at the battle of Almanza, during the War of Succession in Spain, by Queen Anne. On the occasion of that battle it is recorded that you lost 24 officers and had 300 killed and wounded out of 467. In retiring from the field the regiment covered the retreat of General Lord Galway, a most arduous, hazardous, and difficult service. The regiment thus upheld the honour of Great Britain, and was rewarded for it by Queen Anne by allowing them to wear the figure of Britannia on their breastplates."

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.

FOREIGN JOURNALS IN THE U.S. (11 S. iv. 466, 514; v. 53).—The querist may not be so sceptical about the number of German newspapers if he will consider this method, which I suppose to be peculiar to the U.S. and Canada, viz., in various centres of population organizations print "patent-insides"—that is, newspapers nearly complete, whose inside pages at least are covered with items of general interest and widespread advertisements; any desired number of these sheets are sent away to printers, who fill in the blank spaces with local news and advertisements, and thus—often on a surprisingly small subscription list—are able to publish a pretentious local newspaper. Doubtless a hotbed for such "plate-work" is Philadelphia, which is within easy distance of many old and rich towns in which a principal language is "Pennsylvania Dutch"; this is about as much like classical German as is Yiddish, but it would be called "German" in any census. This method of "patent-insides" may account for other figures in the list given.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

[Partly printed newspapers are sometimes localized in the same way in England.]

There is no need to question the correctness of the number of German papers published in the United States, viz., 632. By the census just taken the population of the States amounted to 91,000,000, of whom it may be safely assumed 25 million are of German and Austrian extraction; and another 8 million Irish, though I have heard the number of the latter put as high as 11 million. After a time the Germans often adopt the plan of englishing their names: thus Schönberg becomes Belmont, and Grau, Gray. Take them all through, they are by far the most intelligent and best educated element in the country. Hence it is no wonder there are daily papers with a wide circulation published in their language in New York (two), Philadelphia (two), St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and all the principal centres. In certain parts, as in Pennsylvania, the German spoken by American-born citizens is of a very old-fashioned and debased type, but even these can perfectly understand their own literary language.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

FOREIGNERS ACCOMPANYING WILLIAM III. (11 S. v. 70).—A note on the Oley family of Shotley Bridge is at 6 S. iii. 17.

W. C. B.

"VICUGÑA" AND 'THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA' (11 S. v. 48).—This form is obviously absurd. After writing *n* to denote *gn*, the insertion of *g* before it really turns it into *vicuggna*! In my 'Etym. Dict.' I give the old spellings as *vicuna* in English, and *vicuña* in Spanish, and quote from Acosta the statement that the word is of Peruvian origin.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

TRUSSEL FAMILY (11 S. v. 50).—William Trussell or Trussel (Baron Trussell, fl. 1327), son of Edmund Trussel of Peatling in Leicestershire and Cubblesdon in Staffordshire, was an adherent of Thomas of Lancaster; fought at Boroughbridge, 1322, and fled to France on Lancaster's fall; returned with Isabella, 1326; tried and sentenced the elder Despenser to be hanged; as Procurator of Parliament renounced allegiance to Edward II. at Berkeley, 1327; had for a time commission of Oyer and Terminer; was sent on various foreign missions to Rome, Spain and Portugal, France, and Flanders; granted lordship of Bergues, 1331. It is probable that it was his son William who was admiral of the fleet west and north of the Thames in 1339 and 1343. See 'D.N.B.' lviii. 270.

A. R. BAXLEY.

LAMB OR LAMBE (11 S. v. 66).—The Lamb or Lambe of 'The Anti-Jacobin' and 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' is not the gentle Elia, as MR. W. H. PEET supposes, but the Hon. George Lambe, a son of Lord Melbourne.

The second line quoted from 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' is not quite correctly given. It runs thus:—

By Jeffrey's heart, or Lambe's Bæotian head.

WALTER B. KINGSFORD.

United University Club.

[DIEGO also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 28).—I hope your correspondent MR. A. J. IKIN may be more fortunate in gaining information in regard to "Old Wishart's Grave" (not *Wiscard's*, I think) than I was when, some year or two ago, I addressed a query thereanent, and got no reply at all. I can, however, furnish him with a little more of the text, or something like it, than is contained in his query, and that may perhaps help him.

The story (intended to illustrate the physical deterioration of the human race) runs thus: Hodge, a sexton, goes to the churchyard to dig a grave. In the course

of his excavation he lays bare a portion of a coffin lid as big as a barndoor. Through a small hole in the lid issues a mighty voice, demanding :—

"Who dares  
Disturb the quiet of old Wishart's grave?"  
Hodge replies :—

"'Tis I, good sir,  
One Hodge the sexton, come to dig a grave."

The voice demands to know what year it is, and is then apprised that a thousand years have elapsed since it, or its owner, was buried, and it proceeds :—

"I prithee then,  
Good sexton, tell me true. What manner of men  
Inhabit now the earth?—for by thy voice  
Thou seem'st a puny elf!" "A puny elf!"  
Quoth Hodge, "I'm six feet four! There's  
ne'er a man

In all the country-side that is my match!"

The voice protests its ignorance of modern scales and measures, and adds :—

"But through this hole  
Thrust in thy finger's end, that I may judge  
By sample small of thy dimensions great."

Hodge reflects :—

"Although no mortal man I fear, the dead  
Have awful power mayhap"; and so instead  
He thrust his pickaxe nozzle shod with iron.  
And he was in the right, for in a trice  
Old Wishart bit it off clean as a whistle,  
With "Hence, vile boaster, take thyself along.  
And learn that finger which thou think'st so strong  
Has no more substance than a piece of gristle!"

H. D. ELLIS.

7, Roland Gardens, S.W.

(10 S. vii. 69; 11 S. v. 78.)

If more is needed to be known.

The bishop's name was Hinds, not Hind (Samuel. Bishop of Norwich). In his 1834 volume the stanza is in four lines, not two.

DIEGO.

LUCIUS (11 S. iv. 449, 534; v. 59).—If Mr. JONAS will refer to Haddan and Stubbs, i. 25-6, he will find therein quoted the statements of Bæda, Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and others, which Mr. Haddan had before him when writing the summary that I quoted at the second reference.

Mr. Haddan says that the story of Lucius cannot be traced higher up than about 530, and that first Bæda (eighth century), and then Nennius (ninth century), copied this Roman story. See, too, Mr. Plummer's note in vol. ii. p. 14, of his edition (1896) of Bæda. He writes: "It [the story] may safely be pronounced fabulous." He gives further references.

MR. WALCOTT, at 5 S. xi. 306, refers to the Coire legend, as to which I have

summarized the views of the best Swiss historians in my 'Murray' (1904), p. 407. I can find no reference to Lucius in the Saxon Chronicle. W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

CURIOUS STAFF (11 S. v. 49).—The short staff with the crown at the top is perhaps the sort of "emblem of royalty" described by Dickens in 'Pickwick' thus :—

"Mr. Grummer, perfectly speechless with indignation, dragged the truncheon with the brass crown from its particular pocket, and flourished it before Sam's eyes. 'Ah,' said Sam, 'it's wery pretty, specially the crown, which is uncommon like the real one.'"

Mr. Grummer illustrates its use by running it under Sam's neckcloth, and is promptly knocked down by Sam.

But, used as a tourniquet with the neckcloth of that period, the little staff would prove an unpleasant handle to drag off a criminal to justice. GEORGE WHERRY.

This is evidently a Head Constable's staff or badge of office. The description reminds me of the staff given by George IV. to Townsend, the Bow Street runner, except that this latter is wholly of silver. It is in the possession of the family of a banker of Chichester who was a godson of Townsend.

E. E. STREET.

DR. BRETTARGH (11 S. v. 49).—Katharine Bruen (1579-1601), Puritan, was daughter of a Cheshire squire, John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, and sister of John Bruen (1560-1625), Puritan layman. When she was about 20 she was married to William Brettargh or Brettergh, of "Brællerghoult" (Brettargh Holt), near Liverpool, who shared her Puritan sentiments. The couple are said to have suffered some persecution at the hands of their Roman Catholic neighbours. See 'D.N.B.' vi. 286; and vii. 139.

For Catharine McAuley (1787-1841), foundress of the Order of Mercy, see 'D.N.B.' xxxiv. 420.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ANCIENT TERMS (11 S. iv. 528; v. 50).—One or two of the terms should have been given with their immediate context :—

1. "iij freyns doryes dount lun est *satun chevantele*."

2. "j arblaste dont la ventre est de balaynge [in Latin *baleyna*] ove un baudr' [Lat. *baldricus*] de quir ove vj setes a arblaste enpinnez des pennes de paun. *vastours* xxix e iij vires."

What portion is *la ventre*? There is also *j chapel de fer*. What is the precise distinction?

I am greatly obliged for the kind answers given. C. SWYNNERTON.



CROWNED BY A POPE (11 S. v. 71).—Probably the lady inquired after is Caroline Ferdinande Louise de Bourbon, Princess of Naples and Sicily, who was born at Naples 5 November, 1798. Her father was the eldest son of the King of the Two Sicilies, and her mother the Princess Clementine. She married, 24 April, 1816, the Duc de Berri, who was the younger son of Charles X., who succeeded Louis XVIII. He was assassinated at the Opera, and the Duchesse left France. For some time she stayed at Holyrood Palace in Scotland, and proclaimed her son Henri V., and herself Regent. Shortly before her bid for the French throne she secretly married an Italian nobleman, Count Lucchesi. She died in Brussels in 1870. For full account of her romantic life see an article in 'Every Woman's Encyclopædia,' by H. Pearl Adam, part xxxiii. p. 3958.

GALLOWAY FRASER.

Strawberry Hill.

FINES AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. v. 49).—Your correspondent, I am confident, will find that the mother was the daughter of a lady who was the sole representative of a branch of the Fines, Fiennes, or Fynes family. At the date named this is, I believe, the invariable explanation of such Christian names. TH. M.

[MR. BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD also thanked for reply.]

BEAUPRÉ BELL (11 S. iv. 528; v. 99).—The following notes may possibly be helpful in reference to G. F. R. B.'s query:—

P.C.C. (212 Irby). Dorothy Latton, dau. of Lawrence Howard *als.* Oxburgh of Emneth, Norfolk, late wid. of Francis Bell of Beaupré Hall, same co., and now wife of Geo. Latton of Kingston Baptist [Bagpize], Berks.—Alms to Outwell and Upwell, Norfolk—son Beaupré Bell—son Philip Bell—dau. Jane Oxburgh—brother Henry Oxburgh—brother Howard Oxburgh, &c.—24 Jan., 1693. Proved 1694.

"Beaupré," it will be seen, appears in the will without the accent. F. S. SNELL.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL SEAL (11 S. v. 68).—Buldon was no doubt the place where the land lay that furnished the prebend to constitute the prebendary of Buldon. It remains to be seen to what cathedral or collegiate body this dignity was attached.

ST. SWITHIN.

'THE YOUNG MAN'S COMPANION' (11 S. iv. 449).—This book, the chief work of William Mather, was first published in 1681. It became extremely popular, and ran through twenty-four editions.

A. R. BAYLEY.

## Notes on Books.

*Greek Tragedy*, by J. T. Sheppard (Cambridge University Press), is one of "The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," which seek to give brief surveys of 150 pages or so. The author, who distinguished himself as an actor in the Greek revivals at Cambridge, has endeavoured here "to help modern readers to enjoy Greek plays," not to give a summary of facts relating to Greek tragedy. So he has emphasized the ideas and conventions which are most unlike those of our present drama, and follows through the plays of the three great Greeks, explaining the methods of their construction, and the point of view which led to striking divergencies.

The writing is done in a simple and admirable style, which is lightened by a lively touch of humour here and there, and Mr. Sheppard is in every case abreast of the discoveries and conclusions of the last decade or so, which has brought fresh keenness and enlightenment. He acknowledges indebtedness to Walter Headlam, also to Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, Prof. Verrall, and Prof. Ridgeway. The points of the last-named concerning local heroes and Olympian gods are well brought out in the chapter on 'Origins.' After another on 'Some General Characteristics' we are introduced to the three dramatists, each of whom has a chapter. The whole concludes with a 'Bibliographical Note' and a brief Appendix on 'Simple Metrical Phrases.'

The little book is admirably suited for reading by those who rely on the translations now abundant, and it is happily devoid of pedantry. We have read every page with pleasure, and marked several passages worthy of quotation. The author keeps us in touch with the life of to-day. Thus he compares the story of Orestes to "a Corsican—or Kentucky—vendetta," and the typical Greek audience to "devout spectators at the *Festa* of some popular saint."

The illustrations are much to the point, but we should have been glad to know whence they come. We hope that Mr. Sheppard will write at much greater length on his subject. There is ample need for instruction, as is shown by the fumbling and jejune rhetoric poured forth from the daily press when a Greek play is on hand.

MR. FROWDE publishes in the "Oxford Editions of Standard Authors" a volume containing *The Comedies of Shakespeare* in the text of W. J. Craig, with a general Introduction by Swinburne, introductory studies of the several plays by Prof. Dowden, and a Glossary. Two further volumes are to come, containing 'The Histories and Poems' and 'The Tragedies.' This division into three will commend itself to all readers who know the difficulty of giving the whole work of Shakespeare in one volume of really readable type. Here the type is clear and distinct, and the lines are numbered at the side, an important point for the student which is often neglected, but is well looked after by a press that does much in Greek and Latin. All the characters are spelt out in full. Swinburne's brilliant eulogy is by this time familiar to many readers. Prof. Dowden's shorter prefaces show the fine taste we expect from the author of 'Shakspeare: his Mind and Art.' To the useful Glossary we should have



added here and there. For instance, a reader may well look for "the Strachy" in 'Twelfth Night,' and might be told at least that the meaning of the phrase is disputed.

Altogether, in spite of numerous competitors, we expect this pleasant and handy edition to win its way rapidly into the favour of the public.

IN Tomus XXX. Fasc. IV. of the *Analecta Bollandiana*, published by the Société des Bollandistes, Bruxelles, the principal article is that on St. Romanus, the martyr who was beheaded on 1 May, 780, at Raqqa, near the Euphrates, by the Caliph Mahdi, because he refused to abandon his faith. The account—here given in Latin—is from an ancient Georgian MS. Romanus, a Greek by birth, became a religious in a certain monastery on the borders of a lake or marsh, in the midst of which was an island with a nunnery upon it, whose abbess seems to have been the superior of both the houses. Being sent with a companion on a mission concerning the affairs of the monastery, he was taken prisoner by the Saracens, who kept him for many years at Bagdad. His story is told with a delightful and vivid simplicity; and is also interesting for the picture it gives of life in a time and region with which Western readers are not commonly familiar.

WE give a hearty welcome to Dr. P. W. Joyce's latest book, *The Wonders of Ireland, and Other Papers on Irish Subjects*, published by Messrs. Longmans. In it he has brought together the "wonders" from the Book of Ballymote and those related in the MS. (H. 3. 17) in Trinity College Library, Dublin. He notices as he goes along, not only what Giraldus or the "Kong's Skuggio," or any other ancient authority, has to say, but also what survives among the peasantry of the present time in the way of tradition concerning these "wonders," or belief in them. As he himself says, his treatment is popular, not strictly scientific; but it is excellently calculated for his purpose, simple and clear without being jejune, and sufficient as to detail, while yet remaining brief. Perhaps there is a poetry about these old stories which has in part escaped him; but, on the other hand, the love of Ireland and the knowledge of Ireland are unmistakable.

Of the 'Other Papers,' that on the Three Patron Saints, though somewhat slight, gives all that is essential for a useful outline of the life of each; and next to it, as successful, we would put the stories of Cahal O'Connor and Fergus O'Mara. The paper on 'Spenser's Rivers,' that on the interpretation of Irish names, and that, again, on 'The Old Irish Blacksmith's Furnace' are scholarly discussions which embody sundry new conjectures and interpretations.

MR. HEFFER of Cambridge has recently published *The Vision of Faith, and Other Essays*, by the late Caroline Stephen. These are preceded, not only by a Memoir, the work of her niece, the Principal of Newnham, and an Introductory Note, in which Dr. Hodgkin sets forth her relations with the Society of Friends, but also by a selection from her letters, which fills little less than half the volume. The interest of the whole book is chiefly religious; and it is not difficult to understand how the writer—given her circumstances and temperament—came to join the Quakers. By her work 'Quaker Strongholds' she did much, at a critical moment, to rediscover

the Quakers to themselves. In one of her letters, given here, she expresses some doubt as to reading being "quite such an obvious good in itself" as many of her "most admired and trusted counsellors" thought it; and this book—though the work of one so highly cultivated, and so familiar with much of the intellectual life of her time—has curiously little in the way of reference to other books.

## Obituary.

### THE REV. WALTER CONSITT BOULTER.

WE greatly regret to learn of the death of one who, as "W. C. B.," has been since 1864 a regular contributor to our pages. In our present issue appear a note and two replies by him, showing how lately the pages of 'N. & Q.' were in his hands; and one has but to glance at the columns of entries against his signature in the General Indexes of the Ninth and Tenth Series in order to realize how wide was his learning, and how curious. Typical of this and of his love of accuracy were the numerous articles on the 'Dictionary of National Biography' which he contributed to our Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Series; and his affection for 'N. & Q.' and its "band of brothers," both living and dead, was exhibited at the time of its Jubilee by notes at 9 S. iv. 391, 411; v. 89. In this connexion mention may be made of his close friendship with the Rev. Dr. Fowler, F.S.A., of Durham, and John Sykes, M.D., F.S.A., of Doncaster, whose genealogical books and MSS. he inherited, as his note in this number (p. 127) testifies.

He was a contributor for many years to the 'N.E.D.'; and latterly the only additions to the library in his overcrowded study were the quarterly sections of the 'N.E.D.' and the half-yearly volumes of 'N. & Q.' He had a marvellous memory, and could always detect repetitions of old subjects. He knew the Durham University Calendar almost by heart, did much to improve its accuracy, and had for some years been compiling biographies entitled (after the manner of Anthony Wood) 'Athenæ Dunelmenses.'

Mr. Boulter, though belonging to a Worcestershire family, was a native of Hull, with an intimate knowledge of the East Riding and its history. He was from 1870 to 1877 an attorney and solicitor, but was ordained deacon in the latter year, and priest in 1878, having been Junior Hebrew Prizeman of Durham University in 1874. His first curacy was at Rochdale, and from 1891 to 1902 he was Vicar of Norton, near Evesham. He died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 5th inst., aged 64. In 'N. & Q.' we may fitly adapt to him the words originally written concerning Sir Christopher Wren: "Si monumentum requiris, circumspecte."

## Notices to Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS FORWARDED:—W. B. H.—Lucis; Mr. A. Stapleton—Mr. S. S. MacDowall.

MR. HOWARD S. PEARSON is thanked for his reply on "Nelson: Musle."

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FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121.)

THE "brief mistake" Dickens made in attempting to edit a daily paper was now remedied, and he "joyfully" returned to his old pursuits; but, feeling that he could not "shut out the paper sufficiently to write well in London," he determined to write his new book in Switzerland, and "forget everything else if he could." Before going, he, in an outbreak of momentary discontent, communicated with a member of the Government as to the chances there might be of his appointment, upon due qualification, to the paid magistracy of London; but the reply was not favourable. Dickens left England on the 31st of May, 1845, and on the eve of his departure took part in the founding of the General Theatrical Fund, of which he remained a trustee until his death.

It was in July, 1846, while at Lausanne, that he wrote for his children an abstract in plain language of the narrative of the Four Gospels. Many have expressed a desire that this should be published, but Forster states that

"nothing would have shocked him so much as any suggestion of the kind. The little piece was of a peculiarly private character, written for his children, and exclusively and strictly for their use only."

The same month saw the beginning of 'Dombey,' which he at once thought "very strong—with great capacity in its leading idea." He read the first number to his little circle, among whom "old Mrs. Marcet, who is devilish 'cute, guessed directly (but I didn't tell her she was right) that Paul would die." He also wrote his Christmas story 'The Battle of Life,' which went through many vicissitudes and at one time was abandoned, as he felt very doubtful about it, and frequently asked Forster for suggestions; he

"really did not know what this story is worth. I am so floored: wanting sleep, and never having had my head free from it for this month past."

After a short visit to London in December, he went to Paris to spend Christmas with his wife and family. He wrote to Forster to wish him "many merry Christmases, many happy new years, unbroken friendship, great accumulation of cheerful recollections, affection on earth, and Heaven at last." The first man he met at Paris was "Bruffum" (Lord Brougham), "in his check trousers, and without the proper number of buttons on his shirt." His visit was rendered enjoyable by the kindness he received. He supped with Dumas and Eugène Sue; met Lamartine and Scribe; called on the sick and ailing Chateaubriand, whom he thought like Basil Montagu; and spent an evening with Victor Hugo, whom Louis Philippe had just ennobled; but Forster records that the man's nature was written noble:—

"Rather under the middle size, of compact, close-buttoned-up figure, with ample dark hair falling loosely over his close-shaven face, I never saw upon any features so keenly intellectual such a soft and sweet gentility, and certainly never heard the French language spoken with the picturesque distinctness given to it by Victor Hugo."

At the commencement of 1847 we find Dickens depressed again, still in Paris, working "very slowly" on Part V. of 'Dombey,' when a review appeared in the "good old *Times*" of 'The Battle of Life,' which was "again at issue with the

inimitable B. Another touch of a blunt razor on B.'s nervous system." He was hardly able to work, and "dreamed of *Timeses* all night. Disposed to go to New Zealand and start a magazine." However, he soon pulled himself together, set hard to work, and "hoped he had been very successful."

In February he returned to London, and busied himself with a theatrical benefit for Leigh Hunt; but the purpose had hardly been announced when Lord John Russell granted Hunt 200*l.* a year from the Civil List, so it was determined to reserve a portion of the amount received for the benefit of John Poole, the author of 'Paul Pry.' On the last day of 1847 he was in Edinburgh, and saw for the first time the Scott Monument, which he considered a failure, likening it in his displeasure to "the spire of a Gothic church taken off and stuck in the ground." Previously, at Glasgow, the Lord Provost had entertained him at "a gorgeous state lunch," and at night there had been a great dinner-party—

"Unbounded hospitality and enthoozymoozy the order of the day, and I have never been more heartily received anywhere, or enjoyed myself more completely."

In the following year, 1848, a committee was formed for the purchase and preservation of Shakespeare's house, and Dickens, as is well known, threw himself heart and soul into that enterprise.

Having no important writing on hand, Dickens, in the summer of 1848, went somewhat earlier than usual for his holiday, and tried Broadstairs. He spent part of his time, at Forster's request, in writing a little essay on a series of twelve drawings on stone by Leech, called 'The Rising Generation,' from designs done for 'Mr. Punch's Art Gallery.' Dickens as an art critic will probably be a novelty to many, and all lovers of Leech may well be interested in what he says of him, for the name of Leech is still, and will be for long years to come, a household word. In the essay he refers to the works of Rowlandson and Gillray, and says:—

"In spite of the great humour displayed in many of them, they are rendered wearisome and unpleasant by a vast amount of personal ugliness." And Dickens maintains that

"Mr. Leech was the very first Englishman who had made Beauty a part of his art, and that by striking out this course, and setting the successful example of introducing always into his most whimsical pieces some beautiful faces or agreeable forms, he had done more than any other man of his generation to refine a branch of

art to which the facilities of steam-printing and wood engraving were giving almost unrivalled diffusion and popularity."

And then, after referring to an article in *The Quarterly Review* which had commented on the absurdity of excluding a man like George Cruikshank from the Royal Academy, because his works were not produced in certain materials and did not occupy a certain space: "Will no Associates," asks Dickens,

"be found upon its books, one of these days, the labours of whose oil and brushes will have sunk into the profoundest obscurity, when many pencil-marks of Mr. Cruikshank and of Mr. Leech will be still fresh in half the houses in the land?"

Apart from this essay\*, his only work was to finish 'The Haunted Man' for Christmas; so, although the holiday incidents were many, he enjoyed a time of real summer idleness.

In the February of 1849 we find him at Brighton, and in the beginning of July he had settled on the name for his new book—'David Copperfield.' Did he choose the initials D. C.—his own reversed—intentionally? He paid a visit to Broadstairs in order to complete the fourth number, and got along with it "like a house afire in point of health, and ditto, ditto in point of number."

From Broadstairs Dickens, in July, went to Bonchurch, where he had taken a house. This visit is of interest because he was attracted thither by its being the residence of his friend the Rev. James White, with whom he spent many happy hours. White, Forster says, had a kindly, shrewd Scotch face; "cheerfulness and gloom coursed over it so rapidly that none could question the tale they told." He was full of quiet, sly humour and the love of jest, and his companionship was delightful. Forster expresses a hope that his books 'Landmarks of History' and 'Eighteen Christian Centuries' will find "a lasting place in literature," being written "with a sunny clearness of narration and a glow of picturesque interest to my knowledge unequalled in books of such small pretensions." Notwithstanding this hope, White gets but a small place in the 'D.N.B.,' and I am ashamed to say that, although I have the books on my shelves, they are among the few I have never read. Perhaps the

\* The essay, Mr. Matz informs me, was written by Dickens for *The Examiner*, in which it appeared on the 3rd of December, 1848. It is reprinted in 'Miscellaneous Papers,' collected and edited by B. W. Matz.



unattractive form in which they were produced has something to do with it. There was much merrymaking at White's—Leech being among the guests; plenty of rollicking, and great games at rounders every afternoon, with all Bonchurch looking on. Mention is also made of "a golden-haired lad of the Swinburnes" with whom the Dickens boys used to play. Unfortunately, Leech met with an accident while bathing; he was knocked over by a great wave striking him on the forehead. Dickens reports him as "in bed with twenty of his namesakes on his temples." One night, after having been a second time bled, he was in such an alarming state of restlessness that Dickens proposed to try magnetism.

"Accordingly [Dickens relates], in the middle of the night I fell to; and, after a very fatiguing bout of it, put him to sleep for an hour and thirty minutes. A change came on in the sleep, and he is decidedly better. I talked to the astounded little Mrs. Leech across him, when he was asleep, as if he had been a truss of hay....What do you [Forster] think of my setting up in the magnetic line with a large brass plate? Terms, twenty-four guineas per nap."

In the summer of 1851 his friend Talfourd gave a banquet at "The Star and Garter" at Richmond to celebrate the success of 'David Copperfield.' Tennyson and Thackeray were among the guests, and Forster says that he "had rarely seen Dickens happier than he was amid the sunshine of that day." Of all Dickens's works 'David Copperfield' has always been my first favourite, as it appears to have been that of its author. *The Daily Telegraph* of the 8th inst., in its cable report of the Celebration dinner at New York on the previous night, when nearly 400 guests met at Delmonico's, tells us that Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin related how, when a child of 10, in the autumn of 1867, she had taken the train one day from Portland to Charleston, and in the same carriage taught sight of Dickens

"eating a sponge cake next to a boy who sold magazines and popcorn. 'I never knew how it happened,' said the speaker, 'but invisible chains drew me out of my seat beside the popcorn boy and plumped me down beside him. "God bless my soul!" he exclaimed, on looking around a moment later. "Where did you come from?" I told him, also adding my age and the fact that I had read all his books. "Have you come to call on me?" he asked. "You don't mean to say you have read all my books?" "Yes," I said, "I've read some of them many times." "Well, I can't believe it. Those long, thick books, and a little slip of a thing like you." Then I said conscientiously I had skipped some of the long, dull parts. He immediately asked me to indicate to him what I considered the long, dull parts,

and he took out a note-book and pencil while I went through the catalogue of passages, thinking all the time I was paying him a great compliment."

"Mr. Dickens then asked his small companion which books she enjoyed most. "David Copperfield" was the unhesitating answer. 'Good! good! so do I,' he exclaimed. It was not long before the little girl's hand lay in one of the novelist's, and his arm was around her waist, while the poor embarrassed mother of the child, looking on from the end of the car, could not think of a suitable method of relieving the distinguished stranger from her daughter's company.

"Finally he took me back to mother, where he introduced himself to our party, and then gave me a good-bye kiss. That was the last I saw of him, as he disappeared down the platform, but his image has never left my heart from that day to this."

I cannot close this week's note without giving expression to the deep regret I, in common with all our readers, felt on hearing of the death on the 14th inst., at the age of 72, of Sir Frank Marzials, who among his many literary labours wrote the life of Dickens for the series of "Great Writers" published by Walter Scott, from which I have already quoted. He entered the War Office as far back as the Crimean War, and *The Daily Telegraph* in its obituary notice on the 17th (which, by the way, contains a speaking likeness of him) states that, although a member of the Royal Patriotic Fund, he willingly assisted *The Daily Telegraph* to carry to a successful issue its Boer War Widows and Orphans' Fund, for which was raised a sum of over 250,000*l.*

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242, 381; iii. 22, 222, 421; iv. 181, 361; v. 62.)

### MEN OF LETTERS (concluded).

Edinburgh.—In East Prince's Street Gardens stands Sir John Steell's bronze statue of Prof. Wilson—"Christopher North" of *Blackwood*. It was placed in position on 21 March, 1865, and is inscribed:—

John Wilson  
Born 18th May 1785  
Died 1st April 1854.

Edinburgh.—In West Prince's Street Gardens a statue was erected in 1865 to the memory of the poet Allan Ramsay, by the Judge, Lord Murray, one of his descendants. The sculptor was Sir John Steell. The pedestal, designed by David Bryce, contains

a series of medallions representing Lady Murray, Lady Campbell, and Mrs. Malcolm, descendants of the poet; Mrs. Ramsay, wife of his son Allan, the eminent portrait painter; and General Ramsay, his grandson. The part of the pedestal on a level with Prince's Street is accessible to the public.

Edinburgh.—A statue of Dr. William Chambers, one of the founders of *Chambers's Journal*, is erected in the centre of Chambers Street. It is the work of John Rhind, and the pedestal of red Correezic stone upon which it stands was designed by H. J. Blanc. On the front an inscription records that Dr. Chambers was born in 1800, died in 1883, and was Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1865 to 1869. The remaining three sides are ornamented with panels representative of Literature, Liberality, and Perseverance.

In 1884 a tablet was erected at Peebles to the memory of Dr. Chambers over the doorway on the east side of the ancient tower of St. Andrew's burying-ground, and within a few yards of the spot where his remains repose. One of his last works was the restoration of this tower, and he was laid to rest within its shadow before the completion of the work.

Yarrow.—In the grounds of Chapelthorpe, Vale of Yarrow, overlooking St. Mary's Lake, a statue of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was inaugurated on 28 June, 1860. The site is said to have been pointed out by Christopher North in the 'Noctes.' The statue is 8½ ft. high, and is placed on a massive pedestal some 10½ ft. high. The poet is represented bareheaded, seated on a knoll, a plaid thrown carelessly over his shoulders, feet crossed, and right hand grasping a staff. Beside him lies his dog Hector. It was designed and executed by Mr. Currie, a Scottish sculptor. At the inauguration an oration was delivered by Mr. Glassford Bell.

Hogg is buried in Ettrick churchyard, and not far from the church is the site of his birthplace, now occupied by a commemorative obelisk about 14 ft. high. On the front is inserted a brass medallion of Hogg. The pillar was erected by the Border Counties Association, and unveiled by Lord Napier and Ettrick.

Dunoon.—On 1 Aug., 1896, a bronze statue to the memory of Mary Campbell, Burns's "Highland Mary," was unveiled by Lady Kelvin. It occupies a commanding position on Castle Hill, within a mile of her birthplace. It is the work of Mr. D. W. Stevenson, A.R.S.A., and represents the girl in the dress of the period, gazing across the water

towards the Ayrshire coast, and clasping a Bible in her left hand. The site was granted free, and the cost of the statue was defrayed by Burns's admirers in all parts of the world.

Mary Campbell was buried in the Old West Kirkyard, Greenock. The small stone which originally marked her grave still exists, but in 1842 it was replaced by a more imposing memorial at the cost of Mr. John Mossman. On this is represented in relief the parting scene between the two lovers, and above it a figure symbolical of grief. The inscription is as follows:—

Erected  
over the grave of  
Highland Mary  
1842

My Mary, dear departed shade,  
Where is thy place of blissful rest?

Vale of Ceiriog, Denbighshire.—Between Glyn and Llanarmon in the Ceiriog Valley a monument to the seventeenth-century Welsh poet Huw Morus was unveiled by Sir T. Marchant Williams on 26 Aug., 1909. It stands on the roadside close by the old farmhouse Pont-y-meibion, in which Morus was born and also died. The memorial consists of a column placed upon a pedestal, inscribed as follows:—

Huw Morus  
(Eos Ceiriog).  
Ganwyd 1622  
Bu Farw, Awst, 1709  
Born 1622  
Died August 1709.

On the plinth below are extracts from his works.

Denholm, Roxburghshire.—A statue of John Leyden was set up in his native place in October, 1861. The inaugural ceremony was performed by the Earl of Minto "amid a vast assemblage of the admirers of his genius." On the pedestal are the following inscriptions:—

John Leyden, born at Denholm 8th September, 1775, died at Batavia 28th August, 1811.

To the memory of the poet and Oriental scholar, whose genius, learning and manly virtues were an honour to his country, and shed a lustre on his native Teviotdale, this monument was erected A.D. 1861.

My next instalment I hope to devote to Men of Science. JOHN T. PAGE.  
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

The stone obelisk, 90 ft. in height, which stands near the centre of the Market-Place at Ripon (see 11 S. iii. 224, 422), was erected in 1781 by William Aislabie, Esq., of Studley, for sixty years M.P. for the

borough of Ripon. This takes the place of an earlier structure which had become ruinous, and the apex is finished with ornamental ironwork surmounted by a gilded horn, symbolical of the town, and serving as a vane.

(See 'Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorks,' 1904.) T. SHEPHERD.

The statue of Ebenezer Elliott at Sheffield (see 11 S. iv. 361) was the work, not of Barnard, but of Nevill Northey Burnard (1818-1878), for whom see 'D.N.B.' Landon's poem on the ordering of this statue by the working-men of Sheffield was first printed in *The Examiner*, 8 Jan., 1853. In a foot-note to his 'Satire on Satirists' he said:—

"The Corn-law rhymer, as he condescends to style himself, has written sonnets which may be ranked among the noblest in our language."

STEPHEN WHEELER.

If "elsewhere" is intended to include the oversea Dominions, it may be of interest to note that there is a statue of Robert Burns in Ballarat, one of Australia's golden cities. Ballarat has been called the "city of statues." Its main thoroughfare, Sturt Street, might almost be said to be inconveniently crowded with them.

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,  
Northumberland Avenue.

Supplementing MR. PAGE's information re Burns memorials, I would mention that the Greek Temple on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, is now quite empty, the statue and relics having been removed to the City Museum, City Chambers, High Street. A separate room is kept for them.

Opposite Dumfries, on the other side of the Nith, is the Maxwelltown Observatory, with a museum containing a large number of Burns relics, several plaster busts, and a death mask.

CHARLES S. BURDON.

**LORD LISTER, THE FOUNDER OF MODERN SURGERY.**—The death of Lord Lister on Saturday, the 10th inst., in his 85th year, calls for a note, for by the introduction of antiseptic and aseptic methods of operating and treating wounds he has saved countless lives. He was also the first man in England to perform a painless operation under the influence of ether. *The Daily Telegraph*, in its biographical article of the 12th inst., relates that "it was on the 12th of August, 1865, Lister made his first experiment as to

the cause of inflammation in open wounds." He had gradually come to the conclusion that this inflammation was to be accounted for by the invasion of minute organisms or germs from without. "It is not the mere air as such," he said to himself,

"that is antagonistic to the process of healing a wound, but those organized germs which are universally disseminated in the world around us; bacteria are the cause of the inflammation."

On this 12th of August he made the first trial of his method in a case of compound fracture, and after the operation the wounds healed satisfactorily. Then other trials followed, until at last the great surgeon was convinced that he was right. Failures now ceased.

"The surgeon's scourge had disappeared; pyæmia, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, and tetanus in their epidemic form, became things of the past."

In 1909 'The Collected Papers of Joseph, Baron Lister,' were published in two volumes by the Clarendon Press.

Queen Alexandra's message of condolence to the late eminent surgeon's family contains these words:—

"Lord Lister's name will ever be honoured and gratefully remembered as that of the greatest benefactor to suffering humanity throughout the world." A. N. Q.

**THE HENRY MAYHEW CENTENARY.**—Among the many honoured names of men born in 1812, that of Henry Mayhew will scarcely be forgotten; not only as that of a great pioneer of English comic journalism, but, better still, as being, in the words of the 'Ency. Brit.,' "credited with being the first to 'write up' the poverty side of London life from a philanthropic point of view." He married, in 1844, Jane, the elder daughter of Douglas Jerrold, a circumstance not mentioned in the 'D.N.B.' It might be asked whether, had this union taken place a few years earlier, Henry Mayhew would have been so quietly "ousted" from the co-editorship of *Punch*. But probably Douglas Jerrold had less influence in the internal politics of the paper than sometimes has been presumed. Mark Lemon appears to have been, from first to last, quite capable of "having his own way" without asking or following the advice of others. Horace Mayhew was for a time engaged to Mary Jerrold, a younger daughter, though he afterwards married some one else (about 1869).

Henry Mayhew died 25 July, 1887, having outlived not only his two younger brothers, but all, or nearly all, his early

literary confrères. Augustus Septimus Mayhew (known to his *Diogenes* fellow-workers as the "Dear Child," in allusion to a way he had of addressing friends) claimed, as the "seventh son of a seventh son," to have the gift of curing ailments without having gone through the customary medical studies. Sometimes he would write out a prescription for an invalid friend, which prescription, on being shown to a "fully qualified" practitioner, was usually declared to contain "enough poison to kill a dozen people." But no doubt the medico who gave this crushing verdict knew, before speaking, who had written the paper.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

THOMAS ATKINS.—Questions are sometimes asked as to the origin of the expression "Tommy" or "Tommy Atkins," as applied to a soldier in generic form. Its origin dates from the year 1815, when the 'Soldier's Account Book' was called into use by a War Office circular letter of 31 Aug., 1815. Sample forms of the said book (for cavalry and infantry) accompanied the circular letter, and in every one of them the name "Thomas Atkins" is used as a specimen name. Atkins evidently could not write, as in the several places where his signature occurs it is given as "Thomas Atkins × his mark." In the cavalry form the names of Trumpeter William Jones and Sergeant John Thomas are also introduced, but they did *not* use a "mark." This surely disproves the idea which has gained belief that "Thomas Atkins" was suggested by the Duke of Wellington in 1843 as being the name of an especially brave soldier in his own regiment—the 33rd.

The name occurs again in specimen "Forms" in the King's Regulations for the Army of 1837, pp. 204 and 210, and in later books of Regulations. The 'Soldier's Account Book' is, of course, the "Small Book" of the present day, though "Thomas Atkins" no longer appears.

J. H. LESLIE.

Sheffield.

THE MONOSCEROS-STONE.—In the 'Liber Physico-Medicus Kiranidum Kirani,' printed in Leipsic in 1638, Elementum XVII. reads: "Rhinocerotis lapis est varius, cornutus lapis, de extremitate naris Rhinocerotis. Est enim ut cornu."

Here we have, I think, the ultimate source of the monosceros-stone, in Middle High

German literature. Isidore of Seville identifies the two animals. The occurrences are these:—

"Di kununiginne rîche sante mir ouh ein tier, daz was edele unde hêr, daz den carbunkel treget und daz sich vor di magit leget. Monosceros ist iz genant: Lamprecht's 'Alexander' 5578f. Ein tier heizt monizirus: . . . wir nâmen den karfunkelstein ûf des selben tieres hirnbein, Der dâ wehset under sime horn: 'Parzifal' 482. 24f. Vil manec guot stein, der dâ inne liget, die treit ein tier, Monocêrus treit den ûf sime houbete under eime horne: 'Wartburgkrieg' 142."

This book has also been translated into English, 'The Magick of Kirani, King of Persia and of Harpocraton,' London, 1685.

ROBERT MAX GARRETT.

University of Washington, Seattle, U.S.

THE TOP-HAT IN SCULPTURE.—A statue of Sir George Livesey, formerly chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, has lately been erected near the works in the Old Kent Road. As far as I can make out in an illustration from a photograph, the figure holds a "top-hat" in its right hand. That will surely have the same effect as the lady's head-gear of which Albert Chevalier used to sing, which "knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road."

Perhaps this may be the first time that the "top-hat" has tempted the sculptor's chisel. I have remarked the "bowler" in a daring design which is in the famous cemetery at Genoa.

ST. SWITHIN.

"KING RICHARD OF SCOTLAND."—

"It is heartening to come on an altar in Verona to St. Remigio, 'apostle of the generous nation of the French'; to find Lucca Cathedral given over to an Irish saint and honouring a Scotch king ('San Riccardo, Re di Scozia')," &c.—'Italian Fantasies,' by Israel Zangwill, 1910, p. 101.

Some one should give the authorities of Lucca Cathedral a hint that there never was a King Richard of Scotland. After visiting Lucca in September, 1904, I sent a note to 'N. & Q.' inquiring who could be meant by this fabulous "king." Interesting answers will be found at 10 S. iii. 449. St. Richard was a remarkable man of his time, brother-in-law of St. Boniface, and father of SS. Willibald, Wunibald, and Walburga, but neither a Scot nor (probably) a king.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Ramoyle, Dowanhill, Glasgow.

"POKER-WORK" IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—I think it will be news to most people that there was ever a public exhibition of "poker-pictures" in London. A Mrs. Nelson and her youngest daughter held one at 27, Pall Mall, in May and June, 1791.

W. ROBERTS.

**RELIC BUREAU SUGGESTED.**—In *Chambers's Journal* for last month a suggestion is made to form a relic bureau for the registration of family and other relics of people of note. It is formulated in an article entitled 'Relics of the Great Departed.' The idea is to provide a centre where people might register such relics, which would be duly indexed and classified under various headings, such as (1) Royalty, (2) Parliamentary, (3) Ecclesiastical, (4) Army, (5) Navy, &c. By this means people interested in any particular person or department of life would be able to communicate with the respective owners of such relics, and possibly have an opportunity afforded them of inspecting the same. Such a scheme would, I venture to think, open out a wide field of interest and research, and prove of considerable value to the student and biographer. Taking my own case as an example, we have in our family various interesting relics of celebrated people, namely, Lord Byron, Hannah More, William Cowper, Kirke White, &c., in the form of autograph letters, locks of hair, miniatures, and personal belongings; and I may say that we should be only too pleased to correspond with those interested in them or to offer them for inspection.

It has struck me that the best, if not the only means of establishing a Relic Bureau would be by connecting it with some literary periodical, and I do not know of any paper so suitable in this respect as 'N. & Q.' May I therefore respectfully suggest to you the idea of establishing a "Relic Register" in connexion with your paper? I may say that the idea originated in a letter I wrote to Mr. Cochrane of *Chambers's Journal* anent an article entitled 'A Memory of Olney,' appearing in that magazine last year. Mr. Cochrane was much interested in the idea—hence the article to which I have already referred.

I should esteem it a great favour if you could find space for this letter in your paper, even if the idea of associating the scheme with 'N. & Q.' does not find favour, as its publication might lead to suggestions for the establishment of a Relic Bureau.

CUTHBERT BECHER PIGOT.

Temuka, College Road, Norwich.

**INSCRIPTIONS IN CHURCHES AND CHURCH-YARDS.** (See 11 S. ii. 389, 453, 492, 537; iii. 57.)—Somewhat late in the day, I fear, my attention has been called to the suggestion of L. M. R. (at the last reference) that a general registry should be established for transcripts of monumental inscriptions.

I should like to be permitted to say that the Society of Genealogists has, among the objects for which it was founded, the formation and maintenance of a safe depository of this kind. I may add that the Society has appointed a Monumental Inscriptions Sub-Committee, which is specially interested in this subject. On behalf of the Society I cordially invite all readers who have monumental inscription transcripts to send them in, with the assurance that they will be carefully indexed and filed. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Society of Genealogists, 227, Strand, W.C.

F. M. R. HOLWORTHY, F.S.G.

Hon. Sec. M.I. Sub-Committee.

### 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.

**'BALLAD OF LORD BATEMAN': ITS AUTHORSHIP.**—A discussion respecting this ballad took place in *The Athenæum* in 1888, and also at 7 S. vi., vii., and xi. The authorship was left undecided, being variously attributed to Cruikshank, Thackeray, and Dickens. Can it be stated whether any further information on this point has since come to light? It is certain, however, that whoever was responsible for the ballad in its present form, it was based upon a much older one. In 'Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland,' by John S. Roberts, there is one entitled 'Lord Beichan,' in which the principal incidents of the narrative, as well as many of the phrases and expressions, are identical with the former ballad. Lord Beichan, according to the authority mentioned,

"is supposed to have been no less a personage than the father of Thomas a Becket, and the ballad is assumed to be a tolerably accurate account of his captivity and marriage."

How far back can this ballad of 'Lord Beichan' be traced? G. H. W.

**DEVON MEMORIALS OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1688-90.**—In the centre of Newton Abbot, Devon, just below St. Leonard's Tower, stands a stone, the remains of the old market cross, from which was read, on 5 Nov., 1688, the Declaration of William of Orange after his landing at Torbay. The inscription is as follows:—

"The first Declaration of William III., Prince of Orange, the glorious defender of the Protestant

religion and the liberties of England, was read on this pedestal by the Rev. John Reynel, rector of the parish, on the 5th of November, 1688."

Two miles from Totnes, Devon, is the house known as "Parliament House," a thatched building of unusual design. It is in the shape of a Z. In the garden plot before "Parliament House" a stone has been set up—a granite slab, about six feet high, sixteen inches wide, and eight inches thick—which bears the inscription:—

William  
Prince of  
Orange  
Is Said To Have  
Held His First  
Parliament  
Here  
In November  
1688.

Council of war is meant by "Parliament" evidently.

About midway on the Victoria Pier, Brixham, Devon, a granite obelisk has been erected, in which is fixed the actual stone upon which William III. first set foot on landing in England. The inscription is as follows:—

On This Stone  
And Near This Spot  
William  
Prince of Orange  
First Set Foot  
On His Landing In  
England  
The 5th November  
1688.

There is a life-size marble statue of William III. at Brixham, erected to celebrate the bicentenary of the landing at Torbay, 5 Nov., 1888. In Brixham Town Hall is a fine oil painting of the monarch in royal robes. The arms of Brixham represent the landing, of which there is also an old plate in the Town Hall.

I should be glad to know of any other memorials in Devon (or elsewhere) of the Revolution of 1688-90.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

JAMES WRIGHT.—Is anything known of the life of James Wright? He wrote 'Historia Histrionica, an Historical Account of the English Stage, showing the Ancient Use, Improvement, and Perfection of Dramatick Representation in this Nation,' London, 1699, 4to. M. DORMER HARRIS.

"THE PANGAM."—It is more than sixty years since I first saw what the children in my village called "the Pangam" or "Pangam-man." He carried about his body "a band of music," which he worked

entirely by himself. In front of him was a kettledrum, on his back a large drum, on the top of the drum cymbals, and at his throat a set of "Pandeian pipes." He blew into the pipes to the accompaniment of the drums and cymbals, which he worked by cords attached to his elbows and one of his feet. He managed also to beat at intervals a triangle suspended to the kettledrum. I have often wondered why children called him the "Pangam-man," because certainly none of them knew anything of "Pandeian pipes." Did this music-man bear a real name? THOS. RATCLIFFE.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BOOKSELLER.—I should be grateful if any one learned in the history of eighteenth-century bookselling could give me any information as to Joseph Richardson of Paternoster Row, who died in 1763. He was the founder of the firm which afterwards became Richardson & Urquhart of Paternoster Row and Cornhill, then Wm. Richardson (d. 1810) of Cornhill, and finally Jas. Mallcott Richardson of Cornhill (d. 1854). Joseph Richardson's will (P.C.C. Caesar 482) is an interesting document because it is appended to a balance sheet showing the stock-in-trade of an eighteenth-century bookseller and its value. T. C. D.

ROMAN EMPRESSES.—When, and by what authority, was the word "empress" first applied to the wives of the men commonly called Emperors of Rome? Was the Latin word "Imperatrix" ever applied to them while Latin was a living language? I am not referring to the Holy Roman Empire, but to the Empire as it existed down to Augustulus in the West, and from the time of Arcadius in the East. The word "Empress" seems to be coming into use in English in the above sense, and it is even found in the British Museum. But is it not a mere vulgarism? for the wife of Augustus or Trajan would no more be an empress than the wife of an Archbishop of Canterbury is an archbishopess. W. SYMS.

EDMOND HALLEY, JUN., SURGEON R.N. (See 10 S. ii. 88, 224; 11 S. iv. 164).—A summary of the known facts concerning this personage, son of the astronomer Halley, appeared in *The Home Counties Magazine* (London) for September, 1911 (vol. xiii. No. 51, pp. 240-41).

No record of his burial can be found in the parish of Portsea or Greenwich. He seems to have resided in Kent at the time



of his decease (*circa* 1740). This may catch the eye of a member of the Navy Records Society or some other reader who may be able to suggest a possible source of information.

Neither do we find any data concerning the ancestry of his wife, who, as Mrs. Sybilla Freeman, widow, of Greenwich, aged 40 years, married him in 1738 (cf. 11 S. iv. 164). Facts relating to the Freeman family of Greenwich, Deptford, and vicinity (1700-1800) would also be gratefully received by the writer. EUGENE F. McPIKE.

135, Park Row, Chicago.

'THE BRIDES OF MAVIS ENDERBY.'—Can any of your readers help me to find an old English tune called 'The Brides of Mavis Enderby'? It is referred to by Jean Ingelow in her beautiful poem 'High Tide on the Coast of Lincoln, 1571,' as being played on the bells of Boston Church to warn the people of coming danger from pirates, &c. F. L. MEARS.

YORKSHIRE WHITEHEADS.—The baptismal register is wanted of William Whitehead, born in 1760. He was a native of some place on the borders of Yorks and Lancs, where the family had been settled as yeomen for a long period. H. M.

WALTER BISSET.—Wanted information (date of birth, &c.) about above, for a genealogical chart. He was M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, about 1860-65, and his father was Andrew Bisset, an author.

HORATIUS BONAR.

3, St. Margaret's Road, Edinburgh.

LOCWELLA ABBEY.—In the 'Victoria History of Hampshire,' vol. ii., under the description of the Cistercian Abbey of Quarr in the Isle of Wight, it is stated that a colony of monks from Quarr went to found another house at "Locwella." Where was this latter house, and what is the modern name of Locwella? J. H. C.

Finchampstead, near Wokingham, Berks.

DE RUYTER: VAN TROMP.—I shall be glad if any one will inform me whether the Dutch admiral De Ruyter married a daughter of the great admiral Van Tromp. I have been told by a descendant of his that this was so, but can find no confirmation of it in De Ruyter's 'Life' by Grinnell-Mylne. In that memoir the names of De Ruyter's three wives are given, viz., first, Marie Velters of Grijskerk, m. 16 March, 1631. She died ten months afterwards—no issue.

Second, Cornelia Engels of Flushing, m. 1636. She died 25 Sept., 1650—several children, of whom were Engel De Ruyter, Dutch navy, and Alida, who married Rev. Thomas Potts of Flushing. Third, Anne van Gelder, widow of Jan Pauluszoon, m. 1652—two daughters, one of whom, Margareta, married Rev. Bernardus Somer of Amsterdam; the other, Anne, a child of 11, died in 1666. If one of these three wives was really a daughter of Van Tromp, it can only have been the third one, widow of Jan Pauluszoon; but what proof is there of it?

In Lipscomb's 'Buckinghamshire' Liebert van Hattem, a captain in the Dutch navy, who came over to England with William III., is said to have married a daughter of De Ruyter. I want the proof of this, and should be pleased if any contributor to 'N. & Q.' could help me in the matter. John van Hattem, son of the above Liebert, settled in England, and being myself a descendant of his, I should like to know whether I can also claim descent from De Ruyter and Van Tromp. E. J.

TOASTS AND GOOD STORIES.—What is the history of the toast in honour of whom a health is drunk? are there instances on record in history? And is the humorous good story an outcome of modern wit, or are there instances in the literature of bygone days? T. S. H.

[For the origin of the "toast" see the article 'Health' in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' The anecdote, of which the "good story" is a form, is an ancient element in literature. To take the most easily accessible of early examples, we would suggest to T. S. H. a search in Herodotus and Plutarch.]

ANTONIO D'ARAUJO.—Information is solicited as to the above, a (I believe) Portuguese grandee and State Councillor, probably resident in England about 1812, who was on friendly terms with one of the "Royal Dukes," sons of George III. W. B. H.

THOMAS TANNER, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.—I should be glad of any information about the four brothers—Joseph, William, Benjamin, and John—of Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, the learned author of the 'Notitia Monastica.' Whom did they marry, and did they have any descendants? It would seem that they were connected with a well-known Salisbury family in the latter part of the eighteenth century who bore the same arms. Two brothers of this family, with the same names Joseph and John, married about 1780 two of the Phipps



of Westbury, Wilts. Was there any connexion between these two families and the Cornish family of this name? L. E. T. Pemb. Coll., Camb.

**SPURRIER-GATE.**—I shall be greatly obliged if any of your readers can tell me the name of the parish of which Spurrier-gate is seemingly a hamlet. It is probably in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Bradford or Calverley. The name occurs in Paver's 'Marriage Licences,' under date 1663. H. ST. JOHN DAWSON.

**LUGUBRIOUS PLAYING-CARD.**—I have a faint recollection of having many years ago been told in Scotland that a certain playing-card had a lugubrious reputation—the order to a body of soldiers to massacre the inhabitants of a Highland village having been written upon the back of it. Can one of your readers tell me the particular card and the occasion of its employment? G. T. C.

[The Nine of Diamonds is called the "Curse of Scotland." See the quotations at 9 S. v. 493, and 'Curse of Scotland' in Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.']

**MATTHEW FERN, JACOBITE.**—In Salmon's 'Chronological Historian,' p. 364, a history is given of what befell Matthew Fern in 1716 on account of his Jacobitism, which was reprinted at 8 S. iv. 466. It is probably by no means necessary to reprint it, but it is needful to ascertain if possible whether Fern wrote anything more in prose or verse; also where he lived, and what position he held in his own neighbourhood. Can any of your readers give the information I crave for?

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

**"PICCADILLY GATES."**—Some London press inquiries have failed to elicit what was meant by the term "Piccadilly gates" in the following letter, written by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, concerning Merton Place in this county:—

"I shall hope to find the new room built, the grounds laid out neatly, but not expensively, new Piccadilly gates, kitchen garden, &c.; only let us have a plan, and then all will go on well."

The letter, which is dated 26 August, 1803, written at sea, appears in a collection published by Colston & Co. of Edinburgh.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Hindhead, Surrey.

**HALES FAMILY.**—Whilst referring to 8 S. v. 40, 98, I noticed that a correspondent was preparing 'A History of the Haleses: the Hale and Hales Families of England and America.' I most particularly

want to get a copy of this book. Possibly it was published in America. Could any reader kindly help me in this matter? Any assistance will greatly oblige.

Martham, Norfolk.

P. O. BRAMBLE.

**ROBERT KNIGHT, EARL OF CATHERLOUGH.**—In *The Town and Country Magazine* for March, 1771, medallion portraits appeared of "Mrs. D-v-s" and "Lord C-gh." After the death of his wife (Henrietta St. John, Bolingbroke's half-sister), Knight probably married again. If so, who was his second wife? Ultimately he had a family of natural children by Jane Davies (above referred to). Is anything known of the birthplace or parentage of this person? Knight owned a large estate in the parish of Kerry (Montgomery), which was sold after his death. The tenant of Bahithlon Farm, of 226 acres, was one Jane Davies, but this may be only a coincidence. Mr. Walter Sichel has thrown additional light on the chequered career of Henrietta St. John by the memoir of her forming pp. 463-76 of the second volume of his 'Bolingbroke and his Times'; but little seems to be known of Knight from 1736 (when he parted from his wife) till his death in 1772.

F. O. A.

**CHARTER OF HENRY II.: DATE.**—I am anxious to have the precise date for a charter of confirmation concerning Conerton, given by Henry II. at Cadomi (*i.e.*, Caen). The witnesses were Philip, Bishop of Bayeux; Aigs, Bishop of Lexovi; Thomas, Chancellor; Richard de Haia, Constable; Mathew Bisset; Walter FitzGerald, Chancellor; William Ancale; and Henry Oilly. Henry II. was in Normandy in 1156, and again 1159 to 1163. Thomas à Becket was also in Normandy in 1159. How is it that there are two Chancellors mentioned? What are the inclusive dates for Philip's and Aigs's occupancies of their respective sees?

J. H. R.

**HARVEYS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.**—I am desirous of getting into communication with any one in possession of genealogical notes, or old papers, connected with this family, which was settled in this county as early as 1406. I have ascertained that Alexander Hervey, sometime Baillie, Inverurie, who was afterwards at Waterton and Grandome, married Janet Leslie, widow of Norman Leslie. Had they any family?

JOHN S. LOUTIT.

Foveran Manse, Aberdeen.

## Replies.

### EXCHEQUER TALLIES.

(11 S. v. 26.)

I NOTICE that R. B. draws attention to two communications having reference to this subject. Perhaps I am hardly the person who should mention a third; nevertheless, I venture to do so, as it is useful for reference, and might otherwise be forgotten.

On 2 July, 1902, I read a paper before members of the Archæological Institute entitled 'Exchequer Annuity Tallies,' which appeared, with illustrations, in their *Journal*, vol. lix. The occasion of this was the opening in the previous year, at Martin's Bank, 68, Lombard Street, of a box that had been in the hands of the firm for a period so long that no one knew how it came there or what mystery might be concealed within. In fact it contained, not only about forty Exchequer tallies, but also documents proving that these tallies related to thirteen different annuities for ninety-nine years, varying in amount from 6*l.* to 50*l.*, the total being 340*l.* The annuities were mostly of the years 1705 and 1706, but one dated from 1703, while two were of the year 1707.

Between 1756 and 1759 inclusive the tallies had belonged to a customer, Alexander Eustace, of Berkeley Square and Bath, who paid about 7,000*l.* for them, or an average of about 20½ years' purchase. He died in 1783. His man of business, afterwards his executor, was George Bryans, by whom probably the wooden box, with its contents, was deposited. The annuities were collected by the Martin firm. When they lapsed, the box remained, and was forgotten.

On the occasion of the reading of my paper examples of this remarkable series were exhibited; and through the kindness of Lord Avebury, the late Sir Charles Lawes Wittewronge, and Mr. C. Trice Martin, I was also enabled to show (1) an East India Company's tally; (2) some tallies attached to a bailiff's roll of the Abbot of Westminster's Manor of Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, all dated 7 Edward I., or 1279-80; and (3) the facsimile of an early thirteenth-century example, once belonging to a Kentish Jew. They, of course, had no connexion with the Exchequer, but mediæval tallies were in general use for matters of account, this

being a simple and secure way of giving to unlettered persons a receipt, or a promise to pay.

To return to comparatively modern times, Dr. Garth (speaking of tallies as negotiable articles) says: "The only talents in esteem at present are those in Exchange Alley. One tally is worth a grove of bays." And Swift caps this with the following lines:

From his rug the skewer he takes,  
And on the stick two equal notches makes;  
With just resentment flings it on the ground.  
"There! take my tally for a thousand pound."

For further information about tallies see *The Mirror*, vol. xxiv., 1834, where the burning of the Houses of Parliament is also described. The fire was caused by the careless destruction of disused Exchequer tallies in the principal stove of the House of Lords. Doubtless much information can be found elsewhere about Exchequer tallies, which, as I have indicated, form only a portion of the entire subject.

PHILIP NORMAN.

BEQUEST OF BIBLES: LORD WHARTON (11 S. iv. 449; v. 56).—Philip, Lord Wharton (1613-96), was, like his father, a Puritan. He was one of the representatives of the Lords in the Westminster Assembly of Divines. After the Restoration he retired to the country and took an active interest in the spread of evangelical religion. For years he presented, under specified conditions, to the children and servants in Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Berks (where his estates were), copies of the Bible and the 'Westminster Shorter Catechism,' and gave as prizes two works by Puritan ministers. By a trust deed executed 1692, he provided for the carrying on of this work, as well as for the preaching of sermons in ten named towns each year by ministers who used "conceived prayers." The rents of properties in Yorkshire were to supply the necessary funds. The seven original trustees were all Non-conformists—ministers and laymen. The trust was diligently administered for many years. But during the coldness and carelessness of the eighteenth century members of the Church of England became trustees, and the number increased till there was not a Non-conformist in the trust, and it was dealt with as if it were a purely Anglican charity.

The attention of the Charity Commissioners was called to this in 1894 by the Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., Congregational minister, Bradford. The Commissioners were unable to secure a satisfactory arrangement with

the trustees, so the Attorney-General instituted a suit against them in the Court of Chancery. The Court decided in his favour, and he asked the Court to prepare a scheme for administering the charity, January, 1897. The old trust was replaced by a new one, giving greater liberty in the administration, and placing the charity in the hands of nine trustees, five of whom were to be members of the Church of England, and four of the Free Churches—one representing the Presbyterian Church in England, one the Congregational churches, another the Baptist churches, and the fourth the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The two groups were to form two separate executive committees, and the trust funds were to be equally divided between them, and both committees were to report to the whole body of trustees. The committee of the Free Church members distribute Bibles (about 6,000 annually) and 'Shorter Catechisms.'

WILLIAM CARRUTHERS,

Trustee nominated by the Presbyterian Church in England.

REVOLUTION SOCIETY (11 S. v. 71).—The Committee of the Revolution Society, at a meeting in "The London Tavern" held 3 Feb., 1789, decided to circulate the following 'Abstract of the History and Proceedings of the Revolution Society in London':—

"The Revolution in 1688 in every view of it was an event of such distinguished and indeed unspeakable importance that it could not fail of making a deep impression upon the national mind. It has been thankfully remembered in the public service of the established Church; and has annually been celebrated by other religious Societies. Nor has it been commemorated only by suitable discourses and acts of pious adoration and gratitude to the Supreme Being but by social meetings and festivals. Various institutions of this kind have subsisted in different parts of the kingdom and in different quarters of the metropolis.

"Though no records have regularly been preserved of the Society we now have in view, there is no doubt of its having been established soon after the Revolution and that it has annually met without interruption from that time to the present and the 4th day of November being the birth day of King William the third has always hitherto been the day of celebration.

"For a long course of Years this institution was chiefly confined to the City of London strictly so called; & almost the sole supporters of it were a number of very respectable inhabitants of that city consisting partly of Members of the Establishment and partly of Protestant Dissenters. But lately it has excited a more general attention & drawn to it many persons of rank & consequence from different parts of the kingdom.

"When the period approached which would form the completion of a Century since the Revolution it was resolved by the Society to celebrate that illustrious event with peculiar solemnity & this has accordingly been done in a manner which it is hoped will be of service in preserving & disseminating the principles of Civil & Religious Liberty.

"With a view of further promoting this laudable design the following resolutions were proposed at a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Society and unanimously approved:—

"That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a perpetual Anniversary Thanksgiving to Almighty God ought to be established by Act of Parliament in order to commemorate the Revolution & the confirmation of the people's Rights & to perpetuate the happy memory thereof.

"And that it is also the opinion of this meeting that in order to celebrate those illustrious events in a manner suitable to their supreme importance, the said perpetual Anniversary ought to be kept on the 16th day of December, namely, on that memorable day when the Bill of Rights passed into a Law by which solemn Act of Parliament the Throne was declared to have become vacant the true and ancient liberties of the subject were recognized ratified & confirmed & the Glorious Revolution completed.

"That this Meeting do request the favor of Henry Beaufoy Esq<sup>r</sup> to move in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for the above mentioned purpose.

"That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Richard Brinsley Sheridan Esq<sup>r</sup> and to the other Gentlemen of the Whig Club who met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the 16th of October last for having communicated to this Meeting their Resolutions of that day; and that Earl Stanhope, the Chairman of this Meeting do communicate the above Resolutions of this Meeting to Mr. Sheridan & through him to the other gentlemen who met on the 16th October last, & to request his and their support in favor of the intended Bill for annually celebrating that illustrious Epoch when a Tyrant was expelled and the liberties of the people were declared enacted & confirmed.

"That Earl Stanhope, the Chairman of this Meeting do also communicate the aforesaid Resolutions to the Chairman of the Meeting which is to be held at Willis's Rooms to-morrow, to celebrate the memory of the Glorious Revolution & to request the support of the Gentlemen at that Meeting in favor of the intended Bill to commemorate that great Event & the confirmation of the people's Rights."

These resolutions with others were unanimously approved at the Anniversary General Meeting held at the London Tavern on the 4th of November, 1788. The meeting celebrated the auspicious event with a dinner, to which nearly 300 sat down. According to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, lviii. 1024, and 'The Annual Register,' xxx. 220, more than 800 persons were present. An oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Towers, 'The Character of King William' was read

by the Rev. Dr. Rees, an 'Ode' written by Mr. Hayley was recited by Mr. Jenkins, and several gentlemen contributed convivial songs.

Earl Stanhope on behalf of the committee moved "that the three following Declaratory Principles are confirmed by the Revolution, & form the basis of this Society," viz. :—

"I. That all civil and political authority is derived from the People.

"II. That the abuse of power justifies Resistance.

"III. That the right of private judgement, liberty of Conscience, Trial by Jury, the Freedom of the Press, and the Freedom of Election, ought ever to be held sacred and inviolable."

On 24 March, 1789, Mr. Beaufoy moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill

"To establish a perpetual anniversary thanksgiving to Almighty God, for having, by the glorious Revolution, delivered this nation from arbitrary power, and to commemorate annually the confirmation of the people's rights."

The motion was seconded by Lord Muncaster, and opposed by Sir Richard Hill. The Bill was, however, passed by the Commons, but rejected on the first reading in the House of Lords after a short discussion, in which the Bishop of Bangor practically led the opposition. The best days of the Society were from about June, 1788, to the end of 1791. THOMAS WM. HUCK.

DUCHESS DE BOUILLON (11 S. v. 70).—See Burke's 'Vicissitudes of Families,' Third Series, 2nd ed., p. 89, article 'The Story of Philip D'Auvergne, Esq.' At p. 90 it is stated that

"a short time before the French Revolution Godfrey, Duke of Bouillon, chief of his ancient family of De la Tour D'Auvergne, finding the prospect of a lineal successor to his illustrious house destroyed by the death of his second son, Charles, a Knight of Malta, and the infirmity of his elder son, James Leopold, was induced to seek, among his relations, for some one on whom he might fix as a successor to his titles and vast wealth."

A member of the Jersey family of D'Auvergne, Philip, a lieutenant of the Arethusa, was wrecked off Brest, and detained as a prisoner of war. This was made known to the Duke, and an interview took place, when the Duke showed the most marked attention to Lieut. D'Auvergne, and hinted at the inquiry he had instituted. In the end Philip became the adopted heir-presumptive, and was solemnly proclaimed as such 4 Aug., 1791; the Act was ratified by the authorities of the Duchy, and eventually entered in the College of Arms, 27 Feb., 1792,

his Majesty's gracious leave being granted to Capt. D'Auvergne to accept and enjoy the several successions and honours to devolve to him. He was actually put into possession of his inheritance, and governed his Duchy for a few months. Alas for him! an Act of the Congress of Vienna dispossessed him, and he, on 18 Sept., 1816, little more than two months after the Prince de Rohan succeeded against him, committed suicide, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Burke adds: "Not a member of the Admiral's branch remains."

R. J. FYNMORE.

STATUE OF THE PIPER IN THE PLAGUE OF LONDON (11 S. v. 64).—In his interesting note on this subject MR. A. H. ARKLE expresses a wish to know what has become of C. G. Cibber's famous statue. It stands to-day upon the terrace at Welcombe, Stratford-upon-Avon, the Warwickshire seat of Sir George and Lady Trevelyan, having been bought by the late owner of Welcombe, Mr. Mark Phillips, after the Duke of Buckingham's Stowe sale in 1848. At Stowe the statue used to stand in Queen's Building.

The following extract from the 'Catalogue of the Stowe Sale' gives additional details connecting the figure with Defoe's story :—

"Lot 134. The piper and his dog; the celebrated work in stone of C. Gabriel Cibber (father of Cibber, the poet). This group was formerly at Whitton, the seat of the Duke of Argyll.

J. Browne. 38l. 17s.

"This group is the work of Caius Gabriel Cibber (father of Colley Cibber, the poet), who also carved the two celebrated figures of Raging and Melancholy Madness, now at Bethlehem Hospital; it represents the Piper, who is described by Daniel De Foe, in his History of the Plague in London, as having been taken up for dead in the street, and thrown into the dead cart with other bodies to be buried; but who awoke from his trance just as those charged with the melancholy office were proceeding to throw him into the pit filled with the dead bodies of the victims of that dreadful calamity; and, after considerably alarming his bearers by sitting upright in the cart and playing upon his pipes, was released from his perilous situation, and lived some years. This group stood for many years in a garden in Tottenham Court Road, opposite the end of Howland Street, and in front of a house formerly the residence of a Mr. Hinchcliffe, a sculptor. It will be seen that Mr. Browne, of University Street, bought the group at the sale. He was warmly opposed at the time by Mr. Redfern, on behalf of Mr. Mark Phillips, and the latter gentleman has since repurchased the work of Mr. Browne. It is now in the garden at Snitterfield, Mr. Phillips's seat in Warwickshire."—'The Stowe Catalogue,' 1848, p. 272.

W. S. BRASSINGTON.

Stratford-upon-Avon.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND PARADISE (11 S. v. 48).—My friend Dr. F. Pfister, who is engaged on a special study of the subject, has favoured me with the following particulars :—

“The legend inquired about will be found in the Latin ‘Iter ad Paradisum,’ edited by Julius Zacher, ‘Alexandri Magni iter ad Paradisum,’ Königsberg, 1859. From this source the story found its way, for example, into Lamprecht’s [twelfth century] ‘Alexanderlied,’ and the ‘Alexandreis,’ by Ulrich von Eschenbach [thirteenth century], on which cf. Toischer’s article in the *Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie*, 1881, pp. 382 ff. For further information on the ‘Iter’ see Wilhelm Hertz, ‘Gesammelte Abhandlungen,’ 1905, pp. 84 ff.; Friedländer, *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, xiii. (1910), pp. 200 ff.; J. Lévi, *Revue des études juives*, ii. 299 ff., xiii. 117 f.; Pfister, *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, lxvi. (1911), pp. 458 ff.; and the *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, 1911, cols. 700 and 796 f. That is probably all the most important literature on the subject of the ‘Iter.’ The Latin text containing the legend that PERI wants to trace is of the eleventh or twelfth century, and probably goes back to an old Jewish (or Christian) haggadah. There is a similar and older legend in the tractate ‘Tamid’ of the Babylonian Talmud, where the scene mentioned by PERI also occurs.”

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

The legend of Alexander the Great at the gate of Paradise is recorded in the Jewish Talmud; and reproduced therefrom in its entirety, on pp. 333-6 of vol. xii., ‘Zion’s Works’ (‘Epilogue’), with elucidation thereof, as an allegory.

C. B. HOLINSWORTH.

Birmingham.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 408).—“Tetigisti me, et exarsi in pacem tuam,” the source of which was asked for by MR. LAWRENCE PHILLIPS, is taken from St. Augustine’s ‘Confessions,’ lib. x. cap. 27, § 38.

EDWARD BENSLY.

(11 S. v. 68.)

The first quotation referred to by E. M. SELDON is evidently modified from a passage in a letter from Lord Chesterfield to the Bishop of Waterford, 22 Jan., 1760. See ‘Letters,’ ed. Mahon, iv. p. 330, and my ‘Life of Lord Chesterfield,’ p. 517. The passage is as follows :—

“Whether my end be more or less remote, I know I am tottering upon the brink of this world, and my thoughts are employed about this. However, while I crawl upon this planet, I think myself obliged to do what good I can, in my narrow domestic sphere, to my fellow-creatures, and to wish them all the good I cannot do.”

WM. E. BROWNING.

BLADUD would appear to be quoting from memory. In the ‘East London Church Fund Calendar 1912,’ for 20 January, the lines,

With peaceful mind thy race of duty run.  
God nothing does, or suffers to be done,  
But what thou wouldst thyself if thou couldst see  
Thro’ all events of things, as well as He,

are attributed by a printer’s error to J. Byron, instead of to J. Byrom, the well-known Manchester poet (1692-1763), the best known of whose hymns are “Christians, awake, salute the happy morn,” and “My spirit longs for Thee.”

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

(11 S. v. 90.)

The beautiful lines quoted by I. X. B. form part of a sonnet written by Mr. Coulson Kernahan, and published in the Dickens number of *Household Words*, 14 June, 1902, amongst many other “opinions” of Charles Dickens given by prominent men and women at the invitation of the editor, Mr. Hall Caine. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote the whole of Mr. Kernahan’s contribution :—

“I don’t know that I can say better what I think of Charles Dickens than in the enclosed sonnet, which appeared originally in *The Graphic*, signed ‘C. K.’, and was attributed to Charles Kent instead of to me.

“The last two people I heard speak of it were women; neither knew the other, or the author, and both said by way of criticism: “God bless him!”—Thackeray, on ‘A Christmas Carol.’

And God *did* bless him—if the prayers and tears  
Of countless thousands; if the knowledge sure  
Of heart uplift, or strengthened to endure,  
Have aught of blessing. Surely he who cheers  
The mourning heart—bids fly the sick man’s  
fears—

Is blest, thrice blest! A Prophet of the Poor,  
In darksome den and squalid slum obscure  
He shows a world of love wherein appears  
The Way to God—not in lone hermit-cell,  
In Nature-worship, stately rite, stern creed,  
But through the human hearts he loved so well.  
His voice is hushed, and yet, in heaven, indeed,  
Angelic hosts might pause to hear him tell  
Of ‘Tiny Tim,’ or ‘Paul,’ or ‘Little Nell.’”

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The passage MR. PEET quotes appeared in a very humorous description of the Derby Day written by Charles Dickens in *Household Words* of 7 June, 1851, from which I may, perhaps, quote a portion. It was Teddington’s year.

“Well, to be sure, there never was such a Derby Day as this present Derby Day! Never, to be sure, were there so many carriages, so many fours, so many twos, so many ones, so many horsemen, so many people who have come down by ‘rail,’ so many fine ladies in so many broughams, so

many Fortnum & Mason's hampers, so much ice and champagne. *If I were on the Turf and had a horse to enter for the Derby, I would call that horse Fortnum & Mason,* convinced that, with that name, he would beat the field."

I must not trespass on your space by quoting the whole article; but Dickens evidently had the famous Piccadilly purveyors very much impressed upon his observation—that day, for the article concludes as follows:—

"A deeper hum and a louder roar; everybody standing on Fortnum & Mason. Now they're off! No, now they're off! No, now they're off! no, now they are. Yes. There they go! Here they come! Where? Keep your eye on Tattenham Corner and you'll see 'em coming round in half a minute.... Here they are! Who is? The horses! Where? Here they come! Green first! No, red first! No, blue first! No, the favourite first! Who says so? Look! Hurrah! Hurrah! all over! Glorious race! favourite wins! Two hundred thousand pounds lost and won! You don't say so? Pass the pie!"

It is a vivid pen-picture of the carnival on the Hill at Epsom on a Derby Day.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, NINTH BATTALION, 1809-14 (11 S. v. 70).—Until about the year 1822 companies of a battalion of Royal Artillery were not known by distinctive numbers, but by the name of the captain who commanded them, and were styled "Capt. —'s Company of the —th Battalion."

In order, however, to avoid confusion, to make identification more easy, and avoid the change of designation which would occur whenever a new captain was posted, writers on artillery regimental history, when mentioning companies, have made use of the numbers by which they were subsequently known *when numbering was introduced*.

The 9th Battalion R.A., consisting of ten companies, was formed in 1806. In February, 1819, two of these ten companies were reduced, leaving eight only in the battalion, and the company which eventually became No. 8 is 45th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, of to-day. It was *never* known as No. 10 Company, although it probably was, until 1819, the 10th in consecutive order in that battalion.

It served in the Walcheren expedition of 1809—a somewhat disastrous performance—under the command of Capt. J. Chamberlayne, and served in the Peninsular War under the command of Capt. Robert Douglas. Embarking at Plymouth on 4 March, 1812, it disembarked at Lisbon on the 15th, and was present at the battles

of Salamanca (1812), Vitoria, the Pyrenees, and the Nivelle, and at the second operation of the siege of San Sebastián (1813), which terminated in its capture.

In January, 1814, Douglas left the company, and was succeeded by Capt. George Turner, who commanded it until the conclusion of the war, and under whose command it was present at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse (1814). For the greater part of its service in the Peninsula it was attached to the third division of the army—Picton's. It remained in France until June, 1814, when it proceeded to Canada.

Much information about the company will be found in the Dickson MSS., now being published by the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich. Details as to names of officers, stations, &c., from date of its formation can also be obtained from the original company muster rolls and pay lists at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane.

J. H. LESLIE, Major.

LATTER LAMMAS (11 S. iv. 469; v. 18, 75).—I am sorry to find that I have incurred the contempt of PROF. SKEAT by offering a derivation of the term *Lammas* which he does not approve of, and which is not the usual one. It certainly commends itself to my mind, but I am not responsible for it. I did not devise it; it is certainly older than 1912, or even 1911; and the good authority which I referred to is not my own.

In his 'Historical Sketch of the Distribution of Land in England,' part i. chap. v., Mr. Birkbeck, Q.C., and late Master of Downing College, Cambridge, writes, referring to some question with regard to *Lammas* lands:—

"If any confirmation of the fact be wanting, it may be found in the circumstance that the only probable derivation of *Lammas* is *Late-Math*, 'late mowing.' Hence '*Latter Lammas*,' a later math than *Lammas*, became proverbial, as an equivalent to the Greek *Calends*."

Not having the book before me, I inadvertently wrote "*last math*," instead of *late math*. I do not think, however, that this is of any consequence.

I think we may suppose that Mr. Birkbeck would not so positively assert what was a mere guess of his own. I do not, however, wish to divert PROF. SKEAT's castigation from myself. I frankly avow that, for the present, I prefer Mr. Birkbeck's derivation. I should like very much to learn something about the history and ceremonies of "*hlaf-mæsse dæg*." Can any one kindly refer me to any source of information about them?

F. NEWMAN.



CAPT. FREENY (11 S. v. 50).—‘The Life and Adventures of James Freney’ (not Freeny, as J. B. and Thackeray in ‘The Irish Sketch-Book’ spell it), a chapbook, can still be obtained, I believe, from C. M. Warren, printer and publisher, Dublin. Freney is only casually introduced into ‘Barry Lyndon.’ The basis of that work is said by Lady Ritchie to be the unhappy marriage of Andrew Robinson Bowes and the Countess of Strathmore, whose domestic differences were the talk of the town (1790–1799). Various pamphlets, such as ‘Life,’ ‘Trial,’ ‘Confessions,’ &c., were published between those dates.

EDITOR ‘IRISH BOOK LOVER.’

MONEY-BOX (11 S. v. 50, 117).—*Chambers’s Journal* for the current month contains a paragraph which reminds me of S. J. A. F.’s inquiry. It occurs in an article on ‘Money-boxes,’ by Mr. G. L. Apperson (p. 134), and I have pleasure in copying it:—

“Roman money-boxes may be seen in museums. A seventeenth-century writer describes a ‘Roman money-pot fashioned almost like a pint-jug without a neck, closed at the top, and having a notch in one side, as in a Christmas box.’ Mediæval examples are numerous. In that remarkable collection of mementos of the London of days gone by, the Guildhall Museum, there may be seen several earthenware money-boxes, both glazed and unglazed, of the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. One of green glazed ware, with a slit on the shoulder for the reception of coins, has plainly been broken at the bottom, no doubt for the extraction of the contents. Another of the same date (15th century) is in the form of a toad, while a seventeenth-century specimen is in the form of a Sussex pig, and was perhaps made at Rye.”

S. J. A. F. would do well to read the rest of the article, which I heartily commend to his notice.

ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. THOS. RATCLIFFE also thanked for reply.]

ST. AGNES: FOLK-LORE (11 S. v. 47, 112).—On St. Agnes’ Day, 21 January, the blessing of the lambs takes place at Rome, and on 28 January is commemorated, not another St. Agnes, but the appearance of the same St. Agnes to her parents, who were spending the night at her tomb. Hare, in his ‘Walks in Rome’ (15th ed.), ii. 137, says in a foot-note, without citing any authority:

“Yorkshire maidens, anxious to know who their future spouse is to be, still consult St. Agnes on St. Agnes’s Eve, after twenty-four hours’ abstinence from anything but pure spring water, in the words:—

St. Agnes, be a friend to me

In the boon I ask of thee:

Let me this night my husband see.”

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

BERNARD GILPIN’S WILL (11 S. v. 85).—This document, which except the first two lines is in English, is printed in ‘Durham Wills and Inventories,’ published by the Surtees Society, p. 83; and is reprinted, with some annotations, in Rev. C. S. Collingwood’s ‘Memoirs of Bernard Gilpin’ (London and Sunderland, 1884), Appendix I, pp. 289–301.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen’s College, Oxford.

“CAULKER,” A DRAM OF SPIRITS (11 S. v. 87).—Jamieson’s ‘Dictionary’ has *caulker*, also written *caulker*, “metaphorically used to denote mental acrimony,” as in ‘Guy Mannerling,’ ii. 325:—

“People come to us with every selfish feeling, newly pointed and grinded; they turn down the very *caulkers* of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses’ shoes in a white frost.” The word also means “a dram, a glass of spirits.” Jamieson adds:—

“It seems to admit this second sense metaph.; because a dram is falsely supposed to fortify against the effects of intense cold”; and quotes Mayne’s ‘Siller Gun,’ p. 89, c. 1803:—

The magistrates wi’ loyal din  
Tak aff their *caulkers*.

TOM JONES.

This word is much used, but it is generally spelt *corker*, and means bottling up, or corking a bottle. A man gets a glass of something strong, which “takes his breath,” and as soon as he can speak says, “That was a regular corker.” When a company is telling good stories, the one who has capped the rest has “told a corker.”

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

“SAMHOWD” (11 S. iv. 446; v. 99).—MR. RATCLIFFE is quite right. I have repeatedly heard *sam howd*=take hold *sam it up*=take it up, &c., in West Yorkshire. *Sam* in sense of gather, &c., appears in ‘E.D.D.’ as *Sam(m)*. *Sam howd* ought to be there. *Howd* is simply *hold* with loss of *h*. I am surprised that it does not appear in this sense in ‘E.D.D.’ *Sam* is in ‘N.E.D.’ as obs. or dial. The dictionaries do not give the exact shade of meaning, but if you *sam howd* of a thing, you do, in fact, gather it into your hand and to yourself.

J. T. F.

Durham.

THIERS’S ‘TRAITÉ DES SUPERSTITIONS’ (11 S. iv. 530).—As far as I am aware, only two editions of J. B. Thiers’s ‘Traité des Superstitions’ have been published, both of them in French, and both appearing



after the author's death. He died in 1703. The imprints on the respective editions are "Paris, 1704," and "Paris, 1741," in 4 vols., 12mo. I have not heard of any edition having ever been published in England.

W. SCOTT.

BEAUPUIS (11 S. v. 91).—A good account of Beaupuis (or rather Beaupuy) will be found in 'The Early Life of William Wordsworth,' by E. Legouis (Dent, 1897), pp. 201-215, or in the original form of the work, 'La Jeunesse de W. Wordsworth.'

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

University of Sheffield.

Editors of Wordsworth refer to 'Le Général Michel Beaupuy,' by G. Bussière and E. Legouis. A good deal of information will be found in Prof. Legouis's 'La Jeunesse de William Wordsworth,' which was translated by F. W. Matthews under the title 'Early Life of Wordsworth.'

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

JANE AUSTEN'S 'PERSUASION' (11 S. iv. 288, 339, 412, 538; v. 75).—It is curious that nobody has referred to what the 'O.E.D.' says under A, 12:—

"Process; with a verbal sb. taken passively: in process of, in course of, undergoing. Varying with *in*: 'forty and six years was this temple in building,' *arch.* or *dial.* (In modern language the *a* is omitted and the verbal sb. treated as a participle, passive in sense; as *the house was a building, the house was building, &c.*")

Of use with *a* there is an instance given from 1 Peter iii. 20: "In the dayes of Noah while the Arke was a preparing."

C. C. B.

'THE SACRIFICE OF ISAAC': A CURIOUS ANACHRONISM (11 S. v. 46).—Such obvious anachronisms as that to which MR. BENSE refers are not rare in the English miracle plays, nor, presumably, in French plays of the kind. Later Scripture allusions were introduced into Old Testament scenes altogether as a matter of course. Even paganism of a later day was frankly drawn upon. Prof. Schelling ('Elizabethan Drama, 1558-1642') has the following appropriate sentence on the subject:—

"Herod and Pontius Pilate rage, as the heathen will, and swear, customarily by Mahomet, whilst Isaac, in a scene touching in its simple and homely pathos, adjures his father Abraham, 'by the blessed Trinity,' to spare his mother's tears and withhold from her the tidings of her son's untimely death."

W. B.

KNIVES AS PRESENTS (11 S. v. 91).—A few weeks ago a lady told me that, having been commissioned by the members of a mothers' meeting to spend some collected money on a present for a conductor of the meeting, who was about to leave, she bought a brooch. This, however much admired, was objected to because of the pin; and it had to be exchanged for a pendant before the mothers were content. Mr. Lean somewhere enshrines the information that it is so unlucky to give a pin that, if you ask for one, a woman will say: "You may take one, but, mind, I do not give it."

ST. SWITHIN.

The following appeared on 3 February in *The Glasgow Evening Citizen*:—

"An old superstition was perpetrated at Hanley yesterday. A presentation of cutlery was made by the employees of a local firm to the principal. Before the gathering dispersed the recipient gave each employee a new halfpenny as a symbol of a continuance of the happy relationship existing between the employers and employees, or, to use a localism, 'so as not to cut the friendship.'"

W. G. B.

When lads and lasses gave their sweet-hearts scissors or knives, great care was taken that something should be passed in return—a kiss, handkerchief, or a small coin. This custom was "thought much of," and now and then a lass would give a knife, and refuse anything in return, "on purpose to cut love." But I never knew a lad to do so.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Gay has an allusion to this old superstition somewhere, and it is mentioned in a poem by the Rev. Samuel Bishop, No. cxvi. in Locker's 'Lyra Elegantiarum':—

A knife, dear girl, cuts love, they say—  
Mere modish love perhaps it may;  
For any tool of any kind  
Can separate what was never join'd.  
The knife that cuts our love in two  
Will have much tougher work to do.

C. C. B.

[MR. JOHN T. PAGE refers G. H. G. to Brand's 'Antiquities,' s.v. 'Omens'; and also to 7 S. viii. 469; ix. 11.]

LADY ELIZABETH STUART, DARNLEY'S SISTER (11 S. iv. 89).—According to the best and most recent authorities, Matthew, the fourth Earl of Lennox, and Lady Margaret Douglas, his wife, had a family of four sons and four daughters. All their children died in infancy or childhood, with the exception of Henry, Lord Darnley, who

became the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Charles his brother, afterwards fifth Earl of Lennox. None of the daughters reached years of maturity.

The Lady Elizabeth Stuart who married into the Rowallan family is said, in 'The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane,' to have been the daughter of the first Lord Avandale (or Evandale). Evidently, however, this must be a mistake. The first Lord Avandale died in 1488, leaving no issue. He was succeeded in the title, after an interval of several years, by his nephew Andrew Stuart, known as the second Lord Avandale, who left a family of sons and daughters. Anderson suggests ('The Scottish Nation,' iii. 219) that the Lady Elizabeth who married a Mure of Rowallan may have been a daughter of the second Lord Avandale. "If, as is understood," he says,

"she was the daughter of the *second*, not the *first*, Lord Evandale, she was the sister of Andrew Stewart, third Lord Evandale, and also of Henry Stewart, created Lord Methven, the third husband of Margaret, queen-mother of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and grandmother of Mary, Queen of Scots."

Apparently the 'Historie of the House of Rowallane' is not considered an altogether reliable authority. But in any case it is evident that Lord Darnley had no sister who attained marriageable age.

W. SCOTT.

FLEETWOOD OF MISSENDEN: THE KINGSLEY FAMILY (11 S. v. 41).—There are two small points I should like to allude to respecting the will there quoted. Mr. W. D. PINK calls it an abstract—it is so for his particular purpose, which I know; but it is not a good abstract in the ordinary sense. Then there is the "Agnes [Anne ?]"; that is my own, and not in the original. I do not want to recount what has already appeared in 'N. & Q.' only to refer to 8 S. ii. 124 and 10 S. viii. 507. A few of those who use that palatial apartment known as Room 9 in the Probate Department at Somerset House enliven the monotony by the circulation of little curiosities. One of these is double Christian names—that is, of the earliest date. Now Anne and Agnes have been classed as one and the same name; but in 42 Elizabeth a lawsuit decided that they were "several names." Notwithstanding this legal decision, wills afford evidence that long afterwards the identity was not established. Thus, in the long will of Sir John Astley of Maidstone,

Master of the Revels, dated 3 Jan., 1639/40, and proved 10 Feb., 1639/40 (29 Coventry), he mentions his cousin, "Anne Bridges or Agnes Bridges, who is niece to my wife, Dame Katherine." That was the meaning of "Agnes [Anne ?] Kingsley."

A. RHODES.

DISEASES FROM PLANTS (11 S. iv. 530; v. 56).—There are in the United States at least two indigenous plants whose poisonous qualities affect many persons when brought into touch with the foliage. They are the poison-ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*), sometimes called poison-oak; and the poison-sumac (*Rhus venenata*), sometimes called poison-elder, poison-dogwood, or swamp-dogwood.

While many are susceptible to the ill effects of the poison-ivy, others are not, and can handle it with impunity. Some, on the other hand, are so susceptible that actual contact with it is not always necessary to bring on the disease; mere proximity to the vine when it is in right condition to give off its noxious properties is sufficient.

JOHN T. LOOMIS.

Washington, D.C.

J. R.: LETTERS TO LORD ORRERY (11 S. v. 8, 57).—There can be, I presume, little reasonable doubt as to Swift's defender being Patrick Delany, D.D., notwithstanding the author's signature to the preface being "J. R."

The only clue in the book itself to the authorship appears at p. 186, under Swift's inscription on the Duke of Schomberg's monument in St. Patrick's Cathedral:—

"I shall only add, that the author of this Letter had the felicity to prevail upon the Dean to leave out that sentence mentioned in this note"—

still stronger denunciation of the Duke's heirs for their disgraceful apathy in the matter, "with some other satiric severities." Delany, being then (1731) Chancellor of St. Patrick's, might very well have had a voice in such a question.

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

'PARIS ILLUSTRÉ': ENGLISH EDITION (11 S. iv. 148).—The English edition of *Paris Illustré*, beginning in the year 1888, was printed in Paris. It was, I understand, a translation of the French edition, except that the "English edition" is said to have contained "original matter." The proprietors of the paper were MM. Boussod

Valadon. As a publication, it was issued weekly, consisted of 16 pp., and its price per copy was 1 franc 25 centimes.

W. SCOTT.

### Notes on Books.

*The Thunderweapon in Religion and Folk-lore: a Study in Comparative Archaeology.* By Chr. Blinkenberg, Ph.D. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS monograph is a member of the "Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnological Series," and well worthy of its place. It brings together the ideas of Scandinavia and ancient Greece, the former being largely supplied by the Danish Folk-lore Collection, in answer to an appeal in the papers. Another notable part of the evidence comes from Southern India. The present book is an enlarged edition of a Danish original, with a number of new illustrations, and is of permanent value on account of the material it collects. Such concise, scientific monographs are worth a world of theory. Here we find only 122 pages, but all are close packed with pertinent material. Conclusions are uncertain on the subject, as on many other archaeological inquiries; we want data, and we hope to have more of the sort, as well gathered and arranged as Dr. Blinkenberg's.

WE welcome a new and enlarged edition of *Wit, Character, Folk-lore, and Customs of the North Riding of Yorkshire*, by Richard Blakeborough (Saltburn, W. Rapp & Sons). In 1898 we found the book useful, well written, and entertaining, and it was read with all the gusto of a Yorkshireman and a scholar by Joseph Knight. The present reviewer, though not a native of the county, has a special interest alike in it and the folk-speech which it continues in spite of fashion to preserve, and he has found the volume well worthy of the praise awarded to it. This edition is the answer to a constant and increasing demand. Among the new matter is a chapter on 'Yorkshire Sporting Folk-lore,' by the author's son, Mr. J. Fairfax Blakeborough. It gives many excellent phrases, some of which the present writer has heard recently, and more than one trace of those legends concerning the fox which are so early and so persistent in folk-lore.

Every volume of this kind has more than a local interest, for, as folk-lorists well know, dialect has wide boundaries. We find, for instance, some phrases set down here which we have heard in the Midlands, and others known to us only in East Anglia. On the other hand, in Yorkshire itself there are, as Mr. Blakeborough points out, wide differences between the dialects of the North and West Ridings, not only in vocabulary, but also in intonation. He adds that, while many of the best families in the North and East Ridings can speak their dialect fluently, in the West Riding such ability is felt to be *infra dig*. The existence of the 'English Dialect Dictionary' alone should be sufficient to show the serious worth of folk-speech. It is, however, a large and expensive work. Should not its contents be reduced to one concise volume, as has already been done in the case of the great 'N.E.D.'? The resultant volume would, we feel sure, win a hearty reception.

### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—FEBRUARY.

MR. P. M. BARNARD of Tunbridge Wells sends us an Illustrated Catalogue (No. 50) of Early Woodcuts and Engravings. This contains examples of the work of some of the most famous early engravers. Of the anonymous early woodcuts, the most notable are 'Four Martyrs,' a woodcut by a Suabian artist of about 1470, 14l.; 'The Virgin and Child and St. Bridget,' a beautiful late fifteenth-century woodcut, 14l.; and a very curious coloured woodcut (with text below), showing a monstrous hare found at Cassel in 1532, 3l. 10s. There are numerous works by fifteenth-century copperplate engravers, including a good impression of Schongauer's famous print of 'Christ bearing the Cross,' 30l.; a 'Flight into Egypt,' by Israel van Meckenem, 10l. 10s.; and a very rare 'Passion sequence' by the Master A. G. (Albrecht Glockenton?)—a set said to be considerably better than that in the British Museum, which is incomplete—68l. (for 12 prints). Albrecht Dürer is represented by a large number of his copperplates and woodcuts, at prices ranging from 5s. to 8l. 10s. Of the copperplates, the more notable are the 'St. Eustace,' the 'St. Jerome in the Desert,' the 'Rape of Amymone,' the 'Effect of Jealousy,' and the rare print of the Monstrous Hog, engraved about 1496; the woodcuts include some from the 'Apocalypse,' as well as some of the single woodcuts. The Little Masters are represented by a large number of prints by Altdorfer, Aldegraver, Barthel, H. S. Beham, and Pencz. There are also a considerable number of prints by Lucas van Leyden, many of which are at quite low prices. The Italian section includes several fine impressions of the plates of Marc Antonio Raimondi; and the Early English School is represented by some leaves from Wynkyn de Worde's edition of 'The Golden Legend,' printed at Westminster in 1498, with woodcuts formerly used by Caxton. We may also mention some early woodcut and copperplate ex-libris, and some fifteenth-century printers' devices, including a leaf with that of N. Jenson (15s. 6d.) and the fine device of Erhard Reuwick (1l. 2s.).

WE have also Mr. P. M. Barnard's Catalogue (No. 51) of Autographs, Manuscripts, and Documents. Many of the autographs (items 1-179) are of considerable interest and importance, among which may be mentioned a holograph memorandum of the statesman and bibliophile J. B. Colbert (4l.), a letter of Francis I. of France (5l.), miscellaneous papers and notes of J. F. Gronovius (4l. 4s.), a letter of Gustavus Adolphus (3l. 15s.), a document bearing the signature of Richard Taverner (10l.), and a letter of John Whitgift (2l. 2s.). A presentation copy from Richard Baxter of his book 'The Unreasonableness of Infidelity' (2l. 10s.), and a copy of Selden's 'Historie of Tithes,' given to Christopher Wren by Archbishop Laud (3l. 3s.), may be added. The second section (items 180-274), 'Manuscripts, Charters, Deeds, and Miscellaneous Papers,' includes four Babylonian clay tablets in cuneiform (between 523 B.C. and 527 B.C.); fragments of Egyptian MSS. on linen in hieratic characters with portions of the text of 'The Book of the Dead'; a contemporary transcript of a truce between Edward III. of England and Philip VI.

of France, 5l. 5s.; a collection of deeds (c. 1240-1352) relating to property in Middleton and other places in Essex, 6l. 10s.; an English Armorial, composed between 1550 and 1565, 12l.; a collection of original MS. heraldic treatises belonging to the later years of the sixteenth century, 15l.; an inventory, on a long vellum roll, dated 1496, of the contents of the house of a country gentleman of the period, 5l. 10s.; a collection of charters on vellum relating to lands in Charing in Kent, beginning in 1306, 12l.; a collection of 130 charters on vellum (14th-16th centuries) relating to Willesborough in Kent, 25l.; and a MS. on vellum (about 1390), with statutes of Edward III. and Richard II., and containing a contemporary portrait of Richard II., 10l. 10s.

In Messrs. Maggs's Catalogue of Historical and Topographical Engravings (No. 280) we note an interesting view of the Falls of Niagara in winter, c. 1840, 21l.; a pair of Maori portraits in oil by Lindauer, 1878, 60 guineas; a set of four aquatints in colour by F. Jukes after R. Dodd, representing the destruction of H.M.S. *Ramillies* and her convoy and prizes in the hurricane of 16 Sept., 1782, 1795, 27l. 10s.; an exceedingly curious etching by M. Darly, 'Bunker's Hill; or, America's Head-dress,' a woman wearing an enormous head-dress composed of hills, forts, flags, and caricature emblems, 10l. 10s.; and Ratzel's Plan and View of New York, engraved on two large sheets which have never been joined up, with a panoramic view of the city in the lower half of the second sheet, 1776, 55l.

In Messrs. Maggs's Catalogue (No. 281) of Autograph Letters and MSS. perhaps the most interesting item is a long autograph draft letter written by Capt. John Paul Jones to the Hon. Jas. Hewes, Esq., Philadelphia, 31 Oct., 1776, upon the need of remodelling the American navy, and creating "an impartial Board of Admiralty competent to determine the merits and abilities of every officer," with the intention of making "our fleet... formidable even to Great Britain," 150l. There is also a letter of Capt. Jones's to Hogstead Hacker, Esq. (1 Nov., 1776), giving sailing and signalling directions, 50l. Other American items are a letter of George Washington's to Robt. Cary & Co., his London agents, 1773, 68l.; a letter of Benjamin Franklin's, written the year before he died, to "My dear old Friend," concerning the settlement of some debt, 1789, 25l.; and a report to William Penn from his secretary, James Logan, upon the affairs of Pennsylvania, 1704, 25l. We noticed a Royal Sign Manual (possibly an impressed stamp) of Mary Tudor to an Order on paper, 1554, 27l. 10s.; and observed a considerable collection of autographs of members of the House of Stuart, among them a letter from Henrietta Maria to the Duc de Savoye, 1628, 30l.; a private letter from Charles II. "For my Lord Hyde," evidently relating to debts due from the King, 1681, 15l.; a letter to the Comte d'Estrée by James II. when Duke of York, 1673, 21l.; and a long letter, in French, written at St. Germain by Mary of Modena to De Lauzun, on the occasion of the French victory off Beachy Head, 1690, 25l. There are two noteworthy De Witt letters: one from Cornelius to his wife, 1672, 19l. 19s.; the other, written about a month later by Jan to the same lady, giving her news of her husband, then serving with the Dutch fleet against France, 1672, 12l. 12s. A letter by Sir

Edward Coke to Sir Nathaniel Bacon is 48l.; and 7 letters of Lady Hamilton's to Mrs. Walcott are 38l. 10s.

Musicians figure prominently in this Catalogue: there are letters of Schumann, Liszt, Brahms, Chopin, Rubinstein, and several others, but the most important items are two communications from Beethoven to Charles Neate of the Crystal Palace: the first, accepting 100 guineas from the London Philharmonic Society for his trio of string quartettes, and expressing his willingness to visit England, "as I feel that I shall never make anything in Germany," 1823, 78l.; the second, in French, comprising corrections to the Ninth Symphony, with some bars of music in Beethoven's hand, 1825, 85l.

In Foreign Literature and Science we noticed a letter from Voltaire to Frederick the Great, 1757, 32l.; one from Linnaeus to the Lord High Chancellor of Sweden, 1753, 21l.; and one from Schiller to G. F. Göschel, 1791, 35l. Admirers of Lord Byron have offered them a collection of relics of the poet, Countess Guiccioli, and Lady Caroline Lamb, consisting of autograph letters, miniatures, and ringlets of hair, arranged in an elaborately bound volume which preserves the two envelopes and two paper wrappers which contained the hair; these last bear authenticating inscriptions, of which the most interesting is that written by Mrs. Shelley on the paper which held Lord Byron's hair, 250l. There are the autograph draft MS. of Meredith's "Jump-to-glory" Jane, a version which differs considerably from the published one, 150l.; the autograph MS. of Stevenson's poem 'A Mile an' a Bittock,' 68l.; and the MS. of Swinburne's 'Emperor's Progress,' 30l.

WE have received from Messrs. C. J. Sawyer their Catalogue No. 29. It includes, besides choice items for the collector, a large assortment of miscellaneous literature offered at low prices. We notice a remarkably fine MS. Book of Hours, written on vellum by an English scribe, and illustrated with miniatures in gold and colours; a full page of the Catalogue is devoted to this rarity, which is priced at 250l. Other items are an unpublished MS. 'History of Kent,' by Cozens, 35l.; a collection of early coloured caricatures and original drawings, 40l.; two collections of franks and autographs; a collection of bindings, including specimens of Roger Payne's work and some old English morocco bindings; and a magnificent extra-illustrated copy of Boydell's 'Thames.' There are also some highly curious coloured paintings of Chinese Tortures; and rare coloured-plate books, including Cruikshank's 'Sketch-Book,' Williamson's 'Oriental Field Sports,' and Sullivan's 'Picturesque Tour through Ireland.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

E. A. P.—Anticipated 11 S. iv. 515. Many thanks.

MR. SYDNEY HERBERT.—Many thanks for photograph of the Jennens tomb.

J. ST. V. C., Odessa ("O.K.")—See MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS's article at 11 S. iii. 390.

E. A. B.—We would suggest application direct to the publishers in the case of works so recently issued.

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## Notes.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141.)

*Household Words* appeared for the first time on Saturday, the 30th of March, 1850. The title of the new publication had long been the subject of cogitation. Among many other suggestions were *Mankind*, *The Household Voice*, *The Comrade*, *The Rolling Years*, and *The Holly Tree*, and it was only at the last moment that the title *Household Words* was decided upon. Dickens thinking it a very pretty name. Wills became assistant editor.

The first number contained the beginning of a tale by Mrs. Gaskell, and the second opened with a short story by Dickens, 'A Child's Dream of a Star.' The idea came to him as he was travelling alone by night to Brighton and looking at the stars. The little tale is one of the sweetest that ever was written—of a brother and sister, constant child companions, who used to wonder all day long. They wondered at the

beauty of the flowers; they wondered at the height and blueness of the sky; they wondered at the depth of the bright water; they wondered at the goodness and the power of God, who made the lovely world. There was one clear shining star that used to come out in the sky before the rest, larger and more beautiful, they thought, than all the others; they made friends of it, watching it together every night until they knew when and where it would rise, and always bidding it good night; so that when the sister dies the lonely brother still connects her with the star, which he then sees opening as a world of light, its rays making a shining pathway from earth to heaven, while angels—with his little sister among them—wait to receive the travellers up that sparkling road. His sister's angel would linger near the entrance to the star, and ask the leader who had brought the people thither, "Is my brother come?" and he would say "No." Ever after the brother fancies that he belongs less to the earth than to the star where his sister is; and all through his life he is consoled under the successive bereavements that befall him, by a renewal of that vision of his childhood; until at last he feels that he is moving as a child to his child-sister, and thanks his Heavenly Father that the star had so often before opened to receive the dear ones who now await him; and one night, as he is dying, his children standing round his bed, he cries, as he had cried so long ago, "I see the star!"

I have by my side as I write this the first volume of *Household Words*, open at the page. This little poem in prose, which occupies but three columns, is probably known but to few, as it did not appear in the author's collected works until after his death. My copy is as clean and fresh, the ink as black and the paper as white, as on the day of its publication, the 6th of April, 1850.

In the light of the present day the early numbers of *Household Words* do not look very attractive. The print is small and close, and the contents, although adapted for reading in the quiet evenings at home enjoyed in those days, would find but a languid reception now. They contain what is known as good, wholesome reading—a homely tale, 'Lizzie Leigh,' by Mrs. Gaskell; 'Sickness and Health,' a "heavy" story Dickens called it, by Harriet Martineau; and articles on Australia, Hullah's popular music, London fires, and Greenwich Observatory, with a jocular reply to Ledru-Rollins'

book on 'The Decline of England': "The British lion in the last stage of consumption." "English society about to fall with a fearful crash." Well, fifty years have passed, and the British lion can still do a roar, and at times wag his tail.

Thanks to the industry of Mr. Matz, we now know the contributions made by Dickens to his magazine. Among them in No. 25, September 14th, 1850, are three detective stories. In these he was assisted by Inspector Field of the detective police force, a man of handsome presence and of the most kindly and courteous manners. He was a constant attendant at Bloomsbury Chapel, then under its first minister, William Brock. At the opening of the Great Exhibition on the 1st of May, 1851, Brock, having a wedding in the morning, found that he could not get to the Exhibition in time without special help to get through the crowds, and Field, on hearing of the difficulty, at once gave him a special pass.

In No. 3, dated the 13th of April, Mr. Dickens announces on the first page that closely associated with *Household Words* will appear a separate publication entitled *The Household Narrative*, to be issued at the end of each month as a supplementary number to the monthly part—this to contain "a comprehensive Abstract or History of all the occurrences of that month, native and Foreign, under the title of 'The Household Narrative of Current Events.'... On the completion of the Annual Volume a copious index will appear and a title-page to the volume."

Thus a complete chronicle of the year's events, arranged for easy reference, was to be printed at a price within the reach of "the humblest purchaser." This publication brought Dickens into collision with the Government, it being, as is well known, at that time illegal to publish news unless the paper was stamped and had acquired the privileges of a newspaper. *The Household Narrative* could hardly be said to contain news, as the events were for the most part a month old before they appeared in its columns. Notwithstanding this, the Government entered into a prosecution for penalties against the proprietors, on the ground that the matter consisted wholly of news; and it was said that the prosecution was commenced in order to test the law, and put down that class of monthlies. "A pretty policy!" indignantly observed Milner Gibson in one of his speeches,

"when they talked of educating the people, to attempt to prevent a man, with a heart and

intellect like Mr. Dickens, from addressing the greatest possible number of his countrymen, by stupid laws which were a disgrace to the legislature."

The prosecution failed, and although the Government at first intended to try to get the decision of the judges reversed, the matter was finally allowed to drop.\*

My father at this period was frequently summoned to Somerset House to appear before the authorities on account of information which had appeared in *The Athenæum*. He would protest that the paragraphs complained of were not news, and would be dismissed with a warning to "be careful." My father had a strong suspicion that the Society for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge caused *Athenæums* to be sent to Somerset House with paragraphs marked "Is this news?" The Society did all they could to get *The Athenæum* prosecuted, hoping that in the case of a paper holding such a high position the *furor* over the prosecution would be so great, that it would bring about repeal. I remember my father laughingly telling me that at one of the meetings of the Society he was sitting on the platform, when a speaker pointed him out: "There sits John Francis of *The Athenæum*, who owes in fines millions to the Government."

The publisher of *Punch* was also occasionally summoned to Somerset House, but the idea of prosecuting that paper was too ridiculous, and any such suggestion made in the House of Commons was received with roars of laughter. *The Athenæum* and *Punch* at that time had the privilege of having two issues, one stamped and the other unstamped, and it was the unstamped issues that the Government were attacking. The abolition of the compulsory stamp was not, however, an unmixed blessing, as the stamp carried the privilege of free postage without limit as to the number of times.

Mr. R. C. Lehmann has done good service by giving to the public the letters written by Dickens to his great-uncle, W. H. Wills, and the title of his book, just published by Smith & Elder, 'Charles Dickens as Editor,' is no misleading one, for through its pages we obtain a clear insight into the novelist in this rôle. Mr. Wills was born in Plymouth, January 13th, 1810. At his father's death, the 'D.N.B.' states, the support of his family devolved upon him; he became a journalist, writing articles for the *Penny* and *Saturday*

\* 'Great Movements and Those who Achieved Them,' by Henry J. Nicoll.

*Magazines*, and in 1837 he, while Dickens was editor, sent two contributions to *Bentley's Miscellany*. One of these was accepted, and further contributions were invited. From the first he was on the literary staff of *Punch*, and he is, Mr. Lehmann tells us, "believed to have helped in the drafting of the prospectus." In 1842 he went up to Edinburgh, having been appointed assistant editor of *Chambers's Journal*. Not content with this, he fell in love with the sister of William and Robert Chambers, and in 1845 married her. She was much liked by Dickens, full of wit, with a gift for the telling of a Scotch story and the singing of a Scotch song. One of her *mots* recorded by Mr. Spielmann in his history of *Punch* refers to a small and spindle-shanked boy in a Highland suit, of whom she remarked that "his legs, no doubt, would be better in the breech than in the observance."

On the founding of *The Daily News* Wills came to London, and was appointed on the sub-editorial staff. How impossible it was for Dickens to be successful as editor of a daily paper is shown by a letter he wrote to Wills from *The Daily News* office, February 4th, 1846, only a fortnight after its first number had appeared:—

"I dine out to-morrow (Wednesday) and next day (Thursday), and shall not be here either evening until rather late. Will you have the goodness to let the Sub-Editors know this—and as I shall not wish to be detained here unnecessarily, to ask them to have ready for me anything (if anything) requiring my attention.

"You may tell them at the same time, if you please, that I shall not be here, generally, on Sunday nights; and I shall always wish to let them know of the general arrangements for Sunday nights, on Friday before I go away."

If anything spelt failure for such a gigantic enterprise as that of a new daily paper, surely such a plan of editing did.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

### SARUM MISSAL: MANUSCRIPT ADDITIONS.

THE following MS. insertions in the margins of a Missal printed in 1504 appear to be of sufficient interest to be preserved in a printed form. St. Werburgh, whose day is 3 February, does not appear in any of the ordinary English Calendars, nor have I seen any proper mass for her, except the one here printed. St. Chad seems to have come into the Calendars in the fifteenth century,

and his name is often inserted *secunda manu*. At the same time proper masses were provided, but the one here given is quite different from Sarum, York, or Hereford. As the note on fo. lxxvj mentions a suit of velvet bought of St. Werburgh's, and the hanging of the bells of All Saints, both of which dedications occur in Derby, these two masses were probably compiled for use in one or more of the Derby churches.

The last note forms a curious and perhaps not wholly superfluous addition to the *Cautelæ Missæ*.

Missale Sarum, Pynson, 1504, 10 kal. Jan.,  
Sanctorale, fo. C.xxj.

In possession of the Rev. R. F. Taylor, 1912.

Commune Sanctorum, fo. xv.

In commemoratione Sancte Wereburge.

Oracio. Deus qui beatam et sanctam Wereburgam pro integritatis sue custodiam ad supernam evexit felicitatem [meritis intervenientibus & nobis mentium præsta puritatem & sanctorum tuorum societatem [conclusion cut away]. fo. xi. Evangelium. Simile est regnum celorum decem virginibus. Offertorium. Offerentur minus. Secreta. Sacre virginis tue domine Wereburge [ ] et hanc tibi restat hostiam placabilem et veniam nobis impetret optabilem per dominum. Communio. Diffusa est [gratia in labiis tuis. Postcommunio]. Sumpta sacramenta tua domine nobis utriusque vitæ conferant remedia et sancte Wereburge merita ad [ ]

Fo. C.xxj ad calcem.

In commemoratione Sancti Cedde.

Oracio. Deus qui sanctorum tuorum meritis ecclesiam toto orbe diffusam decorasti præsta quæsumus ut intercessionem beatissimi Cedde episcopi in sorte iustorum tua opitulante pietate sentiamus per dominum. Secreta. Oblata domine que tibi offerimus pie deuotionis intentu in honore sanctissimi Cedde episcopi sanctifica [et purificatos] nos ea percipere tua faciat gracia in omnibus ubique laudanda. per dominum. Postcommunio. Satiati domine munerum tuorum donis auxilium gracie [ ] impende et auribus tue pietatis nostras miserando preces benigne exaudi. ut meritis nostri presulis et summi pastoris inter [ ]

A few words are in the margin opposite to the printed heading of the mass of St. Chad, faint, mutilated, and not made out.

De Tempore. Fo. lxxvj.

Memorandum. xv<sup>th</sup> day of y<sup>e</sup> Mony3th of October in y<sup>e</sup> h[ere] ] lorde god M<sup>i</sup> D<sup>o</sup> xxx<sup>th</sup> the gryptt byelle of sint [ ] Darb. was halot in y<sup>e</sup> honor of 3ht

Memorandum. y<sup>e</sup> ij day (of Mony3th) of february in y<sup>e</sup> here of [ ] M<sup>i</sup> D<sup>o</sup> xxxij<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> swthe of thy [thin?] velvty [ ] bo3ht y<sup>e</sup> price xxvij<sup>th</sup> of sint Warb.

Memorandum. y<sup>e</sup> xv day (of Mony3th y<sup>e</sup>) of December in y<sup>e</sup> here of [ ] M<sup>i</sup> D<sup>o</sup> xxxvij<sup>th</sup> v bellys of All sintes in [ ] per hynggtyt vp in y<sup>e</sup> nwe stepul [ ]

End of 'Cautelæ Missæ.'

Versus. Fragnina psalmorum tintiuillus colligit horum. In die mille vicibus se sarcinat ille Periculosum est ergo tantum festinare in officio diuino. In tantum quod nec cogitant quid dicunt nec curant nisi quod adeo citius quo poterint se expediant.

Contra quos est auctoritas Augustini O. v. xv.

Et eciam est irrationabile primo quia ratione illius seruicij exuuntur ab omni labore et opere manuali vt illi deuocius vacent secundo quia ratione illius officij omnes suos habent honores et comoda. Tercio quia sicut secundum Tullium li j de officiis c j proprium est oratoris distincte aperte et ornate dicere.

The following extract from 'The Myroure of our Ladye' (E. English Text Soc., p. 54) illustrates the last "Caution":—

"We rede of an holy Abbot of the order of Cystreus that whyle he stode in the quyer at mattyns, he sawe a fende that had a longe and a greate poke hangynge about hys necke, and wente aboute the quyer from one to an other, and wayted bysely after all letters and syllables and wordes and faylynge that eny made; and them he gathered dyligently and putte them in hys poke. And when he came before the Abbot, waytyng yf oughte had escaped hym, that he myghte have gotten and put in hys bagge; the Abbot was astoned and aferde of the foulenes and mysshape of hym and sayde unto hym. What art thou; and he answered and sayde. I am a poure dyvel, and my name ys Tytyvillus, & I do myne offyce that is comytted unto me. And what is thyne offyce, sayd the Abbot, he answerd I muste eche day he sayde brynge my master a thousande pokes full of faylynge & of neglygences in syllables and wordes, that ar done in youre order in redynge and in syngynge, & else I must be sore beten."

J. T. F.

Durham.

### THE FITZWILLIAM FAMILY.

(See 11 S. iii. 165, 215.)

THE connexion of the Fitzwilliam and Grimaldi families depends not on the similarity of the coat of arms, but on much more interesting and important evidence.

The Fitzwilliam family tradition is that their Norman ancestor was cousin of Edward the Confessor and Marshal to William I., and that this Godric or Fitzwilliam received a scarf from the Conqueror which they still possess. (See Nichols, 1722; Crossly, 1725; Lodge, 1754; Edmondson, 1764, &c.)

This account has been rejected by antiquaries, mainly because there is no such person in Domesday Book, while the Marshal of William's conquering army must certainly have received large grants; and also because it is unsupported by any record.

Now Domesday Book mentions grants to "Goisfridus the Marshal," in Hampshire,

much too inadequate for such an office, and many grants to "Goisfrid de Bec" in Hertfordshire. Now if these two Goisfrids are the same person, William's Marshal was largely rewarded.

As the Bec family was Norman, we naturally go to a foreign source for information. Venasque gives it in his 'Genealogica et Historica Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor,' Parisiis, 1647.

From Venasque it appears that Goisfrid the Marshal was the same person as Goisfrid de Bec (p. 87).

Gilbert, Baron de Bec, in 1041, was "Marshal of the Army" of William, Duke of Normandy. His nephew was Goisfrid de Bec, who, says Venasque, received many fiefs from William I.

Thus we find the post of Marshal was in the Bec family prior to 1066. This is a very important point, as the office seems to have been in some measure hereditary, Gilbert Mareschal (so named from his office) *temp.* Henry I. having been also traced up to Goisfrid de Bec (*Gent. Mag.*, 1832, pp. 29, 30). See Dugdale's 'History of the Marschal Family.'

Again, from the pedigree it appears that Goisfrid de Bec and Turstin FitzRou were brothers, sons of Rollo. And from Domesday Book it is seen that Turstin, as well as Goisfrid, received fiefs in Hampshire. Turstin is also mentioned as standard-bearer at Hastings.

Venasque, in 1647, could not consult Domesday Book, yet the two agree exactly in stating that Goisfrid de Bec received large grants from William I. For what service? Though neither authority calls him Marshal, Venasque mentions that his uncle was Marshal in 1041; the logical inference being that by 1066 the uncle had either died or was incapacitated by age, and the nephew Goisfrid went in his place.

The variation in the name has many examples in early records. The inquiries were taken by different persons, in different counties, and there would be nothing unusual in a man's being called Marshal in Hampshire, and Bec in Hertfordshire.

The conclusion seems plain, that "Goisfrid de Bec" was Marshal to William I. and the same person as "Goisfrid the Marshal."

But the Fitzwilliam tradition says their ancestor the Marshal was cousin to Edward the Confessor. It is so given in Venasque and Anderson, who both make him descend from Rollo, Duke of Normandy.

In the Latin Fitzwilliam pedigree the name is "Gothefridus," in French Goisfrid,

in English Godfrey. But the name is commonly abbreviated in Domesday Book to "God," and some subsequent writers, taking it for an English name, made it Godrie, instead of Godfrey. By this natural explanation Domesday Book, Venasque, and the family tradition agree, and support each other.

For a full account of the whole question see *Gent. Mag.*, 1832, and a fuller one in 'Miscellaneous Writings of S. Grimaldi,' F.S.A., 1874, p. 56. L. M. R.

'REJECTED ADDRESSES.'—Whether this year will be an *annus mirabilis* is as yet doubtful. At any rate, it is the centennial of 'Rejected Addresses' and the "grand climacterick" of 'N. & Q.'

The former circumstance ought to revive interest in the brilliant production of the Smith brothers. I therefore make a note of some previous contributions, with one or two extraneous items:—

Address I. Loyal Effusion.—The burning down of Astley's occurred on 2 Sept., 1803, and is noticed in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 1877. The rising of the Luddites is the subject of a note by the REV. JOHN PICKFORD (7 S. ix. 485).

Address VII. The Rebuilding.—As to Harlequin's bat, see 7 S. ii. 347, 418, and a later note by MR. JULIAN MARSHALL, with references to prints dated 1735, 1749, &c.

Address VIII. Drury's Dirge.—This is attributed to "Laura Matilda": as to whom see 7 S. v. 29, 135, 396.

Address XII. Fire and Ale.—As to Vinegar Yard, a corruption of Vine Garden Yard, see 6 S. i. 492; i. 116.

Address XIII. Playhouse Musings.—The trick of bringing live animals on the stage is noticed in 'Curiosities of Literature,' ii. 227. "Grimaldi has his rabbit, Laurent his cat, and Bradbury his pig," says the parody. As to Bradbury the clown, see 7 S. ii. 429, and Donaldson's 'Recollections of an Actor,' quoted 18 Dec., 1886.

As to 'The Real Rejected Addresses,' see *The Athenæum* for 20 May, 1893.

Four years after the 'Rejected Addresses' appeared, that brilliant genius James Hogg produced 'The Poetic Mirror,' a collection of admirable imitations of Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and Wilson, including also a parody of his own style, entitled 'The Gude Grey Katt.' This volume I suppose to be scarce. It is noticed in 6 S. v. 228, 359, 377, and was discussed in *Macmillan's Magazine* some years ago by Mr. George Saintsbury, who pronounced 'The Poetic Mirror' to be a fair second to 'Rejected Addresses,' as indeed it is.

I am unwilling to close this note without saying that the present generation is in

danger of forgetting some of the finest satires and burlesques in our language, among which, with the 'Rejected Addresses,' may be classed Pope's 'Dunciad' and the 'Biglow Papers.' With the last named most of the younger Americans are totally unacquainted, though they illustrate a highly interesting period—indeed, two periods—of history.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

"THE BRASS ANGEL."—This, as a sign, is probably unique. I came across it recently in a document at Somerset House. In the will of William Banister, citizen and draper of St. Andrew in the Wardrobe, dated 2 Aug., 1615, proved 23 March, 1615/16 (29 Cope), is a clause:—

"I give and bequeath all that mesuage or tenement with th'appurtenances commonly called the Brass Angell situate and beying in the sayed parishe of St. Anne in the blacke fryers London unto my neiphe William Wytham and to his heires for ever."

I consulted the 'N.E.D.' Creed's 'Signs.' Indexes to 'N. & Q.' and the fine second edition by Williamson of Roynce's 'Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century'; also Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards,' and a few other likely sources of reference; but without avail. The Angel is a fairly common sign all over the country, with or without some other object, as Crown or Bible. No. 350 of the London tokens was issued by John Tudor "at Blak Friars staeares," and bears the letters I.E.T. on the obverse and an angel on the reverse. "The Golden Angel" was the sign of Hogarth's engraving master in Cranborne Alley, and probably the house at Blackfriars' Stairs which issued a token with the effigy of an angel on it may have been "The Brass Angel" of the will; but I have nothing more than conjecture to aid me,

A. RHODES.

ST. JOHN'S GATE INSCRIPTION.—At the sale of the library of John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., December, 1874, there occurred as lot 1749:—

"Prior [Maurice] Transcript of severall Coates of Armes of Noble Families, their Places of Buriall, Epitaphes and Incriptions, &c., manuscript, with arms neatly tricked, 1656-57."

The late Rev. W. J. Loftie was present at the sale and transcribed the following note from this record:—

"Underneath the said 4 coats is an inscription along a ledge that is over the arch of the gate, to be read thus—

TOMAS + DOCWRA + PRIOR

Anno Dni. 1504. SANS + RORO.

Written several times."



The gate is unmistakably that still standing in St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, but this inscription no longer exists. What was its purport? The date of its removal can be approximately ascertained. Effingham Wilson published in 1834

"A concise History of the ancient and illustrious Order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, &c., of the Ancient Gate and Priory, St. John's Square," &c.

The author, W. Till, was a member of the "modern fraternity of the Knights of St. John," and a frontispiece shows them enjoying a convivial evening. At p. 7 he says the armorial bearings of Docwra and the Paschal Lamb are still to be seen on the present gate, and formerly this inscription: "Tomas Docwra, Prior An. Dni. 1504 sans roro." He is probably writing from his own recollection of the inscription, as, if he had seen the MS. first referred to, the transcript would have been more exact, and possibly some mention of it would have been made. Northouck ('History of London,' 1773) writes of the arch being repaired—"and is now restored to its original dimensions." The substitution of the present inscription might have been made then or later. At p. 70 of Foster's 'Ye History of ye Priory and Gate of St. John,' 1851, an illustration of five raised panels of arms gives the inscription as only "T\*D prior." The same woodcut appears in Pinks's 'Clerkenwell,' p. 242.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ROGER RIDLEY, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR, entered Winchester College from Witney, Oxfordshire, aged 11, in 1570, and matriculated at Oxford from New College, 10 January, 1574/5, aged 19, so the date of his birth is uncertain. He subsequently became Fellow of New College and B.A. After his leaving New College his history is a blank for twenty years. In June, 1598, he landed at Middelburg, and on going to Flushing on business was detained there by one Throgmorton, who brought him before Sir T. Browne, the governor of the town, who sent him back to England to Sir Robert Sydney. By him he was sent to Mr. Wade, who committed him to prison on St. James's Day, together with two young men who were his companions on his journey. On 8 Oct., 1598, he arrived at the English College, Douay, where he took the name of William Umpton. He received the first tonsure on 24 February, 1600, and minor orders two days later. He was ordained sub-deacon the following 18 March at Arras, and priest on 1 April. Shortly

afterwards he was appointed General Prefect by the President of the College. On 6 July, 1601, he went to Brussels, and thence acted as chaplain to the English Catholic troops in the Spanish service in the Netherlands. He returned to Douay 5 December, 1601, and left for England 11 April, 1602, with the intention of returning and taking up work again in the College. He does not seem ever to have returned. Is anything known of his subsequent career? See Burton and Williams, 'Douay Diaries, 1598-1654' (Catholic Record Society, 1911), *passim*.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MATRIMONIAL PRE-CONTRACT.—In the light of a paper by Mr. A. Percival Moore, B.C.L., on 'Marriage Contracts or Espousals in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' published in vol. xxx. part i of *Reports and Papers of United Architectural Societies*, I am convinced that lines 192-5 of Myrc's 'Instructions for Parish Priests' (E.E.T.S.) refer to espousal, instead of being the "Form of Marriage," as docketed in the margin by Mr. Edward Peacock, editor of the text. The words were a troth plight, as they are now in the Office for the Solemnization of Matrimony; but they only put the utterer under an obligation to wed the woman at some future time, and did not wed him then and there: "He þat wommon mote wedde nede,"

ST. SWITHIN.

LINK WITH THE BATTLE OF NASEBY.—My late maternal grandmother, who was born at Naseby in 1809, told me she had had many a chat with an old gentleman who related the following incident concerning his grandfather, who was a little boy in 1645:—

Some Parliamentary cavalry were passing through the village previous to the battle, and were in danger of riding over the boy, who was playing in the narrow street. A compassionate soldier stooped and picked him up and dropped him over a wall, thus saving him from injury or death.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

BIRTH "NEITHER BY LAND NOR SEA."—I recently saw written inside the cover of the earliest register book of St. Michael's, Derby, an early eighteenth-century memorandum of a child "born neither by land nor sea," but without further explanation of the circumstances. The best guess I can make is that the birth took place on a bridge, or else on a freshwater vessel.

A. S.



## Queries.

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

**JEFFREY'S COLLEAGUE, NORTHERN CIRCUIT, 1684.**—Who was Jeffrey's colleague as Judge on the Northern Circuit in August, 1684? It was the occasion on which he induced the corporations to surrender their charters. He was at Carlisle on the 6th; on the 13th the Corporation of Kendal surrendered their charter, and on the next day the two judges were sworn freemen; and on the 14th the same proceedings took place at Lancaster. JOHN R. MAGRATH.  
Queen's College, Oxford.

**ARMS OF CHARLES V.**—I have copied at Famagusta, Cyprus, from a fine bronze cannon 3 metres long, the following inscription:—

OPVS ALLXANDRI  
IOARDI E MATEVS  
IORERIDA . 1534

It is surmounted by a shield with a much defaced coat of arms, which I suppose to be Charles V.'s. As far as I can make out it is:—I. and IV. grand quarters, obliterated; II. and III. grand quarters, first, a fesse; second, three fleurs-de-lis; third, obliterated; fourth, a lion rampant, charged with an escutcheon of pretence, obliterated. I should be glad of any information about the cannon-founders, and about the coat of arms. G. E. J.

**QUEEN CAROLINE TOKEN.**—I desire information about a small brass token, size of the present bronze halfpenny:—Obverse, bust of Caroline of Brunswick in turban head-dress surmounted by a single laurel leaf; date 1820 under, and inscription round, "Caroline Queen Consort." Reverse, the royal arms on a shield, foliated, surmounted with a regal crown; the words "God save the Queen" on a semicircular label under the shield and extending rather more than half-way up the coin inside the edge. Doubtless the token was issued to express popular feeling in favour of the Queen, but I do not recollect mention of the circumstance.

W. B. H.

**HANS SACHS'S POEMS.**—Hans Sachs's Reformation Hymn in 'The Meistersingers' is, I suppose, part of a longer poem. Where can this be found? J. D.

**OFFICER'S KIT: INVENTORY, 1775.**—I should be glad of some explanation of the following item which occurs in the inventory of a cadet of the East India Company of 1775: "A Neat False Brich Brass-mounted Fuzil, Bayonet, Scabbard, Moulds and Kit case with Buff and Sling for ditto." The difficulty is "Brich." Is it a way of writing "brech"? The word may be "Brick," but this does not seem to make any sense, whereas a "fuzil" has a "brech." "Moulds," I suppose=moulds. J. PENRY LEWIS.

**THE CHEVALIER JOHNSTONE.**—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of the lineage of the Chevalier Johnstone, the great friend of the Pretender, or say if there is any record of his having a daughter Elizabeth, who married Oliver Duncan, a native of Scotland, who settled in co. Armagh? WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.  
Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

**BYRON'S ABERDEEN TUTOR.**—Has Byron's second tutor in Aberdeen, a youth named Paterson, who taught him the Latin rudiments—"son of my shoemaker" he calls him—ever been identified?

J. CHRISTIE.

**"PIMLICO ORDER."**—I find in the U.S. Congressional debates for 1864 the remark that in a certain contingency the expenses of the Government would be figured out to a copper, and "everything placed in minute, *Pimlico order*." The phrase is new to me, and no wonder, for I do not find it in the 'N.E.D.,' and the voluminous contributions in these columns under Pimlico do not seem to include it. Such a phrase, one would suppose, is of English and not American origin.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W. C.

**THE LEGEND OF THE LAST LORD LOVELL.**—In his recent delightful book, 'A Shepherd's Life,' Mr. W. H. Hudson tells the story of the last Lord Lovell, who secreted himself from his enemies in his house at Upton Lovell, a Wiltshire village, and was never seen again:—

"Centuries later, when excavations were made on the site of the ruined mansion, a secret chamber was discovered, containing a human skeleton seated in a chair at a table, on which were books and papers crumbling into dust."—P. 138.

Precisely the same, or at least a very similar story, is told in the Cotswold books of a last Lord Lovell, and associated with the retired village of Minster Lovell, on the little river Windrush, in Oxfordshire. With which

Lovell, the Cotswold or the Wiltshire village is the story rightly associated? Is there any real ground at all for the truth of the story?  
G. L. APPERSON.

MARMONTEL OR MOLIÈRE.—Emerson quotes a phrase "I pounce on what is mine, wherever I find it," ascribing it to Marmontel. Its resemblance to "Je prend mon bien où je le trouve"—which I believe is Molière's—is so close that I should like to have the point finally resolved by some French scholar in these columns.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

WALTER BRISBANE.—Wanted, particulars as to the ancestry of Walter Brisbane, a merchant in Glasgow, and a Bailie of the city 3 Oct., 1759. He married Margaret, youngest daughter of Robert Paterson of Craigton, Erskine parish, co. Renfrew, and died *circa* 1770. His son, Robert Brisbane of Milton, registered his arms at the Lyon Office, 12 Feb., 1793, viz., Sa., a chevron chequy or and gu. between three cushions of the second, within a bordure of the last. Crest—a stork's head erased, in his beak a serpent nowed, both proper. Motto—"Certamine summus." Unfortunately, his ancestry is not entered. It merely says he belonged to the family of Brisbane of Barnhill.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

HENRY BLAKE.—A tombstone inscription in Bromley Churchyard, Kent, reads:—

"Henrici Blake, Armigeri | . . . in Hibernia Natus MDCCXXX. Schola Westmonasteriensis literis institutus | Londini Obiit MDCLXXX."

The name of the birthplace is partially illegible; it may read "Lehinhie."

The burial is thus recorded in the parish register:—

"1780, May 22. Henry Blake, Esq., from London—penalty P<sup>d</sup>."

Henry Blake's name does not appear in any register, list, or other official record preserved at Westminster School. Information concerning his personal history would be acceptable.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

PHASES OF CULTURE.—I read somewhere not long ago, but unfortunately failed to note the reference, a statement denying the theory that man sometimes or generally has advanced in culture through the stages of a nomadic, pastoral, and agricultural life. I shall feel obliged if some one will kindly refer me to some book or article discussing the question.

EMERITUS.

# BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.

1. ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE THE ELDER.—When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vii. 47-8, does not give the desired information.

2. LYDE BROWNE.—When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vii. 52, does not mention his marriage.

3. THOMAS CORBETT, SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.—I should be glad to ascertain his parentage, and also the date and particulars of his marriage. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xii. 207, gives but little assistance.

G. F. R. B.

FULSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.—I am interested in the precise location and description of the above-mentioned place, which about the beginning of the seventeenth century was the abode—apparently the property—of a branch of the old Cressy family. Any information on the subject would be very welcome.

LAC.

KIRBY'S 'WINCHESTER SCHOLARS.'—Can any one tell me the meaning of the letters C.F. after certain names in Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars'? ERNEST F. ROW.

The Grammar School, Midhurst.

SIR ROBERT DRURY: FORFEITURE OF ESTATE.—From the Calendar of State Papers I find under date 14 March, 1668, the "Petition of Elizabeth, Lady Cornwallis, to the King, for a grant of the estate of Sir Robert Drury of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, forfeit for murder."

And on 14 March, 1670:—

"Warrant for a grant to Elizabeth, Lady Cornwallis, widow of Frederick, Lord Cornwallis, of the estates of Sir Robert Drury, Bart., of Knettishall, Suffolk; consisting of the manors of Riddlesworth, Garboldsham, Uphall, and Pakenham, Norfolk, for 80 years, should Sir Robert live so long, which were forfeit by him for manslaughter, and also of his debts, etc., due to him at the time of his conviction."

The foregoing alludes to the last Sir Robert Drury, Bart., of Riddlesworth. He would be 34 years of age in 1668, and died in 1712 at the age of 78, so that he lived 44 years after the date of the petition.

Is anything further known of this case? Did he kill Lord Cornwallis in a duel, or what was the charge of murder brought against him, and what was the quarrel which brought it about? CHARLES DRURY.

ISAAC JAMINEAU.—Can any one tell me where is now his picture by Titian—'The Fates'? I have a print of this, and shall be glad to know what became of the original painting.

A. C. H.

**AMERSHAM RECTORS.**—I should feel greatly obliged for full biographical details of the following Amersham rectors:—

Thomas Crawley, rector 1660–78.

Josias Smith, S.T.B., rector 1678–1702.

Humphrey Drake, A.M., rector 1702–21. He was the second son of Montague Drake, Esq., of Shardeloes, by Mary, dau. and heir of Sir J. Garrard, Bart., of Lamer, Herts. He was buried at Amersham, 18 Nov., 1721.

Benjamin Robertshaw, A.M., rector 1728–1744. He was instituted to the vicarage of Penn, Bucks, 2 June, 1716, but quitted it for Amersham in 1728.

Robert Shippen, D.D., rector 1744–6. His name is inscribed on the tenor bell of this church.

John Eaton, A.M., rector 1746–53.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

**CLERGY BURIED AT AMERSHAM.**—Biographical information is also asked for concerning the under-mentioned clergy, some of whom were curates in this parish:—

Rev. Matthew Stalker, formerly curate of the parishes of Chenies, Chesham Bois, and the Lee, and for many years Master of the Grammar School in this town and chaplain to the Union; he died 22 August, 1852, aged 80 years.

Rev. Richard Thorne, A.M., curate of Amersham, died 22 July, 1822, aged 56.

Rev. Richard Pearson, A.M., died 20 March, 1791, aged 46 years. This person is said to have committed suicide in a house near the Town Hall, Amersham.

Rev. John Eaton, LL.D., rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, and of Fairstead, Essex, died 19 Sept., 1806, aged 55 years.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

**GERMAN "ROMANS DE CAPE ET D'ÉPÉE."**

—Can any of your readers tell me the names of a few German authors of whatever is the equivalent for "Romans de cape et d'épée" (cloak-and-sword novels)? I do not mean translations, but German originals; and I do not mean "Ritterromane" (romances of chivalry), nor "Räuberromane" (robber novels), nor precisely "Historischeromane" (historical novels). I think "Duellromane" or "Fechterromane" would express what I want. At all events, the type in French is A. Dumas's 'Les Trois Mousquetaires,' and in English, say, Harrison Ainsworth's 'The Admirable Crichton.' Perhaps DR. KRUEGER will oblige.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**STATUE OF GEORGE III., BERKELEY SQUARE.**—The following paragraph is taken from *The Northampton Mercury* of 11 Jan., 1812:—

"The equestrian statue of the King in Berkeley Square has within the last year been gradually giving way, till more lately it has been retained in its position by various Supports and Props; but it has been found impossible to sustain it any longer, and workmen have been employed to take down the statue.—This circumstance, associating itself with the actual state of our beloved Sovereign, has become the topic of conversation in the Neighbourhood."

The statue was erected at the cost of the Princess Amelia, and was the work of Joseph Wilton, R.A. It represented the King in Roman costume. What eventually became of the statue? I presume the above extract fixes the date of its removal.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—Could you or a kind correspondent give me the name of the author of a poem called 'The Still Hour'? The first stanza is as follows:—

Beside my dead I knelt in prayer,

And felt a presence as I prayed;

And it was Jesus standing there:

He smiled, "Be not afraid."

"Lord, Thou hast conquered death, I know;

Restore again to life," I said,

"This one who died an hour ago."

He smiled, "She is not dead."

The second stanza ends in "She does not sleep"; the third in "She is not gone."

H. C. G. BRANDT.

Clinton, N.Y.

**AUTHOR OF SONG WANTED.**—I wish to find out who was the author of a song which has as refrain, at the end of each verse, the words,

My own Araminta, say no.

ELEANOR D. LONGMAN.

18, Thurloe Square, S.W.

**BOOK-PLATE: OWNER WANTED.**—On an ex-libris woodcut, probably Italian, is represented a dog, at whose side is the word "Apathes." There are also the following inscriptions: "Amica Veritas." "Sustine et Abstine." "E bello doppio il morire vivere anchora." Can any reader give me a clue to the owner of it—probably circa 1610?

J. MÜLLER.

**NOTTINGHAM AS A SURNAME.**—Nottingham as a surname occurs not infrequently in our earlier local records, but not, I believe, during the last two centuries or more. Some time since I was informed that it existed

down to a generation or so ago at a place in the neighbourhood of Hull, and that it possibly still exists there. Can any one verify this, or say whether Nottingham as a surname is extant elsewhere in England?

A. STAPLETON.

Nottingham.

RUDDOCK FAMILY.—I shall be glad to receive, and very pleased to exchange, genealogical memoranda relating to any branches of this family.

GEORGE RUDDOCK.

Red Hill, Denbigh Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

### Replies.

GRISE: GREY: BADGER.

(11 S. v. 27, 95.)

It is so delightful to find lady antiquaries as correspondents of 'N. & Q.' that I trust that, if I make a few remarks on their treatment of the above words, it will not cause those *rare aves* to fly away from its hospitable columns. But Miss ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES and LADY RUSSELL seem to require a little help to straighten out their views on 'Grise: Grey: Badger,' and my excuse for this must be that for some years past I have been collecting mediæval "fur-words," and have now something like 1,000 variants in spelling and otherwise, of words connected with fur.

Commencing with Miss LEGA-WEEKES'S query: it is perfectly true that the 'N.E.D.' does not help in the matter. The definition under 'Grey,' "†2. spec. Grey-fur; usually understood to be of badger skin," is inaccurate, and of the quotations given in illustration, not one, as a matter of fact, means the skin of a badger. Miss LEGA-WEEKES mistakenly interprets the word *gris* as being the Norman-French rendering of the word *gray* as applied to a badger, and subsequently asks whether "the fur of the badger in mediæval times would have been accounted a worthy garniture for a 'riche robe.'" In answer to which, let me state that the skin of a badger was not usually referred to as, or considered to be, "fur." As to its value, Turberville, in his 'Booke of Hunting,' ed. 1611, p. 189, says:—

"The skinne of a Badgerd is not so good as ye Foxes, for it serueth for no use, vnlesse it be to make mittens, or to dresse horsecollers withall."

So that the question as to badger's skin being suitable as a trimming for a fine dress is answered.

LADY RUSSELL, in her reply, collocates "gray," and "grice" for the young, but these two words have no connexion. "Grice" was used to designate the young of the badger, because the male and female were known as the boar pig and the sow. Hear what Turberville says (1611, p. 183):—

"As you haue two kinds or more of euery other chace by diuersitie of names: so of these vermine there are Foxes and their Cubbes, and Badgerdes and their Piggies: the female of a Foxe is called a Bitche, and he himselfe a Dogge foxe: the Female of a Badgerd is called a Sowe, and the male a Badgerde or a Borepygge of a Badgerd."

Halliwell (3rd ed., 1855, p. 417) gives—

"Grice (2) A young cub, generally applied to the young of swine.... 'Gris, porcel,' Reliq. Antiq., ii. 79."

And in Mayhew and Skeat's 'Concise Dict. of Middle-English' (1888) we find—

"*Gris*, sb., a young Pig, PP; *grise*, Cath.; *gryse*, Voc.; *gryce*, Prompt.; *grys*, pl., MD, S2, PP.—Icel. *griss*."

So that from this it is perfectly clear that the word "grice" or "grise," when used in connexion with badgers' young, simply means the little badger pigs, and has nothing whatever to do with *gris*=grey.

LADY RUSSELL says that "'*gris*' was certainly expensive, and seems most probably to have been a species of foreign marten." As a matter of fact, "*gris*" was a comparatively inexpensive fur, and the skins were imported in very large quantities; absolutely no evidence or reason is offered, as to the probability of its being "a species of foreign marten": this is apparently pure conjecture. A few lines lower down we find: "*Vair* or *vaire* was undoubtedly minever, the name continuing in heraldry."

I now give the real facts concerning *gris*, and incidentally *vair*. At the Guildhall of the City of London is a MS. known as 'Liber Horn,' and in a marginal note on fo. 249, *dorso*, occurs the following most valuable note, which I give in its extended form:—

"Memorandum que Gris et bis est le dos en yuer desquiel et sa uentre en yuer est meneuer. Popel, est de squiel en contre este. Roskyn est desquiel en este. Polane, est esquireux neirs. Strandling est Squirrel contre le feste Seint Michel."

The date of this MS. is, I believe, about A.D. 1314, so that we have, thanks to the care of the writer, an absolutely authoritative statement that *gris* is the back of the squirrel in winter. The fur was then at its prime,

and was of a grey colour. The word *bis* is also given to denote the same fur, but this term was evidently used for those skins which had a certain amount of brownish-grey in them; in fact, of the colour known as *bis*. This word *bis* is the same as *bish* or *bysh* or *biss*, which is used as a fur term, and is mentioned constantly in old 'Wardrobe Accounts,' &c.; it is also to be found in 'The Master of Game,' see p. 74, 1909, 8vo ed.:—

"Of conies I do not speak, for no man hunteth them unless it be bish-hunters, and they hunt them with ferrets and with long small hayes."

The note on the word in the Appendix, p. 206, is misleading, the real meaning being that the bish-hunters, when hunting for squirrels, also, incidentally, hunted conies; otherwise no one else hunted them.

Now as regards *minever*: the air here also requires to be cleared, for a great deal of misconception as to the real meaning of the words *vair* and *menu vair* has arisen, and the following notes may perhaps help to a proper understanding:—

"Vair.—Quoy qu'il en soit, il est fort probable que le vair a esté distingué de Gris, en ce que le vair estoit de peaux entières de gris, qui sont diversifiées naturellement de blanc et de gris, les petits animaux ayans la dessous du ventre blanc, & le dos gris, de sorte qu'estant consusés ensemble sans art, elles formoient une variété de deux couleurs."—Ducange, 'Dissert. I.' (Joinville, S. Louys), p. 135.

*Vair* is thus a term to indicate the whole skin, from Latin *varius*, meaning here of more than one colour.

*Meneuer*: *Menu-vairs*: *Minutus varius*.—The skin of the squirrel being thus grey on the back, and white on the belly, the latter came to be spoken of as *minutus varius*, i.e., *varius* which had been *minutus*, or diminished in size by having the grey back removed, the skin before this division being called *gros vair*.

*Meniver* was thus the belly of the squirrel in winter, consisting of white fur, with grey sides, the grey colouring extending slightly beneath the body.

This differentiation of *vair* into two classes is shown by the note mentioned above, in 'Liber Horn': "Md. qe Gris et bis est le dos en yuer desquirel et la uentre en yuer est meneuer."

*Meneuer gross*: *Meneuer dimidio-puratus*: *Meneuer pur*, or *puratus*.—Minever seems to have been subdivided into three varieties.

1. *Meneuer gross*.—This is the ordinary belly, neither trimmed nor reduced in size, and is generally called *miniver* by itself;

the other varieties which have been reduced in size being specified as *dimidio-puratus*, or *puratus*. So that *minever* = *minever gross*, white belly with grey sides, untrimmed.

2. *Meneuer dimidio-puratus*.—This is a fur narrower than *meneuer*, but wider than *meneuer pur*, so that it would be white, with a narrow grey strip adherent on either side.

3. *Meneuer pur*, or *puratus*.—This is now quite white, all the grey sides having been removed.

The relative widths of these three varieties is as five, four, and three, the largest being the *meneuer gross*. This is shown by the Skinners' Charter, A.D. 1327, wherein it is specified that the number of bellies required to make a hood, *capucium*, shall be, of *meneuer* 24 bellies, of *meneuer semipuratus* (= *dimidio puratus*) 32 bellies, of *meneuer puratus* 40 bellies. And as the length of the skins is shown by the "Inspeximus" of the charter, 2 Eliz., as being 5 in. for both *meneuer* and *meneuer pur*, it is therefore clear that in the transition from *meneuer* to the other varieties of *di. pur* (= *dimidio-puratus*) and *pur*, the width was reduced, and consequently the grey portions gradually eliminated.

It is equally clear that the statement in the 'N.E.D.,' *sub voce* 'Minever,' to the effect that "meniver puré" is "powdered minever," must have been made with an incomplete knowledge of the actual facts, for no amount of "powdering," i.e., sewing on little tails of black fur, could possibly get 40, or even 32, bellies into the same sized hood as one made of 24 bellies, if the skins were all of one size.

In further corroboration of the theory that *meneuer pur* was white, and white only, may be adduced the ordinance of the Pelleters, A.D. 1385, which absolutely forbade the making up of bellies of *calabre* "except in their natural way, that is to say, the belly must have its black side, so that people may not be taken in by any falsity in the furs." This clearly was intended to prevent fraud, by the substitution of the trimmed belly of Calabrian fur for the *meneuer purus* of the North European squirrel. If the latter had not been trimmed down to an entirely white fur, there would have been no necessity for this strict ordinance, for the grey sides of the untrimmed belly would have easily distinguished the fur of the *gris* proper from that of the *calabre*, which was much darker—in fact, the ordinance calls it "black." The *gris* came from the North of Europe, Russia, and Siberia, whilst "Calaber" or "Calabre," or "Calabrian fur," came from the Calabrian forests, possibly in the district

of La Sila, notwithstanding Cowell's statement in his 'Interpreter,' 1607, that "Calaber is a little beast, in bignesse, about the quantity of a Squirrel, of colour gray, and bred especially in High Germanie."

I must apologize for the length of this reply, and only trust that the effect of it may be to clear up once and for all the hazy and erroneous ideas which have prevailed hitherto as to the exact meanings of *gris* and *meneuer* (= *meniver*, or modern *minever*).

JOHN HODGKIN.

Information concerning the animal in question, and the uses of its skin, might be found by consulting a comparatively rare book, the title of which, for the most part, I can only cite from memory, my copy being far overseas:—

"Maison rustique, or the Countrie Farme, translated out of the Frenche tongue of Charles Stevens and Jean Liebault, Doctors of Physicke, by Richard Surflet.... Also a short description of the hunting of the Harte, *Graie*, Conie, &c. London, Printed by Edm. Bollifant for Bonham Norton, 1600."

The abridged title of a copy of this curious work appears in the privately printed 'Hand List' of the library of Lord Amherst of Hackney, compiled by Seymour de Ricci (Cambridge, 1906). At the time of my last examination, the Library of the British Museum did not possess a copy of the 1600 edition.

T. F. DWIGHT.

La Tour de Peilz, Switzerland.

"SUNG BY REYNOLDS IN 1820" (11 S. v. 88).—It may be that the Reynolds referred to was Tom Reynolds, who "commenced business as a professional pugilist" in or about 1817. On 23 July, 1817, he beat Belasco.

Probably "Go back to Brummagen" was addressed to Phil Sampson, called "The Birmingham Youth," who on 29 February, 1820, met Belasco in a glove fight at the Royal Tennis Court, Windmill Street. When the encounter was apparently over, and Belasco was bowing to the spectators, Sampson hit him on the side of the head. This brought on another round, in which Belasco had the worst of it. They were parted, and Cribb took Sampson away. The conduct of "The Birmingham Youth" was considered discreditable. Shortly afterwards—17 July—Sampson was defeated by Jack Martin. He "was now certainly under a cloud."

There was much ill-feeling between Belasco and Sampson, and they met in a severe glove fight at the Tennis Court,

21 December of the same year (1820), when Belasco was worsted. The author of the book from which I am quoting speaks of Sampson's "skill in letter-writing, and in avoiding a match." It may be that there was some intention of arranging a meeting between Reynolds and Sampson, and that the song quoted by MR. CORFIELD was written to promote it, and the singing of it attributed to Reynolds.

It need scarcely be said that Aby (Abraham) Belasco was a Hebrew. He had a brother Israel, a minor pugilist.

I have omitted to mention that Belasco and Sampson fought at Potter's Street in Essex, 22 February, 1819. There was a dispute as to the result. The decision was eventually in favour of Belasco. For the above see 'Pugilistica,' by Henry Downes Miles, i. 481-6; ii. 454-60, 478.

If my suggestion that the "youth of that ancient and halfpenny town" means "The Birmingham Youth," the burden of the song would appear to be that he should leave London, where he was apparently far from popular, and return to Birmingham, where he might "maul manufacturers," instead of fighting professionals. Perhaps "halfpenny town" alludes to the fact that copper coins were made in Birmingham by Boulton & Watt, 1797-1816, or to Birmingham having been the chief seat of illegal mints for copper coins. See 'The Coin Collector's Manual,' by H. Noel Humphreys, 1853, pp. 490, 493.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The lines quoted refer to some pugilistic encounter. Tom Reynolds was born in Ireland, but bred in Covent Garden, London; he was a notorious prizefighter, and at one time a publican in Drury Lane. Abraham and Israel Belasco were brothers, and Jews. There was another prizefighter, Philip Sampson by name, who, though a Yorkshireman by birth, was called the "Birmingham Youth." Abraham Belasco had several encounters with Reynolds and Sampson. For greater details see Pierce Egan's 'Boxiana,' ii. 429, 432; iii. 392, 512, 540; iv. 344, 521-37, 588.

A. RHODES.

The verses quoted by MR. WILMOT CORFIELD refer to a prizefight between some one known as the "Birmingham Pet" and David Belasco, a well-known Jew pugilist of the Regency date. The author was an eccentric personage who contributed to *Bell's Life* and similar journals under the



name of "Peter Corcoran," and was known as "the Poet Laureate of the Ring"; but his real name I have forgotten. In an ancient volume of *Blackwood*—I fancy the date was 1817—I have read a rather appreciative memoir of "Peter Corcoran," with specimens of his muse, some of which seemed to show that he was worthy of a better subject. Reynolds was probably merely some comic singer of that period (1820). S. P.

Frederick Mansel Reynolds, according to 'The Hon. Granley Berkeley's Life and Recollections,' was the first editor of 'The Keepsake,' and author of 'Miserrhinus' and 'The Parricide,' evidently written, says Granley Berkeley, with "a mind diseased." He was succeeded in the editorship of that once fashionable annual in 1835 by Lady Blessington. As many of Reynolds's effusions, principally in verse, appear in his 'Keepsake,' it is possible that this song of 1820 may be found in that year's annual.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

ARITHMETIC AMONG THE ROMANS (11 S. v. 108).—The abacus used by the Romans was merely a contrivance for keeping numbers of different powers or denominations separate. We have a modern adaptation of the principle in the columns used for pounds, shillings, and pence. The abacus often took the form of a table, the top of which was divided into compartments or columns, each column representing a different value, and each adjacent column representing a multiple of the one on its left, and a measure of the one on its right. Pebbles, bits of bone, coins, or any small articles could be used for counters.

The toy "bead rails," used to teach young children to count, can be adopted as another form of an abacus.

Adelard or Æthelard of Bath, a twelfth-century English scholastic philosopher, wrote a treatise on the abacus, three copies of which are still preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Vatican Library, and Leyden University Library.

There is a short description of the abacus in Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,' and another in the latest edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.'

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

An abacus denoted generally and primarily a square tablet of any material; and further a wooden tray, *i.e.*, a square board surrounded by a raised border. Covered with

sand, such a tray was used by mathematicians for drawing diagrams. Perpendicular lines or channels could be drawn in the sand for the purpose of arithmetical computation. Next the tray, it appears, was made with perpendicular wooden divisions, the space on the right hand being intended for units, the next on the left for tens, the next for hundreds, and so on. Thus, using stones to reckon with, one might put into the right-hand partition stone after stone, until they amounted to ten, when it would be necessary to take them all out, and, instead, put one stone into the next partition. The stones in this division might in like manner amount to ten, thus representing  $10 \times 10 = 100$ , when it would be necessary to take them out, and, instead, put one stone into the third partition, and so on.

The new 'Encyclopædia Britannica' gives a drawing of a Roman abacus taken from an ancient monument. The bar marked I indicates units, X tens, and so on up to millions. The beads on the shorter bars denote fives—five units, five tens, &c. The rod  $\theta$  and the corresponding short rod are for marking ounces; and the short quarter-rods for fractions of an ounce.

The swan-pan of the Chinese closely resembles the Roman abacus in its construction and use. It consists of several series of counters on brass wires, divided in the middle by a cross-piece. In the upper compartment every wire has two beads, each counting five; in the lower each has five counters of different values, the first 3, the second 10, and so on. All Chinese systems being decimal—every weight and measure the tenth part of the next greater—the instrument is used with wonderful rapidity in the daily work of trade.

The abacus forms part of all modern kindergarten equipment in the United States. TOM JONES.

A description and drawing of the Roman abacus, with an explanation of how the apparatus was used for various calculations, will be found in Cajori's 'History of Elementary Mathematics,' pp. 37-41.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

THOMAS GOWER TEMP. HENRY V. (11 S. iv. 528).—I have ascertained that the arms on the first and fourth divisions of the shield of Thomas Gower referred to in my query are the same as those now used by the Gore family, branches of which are represented by the Earl of Annan, Earl Temple,



and Lord Harlech. There is little doubt that the Gowers and the Gores have a common origin. The names are pronounced the same, and the earlier registers in which there are entries relating to members of the Gower family give the name as Gower, Gowre, Goore, Gore, and Gouer.

According to works on the peerage and baronetage, the family which now spells its name Gore traces descent from Gerard Gore, an Alderman of the City of London, who died 11 December, 1607. Is anything known of Gerard Gore's ancestry? If Burke ('General Armory') is correct in stating that the arms now used by the Gores were also those of the Gowers of Worcestershire and Warwickshire, it is possible that Gerard Gore was a member of the Worcestershire family. Moreover, the using of such arms by one (Thomas Gower) who was undoubtedly a member of the Yorkshire family shows a probability that the two families were connected. Is it known when the arms now used by the Leveson-Gowers were first borne by them?

In the 'Visitation of Cheshire' I find that in the fourteenth or fifteenth century Rundall Bostoeke of Churton married "Anne, da. to Nicholas Gower of Killingworth in Wariksh." Was he any connexion of Sir Nicholas Gower of co. York (*temp.* Edward III.), an ancestor of the Leveson-Gowers?

Nash, in his 'History of Worcestershire,' states that the Gowers of Worcestershire originally came from co. Warwick. I shall be greatly obliged for any references to the Gowers in Warwickshire, and for any information on the matters mentioned above. Whereabouts in Warwickshire is Killingworth?

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

"CHRISTIANA REGINA BOHEMIA NATA HEREVIA" (11 S. v. 68).—NEL MEZZO's note of interrogation seems to imply that there is some doubt as to one or more words of this inscription. In default of more definite information it may be dangerous to offer a conjecture, but it is tempting to suggest that "Bohemia" should be *Bohemiae*, and that instead of "Nata Herevia" we should read *Maria Theresia*. We are told that the queen who forms the subject of the engraving died in 1780. That year was the date of the death of a crowned queen of Bohemia, the famous *Maria Theresa*. She was born, however, in 1717, not in 1724, and I do not know whether she was ever styled, informally or otherwise, "Christian" or "most Christian." (Is "Christiana" certain, or is there a sign of

contraction over the *n*?) It was in 1724, I think, that the Pragmatic Sanction was first made public. However, without any knowledge of the character of the lettering and whether the dates are in Roman or Arabic numerals, one feels on uncertain ground. I trust that if a further examination of the print shows that there is no justification for my conjecture NEL MEZZO will knock it on the head.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE (11 S. v. 27, 92, 132).—In reply to SIR WILLIAM BULL, I may say that the duration of a family in the male line is a very complicated question for various reasons. A family is said to become extinct when its estate passes away by an heiress. Yet the heiress herself may have had half-brothers who carried on the male line and surname of their own father, she having come into the estate on the death of her whole-blood brother who had succeeded his father. There are several examples of this. It is very rare to find son succeeding father for more than five or six generations. The Wodehouse baronetcy, created in 1611, has descended to the Earl of Kimberley, who is the ninth baronet, without one reversion to a collateral, though two grandsons succeeded, making eleven generations. This is unusual, perhaps unique.

SIR WILLIAM BULL's second query can be answered without any misgivings: "the family that has *undoubted proofs* of the longest descent in the male line" is certainly the Fitzharding Berkeleys. Robert fitz Harding was the great progenitor of this house, and founder of Bristol Abbey in the time of Henry II. John Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley (d. 1411), compiled a history of the family; and another most elaborate account was the work of John Smyth of Nibley. So perfect and complete is the genealogy that when I went carefully over it some years ago, I could make only a few corrections. One was that Nicholas de Meriet, a Somersetshire tenant *in capite*, was the son and heir of Harding, and not Robert, which was naturally never suspected, seeing the great influence and position to which the latter attained (see 5 S. xii. 362 and 6 S. i. 239). Another interesting fact I discovered was that Harding had acted as a Justice-Itinerant in 1096 (6 S. ii. 10).

There is no account of any baronial house to be compared with this for its trustworthiness, the fullness of its records, and the many dates. The family is remarkable for

the number of its monumental effigies and the persistence of its succession in the male line for twenty generations, with only one reversion each to a brother, a nephew, and a grandson, down to the death of the fifth earl in 1810, when disputes unfortunately arose about the successor to the title.

A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

KEATS'S 'ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE' (11 S. iv. 507; v. 11, 58, 116).—If Keats had any particular 'Arabian Nights' tale in his mind, it might have been 'The History of the Third Calender'; though I rather fancy what the poet really gives in the lines quoted is one of the impressionist pictures which a general reading of 'The Arabian Nights' shaped in his mind. In the third Calender's tale there are "perilous seas" and "fairy lands forlorn," and towards the end of his adventures he arrives at a palace of gold and precious stones, where dwell forty beautiful young women. With these ladies he passes a year; then they have to leave him for forty days, and to relieve his solitude during their absence, they give him the keys of a hundred doors. On opening the third of these hundred doors he finds

"a large aviary, paved with marble of several fine and uncommon colours. The trellis-work was made of sandal-wood and wood of aloes. It contained a vast number of nightingales, gold-finches, canary birds, larks, and other rare singing birds, and the vessels that held their seed were of the most sparkling jasper or agate."

I cannot say from personal experience whether nightingales sing in captivity, but 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' says:—

"The song of the male ceases to be heard as soon as incubation is over. In captivity, however, it is often continued through a more considerable period."

W. H. PINCHBECK.

LAIRDS OF DRUMMINNOR (11 S. iv. 527; v. 116).—Referring to the extract given from Wood's 'Douglas's Peerage' at the latter reference, I may point out that Wood edited this work nearly a hundred years ago, and that, since then, further investigation and the publication of numerous public and private records have thrown considerable light on many doubtful pedigrees, and among them that of the Forbes family. According to the account in vol. iv. of Sir James Balfour Paul's 'Scots Peerage' (Edinburgh, 1907), the first of the name on historical record is Duncan Forbays, who had a charter from King Alexander III. about 1271 of the holding or tenement of

Forbays. The next of the name on record, though his relationship to Duncan has not been proved, is John Forbes, who was followed by a Sir Christian de Forbes, and he in turn by John de Forbes, *dominus ejusdem*. There is some reason for supposing that the three last-mentioned persons may perhaps have been of the family of del Ard, but the evidence is far from complete. Be that as it may, the John de Forbes last named is the first from whom undoubted descent of the family can at present be proved. He died before 20 Aug., 1387, and was described as "a gude man, wise, mychte, and manly in his tyme." He was the father of Sir John de Forbes, Knight, who died between May and November, 1406, having married Elizabeth (or Margaret) Kennedy of Dunure. They had four sons: Alexander, who was created Lord Forbes between October, 1444, and July, 1445; William, who was ancestor of the Lords Pitsligo; John, ancestor of the Tolquhoun family and others; and Alaster, ancestor of the Forbeses of Brux, now represented by the families of Skellater and Inverernan, FELIS.

THE JENNINGS CASE (11 S. v. 49).—The last phase of the Jennings (or, more correctly, the Jennens) case was the arrival in England of a new claimant from Canada, a Mr. David Jennings, but I pointed out to him that the last of the male line of the Jennings is buried at Nether Whitacre Church, Warwickshire. The inscription on the tomb there distinctly says he was last of the line. Mr. David Jennings claims to belong to a Staffordshire branch of the family, but only those descended from Humphrey (the Merry), of Erdington Hall, Warwickshire, can have any right to the property.

No one who has studied the case disputes that the present Lord Howe and the other possessors of the property are not descendants of this Humphrey; but when William Jennens (the Rich) died intestate and a bachelor, certain of the next-of-kin divided the property, and ignored the claims of another child of Humphrey, a daughter.

The inscription, too, on the magnificent marble tomb of William the Rich (who was godson to King William III.), now in Acton Church, Suffolk, describes the father Robert as the son of Humphrey Jennens of Erdington Hall, Warwickshire. Mr. David Jennings thought that the inscription had been tampered with; but this is impossible, as the marble is too large to have been carried away and altered. Furthermore, the arms

on the tomb are the arms of the Warwickshire branch: the three plummets, emblems of justice and prudence, are old devices, and peculiar to the Jennens family.

The Warwickshire branch spell their name *Jennens*, not *ings*. The name is Danish, and meant iron men, or clan, the family being from Frena *Jennens* or *ings*, a chieftain under Canute. Th's king, when he came to England, gave him lands in the Eastern counties and in Warwickshire. A branch became the Jerninghams; recumbent effigies of some of them are still in the Old Church, Birmingham, and Jerningham was the surname of the Stafford family.

The other branch led to John Jennens, who established the iron trade and founded Birmingham. Birmingham is probably a corruption of Jerningham, and was during the early Norman times only a village, with the Jerninghams as lords and owners of the lands.

I do not know how much has been spent in law over the case, but probably thousands. Nor can I ascertain how the money is invested. As it has been going on from shortly after the death of William the Rich, I am afraid it has become a myth.

SYDNEY HERBERT,

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

CLEOPATRA'S PORTRAIT (11 S. v. 88).—In Gardthausen's elaborate monograph 'Augustus und seine Zeit,' part ii., p. 234, there is a long list of references where information may be found on the subject of Cleopatra's portraits. It will be seen that the matter is complicated by numerous false ascriptions as well as by modern forgeries. At p. 227 of the same volume is an engraving of a sculptured half-length portrait of Cleopatra, identified by her name in a cartouche, from the Temple of Hathor at Dendera (the ancient Tentyra). Few, if any, would call the features attractive. On plate x. of Mr. G. F. Hill's 'Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins' is a "striking, but hardly pleasing head of Cleopatra." In Mr. F. Ll. Griffith's article 'Dendera' in the last edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' it is said that "figures of the celebrated Cleopatra VI. occur amongst the sculptures on the exterior of the temple, but they are purely conventional, without a trace of portraiture."

No doubt there is a popular impression that Cleopatra was of dazzling beauty, but on what evidence does it rest? Plutarch, in his 'Life of Antony,' chap. xxvii., follows

the account according to which she was not specially remarkable for beauty, but rather for personal charm, attractive conversation, and tone of voice. Gardthausen points out that it is only later authorities who dwell on her exceptional beauty.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

I do not remember the portrait alluded to by Bayle St. John, but the features of Cleopatra are well known from her numerous coins. They do not correspond with our modern ideas of beauty, and her nose had nothing Grecian about it. It belongs to what is considered the Jewish type, and her profile in general strongly reminds me of that of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. I am sure she was no less consummate an actress than that gifted lady.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

From the mention of "their walls" in the quotation at the above reference it is evident that the writer was thinking of the portrait in the Temple of Dendera, which has often been reproduced. A good copy will be found on p. 237 of Prof. Mahaffy's 'History of Egypt under the Ptolemaic Dynasty.' Certainly Cleopatra was "no beauty" if the Egyptian artist has drawn her truthfully, but Prof. Mahaffy is of opinion that "this figure has no semblance whatever of reality." In the same work appear another portrait of her at Dendera with her son Cæsarion, and a coin bearing her head.

F. W. READ.

A portrait of Cleopatra from a silver medal of Alexandria, enlarged, is given in Baring-Gould's 'The Tragedy of the Cæsars,' p. 139; and there is this or another representation of her in the "Temple" Shakespeare edition of 'Antony and Cleopatra.' "Plutarch tells us," quotes Mr. Baring-Gould,

"that 'her beauty was neither astonishing nor unique; but it derived a force from her wit and the fascination of her manner, which was absolutely irresistible. Her voice was delightfully melodious, and had the same variety of modulation that has an instrument of many strings.'"

ST. SWITHIN.

There is a portrait of Cleopatra, and also one of her son Cæsarion, carved in bas-relief on the end wall of the Temple of Denderah, on the west bank of the Nile, between Abydos and Luxor. This may be the one referred to by Bayle St. John.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

ROBERT BRUCE, EARL OF ROSS (11 S. iv. 268).—King Robert Bruce had an illegitimate son named Robert, whom he knighted, and upon whom he bestowed possessions in Liddesdale in the south of Scotland. The name of his mother is nowhere stated. There is no evidence to show that he was created Earl of Ross. That title belonged to a family who had held it many generations before King Robert's day, and who retained it several years after his death. The fourth Earl of Ross fought on the Scottish side at Bannockburn.

Sir Robert Bruce, the illegitimate son, was killed at the battle of Dupplin in 1332. Perhaps the idea that he was Earl of Ross may have arisen in this way. At the battle of Dupplin another Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, was also slain. He was one of the illegitimate sons of Edward Bruce, King Robert's brother. His mother's name is not known, but it is stated that he was raised to the Earldom of Carrick after his father's death in Ireland in 1318. It is also said that his father, Edward Bruce, had been married, or, as some say, only betrothed, to Isabella, the daughter of the fourth Earl of Ross. Now probably some chronicler, knowing of the marriage or betrothal of Edward Bruce, hastily concluded that the two earldoms (Carrick and Ross) belonged to the Bruce family, while the similarity of name, no doubt, led him to confuse the identity of the two cousins (both of them illegitimate sons) who fell at Dupplin. At all events, it was nearly a hundred years after King Robert's death before the Earldom of Ross came into possession of the Scottish Crown.

W. SCOTT.

PANTHERA (11 S. v. 91).—There is a note on this name in Adolf Deissmann's 'Light from the Ancient East,' London, 1911, pp. 68, 69. The same writer contributed a note on 'Der Name Panthera' to a volume of 'Orientalische Studien' presented to Theodor Nöldeke on his seventieth birthday, Giessen, 1906, pp. 871-5. If J. H. R. wishes to see this, and will send me his address, I may be able to obtain an "off-print" for him from the author. Deissmann shows that Panthera is one of the many Greek personal names derived from the names of animals, and was not altogether rare in the Imperial period down to the third century. In its ultimate origin I suppose the word may very well be Oriental. PROF. SKEAT has conjectured that it may be Indian.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

KEESTON CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE (11 S. v. 110).—As I spent the greater part of my childhood within four miles of Keeston, I can assert with confidence that the place never had what is usually called a castle. It has what the Ordnance map calls a castle—a prehistoric camp, which happens to be one of the finest in a county studded with earthworks. This, though only three hundred feet above the sea, commands a very extensive view. About a mile further north, on the rocky crest of the same hill, are the ruins of Roch Castle, which are visible from great distances.

It is not uncommon for topographical writers to guess that "castle" on the Ordnance map indicates a feudal stronghold. A recent work on Glamorgan credits the western end of the Gower peninsula with two castles of whose existence the natives are ignorant.

From Keeston (Keetings-ton) came the Keetings or Keatings who followed Strongbow to Ireland and settled there.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

RICHARDS OF BRAMLEY HOUSE, SUFFOLK (11 S. v. 66).—This should be Richards of Bramletye House, Sussex. The MS. note quoted was probably copied from an eighteenth-century Baronetage. Wotton (1741) and Kimber (1771) give similar accounts in almost identical language, but with a slight difference in the succession and arms.

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Bow Library, E.

Cansick in his collection of St. Pancras epitaphs gives the particulars missing at the end of MR. W. E. NANSON's note. According to the inscription over his grave, Sir Joseph Richards, Bart., "departed this life June the 2nd, 1738, aged 53." The date of the death of his wife Dame Jane Richards does not appear. This may have been owing to its obliteration through the decay of the stone. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

WOMEN AND TOBACCO (11 S. v. 89).—The lady would no doubt want tobacco for general use in the house, and she may have been a smoker herself (see 10 S. xi. 378). To the evidence there given that women in Stuart times did sometimes smoke might be added what King James said with regard to the "cleane complexioned wife" being driven to the extremity of corrupting

"her sweete breath therewith." There are allusions to the practice, too, in Ben Jonson and other dramatists (see Cob's last speech but one in 'Every Man in his Humour,' III. ii.). C. C. B.

"THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY": JOHN BRIGHT (11 S. iv. 508).—The series entitled "The Best of all Good Company," edited by the late Blanchard Jerrold, consisted of six parts. John Bright was not included among them. The parts, published at 1s. each, were (1) Charles Dickens, (2) Sir Walter Scott, (3) Lord Lytton, (4) Lord Beaconsfield, (5) W. M. Thackeray, (6) Douglas Jerrold. They are still to be had, I understand, both collectively and separately, from Messrs. Houlston & Sons.

W. SCOTT.

DICKENS: MR. MAGNUS'S SPECTACLES (11 S. v. 106).—The conjecture seems worth hazarding that, taken with its context, Dickens's substitution of "green" for "blue" may have been intentional. Be it remembered, he had the green-eyed monster of jealousy in his mind as he wrote.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

COUNTY BIBLIOGRAPHIES (11 S. iv. 488; v. 30).—I now give the second portion of my list:—

Derbyshire—No bibliography exists. The Derby Public Library contains the "Devonshire" Collection of Derbyshire Books, the nucleus of which was presented by the late Duke of Devonshire.

Devonshire—No county deserves more to be taken in hand. Numerous partial bibliographies exist. It remains for some one to blend the whole into one good work similar to the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* or Mr. Emanuel Green's *Somerset Bibliography*.

Davidson, James (of Sektor House, Axminster), *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, a Catalogue of the Printed Books relating to the County of Devon. Exeter, 1852, with Supplement. This is a very incomplete work, and yet has done good service.

Rowe (Joshua Brooking), Address before the Devonshire Association. Plymouth, 1882 (reprinted separately from the Transactions). Appendix B contains a list of histories of towns, parishes, &c., in Devonshire, either printed or in MS.

See also the same author's *The Guides, Handbooks, &c., of the Three Towns, Plymouth, Stonehouse, Devonport* (Journal of the Plymouth Institution, 1877).

Dredge (John Ingle), *Devon Booksellers and Printers in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*. Privately printed. Plymouth, 1885.

Brushfield (Thomas Nadauld), *Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh*. 1886. Plymouth,

W. H. Luke.—*Bibliography of Andrew Brice, and Remarks on the Early History of Exeter Newspapers*. Privately printed. Exeter, 1888.—Richard Isacke and his *Antiquities of Exeter*. 1893.

Worth (R. N.), *The Three Towns Bibliotheca: a Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Papers written by Natives Thereof and Published Therein or Relating Thereto, with Brief Biographical Notices of the Principal Authors*. Plymouth, 1873. A Supplement was issued.

Wright (W. H. K.), *Catalogue of the Plymouth Free Library with Devonshire and Cornwall Collections*. 1892.—*A Plea for Devonshire Bibliography*. Plymouth, W. H. Luke, 1885.

Index (Separate) to *The Western Antiquary*.

Prowse (A. B.), *An Index of References to Dartmoor contained in the Devonshire Transactions, Vols. I. to XXX.* (Devonshire Assoc. Trans., vol. xxxvii. pp. 482-567, Plymouth, 1905).

Adams (Maxwell), *An Index to the Printed Literature relating to the Antiquities, History, and Topography of Exeter* (Devonshire Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, vol. xxxiii. pp. 270-308, Plymouth, 1901).—*An Index to the Printed Literature relating to N. Devon* (Devonshire Assoc., vol. xxxiv. pp. 344-93, Plymouth, 1902).

Shaddick (H. G. H.), *A Guide to the Reports and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, First Series, Vols. I.-XXX.* Plymouth, Brendon & Son, 1909.

Historical Association (6, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.), Leaflet No. 9 (March, 1908). Contains a brief but useful Bibliography of Exeter.

Dorset—There is Canon Mayo's book, to which Mr. FRY refers. As the *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis* was issued in 1885, it now requires to be brought up to date.

Durham—Thompson (Henry), *A Reference Catalogue of Books relating to the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, Part I.* Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1888.

Lapsley (G. T.), *The County Palatine of Durham* (Harvard Historical Studies, viii.). London, Longmans, 1900.—The bibliography in this book, which occupies pp. 338-46, although not a parochial or county bibliography, is a useful contribution to the history of the county in the Middle Ages.

Welford (R.), editor. *Records of the Committees for Compounding, &c., with Delinquent Royalists in Durham and Northumberland during the Civil War, 1643-60.* Durham, Andrews & Co. (Surtees Society). Bibliography, pp. 460-61.

The Catalogue of the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1896, and the Catalogue of the Free Library at Newcastle-on-Tyne are useful.

Cf. also Catalogue of Books on Genealogy and Heraldry in the Central Public Library, Newcastle-on-Tyne (by Basil Anderton).

Essex—Catalogue of Books, Maps, and Manuscripts relating to or connected with the County of Essex, by A. E. Cunningham. Privately printed, 1902.

Catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c., in the Library of the Essex Archæol. Institute, by W. H. Dalton. Colchester, 1895.

See also Catalogue of Essex Literature in Public Library at Leyton, and some newer authorities named by W. P. Courtney (National Bibliography, vol. i. p. 177).

The Colchester Public Library also has a collection of Essex books, and Mr. Miller Christy has done a bibliography of Essex Bird Literature (Essex Field Club Special Memoirs, 1890).

Gloucestershire—Hyett (F. A.) and Bazley (W.). The Bibliographer's Manual of Gloucestershire Literature, 3 vols. Gloucester, 1895-7. 8vo. Vol. III. relates to Bristol alone.—An admirable work arranged under parishes.

Phelps (J. D.). Collectanea Glocestriensia, or a Catalogue of Books, Tracts, Coins, &c., relating to the County of Gloucester, in the possession of John Delafield Phelps, Chavenage House. London, 1842.

Catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, and MSS. in the Library of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæol. Society, 1898.

The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæol. Society issued in 1890 (H. Osborne, St. Mary's Square, Gloucester) a full Index to vols. i.-xx. of their Transactions.

The Gloucester Public Library has a special collection of Gloucestershire literature and a County Photographic Record.

John Washbourn's book, Bibliotheca Glocestrensis, is not a bibliography, but a reprint of local Civil War tracts.

Hampshire—MR. FRY names H. M. Gilbert's book, and gives date 1872, but there is a much later edition, as follows:—

Gilbert (H. M.) and Godwin (G. N.), Bibliotheca Hantoniensis, 1891, 8vo. Contains a list of Hampshire newspapers by F. A. Edwards. (Southampton, 26, Above Bar.)

Cope (Rev. Sir W. H.), List of Books on Hampshire in the Library at Bramshill, Wokingham, 1879.

Whitaker (W.), List of Books on the Geology of Hampshire (Proc. of the Winchester and Hants Scientific Society, 1873).

The bibliography of the Flora of Hampshire is found in F. Townsend's Flora of H., 1883.

Rogers (W. H.), Maps and Plans of Old Southampton, edited with Notes by W. H. Rogers (Southampton Record Society), 1907.

Herefordshire—Allen (John, jun.), Bibl. Herefordiensis, 1821.

Havergal (F. T.), Fasti Herefordenses, 1869. A bibliography of the Cathedral, City, and County, pp. 205-17.

Mr. Courtney refers to "a Bibliographer's Manual of Herefordshire Literature, collected by Frederick Bodenham," which is said to have been printed in 1890.

As far as one can trace, no satisfactory bibliography of this county exists.

Hertfordshire—An Index to the Bibliography of Hertfordshire is in preparation by the East Herts Archæol. Society. (See W. P. Courtney's Nat. Bib., vol. i. p. 243.)

A Quarterly Bibliography of Middlesex and Hertfordshire (Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries).

Catalogue of the Library of the Herts Nat. Hist. Soc., by John Hopkinson, 1885.

Descriptive Catalogue of Maps, by H. G. Fordham, in Herts Nat. Hist. Soc., xi. (reprinted separately 1902 and 1903).

See also Pryor (A. R.) and Jackson (B. D.), Flora of Herts (Bibliography, pp. xxxvii-lviii).

Also Whitaker (W.), List of Works on Geology of Herts to 1873 (Herts Nat. Hist. Soc., i. 78), brought up to 1883 by John Hopkinson (*ib.*, iii. 165).

The bibliography of John Norden's Hertfordshire is found in the 1903 reprint, pp. x-xiv.

Bibliography of Rye House Plot, N. & Q., 9 S. i. 212, 372; ii. 34, 175.

Huntingdonshire—Catalogue of Huntingdonshire Books collected by H. E. Norris. Cirencester (privately printed), 1895.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

[Supplementary entries for the counties up to this point will appear in our next issue.]

## Notes on Books.

*The Story of Garrard's, 1721-1911.* (Stanley Paul & Co.)

MESSRS. GARRARD have done well to celebrate their removal from the Haymarket to their new home in Albemarle Street by publishing this most interesting volume. In the first portion an account is given of the early history of the Haymarket, which at one time was the heart of London and the centre of fashion. In the brief space of seventy-two pages we are carried through three centuries and a half in a light and pleasant way. The Haymarket has always been noted for its theatres and other places of amusement, and the book contains a good account of these. We hear how "on Easter Monday, April 9th, 1705, Vanbrugh and Congreve opening the new playhouse, there were masquerades more magnificent than those known in Italy." These masquerades continued popular for a century and a half. On May 2nd, 1732, George II. and Queen Caroline were present at the performance of Handel's 'Esther'; and in September, 1761, two serenatas by Cocchi were performed in honour of the marriage and coronation of George III. It may be noted "that on the occasion of the crowning of his great-great-grandson, George V., the gala performance took place in the building now known as His Majesty's Theatre, which occupies to-day the site of its four predecessors."

In the third chapter, in reference to the Goldsmiths' Company, it is stated that it "possesses no less than fifteen charters conferring on masters and members many great and singular rights and privileges, comprising the ceremony known as the Trial of the Pix, or the assay of a new coinage"; and we get the remarkable statement that "in 1500 there were not less than fifty-one goldsmiths' shops in the Strand alone." The



Garrards have been Crown jewellers during six reigns, their first Royal customer being Frederick, Prince of Wales. Among early entries in the Garrards' ledgers is one, in 1745, of seventy-two mourning-rings as mementoes of the first Earl of Orford, Sir Robert Walpole.

On the occasion of the coronation of George III. the Garrards' bill amounted to 25,487*l.* 13*s.* This included a sum of 15,024*l.*, interest at 4 per cent. on the loan of jewels valued at 375,600*l.*

The Duke of Wellington obtained his coronet from the firm: this cost him 26*l.*, with an additional 1*l.* for a leather case. In 1825 they supplied the service of plate presented by Liverpool to Huskisson, the cost of which was 3,489*l.* 12*s.* At the Exhibition of 1851 the valuable and beautiful objects in their cabinet called forth great admiration. We can well remember what stores of wealth were gathered in the small space devoted to these cabinets full of the choicest jewels, among them being the Koh-i-noor, valued at two millions sterling. One of the jewellers was so nervous as to the safety of the contents of his case that he expressed his fears to a friend of ours, one of the Executive Committee, who advised him to test the matter by disguising himself one night and trying to break the case open. This he resolved to do, and, shod in list slippers, he approached the case one night. Instantly the hand of a detective was placed on his shoulder. Great was the surprise on discovering that it was the owner of the case whom the man was about to arrest; an explanation followed, and the jeweller slept in peace after that adventure.

Among the most important of the Garrards' works was the recutting of the Koh-i-noor. The Duke of Wellington placed the first facet of the stone in position for cutting, and one of the illustrations represents him in the act of doing this; there is also a facsimile of his well-known signature from the visitors' book—"Wellington, July 16th, 1852"—within two months of his death on the 14th of September. Another illustration, taken from *Punch*, is Leech's caricature, "The Poor Old Koh-i-noor again." We find also an account of the jewelled pendant, designed by the Prince Consort, presented in 1855 to Florence Nightingale. The illustrations add much to the interest of the book—the last being the Imperial Durbar Crown, which was designed and made by the firm, and contains over 6,170 diamonds.

*Sir Lectures on the Recorder and Other Flutes in Relation to Literature.* By Christopher Welch. (Oxford University Press.)

THE writer begins his preface with a paragraph expressly designed to be forbidding, which, however, we would hereby warn any one who may take up this book by no means to heed. Mr. Welch has brought together a wealth of interesting material, and though it is obvious that no particular pains have been expended on "graces of style," the work is so forthright, and so alive with his own interest in it, that it is anything but dry or dull. Perhaps the least attractive lecture is the first, in which the history of the recorder is traced, down to its disappearance in the eighteenth century, and various literary errors on the subject are discussed. The second lecture deals with the tone and effect of the recorder in a matter-of-fact, uninflated manner;

nevertheless, we have seldom read anything better apt to provoke the desire for what is described; no reader with music in his soul but must feel thirsty for a concert of recorders. The three following lectures are devoted to Shakespeare and Milton, and the allusions we get in them to flutes and pipes—in which examination Milton is discovered to be more decidedly inferior to Shakespeare in technical knowledge than probably most people would have suspected. The last lecture, on the temple flute-player and the tomb-piper, is in some ways the most suggestive. Not only are some of Mr. Welch's interpretations of ancient rites new and illuminating, but his whole treatment is calculated to give the reader a vivid idea of what music meant to ancient peoples, more sensitive in that regard and more emotional than ourselves.

*The Book-Lovers' Anthology*, edited by Mr. R. M. Leonard (Frowde), brings together the tributes paid to books by a host of writers of different sorts and periods, in verse and prose. We congratulate the author on the catholicity of his selection, and have read so much that we delight in that we forgo the reviewer's usual privilege of grumbling over a passage or two sought in vain.

More than 200 authors are contributors, and one can easily find any of them by reference to the excellent Index, while the 'Contents' gives their contributions in alphabetical order. The Preface says:—

"The passages will be found grouped more or less according to subjects, though the dividing lines are fine, and chronological order within the limits of the groups has been a secondary consideration."

This almost amounts to a confession of disorder, and we think that Mr. Leonard might have supplied definite headings, and spared us some of the rapid transitions from one century to another. Among the pieces we note some excellent bits of Samuel Johnson, and pretty verse by Lionel Johnson; Tupper and his parodist Calverley; 'Erewhon' Butler at his best about the British Museum; T. H. Bayly satirizing the rage for writing about the peerage in novels; the pungency of Colton's 'Lacon' and the good sense of the Hares in 'Guesses at Truth'; the lines "O for a booke and a shade nooke," which engaged the research of our own columns; the lyric wistfulness of J. A. Symonds; and some fluent, clever verses on 'The Booksellers' Banquet' by Maginn. We give these instances to show the wide scope of the book. More famous and familiar authors are also well represented.

A photograph of the Bodleian, which receives several worthy tributes here, forms the frontispiece.

## Notices to Correspondents.

MR. THOMAS JESSON.—Forwarded.

J. P. COLVIN.—For 'Charade' see answers suggested at 10 S. i. 207.

R. M. ("Black spirits and white, red spirits and grey").—'Macbeth', IV. i. 43.

E. O. E. ("Plus je connais les hommes plus j'aime les chiens").—See 10 S. x. 188, 273; xii. 292, 300.



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## Notes.

## SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE AND ANNA BARBAULD.

It was Charles Lamb who jestingly called Mrs. Inchbald and Mrs. Barbauld "the two bald women." This joke is not very brilliant, but it possesses the quality of humour which has been described as the discovery of similarity between things incongruous.

There was apparently much intellectual intercourse between Mrs. Barbauld and Coleridge in the earlier part of his career, and she saw more clearly than he did himself the danger which beset him, and did so much to wreck his life. How unjust Coleridge could be is exemplified in this story, which he tells himself in relation to Mrs. Barbauld's brother, the once well-known Dr. John Aikin:—

"On William Smith of Norwich asking me what I thought of *The Monthly Review* or *Magazine*, and of Dr. Aikin, its editor, I was provoked by his evident wish that I should say something in its favour, to reply, 'That all men of science or literature could attest that the one was a void Aikin, and the other an aching void.'"

Coleridge wished to send a copy of the edition of the poems issued in 1796 to Mrs. Barbauld, or to her brother Dr. Aikin, but Cottle omitted their names.

In August, 1797, Mr. Richard Reynell tells his brother:—

"On my arrival at Stowey and at Mr. Coleridge's house, I found he was from home, having set out for Bristol to see Mrs. Barbauld a few days before. I think he had never seen her, and that he now had *walked* all the way to gratify his curiosity. He returned on Saturday evening after a walk of 40 miles in one day, apparently not much fatigued."

In January, 1812, Crabb Robinson writes to Mrs. Clarkson:—

"You will be interested to hear how Coleridge's lectures closed; they ended with *éclat*. The room was crowded, and the lecture had several passages more than brilliant—they were luminous, and the light gave conscious pleasure to every person who knew that he could both see the glory and the objects around it at once, while (you know) mere splendour, like the patent lamps, presents a flame that only puts out the eyes. Coleridge's explanation of the character of Satan, and his vindication of Milton against the charge of falling below his subject, where he introduces the Supreme Being, and his illustration of the difference between poetic and abstract truth and of the *diversity in identity* between the philosophy and the poet, were equally wise and beautiful. He concluded with a few strokes of satire; but I cannot forgive him for selecting *alone* (except an attack on Pope's 'Homer,' qualified by insincere eulogy) Mrs. Barbauld. She is a living writer, a woman, and a person who, however discordant with himself in character and taste, has still always shown him civilities and attentions. It was surely ungenerous."

In the 'Table Talk' there is an interesting reference. The poet says:—

"Mrs. Barbauld once told me that she admired the 'Ancient Mariner' very much, but that there were two faults in it—it was improbable, and had no moral. As for the probability, I owned that that might admit some question; but as to the want of a moral, I told her that in my own judgment the poem had too much; and that the only, or chief fault, if I might say so, was the obtrusion of the moral sentiment so openly on the reader as a principle or cause of action in a work of such pure imagination. It ought to have had no more moral than the 'Arabian Nights' tale of the merchant sitting down to eat dates by the side of a well, and throwing the shells aside, and lo! a genie starts up, and says he *must* kill the aforesaid merchant *because* one of the date shells had, it seems, put out the eye of the genie's son."

After Coleridge had abandoned Unitarianism for his own special presentation of Christianity, his references to his former faith are usually of a depreciatory character. Thus under date 4 April, 1832, he says:—

"I make the greatest difference between *ans* and *isms*. I should deal insincerely with you if I said that I thought Unitarianism was Christianity."

No; as I believe and have faith in the doctrine, it is not the truth in Jesus Christ; but God forbid that I should doubt that you and many other Unitarians, as you call yourselves, are, in a practical sense, very good Christians."

Mr. Thomas Ashe observes that "Coleridge often dwells on this distinction, which Mrs. Barbauld told him she could not understand."

Mrs. Barbauld was not afraid of breaking a lance with Coleridge on philosophical as well as on literary or theological subjects. In a letter to Allsop in 1822 Coleridge, referring to Sir Richard Phillips, says:—

"Once, when in an abstruse argument with Mrs. Barbauld on the Berkleian controversy, she exclaimed, 'Mr. Coleridge! Mr. Coleridge!' the Knight was present. No sooner did he hear my name mentioned than he came up to my chair, and, after making several obsequious obeisances, expressed his regret that he should have been half-an-hour in the company of so great a man without being aware of his good fortune, adding shortly afterwards, 'I would have given nine guineas a sheet for his conversation during the last hour and a half.' This, too, at a time when I had not been publicly known more than a month."

It was surely no discredit to Sir Richard that he should thus early express his admiration.

Mrs. Barbauld had a woman's keen insight into character. As early as 1797 she addressed some verses to Coleridge which show that her admiration—and it was great—for his talents did not blind her to his dangers. Here is her address to the poet, at once an appreciation and an admonition:—

TO MR. S. T. COLERIDGE, 1797.

Midway the hill of science, after steep  
And rugged paths that tire the unpractised feet,  
A grove extends; in tangled mazes wrought,  
And filled with strange enchantment:—dubious  
shapes

Flit through dim glades, and lure the eager foot  
Of youthful ardour to eternal chase.

Dreams hang on every leaf: unearthly forms  
Glide through the gloom; and mystic visions swim  
Before the cheated sense. Athwart the mists,

Far into vacant space, huge shadows stretch,  
And seem realities; while things of life,

Obvious to sight and touch, all glowing round,  
Fade to the hue of shadows.—Scruples here,

With filmy net, most like the autumnal webs  
Of floating gossamer, arrest the foot

Of generous enterprise; and palsy hope  
And fair ambition with the chilling touch

Of sickly hesitation and blank fear.  
Nor seldom Indolence these lawns among

Fixes her turf-built seat; and wears the garb  
Of deep Philosophy, and museful sits,

In dreamy twilight of the vacant mind,

Soothed by the whispering shade; for soothing  
soft

The shades; and vistas lengthening into air,

With moonbeam rainbows tinted.—Here each  
mind

Of finer mould, acute and delicate,

In its high progress to eternal truth

Rests for a space, in fairy bowers entranced;

And loves the softened light and tender gloom;

And, pampered with most unsubstantial food,

Looks down indignant on the grosser world,

And matter's cumbrous shapings. Youth be-  
loved

Of science—of the Muse beloved—not here,

Not in the maze of metaphysical lore,

Build thou thy place of resting! lightly tread

The dangerous ground, on noble aims intent;

And be this Circe of the studious cell

Enjoyed, but still subservient. Active scenes

Shall soon with healthful spirits brace thy mind;

And fair exertion, for bright fame sustained,

For friends, for country, chase each spleen-fed fog

That blots the wide creation.—

Now Heaven conduct thee with a parent's love!

Would that Coleridge had taken this  
advice to heart!

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161.)

IN the autumn of 1848 Dickens's sister Fanny died. He had fondly loved her, and her death took his thoughts back to his early days when he would call for her on Sunday mornings to accompany him to the Marshalsea. She was his elder by two years; all through her life he had been to her a most devoted brother. Her character was a most beautiful one, and Claudius Clear, in *The British Weekly* for December 21st and 28th of last year, has done good service in drawing attention to the references made to her in a book by a Congregational minister greatly beloved, the Rev. James Griffin, 'Memories of the Past,' published in 1883 by Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Fanny Dickens married that Henry Burnett who in childhood had such a fine voice that when a mere boy he was stood on a table in the Pavilion at Brighton to sing a solo before George IV., who was wheeled into the room covered with flannels and bandages from head to foot, suffering from the gout. Burnett became a pupil at the Royal Academy of Music, where he met Fanny Dickens. On quitting it he soon obtained engagements at Covent Garden and Drury Lane; and so famous did he become that Braham would say, "If I can't come, send for Burnett; he will do as well." On Sundays his wife and himself were engaged as professional singers at the Chapel of the

Sardinian Ambassador, and the evenings were spent at Dickens's house. But Burnett determined to give up the stage, intending that he and Fanny should devote their time to the teaching of music and singing. Hullah advised them to set up in Manchester. So to Manchester they went, and after being there three or four weeks were attracted by the preaching of the Rev. James Griffin, with whom and with his wife they formed a close friendship, becoming members of his congregation and giving their services to the improvement of the singing. The friendship, however, was to be only too short, for, as Mr. Griffin relates, barely seven years had passed "before our beloved friend's health began to show serious signs of decline." She came to London to consult Sir James Clark, and from there was taken to her sister's house. On her brother visiting her, she said she "was quite calm and happy, relied upon the mediation of Christ, and had no terror at all." She felt sorrow at parting from her husband and infants. Her last anxiety was for the little boy, who was deformed, and she spoke about "an invention she would have liked to have tried." This child did not long survive her, according to Claudius Clear. Mr. Griffin tells us that Harry, was a singular little creature—meditative and quaint in a remarkable degree. He was the original, as Dickens told his sister, of little Paul Dombey. Harry had been taken to Brighton, as little Paul was represented to have been, and there for hours, lying on the beach with his books, talked as remarkably as Paul Dombey. He was never tired of reading his Bible and his hymns, and was always happy. He died in the arms of John Griffin, Mr. Griffin's nephew. Mr. Griffin further says:—

"On the death of our beloved friend, I went to London, in compliance with her dying request, to officiate at her funeral. Her grave was selected in a secluded and picturesque nook in Highgate Cemetery....Mr. Dickens appeared to feel it very deeply. He spoke to me in terms of great respect and affection for his departed sister—he had always so spoken of her—as I accompanied him in his brougham on my way to my brother's house. His behaviour to myself was most courteous and kind."

The Rev. James Griffin's testimony of her is: "Sincerity, truthfulness, and integrity were transparent in all she said and did."

In May, 1849, appeared the first number of 'David Copperfield,' and Forster well remarks that

"Dickens never stood so high as at its completion. The popularity it obtained at the outset increased to a degree not approached by any previous book except 'Pickwick.'"

This was followed by 'Bleak House' in September 17th. 1853. The review in *The Athenæum* was by Chorley, and states that

"this novel shows progress on the part of its writer in more ways than one....progress in art to be praised....progress in exaggeration to be deprecated. At its commencement the impression made is strange. Were its opening pages in anywise accepted as representing the world we live in, the reader might be excused for feeling as though he belonged to some orb where eccentrics, Bedlamites, ill-directed and disproportioned people were the only inhabitants.... In his own particular walk—apart from the exaggerations complained of, and the personalities against which many have protested—Mr. Dickens has rarely, if ever, been happier than in 'Bleak House.'"

The summers of 1853, 1854, and 1856 were spent by Dickens in Boulogne, which he described as being "as quaint, picturesque, good a place as he knew, the country walks delightful." "If this were but 300 miles farther off, how the English would rave about it!" The house he took was in the midst of a garden full of thousands of roses, of which his good landlord allowed him to pick as he pleased; it stood on a hillside, backed up by woods of young trees, with the Haute Ville in front.

Dickens was evidently not aware of the French custom of the husband adopting his wife's surname, and was puzzled at his landlord being known as M. Beaucourt-Mutuel. This person was

"extraordinarily popular in Boulogne, people in the shops brightening up at the mention of his name, and congratulating us on being his tenants." Dickens records of him, "I never did see such a gentle, kind heart."

My cousin, M. Henri Mory of Boulogne, tells me that about 1878 he paid a visit to Mariette Pasha, who at that time occupied the house in the Rue Beaurepaire in which Dickens had lived. He describes it as "a picturesque place: there are some bridges thrown across the little stream of Beaurepaire, and a garden with luxuriant vegetation, owing to the freshness of the water." Near this house, a few years ago, was established a college in a building rendered vacant by the expulsion of the Sisters of Nazareth.\*

"Dickens [continues M. Mory] gave proof of excellent taste in the choice of this residence; it is a veritable nest for a poet. He could meditate there in entire tranquillity, listening to the murmuring of the water and to the song of the innumerable birds peopling the valley."

\* The town of Boulogne bought the property for 310,000 francs, April 16th, 1905. In the parlour is a bust of Dickens presented by the Dickens Society ('Tablettes Boulonnaises,' par A. Lefebvre, No. XXXII.).



What must have added to the charm of Dickens's holiday was the low price of provisions: a fowl one shilling and tenpence; a duck a few halfpence more; meat sevenpence a pound, French weight; and a bottle of the very best wine tenpence. Dickens was at Boulogne when Prince Albert visited the Emperor, and as he passed on the Calais road Dickens noticed that Napoleon was broader across the chest than in the old days when he used to meet him at Gore House, and that he stooped more in the shoulders. Less than a year and a half afterwards Dickens met him in Paris, and wrote to Forster: "I suppose mortal man out of bed never looked so ill and worn. I never saw so haggard a face."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

### EPITAPHIANA.

DAWSON THE ARTIST.—Some time since, while transcribing the inscriptions in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, I came across a neglected and partially buried recumbent slab, inscribed as follows:

In Memory of  
John Turner Dawson  
Son of Wilm. & Elizabeth  
Dawson who died Feby. 5  
1803 in the 14 Year of his  
Age.

[Also] Elizabeth Wife  
of

William Dawson  
who died October — 1806  
Aged [4]6 Years.

Also John Dawson  
who departed this Life  
May 3 1809  
Aged 18 Months.

And William Dawson,  
Father of H. Dawson,  
Artist,  
Born 1760, Died 1826.

This interesting, but now decaying memorial of the great landscape painter's family was not previously known to exist. Still more strange is the circumstance that Henry Dawson himself appears to have forgotten its existence, although it must once have been known to him, as the latter part of the inscription could only have been cut after he had attained fame, and possibly under his own direction, he being but 15 years of age when his father died. Nevertheless, among the family data left by Henry Dawson (*vide* his 'Autobiography') there occur errors that the inscription serves to correct, notably in the name of William Dawson's wife, and in the date of death of

the child John. The present note may perhaps assist in rescuing this interesting memorial from the oblivion into which it has fallen.

A. STAPLETON.

39, Burford Road, Nottingham.

JOHN HAMILTON, ARTIST.—The following inscription from St. Luke's Old Burial-ground, King's Road, Chelsea, may be of interest to MR. W. ROBERTS and others:—

"Francis William Le Maistre, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of (Casp—) in (Lower) Canada, d. May 12, 1803, in his (45) year. John Hamilton, Esq., d. 13 Mar., 1808, a. 70. He was a great artist, and... Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, w. of the above, d. Dec. 29, 1822, a. 79."

This must be the John Hamilton (fl. 1765–1786) of the 'D.N.B.' G. S. PARRY.

CLAXBY CHURCH.—The following epitaph presents several interesting queries. It is in Claxby Church, situate between Market Rasen and Lincoln:—

GVLIELMVS FITZWILLIAMS ARMIGER  
Aº ETATIS SVÆ ALTERO SVPRÁ LXXXº  
ARMA MILITIE HVIVS DEPOSUIT.

Weepe poore men weepe here our mortality  
Laid A Maister in Hospitality  
How he was Religious, Faithfull, Constant.  
Twenty seauen quietus est's Demonstrant,  
From worldly troubles he ne're found true rest.  
Untill from God he had quietus est.

ANNO D'NI . 1634.

MENSE IVLIJ DIE DECIMO TERTIO  
VIVAT IN ÆTERNVM,

J. FOSTER, D.C.L.

Tathwell, Louth.

ABBOTS LANGLEY CHURCHYARD.—The following are upon two headstones on the south side of the church at Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire:—

All people that pass by  
Pray read these doleful lines  
Of a young man that went to  
Wash himself and was  
Drown'd in his prime, in his age  
23, whose death his parents  
Dost lament most grievously.  
But tho' it was our loss  
We trust it was his gain  
In hopes of a glorious  
Resurrection to live Eternally.  
John Barns dyed the 16 day of  
June, 1723.

All Christian people that pass by  
May view these mournful lines,  
Here lyes the Body of William Barns  
Who unfortunately lost his Life  
Just in the Prime of his Years by  
Being thrown out of an empty cart  
And between the Heavens and the  
Earth became a Prey to Death's all  
Wounding Dart. Lord grant he did thy  
Mercy find, and altho' we are left in great  
Sorrows and doubts, Lord grant that  
They may work together for our good

That we may go to our dear Lord  
 Where we hope our Son is gone before to  
 Live in Heavenly joys for evermore, Amen.  
 He lived with his Grace the Duke of  
 Chandos one year and 11 weeks and  
 Had ye Praise of ye whole family of a  
 Faithfull servant and a sober young  
 Man. He departed this Life July 18th  
 1727 in the 23rd Yeare of his Age.

W. B. GERISH.

DOROTHY CALTHORPE.—On the monu-  
 ment to Mistress Dorothy Calthorpe (who  
 quitted this life in 1693), in the church at  
 Ampton in Suffolk :—

A virgin votary is oft in snares ;  
 this safely vowed and made ye poor her heirs ;  
 and also on the tomb :—

I troubled no man's dust  
 Let others be to me as just.

Upton.

R. B.

BELTON CHURCHYARD.—The following, in  
 Belton Churchyard, Leicestershire, was stated  
 in 1893 to be then " becoming illegible " :—

Near to this place interred there lies,  
 One whom the Quakers did despise.  
 His poverty earned him disgrace,  
 They denied him a burial place :  
 Though by his friends, it hath been said,  
 Towards a burying place large sums were paid,  
 Poor Robert might not there be laid.  
 Oh Friends how could you be so hard,  
 To let him lie in this churchyard ;  
 A place you all dislike, we know,  
 How could you displace a brother so.  
 In memory here this stone doth stand,  
 Of Robert, the son of John and Sarah Swann.  
 In One Thousand seven hundred and forty nine  
 He did his soul to God resign.

W. B. H.

BROMLEY, KENT.—Near the south door  
 in the churchyard of Bromley Parish Church,  
 Kent :—

Here lies the remains of  
 Mr. Rodger Penny  
 late of Northumberland Street  
 in the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields  
 he Departed this Life  
 April the 27th, 1767. Aged 54 years.  
 Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound  
 O come attend the cry  
 Ye living men come view the ground  
 Where you must shortly lie.  
 But what saith the great everlasting Life.  
 Behold the Lamb of God  
 Which taketh away the sin of the World.  
 John 1st Chapter 29th Verse.

Also in the old parish churchyard of  
 Bromley :—

Here rests in hope  
 The Mortal Remains of  
 Frederick Pascall  
 who departed this life  
 18th April 1839  
 in the 23rd year of his age.

Here I lay my body down,  
 And yield it to the Grave ;  
 Here I rise and take the Crown,  
 And sing thy Power to save.  
 Ah, happy spirit upwards caught,  
 When shall I hither clime [sic].  
 May I submissively be taught,  
 To wait my Father's time.

On an old tombstone of the seventeenth  
 century, the name being illegible, is the  
 following :—

Within this tombe interr'd doth lye  
 A Relique of mortality.  
 The Holy Soul that did inherit  
 This house of clay, is now a spirit,  
 To heaven gone, and there it is  
 Possessed of Eternall Bliss.

Sacred  
 to the memory of  
 Mrs. Ann Owen  
 wife of Mr. Richard Owen  
 of this Parish  
 who departed this life

18th December 1836 in her 52nd year.

O may I stand before the Lamb,  
 When earth and seas are fled  
 And hear the Judge pronounce my name,  
 With blessings on my head.

F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.

BLACK DOGS : GABRIEL HOUNDS.—In a  
 case of witchcraft at Bunny Hall, near Wake-  
 field, in 1656, " severall aparitions like black  
 doggs and cattis was seene in the house "  
 (' Depositions from York Castle,' Surt. Soc.  
 p. 75).

The " ugly black thing " that struck and  
 scared the sacrilegious soldier in the church  
 at Trim in 1689 may have been a dog  
 (11 S. ii. 502).

The devil appears " in the horrid shape  
 of some black shaggy dog, or over-grown  
 horrible cat, or other hairy frightful fray-  
 buggs " (Ness, ' History and Mystery,'  
 1690, i. 42).

Sir Walter Scott has quoted the apparition  
 of the " large black spaniel, with curled  
 shaggy hair," at Peel Castle, from Waldron,  
 1731, in ' The Lay of the Last Minstrel,'  
 canto vi. stanza 26, note, and in ' Peveril  
 of the Peak,' note K. See further ' N. & Q.,'  
 4 S. ix. 360, 415, 490 ; x. 91, 217 ; 8 S.  
 ix. 125.

Other instances are mentioned in ' The  
 Book of Days,' ii. 433-6 ; in an article on  
 ' Northumbrian Ghost Stories,' in *The  
 Treasury*, January, 1911 ; and in Brand,  
 ed. Ellis and Bohn, 1849, i. 319, iii. 83.

About 1665 Oliver Heywood entered in  
 his ' Diaries ' (1881-5, iii. 91),

" a strange noise in the air heard of many in these  
 parts this winter, called Gabriel-Ratches by this

country people; the noise is as if a great number of whelps were barking and howling, and 'tis observed that if any see them, the persons that see them die shortly after; they are never heard but before a great death or dearth."

See 1 S. v. 534, 596; xii. 470; 2 S. i. 80; 3 S. xii. 328; 4 S. vii. 299; 7 S. i. 206.

W. C. B.

**HARLEIAN SOCIETY.**—Some of your genealogical readers may be glad to make the following necessary correction. In vol. xli. of this Society's publications, 'Visitations of Cambridgeshire,' p. 83, John Chapman of Mardock is shown to have a son named "Francis Willm. Hastings of Delford in com. Oxon." It does not need an acute eye to see that this is wrong. Fortunately vol. xv. of the same series gives us the right statement, which might not otherwise have been easily found. Frances, daughter of John Chapman, was the wife of William Hastings of Elford in com. Oxon ('Visitation of London,' i. 362).

W. C. B.

**JOHN MILDENHALL.**—*The Advocate of India* of Bombay, in its issue of 26 October last, republished the letter of a correspondent of "an up-country paper," who had occasion to visit "the oldest Christian cemetery in India," which is close to the courts of Agra in the Civil Lines, and was painfully surprised "to see the ruinous and neglected condition of the graves of celebrated historical personages." The only tomb which appeared to be kept in proper order "was that of the Englishman, John Middenhall [*sic*], a member of the embassy sent to the Emperor Akbar in 1614,"—which is a mistake, as Akbar died in 1605.

The grave in question is no doubt that of John Mildenhall, two of whose letters from the East have been printed by Purchas in his 'Pilgrimes' (see vol. ii. of the modern reprint), and who died at the King's Court at Ajmere in June, 1614, according to a letter dated Surat, 19 August of the same year. Numerous references to him can be found in the 'Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series,' from the Court Minutes and other official papers of the East India Company, in which his name is corrupted to "John Mednoll" and "Midnall." The Calendar in one place prints "Mawgoule" between inverted commas, evidently as a place-name, but it was probably meant for "Mogul," the emperor's title.

Mildenhall's life has not been included in the 'D.N.B.' According to his own letters, he was Queen Elizabeth's envoy to the Great Mogul in 1603.

L. L. K.

"BIRCH'S." (See 10 S. vii. 366; viii. 216.)—*The Evening News* of 26 January contained an interesting article by Mr. G. H. F. Nichols upon this famous house, 15, Cornhill. Amongst much instructive information anent its history and business methods, we read that

"a few years ago a thorough cleaning of the shop-front revealed unexpected beauties of carving, and testified to its age. Some two hundred coats of paint were removed; the whole layer was an inch thick."

The shop-front is certainly unique, with its small window panes and delicate borderings upon the woodwork, as thus brought to light by the operations of the decorators, which were, I find, undertaken in the spring of 1907. There are few such specimens left in this vanishing London of ours. It is therefore pleasant to be able to chronicle that "Birch's" old face is still preserved amongst all the changes going on around in this part of the City. Westward we still have that curious shop-front of Messrs. Fribourg & Treyer's tobacco and snuff establishment, in the Haymarket—a rival, perhaps, in antiquity, though it is of quite a different type. It is certainly a revelation to me, as it may be to others, to find in Mr. Nichols's account reference to steaks and chops as being supplied to customers at "Birch's." I have passed through its hospitable swing-doors many times, but have never yet seen a "point," "lo'n," or "clump" served therein, or even heard them asked for. Would not the whole character of the place be altered by such an innovation? Anyway, there can be few who will not desire to say of "Birch's," "May you live long, and prosper!"

CÉCIL CLARKE.

**TONBRIDGE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH: ITS REGISTERS.**—On making inquiries some time ago of the minister of the Congregational Church at Tonbridge, Kent, concerning the earlier registers of that church (which was formerly known as the "Independent Chapel"), I was informed that the whereabouts of the registers in question was not known, and that it was believed that they had been destroyed by fire.

I have now discovered that they are at Somerset House, having been deposited there some years ago. R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

**EDINBURGH AND LONDON: HALF-WAY MARK.**—A pile of stones at Affetside, on the great Roman Road, a mile or two outside Bolton, marks the half-way distance between Edinburgh and London.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

"FLEET": NEW USE OF THE WORD.—This word has hitherto been used only in reference to ships; but I have lately received a circular, in which the proprietors of a motor garage "notify their numerous customers and the general public that they are now running a fleet of up-to-date Landauettes and Limousine cars." Surely the word "fleet" is out of place in such connexion.

A. N. Q.

"HONORIFICABILITUDINITY."—An instance of the use of this word is to be found in the recently published volume entitled 'Letters of George Borrow to the British and Foreign Bible Society.' The word was, however, used not by Borrow, but by the Rev. Joseph Jowett, the Editorial Superintendent of the Society from 1833 to 1848. It occurs in a letter to Borrow dated 31 Dec., 1834, in which the writer says:—

"The passion for honorificabilitudinity is a vice of the Asiatic languages, which a Scripture translator, above all others, ought to beware of countenancing."—George Borrow's 'Letters to the Bible Society,' p. 72.

The only quotation in 'H.E.D.' is one which speaks of the word as the longest in the English language. It is also mentioned as occurring in various dictionaries.

JOHN T. KEMP.

[See 11 S. iv. 487, 538].

EARLY WOMEN DOCTORS. (See *ante*, p. 65.)—Readers interested in this subject should refer to 'N. & Q.,' 16 Jan., 1909, which contains a record, dated 1665, of "a Gentlewoman Surgeon of sound judgment and good repute" (10 S. xi. 42).

S. D. C.

"L'HERBE D'OR." (See 11 S. iv. 502.)—I gather from Rolland's 'Flore Populaire,' t. ii. p. 213, that this is *Helianthemum vulgare*, which is glossed in Britten and Holland's 'Dictionary of English Plant-Names' rock rose, sol-flower, sun daisy, sunflower, sun rose. From one of his authorities Rolland furnishes the additional name of hedge hyssop.

ST. SWITHIN.

JOHN BRADY.—It may be noted, as an addition to the account of him in the 'D.N.B.,' vi. 191, that he died 5 December, 1814, in his 49th year, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Newington, Surrey. He is described in the register of burials as of Lambeth. Anna Maria Brady, his widow (died 1 February, 1816, aged 51 years), and Anna Maria Brady, their daughter, of St. John's, Westminster, who died 9 February, 1817, aged 20 years, were buried in the

same place. (R. Hovenden, 'The Monumental Inscriptions in the Old Churchyard of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey,' part i., 1880, p. 12).

DANIEL HIPWELL.

## 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 COUNTESS OF CRAVEN, MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH, AND PRINCESS BERKELEY.—In collaboration with Mr. Lewis Melville I am preparing as complete a biography of this remarkable woman as circumstances will admit of. A great many unpublished letters and other interesting materials have fallen into our hands, and we should welcome the communication of other MSS. throwing light on the Margravine's career in England, or at Anspach, Triesdorf, and Naples. The Margravine lies buried in the British cemetery at Naples, where a monument bears her name (1828) as well as those of Sir William Gell (1836) and the Hon. Richard Keppel Craven (1851).

A further inscription states that, the monument having become ruinous, it was repaired in 1897 by Henry Chandos-Pole Gell of Hopton, Derbyshire, and Philip Lyttelton Gell of Balliol College, Oxford. There is an elaborate monument by Canova of the Margrave of Anspach, who died at Benham in January, 1806, in Speen Church, Newbury, but it has been moved from its old position in the Craven aisle to the lower story of the tower. An Englishman, presumably a kinsman, lately visited the Naples cemetery in search of the Margravine's grave, but could not find it. He may be glad to know that Mrs. Hutton of Naples has recently seen it and copied the inscription. It has also been photographed by Signor Giacomo. I should also welcome information as to the connexion of the Margrave of Anspach with British sport between 1792 and 1806.

A. M. BROADLEY.

The Knapp, Bradpole, Dorset.

THE ST. ALBANS GHOST.—A small pamphlet of some sixteen pages, entitled "The Story of the St. Albans Ghost; or, the Apparition of Mother Haggy. Collected from the best manuscripts. London, printed in the year 1712," has fallen into my hands. It seems to be a political squib directed against the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, but there are characters portrayed therein, the originals

of which I cannot identify. They are Baconface, a sort of bailiff to the Lady (Queen Anne ?); one Dammyblood; Clumzy, son-in-law to Avaro and Haggite (the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough ?); Splitcause, an attorney; and Mouse, a noted ballad-maker. There are references also to the Rev. Mr. Wh...n, Dr. G...th, and the Rev. and Hon. L...y L...d, who were apparently persons of some note at the period in question. I should be glad of assistance in identifying the persons and allusions in the squib.

W. B. GERISH.

MAYORS: "WORSHIPFUL" AND "RIGHT WORSHIPFUL."—Can you tell me when a Mayor is "Worshipful" and when "Right Worshipful"? In the Bidding Prayer before the sermon before the University the Mayor of Cambridge is styled the "Worshipful" the Mayor. In that in use in Hereford Cathedral he is styled "Right Worshipful." Why this difference? Both places are somewhat of the same size and importance as towns, though of course one has the University in its embrace. Is it because Hereford is a city and Cambridge only a borough?

WM. SELWYN,

Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

[See 1 S. i. 380; ii. 303; iii. 92; 3 S. iii. 29, 138, 212, 292, 378, 439, 517; iv. 37; 4 S. x. 372, 420, 506; 5 S. v. 119; 6 S. x. 170; 7 S. vi. 468; vii. 112, 494; viii. 35; x. 352; 9 S. xi. 389, 437; xii. 14, 57, 211.]

THE SIX CLERKS' OFFICE: JAMES CLARKE. (See 11 S. iv. 328, 458.)—*The Lady's Magazine* for August, 1775, states that Miss Frances Clarke was the youngest daughter of "the late James Clarke, Esq., of the six clerks office." Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly tell me what is meant by this?

I should also like, if possible, to ascertain where James Clarke lived.

F. M. S.

[For Six Clerks' Office see 9 S. xii. 154, 277, 335, 375.]

SMOKING IN PUBLIC-HOUSES, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—*The East Anglian* (vol. viii.) for 1900 contained a valuable series of extracts from the Account Books of St. Stephen's Church and Parish, Norwich. At p. 312, under the year 1628-9, there is mention of a new source of income. Several men, presumably innkeepers, were fined 20s. each for "selling of a pott of beare wanting in measure, contrary to the law"; and two of them were further fined 30s. each "for the like offence, and for suffering parishioners to smoke in his house." Was smoking in public-houses forbidden at that date?

G. L. APPERSON.

MISTAKE OF SCOTT'S.—It has been said that Sir Walter, in one of the Waverleys, through an oversight as to the topography, makes the sun to rise in the west—or set in the east—I forget which. Is this really so?

A. S. P.

CLERICI FAMILY.—I should be much obliged to the readers of 'N. & Q.' for any information concerning the Clerici family. One of them was an Italian count. Does a branch of this family reside in England?

UPTA.

THE LEVANT OR TURKEY COMPANY, FOUNDED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.—Are there not any memorials remaining of this once famous company in London, or other English (and perhaps Scotch) cities, where its charters and privileges were exercised until well into the nineteenth century? I can trace nothing in the way of a place-name surviving in the modern 'London Directory.' I suppose it had no docks upon the Thames, and even its local habitations or offices have passed away without leaving a single souvenir of the kind which perpetuates the memory of the South Sea, East and West India, or Baltic Companies.

Has any history of the Levant Company ever been compiled?

G. E. J.

Cyprus.

[See 2 S. xii. 170; 5 S. xii. 187, 254, 516; 6 S. xi. 169, 216.]

NORWEGIAN LEGEND.—Can any reader indicate the whereabouts of a poem entitled 'Salami and Zulamith,' which is said to be a translation of a Norwegian legend explaining the origin of the "Milky Way"? The poem may have appeared in a magazine.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Public Library, Gloucester.

PIGTAILS.—Is it not the fact that the pig-tail, which is always present to Chinese eyes as a symbol of servitude, was introduced by the Manchus as a badge of submission to them?

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

[See 4 S. viii. 95.]

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS'S DESCENDANTS.—Are there any descendants of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of 'Junius'?

There was a Thomas Francis, gentleman, of Five Fingers Farm, Ruabon, who went there from London in the early part of the nineteenth century. Also there was another Thomas Francis, gentleman, of Bebington, Cheshire, who died in 1850 at an advanced age.

I want to know if these gentlemen were connected with the family of Sir Philip Francis. A. W. BLUNDELL.  
25, Magdala Street, Liverpool.

GRIERSON FAMILY.—Jane Grierson, sister to Sir William Grierson, is said to have married in 1735 Alexander Gordon, merchant, Wandsworth, and son (†) Robert Gordon, wine merchant, Bordeaux. Lieut.-Col. Ferguson ('The Laird of Lag,' p. 233) prints a letter to Sir William from Patrick Gordon, Bordeaux, 15 Feb., 1735. What is known of this marriage? J. M. BULLOCH.  
123, Pall Mall, S.W.

EDITIONS OF GIBBON'S 'HISTORY'.—Gibbon says (Memoir E, Murray's edition, p. 311): "The bookseller's property was twice invaded by the pyrates of Dublin." What other edition was there besides Hallhead's? Lowndes mentions a Dublin edition, 1789, 5 vols., 8vo. Is this the complete 'History,' or only the latter half of Hallhead's?

The B.M. Catalogue attributes the 1789 anonymous abridgment of Gibbon's 'History' to J. Adams; but the 'D.N.B.' Lowndes, Graesse, &c., attribute it to the Rev. Charles Hereford. Which is right? Can it be that "J. Adams" was the *nom de guerre* by which the anonymous and reverend abridger was known to his publishers, in his (at that time) very unorthodox enterprise of popularizing Gibbon?

Was the Italian translation, Lausanne (=Florence?), 3 vols., 8vo, 1779, ever completed? Was it printed at Florence?

H. M. BEATTY.

32, Elers Road, West Ealing, W.

ST. PUBLIUS.—Is there any record of him, after his expedition against the Saracens, till he was made Bishop of Malta? When was he canonized? F. L. S.

ENGLISH EDITION OF CASANOVA'S 'MÉMOIRES'.—I have examined recently the English translation of Casanova's 'Mémoires,' privately printed in 12 vols., 8vo, London, in 1894. Neatly bound in vellum, and well printed on good paper, it is a very elegant *édition de luxe*. A dozen years ago copies were bought and sold for five or ten pounds, but the price is now considerably higher. It purports to be a translation of a French edition published by Brockhaus in 1826, which edition is alleged, in the translator's preface, to have become exceedingly rare. Many of the misspellings of English names to be found in the Garnier and

Rozez editions are corrected in this translation. For example, I notice that my conjecture regarding Casanova's ride with the two younger Hanoverians is correct, since "Barnet" is printed instead of "Bame" (cf. *ante*, p. 124). I understand that these volumes were published by the firm of H. S. Nichols. Can any one tell me who was the translator? He seems to have done his work admirably.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

AUTHOR WANTED.—What is the source of the following lines, found on stained-glass windows in the churches of Honington and Burmington, Worcestershire, and Tain, Scotland?

Effigiem Christi dum transis pronus honora  
Non tamen effigiem sed quem designat adora.

J. FOSTER.

[See PROF. BENSLEY'S reply at 11 S. iv. 436.]

ELIZABETH POLACK: ELIZABETH HELME.—Elizabeth Polack was the authoress of a play 'St. Clair of the Isles; or, The Outlaws of Barra,' 1840. A novel with a similar title, by Elizabeth Helme, was published by F. Warne, 1867. Miss Polack was also the authoress of 'Esther the Royal Jewess' and 'Woman's Revenge.' I should be obliged for any biographical details of either of the ladies. ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

HUXLEY ON THE WORD "SPIRIT".—I find the following quotation from Prof. Huxley in an old notebook of mine: "We use the same word for the soul of man and for a glass of gin." Will some reader kindly tell me in which of Huxley's writings this allusion to the word *spirit* is to be found?

W. S.

ARCHDEACON PALEY'S SISTER.—Had Archdeacon Paley a sister who married into a family named Winder of North Lancashire? A. W. BLUNDELL.  
25, Magdala Street, Liverpool.

"PRAISE INDEED!"—Will somebody fill in for me the name in the following saying, "Praise from Sir ———" and give me its origin?

My recollection is that the name was "Hubert Howard," that it referred to an Elizabethan warrior, and that it meant "That is praise indeed!" But I may be quite wrong, and, anyway, I have no idea whence it comes, or who Sir Hubert Howard was. G. S. M.

[The sentiment comes from Thomas Morton's 'Cure for the Heartache,' Act V. sc. ii.: "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed!"]



**PHILIP AND MARY.**—Why does the reign of the eldest daughter of Henry VIII., alluded to as that of Queen Mary, appear in Acts of Parliament as "Philip and Mary"?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

[This is official—in accordance with the terms of the marriage settlement, which reflects Mary's own desire.]

**SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS: THE RIVAL POET.**—There have been many suggestions as to the identity of the rival poet of Shakespeare's sonnets, but I do not know whether Marlowe has ever been suggested. If we accept the late Samuel Butler's dates for the composition of the sonnets, Marlowe seems the only possible man. May we accept them? Butler argues that Sonnet CVII. refers, not, as has been commonly held, to the death of Elizabeth and the consequent accession of James, but to the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in which case the sonnets preceding it must have been written in the three years preceding July, 1588. It is not necessary to reproduce his arguments and answers to possible objections here; it is sufficient to refer to his 'Shakespeare's Sonnets Reconsidered'; but I think most readers will agree that as regards Sonnet CVII. the argument has great force.

In 1588 Shakespeare and Marlowe were both twenty-four years old; we may safely assume that they were both in London and both connected with the stage. What degree of intimacy there was between them then or subsequently we do not know, but we do know that at the outset of his career Shakespeare greatly admired, and was to some extent dominated by, the other's genius. Was he ever, at any period of his career, so greatly influenced by any other contemporary? Could he at any time sincerely have spoken of himself as "inferior far" to any other? I think not.

And when we turn to Sonnet LXXXVI. we find a description of his rival which applies exactly to Marlowe, and to no other contemporary poet; of no other could Shakespeare have so spoken without betraying a singular lack of judgment. "The proud, full sail of his great verse" has indeed been thought to apply to Chapman (who would, of course, be out of the question at the date suggested), and perhaps it does; but Chapman cannot be thought of as "by spirits taught to write above a mortal pitch," or as having converse with an "affable familiar ghost who nightly gulls him with intelligence." There is nothing at all

supernatural about Chapman's verse, nor about that of Marston or Barnes, or other later poets who have been suggested. But the description exactly fits Marlowe's "mighty line" and magic. And may we not without extravagance suspect the shadow of Mephistopheles in this "familiar ghost"? The Tragedy of Dr. Faustus was, it is believed, produced within a year of the probable date of this sonnet, or shortly afterwards.

C. C. B.

[Marlowe's claim has been urged long since. For Prof. Minto's suggestion that the Rival Poet was Chapman see 'Characteristics of the English Poets,' 1885, and also 'Shakespeare and the Rival Poet' by Mr. A. Acheson, 1903.]

## Replies.

### RAILWAY TRAVEL: EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

(11 S. v. 29, 113.)

SEE the 'Collected Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith,' 3 vols., vol. iii. pp. 421-9, 1845, 'Letters on Railways.' Two of these are on 'Locking In' on railways, and the third on 'Burning Alive on Railroads.' The following is from Sydney Smith's letter to the editor of *The Morning Chronicle*, and is dated 7 June, 1842:—

"Railroad travelling is a delightful improvement of human life. Man is become a bird; he can fly longer and quicker than a Solan goose. The mamma rushes sixty miles in two hours to the aching finger of her conjugating and declining grammar boy. The early Scotchman scratches himself in the morning mists of the North, and has his porridge in Piccadilly before the setting sun. The Puseyite priest, after a rush of 100 miles, appears with his little volume of nonsense at the breakfast of his bookseller. Every thing is near, every thing is immediate—time, distance, and delay are abolished. But, though charming and fascinating as all this is, we must not shut our eyes to the price we shall pay for it. There will be every three or four years some dreadful massacre—whole trains will be hurled down a precipice, and 200 or 300 persons will be killed on the spot. There will be every now and then a great combustion of human bodies, as there has been at Paris; then all the newspapers up in arms—a thousand regulations, forgotten as soon as the directors dare—loud screams of the velocity whistle—monopoly locks and bolts, as before....

"We have been, up to this point, very careless of our railway regulations. The first person of rank who is killed will put every thing in order, and produce a code of the most careful rules. I hope it will not be one of the bench of bishops; but should it be so destined, let the burnt bishop—the unwilling Latimer—remember that, however painful gradual concoction by fire may be,



his death will produce unspeakable benefit to the public. Even Sodor and Man will be better than nothing."

WM. H. PEET.

See 4 S. iv. 332 and 10 S. xi. 306. 'The Creevey Papers'; Christian Ploven's 'Reminiscences of a Voyage to Shetland, Orkney, and Scotland' (1839); and Albert Smith's 'Mr. Ledbury' and 'Christopher Tadpole,' all contain short accounts of railway travel in its early days.

RHYS JENKINS.

LONDRES: LONDON: LONDINIUM (11 S. v. 129).—The *r* in Londres represents the Latin *n*. The formation is normal, and is explained in Toynbee's 'Historical French Grammar' at p. 135. Thus the Latin *pampinum* gave *F. pampre*; *ordinem* gave *ordre* (*E. order*); *diaconum* gave *diacre*; *cophinum* gave *coffre* (*E. coffer*, a doublet of *coffin*); *tympanum* gave *timbre* (whence *E. timbrel*); and *Londinium* gave *Londres*(s). The final *s* in Londres is the usual O.F. suffix found in words derived from the second Latin declension, used to mark the "subject" case, *i.e.* the Latin nominative. In O. French *ami* was only used in the "object" case; the "subject" case was *amis* (*L. amicus*). So also in neuter nouns, by analogy.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The usual form of "London" in Old English was *Lunden*, generally with an addition, *cp. Ludentūn, Lundenwic, Lundenburh, Lundenceaster*. The representation of *Lunden* (or *Lundena*) by the form *Londres* in French is just what one would expect. In a number of words "demi-savants" *n* "supported" is changed into *r*: *pampinum, pampre*; *ordinem, ordre*; *diaconum, diacre*; *cophinum, coffre*; *tympanum, timbre*. The same change is common in Spanish: *hominem, hombre*; *femina, hembra*; *nomine, nombre*; *glandinem, landre*; *hirundinem, golondra*; *sanguinem, sangre*; also *Fr. famine, Sp. hambre*.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

The name by which the French know London exemplifies their strongly marked tendency to present the names of their towns and districts in a plural form. In very many cases this tendency operates correctly: *e.g., Caux, Meaux, Reims, Amiens, Châlons, Orléans*, represent the Latin *Caleti, Meldi, Remi, Ambiani, Catalauni, Aureliani*. But it has not always been regulated: *Constantia* has become "Coutances," and the O.E. *Lundene* and *Dofere*

are now "Londres" and "Douvres." ("Dubrae," the form in the 'Notitia Dignitatum,' cannot, I imagine, be the ancestor of *Dofras* [acc. pl.] in the eleventh-century Canterbury bi-lingual Chronicle, ann. 1052.) "Chartres," "Langres," "Londres," represent \*Cartnes (*i.e.*, \*Cartunes, by metathesis for *Carnules*), \*Lengnes (*i.e.*, *Lengones*), and \*Londnes (from a supposed form *Londones*).

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

[MR. W. NORTHCOTT BOLDERSTON also thanked for reply.]

HONE'S 'ANCIENT MYSTERIES' (11 S. v. 109).—Probably the paragraph quoted from Hone's 'Ancient Mysteries Described' refers to customs that used to be carried out in connexion with Baud's Buck. The two processions in connexion with this originated in 1275, and were continued annually till the time of Queen Elizabeth.

In 'Machyn's Diary,' p. 141, under 1557, this account of one of these processions appears:—

"The last day of June, St. Paul's Day, was a goodly procession at St. Paul's. There was a priest of every parryche of the dyosses of London with a cope, and the bishop of London wayreng ys myter; and after cam a fat buck, and ys hed with the hornes borne a-pone a baner-pole, and 40 hornes blohyng afor the boke and behynd."

The following account of the origin of these curious customs is from Stow's 'Survey of London,' 1720 edition, vol. i. book iii. pp. 164-5:—

"Sir William Baud, Kt. the 3d of Edward 1. in the Year 1274, on Candlemas-day, granted to Harry de Borham, Dean of Pauls, and to the Chapter there, that in consideration of twenty two Acres of Ground or Land, by them granted, within their Manor of Westley in Essex, to be inclosed into his Park at Curingham; he would (for ever) upon the Feast day of the Conversion of Paul, in Winter, give unto them a good Doe, seasonable and sweet: And upon the Feast of the Commemoration of St. Paul, in Summer, a good Buck, and offer the same at the high Altar; the same to be spent amongst the Canons Residents. The Doe to be brought by one Man, at the Hour of Procession, and through the Procession to the high Altar; and the Bringer to have nothing. The Buck to be brought by all his Meyney in like manner; and they to have paid unto them by the Church, 12 Pence only, and no more to be required.

"This Grant he made, and for performance, bound the Lands of him and his Heirs to be distrained on: And if the Lands should be evicted, that yet he and his Heirs should accomplish the Gift. Witnesses, Richard Tilbery, William de Wockendon, Richard de Harlowe, Knights, Peter of Stanford, Thomas of Waldon and some others."

This deed was confirmed by Sir Walter Baude, William's son, in the thirtieth year of Edward I. Stow describes the

performance at these feasts. It appears that two special suits of vestments were used: "one imbroidered with Bucks, the other with Does." These were supposed to have been presented by the Bauds. Morant, in his 'History of Essex' (1768), i. 242, under 'Coringham,' in the Barstable Hundred, inaccurately gives the date of this deed as 1375.

There is an account of the feasts and customs in Dugdale's 'History of St. Paul's,' pp. 17 *et seq.* THOMAS WM. HUCK.  
Saffron Walden.

With reference to the offering of a fat buck at the altar of St. Paul's Cathedral, Canon Sparrow Simpson, in his 'St. Paul's and Old City Life' (1894), has a good deal of information to give. He mentions the legend of the ceremony being a continuation of sacrifices in honour of Diana, but does not agree that there was any truth in it, but rather traces it to a grant of land to the Cathedral, the donors of which made the offering. Stow, in his 'Survey' (1618, p. 641), arrives at a similar conclusion, and gives an account of a deed dated 1274, which provides a fat buck and doe on Candlemas Day for the benefit of the Cathedral clergy. He mentions the "Jupiter" legend, and his story altogether is full of information. Blount, in his 'Antient Tenures' (1679, p. 105), also gives a full account of this "signal grant." WM. NORMAN.

During the excavations for new St. Paul's, Roman urns were found as well as British graves; and in 1830 a stone altar with an image of Diana was unearthed in the course of excavations for the foundations of Goldsmiths' Hall in Foster Lane. On such incomplete evidence rests the accuracy of the story or tradition that a temple of Diana occupied part of the site of the present Cathedral.

Down to the reign of Philip and Mary there was observed a custom arising from an obligation incurred by Sir William Baud in 1375, when he was permitted to enclose twenty acres of the Dean's land, in consideration of presenting the clergy of the Cathedral with a fat buck and doe yearly on the days of the Conversion (25 January) and Commemoration (30 June) of St. Paul. See 'Beauties of England.' A. R. BAYLEY.

'COCKE LORELLE'S BOTE' (11 S. v. 110).—This poem was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, *circa* 1520. It was reprinted in 1815 for the Roxburghe Club, being presented to the members by the Rev. Henry

Drury. An edition was also published in Edinburgh in 1841 and by the Percy Society. "Cock Lorell the author was the most notorious knave who ever lived" (see Lowndes). A very full account of the poem is given in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' vol. iii. chap. v. p. 83, which says:—

"The tract is a burlesque rhapsody on the lower middle classes; they are grouped under the classification of a crew which takes ship and sails through England."

J. E. LATTON PICKERING.  
Inner Temple Library.

The author of this poem is unknown. It was first printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and was not again reproduced until the nineteenth century, when the Roxburghe Club and the Percy Society published it for the benefit of their members. I have a copy of the Percy issue, which was edited by Mr. Edward F. Rimbault, F.S.A. "Cock Lorell," he wrote, "appears to have been a notorious vagabond, and the head of a gang of thieves which infested London and its vicinity in the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII." It is supposed that Brandt's 'Shyp of Folsys' suggested the satire. All the bad characters of the age rowed "in the same boat" with Cock=Captain or Boss, Lorell, whose name denotes a worthless person or evildoer.

Of euery craft some there was,

Short or longe, more or lasse.

All these rehersed here before

In Cokes bote eche man had an ore;

and they

sayled England thorowe and thorowe,

Vyllage, towne, cyte, and borowe.

The poem contains a most interesting record of Christian names and surnames, and a list of trades and occupations followed in mediæval times which cannot easily be matched.

ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY—who refers to fragment in Garrick Coll., B.M., reprinted in Maidment's Publications, xlv. (1840), and reminds us that "Cock Lorelle" was a byword as late as Jacobean times—also thanked for reply.]

MR. A. COLLINGWOOD LEE suggests a reference to 'Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Sixteenth Century,' by C. H. Herford (sm. 8vo, 1886), for the relationship of this poem to the 'Ship of Fools' and other allied satires. MR. ARTHUR MYNOTT also refers to the Percy Society edition.]

OMAR KHAYYAM (11 S. v. 105).—I have not had an opportunity of seeing Prof. Jackson's book, but the extract given by A. N. Q. greatly interested me, because it bears out my own theories on the subject of Omar's descent. Some years ago I

asked a friend of mine—now a member of Parliament—who had a much more extensive acquaintance with Persia than I possessed, why Omar enjoyed so little popularity in that country, and his answer was, "Because he was a Sunni." The names of Omar and Osman, though common in Turkey and Arabia, are practically unknown in Persia, nor are the Persians a nation of tent-dwellers. In Arabic *khaima* means a tent, and *Khayām* or *Khayyām* is a tent-maker. His name and his religion combine to favour the idea that Omar was not of Persian, *i.e.* Aryan, but of Arab, *i.e.* Semitic, descent. I have worked out this theory in a short paper, of which some copies were privately printed by a friend of mine two or three years ago. I have still a few copies of this pamphlet on my hands, and on my return to England shall be glad to send one to any person taking an interest in the subject who will favour me with a postcard addressed as below.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Villa Paradis, Hyères (Var).

FRITH'S 'ROAD TO RUIN' AND 'RACE FOR WEALTH' (11 S. v. 127).—The Race for Wealth' series was exhibited at Chicago in 1893: it afterwards belonged to Col. J. J. Ellis of London and M. N. Newton of London. The pictures were in the sale of M. Sedelmeyer of Paris in June, 1907; a letter to him would soon discover where they are now.

At the end of MR. MAYCOCK'S query he states that 'The Railway Station' is in the King's collection. If this is so, it must be one of the smaller replicas. The large picture was the property of my father, who sold it to the Holloway College, where it now is.

ALGERNON GRAVES.

42, Old Bond Street, W.

The five pictures which form 'The Road to Ruin' belonged to the late Col. North, and hung at his residence, Avery Hill, Eltham, Kent, where I saw them, and where they were sold, 18 March, 1898, for 610 guineas, to a Mr. Ingles. The auctioneers (Messrs. G. A. Wilkinson & Son, 7, Poultry, E.C.) might be inclined to give some further particulars as to the buyer.

W. ROBERTS.

[MR. FREDERIC TURNER also writes to say that 'The Railway Station' is at Holloway College.]

ARCHIBALD ERSKINE (11 S. v. 128).—This may have been Archibald Erskine, seventh Earl of Kellie, who was born 22 April, 1736, and died 8 May, 1797. He served for twenty-six years in the Army, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon

afterwards retiring. It is thought that his Jacobitism prevented his receiving further promotion. As a Scottish representative peer, he was indefatigable in his efforts to improve the political conditions of Episcopalians and Roman Catholics in Scotland. His work on behalf of the latter section of the community elicited the hearty recognition of ecclesiastics from the Pope downwards. See Anderson's 'Scottish Nation,' ii. 595.

THOMAS BAYNE.

LAMB OR LAMBE (11 S. v. 66, 137).—That the Lambe of 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' was the Hon. George Lambe is, I think, clear enough, and if I had read a few lines back I should have seen that for myself:—

This Lambe must own, since his patrician name  
Fail'd to preserve the spurious farce from shame.

I think, however, that if MR. KINGSFORD will refer to 'The Beauties of the Anti-Jacobin,' 1799, p. 306, he will have no doubt that "L—be" refers to Charles Lamb. The conjunction of names alone proves it, and the editor's (? Gifford's) note accentuates it. Referring to "C—dge," he finishes a very scathing review of his career as follows:—

"He has since married, had children, and has now quitted the country, become a citizen of the world, left his little ones fatherless, and his wife destitute. 'Ex uno disce' his associates Southey and Lambe."

WM. H. PEET.

GARDINER FAMILY (11 S. v. 128).—I have the book-plate of "Samuel Weare Gardiner, Esq., Coombe Lodge, Whitechurch, co. Oxford." The blazon, which may be of interest to TRIN. COLL. CAMB., is: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, on a chevron gules, between three griffins' heads erased azure, two lions counter-passant of the field; 2 and 3, Gules, on a cross or five mullets in cross sable (this is the coat of Boddam); impaling: Sable, an eagle displayed (... ?) within a bordure engrailed arg. Crest: A griffin's head erased (... ?). Motto: "Deo non fortuna." The blazon given by TRIN. COLL. CAMB. is not quite intelligible. Many coats of Gardener, Gardiner, and Gardner are given in Burke's 'General Armory,' to which reference might be made.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

The will of my ancestor John Montfort was witnessed by Charles Gardner, whose seal is appended, viz., three griffins' heads erased, with an elephant's head for crest. An heraldic memorial to the family was recently placed in Bunbury Church, Cheshire.

P. M.—T.

THOMAS CROMWELL (11 S. iv. 509; v. 37).—I do not think that the phraseology of the announcement of the decease of "The Lady of Thos. Cromwell" in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1752 should be regarded by MISS WILLIAMS as sufficient proof that the Thomas Cromwell referred to could not have been the Thomas who died in 1748.

In those days it was, I believe, no uncommon mode of recording, in 'The Annual Register' and such like publications, the

decease of a widow; and seeing that Oliver Cromwell had no great-grandson in the male line of the name of Thomas other than he who died in 1748, I am of opinion that the announcement in question refers to the decease of the said Thomas's second wife Mary, daughter of Nicholas Skinner.

Upon this supposition, and in answer to MISS WILLIAMS's inquiry, I give the following pedigree, which shows the whole of the descendants known to me of the two marriages of the aforesaid Thomas.

Oliver Cromwell, Protector, b. 1599, m. 22 Aug., 1620, in St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate, d. 1658. = Elizabeth, d. 8 Oct., 1672, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Felsted, Essex.

Henry Cromwell, third son, b. 20 Jan., 1628, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, d. 1674. = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Russell, Bt., of Chippingham, Cambs. She d. 7 April, 1687.

Henry Cromwell, second son, a Major, d. 1711 = Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Hewling. She d. 1732.

Frances, first wife, daughter of John Tidman. = Thomas Cromwell, eighth and youngest son, d. 1748. = Mary, second wife, daughter of Nicholas Skinner.

Oliver, d. 1741. Anne = John Field, of Stoke Newington. Elizabeth; Thomas; Hannah; Richard; Susannah of Enfield. Oliver, of Cheshunt Park, Herts, d. 1821. = Mary, daughter of Morgan Morse.

Henry Field, = Miss Baron. b. 1775. John, b. 1760; Oliver, b. 1761; John, b. 1764; Thomas, d. young; one not named, d. young; Anne; Elizabeth, d. 1781; Sophia; Mary; Letitia. Elizabeth = Thomas Oliveria Artemidorus b. 1782, Cromwell, Russell. d. young. b. 1777-8, d. 6 Aug., 1849.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

'LILLIBULLERO' (11 S. v. 28, 111).—It is rather extraordinary that in the replies to MR. BRESLAR's queries, given on pp. 111 and 112, no reference is made to the circumstance that has done more to direct attention to the ballad in question than anything else in English literature. I refer, of course, to the fact that 'Lillibullero,' or 'Lillabullero' as Sterne spells it, was the favourite tune of "my uncle Toby," which he whistled on all occasions, great and small. Readers of 'Tristram Shandy' will recollect how he is described as "directing the buccinatory muscles along his cheeks, and the ovicular muscles around his lips, to do their duty" while he whistled the tune.

The music of the tune, and an account of the ballad, taken from Burnet's 'History of his Own Times' and King's 'State of the Protestants in Ireland,' 1691, are given in Sterne's 'Works,' vol. i. p. 96 (London, Sharpe & Son, &c., 1819).

T. F. D.

"BARTHOLOMEW WARE" (11 S. v. 130).—As James Howell was one of "the tribe of Ben," he was no doubt in agreement with his chief regarding the degeneracy of the great festivity which was for seven centuries a conspicuous feature of London life. In Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair,' although it is concerned with the revelry rather than the traffic of the gathering, there is very suggestive evidence as to the character of the wares presented. Both Overdo and Busy are subjected to the exposure which is the high prerogative of comedy, yet each in his own way is allowed to indicate one "enormity" after another. The disguised Justice justifiably exclaims (Act II. scene i.): "How is the poor subject abused here!" while the other moralist is not without method as he vehemently exhorts his hearers thus (Act III. scene i.):—

"The place is Smithfield, or the field of smiths, the grove of hobby-horses and trinkets; the wares

are the wares of devils, and the whole Fair is the shop of Satan: they are hooks and baits, very baits, that are hung out on every side, to catch you, and to hold you, as it were, by the gills, and by the nostrils, as the fisher doth; therefore you must not look nor turn toward them."

See also "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair" by Henry Morley, who shows how the three fundamental features of the celebration—namely, religion, trade, and pleasure—degenerated one after another, till the last, when left alone, became an excess that was its own undoing. THOMAS BAYNE.

The phrase is the subject of a note in Mr. Joseph Jacobs's elaborate edition of Howell's "Familiar Letters." "Bartholomew ware" is obviously ware sold at Bartholomew Fair. Such ware would be trivial and worthless, or, in Mr. Jacobs's phrase, "cheap and nasty." T. B. W.

By "Bartholomew ware" Howell means "rubbish, such as the goods sold at St. Bartholomew's Fair at Smithfield." He is thinking of the bombast, trite phrasing, and excessive compliments in which the Latin epistolizers indulged. "Tawdry finery" is perhaps a fair paraphrase.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

[MR. TOM JONES and W. B. S. also thanked for replies.]

MAIDA: NAKED SOLDIERS (11 S. iv. 110, 171, 232, 271, 334, 492; v. 14, 115).—Soldiers have fought naked often enough. The passage of the French across the canal at Louvain in 1794, was effected by men stripping and swimming over; but the most considerable example occurred in 1799, at the battle of Zurich, when Soult's wing of the army under Masséna passed the Linth at night, led by 120 men, who swam across, stripped, each supplied with a lance on his left shoulder, a sword at his left side, and on his head, fastened by a handkerchief, a pistol and a packet of cartridges. The sword, borne in the mouth, was to kill the sentinels, the lance was for the mêlée, and the pistol to carry dismay in the darkness of the night. Ten trumpeters and four drummers went also. One drummer was drowned by his drum slipping under him, preventing him from swimming, and then, as it filled, dragging him down. The Austrians were taken by surprise, and such confusion was caused amongst them that the rest of the force got across easily enough in boats and then by bridges.

R. PHIPPS,  
Col. late R.A.

COLKITTO AND GALASP (11 S. v. 104).—

In the interesting communication at the above reference it is suggested at the close, p. 105, that the late Prof. Masson may have confused young Colkitto with his father. With all deference I beg to traverse that suggestion. If old Colkitto was known as Coll Keitache MacGillespick M'Donald, the "Gillespick" with "Mac" prefixed, became a kind of surname, and pertained to the son as much as to the father. The name of the son would therefore be Alexander M'Coll Keitache MacGillespick M'Donald, or, in other words, Alexander, son of left-handed Coll, son of Gillespick, son of Donald.

Unlike such common designations as "James Smith" or "John Jones," Gaelic personal names were intended for purposes of individual discrimination, and were constructed on the principle of the Biblical genealogies. "If a man had no personal mark, or patrimonial distinction," says Stewart of Garth ('Sketches of the Highlanders,' p. 345),

"he was known by adding the name of his father, as the son of John. This perhaps ran back for three or four generations. However absurd a long string of names may appear in English, it is not so in Gaelic, from the facility of compounding words in that language."

A note by Dr. R. Chambers in 'Rebels in Scotland under Montrose,' vol. i. p. 322, confirms Prof. Masson's opinion. Speaking of Alexander Macdonald. Dr. Chambers says:—

"His father's name was Col Macdonald; but, being left-handed, he was more generally known by the term Col Keitoch—*Col of the Left Hand*. Alexander himself, according to the practice of the Highlands, inherited his father's name as Mac-Colkeitoch—*Son of Col of the Left Hand*: sometimes even the name of his grandfather was added, and he then became, in the language of the Gael, Alaster MacColkeitoch Vich Gillespic. From some unaccountable reason, however, he has been generally known in history by the name of Colkitto, which, at the best, was only his father's sobriquet, or nickname."

That the dust of oblivion, long settled over the Rev. George Gillespie's once fragrant memory, should have been disturbed, in order to drag him into touch with the warlike shade of Colkitto by coupling their names together, was quite unnecessary. Gillespies were tumbling over one another to claim Sir Walter Scott's attention. If the Gillespie in Colkitto's name was not sufficient for his purpose (and possibly Sir Walter may have been oblivious for the moment of the fact with which Prof. Masson was acquainted), he ought at least to have remembered that Montrose's great rival

Archibald, the first Marquis of Argyll, was commonly known and spoken of as "Gillespick Gruamach" (grim-faced Archibald). See Browne's 'History of the Highland Clans'; Gregory's 'History of the Western Highlands'; Dr. Willcock's life of 'The Great Marquess'; and Neil Munro's novel 'John Splendid.' At all events, it is evident that the cluster of "rugged names" observed by Milton was not gathered promiscuously over Scotland, but belonged to the locality of the wars of Montrose.

The fantastic form "Galasp" for Gillespie was probably inserted for metrical reasons. As the name "Gordon" was introduced by Milton into his sonnet, presumably on account of the exigencies of rime, so, in all likelihood, "Gillespie" received its weird fashioning into "Galasp" in order to accommodate it to its rime-word "gasp." For the same reason probably it stands at the end and not in the middle of the line.

EDINB. UNIV.

**EARLDOM OF DERWENTWATER** (11 S. v. 109).—Possibly it may be found that Mr. John Nicholas-Fazakerley, who died *s.p.* 21 April, 1909, was the last representative of the family of Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater. That gentleman was the only surviving son of Mr. John Fazakerley, of Stoddley, Devon, M.P. for Peterborough, a Whig politician, and a member of the "Holland House circle." Either this Mr. Fazakerley or his father changed his patronymic of Ratcliffe.

H. G. ARCHER.

**'TEMPLE BAR': CASANOVA** (11 S. v. 110).—The author was Herbert Greenhough Smith. It was reprinted along with nine other papers in 'The Romance of History,' published by Newnes.

Strawberry Hill.

G. F.

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**Buckinghamshire**—Summers (W. H.), Some Documents in the State Papers relating to Beaconsfield (Bucks). Bucks Archit. and Archæol. Soc., vii. 97-114.

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Pedes Finium for the County of Derby, from their Commencement in the Reign of Richard I. (Derby Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Soc., xviii. 1-17).

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Whale (Rev. T. W.), Index to Domesday Analysis (Devon). Devon Assoc., vol. xxviii.



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George (William), The Date of the First Authentic Plan of Bristol (Bristol and Glos. Archæol. Soc., iv. 296-300).

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Hertfordshire—Gerish (W. B.), A Notable County History (East Herts Archæol. Soc., i. 169-171). This is an account of a remarkable "Grangerized" copy of Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' illustrated by and for Mr. John Morice, F.S.A. It was in the possession of Messrs. Robson & Kerslake, and sold by them to Lord Derby.

Andrews (William Frampton), The Topographical Collections of a Hertfordshire Archaeologist (East Herts Archæol. Soc., i. 159-67).

Huntingdonshire—Birch (W. de Gray), Historical Notes on the Manuscripts belonging to Ramsey Abbey (Archæol. Assoc. Journal, N.S., v. 229-242).

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## Notes on Books.

*George the Third and Charles Fox: the Concluding Part of the American Revolution.* By Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.)

PAINFUL indeed is the period of our history covered in this volume. What might have happened, one asks, if it had not been for the obstinacy of George III. and the knaves and fools by whom he was surrounded? Although he had renounced all hope of subduing the Americans by campaigns and battles, he determined never to acknowledge their independence, and to punish their contumacy by the indefinite prolongation of a war which promised to be endless. Though in punishing the Americans "he brought upon himself and on his subjects calamities and distresses almost as bad as the plagues of Egypt, still his heart was hardened against America, and he would not let the people go." Sir George quotes with approval Lecky, who, writing with unwonted passion, pronounces the King's course of action during the later period of the American War as criminal as any of the unconstitutional acts which helped to lead Charles I. to the scaffold.

It is pleasant to turn from this to the eloquent references made to Chatham, for whom the author has all his uncle's admiration—who, by his methods, "repaired defeat and organized victory, while his power of speech was among the wonders of the world." He was, "as became a great Englishman, a maritime strategist of the highest order," and "he never forgot that the progress of a fleet is regulated by the pace of the lag ship." Beautiful is the glimpse given to us of his domestic life:—

"Nowhere might be found a more united family, or a more peaceful home. Lady Chatham, a true helpmate in joy or sorrow, was one with her husband in affection, in opinion, and in her views of duty. They had around them their three sons, whom they were launching into life, which in the case of Chatham meant that he was giving them to his country."

The eldest son, as soon as the French war became imminent, returned to the military profession. The third son became "the young tar who," Chatham said, "may, by the favour of heaven, live to do some good." The second son, William, became his father's secretary: "My dear secretary," he would call him, and would say, with a humorous side glance at the King and his Secretaries of State, "I wish *Somebody* had as good and as honest an one."

The new year of 1778 found Chatham fairly well, and exempt from pain and discomfort. "Perhaps [so he told his physician] I may last as long as Great Britain." Within three months, on the 7th of April, occurred the fatal seizure in the House of Lords, and on the 11th of May he breathed his last. "The citizens of London, in Common Council assembled," expressed an earnest desire that their favourite statesman should be buried "in their Cathedral Church of St. Paul." The King told

the Lord Chamberlain "that they might do what they pleased with the corpse, but he would not let his Guards march in procession into the City." However, as we all know, the Commons voted a public funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey, and ample, though not excessive provision was made for the bereaved family.

The second chapter deals with Fox and the French war. Fox, at the age of nineteen, was elected for Midhurst. In the course of two sessions he spoke every day but one, "and was sorry he had not spoken on that day likewise; and strange to say the rest of the House was sorry also," for "when he rose to his feet he never failed to command universal and willing attention by his impressive vehemence, his persuasive logic, and his unerring tact." Sir George, in reference to Fox's popularity with women, says that "he stood high in the good graces of the best among them, for reasons very honourable to himself and his admirers. He was no lady-killer, and only too little of a fop." The days were past when he "talked about travelling from Paris to Lyons in order to select patterns for his fancy waistcoats." Now he was plainly and carelessly dressed, and possessed in a remarkable degree "the power of being himself in every company." The women were no fair-weather friends, for in the very darkest period of his fortunes "they remained loyal to him and to the principles which he had taught them." At this period the Duchess of Devonshire "expressed herself with a noble frankness to no less formidable a correspondent than Philip Francis," who had referred to the regard felt by the Duchess for Charles Fox as follows: "The generous passions [so he told her] are always eloquent, especially on a favourite subject. You love him with all his faults, because they are *his*. I wish I was one of them. I should keep good company, and share in your regard." Evidently Sir George, like his uncle, is among the Franciscans, for in reference to this he says that the "sentences, if style is any guide, most assuredly come from the pen of Junius." We should have thought that the fact that Woodfall himself affirmed that "Francis did not write the letters," and also the researches made by Fraser Rae at the British Museum, the results of which appeared in *The Athenæum*, would have been sufficient to convince almost every one that Francis was not Junius.

Fraser Rae's researches go to prove most conclusively that whoever was Junius, it was not Francis. We advise Franciscans to refer to *The Athenæum* of June 28th and August 9th, 1890. In the latter will be found a quotation from 'The Annual Biography and Obituary,' published by Longmans, in which the writer states that he "was honoured with a last visit from Sir Philip Francis, on the 23rd of December, 1817," when he ridiculed the idea of his being Junius: "He had already written on that subject till he was tired,—would write no more letters,—answer no more questions relative to it. 'If mankind are so obstinate as not to believe what I have already said, I am not fool enough to humble myself any more with denials,—I have done.'" This memoir, Fraser Rae remarks, "seems to have been overlooked by most of the Franciscans."

Very vivid is the account of the trial of Keppel, and the rejoicings which followed his acquittal

as the news travelled through Britain. We seem to see the decked windows and the illumination of the streets, to hear the church bells ringing their merriest peals, and the volleys fired by the troops. Palliser sneaked out of Portsmouth at five in the morning and sought refuge at the Admiralty, but the mob burst the gates, smashed all the windows. "and Lord Sandwich and his mistress escaped half dressed through the private door which, up till a few years ago, afforded access from the Admiralty garden to the Horse Guards' Parade." The story of the unfortunate André, about whom so much has appeared in 'N. & Q.,' is told with sympathetic pathos. The court-martial that tried him, Sir George records, had Greene for its president; there were twelve American generals and brigadiers, besides Baron von Steuben and the Marquis de Lafayette. "No court-martial on record has been composed of more respectable elements; and none could honestly have returned a different verdict."

Washington had no alternative but to approve of the finding of the Board, and on the 2nd of October, 1779, wearing the full uniform of a British officer, as one who was not ashamed of having faced the extreme of peril in order to serve his King, André told the commander of the escort that he was reconciled to death, but that he detested the mode. "It will," he said, "be but a momentary pang," "and he never spoke again, except to ask the bystanders to bear witness that he met his fate like a brave man. His youth and grace, his sedate and dauntless bearing, and his evident nobleness of character, evoked the admiration and compassion of all true soldiers throughout the American army."

We cannot close without advising our readers to become possessed of this delightful volume; and we are glad to know that the second is well on its way. We have but one suggestion to make: a more frequent reference to the year in which events occur would be helpful, or still better would be the year placed at the top of the page. Perhaps the author will consider this in further editions. At the end of the volume is a general map of the American colonies between the St. Lawrence and the Savannah rivers.

*The Fortnightly Review* begins with Mr. Thomas Hardy's 'God's Funeral,' a poem which has decidedly a ring of the last century about it. The political articles deal principally with foreign affairs. Of these the most entertaining is that on 'Lord Kitchener in Egypt.' The writer has several good stories to tell of Lord Kitchener's methods as British Agent at Cairo, and of the effect of his personality on the Egyptian mind in the present rather delicate situation of affairs; but the scope of his paper extends much further than the telling of a good story. Mr. Saint Nihal Singh attempts to estimate 'The Net Result of the King's Indian Tour' in an appreciative article, which arrives at the conclusion that, though overshadowed by the more startling measures of the transfer of the seat of Government and the repartition of Bengal, it is the King's utterances on the subject of education which are likely to survive in the memory of the people as his greatest achievement among them. Capt. Battine on 'Russian Ascendancy in Europe and Asia' gives a striking account of Russia's present

position—recovered from the calamity of the Manchurian War, in "the heyday of youth and energy." Mr. Sidney Low criticizes the action of the "Most Christian Powers" in their relation to the East. Mr. S. Gelberg traverses the statements made by Baron Heyking, Russian Consul-General in London, concerning the Jews in Russia. The two literary articles are a reprint, *verbatim et literatim*, of a pamphlet on 'The Miraculous Power of Clothes,' published by William Mentz of Philadelphia in 1772, with a few introductory paragraphs by Mr. T. C. Callicott, and a very pleasing paper by Mr. W. L. Courtney on 'Sappho and Aspasia'; he applies to the traditions concerning these women that sort of detached and sympathetic good sense which Boissier applied to the last heroes of the Roman republic in 'Cicéron et ses Amis.'

*The Cornhill Magazine* for March is largely given up to reminiscences of Labouchere. Sir Henry Lucy, continuing his 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' prints some half-score of his letters, three of them taking us back to Lord Randolph Churchill's sudden resignation in 1886; one a most amusing letter of advice to Sir Henry during his editorship of *The Daily News*; and the others written in the summer of 1886, on the question of Gladstone's resignation after the country had rejected Home Rule. Mr. G. W. E. Russell gives a sketch of Labouchere as he appeared to those who knew him in the House, rather than as an intimate friend, and brings out very effectively those qualities which made his personality at once so striking and so enigmatic. 'The Birds of the Close,' by Canon Vaughan, and 'The Temples of the Hills,' by Mr. W. H. Hudson, are studies of bird-life, each kindly, direct, and picturesque. Mr. Hudson will have used his popular and delightful pen to good purpose if he succeeds in stirring up a landowner here and there to prevent the conventional slaughtering of wild things by gamekeepers. Mr. T. C. Fowle's description of the whirling 'Darweeshes of Damascus' is an unusually interesting contribution, which has yet to be concluded; and we must find room to mention 'The Jamiad: Fragments from an Unpublished Epic,' which has some lines that are really funny.

In *The Burlington Magazine* for March we get an extremely interesting paper, by Mr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, on 'Rājput Paintings.' By "Rājput" the writer means what in more ordinary parlance would be called Hindu. This art has been but imperfectly distinguished from Mughal and Persian work, in contrast to which—besides the difference of origin—Mr. Coomaraswamy brings out the facts that Rājput paintings, though on a small scale, belong essentially to the fresco type; that they are religious in character, whereas Mughal art is secular and eclectic; and, again, are for the most part anonymous, springing directly from the folk-imagination. These positions are elucidated by very delightful illustrations. Mr. A. Bredius discusses the attribution of 'Elizabeth Bas' to Rembrandt; Mr. Lionel Cust sets forth reasons for the establishment of a Museum of Oriental Art; and Mr. Roger Fry gives us his first paper on the exhibition of the Early Venetian School at the Burlington Fine Arts Club: the legend of S. Mamas, as depicted by Michele Giambono.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

MESSRS. MAGGS'S Catalogue (No. 282) of Engraved Portraits gives us in Part I. 111 examples of portraits of physicians and surgeons, of which the most interesting are the large plate showing Henry VIII. in royal robes, presenting the Charter to the Society of Surgeons in London, 1736, 7l. 10s.; a fine line engraving by Sharp, after Reynolds, of John Hunter, 1788, 12l. 12s.; and a mezzotint by W. Say, after J. Northcote, of Edward Jenner, 1803, 10l. 10s. Part II., portraits of lawyers and statesmen, is drawn chiefly from characters of the eighteenth century, the chief exceptions being a mezzotint by Haïd after Rembrandt's portrait of De Witt, 1765, 11l. 11s.; and a line engraving by Nanteuil of Le Tellier, 1659, 14l. 14s. We noticed a very fine portrait of Benjamin Franklin, mezzotint by Savage after D. Martin, 1793, 30l.; an attractive three-quarter-length of Sir George Nares, mezzotint by W. Dickinson after N. Hone, 1776, 12l. 12s.; 5 portraits of William Pitt, of which the most important is a colour-print by P. M. Alix after Ant. Hickel, c. 1800, 18l. 18s.; and an impression in proof state before letters, and the plate only partly cleaned, of Burke's mezzotint after Dance's well-known portrait of Lord North, 25l.

Part III. is devoted to portraits of artists, and among these are a mezzotint by Charles Turner of Rembrandt's portrait of Nicolaas Berchem, c. 1820, 45l.; a mezzotint by J. R. Smith after Rigaud's group of Carlini, Bartolozzi, and Cipriani, 1778, 15l. 15s.; and a charming drawing in pencil and water-colour, c. 1820, by George Cruikshank of himself, 15l. 15s. We may also mention a stipple engraving by Bartolozzi after Reynolds's portrait of Angelica Kauffman, printed in red, 1780, 15l. 15s.; and an impression printed in colours of a mezzotint by C. Turner after a portrait of Rembrandt by himself, 12l. 12s. In Part IV. (dramatic and musical celebrities) we get an interesting picture of Neil Gow, mezzotint by W. Say after Raeburn, 1815, 13l. 10s.; an impression of J. Faber's mezzotint from Hudson's portrait of Handel, 1748, 16l. 16s.; a portrait of Miss Rose by J. Berridge, mezzotint by E. Fisher, 16l. 16s.; and many other items which well deserve mention if the space in our columns would allow of it.

M. LUDWIG ROSENTHAL of Munich, in the 145th Catalogue of his Antiquariat, containing 3,308 items, offers works relating to the history of Art, under the headings of Architecture, Archaeology, Biography, Lexica, Philosophy, Costumes, Cartography, and many others. We noticed a large number of valuable French and German books on Architecture dating from the 16th century; an interesting Instructor in Calligraphy, by Johann Newdorffer the elder, 1538, with the fine book-plate of Christopher Scheurl, 25l.; and the *Journal des Luxus und der Moden*, published at Weimar 1780-1803, containing fine coloured fashion-plates, an advertisement of Goethe's 'Beyträge zur Optik,' a notice of a Goethe almanac drawn from 'Hermann und Dorothea,' and report of the production of his 'Iphigenie' at Vienna, 75l. There are a set of Topographies (Austrian and German), by Matthæus Merian, in 22 vols., 1643-1726, 115l.; a 1549 edition of Holbein's 'Simolachri, historie

e figure de la morte'—the most interesting in a considerable number of 'Dance of Death' items—12l. 10s.; 9 vols. of *Simplicissimus*, 1896-1904, including all the confiscated numbers, 25l.; and a long list of works on Book-plates, Gems and Coins, Playing-cards, and many other subjects.

MESSRS. SOTHERAN'S 723rd Catalogue of Second-hand Books offers us, to start with, a collection of Almanacks, Calendars, Diaries, &c., belonging to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, containing lists of members of Parliament and of officials and dignitaries, information respecting postal rates, coach routes, charges for chairs and watermen, and other such matters, the whole amounting to 389 vols., 1708-1836, 52l. 10s. Another good collection is that of 100 vols. of speeches, made in Parliament or on the platform, ranging from Cromwell to the present day, 75l. There are three Shakespeare quartos: a copy of the First Quarto edition of 'Julius Cæsar,' bearing on the reverse of the title a list of actors, in which Betterton appears as Brutus, 1680, 10l. 10s.; a copy of the Third Quarto edition of 'The Merchant of Venice,' printed by M. P. for Lawrence Hayes, bound in crimson morocco by Pratt, and a sound copy, save for a few catchwords and signatures shorn, 1637, 74l.; and a copy of the Sixth Quarto edition of 'Pericles,' 1635, 40l. We noticed also Eyton's 'Antiquities of Shropshire, 12 vols., 1853-60, 31l. 10s.; Swift's 'Gulliver,' the first issue of the first edition, with an imaginary portrait by Sheppard, 4 parts in 2 vols., bound by Rivière in olive morocco, 1726, 21l.; and 2 vols. of the first editions of the 'Last Essays of Elia,' bound by Rivière, 30l. Of the complete sets of periodical publications the most important are *Numismata*, from its beginning in 1863 to 1903, 67 vols. in all, 40l.; *The Alpine Journal*, from its beginning in 1863 to February, 1910, with index to the first 15 vols., and with maps and plates, 23 vols., 35l.; and *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science*, complete from January, 1901, to December, 1911, 22 vols., 31l. 10s. The somewhat less expensive items are in many cases yet more interesting: there is an illustrated set of Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' 12 vols., to be had for 14l. 14s. a black-letter copy of Adlington's translation of Apuleius's 'Golden Ass,' 1639, 5l. 5s.; Saint-Germain's 'Madame de Sévigné,' 12 vols., 1823, 5l. 5s.; a good collection of books on Egypt and the Holy Land; a large-paper copy of Goldsmid's 'Hakluyt,' 16 vols., printed privately in Edinburgh verbatim from the edition of 1598-1600, 16l.; and the first critical edition of Shakespeare, 1709-10, in 7 vols., 21l.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

## Notices to Correspondents.

A. C. H. and Rev. J. WILLCOCK.—Forwarded.

Y. T.—We would suggest application direct to the publishers of *The Cornhill Magazine*.

BELFAST.—The tablet refers to a dispute between tenant and ground landlord which occurred a few years ago, and was fully reported in the papers of the time.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1912.

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## Notes.

REMINISCENCES OF SWINBURNE  
IN D'ANNUNZIO.

A LIST of some passages in D'Annunzio imitated from Swinburne may not be unacceptable to English readers.

## I.

'Elegle Romane' (1892)—'Congedo.'

Non i suoi cieli irraggia soli ma il mondo Roma.

'The Eve of Revolution' ('Songs before Sunrise').

It is not heaven that lights

Thee with such days and nights,

But thou that heaven is lit from in such wise.

## II.

'La Gioconda' (1899).

Sirennetta's song, which I transcribe in full, closely resembles Swinburne's 'The King's Daughter' ('Poems and Ballads,' First Series):—

Eravamo sette sorelle.

Ci specchiammo alle fontane :

eravamo tutte belle.

—Fiore di giunco non fa pane,

mora di macchia non fa vino,

filo d' erba non fa panno lino—

la madre disse alle sorelle.

Ci specchiammo alle fontane :  
eravamo tutte belle.

La prima per filare

e voleva i fusi d' oro ;

la seconda per trannare

e voleva le spole d' oro ;

la terza per cucire

e voleva gli aghi d' oro ;

la quarta per imbandire

e voleva le coppe d' oro ;

la quinta per dormire

e voleva le coltri d' oro ;

l' ultima per cantare,

per cantare solamente,

e non voleva niente.

—Fiore di giunco non fa pane,

mora di macchia non fa vino,

filo d' erba non fa panno lino—

la madre disse alle sorelle.

Ci specchiammo alle fontane :

eravamo tutte belle.

E la prima filò

torcendo il suo fuso e il suo cuore,

e la seconda tramò

una tela di dolore,

e la terza cucì

una camicia attossicata,

e la quarta imbandì

una mensa affatturata,

e la quinta dormì

nella coltre della morte.

Pianse la madre dolente,

pianse la mia sorte.

Ma l' ultima, che cantò

per cantare per cantare

per cantare solamente,

ebbe la sorte bella.

Le sirene del mare

la vollero per sorella.

## III.

'La Nave' (1908).

Vieni, e prendi

la spada a doppio taglio, e dammi il colpo.

il ferro fino all' oro.....Affonda

.....fino all' oro

dell' elsa.....

.....colpisci, affonda tutto il ferro

sino alle gemme dell' impugnatura.

'Phædra' ('Poems and Ballads,' First Series).

.....Come, take thy sword and slay ;

.....Strike, up to the gold,

Up to the hand-grip of the hilt ;.....

.....stab up to the rims.

'La Nave.'

Io voglio

che tu mi sii crudele, che tu sii

qual sai essere.

'Phædra.'

I do but bid thee be unmerciful,

Even the one thing thou art.

'La Nave.'

....Le mie palpebre mi piagano  
gli occhi.

'Phædra.'

... and mine eyelids prick mine eyes.

## IV.

'Fedra' (1909).

Dea non è quella: e pure è consanguinea  
di Eterni. Non divina non umana.

E per ciò, sembra inferma  
di se', delle sue vene mescolate.  
E per ciò sembra che deliri.

'Phædra.'

I am not of one counsel with the gods.  
I am their kin, I have strange blood in me,

My veins are mixed, and therefore am I mad,  
Yea, therefore chafe and turn on mine own flesh

'Fedra.'

.....e più  
profondamente maculata io sono  
delle belva odorante,  
maculata di macchie.

'Phædra.'

.....This body of mine  
Is.....  
.....spotted deeper than a panther's grain.

'Fedra.'

Ab, non groppo  
di turbini, non gurgite, non sirte,  
non perdimento alcuno era in quel mare?  
non cozzo che frangesse la carena?  
Non vortice vorace  
che sol rendesse bianco ossame al lido?

'Phædra.'

There were no strong pools in the hollow sea,  
.....  
No wind.....  
No shoal, no shallow among the roaring reefs,  
No gulf whereout the straining tides throw spars,  
No surfs where white bones twist like whirled white  
fire.

## V.

'Fedra.'

Ma la Terra porterà  
ancora i giorni e gli uomini e le biade  
e l'opere e la guerra e il vino e i lutti  
innumerevoli, e non porterà  
un amore che sia come l'amore  
di Fedra.

'Anactoria.'

Yea, they shall say, earth's womb has borne in  
vain  
New things, and never this best thing again;  
Borne days and men, borne fruits and wars and  
wine,  
Seasons and songs, but no song more like mine.

## VI.

'Fedra.'

Fuorchè d'uno,  
o madre irreprensibile di Teseo,  
fuorchè del solo che non ami i doni  
ne l'ara ne' il libame ne' il peane;  
fuorchè di quell'uno solo.

Ma chi parla entro me  
non può esser placato con offerte.

'Phædra.'

For of all gods Death only loves not gifts,  
Nor with burnt-offering nor blood-sacrifice  
.....  
Shalt thou do aught to get thee grace of him;  
He will have nought of altar and altar-song.

'Fedra.'

Tutto il viso ti pulsa.

'Phædra.'

My whole face beats.....

'Fedra.'

....Ecco, ecco, il toro si precipita  
all'inganno, ansa, sbugia  
dall'orribile froge, fiuta, lambe,  
lorda.....

'Phædra.'

Lo, how the heifer runs with leaping flank  
Sleek under shaggy and speckled lies of hair,  
And chews a horrible lip, and with harsh tongue  
Laps alien froth and licks a loathlier mouth.

'Fedra.'

ma son le mani senza vene e senza  
tendini che nel cavo delle palme  
hanno affine quel sorso  
dell'acqua di sotterra.....

'Phædra.'

For in the vein-drawn ashen-coloured palm  
Death's hollow hand holds water of sweet draught  
To dip and slake dried mouths at.....

'Fedra.'

.....Poi fendimi con tutta  
la tua forza, poi trattami qual fiera  
perseguitata dai tuoi cani, trattami  
qual preda raggiunta.

'Phædra.'

.....Think of me  
As of a thing thy hounds are keen upon  
In the wet woods between the windy ways,  
And slay me for a spoil.

'Fedra.'

La mia  
criniera vale il vello  
del cervo.

'Phædra.'

This body of mine  
Is worth a wild beast's fell or hide of hair.

## VII.

'Forse che si Forse che no' (1910).

The song which Miss Imogen sings to Lunella,  
which I here transcribe, is a translation of the  
last four strophes of Swinburne's 'The Bloody  
Son' ('Poems and Ballads', First Series).

"E quando tornerai tu dal viaggio,—o figlio  
mio gioioso, dimmi, dimmi,—e quando  
tornerai tu dal viaggio?—E ben so che non  
ho altri che te." "Quando l'alba si levò  
a tramontana,—o cara madre."

"Quando l'alba si levò a tramonto,—o figlio  
mio gioioso, dimmi, dimmi,—quando l'alba  
si levò a tramontana?—E ben so che non ho  
altri che te." "Quando le pietre nuotino nel  
mare,—o cara madre."

"Quando le pietre nuotano nel mare,—o figlio mio gioioso, dimmi, dimmi,—quando le pietre nuotano nel mare?—E ben so che non ho altri che te."—"Quando le piume sienvi come piombo,—o cara madre."

"Quando le piume sonvi come piombo,—o figlio mio gioioso, dimmi, dimmi,—quando le piume sonvi come piombo?—E ben so che non ho altri che te."—"Quando giudichi Iddio tra i vivi e i morti,—o cara madre."

Nos. II. and IV. were first pointed out in *La Critica*, 20 January, 1910; No. V. by the present writer in the same number of the same review; No. VII. in the same review, 20 November, 1911. Nos. I., III., and VI., as far as I know, have never been pointed out before.

PAUL L. FALZON.

Malta.

### CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182.)

THE summer of 1857 opened sadly for Dickens, as on the 8th of June his dear friend Douglas Jerrold died suddenly. He desired to be remembered by his many friends, and passed away with the words on his lips "At peace with all the world."

In this year 'Little Dorrit' appeared. While writing it Dickens was frequently seized by a fear that he might have a breakdown; all his old restlessness returned. "As to repose—for some men, there is no such thing in life." Then came the revelation of domestic unhappiness:—

"Poor Catherine and I are not made for each other, and there is no help for it. It is not only that she makes me unhappy, but that I make her so too—and much more so."

On the 29th of April, 1858, took place the first public reading for his own benefit;

"and before the next month was over, this launch into a new life had been followed by a change in his old home. Thenceforward he and his wife lived apart. The eldest son went with his mother, Dickens at once giving effect to her express wish in this respect; and the other children remained with himself, their intercourse with Mrs. Dickens being left entirely to themselves."

Of all this entirely private matter the public should have had no cognizance; but Dickens, over-sensitive as to his own reputation, especially now that he had entered upon a series of public readings, called attention to it by means of a printed statement in *Household Words*. Looking at the evidence, I am not at all inclined

to agree with Mr. Chesterton that, being "suddenly thrown into the society of a whole family of girls," "he fell in love with all of them," and "that by a kind of accident he got hold of the wrong sister." Forster shows us husband and wife on terms of great affection. Dickens rarely went away from home without his wife being with him, and if away from her and his family when Christmas approached, he would always rush off to be with them at the old English festival. Mrs. Dickens and her sister Georgina, who after his return from America in 1842 became part of the household, lived amicably together. One proof of this is that we have their portraits in pencil, together with Dickens, drawn by Maclise in the same year. Dickens regarded Georgina as the good, faithful maiden aunt; and Forster found in his notebook a character-sketch of which, if the whole was not suggested by his sister-in-law, the most part was applicable to her:—

"She sacrificed to children, and was sufficiently rewarded, and so it comes to pass she never married; she is always devoted to the children (of somebody else); and they love her; and she has always youth dependent upon her till death—and dies quite happily."

Owing to differences between Dickens and Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, *Household Words* appeared for the last time on the 28th of May, 1859, the first number of *All the Year Round* having been issued on the 30th of April. The old title was retained by placing under the new one "with which is incorporated *Household Words*." Dickens and Wills were the sole proprietors, Dickens holding three-quarters and Wills the other quarter. Although he had made so bad an editor of a daily paper, not being able to bear the constant strain which that work involved, Dickens proved a good editor of his own weekly publication, especially with a man like Wills by his side, who could save him from those "thorns in the cushion" which so troubled poor Thackeray while editor of *The Cornhill*. Dickens was wont to go into every detail of each number before its publication; proofs would be sent to him even when away for a holiday, if he was within reach, and sometimes we find him rejoicing over the contents, while at others he complains of their dullness. One of his letters to Wills on this subject is in a very angry tone:—

"The number is so badly printed, and so villainously read, that I have been obliged to query here and there; the sense being somewhere else."

A splendid start was given to *All the Year Round* by commencing in its first number 'A Tale of Two Cities,' and by having as its Christmas number 'The Haunted House.' The courtesy of Wills to young aspirants was proverbial from the first, and I should like to mention a personal experience of this. When I was quite a youth, I wrote a tale to be read at home on a Christmas night: my father asked me to lend it to him, and I found, to my surprise, that he had given it to Wills. Of course, it was not good enough for publication; but although it was rejected, I received from Wills such a kind reply, so full of good advice, that I even felt it a pleasure to be refused. His letter, which I still treasure, closed with the following words:—

"You will not, I am sure, take my hints amiss, but rather perceive that they are suggested by the interest which your story has given me in your endeavours."

When *All the Year Round* was founded, Dickens gave up the house in Wellington Street, where *Household Words* had been published, and moved higher up in the same street, the old *Household Words* office being taken by Russell for his publication *The Army and Navy Gazette*. I have a letter of his to my father dated "January 10, 1860, *Army and Navy Gazette* Office, 16, Wellington Street (north), late *Household Words* Office." The house was on the right from the Strand, and was demolished when *The Morning Post* new offices were built. This fine building now extends to the Strand; a portion of the ground, before it was taken by the Gaiety Theatre and Restaurant, was occupied by Exeter Change, which ran through from Wellington Street to Catherine Street. The idea was to have a sort of Lowther Arcade there, but the shops, with one or two exceptions, were never let; and I have frequently walked through and found only one other person in the Arcade, namely, the beadle with his tall laced hat, and carrying a staff. Lower down the street were the offices of *The Field* and *Queen*; and next door, in the Strand, for a time John Limbird had a shop. Limbird will always be remembered as the father of our periodical literature. In *The Athenæum* for the 22nd of January, 1831, Dilke speaks highly of his *Mirror of Literature*, then being published weekly at twopence.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## BRITISH MEMORIALS OF THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

THE British graves at Waterloo recently formed the subject of an article in one of the leading magazines. But the Hundred Days' Campaign was preceded by six years of stirring warfare in the Peninsula against the forces of Napoleon, during which period thousands of Britons found their last resting-place in Spanish or French soil.

The centenaries of these historic fights are now crowding upon us. Only to cite the most salient: Barrosa has been celebrated, Salamanca falls this year, Vitoria and San Sebastian in 1813. These considerations have prompted this rapid review of such memorials as lie near the French frontier, principally in the hope that Anglo-Spanish or Anglo-Portuguese readers may be found to complete the effort by contributing lists or notes of more distant battlefields.

These lists are hardly likely to be of wearisome length. Gleig—"The Subaltern" of 1813-14, who subsequently took holy orders and wrote a 'Life of Wellington'—assures us that a hundred years ago Tommy Atkins was "spaded under" without benefit of clergy; and it is highly improbable that any existing memorial marks—nay, that any memorial ever marked—the grave of even one of the thousands of British privates who lie among the Spanish hills and valleys. All that the tourist can hope to find in these distant and lonely spots is the occasional tomb of a British officer, or (quite exceptionally) of a favourite "non-com."

Apart from these humble contemporary tombstones, a few more modern memorials deserve passing mention. Biarritz, near which the Iron Duke wintered in 1813-14, contains a handsome Anglican church, attended by King Edward VII. during his last holiday. The patriotic initiative of a local resident (Mr. Philip Hurt, now deceased) resulted in the erection of an entrance tower to this building, the interior walls of which are covered with marble slabs bearing the badges and numbers of Wellington's regiments, with the names of the officers and the number of men who fell on French soil—i.e., between the crossing of the Bidassoa and the sortie from Bayonne.

In France one may occasionally find what I have not personally seen in Spain—British soldiers' tombs in a Catholic graveyard. The old parish church of Biarritz—perched on the hill towards the Nègresse station—is

surrounded by its "God's Acre," where a tomb may be found bearing the inscription :

"Here are interred the remains of several soldiers of the allied army, who died in hospital at Biarritz in the year 1814. Their remains were removed hither in 1864 on the levelling of the Atalaye, their original place of sepulture."

The site of the last battle of the Peninsula is but a few miles away. Whether the French commander knew that peace had actually been signed when he made his fierce sortie from the fortress of Bayonne on 10 April, 1814, is still disputed. But a sharp struggle took place, of which several interesting souvenirs remain—kept up with pious care, and frequently visited by members of the Royal Family in recent years. From Bayonne citadel—the old earthworks which baffled Wellington in 1814 still surround the town—a pleasant walk of a couple of miles in the direction of Bordeaux brings the pilgrim "To the Third Guards' Cemetery," as the English finger-post terms it. On the undulating upland, studded with cork-oaks, is a tiny railed-in enclosure containing the tombs of officers who died of their wounds in the Guards' camp near this spot. A marble obelisk is dedicated to the memory of Capt. and Adjutant F. R. T. Holbourne; Capts. C. L. White and J. B. Shiffner lie together in a second tomb; the third slab is inscribed to Capt. Luke Mahon. The ground was enclosed by Capt. Holbourne's sister in 1876. At what date the obelisk and slabs were placed is less certain; but they are not the originals, for the roughly carved gravestones raised in 1814 are still visible, side by side with these replicas. "The King [Edward VII.] came here in a motor," the little lad who showed me this "Cimetière des Anglais" explained, and he hinted that Princess Beatrice and the present Queen of Spain had also visited the spot (possibly during their visits to Mouriscot).

Near Bayonne, but in a slightly different direction, lies the Coldstream Guards' Cemetery, where the following four inscriptions may be noted :—

1. Burial Place of the British officers, especially of the Coldstream Guards, who fell in action near to this spot on the 14th April, 1814, the night of the sortie from the Citadel of Bayonne.

Tombaux des officiers anglais tués au champ de bataille près de ces lieux, le 14 avril, 1814.

This ground was purchased by the Guards in 1814.

2. This Tomb is placed by the Officers of the 3d Battln. 1st or Royal Scots to the Memory of the Late Major General A. Hay, commanding the

1st Brigade 5th Division, British Army; who gallantly fell in Defence of the ground in which his body is deposited on the morning of 14th April, 1814, aged 52 years.

N.B.—The stone was removed from the N.E. angle of the Church of St. Etienne in consequence of the enlargement of the Chancel, Dec., 1868.

3.

1814

Wm. Yuill

Cr Serg. 3rd Batt. 1st Foot Guards, killed by a Grape Shot 7th April. Beloved by the Regt. in wick [sic] he served 20 Years. A Friend to Truth. He loved his King, zealous for his country, And in its just cause he Breathed his last.

Adue [sic] My Friend.

4. The Enclosure of this cemetery is largely due to the patriotic exertions of P. A. Hurt, Esq., who resided for many years at Amade, near this place. Died Nov., 1900.

Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Gt. Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, visited the Guards' Cemetery, March 20th, 1889.

A particular interest is given to this pretty little cemetery by the touching tribute to the colour-sergeant, eloquent in its illiteracy. The tomb of General Hay is also distinguished by some minor singularities (a free use of capitals, the word "in" engraved "JN," &c.). It will be remarked that the gallant General was first buried in consecrated ground, and removed (like the bodies of the above-mentioned soldiers who died in hospital) when Biarritz commenced its transformation from a fishing village into a fashionable seaside resort.

The last battle fought ere peace was officially declared was at Toulouse (Easter Sunday, 10 April, 1814). An obelisk on the hill overlooking the railway station recalls this final struggle between Wellington and Soult; but I know of no British graves. The town has, of course, been much extended and altered since this distant date. At Orthez (27 Feb., 1814) only some 280 British soldiers fell, and this battle-field I have had no opportunity of visiting. F. A. W.

(To be continued.)

#### PITT'S 'LETTER ON SUPERSTITION.'

Last year you kindly inserted a query of mine (see 11 S. iii. 107, 218) about the 'Letter on Superstition,' originally published in *The London Journal* of 1733, and attributed to the elder William Pitt.

This 'Letter,' reprinted in William Pitt's lifetime, is to be found in one of the British Museum scrapbooks dated 1760.

It was reprinted in 1819 and 1820 as a hawker's broadsheet, and again, in 1875 by A. Holyoake, as a secularist tract.

\* Now the Scots Fusilier Guards.

It is also printed by Dr. von Ruville in his Appendix. In all these reprints the authorship is attributed to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

The attribution has always seemed doubtful. I have now been fortunate enough, through the kindness of Lord Egmont in allowing me to see his family MSS., to find almost certain proof that the attribution is wrong.

In the diary of Lord Egmont, father of the better-known eighteenth-century politician, under date 16 Sept., 1733, occurs this passage :—

"... now Dr. Tyndal is dead, the head of the Unbelievers is Dr. Pellet... One Pit, who writes *The London Journal*, is another of them. He has an office in the Customs."

This "Pit" was probably "James Pitt, appointed viewer and examiner of tobacco" in 1731 ('Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1731-4,' p. 68).

It can hardly be doubted that the 'Letter' in *The London Journal*, subsequently attributed to William Pitt, was written by this James Pitt.

BASIL WILLIAMS.

Savile Club.

**POOR STUDENTS, 1569.**—The poverty of students at the two Universities in Elizabeth's reign is matter of common knowledge; and several expedients for their relief, as by licences to beg during the vacations, are also on record. The Minute-Books of the Court of the Archdeacon of Essex supply a hitherto unsuspected source of assistance, in a share of the penalties levied in the Courts Ecclesiastical.

In the Archdeacon's Court held in Romford Chapel on 13 Dec., 1569, a parishioner of Leyton pleaded guilty to a charge of immorality. The judge (William Rust, M.A., Official of Thomas Cole, D.D., Archdeacon of Essex) ordered him to undergo public penance, in form following: He shall stand next market-day, all market-time, in Romford Market, as a penitent, in a white sheet and with a white wand in his hand; and on the next Sunday he shall stand, in like guise, in Leyton Parish Church, and shall there penitently acknowledge his offence.

Afterwards, on earnest entreaty of the culprit and his neighbours, the penance was commuted; and he was ordered to give 30s. to three scholars of Cambridge; to contribute 10s. towards the repairs of Leyton Church; and to confess publicly his fault in Leyton Church in service-time on Christmas Day. This public apology was, of

course, without the humiliating adjuncts of the white sheet and peeled wand.

In the Archdeacon's Court held in High Ongar Church, 15 Dec., 1569, inquiry was made as to whether a parishioner of Woodford, previously convicted of immorality, had made the public confession enjoined him, and had paid 40s. to poor scholars of Cambridge, as he had been ordered.

ANDREW CLARK.

Great Leighs, Essex.

**A DANGEROUS STOVE**—Extract from State Papers, Dom., Charles I. (vol. 67, p. 26):—

*To the right honourables the Lords of his Majesties most honorable Privy Counsell.*

xvi<sup>o</sup> die Jany 1627

May yt please yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>ps</sup> according to yo<sup>r</sup> order of the 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1627, wee have Viewed & Considered of the Stove & Furnace lately erected by a frenchman in a howse in St Martins lane. And wee doe finde that the saide Stove hath lately sett on fier y<sup>e</sup> tymberworke, w<sup>ch</sup> was in repairinge at our cominge thither, & that yt is a most unfitt place for a Stove, & very dangerous in regard the roome is all of tymber. Also for the furnace yt is placed in an upper roome 3 stories high & uppon a tymber floore, & beinge large requireth a great fyre to heat yt, wch we should be of more danger than the former.

Wee shewinge to the said frenchman y<sup>e</sup> great danger likely to ensue, yf the same should be Continued, & treating w<sup>th</sup> him for the present demolishinge thereof, he hath promised that on Mondaye next he will take doune the said furnace, & that ther shalbe no more Stove or hotthouse sett ther againe, wch yf he shall not performe, wee will further enforme yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>ps</sup> thereof.

INIGO JONES

THO. BALDWIN

WILLIAM MAN

HENRY WICKS

FR: CARSEN.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

**ORGANISTS AND LONGEVITY.**—About 1711 (according to the 'Diary of John Thoms-  
linson,' Surtees Society's *Proceedings*, vol. cxviii., 1910-11, p. 123) James Hesletine, aged 19, was appointed organist of Durham Abbey. He died 20 June, 1763, and was succeeded by John Ebdon. Ebdon died 23 Sept., 1811, aged 73. These two, therefore, just covered a century!

Ebdon was succeeded by Dr. Henshaw, who resigned in 1861, after nearly 50 years' service. Dr. Armes was then appointed, and he held the office till within the last five or six years. The four therefore occupied the position for very nearly two centuries! If this has not already been put on record, it may be as well to make a note of it.

H. G. P.

ETON PORTRAITS BY LIVESAY. — Mr. Lionel Cust's 'Eton College Portraits,' 1910, is an admirable volume. But in spite of the author's painstaking and exhaustive researches, there are still many portraits at Eton of which the artist's name has been lost. Should, as it is to be hoped, a second edition of this work be called for, probably some of the uncertainties will be cleared up. The custom of presenting "leaving portraits" to the head master, instead of a sum of money, was one which prevailed for many years. In many instances duplicates of these "leaving portraits" were done—one for the scholars' parents, and the other for Eton College. If all the duplicates could be traced, probably the names of many artists would be recovered.

In turning over the Royal Academy Catalogue of 1791 I have come across a batch of Etonian portraits by Richard Livesay, who was living at Windsor from 1790 to 1793. In 1791 he exhibited the extraordinary number of fifty portraits under nineteen entries. In two instances each exhibit consisted of "eleven portraits." These were probably small heads and shoulders, and each of the two exhibits was, also probably, contained in one frame. It will, I think, serve a useful purpose if I give a complete transcript of these exhibits with their catalogue numbers. Three belonging to this year are omitted, as they may have had nothing to do with Etonians. The list is as follows:—

- 28 Portrait of an Etonian as servitor at the Montem.
- 88 Eleven portraits of Etonians.
- 92 Eleven portraits of Etonians.
- 120 Portraits of two Etonians.
- 124 Portraits of two Etonians.
- 138 Two portraits of Etonians.
- 166 Portraits of two Etonians.
- 182 Two portraits of Etonians.
- 186 Two portraits of Etonians.
- 195 Portrait of a nobleman's son in his dress as a salt-bearer at the late Montem at Eton College.
- 216 Portrait of an Etonian.
- 219 Portrait of an Etonian.
- 224 Two portraits of Etonians.
- 233 Two portraits of Etonians.
- 248 Portrait of an Etonian.
- 250 Portrait of an Etonian.

I think it is certain that by "Etonian," Livesay meant collegians. The entries unfortunately do not help very much in the way of identification, but I think No. 28 and No. 195 each includes a clue. There was a Montem in 1790, and this narrows down the scope of inquiry to that year and 1791. It is probable that some of these portraits are still at Eton, and the

discovery of one would reveal the artist of the whole.

Mr. Cust tells us ('Eton College,' 1899, p. 193) that the Duke of Newcastle presented to the boys' library in 1893 "a procession of boys in 'Montem' dress, painted about 1793." I think this procession must be of the 1790 Montem. Possibly the picture of a Montem procession, which the Duke presented to the College, is either No. 88 or No. 92 of the above list of R.A. exhibits. I think that each of these pictures must have been a group of small whole-length figures. The extraordinary thing is that Livesay should have exhibited such a great number of Eton portraits in 1791, and not a single Eton portrait before or after that year. As is well known, he was patronized by George III., and taught drawing to some members of the royal family, and it may be that powerful influence was brought to bear in getting this fine "batch" of Eton portraits into the Royal Academy of 1791.

W. ROBERTS.

18, King's Avenue, Clapham Park, 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.

CASANOVA AND THE ENGLISH RESIDENT AT VENICE.—In chaps. vi. and vii. of the third volume of his 'Mémoires' (Garnier edition) Casanova has much to say about "M. Murray, ministre résident d'Angleterre." He gives the following particulars:—

"Cet aimable épicurien partit deux ans après pour Constantinople, et il a été pendant vingt ans ministre du cabinet de Saint-James à la Sublime Porte."—Garnier, iii. 116.

According to Haydn's 'Book of Dignities,' these facts are not quite accurate. John Murray was the British Resident at Venice till November, 1765, when he became ambassador at Constantinople (cf. *Gent. Mag.*, xxxv. 540). His term of office lasted till 1775, when he returned to Venice, where he died on 9 August of the same year. Casanova says:—

"Il retourna à Venise en 1778 dans l'intention d'y finir ses jours loin des affaires; mais il mourut au lazaret huit jours avant d'avoir achevé la quarantaine de rigueur."—III. 11 6.

Writing to Mann in January, 1762, Horace Walpole says: "Mr. Murray was a good deal an acquaintance of mine in England, and I should think would oblige me...."



In a foot-note he adds that Murray was Resident at Venice, and "was of the Isle of Man" ('Letters,' Toynbee, v. 163). Casanova calls his wife "milady Murray," observing "les Anglaises filles de lords conservent ce titre" (iii. 156-7). Further particulars will oblige.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

NICK-A-MAN DAY.—When does this occur, why is it observed, and how is it celebrated? *The Church Union Gazette*, February, 1912, p. 50, mentions an address by the Rev. G. H. Siddans of Walthamstow, 'Some Curious Church Customs, having a Bearing on Church History, Doctrine, and Discipline,' wherein he refers to "Lenten customs, with 'Nick-a-man' day, 'Mothering' day, &c."

ST. SWITHIN.

[See 1 S. xii. 297.]

FIRST USE OF FINGER-PRINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION: MAGAZINE ARTICLE WANTED.—I have read somewhere recently—i.e., within the last two, or at most three, months, probably in a magazine story or other light article—a reference to finger-print testimony in which it was mentioned, incidentally, that this was first made use of by—here I am uncertain, but believe it was said by a certain Italian (?), in an early decade of the nineteenth century. My sister, Miss F. H., also remembers having seen the reference. As my brother, Sir W. Herschel, is generally admitted to have first introduced the practice of employing finger-prints for the purpose of identification, by proving the indelible character of these marks for an unlimited period, I paid little attention to this adverse claim, if I may so describe a statement made casually, without intention. But as Sir William—to whom I mentioned it—sees the matter differently, I am anxious to recover the reference, and shall be very grateful for any assistance.

J. HERSCHEL, Col. R.E., ret'd.

Observatory House, Slough.

DEL VIGNES: VINES.—Can any of your readers confirm the following genealogy and give description of coats of arms and motto, &c., or any further particulars concerning the French origin of this family?

Pietro del Vignes was, in the thirteenth century, one of the most distinguished of Provençal poets, and left a race of scholars and writers who adopted the doctrines of the Waldenses and other sects opposed to the Papacy, and whose successors, translating their name into "Des Vignes," had, before the sixteenth century, settled in

Vendée. They adhered to their religious tenets, and were involved in the persecutions directed by Catherine de Médicis and the house of Guise against the Huguenots.

Des Vignes.—By the middle of the seventeenth century the whole family of Des Vignes, excepting Richard des Vignes, who escaped to England, had been exterminated. This Richard des Vignes, having obtained leave to settle as a naturalized subject in Great Britain, was appointed Chaplain to Charles I. somewhere about 1645, and he then translated his name into English as Vines.

Richard Vines, 1645.—Hence dates the English descent of the family of Vines, properly Delle Vignes.

Richard Vines m. Mary, dau. of W. Eccleston of Gloucestershire, and had issue

Richard Vines, m. Elizabeth, dau. of A. Pemberton of Gloucestershire, and had issue

William Vines, m. Elizabeth, dau. of E. Bushnell of Wiltshire, and had issue

Richard Vines, m. Jane, dau. of W. Taylor of Berkshire, and had issue

David Vines, b. 1760, d. 1830, of Brinkworth, Wiltshire, m. 1784 Polly or Sarah Bushnell of Berks, and had issue a large family, as under:—

Daniel, b. 1785, m. Miss Hellis 1808, d. 1855; David, b. 1788, m. Miss Brown, d. 1845; Martha, b. 1790, m. Thomas Walker, d. 1874; Jabez, b. 1795, m. Miss Champion, d. 1852; Caleb, b. 1793, m. Mrs. Bowen, d. 1866; Joshua, b. 17—?, m. Miss Cook, d. 1876; Sophia, b. 1797, unm., d. 1870 at Auxerre, France; Sarah, b. 1798, unm., d. 1875 at Auxerre; Edward, b. 1800, m. Miss Mills, or Wills, d. —; Ann, b. 1803, m. Mr. Ward, d. 1852, America. S. VINES.

Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay.

FICTITIOUS CHARACTERS, c. 1852.—We shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can tell us the title and author of a book (probably a novel) published in the year 1852, in which the following fictitious names and appellations occur: Sir Oswald Mosley, the Standard Footman, the Plausible Man, Felix Flutter, and the Link Boy.

HENRY SOTHERAN & Co.

140, Strand, W.C.

MANORIAL LITERATURE.—I am passing a second edition of 'The Manor and Manorial Records' through the press, and should be glad of any additions to the 'Bibliography of Manorial Literature' in the Appendix to bring it up to date. NATHL. J. HONE.

17, Hartswood Road, Wendell Park, W.

POOR=PAUPER.—A movement is on foot with some guardians for the disuse of the word "pauper" for the chargeable poor of the country. I think I have seen somewhere an account of the substitution of this word for the word "poor" in response to public sentiment, but am unable to trace it. If some readers of 'N. & Q.' can give me the necessary reference, I shall be grateful.

YGREC.

REV. JAMES HERVEY.—The correspondence of the Rev. James Hervey, sometime Incumbent of Weston Favell, Northamptonshire, has been partially printed with omission of most proper names. Can any of your readers inform me whether manuscript collections of his correspondence exist in private or public custody?

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

CARLYLE'S 'SARTOR RESARTUS.'—In 'Sartor Resartus,' book iii. chap. xi. (Tailors), Carlyle records that

"Queen Elizabeth, receiving a deputation of Eighteen Tailors, addressed them with a 'Good morning, Gentlemen both!'"

and further alludes to a boast made by the same queen that she had a regiment of tailors on mares, "whereof neither horse nor man could be injured." Can you tell me what is the authority for these anecdotes? Further, can you tell me whether any special significance attaches to the choice of the two towns in the expression "Kings sweated down into Berlin-and-Milan Custom house officers" in part ii. chap. viii. of the same work?

P. C. PARR.

[See 1 S. xi. 222; 2 S. ii. 146; 4 S. iii. 84, 160, 295, 372, 414, 444; iv. 126, 184.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I should be glad to know the respective sources of two quotations found on p. 48 of Breakspear and Evans's 'Tintern Abbey.' The first is attributed to St. Bernard of Clairvaux:

"Bonum est nos hic esse, quia homo vivit purius, cadit rarius, surgit velocius, incedit cautius, quiescit securius, moritur felicius, purgatur citius, præmiatur copiosius."

A translation of this sentence forms the beginning of the third sonnet in part ii. of the 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets' of Wordsworth. In a note the poet gives his source as "Dr. Whitaker," apparently referring to Whitaker's 'Antiquities of Craven.' I wish to know the context in Bernard.

The second passage is this:—

Bernardus valles, colles Benedictus amabat,  
Oppida Franciscus, magnas Ignatius urbes.

LANE COOPER.

Ithaca, New York.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE MOTTOES.—In what book can I find recorded the mottoes of all these colleges? I recently wrote to the publishers of 'The Cambridge University Calendar,' suggesting that it might perhaps be considered an improvement to that book if beneath the college arms, which are represented in the Calendar, the mottoes were also given; but their reply was that there is "no authority for the mottoes as far as we know."

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

'THE ECCLESIASTIC.'—Can any of your readers tell me where I may obtain access to *The Ecclesiastic* of the date October, 1853? This paper is not filed in the B.M., nor, I think, in the Bodleian.

E. M. FOX.

SANCROFT FAMILY.—Could any of your correspondents give me information re that part of the Sancroft family usually called the Yarmouth branch, in distinction from the Fressingfield branch—although probably in earlier times one and the same family? There was a Dr. James Sancroft who, according to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, died at Yarmouth in 1840, upwards of 80 years of age, and was buried, I presume, with his wife Ann Leach Haselum in St. Nicholas's Churchyard: who was his father? A brother of the doctor was Lieut. William Sancroft, B.M., Newport, Isle of Wight; a portrait of him is dated 1790. Any information respecting him also would be much esteemed.

R. HEFFER.

12, Gold Street, Saffron Waldon.

DOGS IN CHURCHES.—In the recent exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House was a picture (No. 25) lent by Lord Huntingfield, and painted by Peter Neefs (1577–1660), representing 'An Interior of a Church,' looking towards the high altar, through the screen. There are several figures in the foreground, among them a man with a dog. Other old paintings of church interiors frequently include a man and a dog. In Graham Moffat's Mid-Victorian Scottish comedy at the Haymarket Theatre—'Buntie Pulls the Strings'—the churchyard scene shows a shepherd and his dog entering the church together, for the service.

Were dogs in modern or earlier times allowed to enter churches during or between the services, in the United Kingdom or on the Continent?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

[See Dog-whippers in Churches, 1 S. ix. 349, 499; x. 188; xii. 395; 2 S. i. 223; ii. 187; iii. 379; 5 S. iv. 309, 514; v. 37, 136, 419; vi. 37, 125, 214, 278.]

GLASGOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASS MEETING OF 1762.—In Dr. Cleland's 'The History of the High School of Glasgow,' 1825, as reissued by J. Cleland Burns in 1878, occurs, on p. 52, reference to

"the original correspondence which the Class [of 1762] has retained in their Safe-Box, now [i.e., in 1825] in possession of Mr. Alexander Wilson."

Can any reader disclose the name of the present holder of this safe-box, or the nature of the correspondence which, a century ago, it contained? I specially want a complete transcript of the letter of James Glen (11 S. iv. 150), a portion of which is quoted by Dr. Cleland upon the same page.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

169, Grove Lane, S.E.

AMERICAN POLITICAL VERSES.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply me with the original verses from which those given below are quoted? They are supposed to have been current in American politics in the nineties:—

Eggs, eggs, cabbages and eggs,  
Well-directed age affected  
.....ected eggs.

LIONEL CRESSWELL.

The Hall, Burley-in-Wharfedale.

CUMBERLAND EPITAPH.—Will some reader kindly inform me in what Cumberland churchyard the following lines appear, and to whose memory they relate? I should like to be favoured with the full inscription if still decipherable:—

My cutting board's to pieces split,  
My size-sticks will no measure make;  
My rotten last's turned into holes,  
My blunted knife cuts no more soles;  
My hammer's head's flown from the haft,  
No more "Saint Mondays" with the craft;  
My nippers, pincers, stirrup rag,  
And all my kit have got the bag;  
My lapstone's broke, my colour's o'er,  
My gum-glass froze, my paste's no more;  
My heel's sew'd on, my pegs are driven—  
I hope I'm on the road to heaven.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

LIEUT.-GENERAL CHARLES CHURCHILL, D. 1745.—Is there any published work giving the descendants of Lieut.-General Charles Churchill, by Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, down to the third or fourth generation? If not, how could I obtain the information?

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

13, Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.

[See 3 S. vi. 148, 216, 318.]

## Replies.

### LORD GEORGE GORDON IN 'BARNABY RUDGE.'

(11 S. v. 88.)

Charles Dickens had probably read Robert Watson's 'Life of Lord George Gordon,' published in 1795. The following extracts refer to his conversion to Judaism:—

"He had long entertained serious doubts concerning the truths of Christianity, and observed that its professors were both at variance with revelation and reason; whilst the Jews literally adhered to the Laws of Moses....He embraced Judaism."—P. 77.

"The magistrates of Amsterdam, at the request of his friends, sent a guard with him to Harwich, where he arrived upon the 22d of July, 1787. He retired incog. to Birmingham, and he resided at the house of a Jew, disguised by a long beard and a broad shaded hat, after the Polish fashion. He strictly adhered to the religious ceremonies of his new brethren, underwent the holy operation of circumcision, and was called by the name of Israel Abraham George Gordon...."—P. 83.

"Ever since his confinement in Newgate, he had been visited by Britons of every description, and by foreigners from every quarter of the globe; the Jews looked upon him as a second Moses, and fondly hoped he was designed by Providence to lead them back to their fathers' land....yet, as he conformed to all the outward ceremonies of the antient fathers himself, he expected the same conformity from those who professed a similar faith. This practice, to which he invariably adhered, induced him to refuse admittance to all those Jews who, in compliance with the modern customs, shaved their beards and uncovered their heads."—P. 89.

The following extract is from a contemporary magazine, of which I have neither the name nor date:—

"Lord George Gordon appeared in the Court of King's Bench for the purpose of giving bail for his good behaviour for the term of 14 years. His sentence was also to pay a fine of 10,000*l.*, and find two sureties for his good behaviour, himself in 5,000*l.*, and his two sureties 2,500*l.* each.—His Lordship entered the Court with his hat on, but it was pulled off by the Cryer, by the order of Mr. Justice Buller. Lord George Gordon said to the officer, 'Remember you have taken it off by force and violence.' His Lordship then proceeded to state by petition, which he presented to the Court, under the description of Israel Abraham Gordon, commonly called Lord George Gordon, his reasons for appearing before the Court with his head covered. The petition stated that he did so from tenderness of conscience, and not from contempt of Court. It contained many quotations from scripture in support of the propriety of the creature having the head covered in reverence for the Creator. It stated also, that the Dukes of York, Clarence, Gordon, several members of the National Assembly of France, &c., &c. had visited him in Newgate, and had

not expressed any disapprobation of his receiving them with his head covered; and that, therefore, the petitioner hoped the Court would perceive that he appeared before them in that manner from motives of piety, &c., &c. Lord George had a long beard, and when his hat was taken off put on a night cap...."

James Picciotto, in his 'Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History,' writes:—

"Lord George Gordon rigorously underwent all the rites imposed upon proselytes before he was admitted within the pale of Judaism. He was received into the Covenant of Abraham in the City of Birmingham, under the agency of Rabbi Jacob of Birmingham. Subsequently he returned to London; and having meanwhile acquired some knowledge of the Hebrew language and of Jewish ceremonies, he attended the Hambro Synagogue.\* He was there called to the Law and honoured with a Meshabarach (benediction), when he offered 100*l.* to the Synagogue...."

"This singular proselyte was very regular in his Jewish observances in prison. Every morning he was seen with phylacteries between his eyes and opposite to his heart; every Saturday he held public service in his room with the aid of ten Polish Jews. His Saturday's bread was baked 'more Judaico'; he ate Jewish meat; he drank Jewish wine. On his prison wall were inscribed the ten commandments; by their side hung a bag containing his Talith and his phylacteries.... A contemporary periodical says that 'his last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he would not be buried among the Jews; to his religion he was warmly attached.' Lord George Gordon, we must add, does not lie in a Jewish 'House of Life,' as a Jewish cemetery is called; he was interred in St. James' burial-ground in the Hampstead Road."—Pp. 185-8.

There is a very quaint chap-book in the British Museum entitled:—

"The Christian turned Jew, being the most Remarkable Life and Adventures of Lord G. G., with the letter sent to him by a certain Great Lady, since his confinement."

I have a broadside doggerel, 'The Christian turned Jew,' probably unique. It is headed by a woodcut of the "Noble Proselyte," which is really a portrait of Henry VIII. I think the lines worth preserving in the columns of 'N. & Q.':—

George G.... by profession was once a christian sound,

Think what a strange digression, the like was never found,

So rivetted within his head the Jewish tenets seem,

That mother kirk would find out work, the sinner to reclaim.

Doodle doodle do, what will this world come to,  
Who, by his look, would e'er have took George G.... for a Jew.

\* The Hazan (reader or precursor) at the time was the Rev. Aaron Barnett, grandfather of John Barnett the composer, from whom he received the customary tuition of a proselyte.

This strange eccentric's been too apt to change his road,

In Birmingham, not long since, took up his snug abode,

The man of faith, in modern gait, would think his Lordship mad,

To see him run from Calvin John, and join the tribe of Gad.

Doodle doodle do, what will this world come to,  
Twelve years ago would any one have taken him for a Jew.

To London when they brought him, his charge to undergo,

The rabbies fondly sought him, their homage to avow,

There's some who came, that knew his fame, with joy and rapture said,

Be slander dumb, there's Moses come, just risen from the dead.

Doodle doodle do, George G....'s turn'd a Jew,  
His christian flock gave such a shock, they knew not what to do.

Altho' the laws may curb him, and perhaps fears him alarm,

'Twere a pity to disturb him, he means no kind of harm,

To Newgate tho' compell'd to go, from what to sense appear'd.

At joaks and scoffs he only laughs, and stroaks his comely beard.

Doodle doodle do, my tale tho' strange is true,  
And certainly Lord G.... must be the jewel of a Jew.

The following items in my collection illustrate Lord George Gordon's conversion to Judaism:—

1. [Lord George Gordon.]

Mezzotint engraving, 11×8½. Proof before letters. He is represented in this portrait as a Jew, with a long, pointed beard and a large slouched hat.

In a contemporary hand on the margin: "*Lord George Gordon: during the latter part of his imprisonment, he suffered his beard to grow, and dressed himself in this peculiar habit.*"

Not recorded in Chaloner Smith.

2. Lord George Gordon.

From a miniature painted by Mr. Polack. G. Wilson sculp. Pub. as the Act directs by G. Wilson, No. 21, Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane.

Line engraving, printed in colours, 3¼×2½, oval.

These two portraits are of the greatest rarity, if not unique, the family having purchased all the impressions possible and had them destroyed.

3. [Lord George Gordon.]

As a Jew, with beard and slouched hat.

On the reverse, "*Lord George Gordon 1780.*"

Copper token.

4. Ld Geo Gordon Died in Newgate Nov 1 1793.

On the reverse, *The beginning of Oppression.*

A man with a club is represented as having killed another, under which are the words *Cain and Abel.*

Copper token, similar portrait to above.

5. Ld Geo Gordon Died in Newgate Nov 1 1793.  
On the reverse, *Honour*, and an open hand with a heart on the palm, and at the wrist *James*.  
Copper token, with similar portrait to Nos. 3 and 4.  
On the edge of these three tokens : *Spence Dealer in Coins London*.
6. Moses Gorden, or the Wandering Jew. In the Dress he now wears in Newgate.  
Pub. Jan<sup>y</sup> 5, 1788, by A. Davis, Birmingham.  
Etching,  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ , coloured.  
Caricature representing Lord George Gordon attired as a Jew "Old Clo'" man, with a slouched hat and beard. It is interesting to note that this caricature was published in the year and in the town in which he embraced Judaism.
7. [Moses Gorden, or the Wandering Jew.]  
A pen-and-ink drawing on tinted paper of No. 6. Probably the original drawing.
8. 'The Birmingham Moses.'  
*To Law & Presbyters he bid adieu,  
To save his Soul & Body in the Jew;  
And wonder not he stole to misbelievers,  
Since they of stolen things are oft receivers :  
But Justice their strange Proselyte found out  
And lodg'd the Runaway in prison stout,  
Lest he, mad flaming Bigot, should surprise  
The Christians his new friends to natralize.*  
Designed by Runaway. Executed by L—d G— G. Pubd. for the Proprietor as the Act directs by W. Dickie, No. 195. Strand, Dec. 12th, 1788.  
Etching,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ , coloured.  
Caricature of Lord George Gordon, with a beard and hat, walking, with an open book in hand, entitled '*Mosaic Law*.' A weathercock is seen on a hillock in the distance. On the foreground is inscribed "*Protestant Association*." Two dogs are seizing him, their collars being marked "*Bow Street*" and "*King's Bench*" respectively.
9. Moses Chusing his Cook.  
Published Feb. 11, 1788, by T. Harmar, Engraver, No. 164, Piccadilly.  
Etching,  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Caricature of Lord George Gordon, seated at a table in his cell in Newgate. He is without his hat, but bearded. With him are ten Polish Jews, who are tempting him with kosher food. A cook is bringing in a sucking pig on a dish, to the consternation of two of the Jews, one of whom is holding his nose with his fingers to avoid inhaling the unholy savour.
10. Ditto, impression coloured.
11. A reissue. Pubd. April 1st, 1803, by S. W. Fores, 59, Piccadilly.
12. Ditto, impression coloured.
13. [Polly Levi. Ozias Humphry pinx. W. Bond sculp. London. Published January 2nd, 1797, by I. Thane, Spur Street.]  
Stipple engraving  $6 \times 5$ , proof before inscription.  
On the margin, in a contemporary hand, the following has been written in ink : "*Polly Levi Jewess in attendant [sic] on Lord*

*George Gorden [sic] During his confinement in Newgate.*"

She is represented holding a tray, on which is a decanter.

Evans's Second Catalogue of Portraits records : "No. 18,381, 'Miss Levy, a Jewish Courtesan. P.B.L. 4to. 3/.'"

This entry no doubt refers to Polly Levi, and she is described as a courtesan in consequence of the malicious slander that had been circulated by the enemies of Lord George Gordon in reference to his female domesticities ; but, as Watson, his biographer, affirms, "Nothing could be more false."

14. Another impression, printed in brown.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

My great-grandfather, Lord Robert Seymour, wrote in his diary for December, 1788 :

"Lord George Gordon is now confined in Newgate, and under three separate Sentences.... the third, for not giving oral Evidence that Mr. — in his presence by word of mouth left his Personalty to Mr. Jennings (I believe), whereby he was by Law excommunicated. By the advice of his Solicitor he then turned Jew, as a Jew cannot be excommunicated, & his Goods and Chattels, which otherwise must have been forfeited to the Crown, were restored to him."

G. W. E. R.

Lord George Gordon died 1793. It is stated in *The Jewish Chronicle*, 17 June, 1898, that Polly Levi, Jewess, was an attendant on Lord George Gordon during his confinement in Newgate. There seems some doubt as to who she was. Lord George Gordon arrived at Harwich from Amsterdam on 22 July, 1787. He retired incognito to Birmingham, where he resided at the house of a Jew and underwent circumcision under the agency of Rabbi Jacob of Birmingham.

"Amongst a thousand things injurious to his [Gordon's], character, it has been observed that he kept two Jewish handmaids with him night and day. Nothing could be more false. He indeed kept two maidservants, one of whom was a Jewess, the other a Christian. But they regularly left the prison at nine o'clock at night and returned at eight in the morning."

Lord George Gordon, while in Birmingham, lodged in one of the dirtiest houses in Dudley Street, "where the Jews chiefly inhabit. The Jew woman who kept the house had a son." The authorities from which the above notes are taken are (1) 'Life of Lord George Gordon,' by Robert Watson, M.D., London, 1795, pp. 83 and 109; (2) *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lvii. pp. 1120, 1121, and vol. lxiii. pp. 1056, 1057, and the volumes mentioned therein; (3) 'Picciotto : Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History,' London, 1875, p. 185. A portrait of Polly Levi is believed to be in existence.

MATTHIAS LEVY.

FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE (11 S. v. 27, 92, 132, 174).—The extract from Burke's 'Extinct Peerage,' 1883, which is quoted by TERTIUS, is substantially correct, though one or two points are open to question; but I fail to see how it supports SIR W. BULL's "idea." Sir Bernard Burke's remarks apply exclusively to peerages, but SIR W. BULL did not mention peerages in his query, which asked for information as to the usual duration of a family in the male line. Families in the possession of a peerage form but a very small proportion of the families in the kingdom, and the duration of a peerage cannot be considered as an index of the duration of families in general. But even as it is, there are more members of the House of Lords who directly represent ancient families than is generally supposed. Some time ago I drew up a list of the peers who are still in enjoyment of the estates held by their ancestors in the time of Henry VII. If my recollection is correct, they numbered between thirty and forty.

Mr. Shirley's book does not deal with Scottish and Irish families, but long descents are not uncommon in those countries. Putting the Highland chiefs on one side, there is perhaps a larger proportion of old families in Scotland than in England. CAPT. SWINTON adduces the Lindsays, but there are also the Hamiltons, whose Dukedom dates from 1643; the Gordons, whose Marquisate of Huntly dates from 1599; the Frasers of Lovat, the Maxwells, the Kers, the Leslies, and hosts of others. In Ireland, besides the old Celtic families, we have the Fitzgeralds, Fitzmaurices, Butlers, Plunketts, Roches, and others of Anglo-Norman descent, as well as the Chichesters, Hamiltons, and other immigrants with long pedigrees, who came from England and Scotland in Elizabethan and Jacobean times. Nor must the De Courcys be forgotten, whose barony of Kingsale dates from 1191, and therefore invalidates one of Sir Bernard Burke's assertions.

Returning to England, I may state that not long ago I went carefully through the late Miss Toulmin Smith's valuable edition of Leland's 'Itinerary,' and found that a large number of families who hospitably received the traveller, especially in Cornwall, were still in possession of their old estates. A family which entertained Leland in the time of Henry VIII. has surely a claim to long descent.

I noticed an editorial note to my last reply (*ante*, p. 92), referring me to 'Domesday Book and the Luttrell Family,' 11 S.

iv. 365. Not having the back numbers of 'N. & Q.' by me, I cannot consult this reference, but I have a vague recollection that it implies that the Luttrells of Dunster Castle are descended from a Domesday tenant. The family of Mohun, which originally possessed Dunster, and that of Luttrell, which succeeded the Mohuns, were very ancient families, but the present Luttrells of Dunster are no more Luttrells, though they bear the name, than the Dukes of Northumberland are Percies or the Earls of Lytton Lyttons. I think they would find a difficulty in proving a Domesday descent in the direct male line.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Villa Paradis, Hyères.

[The reference at 11 S. iv. 365 was to Mr. A. F. Luttrell of East Quantockshead, who is stated to be a lineal descendant of Ralph Paynell, temp. William the Conqueror.]

'LONDON CHRONICLE': 'MONTHLY REVIEW' (11 S. v. 130).—

"1749, May. *The Monthly Review*, No. 1.—This work was commenced by Mr. Ralph Griffiths, bookseller, in London, which he edited, with unremitting perseverance, for fifty-four years"; and see further details in Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing,' 1839, p. 677.

Griffiths was born 1720, and died in 1803. For details see *The European Magazine*, January, 1804. The 'Mémorial' by Dr. Griffiths's son, mentioned in this article, I cannot trace, and probably it was never published.

Benjamin Collins of Salisbury, who printed the first edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' bought on 25 June, 1761, from Ralph Griffiths, a fourth share in *The Monthly Review* for 755*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Collins was the founder of *The London Chronicle*. See 'A Bookseller of the Last Century,' by Charles Welsh, 1885, p. 19. On p. 161 of this volume will be found the will of John Newbery, 1767, giving to his wife all his "right, shares, benefit, and advantage" in *The London Chronicle* and other newspapers.

WM. H. PRET.

*The London Chronicle*, of which Griffith Jones (1722–86) was for many years editor, was started by Dodsley in 1756. Dr. Johnson wrote the introduction. Boswell, who states that it was (in 1769) the only newspaper which the doctor took in regularly, gives the following note on the introduction:

"As one of the little occasional advantages which he did not disdain to take by his pen, as a man whose profession was literature, he this year accepted of a guinea from Mr. Robert



Dodsley, for writing the introduction to *The London Chronicle*, an evening newspaper; and even in so slight a performance exhibited peculiar talents. This *Chronicle* still subsists, and from what I observed, when I was abroad, has a more extensive circulation upon the Continent than any of the English newspapers. It was constantly read by Johnson himself; and it is but just to observe, that it has all along been distinguished for good sense, accuracy, moderation, and delicacy."

William Strahan's queries to his friend Dr. Franklin, in the year 1769, respecting the dissatisfactions among the Americans, were published in *The London Chronicle* of 28 July, 1778.

According to Welsh's 'Bookseller of Last Century,' p. 19, Benjamin Collins of Salisbury introduced the scheme for this newspaper. John Newbery, the bookseller, had a share in it, which he bequeathed to his wife by his last will, dated 1763.

The first number of *The Monthly Review* was published in May, 1749, at "The Dunciad" in St. Paul's Churchyard. It was instituted by Dr. Ralph Griffiths, who on 25 June, 1761, sold a fourth share in it, for 75*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, to Benjamin Collins of Salisbury. In 1764 the name of Mr. Becket first appeared on its title-page as publisher. There is a short note upon it in Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printers and Printing,' 1839, p. 677. THOMAS WM. HUCK.

Saffron Walden.

CHARTER OF HENRY II.: DATE (11 S. v. 150).—Some of the names of witnesses as given by J. H. R. are certainly corrupt.

"Aigs, Bishop of Lexovi," is evidently Arnulf, Bishop of Lisieux (Lexoviensi); and Matthew Bisset is Manasser Bisset, a royal steward (*dapifer*). Richard de Haie would be a quite possible witness, but I do not think that he was a Constable; if I am right, "de Haia" would probably be a misreading for de Hum[eto]. i.e., Richard du Hommet, Constable of Normandy. "Walter Fitz-Gerald, Chancellor," is mysterious at first sight, but I confidently suggest that it is a misreading for Warin fitz Gerold, the Chamberlain; Geroldi could be easily taken for Geraldi, and "cam[erario]" for can[cellario]. "William Ancalie" also looks doubtful to me. If there is an error, one might suggest tentatively William de Lanvaiei or William Avenel, but it is safer not to guess. "Henry Oilly" should be Henry d'Oilly.

Since Thomas Beket witnesses the charter as Thomas the Chancellor, the date is evidently before his election as archbishop in 1162; so that it is either during the visit

of Henry II. to France from early in 1156 to the spring of 1157 ('England under the Angevin Kings,' i. 443, 445), or between Henry's departure from England in the middle of 1158 (*ibid.*, i. 462) and the spring of 1162. The two bishops, Philip (de Harcourt) of Bayeux and Arnulf of Lisieux as well as Manasser Bisset and Richard du Hommet (if that be the correct reading) would be possible witnesses for either period; but if Warin fitz Gerold were a witness, I believe it would limit the charter to 1156-7. I have no note of the date of his death but do not find him witnessing any charters assigned to a later date than 1158 (or thereabouts in Normandy) though many earlier ones.

If J. H. R. has access to a good library, he might obtain more definite information from Eyton's 'Court, Household, and Itinerary of Henry II.,' which I cannot refer to.

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

The date is probably 1159, as St. Thomas was Chancellor of England from 1155 to 1162. Philip, Bishop of Bayeux held his see 1142-64, and Arnold, Bishop of Lisieux, his see 1141-81; *vide* Gams, 'Series Episcoporum' (1873), pp. 507 and 566.

W. A. B. C.

According to the 'Gallia Christiana' (ed. Piolin), Philip was Bishop of Bayeux from 1142 to 1163 (February), and Arnulf was Bishop of Lisieux from 1141 to 1182 (vol. v. 362, 774). "Aigs" must be a transcriber's mistake.

J. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 68).—MR. PENRY LEWIS's second quotation, "Man appoints, but God can dis-appoint," is a translation of "Homo proponit, sed Deus disponit," which appears to be a briefer and more epigrammatic expression of the thought in Proverbs xvi. 9, "Cognovit dominus viam suam; sed Dominus est dirigere gressus eius." The author of the 'Imitatio Christi' has "Nam homo proponit, sed Deus disponit: nec est in homine via eius" (the last words are from Jeremiah x. 23, "Scio Domine quia non est in homine via eius: nec viri est ut ambulet et dirigat gressus suos"), lib. i. cap. xix. 2. "Propositum," "proponit," &c., occur several times in this section.

The proverb is quoted twice in 'Piers the Plowman':—

"Homo proponit," quod a poete and Plato he hyght,  
"And deus disponit," quod he "lat god done his wille."

B text, Passus xi. 36; cf. C. Passus xii. 304.



And "Homo proponit et deus disponit" (B, Passus xx. 34), where the corresponding passage in the C text omits "et." See Prof. Skeat's ed. of 'Piers the Plowman,' King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' under "L'homme propose et Dieu dispose," and Büchmann's 'Geflügelte Worte.' The last quotes the German "Der Mensch denkt, Gott lenkt," and "Homo cogitat, Deus iudicat," from Alcuin's 'Epistulae.' Ray, 'A Collection of English Proverbs,' 2nd ed., 1678, gives "Man propons, but God dispons," as a Scottish proverb.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

YORKSHIRE WHITEHEADS (11 S. v. 149).—The place on the borders of Yorks and Lanes inquired for by H. M. as being the probable birthplace of a William Whitehead in 1760 may be Saddleworth.

If H. M. should come across the baptismal entry of another William Whitehead, born 3 Aug., 1761, and another born in 1608, and of a Henry Whitehead born in 1738, I should be much obliged if he would tell me.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD.

2, Brick Court, Temple.

BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK: BRUNT (11 S. v. 89).—There is an account of Charles Brandon—unusually, for G. E. C., full—in 'The Complete Peerage,' vii. 308–10, with information and reference as to his father's antecedents, especially in note (e) on p. 308.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

The Brandon family were staunch supporters of the Red Rose. Sir William Brandon and Elizabeth Wynfyld, his wife, were the parents of Sir Thomas and William Brandon. Sir Thomas, the diplomatist, married Anne, daughter of John Fiennes, Lord Dacre, and widow of the Marquess of Berkeley. She died in 1497 without issue, and Sir Thomas in 1510. William Brandon, Henry VII.'s standard-bearer at Bosworth Field, was on that account singled out by Richard III., and slain by him in personal encounter. This William, who with his brother Thomas had come with Henry out of Brittany, does not appear to have been a knight, though called Sir William by Hall the chronicler, and thus some confusion has arisen between him and his father, Sir William Brandon, who survived him.

The 'N.E.D.' knows nothing of the valiant Sir John Brunt. Of the substantive "brunt" it says:—

"First in fourteenth century. Origin unknown; generally sought in O.N. *brunda*, 'to advance with the speed of fire'; though such a

formation from that is difficult to explain etymologically, and connecting links are wanting. The word may rather be an onomatopoeia of Eng. itself.... It is possible however that some association with *burnt* (in Sc. *brunt*), as if the 'chief brunt' were 'the hottest' of the fight, has influenced sense."

A. R. BAYLEY.

There was some correspondence respecting the Duke at 10 S. v. 9, 74, from which it would appear that Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was the son of Sir William Brandon, the standard-bearer of Henry VII., knighted by Henry on landing at Milford Haven, and slain by Richard's own hand at Bosworth Field. Sir William Brandon married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Bruyn. His father was also a Sir William Brandon of Wangford, who was knighted on the field of Tewkesbury by Edward IV.

In Fenton's 'Hist. Tour through Pembrokeshire' (pp. 142–3) it is stated that the standard-bearer to Henry VII. "in his transit through this country" belonged to a family of the name of Jones; and according to Sir Thos. Phillipps's 'Pembrokeshire Pedigrees' (p. 37), his name was William Jones of Treowen, Mon.

Who is the authority for saying that Sir John Brunt gave rise to the phrase "brunt of the battle"? There is a tradition mentioned in the 'Life of Rhys ab Thomas,' by M. E. James (p. 53), and 'Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire,' by H. T. Timmins, that Henry VII., on landing at Dale, Milford Haven, exclaimed as he gained the top of the cliff: "This is *brunt*," i.e. steep. A farm in the neighbourhood still bears the name of Brunt Farm.

G. H. W.

Agnes Strickland, in 'Tudor and Stuart Princesses,' states that

"Sir William Brandon, the grandfather of Charles, according to the 'Paston Papers,' must have been a most profligate savage, being disgraced for his immoral doings by Edward IV. His son became, in consequence, a staunch Lancastrian; he met his death from the desperate valour of Richard III. as Richmond's standard-bearer, whom the King hewed down when making his last furious charge to retrieve the fortunes of Bosworth Field. Henry VII., grateful to the memory of the man who, by the interposition of his person, had saved his life, took the infant Charles Brandon from the evil example of old Sir William, his grandfather, and brought him up as a royal ward."

In the 'Nine Days' Queen,' by R. Davey, p. 7:—

"Lady Jane Grey's maternal grandfather was, as he wrote himself in the famous quatrain referring to his marriage with the King's sister, descended from 'cloth of frieze.' He was the grandson of a London mercer who had married

a lady allied to the great houses of Nevill, Fitzalan, and Howard, and his father had fought and fallen at Bosworth Field in the cause of Henry VII. In recognition of his father's services, Henry attached young Charles Brandon to the person of his younger son, Prince Henry, who was of similar age to himself."

In *Arch. Cant.*, vol. xvi. p. 233, there is an account of Sir John Peche, who took part in the royal jousts held at Westminster on 9, 11, and 13 November, 1494. On the third day

"John Peche's companion was Sir Robert Curson; together they encountered Thomas Brandon and Matthew Baker. Upon the last-named combatant John Peche brake his spear. It is very evident that John Peche must have been an accomplished and skilful combatant, whose prowess caused him to stand in high favour at the Court of Henry VII."

As this was subsequent to the battle of Bosworth Field, this Thomas Brandon may have been a relative of Charles, Duke of Suffolk. There was a Robert Brandon, Sheriff of Norfolk, 7 Hen. VII.; and at 7 S. viii. 48 MR. PINK inquires as to a Sir Charles Brandon, M.P. for Westmoreland, 1 Ed. VI.

R. J. FYNMORE.

TATTERSHALL: ELSHAM: GRANTHAM (11 S. iv. 269, 314, 455, 535; v. 57, 135).—The discussion of this subject is, in the case of some answers, very greatly to be deplored. The hardihood of many of the unsupported assertions is much to be lamented. No wonder that our German friends often look upon English "scholarship" with much contempt.

There is not the slightest evidence, in any known printed or written document, for the substitution of initial *G* for *B*. We can no more "derive" Grantham from "Great Brantham" than we can derive *goat* from *great boat*.

Surely those who discuss Anglo-Saxon names ought to learn the Anglo-Saxon alphabet. There never was a Northumbrian king named "Ella"; the correct form is *Ælle*, as in the 'A.-S. Chronicle.' The genitive was not "Ellas," but "Ælles." His name has nothing to do with Ellastone (Staffs.), which means "Æthellac's town"; see Duignan 'Place-Names of Staffordshire,' p. 56. Nor yet with Elstow (Beds), which means "Ælfnoth's stow"; see 'Place-Names of Beds,' p. 46. What is the use of these wild and disproved guesses?

Witham cannot be derived from Withlaf, for the plain reason that there was no such A.-S. name as Withlaf. This ridiculous form is an ignorant Norman misspelling of Wiglaf, which is the A.-S. spelling in the 'A.-S. Chronicle'; see 'Two Saxon Chronicles,'

ed. Plummer, ii. 72. Even if there had been such a name as Withlaf, it could have only originated such a name as "Withlafes ham." I entirely repudiate the suggestion that I should admit the possibility of such a form as "Withlafham"; neither would I for a moment consent to derive Witham from it.

I have by no means exhausted the list of the blunders; but it is weary work. For which reason I decline to say more.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

FRENCH GRAMMARS BEFORE 1750 (11 S. v. 110).—An early Anglo-French grammar, the second edition of which, printed in London, 1656, is preserved in the Bodleian, and the twelfth edition of 1686 in the Taylorian Library, is Claudius Mauger's 'French Grammar, with French-Engl. Dialogues,' followed by a 'Tyrconium [*i.e.*, Rudimenta] Linguæ Gallicæ,' *i.e.*, a brief abstract of a French grammar in Latin. There is added to the twelfth edition, which I have before me, bearing an especial title-leaf, on pp. 373-4, a "Grammaire Angloise expliquée par règles générales.... par Claude Mauger, Londres, 1685" (one year previous to the Anglo-French grammar, which is dated 1686). The whole volume comprises—besides the preface of four pages, containing a dedication "à Monseigneur le comte de Salisbury," and an address to the courteous English reader—432 pages.

H. KREBS.

REGISTER TRANSCRIBERS OF 1602 (11 S. v. 130).—J. H. R. has missed the whole point of the note which he quotes from the title-page of the Ilfracombe parish register. He says "George Milton sen. wrote," but the note quoted by him reads: "George Milton | Newe wrote the Register book &c. | in the yere of our Lord 1602." That is to say, he made the transcript on parchment. George Milton was a parishioner: the register records (with other entries of his family) the baptism of George, son of George Milton, "hujus libri scriptor."

Why was this transcript made in 1602, and why only from the year 1567? Parish registers were established by an Order in Council in September, 1538, by Thomas Cromwell. It was found that some were kept on paper. In 1597 the Convocation of Canterbury ordered that parchment books be used, and the whole of the registers transcribed or copied into them; therefore the Ilfracombe incumbent delayed five years before carrying out this injunction. The 70th Canon of 1603 repeats this order, and

provides for transcripts of the registers to be sent to the bishop, &c. (see Phillimore's 'Law of the Church,' 'The Parish Registers of England,' by the Rev. Dr. Cox, &c.)

A parish which could command the services of such a good scribe as George Milton was fortunate. I subjoin a copy of the title-page:—

The Register Book of the Parish Church of Ilford-combe wherein is written christnings weddings & buriengs 1602

The first parte contains the Christnings from the yere 1567

The seconde parte contains the marriages from the same yere 1567

The third parte contains the buriengs from the same yere 1567

Noate the yere of our Lord God beginnethe alwaies the five & twentithe day of Marche

George Milton

Newe wrote the Register book &c.  
in the yere of our Lord 1602

J. J. H.

LOYAL AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE BLUE AND ORANGE (11 S. iv. 170).—I recently obtained from Mr. Thorpe some MSS. from the library of John Wilson Croker, and an extract from one letter, interesting of itself for its autobiographical details, may help Mr. WM. MACARTHUR a little. Croker at the time was collecting material for his once famous article in *The Quarterly Review* (vol. lxxxvi.), 1850, entitled 'Lord Clarendon and the Orange Institution,' though the revised proof gives the title as 'The Orange System in Ireland.' Writing from "West Molesey, Surrey, 6 Dec., 49," he says:—

"It is of some importance to my view of the Orange case to show that though the special institution called *Orangeism* arose in opposition to the Irish rebels at the beginning of the French Revolution, there had been *Williamite* and *Hanover* associations and celebrations ever since our own Revolution. In the first place there was the celebration of the 5th November in the Liturgy. In the next place the Lord Lieutenant and other public authorities used on that day to make a procession round the statues (William and George II.) in College and St. Stephen's Green—I myself followed such a procession the first time I went to the Castle Court about 1801. . . . When I was a young boy there was in Cork a Hanoverian or Brunswick association of some kind; they were armed, and drilled in a blue uniform with scarlet or orange facings. I have seen them drawn up on parade, but I believe they only marched to a tavern dinner. My father was one of the body; and I have an idea it dated from the seige [sic] of Cork in 1690. I would beg of you to make enquiry of some old inhabitant of Cork after this very respectable body. I myself am 69, and saw them probably about 62 years ago, and not having thought of them since, it is only surprising that I remember so much about them. There was also an association called

the *Friendly Brothers*, to which I belonged, but it was merely a convivial or kind of Masonic association—but I believe none but *Protestants* were admitted, and it also I suspect had been originally something of a political association. I know that the few times I attended their meetings in Dublin about 1804 and in London about 1808 the gentlemen I met were, if not *Orangemen*, at least of a very zealous loyalty."

I also got the revised proof of the article in question, and it is a standing example of what Croker had to put up with from Lockhart, and almost excuses the chagrin he often expressed, for quite half the article was cut out.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

JAMES WRIGHT (11 S. v. 148).—James Wright, b. 1643, d. 1713, antiquary and man of letters (son of Abraham Wright, 1611–1690, divine, and author of 'Delitiæ Delitiarum,' a collection of epigrams, 1637), was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, 1672. The 'D.N.B.' says "he was a skilful antiquary and not a bad poet. . . . and possessed many rare and valuable old manuscripts," being "one of the finest collectors of old plays since Cartwright," 1611–43 (dramatist, and friend of Ben Jonson and Izaak Walton). He published 'History and Antiquities. . . . Rutland' (1684), 'Country Conversations' (1694), 'Historia Histrionica' (1699), and other works.

See 'Milton's Poems,' ed. by Thomas Warton, 1785, *ad fin.* (This long note by Warton contains the only connected account extant of Wright and his writings.)

A list of authorities will be found in the 'D.N.B.' referring to James Wright and his father, Abraham Wright, including Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary,' Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature,' Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature,' and 'N. & Q.,' 3 S. ii. 469 and 6 S. x. 36.

F. C. WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Cardiff.

FLEETWOOD OF MISSENDEN: THE KINGSLEY FAMILY (11 S. v. 41, 158).—In 'Lancashire Fines'\* Thomas Kingsley is deforciant of lands, &c., in Chorley, &c., Lanes, John Fleetwood being one of the plaintiffs (Final Concoeds, 29 March, 1557).

Agnes, sister of Robert Fleetwood, father of the Recorder, married John† Gellibrand of Chorley Hall. A possible clue is therefore

\* Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, ix. 133.

† Chetham Society, O.S., lxxxii. 114, calls him "Thomas."

afforded to the Fleetwood ancestry of the Kingsleys, the theory propounded being that she survived her husband and married Thomas Kingsley.

The name of Robert Fleetwood also appears in 'Lancashire Fines' in conjunction with that of William Tyldesley in 1546 and 1551 (pp. 49, 93, 94). There can be no doubt that Robert was the Recorder's father; do the transactions in question support the theory of illegitimacy? Moreover, the Recorder was at Oxford, and free of the Merchant Taylors' Company by patrimony, 21 June, 1557; a reference to the entries concerning him might settle the point.

Furthermore, in 'A Calendar to the Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex' \* is the following entry:—

Philip and Mary.

William Bromley, gentleman, and Robert Fletewoode, gentleman, and Agnes his wife. Premises in Perecrotte felde, and Cowley Peche, otherwise Coveley. Mich. Anno 3 and 4 [1556].

Anne and Agnes appear to have been used indifferently at one time. Is there not some evidence in this entry that Robert Fleetwood married Anne Tyldesley? The periods coincide.

R. W. B.

SASH WINDOWS (11 S. v. 88).—Mr. G. Alfred Goteh, in 'The Growth of the English House' (1909), pp. 205–14, says:—

"With the end of the second decade of the seventeenth century there opens a new chapter in English Architecture. Hitherto it had been largely impersonal; now it began to be personal, and its finest manifestations were henceforth to be linked with great names, with Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir John Vanbrugh, and others. The main cause of the change is to be found in the pursuit of the Italian ideal....The two most distinctive characteristics of the new style were the absence of gables and the substitution of sash windows for the old mullioned form. Both these changes had a sobering effect on the appearance of a house. In the absence of gables roofs had to be hipped, thus compelling a greater simplicity in their plan, and a much plainer skyline. The sash window was more stubborn in treatment than the mullioned window. The latter could be either lengthened or widened by a row of lights, and yet be in harmony with its neighbours; the sash window was not susceptible of such variation; it had to be of the same width and height as others of the same range. For these reasons it lent itself ill to the forming of bay windows; it was too wide and too high, and altogether too large a feature to be adapted to the purpose, and accordingly bay windows went out of fashion."

Raynham Park, Norfolk (1630–36), is a link between the two styles; Swakeleys,

Middlesex (c. 1630), is also transitional; but Colehill, Berks (1650), may be regarded as typical of the style adopted for large country houses down to the end of the seventeenth century.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The two following quotations from the 'N.E.D.' supply the answer to the question when sash windows were first introduced:—

"1686, *London Gazette*, No. 2135/8; 'Any Person may be furnished with Glasses for Sash-windows....at Mr. Dukes Shop.'"

"1699, *Lister's Journ. Paris*, 191: 'The House it self was but building; but it is one of the finest in Paris....He shewed us his great Sash Windows; how easily they might be lifted up and down, and stood at any height; which Contrivance he said he had out of England....There being nothing of this Poise in Windows in France before.'"

TOM JONES.

The diary of Miss Celia Fiennes, in the later years of the seventeenth century, more than once (I am told) refers to great houses she saw on her travels as having had their windows newly "sashed," in accord with the growing fashion. The diary was published some twenty years ago, under the title of 'Through England on a Side-Saddle in the Reign of William and Mary.'

A. STAPLETON.

The following may be of interest:—

"Their new buildings [at the Hague] are of stone, and stone and brick....large windows, very good French glass, but they have not sashes yet, being not so great apes of imitation as their neighbours the French and English."—W. Montague, 'The Delights of Holland', 1696, p. 66.

In *The Postman* of 1701 is an advertisement of a "House with sash windows to be let at Doctors Commons."

RHYS JENKINS.

If a very vague statement will be of any use to F. H. C., I remember reading years ago, somewhere, that our sash windows (I think the French call them, appropriately enough, "guillotine" windows) were introduced into Europe by the early navigators to China; that it is, in fact, a Chinese method. When the weight as a counterpoise was introduced is another question. Sash windows with no weights are common enough in Scotland—terrible pitfalls to those who think they are going to remain up, when opened!

D. O.

[J. W. S. also thanked for reply.]

WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSES (11 S. v. 48).—Carlyle Avenue should be Carlisle Avenue, which is situated between Jewry Street and Northumberland Alley, in the City of London.

T. SHEPHERD.

\* By W. J. Hardy and W. Page, ii. 97.

## Notes on Books.

*The Ejected of 1662 in Cumberland and Westmorland.* By B. Nightingale, M.A. 2 vols. (Manchester University Press.)

SOME works have to be for their writers their own reward, and this, we conceive, is one of them. None but an enthusiast would have undertaken and achieved a piece of historical research such as Mr. Nightingale has here set himself to perform. In this exhaustive and conscientious study of the annals of Nonconformity during the Restoration period he has been content to play the laborious, but useful part of "hewer of wood" for the historical builder who may come after him. He has also put a liberal construction on the bounds of his chosen period, as his secondary title takes it to embrace, besides the ejected of 1662, "their Predecessors and Successors"; though doubtless we must mentally interject the word "immediate."

The troubled period of 1640-60 has often been left virtually a blank in parochial and county histories, the intruded ministers being passed over as a temporary and provisional arrangement not worthy of permanent record. The two northern counties were intensely Royalist, and little disposed, therefore, to take notice of the "usurpers." It is to remedy this defect that Mr. Nightingale has undertaken his task, and it must be admitted that he has discharged it fairly and impartially, without stirring the hidden ashes of the old quarrel more than is inevitable. As the author himself explains, his object is "to give, as far as may be, a full and correct list of seventeenth-century Incumbents in each case, so that the reader may, for himself, see what men were displaced during the Commonwealth régime, and what by the Restoration and the Uniformity Act. In this way Walker's list of 'Suffering Clergy' and Calamy's list of 'Ejected Ministers' are frequently tested. In every case the parish registers have been examined for the purpose"; and the amount of labour which that alone entailed is not easily estimated.

We cannot aver that the superabundance of material here set out at length makes interesting reading. It is a record for the most part of trivial disturbances which ruffled for a time the course of lives long since forgotten; and yet these minute chronicles of barely parochial importance may be the raw material which will supply *pièces justificatives* for ecclesiastical writers who make this period their study. We note "enthused with the Laudian spirit" (i. 39) as a phrase rather beneath the dignity of an historical writer.

*The Cambridge Modern History.*—Vol. XIII. *Genealogical Tables and Lists and General Index.* (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS volume of subsidiary aids to the previous twelve in the 'History' is worthy of its predecessors, and planned on a lavish scale which should increase the obligations of serious readers to the editors of the great scheme proposed by the late Lord Acton. There may be differences of opinion regarding the style and arrangement of some of the volumes, but the *corpus* of expert information they contain is such as no student of history can afford to neglect.

The present volume, beginning with four pages due after p. 342 of Vol. VI., which will be inserted in future editions, goes on with no fewer than 151 Genealogical Tables and Lists, which cover a wider range of subject than anything of the kind previously attempted in a final volume. Besides the usual tables of royal and other dignitaries, we find such details as tables of the Howard, Douglas, and Campbell families which indicate their political alliances; lists of Congresses and Conferences, Leagues and Alliances, Universities, Popes, Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishops and Archbishops of Paris, and Generals of the Order of Jesus, which, it is duly noted, was dissolved by Clement XIV. in 1773 and restored by Pius VII. in 1814.

What, by the way, is a "totane"? It is used as descriptive of an Irish chief in one of the genealogies, and we fail to trace the word in dictionaries within our reach.

The Index, which is very full in its details, answers satisfactorily to the various demands we have made on it for accurate references.

*Illustrations of the Liturgy: being Thirteen Drawings of the Celebration of the Holy Communion in a Parish Church.* By Clement O. Skilbeck. Alcuin Club Collections, XIX. (Mowbray & Co.)

DR. PERCY DEARMER contributes to this book an Introduction 'On the Present Opportunity'—the opportunity, that is, afforded by the "object-lesson" given us in the last Coronation, of realizing the capacities, in the way both of devotion and beauty, of the English Use when strictly adhered to. For those who have not yet turned their attention to the matter this book contains much that may well prove suggestive and instructive, more particularly in regard to a comparison between the English and Scotch liturgies. The drawings, for their purpose, are excellent; and a word of praise must be given also to the excellence of the printing. We could have wished away a slight acerbity of tone and an excessive solemnity about details which are not *de fide*, such as "riddels," besides a line or two of unnecessary discourtesy towards the Roman Communion.

WE have received a dozen of those little green volumes, published at 6d. each, which Messrs. Jack call "The People's Books." On the whole, we have never come across a more wonderful sixpennyworth than may be acquired in the best of them. They are not only well "up-to-date," and the work of competent authors, but are clearly printed on sufficiently good paper and quite prettily bound, while the subjects dealt with are so various that the series must surely present something of interest to every one who reads at all.

The volume on *Dante* is by Mr. Ferrers Howell, whose 'Franciscan Days' some years ago taught us what to expect from his pen. About two-thirds of the book deals with the life of Dante—his characteristics as a poet and his political ideal; the remaining third is devoted to the 'Divina Commedia.' The author has used to excellent advantage the thirty odd pages to which he was restricted, choosing rather to trace the main outline and to expound the more profound significance of the poem than to concern himself much with its accidental or—so to call them—external features. Mr. Coxon's *Roman Catholicism* is an explanation which must

be taken as trebly authoritative—it is introduced by a preface contributed by Mgr. Benson; it bears the Westminster “imprimatur”; and it is itself composed, almost entirely, of translations verbatim of extracts from the proceedings of the Council of Trent and the Vatican Council. An excellent idea, a really valuable little book—yet, we think, one which would have proved more instructive to those of the “people” who do not understand Roman Catholic ideas, if some further explanations had been added—room for which might have been made by omitting the statement of those matters which all Christians are agreed upon, or at least acquainted with. To take one instance, there are few Roman doctrines which have been more absurdly misrepresented than the doctrine of indulgences; but the open-minded inquirer who reads the paragraph upon it here will find no enlightenment. Mrs. O'Neill's *Life of Mary, Queen of Scots*, struck us as well and unpretentiously done. The brevity to which the writer was compelled has here and there resulted in an effect almost of confusion, and the many problems of Mary's life have perforce to be dismissed with scant discussion; but some idea of her personality emerges, nevertheless, which may well send the reader on to the fuller works mentioned in the bibliography. Mr. Wildon Carr tells us in his preface that the proofs of his book—*Henri Bergson: the Philosophy of Change*—have been read by M. Bergson, and that the sub-title was suggested by him. The little work will, we think, prove something of a nut for an untrained reader to crack; but it is worth taking trouble to master—especially, perhaps, the chapter on ‘Intuition.’ Occasionally the writer's pen seems to run away with him; what, for instance, can this mean: “Creation is not a mystery, for we experience it in ourselves”? It is that “for” we query. *Heredity*, by Mr. J. A. S. Watson, is a clear exposition of the results obtained along the lines of experiment which may be called, for short, Mendelian. We could have wished that in a popular work like this he had refrained from touching on the extremely difficult and complicated question of eugenics. Mrs. Fawcett's account of *Women's Suffrage* could not well be anything but what it is—very exact, able, comprehensive, and concise, fair towards opponents and towards those on her own side from whom she differs, and, as the story advances, warmed with that glow which is apt to characterize the protagonists of a great public cause.

We hope to notice the remaining six books next week.

THIS month's *Nineteenth Century and After* opens with an article on the Coal Strike, by Mr. Harold Cox, who sees in the military protection of individual working-men, when these are willing to work against the decision of their Federation, the most hopeful remedy for the present evil. In ‘The Future of the Oxford Movement’ Mr. E. G. Selwyn deals effectively with the statements made by the writer of ‘The Passing of the Oxford Movement’ in the January and February numbers of the review. Mr. D. S. MacColl's paper—“‘Ugliness,’ ‘Beauty,’ and Mr. Frederic Harrison”—defends the modern practice and theory of art against the aspersions upon them made by Mr. Harrison; we found it not only sufficient for its purpose, but in itself

suggestive. The youth of the country is dealt with somewhat depressingly in ‘Our Public Schools and their Influences,’ by Sir Godfrey Lagden, whose praise is oddly complacent and conventional, and by Mrs. Wilson in ‘The Passing of the Chaperon,’ where the unfortunate modern girl is sadly belittled.

Most people will turn with interest to Mr. W. S. Lilly's ‘Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Laity,’ nor will they be disappointed. A discussion of Mr. Ward's recent ‘Life of Newman,’ enlivened by the writer's immediate knowledge of his subject, it gives a comprehensive account of Newman's relations with Rome, and of the endurances, the occasional failures, and the achievements which made up the second part of his life. We must find space to mention Lady Paget's lively and attractive description of life at Rome in the seventies, and Sir Harry Johnston's paper on ‘The Portuguese Colonies.’

*The National Review* of this month is devoted for the most part to topical interests. Dr. Hookham's defence of Darwin against what he conceives to be Prof. Bergson's misapprehensions or ignorances has all the weight, and also the charm—if we may so phrase it—of the expression of a conviction which has been a matter of life as well as of thought. Though his arguments hardly seem to us destructive of Prof. Bergson's position, they might well occasion a reconsideration of details of exposition. Dr. Hookham promises a second article on certain of the more general aspects of Prof. Bergson's philosophy. Mr. Comyn Platt's paper on ‘The Italians in Tripoli,’ interesting merely to read, should also be of real service to justice. Mr. Bland's article on ‘Young China’ may well tend to diminish those expectations of radical change in the character and ways of the Chinese people which have arisen in various quarters. A pleasing relief from the contemplation of the vicissitudes of human affairs is afforded by a short article, ‘Sea-birds at Home,’ in which Mr. Charles Howard depicts the hosts of birds on the Farne Islands.

## Notices to Correspondents.

LANE COOPER.—Many thanks for reply on ‘Beaupais,’ anticipated p. 157.

ORIENTAL. — ‘Champak’ = an Indian tree, *Michelia champaca*. The wood is scented, and it bears yellow flowers which Hindu women wear in the hair.

E. R.—Many thanks for reply to query on ‘Cock Lorelle's Bote,’ which reached us as the replies in our columns of 9 March were going to press.

A. TARDINEAU.—“Uncle” used for a pawnbroker is a slang term merely. We do not believe it has any connexion with *uncus*, a book, a derivation which has been suggested. In all probability “uncle” stands humorously for a rich relation, some one who can be counted on to find money. Cf. “When my ship comes in.”

CORRIGENDUM FROM MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT. —*Ante*, p. 172, col. 2, l. 21, after “suggestion,” insert *is sound*.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1912.

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## Notes.

## SIR THOMAS BROWNE AND WITCHCRAFT.

IN 'N. & Q.' in 1864 (3 S. v. 400) there is a reference to the trial of Amy Duny and Rose Cullender for witchcraft in 1664 at Bury St. Edmunds, and a query is raised as to the suggestion contained in Hutchinson's 'Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft' (1st ed., 1718; 2nd ed., 1720) that Sir Thomas Browne was really responsible for the hanging of the two women. This query is a very interesting one, and it does not seem to have been dealt with so fully as it deserved. In reply to it, reference is made to the contemporary report of the trial published in 1682, and there the matter appears to have dropped. I have recently had occasion to examine the history of this particular witch trial in detail (see 'The Lowestoft Witch Trials,' *Norfolk Chronicle*, 23 and 30 Dec., 1911), and it is hoped that some account of these investigations may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.'

Hutchinson was the first who ever put forward the suggestion that Sir Thomas

Browne was responsible for the hanging of Amy Duny and Rose Cullender, and since then Sir Thomas Browne's biographers have been content to keep the accusation alive, on Hutchinson's authority, without attempting to justify it. Aikin, in his account of Browne ('Biographical Dictionary'), relies upon Hutchinson, so does the writer in the 'D.N.B.'; and Mr. Edmund Gosse, Browne's latest biographer, not only relies on him exclusively, but quotes him in many instances word for word. Wilkin makes some attempt at a defence, but he is more concerned with Browne's belief in witchcraft than with the way in which the facts connected with the trial have been misrepresented (see his edition of Browne's 'Works,' Bohn, i. p. lv.). The 1682 report has always been accessible in some form or other—it is reprinted verbatim in Cobbett and Howell's 'State Trials,' vi. 647–702—but no one seems to have troubled to make use of it. It was taken in Court by the Judge's Marshal, and had the approval of the judge (Sir Matthew Hale) himself (see 'Preface to a Collection of Modern Relations of Matters of Fact concerning Witchcraft,' London, 1693); and there is, I believe, no other report of the trial in existence. It is clear, therefore, that we must look to this for the only authentic account of the proceedings. Hutchinson had it before him when he wrote his book (see 1st ed., p. 109), but on examination it appears that his statements as to Sir Thomas Browne's share in the proceedings are wholly unvouched for by it.

The prisoners were indicted on thirteen different counts of practising sorcery to the hurt of their neighbours' children. There seems to have been some local prejudice against the women, and the witnesses tell the customary stories about spectres, and children afflicted with fits and "swoounding." Crooked pins to the number of forty and more, a twopenny nail with a very broad head, and a lath nail were all produced in Court as having been cast up by the victims of the prisoners' sorceries. One witness deposed to the fact that a toad found in one of the children's blankets had exploded like a pistol when thrown into the fire. As far as the evidence itself is concerned, there is no material conflict between Hutchinson and the report, though Hutchinson is frequently misleading as to details. But towards the end of Hutchinson's narrative, so placed as to lead one to suppose that the whole case was then before the jury, it is stated that Sir Thomas Browne, "the famous physician of his time," was in Court, and that he was

desired by my Lord Chief Baron "to give his judgment in the case"; and it is the learned if somewhat confusing statement then made by Sir Thomas Browne which has caused his admirers so much uneasiness. The substance of what he said is set out in the original query (see above). It was to the effect that in his opinion the persons were bewitched, and "that in Denmark there had been lately a great discovery of witches, who used the very same way of afflicting persons, by conveying pins into them," as in the case before the Court. According to Hutchinson, this declaration influenced the jury, and "turned back the scale, which was otherwise inclining to the favour of the accused persons." He goes on to say that the Judge was troubled and doubtful, and "in such fears that he would not so much as sum up the evidence," but "put it off from himself as much as he could," and left it to the jury with a prayer to the "great God of heaven that he would direct their hearts in that weighty matter," and that the jury, "having Browne's declaration for their encouragement," in half an hour brought in the prisoners guilty upon all thirteen indictments; it being suggested that if Browne had only held his tongue, the prisoners would have been acquitted.

So much for Hutchinson. That he did excellent work in writing down the murderous superstition of witchcraft cannot be denied, but he was not a good law reporter. A more scrupulous writer would have placed Browne's declaration where it in fact occurred, namely, at an early stage of the proceedings, when only eight out of twelve witnesses for the prosecution had been called, and before the jury were in possession of all the facts. It seems that after eight witnesses had given evidence, Serjeant Keeling, who was either joined in the commission as one of the judges, or else gave his opinion as *amicus curiæ*, declared that he thought the evidence was not sufficient to convict the prisoners (Report, p. 40), and that the Judge turned to Browne and asked him what he thought of it. Browne thereupon made his statement, which, however, cannot have been of much assistance to the Court.

The proceedings then took an extremely practical turn. Mr. Serjeant Keeling, Lord Cornwallis, and Sir Edmund Bacon, who were present in Court, made certain experiments, at the Judge's request, upon the children who were alleged to have been bewitched. It was found that when their eyes were bandaged, the children

shrieked and played off their tricks when touched by a third person in exactly the same way as when they were touched by the prisoners, whereupon these gentlemen openly protested that in their opinion the whole business was an imposture. By placing this in such a way as to lead one to suppose that it all took place before Browne had been appealed to by the Judge, Hutchinson at once shifts the responsibility for the verdict on to Browne's shoulders. It would appear from Hutchinson's account that when Browne made his statement the whole case against the prisoners was complete; that several eminent men had expressed their opinion in the strongest possible terms as to the character of the evidence; that the Judge, at his wits' end and anxious to acquit, had turned to Browne as his last resource; and that Browne, in the face of the Court and of the opinion of the other gentlemen present, had declared against the prisoners, when a word in the prisoners' favour would have saved their lives. As a matter of fact, the suggestion is wholly unfounded. There is nothing to show that Browne was in Court at the time the experiments were made.

The effect of these experiments was "to put the Court and all persons into a stand." Further evidence was then called, the case was concluded, and the Judge proceeded to sum up. His direction to the jury is set out in full at pp. 55-7 of the Report. It is most direct and to the point, and there can have been little doubt in the mind of the jury that they were expected to convict. The direction is quite brief. The Judge puts nothing off from himself. There is no mention of Browne's name, no mention of Mr. Serjeant Keeling, or of the other gentlemen who undertook the experiments referred to above. The Judge expressly refrains from commenting on the evidence, states his belief in witches, and draws the jury's attention to the wisdom of nations in providing laws to deal with such people. Then follows the appeal to the great God of heaven to direct their hearts, "for to condemn the innocent and let the guilty go free were both an abomination to the Lord." The jury then retired to consider their verdict. It is not surprising, in the face of the Judge's remarks, that they found the prisoners guilty; and, indeed, the evidence adduced by the prosecution was in itself sufficient to ensure a conviction. That the whole business was a barefaced and malicious fabrication is apparent on the face of it, but juries in those days, as far

as witchcraft was concerned, were only too ready to give credence to frauds and impostures of the most transparent nature. In most witch trials of which we have any account trickery, gross trickery, is very easily to be detected, or leaves obvious traces of its presence. The case now under consideration is only one of many of the same kind. It is actually cited as evidence of the justice of the jury's finding, that after the prisoners had been convicted, the children who were said to have been bewitched, and who had been speechless and senseless during the whole of the proceedings, at once recovered their wits and powers of speech! It is amazing that any one should have been imposed upon by such trickery, or that the evidence put forward by the prosecution should ever have received a moment's serious consideration; but the fact that the case was a trumped-up affair is no reason why Sir Thomas Browne should be charged with having sealed the fate of the prisoners. All that can be alleged against him is that he—not of his own motion, but when directly appealed to by the Judge—gave testimony as to his belief in witchcraft—an expression of belief in which 99 out of every 100 of his educated contemporaries would have concurred. To attempt to fix him with responsibility for the hanging of these two women is wholly unwarranted by the facts reported.

From the Bibliography to Vol. VII. of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' it would seem that an edition of Sir Thomas Browne's 'Works' is contemplated by the Syndics of the University Press. When this edition appears, which is, I believe, to be furnished with notes, it is to be hoped that Browne's connexion with this trial will be presented in its true light.

MALCOLM LETTIS.

#### CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203.)

DICKENS'S new office was No. 11, Wellington Street North, at the corner of York Street. There he furnished rooms, and occasionally had friends to dinner, getting Wills to do the catering, specially requesting that there should be "something to cut at." While his readings were on, these rooms were frequently his quarters for the night, thus saving the journey to Gad'shill. He wrote to his daughter Mamie that the rooms were "really a success, as comfortable,

cheerful, and private as anything of the kind can possibly be." He had for his neighbour in York Street Mr. Bohn, who for many years lived over his business premises with his wife and family; while the third house down Wellington Street, No. 14, had been the office of *The Athenæum* (and my father's home) since the removal from Catherine Street on the 27th of November, 1837. To this house my father brought his wife and daughter; there I was born on the 11th of September, 1838; also my brother, Edward James, on the 18th of February, 1844. He became printer of *The Athenæum*, and was one of the originators of *The Referee*. My father resided at Wellington Street until the summer of 1862, when he went to live in the suburbs; but in 1881, owing to increasing weakness, he returned to the old house, that he might continue to work for the paper so dear to him; and there he died on the 6th of April, 1882.

Directly opposite, in the Chartist days, was the office of *Reynolds's Newspaper*. Reynolds and his family resided above the shop, and being a Chartist would frequently go to Trafalgar Square to address the people assembled there. On his return crowds would follow him, cheering lustily. As window-smashing was in fashion in those days, my father was often anxious about his office windows.

On the 22nd of March, 1860, Dickens and the other householders in the street were annoyed by receiving notice from the Board of Works that the numbers of the houses were to be changed and the word "North" to be omitted, the street to be known in future as Wellington Street. *The Athenæum* was altered from 14 to 20, and *All the Year Round* from 11 to 26. The notice to alter was peremptory, only one week being allowed; failing the alteration being made, the occupier was to be liable to a penalty of forty shillings and for the expense incurred by the Board in painting the fresh number. On the 26th of May, no change having been made in the name of the street, my father wrote to the Board a reminder of the notice he had received, which he had attended to immediately, and induced his neighbours to attend to also; he asked what penalties had been incurred by the Board for such neglect, seeing that they had threatened him with a fine of forty shillings for any failure on his part to comply with the demand.

Appropriately enough, the last paper Dickens wrote for *All the Year Round* was



a notice of his friend Forster's 'Life of Ländor.' The affection with which he always regarded his weekly periodical was greatly increased by the friendship he felt for his sub-editor; and in closing my references to *All the Year Round*, I must quote once more from that valuable contribution to Dickens literature, 'Dickens as Editor.' Among the letters is one from Dickens to Wills on his presenting him with a silver claret jug:—

"It is not made of a perishable material, and is so far expressive of our friendship. I have had your name and mine set upon it, in token of many years of mutual reliance and trustfulness. It will never be so full of wine as it is to-day of affectionate regard."

Mr. Lehmann is now the fortunate possessor of this much-treasured memento.

In that delightful book 'The Dickens Country,' by Frederic G. Kitton, published by Messrs. A. & C. Black, among the many illustrations is one of the old *Household Words* office, as well as of that of *All the Year Round*. This has undergone no change in the frontage, and the ground floor is now occupied by Messrs. Blackburn & Co., horticultural sundriesmen; while the former office of *The Athenæum* is occupied by Messrs. Browne & Co., advertising agents. In the latter case the shop front has been altered, having now two windows with entrance in the centre, in place of one with entrance on the north side.

We may turn aside for a moment to say a word in memory of Frederic Kitton. He died while 'The Dickens Country' was in the press, and his friends Mr. B. W. Matz, Mr. T. W. Tyrrell, and Mr. H. Snowden Ward (whose death we had to deplore last December), with loving care read the final proofs. My friend Mr. Arthur Waugh opens the work with a beautiful tribute, in which he speaks of Kitton's

"absolute sincerity of life and word...of his never having thought anything of man, or woman, or child but what was kind, and Christian, and noble-hearted....He knew the secret of life—a simple secret, but hard to find, and harder to remember. He had no touch of self in all his composition, no taint of self-interest or self-care. He lived for others: and in their memory he will survive so long as earthly recollections and earthly examples return to encourage and to inspire."

In 1859 Gadshill became the home of Dickens, and here it was his delight to entertain his friends. No man made a more splendid host; the whole house and household were at the service of the guests. Dolby, in 'Charles Dickens as I Knew Him,' published by Fisher Unwin, speaks of one

peculiarity—"except at table, no servant was ever seen about. This was because all the requirements of life were always ready to hand." Each bedroom had

"a sofa and easy chair, caned-bottom chairs—in which Mr. Dickens had great belief, always preferring to use one himself—a large-sized writing table, profusely supplied with paper and envelopes of every conceivable size and description, and an almost daily change of new quill pens. There was a miniature library of books in each room; a comfortable fire in winter, with a shining copper kettle in each fireplace; and on a side table all the appliances for having tea, including a well-supplied caddy."

The guests had perfect freedom; there was no specified time for breakfast, but a general meeting at luncheon. In the afternoon Miss Dickens and Miss Georgina Hogarth would hold their genial court, while at dinner Dickens was the life of the table. After dinner the company played games, in which he would take part with all the gaiety of a boy. He insisted on his friends going to bed when they liked, only with strict injunctions to "see the gas out all right." At times the gas was "seen out" by the brilliance of the morning sun, and Dolby relates—

"it was amusing, and at the same time disconcerting, on entering the breakfast-room in the morning, to watch the merry twinkle in the host's eyes as he expressed a hope that 'you had slept well,' and remained in apparent ignorance of the fact that the guest so addressed had not been in bed."

In closing this section I have to thank CANON ELLACOMBE for drawing my attention to the fact that in 'Hard Times' Dickens repeats the use of a star as a comforter, which we noticed in 'A Child's Dream.' In the scene of Stephen Blackpool's death, after his fall into a coal-pit, Rachel, the reader will remember, following his eyes, "saw that he was gazing at a star"; and he said to her:—

"Often as I coom to myseln, and found it shinin' on me down there in my trouble, I thowt it were the staras guided to Our Saviour's home. I aumst think it be the very star."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

#### ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL, YORK.

THE following document belongs to the Free Library, Sheffield, having been purchased a few years ago at one of the sales of the Philipps collection. It appears to be of the nature of a passport to be used by a tenant of the Hospital, in virtue of which he could claim exemption from various legal dues.



Perhaps some one can give a more correct account of it. It contains a number of strange terms, some of which are not to be found in the 'N.E.D.,' e.g. "well flosshes"\* (if these words are to be taken together), "Nauyge," "ffeuegeld," "fiorgeld," "peny-geld," "Cheuinage," "brysburcht" (query, connected with "bruise"), "firwite," "letherwite," "hyngwite" (or "byngwite"), and "warepeny" (or "witrepenny"): the last two words are doubtful. The form "Borthalpeny" is interesting, as the 'N.E.D.' gives an example under "burghal-penny," but treats it as an error in writing. There are probably some slips in the document, e.g., the spelling "taking" for "taken," the insertion of the word "cart" before "cartinge," the spellings "whitin" for "within," and "Noeuer" for "neuer," and the writing of "W'herin" for "therin."

"To All Men to whome thes present l'res shall come, the Maister & Bretheren of thospytall of Saynt Leonardes of Yorke Sendeth greating in our lord godd everlastinge Knowe ye vs at thenstaunce & Request of John frankelien of litton in the parysche of Arnclif & of other our tenants w'in the libertie of our hospytall afore-said in the countie of Yorke to haue perused diuers kynges l'res of liberties & eniunctions to vs the said Maister & Brethern & to our men & tenants grauntide & by our Soueraigne lord Henry now Kyng of Englonde by his l'res conferred & by the apostolicke seale of the ecclesiastical Censure that is to say Sentence of excommunicac'on agaynst vyolator's & thyves conferred in whiche l'res thes clauses followinge amongst other are conteyned

"We will & also graunt for vs & our heires that the said Maister & brethrne & their Successors & their men & all their tenants be quyte in Cyties in bourghes in faires & markettes in passage of bridges & portes of the See & in all places thorow Englonde Irelande & Walles & all our londes and Watt's Of all maner of Tollyng tallage passage pedage lastage Stallage hidage Wardage Workes & aides of Castelles Walles bridges & Parkes Well flosshes & Vynyardes Nauyge buyldinge of the kynges houses & summage workinge & kepinge of Castelles & of all cariage & carrynge and also for cart cartinge or their horses to be takinge to the makinge of any cart [workes?] And that their Wooddes be taken to the said Workes or to any other thinges by noo mayner as in the said l'res & confirmac'on is more pleynly conteyned And that they [be] quyte of all geldes danegeld ffeuegeld hornegeld fiorgeld penygeld tithing peny mysdynnyng cheuage Cheuinage & herbage & of vectigalles & tributes & for horse oostes & almaner of terrene seruyce & secular exacc'ons And likewise foreuer to be quyte from Suetes of Counties hundretes Wapentakes & Trythinges & all Murders & Theft escapes concealment & hamsakyn brysburcht blodewite firwite florstall letherwite hyngwite & Warepeny & Borthalpeny & of all Workes & ayding of Shereffes & their mynysters & of

Seutage and assisis & of recognysicons Inquisic'ons but for the libertie & byssynes of the said hospytalle And we also prohibite that Noeuer either our bailif or mynyster shall entre whitin the londes tenementes or liberties of the said Maister & Brethrn or their tenants to make any distres then not required nor take their goode in W'herin [?] therin And we prohibite that neither Sherif or bailyer or other officer presume w'in the londes [or] tenementes\* of the said Maister & brethrn of the said hospytall to take bynd beate slay or drawe bloud of any man or to do any other vyolence We prohibite also vpon our greate forfeiture that noo man contrary to the said liberties the said Maister & brethern or their men or tenants in any wise vex disturbe or to them bringe any molestic'on or greve

"In witnes wherof we have made thes our l'res patent yeven at our Chapyter house vnder our Seale at causes the xxj day of August in xvijj yeare of the reigne of kyng Henry the Seuenfh. [1503.]"

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

"THE THAMES." (See *ante*, p. 45.)—I have already explained why the Thames has an *h* and an *a* in it. I now consider its etymology.

The oldest known forms are the Latinized ones—Tamesis and Tamesa.

It has been assumed that these forms are of Celtic origin; and this is probable.

Next, it has been assumed that we can interpret the name by comparison with what we happen to know concerning Celtic; and this is highly improbable, or at any rate unsatisfactory.

Isaac Taylor says: "The name of the Tame, like those of the Thames and the Thame, is referred to the Celtic *tam*, 'spreading, quiet, still.'" Most people omit the explanation "spreading," which is unauthorized and inconsistent with the others, and content themselves with "quiet, still"; for which, however, the authority seems highly doubtful. The question is, whence was it obtained?

All that Stokes gives is:—

"Celtic *\*tam*, I die; pt. t. *\*telama*; as suggested by Irish *tam-aim*, I rest, pt. t. *tathaimh*. Cf. Skt. *tam* (to become breathless, to choke); Lat. *tem-ulentus*; O. Slav. *tom-iti* (L. *uxare*)."

And Macbain says of the Gael. *tamh*:—

"Gael. *tamh*, rest, Irish *támh*, Early Irish *tám*: from Celtic *\*támo-*; root *tám*, *stá*, *stá*, to stand. Usually *támh*, rest, and *támh*, death, are referred to the same root."

Walde, in his 'Etym. Latin Diet.,' discusses the Lat. *temulentus*, and connects it with the Skt. *tāmyati*, he becomes breathless or faint, and with its causal *tamayati*,

\* The 'N.E.D.' has of course not reached W.

\* Perhaps "[of the] tenants."

allied to O. Slav. *tomiti*, to vex, and to the Irish *tamaim*, I rest, and *tám*, death. See also Uhlenbeck's 'Skt. Etym. Dict.,' s.v. *tāmyati*, where the same allied forms are cited, and a note is added that the idea expressed in the root was probably "to become dark"; cf. Skt. *tamas*, darkness.

In any case, there is no suggestion as to "spreading"; and the "rest" referred to is not that of quiet repose, but of choking, death; or of stagnation; or of darkness. The words "quiet" and "still" are insidious glosses upon "resting," made to afford some sort of epithet for our river; they are quite unjustified.

The root-senses of a Celtic *tam*- seem to have come from a root meaning either to choke, to stagnate, be at rest, or else to be dark. There is nothing satisfactory to be obtained in any case.

It is safest to say that we do not know what Tamesis really meant. To go on repeating that it means "the quiet," or "the still," is to say what we must know to be unsupported by any evidence. Neither is the application of such an epithet to our river very appropriate. WALTER W. SKEAT.

SIR BENJAMIN C. BRODIE ON VENTILATION.—The existing buildings of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, were, with the exception of a few extensions, completed in 1833. The occasion was celebrated by a banquet in aid of the building fund and the publication of

'An Account of the Proceedings of the Governors of St. George's Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, from its First Institution, Oct. 19, 1733, to Dec. 31, 1832;' &c.

On p. 49 of the copy before me Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, the famous surgeon, has underlined the passage I am about to quote, and added the note which follows:—

"It is well known that the closeness of the wards in the Old Building has long been a subject of the deepest regret to the Physicians and Surgeons, who have observed its effect in preventing or retarding the cure of their Patients."

"N.B.—This is all nonsense. Complaints of this kind were once indeed made, but then those were peculiar times—dark days of Ignorance and necessity, when any (or) the most trilling plea for a new and larger Hospital, with a larger number of Patients, was considered of sufficient importance to be urged as an incentive to the liberality of the Public. But the end has been gained, and the above deceptive plea is now discarded. The necessity is just, and more enlightened days have come; for it is a brilliant discovery of modern times that the sick poor thrive much better in a highly contaminated atmosphere than in a pure one.—B. C. B."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ROMAN COINS.—The Rev. John Wood Warter, B.D., in the first volume of his second edition of 'Southey's Commonplace Book,' a work which now wins but little attention, tells us that

"Whitaker says upon this subject, 'Great deposits of coin are never found in or near the Roman stations: but almost always near some line of march, where sudden surprises might be expected.' On the contrary, within the precincts of the greater stations, small brass is found scattered in such profusion, that it can scarcely be conceived not to have been sown like seed, by that provident and vain-glorious people, as an evidence to future ages of their presence and power in the remoter provinces. Should the sites of our great towns, in the revolutions of ages, be turned up by the plough, how few in comparison would be the coins of England scattered beneath the surface! Design I think there must have been in these dispersions. The practice of scattering the *Missilia* in their games, will not account for a fact so general in their greater stations."

We are given to understand that the above is from the 'Musæum Thorebyanum.' The small and rudely made brass coins of the later Roman Empire in this kingdom are widely scattered. At Kirton-in-Lindsey children of the present day are occasionally found playing with them. As at the outset they were so carelessly made, I cannot but think they were always employed as toys rather than for circulation.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

"YOU MAY GO LOOK."—To find this old Lancashire expression in a local (Rochdale) Manor Survey of 1634 was a surprise to me:

"Robert Kershaw died seized and Alexander Kershaw was admitted, but whether son or his kindred *you may go look*." The sense in which it is here used exactly agrees with what is meant by the expression at the present time.

The same scribe in 1626 thus describes a marriage:—

"The father conveyed these lands in his lifetime to George his son by a *second venture*, George, his eldest son by a former *venture*, being living."

This furnishes a record of the rather rare occurrence of two sons with the same Christian name, both being alive.

HENRY FISHWICK.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL IN IRELAND.—At Belcamp, Coolock, co. Dublin, is a small tower (with an inscription), built by Sir Edward Newenham in 1778 in honour of Washington. Newenham was a great admirer of the American leader, and corresponded with him. The erection of the tower, when the War of Independence had been raging for three years, is noteworthy.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

"JIMMY" GORDON, THE CAMBRIDGE ECCENTRIC.—The 'D.N.B.' says he was the son of the chapel clerk at Trinity College, Cambridge. This official was apparently the Henry Gordon who petitioned the King in 1771 as follows (P.R.O., S. P. Dom., Entry Books, vol. cclxv. p. 253):—

"Humbly sheweth that your Majesty's petitioner has for many years been an underservant at Trinity College, Cambridge, especially in the care of the Chapel, and has behaved himself well in that station. But, having a family of children & not so able to support them as heretofore, begs your Majesty would be pleased of your royal goodness to grant unto him a patent for a Heimsman's place in your Majesty's royal foundation of Trinity College, Cambridge."

On 18 Dec., 1771, this petition was backed by J. Peterborough, Master, and eight other authorities:—

"We, whose names are under-written, do humbly certify your Majesty that the above petitioner is of sober life and conversation, a loyal subject, and a deserving object of your Majesty's favour."

Cambridge historians may be glad of the item.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

SCOTT'S 'PIRATE': TWO READINGS.—In several of the excellent reprints of 'The Pirate' published by Messrs. A. & C. Black—reprints that in general are eminently satisfactory both in text and illustrations—two points in chap. vi. seem to call for consideration. The scene is that in which Norna of the Fitful Head, in her character of the Reim-kennar, illustrates her influence over the storm-powers within the remote domicile of Mr. Triptolemus Yellowley. Here is the sibyl taking action:—

"Having looked on the sky for some time in a fixed attitude, and with the most profound silence, Norna at once, yet with a slow and elevated gesture, extended her staff of black oak towards that part of the heavens from which the blast came hardest, and in the midst of its fury chanted a Norwegian invocation, still preserved in the Island of Uist, under the name of the 'Song of the Reim-kennar,' though some call it the 'Song of the Tempest.'"

Perhaps "Uist" as given in this passage is correct, but as the whole story gathers about Orkney and Shetland—their political peculiarities, their scenery, their folk-lore, and so forth—one feels that appositeness and consistency would have been secured had Unst in the Shetland group been the island associated with the tradition.

The other matter in question is less doubtful. In the second stanza of her appeal to the "stern eagle of the far north-

west," Norna is represented as chanting thus:—

Thou hast met the rider of the ocean,  
The tall, the strong bark of the fearless rover,  
And she has struck to thee the topsail  
That she had not veiled to a royal armada.

"Veiled" in the last line is obviously a misprint for *veiled*, which Scott was fond of using on good occasion both in prose and verse. It is the appropriate word here, just as it is for Salarino ('Merchant of Venice,' I. i. 27) when he contemplates his

wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,  
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs  
To meet her burial.

THOMAS BAYNE.

["Uist" and "veiled" are thus printed in the edition of Scott's novels published by Robert Cadell in Edinburgh, 1845. See also T. F. D.'s note 'The Naval Salute,' *ante*, p. 86.]

## 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.

G. K. MATTHEWS.—Born about a century ago, George King Matthews was sent to be educated at Galashiels Academy. When there he frequently saw Sir Walter Scott, who occasionally visited the school, and was wont to term the young Southron pupil "Geordie" and "the little Englishman." In 1827, while yet a schoolboy, Matthews composed some "Lines" under a hawthorn bush opposite Abbotsford, which appeared in his 'Poems,' published, together with a play entitled 'Belmour House,' in 1842. Shortly afterwards (perhaps in 1848), he produced 'Hawthorndale Village Revisited'; and this was followed in 1854 by the third edition of his "Miscellaneous Poems and Songs, to which is added 'Hawthorndale Cottage,' a play by the author of 'Hawthorndale.'"

From the dates of press reviews, it appears that these 'Poems' were first published in 1842. As I have not seen the following works, I cannot say if his 'Hawthorndale,' 'Hawthorndale Village' (another title to which I find reference in book advertisements), and 'Hawthorndale Village Revisited' are one and the same book, or if they form two, or three.

In 1853 Matthews issued his "Abbotsford and Sir Walter Scott, by the author of 'Hawthorndale Village Revisited'"—a work dedicated to Lockhart of which a second

edition (improved), consisting of 1,000 copies, was required in the following year. Since the 'Hawthorndale' books are now forgotten, his concealment of his name has perplexed book-lovers and cataloguers, even in some of our largest libraries. One of his works reached at least a tenth edition, but the impression in each case seems to have been rather limited: hence the rarity of his books at the present day.

I should like to learn when and where Matthews was born, and the place and date of his death; also whether a biographical notice of him has appeared anywhere.

GEORGE WATSON.

SHEPHERD'S MARKET, MAYFAIR.—I desire information as regards this and the neighbourhood about 1824. On what houses or house did the backs of the houses in Shepherd's Street look? These would be in Piccadilly, facing the Green Park. Was the parish church Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street? Could a special licence for marriage be obtained there? Would three weeks' residence of one party be sufficient for the marriage to have taken place at once?

NEWMAN HARDING.

A BOY (ARMY) BANDMASTER.—*The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of 2 March, in its 'Music and Musicians' column, writing a short biography of Mr. H. G. Amers, bandmaster of the Northumberland Hussars, says:—

"Mr. Amers is the present representative of the third generation of his family, who have all been prominently identified with the band of the Northumberland Hussars, and he joined the band when only nine years of age, devoting all his spare time (otherwise than that required for ordinary education) to a close study of concerted music, which study, as it happened, was soon to stand him in good stead, for, at the early age of twelve, by the death of his father, Mr. Amers was suddenly thrust into the responsible position of bandmaster, and, as such, could then claim the distinction of being the youngest bandmaster in the British military service."

Are we, I would ask, to understand from the above paragraph that Mr. Amers was "officially" appointed to the post at so immature an age, or did he merely wield the baton as *locum tenens* until he had attained to manhood, before the actual rank was conferred upon him? Perhaps some military correspondent of 'N. & Q.' could decide the question. Can any precedent be quoted?

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

DEFOE: 'ROYAL GIN.'—The lamented Marcel Schwob was a warm admirer of Defoe's works. In an essay on Schwob, M. Paul Léautaud says:—

"Il me lisait, en la traduisant de l'anglais, une page de l'écrivain: *Royal-gin*, surprenante de couleur et d'humour; 'de la quintessence de Baudelaire,' comme il me disait."

Where has Defoe written this eulogized 'Royal Gin'?

Copenhagen.

"THE MEMORABLE LADY": MEREDITH.—In 'The World's Advance,' a sonnet of George Meredith's, occurs the passage:—

"Spiral," the memorable lady terms  
Our mind's ascent.

Who was the "memorable lady" who termed our mind's ascent "spiral"?

G. M. T.

NAPOLEON I. AND ROBERT FULTON.—A letter was catalogued some years ago by Messrs. Maggs, High Holborn, in which the writer mentions having met Robert Fulton, the American engineer, waiting to have an audience of Napoleon. I should like to know the date of the letter.

H. W. DICKINSON.

MAUREPAS ON MADAME DE POMPADOUR.—In the 'Physiologie du Mariage' (Meditation XVII. § 1) Balzac notes that the Marquise de Pompadour was attacked "par M. de Maurepas dans le fameux quatrain qui lui valut sa disgrâce."

I should be obliged by a copy of these verses.

R. L. MORETON.

197, Albany Street, N.W.

MERIET ARMS.—Smyth's 'Lives of the Berkeleys' says that the original certificate to the King in 1168 of the lands of Nicholas de Meriet (grandson of Eadnoth the Saxon staller) "is honoured with his arms on the margin." Is there any other record or description of these arms?

The great-great-great-grandson of Nicholas, Sir John de Meriet, bore as his arms in 1297, Barry of six, or and sable, and his cousin Sir John Meriet of Hestercombe the same with a bend ermine; no crest given (Somerset Arch. Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xxviii. p. 106). Was there a crest for these arms? On 13 July, 1666, the latter arms were granted to Dr. Christopher Merrett of Gloucestershire and London, with the crest, a talbot's head.

The last member of the De Meriet family appears to be Thomas Meriet of Stanlinch, Wilts, 1400-18, although a William Meryet was Rector of Sutton Bingham, Somerset,

in 1427 (Batten's 'Hist. Coll.'). John Meryet had land in Treneslynch, Devon, in 1428 (Pat. Rolls); and Gilbert Meriott married Beatrice Thatcher, and died childless at Alderbury, Wilts, before 1467 (Hoare's 'Modern Wiltshire'). I have found no other notices of the name until 1533, when John Meriot of Wantage, Bucks, made his will. Since that date there are many on record in various counties, and the name Merrett is first known in America (Scituate, Mass.) in 1626. DOUGLAS MERRITT.

Rhinebeck, N.Y.

DEAN STANLEY: EASTER DAY SERMONS.—Can any reader tell me where to find the fullest report of the sermons preached by A. P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, on 12 April, 1868; 28 March, 1869; 17 April, 1870; 31 March, 1872; 5 April, 1874; 28 March, 1875; 16 April, 1876; 1 April, 1877; 13 April, 1879; 28 March, 1880? These dates were Easter Sundays. J. A.

LORRAINE LEGEND: "PAYS BLEU."—Where can I find the Lorraine legend about a "pays bleu," said to be the foundation of Maeterlinck's 'Blue Bird'? T. O.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. SIR CHARLES ASGILL, BT.—I should be glad to ascertain the full dates of the birth and death of the second baronet of this name. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' ii. 159, does not give the desired information.

2. EDMUND BACON.—According to the 'Lists of Members of Parliament,' pt. i. p. 430, Edmund Bacon was returned to the Parliament of 1592-3 as one of the members for Suffolk. Is Edmund a clerical error for Edward? If not, who was this Edmund Bacon?

3. THOMAS BEDFORD appears to have died at Compton, near Ashbourne, in February, 1773. (See 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' iv. 112-13.) I should be glad to ascertain the exact date of his death and the place of his burial.

4. HARMAN BLENNERHASSET.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' v. 213, Blennerhasset married "Miss Agnew, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man." I should be glad to learn the date and further particulars of this marriage. On what day in 1831 did he die in Guernsey, and where was he buried? G. F. R. B.

ABBAY OF AUMONE.—Can some reader inform me when the Cistercian Abbey of Aumone, in Normandy, was founded? Also of what abbey was Aumone a daughter? J. H. C.

SIGNET RINGS.—Will some reader of 'N. & Q.' please inform me if there is any fixed custom as to the wearing of a signet ring with family coat of arms engraved thereon? Is wearing it on the index finger strictly confined to gentlemen in possession of a title, and is there any distinction as to right and left index finger? J. B. Groningen.

[See 1 S. vii. 12; 2 S. i. 76; v. 58; 3 S. v. 281, 327; 4 S. vi. 323; 5 S. iii. 249; iv. 252; 7 S. xi. 309; 8 S. iv. 9, 157.]

THE ROYAL CHARLOTTE.—Three silver salvers were presented by the owners of the Royal Charlotte to Capt. John Clements in 1763. Each salver is engraved with a representation of a three-masted ship in full sail, a long pennon flying from the main mast, and an ensign over the stern. Under the ship is the name "The Royal Charlotte," and above it an inscription recording the fact of the presentation. I have some recollection of having once heard of a well-known ship (? East Indiaman) of this name, and shall be grateful for any information about her. H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

'LADY GORDON,' BY JOHN DOWNMAN.—There has recently been exhibited at Shepherds' Gallery in King Street a portrait of Lady Gordon (reproduced in *The Connoisseur*, December, 1911). Who was she? The Gallery cannot tell me.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

THOMAS F. ERSKINE.—Could you kindly give me any information respecting a Thomas F. Erskine of Somerset House in the year 1837 (16 August)? Was he in any way connected with the famous Thomas Erskine, Lord Chancellor, who was born 12 March, 1788, at 10, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, and died 1864 (9 November), member of Lincoln's Inn? Any information will be of much service to me.

(Miss) A. T. CONNOR.

CHEVET'S POPULARIZATION OF MUSIC.—In Aylmer Maude's 'Life of Tolstoy,' p. 167, the following passage occurs:—

"It was probably during this visit to Paris that Tolstoy witnessed and admired Chevet's popularization of music by an easy system of instruction, of which he says: 'I have seen hundreds of horny-handed working men sitting on benches . . . singing at sight, and understanding and being interested in the laws of music.'"

What is the system of music referred to?

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

## AUTHORS OR EXPLANATIONS WANTED.—

1. "The third part of these people could not tell what to ask or demand, but followed each other like beasts, as the shepherds did of old time, saying how they would go conquer the Holy Land, and at last all came to nothing."—Berners's Froissart: 'Insurrection of Wat Tyler.'

What is the story of these shepherds?

2. "The success of that petty province of Holland (of which the grand Seignior proudly said, if they should trouble him as they did the Spaniard, he would send his men with shovels and pickaxes, and throw it into the sea)," &c.—Browne's 'Religio Medici.'

Who is "the grand Seignior" of this passage?

3. "It is like a lamprey: take out the string in the back, it may make good meat."—Fuller's 'Holy and Profane State': 'Of Jestings.'

What is the *rationale* of this?

4. So hypochondriac fancies represent  
Ships, armies, battles, in the firmament;  
Till steady eyes the exhalations solve,  
And all to its first matter, cloud, resolve.

Quoted by Defoe, 'History of the Plague.'

Who was the author?

5. "The authoress of a famous modern romance begs a young nobleman's permission to pay him her 'kneeling adorations.'"—Pope, 'On Dedications.'

Who was the authoress, &c.?

6. "Quantulacunque estis, vos ego magna voco."—Dr. Johnson's 'Rambler' on 'A Garret and its Tenants.'

What is the reference?

7. "They gave [the deer] law...for twenty minutes; when the stop-dogs were permitted to pursue."—White's 'Selborne.'

What exactly are "stop-dogs"? I can find them in no dictionary.

8. "Secure in the last event of things."—Quoted by Miss Edgeworth in 'Ennui,' one of the 'Tales of Fashionable Life.'

What is the reference?

## 9. Who wrote

"the comedy of the 'Frenchman in London,' which was acted at Paris for several nights together"?—*Connoisseur*, No. 138, by Cowper.

10. "The scales that fence."

11. "—hear the loud stag speak."

12. Oh memory! shield me from the world's poor strife,

And give those scenes thine everlasting life.

These three are from Hazlitt's essay on his first acquaintance with poets: see 'Winterslow.' Authors wanted.

13. "There are people," says Landor, 'who think they write and speak finely, merely because they have forgotten the language in which their fathers and mothers used to talk to them.'"—Lockhart's 'Scott,' vol. v. p. 301.

Reference wanted.

14. "An endless significance lies in Work."

15. "Doubt of whatever kind can be ended by Action alone."

16. "'It is so,' says Goethe, 'with all things that man undertakes in this world.'"

These three are quoted in Carlyle's 'Past and Present': 'Labour.'

17. "Liquid ruby," i.e. wine.—Lockhart's 'Scott,' vol. v. p. 309.

T. BALSTON.

110, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea.

SIR JOHN JEFFERSON, one of the Justices in Ireland, 1691, resided in Stephen's Green, Dublin, and was buried in St. Peter's, Dublin, on 28 October. 1700. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Cole of Gateshead. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say if he left any children?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

## Replies.

## DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN.

(11 S. iv. 487; v. 92.)

MAY I be allowed to make a few corrections and additions to Mr. W. SCOTT's reply to my queries on the whereabouts of early editions of certain of Drummond's poetical works? Since I first wrote, I have pursued my investigations, and I am now in a position, I think, to throw some fresh light on the whole question.

1. Copies of the earlier (1613) of the two known editions of 'Teares on the Death of Mæliades' are not, as Mr. SCOTT appears to think, plentiful; as far as I have been able to ascertain, one copy only has been traced, and that is to be found in the library of Mr. Christie Miller at Britwell Court. It was formerly Mr. Corser's copy. The copy that was once in the library of the University of Edinburgh (presented, along with other of his works, by Drummond himself) has disappeared, as I stated before, and may possibly be now reposing on the other side of the Atlantic.

2. Of 'Mausoleum' I find there are two copies—one at Britwell Court (formerly Corser's), and one in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh. The copy quoted by Corser as being in the library of Edinburgh University appears to be irretrievably lost. Neither copy of 'Mausoleum,' nor any other copy that has been described or noted at any time, contains 'Teares on the Death of Mæliades,' so that Mr. SCOTT's explanation



of the whereabouts of the missing one of *three* editions (if there were really three) of 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades' falls to the ground, unless he can point, as I hope he may be able to do, to an edition of 'Mausoleum' containing 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades.' I have not succeeded, I may say, in tracing any such edition in the British Museum, or in any other public or private library; and I am bound to say that I do not think that any such edition of 'Mausoleum' exists.

Incidentally, it may be remarked that the passage, quoted by Mr. SCOTT from Dr. David Irving's 'Lives of Scottish Writers,' on which is based his explanation, will hardly bear the interpretation that Mr. SCOTT puts upon it; Dr. Irving merely makes the statement (which statement, by the way, is not quite correct) that the two sonnets and the epitaph forming part of 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades' (1613) were inserted in 'Mausoleum'; but he does not say that 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades' itself was reproduced in 'Mausoleum.'

In my opinion the absence of one of three editions of 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades' (it will be recalled that an edition, specifically called *third* edition, appeared in 1614) is accounted for by Drummond's practice of printing privately, before actual issue to the public, "some copies equalling the number of my friends and those to whom I am beholden, which are not, the world knows, many," as he says. This he did in the case of 'Flowres of Sion,' of which there are only two known editions, but of which there were more than two issues. In the same way, I take it, Drummond printed, for private circulation, a small edition of 'Teares,' probably (though not necessarily) before the 1613 edition, and thus very soon after the death of young Henry, which took place on 6 November, 1612. It is not unlikely that Drummond wished his lament to appear at the same time as, or even before, the 'Elegie on the Death of Prince Henrie' of William Alexander of Menstrie, which was published before the close of the year of the heir-apparent's death.

This point leads naturally to the question, raised by Mr. SCOTT, of priority of publication as between 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades' and 'Mausoleum,' on which I should be much obliged for any further evidence pointing one way or the other. Practically all those who have busied themselves with Drummond place 'Teares' first, with the exception of the late Prof.

Masson, who assigns priority of publication to 'Mausoleum' ('Drummond of Hawthornden,' p. 37). Mr. SCOTT shares his view, but from neither (any more than from the other side) is any evidence forthcoming. Corser, steering a middle course, thinks that 'Mausoleum' was probably published at the same time with 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades,' though he, too, gives no reasons for his conclusion. Apart from what I have said above on the existence of a privately printed edition of 'Teares,' I am strongly inclined to place 'Mausoleum' *second*, for the following reasons: 'Mausoleum,' it can be shown, consists almost entirely of reprinted matter, and thus, in all probability, the two pieces by Drummond (the epitaph-sonnet and the pyramid-epitaph) which figure both in 'Mausoleum' and in 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades' (1613) had already appeared in the latter composition. The extended title of 'Mausoleum'—'Mausoleum, or the choisest Flowres of the Epitaphs, written on the Death of the neuer-too-much lamented Prince Henrie'—points, I venture to think, distinctly in that direction. Moreover, of the three pieces (not one, as Prof. Masson states) contributed by Drummond to 'Mausoleum,' one ('A Passing Glimpse,' &c.) does not reappear till the third edition of 'Teares on the Death of Mœliades'; it could not have appeared in the 1613 edition of 'Teares,' because (so I conclude) Drummond's share of 'Mausoleum' was not yet penned.

3. Of 'The Entertainment of the High and Mighty Monarch Charles . . . ' (Edinburgh, 1633), I have so far found one copy only—in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. There is no copy in the library of the University of Edinburgh, nor does the book figure in the catalogue presented by Drummond, along with his gift of books, to his Alma Mater. This work does not bear Drummond's name, but its ascription to him has never been disputed, as far as I am aware.

4. "To the Exequies of the Honorable Sr Antonye Alexander, Knight, &c. A pastorell Elegie. Edinburgh, printed in King James his College, by George Anderson. 1638,"

4to, has also invariably been attributed to Drummond. The apparently unique, but very imperfect copy of this work used by the editors of the Maitland Club edition of Drummond's poems (1832) was in the library of the University of Edinburgh till a few years ago, but appears to have gone astray.

L. E. KASTNER.

University of Manchester.



LATTER LAMMAS (11 S. iv. 469; v. 18, 75, 155).—I do not think your correspondent quite understands my point of view. The truth of an etymology does not depend upon anybody's opinion; it is a mere question of evidence and matter of fact. It is true, not because I or any one else approve of it, but because the evidence is, in this case, so clear and complete that there is no more to be said.

I am glad to be told that the deviser of this "new" etymology is Mr. Birkbeck, who gives "Late-math" as "the only probable derivation of Lammas." Unfortunately, the deplorable condition of etymology in Mr. Birkbeck's time does not in any way preclude us from supposing that he was positively asserting a mere guess of his own. He is careful not to give any authority for the use of Late-math; and my own belief is certainly that he could have given none. Of course it was evolved out of the genuine Lattermath.

But (see 'N.E.D.') Lattermath is no older than 1530, at any rate as far as is recorded; whereas it was King Alfred himself who used the form *hlāfmæsse* (loaf-mass) as a name for the 1st of August. It should be needless to go through the story all over again, as it is accessible to all who consult the 'N.E.D.' or my 'Etymological Dictionary.'

I have already given the name of the book where "hlafmæsse dæg" is explained, viz., Bosworth and Toller's 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.' But perhaps it will be as well to give, for once, the whole set of the principal references, as already given in my 'Etymological Dictionary,' with one addition.

1. "On the tide of the calends of August, on the day which we call hlafmæsse"; King Alfred. translation of Orosius, bk. v. chap. xiii., ed. Sweet (E.E.T.S.), p. 246, l. 16 (where the original A.-S. text is given, which I here translate).

2. Weed-month, or August, brings to all our people "hlafmæssan dæg," when the harvest comes, &c. The A.-S. text of this (see all the context) is in Appendix A, l. 140, to the 'A.-S. Chronicle,' ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 277.

3. On the calends of August, that is, on that day, at "hlafsenunga," or the loaf-blessing. The A.-S. text is given in 'King Alfred's Book of Martyrs,' as printed in 'The Shrine,' ed. O. Cockayne, p. 112, l. 7.

4. Of the hallowed loaf, which is hallowed on Lammas-day; 'Leechdoms,' ed. O. Cockayne, in the Roll; Series, vol. iii.: A.-S.

text on p. 290; translation on p. 291. The A.-S. text has "hlafmæsse dæg"; the translation has "Lammas day."

5. A.-S. text—"fiftyne nihtum ær hlafmæsse"; translation—"fifteen nights ere Lammas"; 'Leechdoms,' vol. ii. pp. 146, 147.

6. In that same summer, between "hlafmæsse" and Mid-summer (which does not mean that Mid-summer came later than "hlafmæsse," for every one knew the contrary to be the case); 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' an. 921; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 101, l. 5.

Miss Gurney's translation has—"between Lammas and midsummer"; see Bohn's edition of the translation of Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History,' ed. J. A. Giles, 1859; p. 372, l. 1.

7. Then came, soon after "hlammæsse," the vast hostile army; 'A.-S. Chronicle,' an. 1009; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 139, l. 9; and translation (as above), which has "soon after Lammas"; p. 400, l. 14. Observe the later spelling, which substituted *m* for *h*, in conformity with the usual Old English euphonic laws: a simple fact which explains the whole matter at once.

All the above references I have given already in my 'Dictionary.' I add another, in which the initial *h* is dropped, because it belongs to a later date.

8. He came to Salisbury at "lammæsse"; 'A.-S. Chron.' an. 1086 (miswritten 1085); ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 217, l. 2. Translation (as above) has "at Lammas"; p. 459, l. 12.

9. Till "Lammasse" time; 'Piers the Plowman,' text B, vi. 291; text C, ix. 314; with a note referring to Chambers, 'Book of Days,' ii. 154. WALTER W. SKEAT.

MONTAIGNE ON THE SUPPRESSION OF TACITUS (11 S. v. 127).—Are we obliged to suppose that when Montaigne wrote "pour cinq ou six vaines clauses, contraires à nostre crëance," he had in his mind any definite enumeration of passages that had offended, or were likely to have offended, Christian readers? Does he mean any more than that Tacitus's works were destroyed because they contained half a dozen sentences that gave offence? Certain statements in the account of Nero's persecution of the Christians after the burning of Rome ('Annals,' xv. 44), and in the description of the Jews in Book V. of the 'Histories,' might be referred to generally as "five or six idle clauses." A scrutiny inspired by religious zeal would probably have counted up a larger number. But is it necessary to explain the imperfect preservation of what Tacitus wrote as due to

a spirit of fanatical censorship? That Tacitus's works were not widely circulated towards the end of the third century is shown by the special instructions given by the emperor who bore his name and claimed kinship with him. The extreme shortness of this emperor's reign must have impaired the effectiveness of his orders. The decay of literature and taste would no doubt cause Tacitus to be neglected in favour of briefer works, such as Suetonius's 'Lives.'

It is a curious fact that in modern days a French critic has maintained that Tacitus's account of the Neronian persecution is a Christian forgery! See P. Hochart, 'Études au Sujet de la Persécution des Chrétiens sous Néro,' Paris, 1885.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

SARUM MISSAL: MS. ADDITIONS (11 S. v. 163).—The Collect and Secreta of St. Chad are at the end of the printed 'Arbuthnot Missal,' p. 478. The Postcommunio is in the Appendix to Warren's 'Leofric Missal,' p. 306, in a mass for the Deposition of St. Aidan, where the first word is rightly printed "Satiatis." I have tried without success to verify the reference "Augustini O. v. xv." I suppose that "O" stands for "Omelia," meaning one of the sermons or homilies. Can any one point out the passage referred to? There is something like "nec cogitant quid dicunt" in a 'Sermo ex commentario beati Augustini episcopi (super Johan. tract. xxvi., b),' from which the lections in the Sarum Breviary for the fourth feria after Pentecost are taken:—

"Ore autem confessio fit ad salutem.....Hoc est enim confiteri, dicere quod habes in corde. Si enim aliud corde habes, aliud dicis: loqueris, non confiteris."—Procter and Wordsworth's ed., col. mxxviii.

J. T. F.

Durham.

"UNITED STATES SECURITY" (11 S. iv. 508; v. 115).—Sydney Smith waxed very indignant over the repudiation by Pennsylvania of some of her obligations (see 'Letters on American Debts,' in 'Collected Works,' 3 vols., vol. iii. pp. 441–50, 1845). The following is extracted from his letter to the editor of *The Morning Chronicle*, and is dated 3 November, 1843:—

"I never meet a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without feeling a disposition to seize and divide him:—to allot his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another—to appropriate his pocket-handkerchief to the orphan, and to comfort the widow with his silver watch, Broadway rings, and the London Guide, which he always carries in his pockets. How such a man can set

himself down at an English table without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to every man in company I am at a loss to conceive: he has no more right to eat with honest men than a leper has to eat with clean men. If he have a particle of honour in his composition he should shut himself up, and say, 'I cannot mingle with you. I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself—I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania.'"

The following is the commencement of

"THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Rev. Sydney Smith to the House of Congress at Washington.

"I petition your honourable House to institute some measures for the restoration of American credit, and for the repayment of debts incurred and repudiated by several of the States. Your Petitioner lent to the State of Pennsylvania a sum of money, for the purpose of some public improvement. The amount, though small, is to him important, and is a saving from a life income, made with difficulty and privation."—See 'Collected Works,' vol. iii. p. 441.

WM. H. PEET.

TOP-HAT IN SCULPTURE (11 S. v. 146).—The statue erected in the Old Kent Road to the memory of the late Sir Geo. Livesey may not be strictly artistic, but it shows the man as he was best known at the South Metropolitan Gas Company, with one hand in his trouser pocket, and carrying in the other—not a top-hat, but what, for want of a better description, one may call a three-quarter-square hard felt one. He was seldom seen with the hat on his head.

S. S. McDOWALL.

ST. SWITHIN is wrong in supposing that Sir George Livesey's "top-hat" was the first that "tempted the sculptor's chisel." The statue of James Oswald of Auchincruive, by Marochetti, has been standing, hat in hand, in George Square, Glasgow, for well-nigh forty years. Previously, it stood in a prominent position in Sauchiehall Street, where the hat received contributions of stones from small boys by day and of pennies from roisterous young men by night, the hat being found useful as a test of skilful marksmanship. James Oswald belonged to a family of old Glasgow merchants. He took a prominent part in the Reform agitation which resulted in the passing of the Act of 1832, and he represented Glasgow in Parliament from 1832 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1847.

G.

Cathcart.

There is another statue carrying a top-hat, that of the late Henry Fawcett, founder of the State savings banks, &c. It stands in the market-place of Salisbury, facing his father's house and shop.

T. WILSON.

It may be of interest to record that a statue of the late George Palmer, of the firm of Huntley & Palmers, was unveiled in Broad Street, Reading, on 4 Nov., 1891, representing him holding, not indeed a "top-hat," but a "billycock" hat and umbrella in one hand. The umbrella seems quite unnecessary, and the statue has been condemned generally as most inartistic.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Near the York railway station is a figure of a former chairman—I think Mr. Leeman—of the N.E.R. Co., wearing frock-coat and "pot-hat."

R. B.—R.

Some time ago, in a chatty column of *The Daily News*, a reference was made to this subject, and various correspondents gave a large number of instances.

W. B. S.

Sir George Livesey's top-hat is, I think, certainly not the first to tempt the sculptor's chisel. Unless I am greatly mistaken, President Krüger's statue at Pretoria was crowned with that wonderful old "tile" affected by the President. I cannot now recall whether I actually saw it *in situ* at Pretoria just after the war, or whether my memory is impressed by a picture of it. But I do remember either reading or being told on the spot that Mrs. Krüger, in her laudable solicitude for the birds, had pleaded that the hat might be hollowed out at the top, to catch the rain and conserve it for the birds to drink at.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

[MR. W. H. PEET also writes reminding us of this statue of Krüger.]

CAPT. FRENEY (FRENEY) (11 S. v. 50, 156).—I am surprised at not seeing some further particulars of this famous man, concerning whom all kinds of stories were told by the Kilkenny peasantry sixty years ago. It was not unusual to confer the title of "captain" on the chief of a gang of robbers in Ireland, and this was Freney's claim to the title, his gang being known as the Kellymount Gang. Whether his memoirs are genuine I cannot say; but there is no doubt that the Government of the day made a kind of compromise with him, by which, on retiring from business and giving them information which enabled them to break up the gang, he was appointed tide-waiter in New Ross—an office where I believe he collected and accounted for the dues of the port. In this capacity his honesty was not questioned. He died in office, and the old sexton at Inistioge used to point out the corner of the churchyard where he was buried, but there was no headstone. He

had been born in the parish, his parents being servants to Mr. Roberts of Firgrove, and it was also the scene of many of his most famous exploits.

J. T.

SPURRIER-GATE (11 S. v. 150).—This is the name of an old street in York, running in a north-westerly direction from Ousegate to Coney Street, parallel to the river. It formerly held the ancient church of St. Michael, Spurrier-gate, the parish of which is now united to that of St. Mary, Castle-gate. In 'Eboracum,' 1788 (vol. i. p. 38), it is said that this thoroughfare took its name "from the spurriers, who were a great craft formerly, when our warriors wore spurs of a most extraordinary length and thickness."

WM. NORMAN.

[MR. T. P. COOPER, MR. MATTHEW H. PEACOCK, and ST. SWITHIN also thanked for replies.]

LUCIUS (11 S. iv. 449, 534; v. 59, 138).—My learned friend Dr. R. L. Poole, editor of *The English Historical Review*, has pointed out to me a review in that periodical (Oct., 1907, pp. 767-70) summarizing an article by Dr. Harnack in the *Proceedings* of the Prussian Academy of Sciences for 1904. It thence appears that the letter sent by Pope Eleutherus to King Lucius was really dispatched to a sovereign of that name who reigned at Edessa, and not in Britain! The mistake arose from interpreting "Britio" as meaning "Britannia," and not the castle of the King of Edessa—the "Britium," or "Britio," "Edessenorum." It is therefore a simple misreading or mistake of transcription which has brought King Lucius to Britain and to Coire.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

The origin of these notes was a desire to learn something as to the original epistle of Eleutherus. As then stated, I had no wish to initiate a discussion on the subject—I merely gave what Speed wrote as to where, at one time, the epistle was, and who the last known person was who had possession of it. Replies have been devoted to proving that no such genuine epistle ever existed.

That one or two recent writers say "the story may be pronounced fabulous" is not, to my mind, any proof of its being factitious. Nor is it evidence to say that Beda and Nennius "copied the Roman story." From my reading, Lucius was a tributary prince, or king, of Rome; if this is correct, it would not be extraordinary if the "story" had its origin in Rome. There has not, however, been produced any evidence that Beda copied the "Roman story," nor is it stated

from whom he derived his information. Beda had the advantage of consulting records, &c., much nearer the fountain-head than more recent writers ever saw or even know of.

Bishop Godwin, who refers to Speed's account, asserts that the epistle was sent "by Eleutherus, Bishop of Rome, to Lucius" (*i.e.*, Lleirug), and gives a copy of it, which he states was discovered first in an old chronicle entitled 'Brutus,' among laws or statutes. Godwin quotes from many authorities on the subject—such as Fox, Bishop Jewel, Holingshead, 'The History of Rochester'—and he says that Beda's authorities were probably old martyrologies, of which some were very ancient. Godwin also states that it was Lucius who appointed the first Bishop of York. With respect to Lucius's conversion the 'Book of Teilo,' or the history of Llandaff, is quoted, while reference is made to a MS. in Godwin's custody.

Mr. W. A. B. COOLIDGE says he cannot find any reference to Lucius in 'The Saxon Chronicle.' At the risk of being told that the passage is interpolated, I would ask him to look into 'A Literal Translation of "The Saxon Chronicle,"' published by J. & A. Arch, Cornhill, 1819.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Mr. JONAS asks for information about Lucius. The story goes that Britain was christianized by missionaries sent by Pope Eleutherus, A.D. 177-93, at the request of Lucius, King of Britain. The facts of the legend are as follows:—

I. From Bede downwards the story is related by between twenty and thirty early historians, who give dates for the conversion of Lucius ranging from A.D. 90 to 190 (Ussher, 'Brit. Eccl. Ant.,' v. cc. iii., and Fuller, 'Ch. Hist. of Brit.' cent. ii. bk. i.).

The letter of Eleutherus (see Collier, 'Eccl. Hist. Gt. Brit.,' bk. i., cent. ii. 14), in answer to the request of Lucius for missionaries, is now everywhere admitted to be a manifest forgery.

II. Gildas, A.D. 560, who was Bede's usual authority for British church history, knows nothing of Lucius.

III. Bede is the earliest English writer to mention the legend. His story is ('H.E.,' i. 4 and v. 24):—

"In the 156th year from the Lord's Incarnation Marcus Antoninus Verus, the fourteenth from Augustus, received the kingdom, together with his brother, Aurelius Commodus. In their times Eleutherus, a holy man, presided over the

see of the Roman Church, and to him Lucius, King of Britain (Rex Britanniarum), sent a letter beseeching that he might be made a Christian by his command, and in a short time he obtained his pious request. And the faith that they had received the Britons maintained in peace and quietness, inviolate and undefiled, till the time of the Emperor Diocletian."

There are one or two points in this statement which render it irreconcilable with facts.

1. The date is impossible—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus reigned from 161 to 180, and Lucius Commodus from 161 to 169. Eleutherus was Pope from 177 to 193.

2. Under the Roman government of Britain, Lucius could hardly be more than a tribal chieftain; he might be styled "Rex Britannicus," but certainly not "Rex Britanniarum."

Bede's authority for the legend is the later form of the 'Catalogus Pontificum Romanorum,' which was written in 530, and which adds to the 'Vita Eleutheri' in the earlier catalogue: "He received a letter from Lucius, King of Britain, asking that he might be made a Christian by his order."

But these words are not in the original catalogue, which was written in 353, and merely gives the names. It is now generally accepted that the legend originated in Rome during the fifth or sixth century, about 300 years after the date assigned to it. Haddan and Stubbs, 'Councils,' i. 26, plainly prove how the legend arose and grew.

R. USSHER.

Westbury, Brackley.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED (11 S. v. 28, 99).—2. COL. JOHN HENRY BELL. In All Saints' Church, Southampton, is a tablet to Paulina, wife of Sir Codrington E. Carrington, Knt., first Chief Justice of Ceylon, and dau. of John Bell, Esq., of a noble Italian family, and of Eliz. Stuart Cockerell, his wife. She was m. August, 1801, and d. 9 August, 1823, a. 38. Above, on a brass shield (very dirty, and with the paint nearly worn off), are the arms Sable, on a bend or three lozenges (Carrington of Barbados), impaling Or, on a chevron azure a mullet between two roses; in base a rose, and in chief three (? men's) heads (Belli).

V. L. OLIVER.

Weymouth.

CROWNED BY A POPE (11 S. v. 71, 139).—The answer is no doubt due to a misprint in my query, *ante*, p. 71, for the lady asked for is entered as Duchesse de Beri, instead of Duchesse de Bari.

H. A. ST. J. M.

JEFFREYS'S COLLEAGUE, NORTHERN CIRCUIT, 1684 (11 S. v. 167).—

"Tuesday, July 29th, 1684, the assizes began at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, before George Jeffries, Bart., Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Richard Holloway, Knight, of the same court."—Brand, 'History of Newcastle,' vol. ii. p. 496.

Holloway had been made a judge on 25 September of the year before only.

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

REV. SAMUEL GREATHEED (11 S. iv. 347; v. 71, 132).—Those interested in MR. W. P. COURTNEY'S valuable biographical notes on p. 71 should refer to the foot-notes on pp. 209-10 of Newton's 'Letters to Bull,' published in 1847 by my great-great-grandfather, the Rev. T. P. Bull. From these it is clear that the "brother officer" who was instrumental in Greatheed's conversion was Lieut.-Col. Mackelcan. Cowper's reference to Greatheed as there given is that he was "a man of letters and taste, meek and learned as Moses."

Greatheed was trained, as stated, at the Newport Pagnell Theological College or Institution, where he acted as assistant tutor from 1786 to 1789, but he was never minister of the Independent Chapel there. The Rev. William Bull was sole minister from 1764 to 1800, when his son the Rev. T. P. Bull joined him as co-pastor.

Greatheed lived at Newport Pagnell for some nineteen years, but part of the time he was pastor of the Independent Chapel, Woburn, which was built principally by his instrumentality. He was concerned in the formation of the Bedfordshire Union of Christians in 1797, an institution which admitted the co-operation of good men of different denominations; and later he was active in establishing a Bible Society in Somersetshire.

He was by bodily infirmity confined to his house a considerable time prior to his death. He left several manuscripts, which included a 'History of Missions' and 'A Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians.'

There was no issue of his first marriage with Ann Hamilton. She died intestate, and the considerable property which was settled by her on 30 August, 1788, passed absolutely to Greatheed under the terms of the settlement.

FREDK. WM. BULL, F.S.A.

THE LUMBER TROOPERS (11 S. v. 130).—See 6 S. vi. 448, 490; vii. 16, 477.

R. J. FYNMORE.

LOCWELLA ABBEY (11 S. v. 149).—This Cistercian monastery was founded in 1151 by the monks of Quarr, to whom a spot had been given in the forest of Chippenham, called Lockwell, where there is a fine spring (now on Lockswell Heath, at the back of Lord Lansdowne's plantations at Bowood), but in 1154 was removed by the founders to Stanleigh, also situated in the forest of Chippenham. It was sometimes called "Empress's Stanley," as the Empress Maud was one of the founders. Stanley, or Stanleigh cum Studley, is still a tything in the forest of Chippenham, about two miles east of the town of Chippenham. See Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' vol. v. (1846 edition), pp. 563 *sqq.* W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

The reference is, no doubt, to Lockswell, near Chippenham, Wilts, where, prior to 1150, a Cistercian abbey, colonized from Quarr, was founded by Henry, son of the Duke of Normandy (afterwards Henry II.), and endowed with lands at Lockswell. This abbey seems to have been called, also, St. Mary of Drownfont, or "de Drogonis fonte," and it was in 1154, a few years after its foundation, removed by Henry and his mother, the Empress Maud, to Stanleigh, commonly called Stanley Imperatricis, near Chippenham, with the result that Lockswell Abbey fell into oblivion, and its very site was matter of doubt until 1823, when Mr. W. L. Bowles set to work to discover it. These few facts are taken from a long and interesting letter on the subject from Mr. Bowles in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, i. 24.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

SELKIRK FAMILY (11 S. v. 109).—Alexander Selkirk (1676-1721), the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, was the seventh son of John Selcraig, shoemaker, of Largo, Fifeshire, and Euphan Mackie. In 1868 Thomas Selcraig, Selkirk's only collateral descendant, was living in Edinburgh. See the interesting account of Alexander Selkirk in 'D.N.B.,' li. 224. A. R. BAYLEY.

In March, 1909, the death was announced of Mr. Andrew Selkirk of Cowdenheath, Fifeshire, who was stated to be "a descendant of Alexander Selkirk, who was the original of Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe.'" He "was the owner of much house property, which was all planned and largely built by himself." His trade was that of an engineer, but he could turn his hand to almost anything, and had travelled extensively in Australia and New Zealand. JOHN T. PAGE.

[MR. CHAS. HALL CROUCH also thanked for reply.]

"SUNG BY REYNOLDS IN 1820" (11 S. v. 88, 172).—Whether the lines quoted by Mr. WILMOT CORFIELD were actually sung, and, if so, whether they were sung by Tom Reynolds the pugilist, I cannot say. But there can be no doubt that the author of them was John Hamilton Reynolds, the friend of John Keats, and brother-in-law of Thomas Hood, with whom he collaborated in the once famous 'Odes and Addresses to Great People.' They are to be found in a poem entitled 'Lines to Philip Samson [not Sampson], the Brummagem Youth,' in a little book 'The Fancy: a Selection from the Poetical Remains of the late Peter Corcoran, of Gray's Inn, Student at law. With a Brief Memoir of his Life.' In *The London Magazine* for June, 1820, it was announced as "preparing for publication," and in the following month as "recently published," in which number it was reviewed concurrently with the notice in *Blackwood's*. In the preface to the book there is a reference to a "mill between Belasco and the Brummagem Youth" which sufficiently explains the allusions in the poem.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

'THE BRIDES OF MAVIS ENDERBY' (11 S. v. 149).—I believe it was demonstrated in 'N. & Q.' many years ago that a tune played on Boston chimes was composed to satisfy the want created by Jean Ingelw's invention of a title which piqued the curiosity of her admirers.

ST. SWITHIN.

CURIOUS STAFF (11 S. v. 49, 138).—This is very possibly a High Sheriff's staff. I have the small silver top of one, with arms engraved on it, which was used by my great-grandfather as High Sheriff of co. Stafford in 1804.

T. JESSON.

NOTTINGHAM AS A SURNAME (11 S. v. 169).—S. & E. Coleman's Catalogue of Deeds, &c., No. 6. 1912, just issued, has: "Deed between Elizabeth Nottingham of Ramsey, Hunts, 1708, and Robert Spike"; and another "between Emanuel Nottingham of Ramsey and John Mead, 1697."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Nottingham is not an uncommon surname. Several examples will be found in 'The London Directory.' I knew a family of Nottinghams at Princes Risborough, Bucks, years ago, one of whom is entered in an old directory as "Nottingham, James, boot and shoe maker, Duke Street," in that town.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The name was represented in the neighbourhood of York forty years ago, and I fancy there are still people there who bear it. A former headmaster of St. John's Diocesan Training College, a clergyman, was a Mr. Nottingham, and I think he came from Northamptonshire.

ST. SWITHIN.

In the 'London Directory and County Suburbs' there are fourteen persons named Nottingham, three in Leeds 'Directory,' two in Birmingham, &c. I knew Mr. Spenser Nottingham, an authority on Gregorian tones; and there was a C. H. Nottingham, a composer of music, who succeeded him.

J. SPENCER CURWEN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 129):—

1. When Newman chose "Cor ad cor loquitur" he was unaware of its source. See 'Life,' by Wilfrid Ward, vol. ii. p. 457. Writing from Rome, 25 April, 1879, he says:

"Do you recollect in the Vulgate, or in A Kempis, the words 'Cor ad cor (cordi?) loquitur'? Look into the concordance of the Vulgate, among the books of reference in the Library, and find out if there is any such text in Scripture."

Mr. Ward does not record any answer to the question.

WM. H. PEET.

3. Kühn ist das Mühlen, herrlich der Lohn.

From Goethe's 'Faust,' part i., soldiers' chorus, scene where Faust and Wagner walk among the people.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

4. That most perfect of antiques

They call the Genius of the Vatican, &c.

is from Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh,' bk. iii. ll. 513-16.

For the work of art in question, No. 189 (250) in the "Galleria della Statue," see Helbig's 'Führer durch die öffentlichen Sammlungen klassischer Altertümer in Rom,' vol. i. 2nd ed., pp. 108-10. It is there described as a statue of Thanatos. At one time it was regarded as an Eros. Helbig adds numerous references to the literature of the subject.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

GRETNA GREEN RECORDS (11 S. v. 110).—

See also 5 S. vi. 508; x. 388; 7 S. iii. 89; iv. 329, 496; ix. 186; 8 S. ix. 61, 149, 389; xi. 294, 338, 511; xii. 170, 331, 411, 449, 511; 9 S. iv. 541. By way of annotation to the full information concerning these records given by Mr. BERNARD P. SCATTERGOOD at 10 S. ii. 386, I perhaps may reproduce the following. It is taken from the



report of a case in the Probate Division before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, which appeared in *The Daily Mail* of 22 October, 1910:—

"Mr. J. E. Vipond, managing clerk to Messrs. Wright, Brown & Strong, solicitors, of Carlisle, formally proved the possession by the firm of the original Greta Green registers. He explained the interesting fact that the surviving daughter of John Murray, of Allison's Bank, Tollhouse, went to India in 1875. Before going she mortgaged the books to her brother-in-law, Mr. George Graham. In 1889 they were purchased by Mr. Brown, of the firm of Wright & Brown. There were fifteen volumes, containing entries of 7,000 or 8,000 marriages."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

THOMAS TANNER, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH (11 S. v. 149).—The will of Bishop Tanner, proved 7 Feb., 1735 (P.C.C., 21 Derby), mentions some of his relatives, and may interest L. E. T.

Market Lavington in co. Wilts is named as his native place.

"I bequeath to my dear bretheren and sisters, Mr. John Tanner of Lowestoft, Mr. William Tanner of Topcroft, Mrs. Sara Barnes of Market Lavington, and Mrs. Grace Symonds of New Palace Yard, 400l. to each of them, and to my niece Frances Barnes 200l."

There is a legacy of 50l. to "Mrs. Eliz. Tanner of Bristol, the Relict of my Br Benjamin deceased," and to

"my nephew Thomas Tanner, son of my late brother Benjamin, five shillings a week as long as he lives. I had once much better provided for him, but he thought fit to throw himself out of it."

His brother Joseph had previously died intestate, and the Bishop inherited two houses in East Cheap, London, which he bequeaths to his sister Grace Symonds.

His brother John, Commissary for the Archdeaconry of Suffolk and Vicar of Lowestoft, was appointed executor and guardian to his son Thomas, then about 17 years of age. John Tanner, born in 1684 at Market Lavington, was Vicar of Lowestoft from 1708 to his death in December, 1759. He married Mary, dau. of — Knight, who died 28 Nov., 1744, aged 62. John Tanner completed his brother's work, 'Notitia Monastica,' first published in 1695, and brought out the revised edition in 1744.

The son Thomas was a Prebendary of Canterbury and Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, from 1745 to 1786, dying there on 11 March, 1786, aged 63. He married Mary, dau. of Archbishop Potter; she died 30 April, 1779.

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Bow Library, E.

## Notes on Books.

*The Cambridge Mediæval History.*—Vol. I. *The Christian Roman Empire and the Foundation of the Teutonic Kingdoms.* (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS is the first instalment of a great work. Framed by Prof. Bury on the lines laid down by Lord Acton for 'The Cambridge Modern History,' it aims at giving to both the general reader and the historical student what has not hitherto been available in English—a comprehensive general narrative, which shall yet embody the results of recent research with sufficient fullness to serve also as a book of reference. Each chapter is written by a scholar who is a specialist in the particular period or subject discussed, and the list of contributors includes many names belonging to the Continent and to America. The editors are Prof. Gwatkin and Mr. Whitney.

Any account, in English, of the fall of Rome and the rise of the Teutonic power must necessarily sustain a severe comparison. Among so many writers—and some of these to be known only through translation—it could not be hoped that all, if any, would possess the gifts of a good narrator, far less the genius of Gibbon. And it must be confessed that to make the ordinary student realize how powerful Gibbon's genius was, and what intractable material it had to work upon, nothing could be better than an hour or two spent over the chapters here dealing with the expansion and migrations of the Teutons, and their founding of kingdoms in Gaul. Nevertheless, taking the book as a whole, one is agreeably surprised to find that the greater part of it is not merely erudite and informing, but also interesting. The sole means by which the history of this welter of nations can be redeemed from utter dreariness is by throwing into the clearest possible relief, on the one hand, the leading characters of the times, and on the other, the manifold developments and struggles of the Christian Church.

On the whole, that much has been satisfactorily accomplished—best perhaps, in so far as the portrayal of character is concerned, in the earlier chapters. Three chapters—whose contents set them somewhat apart from the rest—are also deserving of special mention: the account of Altaian peoples in 'The Asiatic Background'; the discussion of 'Monasticism'; and the pages on 'Early Christian Art.'

There is a considerable amount of repetition. This was more or less inevitable, but if accepted as a necessity, and brought under some principle, might easily have been turned to advantage. As it is, not only have some minor discrepancies escaped notice, and some rather wide divergences of outlook been allowed, but, for want of being brought into relation with one another, the different accounts of the same event all alike tend to fail of their due effect. This is particularly the case with the Battle of Hadrianople, and, in a somewhat slighter degree, with the Battle of Châlons—or of the Mauriac plain, as we must learn to call it. Not the least excellent feature of the work is the full Bibliography appended to each chapter.



IN *The Science of the Stars*—another of the cheap “People’s Books” published by Messrs. Jack, some of which we noticed in our last issue—Mr. E. Maunder was given a gigantic task. Within 90 pages the most that any one could hope to achieve was a tolerably well-proportioned outline of the vast subject, together with some sufficient indication of its marvellousness. With somewhat too great a concern for history, Mr. Maunder has felt compelled to devote several pages to pre-Copernican astronomy; while he disposes of the “sun’s way,” of double and variable stars, and all the wonders of the Galaxy in ten poor pages at the end of the book. As if writing for the uncultivated, he pauses again and again to vindicate from the charge of foolishness the pursuit of apparently useless knowledge, yet his explanations of such matters as “conic sections,” “parabolas,” “line of apsides”—yet more the account of the “foci” of an ellipse—will, we think, be understood only by those who already know what these things are. Here and there, too, we noticed a curious omission: thus in an interesting description of Jupiter we find no mention of his moons. Still, the book should well fulfil the function of stimulating curiosity.

Dr. Marie Stopes is already well known to the scientific world as a brilliant botanist. Her original researches in palæo-botany took her to the Japanese coal-fields, and from the material there collected she has drawn epoch-making conclusions. She is the author of excellent books on botany, but we cannot help thinking that her powers have nowhere been better revealed than in the remarkably well-arranged book which she has contributed to this series. This *Botany* is a wonderful *multum in parvo*, and cannot fail, by its lucidity and pleasant method of exposition, to give the reader not only a clear conception of the science of botany as a whole, but also a desire for fuller knowledge of plant life.

Prof. Cohen, in *Organic Chemistry*, has succeeded admirably in carrying out his instructions “to write a small volume . . . intelligible to persons of average intelligence, but no special knowledge.” His book is, indeed, an example of most successful fractional distillation and crystallization of the principles of organic chemistry. Every word tells, and we feel there is not a stroke too much.

Mr. Campbell, in *The Principles of Electricity*, leads us away from natural fact to books and words. A discourse on the aim of science seems irrelevant in a chapter on the ‘Theory of Electrostatics,’ and we confess that we are not enamoured of the “dictionary” method.

Dr. Herford’s *Shakespeare* we found disappointing. The short ‘Life,’ if slight, is perhaps adequate for its purpose, but the analysis of the plays, which takes up the greater part of the book, contains little or nothing in the way of information or real discussion, and reads more like the production of an amateur than of a serious scholar.

In *Pure Gold: a Choice of Lyrics and Sonnets*, Mr. H. C. O’Neill has brought together some threescore pieces—“a sheaf of golden corn,” he says, in which he strove that “each ear should be perfect.” Probably no two persons, especially if restricted within this minute compass, would choose the same threescore pieces. Here we welcome Francis Thompson’s ‘The Poppy’ and Mangan’s ‘The Nameless One’; and, noting that there is nothing of Vaughan, or Herbert, or

Stevenson, half wish the ‘Epithalamium’ away to make more room; and wish also that Blake and Pope had been represented by examples more distinctly characteristic of them. We quarrelled, too, with the Shakespeare song chosen, with the Swinburne sonnet, and with the fragment ‘In a Gondola,’ as being, though so good, not the best of their authors’ work that could have been found. Yet we admit that the touch of capriciousness gives piquancy to this anthology.

#### BOOKSELLERS’ CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

WE have received from Mr. William Downing of Birmingham his Catalogue 510. We notice a copy of Christina Rossetti’s ‘Goblin Market,’ bound elaborately in green morocco by De Sauty, 1893, 5*l.* 10*s.*; the Villon Society’s edition of the ‘Decameron,’ translated by John Payne, 1886, 4*l.* 4*s.*; seven volumes from the Chiswick Press (Chapman’s ‘Homer’; ‘Cupid and Psyche,’ by Shakerley Marmion; Lodge’s ‘Glaucus and Silla’; Lovelace’s poems; Marlowe and Chapman’s ‘Hero and Leander,’ with a portrait of Chapman; Sidney’s ‘Psalms of David’; and ‘Thealma and Clearchus,’ by John Chalkhill, first published in 1683 by Isaac Walton), all bound by Bedford, 1818–23, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Gerarde’s ‘Herbal,’ a perfect copy, containing more than 2,700 woodcuts of plants, 1633, 7*l.* 18*s.*; and ‘The Terrific Register, or Record of Crimes, Judgments, Providences, and Calamities,’ with rude woodcuts depicting massacres, executions, murders, apparitions, and the like, 1825, 3*l.* 3*s.*

MESSRS. DRAYTON & SONS of Exeter (Catalogue 233) have a number of important and useful works to offer at moderate prices, especially in the way of books on topography and history. Thus Gardiner’s ‘History of the Great Civil War’ and his ‘History of the Commonwealth’ are to be had each for 13*s.* 6*d.*; Camden’s ‘Britannica,’ costs 15*s.*; and Prof. Sayce’s edition of Maspero’s ‘Dawn of Civilization’ is 12*s.* 6*d.* Of the more expensive items we may mention Holinshed’s ‘Chronicle,’ 1588—being the first and second books of this work, in 3 vols. (pp. 495–64 missing in vol. ii.), 6*l.* 6*s.*; Hutchins’s ‘History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset,’ 4 vols., folio, 1724–1815, 5*l.* 5*s.*; ‘The Royal Collection of Sèvres Porcelain at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle,’ by G. F. Laking, 5*l.* 5*s.*; and a panoramic view of the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, printed in colours and 66 ft. long, 1853, 4*l.* 4*s.*

WE have received from Messrs. Gilhofer & Ranschburg of Vienna their Catalogue 100 of MSS. and Incunabula. Abundantly and beautifully illustrated, the Catalogue itself is a fine piece of work, the value of which is enhanced by the appendices, where we are told, in regard to the Incunabula, which examples are unrepresented in the great museums and libraries of Europe, and are given a list of some former possessors and an index of printers. A considerable number of these precious objects was formerly in the Piccolomini Collection, many in different religious houses; one, a black-letter folio Junianus Maius, ‘De Priscorum Proprietate Verborum’ (1480, 180*kr.*), bears on the inner side of the cover “Wolfgang von Goethe.”

The two most valuable MSS. are an 'Office of the Blessed Virgin' and a Petrarch, both Italian of the 15th century, on parchment. The former—235 leaves, small 8vo—is the work of Sigismondo de' Sigismondi, whose name is twice signed in the course of it, and contains 5 miniatures, 11 full-page arabesque borders in colours on a dull gold ground, as well as side-borders of flowers and scrolls, initials, and other ornaments in colour and gold (18,000kr.). The Petrarch—187 leaves, large 8vo—has 2 frontispieces in the style of Andrea Mantegna, 3 coloured borders, and 400 initial letters in burnished gold on a blue ground decorated with white. The binding is the original Medicean calfskin (9,000kr.). We may mention briefly one other MS. of a different character: 8 pages of music in Beethoven's handwriting—rough notes and sketches (2,400kr.).

Among the 228 Incunabula are two English examples: a fragment of a Caxton—fol. C iii., from the first edition of 'The Golden Legend,' printed on both sides, with a capital T inserted by hand in red ink, framed between two panes of glass (1483, 480kr.); and a clean and sound copy of Wynkyn de Worde's 'Golden Legend,' lacking 34 leaves (1498, 5,000kr.).

Perhaps the most interesting of the rest, though it is difficult to make selection, are the curious coloured woodcut of the Nativity, considered by Prof. Schreiber to date from about 1465 (4,000kr.); the copy of the third German Bible, printed by Günther Zainer at Augsburg, 1473-4, a complete and perfectly preserved example (4,800kr.); Wenssler & Kilchen's beautiful 'Gradual'—a copy which agrees with the examples in Berlin and Paris, from which the copy in the British Museum somewhat diverges (2,400kr.); Sweynheim & Pannartz's 'S. Jerome' ('Tractatus et Epistolæ'), vol. ii. (Rome, 1468, 5,000kr.); Ptolemæus, 'Cosmographia,' printed by Nicholas Donis at Ulm (1482, 3,600kr.), containing 32 maps; and the 'Speculum Humanæ Salvationis, Latine et Germanice,' another of the works of Zainer of Augsburg, containing 192 delightful woodcuts (c. 1473, 4,200kr.).

MESSRS. MAGGS'S Catalogue 283 (Autograph Letters and MSS.) presents us, as usual, with an "embarras de richesses" from which to make selection. Among the historical letters, the two or three most important are again American: two letters from Capt. John Paul Jones to Jefferson, the first written in 1785, on the subject of prize-money due to men who had served on board his squadron; the second, in 1786, denying that he was a privateer—100l. each; and a letter from George Washington to his London agents, dated 10 Nov., 1773, describing the transactions he was engaged in on behalf of his wards, 68l. Of no less interest are a letter—offered at 45l.—written to Nathaniel Bacon by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1579, not long before his death, full of personal detail, and another to the same person from William Davison, Elizabeth's secretary, giving a brief account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 30 Sept., 1572, 32l. There are several good Stuart autographs, the best being a letter of Henrietta Maria's to "ma sœur Magdeleine Eugénie," 1669, 21l.; and a marriage contract signed by the same queen, and also by her daughter, afterwards "Madame" of France, 1655, 25l. Among the autographs of men of

letters we noticed several of Scott, Dickens, Tennyson, and Wordsworth, two of Lewis Carroll, one of Thoreau; but the most valuable are the original MS. of Swinburne's Essay on Landor, 10½ folio pages, signed by the author, 75l.; the original MS. of several poems—all unpublished—by Emily Brontë, three pages of which are the back of the draft of a letter by Patrick Brontë, 1836, 52l. 10s.; the MS. of Meredith's poem 'The Crisis,' 35l.; a letter of Byron's to Master J. Favell at Eton, asking him to look after a new boy, "the son of my friend Mr. Hanson," 1812, 25l.; and a letter of Mary Shelley's, written from Marlow to W. T. Baxter, 1817, 13l. 13s.

Music and art are somewhat less abundantly represented, but we have Moscheles's MS. of 'Fidelio,' with three autograph corrections by Beethoven, 21l.; two of Wagner's letters, one—offered for 22l. 10s.—written in 1844 to a fellow-musician, giving an account of his work and his plans for the future: the other—17l. 10s.—belonging to 1845, announcing to C. Gaillard, the musical critic, the first performance of 'Tannhäuser'; and a letter to Frederick Sandys by Whistler, 21l.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

THE REV. W. J. COUPER is writing a book on the Miller family, one member of which—George Miller—is notable as having been, some hundred years ago, a pioneer in the provision of cheap and good literature. He issued cheap books from his press at Dunbar, where also he established a reading-room; and he published *The Cheap Magazine* and *The Monthly Monitor*. His brother James, of Haddington, co-operated with him. Mr. Couper will be grateful for any letters, papers, or other means of information connected with these Millers, and also for the names of any booksellers or publishers with whom they had relations. Mr. Fisher Unwin, who is to publish the book, undertakes the transcription and return of any documents entrusted to him.

ON Monday, the 11th inst., the London County Council affixed a tablet of blue encaustic ware to No. 88, Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, to commemorate the residence of Thomas Henry Huxley in the house for some months during the year 1841.

## Notices to Correspondents.

REV. J. WILCOCK.—Forwarded.

H. M. L. MORGAN.—We fear we cannot comply with your request. We might easily fill our columns with matter of the kind.

B. B. M. ("All Lombard Street to a China orange").—See 5 S. i. 189, 234, 337; iv. 17; 10 S. viii. 7, 136.

MR. WALTER SMITH ("There is so much bad in the best of us").—See 10 S. iv. 168; v. 76; viii. 508, where, however, no satisfactory answer was obtained.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, lp. 213. ol. 1, l. 16 from bottom, for "1191" read "1172."

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## Notes.

## DANIEL DEFOE AND THE FAMILY OF FOE.

## I.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT, in his 'Life of Defoe,' gives a pedigree of the family commencing with Daniel Foe of Etton, Northants, who died in 1631. It appears that Daniel Foe had three sons, namely, Daniel, who lived and died in his native town; Henry; and James, who was the author's father. There are no further particulars in the pedigree as to Henry, Defoe's second uncle, beyond the date of his baptism in May, 1628. The following nuncupative will, proved at P.C.C. (33 Dyer), is most probably that of the Henry Foe in question, in which case James Foe, the executor and legatee named therein, must have been Daniel Defoe's father:—

"Memorandum. That on or about 19th April, 1674, Henry Foe, late of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, deceased, did decree and make his last Will & Testament by word of mouth.... after payment of debts, &c. I leave and bequeath what shall remain to my brother James Foe, whom I make Executor. Wit. Timothy Drinkwater, Richard Jones. Proved 13 April, 1675, by James Foe, brother and Executor."

It is generally thought that Defoe intended 'A Journal of the Plague Year,' as if written by his Uncle Henry. It will be remembered that the writer of the 'Journal' lived "about midway between Aldgate Church and Whitechapel Bars, on the left hand or north side of the street," which would be in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, a coincidence which suggests that Defoe chose that parish on account of his uncle having actually lived there.

The following is a list of some of those of the same name living in London during the latter half of the seventeenth century:—

1666 (after). Tho. Foe. Farrington without

Bridewell precinct.\*

1671. Jac. Foe. French Court, Broad Street Ward.†

1673. James Foe. Citizen and Merchant of London.‡

## II.

In searching the Indexes to the Chancery Proceedings in the hope of finding some information as to the family of Defoe, I found three suits in which Daniel Defoe was plaintiff. Although they are of biographical rather than genealogical interest, I took notes of them, thinking they might be of some interest to a future biographer.

From the bill in the first suit (Defoe v. Ward, Ch. Pro., 1714-54, Rey. 2578) it appears that in 1724 Defoe, who was then living at Stoke Newington, was induced by the false statements of a certain John Ward, a mercer of Coleshill, co. Warwick, to accept him as tenant of a farm near Colchester, the property of Defoe's daughter Hannah. A memorandum of agreement was drawn up by which Ward took the farm at a rent of 100*l.* a year for the term of five years, it being arranged that a lease should be executed in due course. Before this was done, Ward took possession, and finding, as he represented, that it was necessary for him to go to Warwickshire to obtain some money, he, before going, prevailed on Defoe to buy on his (Ward's) behalf some cattle, sheep, wagons, &c., promising to repay the amount expended. On returning from Warwickshire, Ward took possession of the stock and cultivated the farm for about a year. He then complained to Defoe that the rent of part of the land was too much; it was therefore arranged that he should occupy the remaining portion at a rent of 60*l.* a year, a memorandum to that effect being endorsed on the first agreement. After

\* Lay Subs. 147/627.

† Lay Subs. 252/23.

‡ Exch. B. and A. Ldn. Chas. II. No. 1049A.



Ward had continued in possession two more years. Defoe asked for payment of the debt for stock, amounting to about 600*l.*, and 160*l.* on account of rent. This was not forthcoming, and Ward "in a private and clandestine manner" quitted the farm, leaving no stock to distrain on, and returned to Warwickshire. Ward there procured a commission of bankruptcy to be taken out against himself, with the object of depriving Defoe and his other creditors of their remedies at common law. Defoe further complained that Ward and the commissioners of bankruptcy not only refused to pay him his debt, but, in order to induce him to relinquish his claim, pretended that he had received several sums of money and goods from Ward, and threatened to bring an action in the Court of Common Pleas for the pretended debt. The defendants further pretended that a man named Adams, a servant of Ward's, was an agent of Defoe's, and tried to make the latter liable for some sums of money Ward had entrusted to Adams. Defoe asked the Court to order that an account of the alleged debts should be set forth, that he be admitted as creditor to the estate, and that the proceedings at common law be stayed by injunction.

The defendant Ward, in his answer, denied that he had originally any intention of taking the farm, or that he had said he was worth 1,000*l.*, but admitted he might have expressed an intention of leaving Coleshill. He stated that he visited Defoe at Stoke Newington in consequence of several pressing letters he had received from Defoe, in which the latter represented that he had a most advantageous scheme to lay before him. The plan that Defoe unfolded was to the effect that, as the farm in question had a quantity of very good tile clay, they should take the premises together, and carry on the trade of brick and tile makers, and that Defoe (who had had considerable experience in the business) should instruct Ward and admit him as partner. The result was that Defoe induced Ward to sign a paper, dated 23 Nov., 1724, purporting to be an agreement between them jointly, to take the farm of Hannah Defoe at the rent of 100*l.* a year for the term of thirty-one years; that they should jointly occupy the premises and carry on the business before mentioned, and each advance 150*l.* for starting the works. Soon after signing this agreement Defoe told Ward that his daughter Hannah and the rest of his family would be very anxious if they knew he had entered into business again; he therefore prevailed upon Ward to sign

another agreement to take the farm singly but as to what rent and term the latter did not know, not having paid much attention or taken a copy, as he believed Defoe's representation that it was only to satisfy his wife and family, although Ward since believed that it was done with the intention to deceive him, and force him to hold the farm singly, Defoe knowing it was worth considerably less than 100*l.* a year. Defoe at the same time entreated Ward to say nothing of the first agreement among his family. as, although Hannah Defoe was a witness to it, she knew nothing of its contents. A little time after, Ward, having on inquiry discovered that the farm was not worth 100*l.* a year, complained to Defoe, and a new agreement was entered into, it being arranged that the land should be rented according to the rent of the surrounding property, and a memorandum of this was endorsed on the first agreement, which was in Ward's possession. Ward further stated that he advanced to Defoe, both in money and goods, a sum very nearly amounting to that which he had agreed to put into the business; and had in addition, at Defoe's request, paid and supervised the workmen, until he had overpaid the amount by 20*l.*

Having exhausted his funds, Ward asked Defoe to advance his share, to which the latter replied that he would order his agent, Adams, to do so out of his rents; but, on applying, Ward was informed that Defoe had already ordered the rents to be devoted to other purposes. In consequence of this Ward wrote to Defoe requesting that the joint farm might be rented according to the third agreement, that he might know what rent he was to pay as his share; also, if the stock on the farm was to be treated as joint stock, that it might be valued, so that Ward should know how much was his share; and that the two shares of the farm and stock should be distinct. This latter request was occasioned by a suspicion that Defoe intended to cultivate his own farm with the joint stock. Being unable to obtain any satisfactory reply, Ward, having nothing to live on, returned to Warwickshire, considering he was under no further obligation to concern himself about the matter. Some time after Defoe wrote to Ward informing him that, owing to the death of a brother\* or some other relative, a considerable estate of real and personal property had come to him, and if Ward would return to Essex,

\* Defoe's brother-in-law Samuel Tuffley died about 1725.

he would perform the third agreement and advance his share of the stock. This Ward did, and they came to a fourth agreement by which the rent was reduced to 60%. a year, and Defoe was to erect some new buildings. Ward, hoping that Defoe would really keep this fourth agreement, went to Colchester, where he boarded with Adams; but Defoe refused to adhere to his promise, or to have the stock valued, so at last Ward returned to Warwickshire in despair, Defoe having shortly before told him that the farm and works had been let to a William Goymer. Ward denied that he ever had possession of the farm or cultivated it, or that Adams was his servant, or that the commission of bankruptcy was taken out with the intention of defrauding his creditors. From the schedule attached to the answer it appears that Defoe had borrowed in money and goods a sum of over 253*l.* during a period extending from May, 1724, to October, 1725, and among the items are consignments of cheese and oysters, whether for Defoe's personal consumption or for commercial purposes does not appear.

### III.

The troubles of the last few years of Defoe's life have been the occasion of some amount of uncertainty to his biographers. We know that in 1730 he was in difficulties, and that he assigned his property to his son Benjamin, and was for some time living in obscurity. After Defoe's death in September, 1733, letters of administration were granted to Mary Brooke, widow, a creditrix. The reason suggested for this by Mr. Wm. Lee in his 'Life of Defoe' is that the latter was lodging at the house of that lady when he died, and that she had a claim on the personal effects he left there in respect of board and lodging. This explanation, which is really no more than a guess, is, I think, incorrect, the real fact of the case being that Mrs. Brooke was a judgment creditrix of the estate in consequence of some action at law between her and Defoe. In 1728, and again in 1730, Defoe filed a bill in Chancery\* against Mary Brooke as administratrix of the goods and chattels of James Stancliffe, deceased, left unadministered by Samuel Brooke, her late husband. It appears that Mrs. Brooke had commenced an action in the King's Bench or Exchequer†

for the recovery of some debt owed by Defoe to James and Samuel Stancliffe, with whom he had had dealings when he was in business. It would only be wasting space to enter into details of Defoe's bill; it is sufficient to say that the complainant asked the Court to order, among other things, the discovery of certain books and documents having reference to the matter.

Mr. Lee repudiates the opinion of some of Defoe's earlier biographers—that his troubles had their origin in debt contracted forty or so years before. But, as is seen from the foregoing, these debts did, as a matter of fact, contribute, at any rate to some extent, to the difficulties of the latter part of Defoe's life.

It may be worth while mentioning that in the first action (Defoe *v.* Ward) the complainant describes himself as "Daniel Defoe, Esq.," and in the second (Foe *v.* Brooke) as "Daniel Foe, Gentleman." To the latter an affidavit is attached signed "Daniel Foe," and dated 29 Jan., 1729.

A. J. C. GUIMARAENS.

### CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870:

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223.)

THE next years—from 1858 onward—were to Dickens full of the excitement and change he so much enjoyed—the years of his first paid readings, when wherever he read he was greeted with the "greatest personal affection and respect." The outset of his adventures was at Exeter—"the finest audience I ever read to"; then he went to Liverpool, where an audience of 2,300 persons was present; and thence to Ireland. Dublin "greatly surprised him by appearing to be so much larger and more prosperous than he had supposed." The people were most enthusiastic, the ladies every night beguiling his attendant to give them the bouquet from his coat.

"The last night in Dublin," Dickens wrote to his daughter Mamie, "was an extraordinary scene. All the way from the hotel to the Rotunda (a mile) I had to contend against the stream of people who were turned away. When I got there they had broken the glass in the pay boxes, and were offering 5*l.* freely for a stall! Eleven bank notes were thrust into a pay box at one time for eleven stalls. Our men were flattened against walls and squeezed against beams. Ladies stood all night with their chins against my platform."

But better than all this,

"the personal affection is something overwhelming," he wrote to Miss Hogarth. "I wish you and

\* Foe *v.* Brooke, Ch. Pro. 1714-54. Winter, Bde. 279; Zincke, Bde. 1473.

† Probably in the former. There is no record of such action in the index to Exch. B. and A.

the dear girls could have seen the people look at me in the street; or heard them ask me, as I hurried to the hotel after the reading last night, to 'do me the honour to shake hands, Misther Dickens, and God bless you, sir; not only for the light you've been to me this night, but for the light you've been in mee house, sir (and God love your face!), this many a year.'

Another pathetic incident occurred when he got to York, where a lady stopped him in the street and said to him, "*Mr. Dickens, will you let me touch the hand that has filled my house with many friends?*" To his great joy, his daughters joined him at Edinburgh, whence they went with him to Glasgow, where, at the end of 'Dombey,' at an afternoon reading in the cold light of day, after a short pause, all rose and thundered their applause.

"For the first time in all my public career, they took me completely off my legs, and I saw the whole eighteen hundred of them reel to one side as if a shock from without had shaken the hall."

Dickens, notwithstanding all this, was very anxious to get to the end of his readings, and to be at home again and able to sit down and think in his own study. There was only one thing quite without alloy: "The dear girls have enjoyed themselves immensely, and their trip with me has been a great success."

In the summer of 1860 his younger daughter Kate was married to one of the kindest of men, Charles Alston Collins. The wedding took place at Gadshill, and the villagers, to show their gratitude for Dickens's goodness to them, turned out in his honour. All the way to the church they had erected a series of triumphal arches, and the village blacksmith, having smuggled a couple of small cannon into his forge, fired a *feu de joie* on the return. My father knew the bridegroom well, and had a great regard for him. Collins obtained his help when he was making the collection of British newspapers and periodicals for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in his Preface to the catalogue handsomely acknowledges that the collection was much indebted to my father's exertions for any completeness it had attained. This was the first attempt to represent literature in any of the great exhibitions, whether held in London or Paris. The idea originated with the French Emperor, and while Collins had charge of the collection of periodicals, to the Rev. W. H. Brookfield was entrusted the formation of the book collection.

The sudden death of Thackeray, on the eve of Christmas, 1863, came as a painful shock to Dickens. How thankful he must have been that on that day week they had

met at the Athenæum Club, and that he had put his hand into that of the old friend from whom he had been estranged, and made up their long quarrel! In *The Cornhill* for the following February we have Dickens's tribute of respect: "No one can be surer than I of the goodness of his heart."

Dickens spent a sad birthday in 1864, for on that day there came to him the news that his second son, Walter Landor, had died on the last day of the old year in the Officers' Hospital at Calcutta, to which he had been sent invalided from his station, on his way home. He had obtained a military cadetship through the kindness of Miss Coutts, and was a Lieutenant in the 26th Native Infantry Regiment. He had been doing duty with the 42nd Highlanders. His father was very proud of him, and described him as "one of the most amiable boys in the world." MR. WILMOT CORFIELD, who is desirous of obtaining further information as to the young soldier's Indian career, has kindly called my attention to *The Dickensian* for February, 1911, which contains an article by himself, telling of his discovery of the young officer's grave in the military cemetery at Alipore. Inquiries and searches had for many years proved fruitless.

An extract is given from *The Calcutta Englishman* of December 23rd, 1910, stating, "as the result of Mr. Corfield's and Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.'s efforts, on Tuesday a clue was at last obtained, and yesterday morning he and Mr. Christensen, of that firm, took photographs of it and its inscription,"

which, it is mentioned in *The Dickensian* for September, 1911, was sent out by Dickens to Dr. Carter, who was in charge of the Calcutta Officers' Hospital at the time, and to whom he wrote "a long and affectionate letter." The inscription is as follows:—

"In memory of Lieut. Walter Landor Dickens, the second son of Charles Dickens, who died at the Officers' Hospital, Calcutta, on his way home on sick leave, December 31st, 1863, aged 23 years."

Forster writes of him: "He had the goodness and simplicity of boyhood to its close."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## HARRISON THE REGICIDE.

(See 11 S. iii. 285, 333.)

THE following biography of Harrison appeared in *Mercurius Elencticus* for 25 Dec.-2 Jan., 1648/9, where the writer states that the King was brought to Windsor

"on Saturday, December 23, by that great warrior Col. Harrison, whom Walker (the Hebrew-

monger) salutes with that divine interpretation of his name, viz., 'a clear burning lamp of the mountains of battle'" [*i.e.*, by writing Harrison's name in Hebrew characters and then translating the result into English. See this anagram in *Perfect Occurrences* for 22-30 Dec., 1648].

"As cleare an abuse, as ever poor cuckold endured. Now if you 'll know it, you must know the person."

"This Col. Harrison he talks of is a butcher's sonne of Newcastle-under-Line in Staffordshire and some few yeares agone an attorneys boye in Wood St., the same zelot, who, at the taking of Basing, butchered three men in cold blood, after quarter was given them for their lives, using these words 'Cursed is he that doth the work of the Lord negligently.' He is an insolent, ambitious, fiery foole; yet a maine promoter of the Levellers doctrine. And here you have the 'cleare burning lamp.' His wife is a daughter to Colonel Harrison (the City Mopus) a zealous sister."

"Elencticus" (then Sir George Wharton) goes on to say that Harrison's wife was, before her marriage to him, delivered of a bastard of which Harrison was not the father, "at Mrs. Blake's house, the matron of Christ Church Hospital." From the numerous allusions to this fact in the satires of the times, this appears to be true; but Harrison was always said to be the father of the child, earning thereby the nickname of "Noverint Universi" ("Know all men by these presents"), because he had "taken bond" to ensure her marriage to himself. This marriage was the foundation of his fortune. His wife was not, it seems, a relation.

I am writing with only a portion of my notes, but the following extracts are all to the point.

'Paul's Churchyard,' &c., 'Centuria Secunda, 186' (by Sir John Berkenhead), inquires:—

"Whether Major General Harrison be bound to give no quarter because his father is a butcher?" and 'A Paire of Spectacles for the City' (4 Dec., 1647) remarks:—

"Harrison, a poor clerk, now a Parliament man and Colonel of Horse, had his wife by a figure called 'Preoccupatio.' But that's but venial with the saints."

The valuable and accurate tract entitled

"The true characters of the Educations Inclinations and several dispositions of all and every one of those barbarous Persons who sat as judges upon the life of our late dread sovereign King Charles I. of ever blessed memory"

(14 Dec., 1660) gives the following account of Harrison:—

"Thomas Harrison; Major-Generall. The son of a butcher in Staffordshire, servant to Mr. Hulker, an attorney in Clifford's Inn, a man always of a factious spirit and of dangerous principles in religion, which made him acceptable to the beginners of the late war. He was not only a malicious judge against his late Majesty,

but one of those who appointed the place and time of his execution, and was executed by the hand of justice in the sight of the place he appointed" [*i.e.*, on the site of Charing Cross, where Charles I.'s statue now stands].

Richard Smyth, in his 'Obituary' (ed. Sir H. Ellis, Camden Society), notes under the date of 12 (*sic* 13) October, 1660: "Col. Tho. Harrison (once my brother Houlker's clerk) hanged, drawn, and quartered."

J. B. WILLIAMS.

THE BATHEASTON VASE AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.—"A Roman vase," says Horace Walpole in his amusing description of 'Lady Miller's Parnassus Fair every Thursday,'

"dress'd with pink ribbons and myrtles, receives the poetry, which is drawn out every festival—six judges of these Olympic Games retire and select the brightest compositions."

Horace Walpole, during his Italian tour, had obviously heard of the extraordinary revival of the Olympic Games in Rome in his day, and saw that in all probability the Millers had borrowed from this the idea of the poetical competitions held in their villa at Batheaston in connexion with their famous vase. For they had travelled in Italy, where they picked up the Etruscan vase itself, and Lady Miller had published an account of her tour, in which, declared Mr. Walpole, "the poor Arcadian patroness" does not spell one word of French or Italian correctly.

The Arcadian Academy, which dominated Italian literature during the first half of the eighteenth century, claimed to have inherited the rights of the Arcadians of old to celebrate the Olympic Games; but the games must be reformed to suit the age, as Crescimbeni—or Alfisibeo Cario, as he was known among his fellow-shepherds—the dignified Guardian of Arcadia, points out in the volume published in 1721 to celebrate the games held in the six hundred and twenty-fourth Olympiad in honour of Pope Innocent XIII. As of old, they are five in number, but they are to display intellectual exercises only.

First comes the oracle. Four lines are set, which are expounded by the Arcadians in short essays. This corresponds with the chariot race, because the interpreters seek for divine counsel with the help of the Car of Reason, as all men must do if they wish to prosper. Then come the "contests," eclogues written in Latin and Italian in friendly rivalry on a given subject—an exercise which was held to correspond with

javelin-throwing. Discus-throwing is represented by the Game of the Intellect. In this the writers upheld the sublimity of lyric poetry in Pindaric Odes by seeing who could throw furthest with his brains. Next came the "transformations," sonnets in which the poet imaginé himself transformed into some inferior object, and thus shows man's superiority over the rest of creation. They answer to wrestling, because man must wrestle with vice, which degrades his higher nature to that of the lower animals. The "garlands" are the fifth and last game—short odes celebrating the virtues of various nymphs and offering them chaplets of flowers. But these "nymphæ" are merely virtues personified, we are told. Odes to mortal maidens would have shocked both the wisdom and the morality of these artificial shepherds and their guardian.

Crowns of laurel and myrtle—the first as the fitting reward of singers, the second to show that there was no real rivalry at these games—were apparently awarded to all competitors alike. So impressed was King John of Portugal with the Olympic Games held in his honour in 1726 that he presented the Academy with the piece of ground on the Janiculum which became the Bosco Parrasio, the centre of all Arcadia. The skill displayed by the members in flattering their patron of the moment richly deserved some such substantial reward, for it far surpassed the best efforts of Lady Miller's admirers.

Surely it is of these games that Horace Walpole is thinking when he writes to Mason, on the death of the husband of Mrs. Montagu, the Queen of the Blues, that "her hand will be given to a champion at some Olympic Games, and were I she, I would sooner marry you than Pindar."

LACY COLLISON-MORLEY.

JELlicoe SURNAME.—Bardsley, in his 'Dictionary of Surnames,' says that "the old nickname Gentilecors (handsome body) naturally arises to one's mind." This might have something to do with Jellicorse, which he quotes from Crockford, though this suggests rather Jolicors, but it could hardly give Jellicoe. In the accounts of the Earl of Derby's expeditions (1390-93), edited by Miss Toulmin Smith for the Camden Society (1894), occurs the name of Jenico (or Janico) Dartache, *scutifer*, who was one of the earl's following. His surname appears to be French, and may stand for D'Artois, Old Fr. D'Arteis; and I take

Jenico to be Fr. Janicot, one of the innumerable diminutives of Jean, and corresponding more or less to our Jenkin. The English name Jennico still exists, I fancy; at any rate, I have met with it in a novel. The change from *n* to *l* is quite common in English, especially in the case of words of French origin. We have it in the names Bullivant, from *bon enfant*; Hamlet for Hamnet, from Hamonet; Phillimore, from *fin amour*, &c. Bardsley himself gives Jellison as a variant of Jennison.

ERNEST WEEKLEY.

'THE SUFFOLK LITERARY CHRONICLE.'—I picked up at a second-hand bookseller's a volume called *The Suffolk Literary Chronicle*, bearing on the fly-leaf the following note by the well-known Ipswich antiquary Mr. W. S. Fitch, dated 10 Nov., 1844:—

"This is a volume of exceeding rarity, and the only one I have been able to obtain after upwards of three years' enquiry. Neither the Editor or Publisher have perfect copies, and from the limited number printed (250) I much question whether two perfect copies are to be found in the Kingdom. The Editor is Mr. John Wodder-spoon of Ipswich—author of 'The Historic Sites of Suffolk,' &c. &c. &c."

"WM. STEVENSON FITCH.

"Ipswich, Nov. 10, 1844."

This copy consists of fourteen monthly parts bound in one, Sept., 1837-Nov., 1838, inclusive, with an Index for Vol. I. (first twelve parts), size  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ , each part consisting of sixteen pages, price 4d.: "Printed and Published by John King, County Press, Tavern Street, Ipswich."

I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the rise and gradual decay of so many ephemeral local productions of this description, that I trust 'N. & Q.' will permit the name at least of *The Suffolk Literary Chronicle* to live in its own immortal pages; also, it would be interesting to know if the above copy contains all the parts published.

H. A. HARRIS.

Thorndon, Suffolk.

"PSYCHOLOGICAL."—The earliest example for this word in the 'Oxford English Dictionary' is 1794. In 1776 there appeared an anonymous book entitled 'A Theological Survey of the Human Understanding, Intended as an Antidote to Modern Deism,' ("Salisbury, printed for the author, by J. Hodson; and sold by Wallis and Stonehouse, in Ludgate-street, London, MDCCCLXXVI.") This was written by Robert Applegarth, and the last section (pp. 245-76) is called 'A Psychological Stricture.'

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

OLD LONDON NOMENCLATURE: PUDDYNG LANE: RETHERES LANE: FYNCHELANE.—In a 'Kalendare' of lands and tenements belonging to the church of "S<sup>c</sup>e Margarete in Briggestrete, London," I find (on folio lxij) an abstract of a document ("cartam") of 2 Queen Mary (1556),\* quoting, apparently verbatim, from the will (dated 2 Richard III., 1484) of Thomas Goldwell, "Civis et Pistenarius," a description of the situation of his house—which seems to have been inhabited by at least three bakers in succession—thus:—

"...situat' in venella vocat' Rethereslane quondam diet' fynchelane iam nuncupat' Puddynglane, in p'ochia S<sup>c</sup>e Margarete de Briggestrete, in warda de Belyngesgate."

Strype's 'Stow' (p. 492) mentions

"...Rother-lane or Redrose-lane, of such a Sign there; now commonly called Pudding-lane, because the butchers of Eastcheap had their Sealding-house for Hogs there,"

whence the offal or refuse was carried along that lane to be emptied into boats on the Thames.

An alternative suggestion as to the origin of the name might be found in a query of mine on the "Pudding Mill" near Paris Garden Stairs (10 S. xi. 328), or in Mr. THOMAS RATCLIFFE's reply (10 S. xi. 498). I have seen Pudding, by the way, as a surname in Exeter records, c. 1250.

Pudding Lane, as the starting-point of the Great Fire, is familiar to most of us, but Finch Lane is to me a new *alias*. It occurs again in the same Guildhall MS. (fol. lix), but in an entry whose date does not appear, thus: "...tent<sup>m</sup> ... in fynchelane diet' puddynglane in eodem p'ochia."

It is no doubt the butchers' building of Stow that is referred to in an entry (noted by me for its quaintness) in the burial register of St. George's, Botolph Lane:—

"1597. Mother Meeres, a poore woman dwellinge noowher, dyed in the *skoldyng hall*, on the 7 of Aprell, 1598; & was buryed y<sup>e</sup> daie in ye afternoone, in ye churchyard."

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

BEAUMONT AND HAMILTON.—It is well known that in the old days, when it was usual for families to extend their pedigree back to the Conquest by claiming a descent from some more ancient house, or concocting an imaginary lineage, the Hamiltons derived themselves from William de Beaumont, brother of Robert, fourth and last

Earl of Leicester. But I have never seen any reason given as to why the Beaumonts were selected as eligible ancestors. I suggest that the choice was inspired by an heraldic coincidence. The seal of Robert, fourth Earl of Leicester, bore an ermine cinquefoil (see the illustration in Doyle's 'Official Baronage,' ii. 337), and the arms afterwards attributed to the family, doubtless from the seal, were—Gules, a cinquefoil ermine. As the Hamiltons bore three ermine cinquefoils on a field of gules, the temptation to adopt the Beaumonts as ancestors is obvious. A convenient connexion with Scotland would be supplied by the fact that a brother of the last earl was made Bishop of St. Andrews by his cousin William the Lion (cp. 'Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews, and Ermengard, Queen of Scotland,' 11 S. iv. 245).

William de Beaumont has been usually considered a younger son (*e.g.*, Burke's 'Extinct Peerage,' under 'Bellomont, Earls of Leicester,' Bellomont being a mistranslation of de Bello Monte, the Latinized form of de Beaumont). But William and his brother Robert are both witnesses to a charter of their cousin Robert, Count of Meulan (1166–81), to the Abbey of Savigny ('Cal. Documents in France,' No. 830), and William's name precedes Robert's: "Testibus his: Guillelmo de Breteil; Roberto de Breteil." This implies that William was the elder brother, and he is carefully indexed as such by the learned editor. "Breteil" is their father's great Norman barony of Bréteuil; and a charter of Robert, third Earl of Leicester (1189–90), is also witnessed by Robert as Robert de Bréteuil, in its Latinized form "de Britol[io]" (*ibid.*, No. 306). Robert is more generally known as Robert fitz Parnel (filius Petronellæ), his mother, Parnel de Grandmesnil, being a great heiress.

The alleged descent of the Hamiltons from the Beaumonts is now, I believe, abandoned; but Dr. Round complained in his 'Studies in Peerage and Family History' (1901) that Burke's 'Peerage,' under 'Abercorn,' still left it to be supposed that somehow or other the Hamiltons did descend from the Beaumonts, and persisted in beginning their definite pedigree a generation too soon, instead of frankly deriving them from "Walter Fitz Gilbert, who first appears on the 'Ragman Roll' of homage, 1296" (pp. 89–90). Certainly a genuine pedigree of over 600 years should satisfy any reasonable person. G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

\* Guildhall, MS. No. 1174.



## 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.

**JAMES YORKE, THE LINCOLN BLACKSMITH.**—The 'Union of Honour' is a volume published in 1640 or 1641, in London, by Edward Griffin of Chancery Lane. On the two title-pages appears the name of James Yorke, the Lincoln blacksmith. Can any one tell me what was the position of this person?

The volume, which is a folio, contains about 460 pages, and is devoted in a great degree to heraldic engravings, most of which are well executed.

Towards the end of the volume the names and arms of many of the gentry of Lincolnshire are given, and I believe, though I am not quite certain, that some of them do not appear elsewhere.

As the whole volume was well executed, it is probable that James Yorke, the Lincoln blacksmith, was employing men of a lower class to do much of his work. Can any one, at this distance of time, tell what was his social position, and in what part of the city he dwelt? **EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.**

**NOBODY'S FRIENDS.**—Is the Club of Nobody's Friends, formed in 1800 by his personal friends in honour of Mr. William Stevens, Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty, and a writer of some note, still in existence? An editorial note appeared in 'N. & Q.' in 1866 (3 S. x. 47); and a Biographical List of the members from 1800 to 1885, a substantial volume, edited by Mr. G. E. Cokayne, was privately printed in 1885. The 'D.N.B.' liv. 233 (1898), says of the Club: "It continued many years after Stevens's death [in 1807] under the name of Nobody's Friends," which seems to imply that it had come to an end. The 1885 List contained 273 notices of past and present members, many well known or distinguished.

**W. B. H.**

**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN ELLEY.**—Is any portrait known to exist of this distinguished officer, who rose from the rank of a private trooper in the Royal Horse Guards, and died in 1839?

**R. H. MACKENZIE, Col.**  
Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh.

**LOSSES BY FIRE: LICENCES TO BEG AND LETTERS OF REQUEST FOR ALMS.**—In the seventeenth century I find a good many instances of magistrates granting to persons who had become impoverished by fires licences to beg within the county of Hertford. The petitioners usually desired the court to grant them "letters of request to ask and take the charitable benevolence of all well-disposed persons in the county."

Is it possible to ascertain the precise form these licences and appeals took? I require a copy of each for a paper I have in preparation on the subject. **W. B. GERISH.**

Bishop's Stortford.

## AUTHORS' ERRORS.—

(a) "Spenser confused Lionel, Duke of Clarence (son of Edward III.), with George (brother of Edward IV.)." (1896.)

(b) "The illustrations may be of use at a time when our leading tragedian in the classic style confuses a shuttle and a spindle." (1903.)

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me the references in Spenser's works and those of "our leading tragedian," &c. (in 1903)? The statements are both made by worshipful persons. **H. K. ST. J. S.**

**1. ANTHONY WALSH.**—Can any of your readers inform me if Anthony Walshe, born in Belfast 27 Dec., 1815, was a son of Lieut.-General Anthony Walshe, who died in 1839? He was appointed to an ensigncy in the 19th Foot 2 Nov., 1832, and retired from the service by sale in 1852. I should also like to know date and place of his death.

**2. PETER PLENDERLEATH.**—Can any one give me particulars of the birth and parentage of Peter Plenderleath, 19th Foot, killed at Kandy 24 June, 1803?

**M. LL. FERRAR, Major.**

Torwood, Belfast.

**"PRECEDENCE": ITS PRONUNCIATION.**—'The Concise Oxford Dictionary,' recently published, gives "pre-cédence" as its choice for the pronunciation of this word, with "pris-édence" as an alternative in brackets, whilst the 'N.E.D.' gives "prî-sî-dens" only. All dictionaries prior to 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' that I have consulted—'Imperial,' Chambers's, Ogilvie's, &c.—give the same value to the second "e" as the 'N.E.D.' Upon what grounds do the compilers of 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' impugn the authority of the great work on which the small book is confessedly based? All cultured speakers



and talkers that I have heard during the last fifty years have clearly indicated the long form of the second "e" in "pre-cēdence," "precēdent" (a.), and the short form in "prēcēdent" (sb.). But the new-comers give precedence both in type and place to what, to me, sounds, to say the least, uncultured.

J. H. K.

[Since the "e" in *precedo* is long, it is indeed difficult to see how the 'C.O.D.' arrives at this preference.]

**HERALDS' VISITATION.**—Will some one kindly explain the case of an original visitation seen at Heralds' College, with no arms recorded for the four generations named, and none to be found in the list of grants to that family? Did not the visitation and names being recorded mean that the family were entitled to arms? Would they otherwise have been mentioned? T. D.

**PROVERB ABOUT SHOES AND DEATH.**—On Friday, 9 March, 1733, one William Alcock was hanged for the murder of his wife. He swore, sang, &c., on the way to, and at, the place of execution. "Before he was turn'd off, took off his Shoes, to avoid a well-known Proverb" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, iii. 154). What was this well-known proverb? ROBERT PIERPOINT.

["To die in one's shoes or boots" was a slang equivalent for "to be hanged."]

**SOPHIA HOWE.**—Mr. Austin Dobson, in his chapter 'In Leicester Fields' ('Eighteenth Century Vignettes'), after referring to the Maids of Honour Mary Bellenden and Mary Lepel, mentions Sophia Howe, who "died of a broken heart."

Can any one of your readers tell me her story? G. R. LAGLEN.

**BATLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, YORKSHIRE.**—I shall be glad of any information as to the history of this school or its masters not to be found in Sheard's 'Records of Batley.' Was Joseph Hague, curate of Birstall, usher at the school in 1744? Who was Mr. Dixon (probably usher 1743)? N. L. F.

**ROBERT DREWRIE, PRIEST, EXECUTED AT TYBURN, 25 FEB. 1607.**—I am anxious to discover who the above was. Can any reader kindly inform me who his parents were? An account of his trial is to be found in 'State Trials,' vol. ii. He must not be confounded with Robert Drury, the fourth son of Wm. Drury, D.C.L., of Tendring, who met his death at the "Fatal Vespers."

CHARLES DRURY.

"ETHROG."—In *The Daily Telegraph* for 14 August, 1911, there appeared a notice of the will of the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, and in it appeared the following bequests:—

"One of his 'Ethrog' cases to 'my valued friend Rabbi Avigdor Chaikir.'"

"The smaller gilt 'Ethrog' casket to Solomon H. Harris of Southport."

What is an "Ethrog"? I have consulted a Bible dictionary and all the dictionaries I can get access to, but cannot find the word. J. W. M.

"BELL OF ARMS."—According to a royal warrant in 1768, the Black Watch Regiment was authorized to wear "on the drums and bells of arms the same device [*i.e.*, the King's crest], with the rank of the regiment underneath" ('Historical Record of the Forty-Second Foot,' p. 64). What are "bells of arms"? A. RHODES.

**LITTLE WIT-HAM.**—A correspondent in the Grantham controversy refers (11 S. iv. 535) to an "ancient gibe" against the people of Little Witham—reflecting on their degree of intelligence—that clearly arose from the name of the place. If such gibe be really ancient, it is probably referred to by old-time topographical and other writers. Can any one supply the earliest date at which it occurs? I ask the question because the notorious Gotham stories may have had a parallel origin. Some years ago Mr. Salzmänn, the Sussex historian, suggested to me that the name Gotham probably had as much to do with the origin of the famous tales as anything else, "the goat being an ancient emblem of stupidity." I have not, however, found any early evidence of the goat being credited with stupidity.

A. STAPLETON.

**COMBE - MARTIN MARKET CHARTER.**—Lewis, 'Topog. Dict.,' says respecting this place:—

"The Market has been discontinued, but the Charter granted to Nicholas FitzMartin by Henry III. in 1264 is still retained by the exposure of some trifling articles for sale."

Where can a copy of this charter be seen?

G. H. W.

**THE DANISH NATIONAL FLAG.**—The 'E.B.' Murray's 'Dictionary,' and other respectable authorities state that the Dannebrog, a white cross on a red ground, is the Danish national flag. Hans C. Andersen in one of his stories says that the Danish flag has lions and hearts in the device. Are there two Danish national flags? TEMPLAR.

**COLLIER FAMILY.**—A branch of the Collier family seated in the eighteenth century in Barbados, W.I., bore for their arms: Gules, on a chevron between three wolves' heads erased argent as many roses of the first, stalked and leaved vert. Crest: a demi-unicorn argent, armed, maned, and hooped or. Burke's 'General Armory' assigns these arms to the family of Collyer of Dorsetshire, but this is not confirmed by inquiries in that county. Can any correspondent inform me if any English or Scotch branch of the family used these arms?

The coat evidently takes its origin from that of Robertson of Struan: Gules, three wolves' heads erased argent; and the Colliers, Earls of Portmore, who claimed descent from that family, bore very similar arms. Did any other branch of the Robertson family assume the name of Collier?

C. W. FIREBRACE.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. **WILLIAM BROMLEY.**—When did he marry "a Miss Frogmorton"? What was her Christian name, and who was her father? The 'D.N.B.' vi. 404, does not say.

2. **DANIEL BURGESS,** the famous Presbyterian minister, is said to have married "a Mrs. Briscoe" ('D.N.B.' vii. 308-9). I should be glad to learn the date of his marriage and some further particulars of his wife.

3. **OWEN SALUSBURY - BRERETON.**—His mother is said by the 'D.N.B.' vi. 268, to have been "a Trelawney." I wish to ascertain her Christian name and her parentage. When did he assume the additional name of Salusbury? When did he marry a sister of Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., and what was her Christian name?

G. F. R. B.

**TOOLEY STREET: TOOLEY FAMILY.**—Can any one inform me when and from whom Tooley Street took its name? In St. Peter's Churchyard, Brackley, Northamptonshire, are buried several people of that name. The first mentioned is Thomas Tooley, who died 1712, aged 21, whose epitaph reminds

All you, who come my grave to see,  
As I am now so you must be;  
Repeat in time, make no delay;  
I in my youth was ta'en away.

John Tooley, presumably a brother of the above, died 1718, in the 34th year of his age, while the father and mother, Thomas and Jane Tooley, survived until 5 May, 1746,

and 3 October, 1744, dying at the ripe respective ages of 84 and 81 years. Their epitaphs (for they have appropriated more than one), if not original, are at least quaint, and deserve to be rescued from the oblivion which, alas! is too rapidly overtaking them. They are as follows:—

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

On the back of the stone is an inscription "In Memory of Bridget and Ann Tooley both buried in one coffin," of whom it is said—

Like children in the wood these babes here meek,  
In death's cold arms enfold each other's neck.

And written below is—

Our life is nothing but a winter's day:  
Some only break their fast and so away,  
Others stay dinner and depart full fed;  
The longest guest but sups and goes to bed.  
He's most in debt that lingers out the day;  
Who dies betimes has less and less to pay.

Another stone near at hand records the death of Elizabeth Punter, a granddaughter of Thomas and Jane Tooley, and her epitaph tells us:—

My life was short, longer may be my rest;  
God took me hence because He thought it best.  
Long life on earth doth but prolong our pain;  
To live with Christ will be eternal gain.

The most notable inscription of this family is one nearly a century later, to the memory of Anna, wife of John Lathbury, who died 20 June, 1813, aged 42; she was an affectionate wife and dutiful daughter of T. and P. Tooley of Bucklersbury, London, and was ten years governess at the ladies' seminary in Brackley. Her epitaph is of the eighteenth-century type, and reads:—

Reader, attend, and let the dead impart  
A friendly caution, fix it on thine heart:  
In youth, in age, be virtue still thy care,  
And for death's awful change thy soul prepare.

The late Mr. B. E. Pearson of Brackley, author of 'The Town Hall, or Corporate Brackley,' informed me many years ago that some of the Tooley family removed to London, and became very successful and wealthy merchants there.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

[Tooley St.=St. Olave's Street. It has been already discussed in earlier vols of 'N. & Q.']

**EVANS'S PRINTS AND ENGRAVED PLATES** were sold by Putticks about 1866. Are the plates still in existence? and, if so, in whose possession? F. VINE RAINSFORD.

**THE "CARRONADE" GUNS.**—Can any of your readers direct me to sources where I may read of the origin of these cannon, of their use in our Continental land and sea battles, and of their qualities? Were they of varying weight, and were they exclusively used by the British army and fleet?

WYCKHAM.

[See 1 S. ix. 246, 408; xi. 247; 8 S. v. 101, 198, 453.]

**"BUNKINS."**—In what book is "Bunkins," and what is his real name? W. E. T.

**BOYDELL'S CATALOGUES OF PLATES OR PRINTS.**—From 90, Cheapside, in 1787, John & Josiah Boydell issued 'A Catalogue of Historical Prints, &c., after the Most Capital Pictures in England, engraved by the Most Celebrated Artists,' &c., published by them. This is demy 8vo, pp. 88. In 1803 the more important 'Alphabetical Catalogue of Plates, engraved by the Most Esteemed Artists,' &c., was produced. This is demy 4to, i-xxix, 1-60. Smaller lists of 8 or 16 pages, cr. 8vo, were issued, presumably as insets for the magazines, but I wish to ascertain dates and particulars of any larger catalogues, similar to those described, they may have issued.

The Exhibition Catalogues of the Shakespeare Gallery, issued 1789, 1790, 1796, &c., and their first 'Exhibition Catalogue of Pictures shown at Ford's Great Room in the Haymarket' are already familiar.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

[See 1 S. viii. 50, 97, 313, 457; ix. 32.]

**"LIKE."**—In Cumberland an insult or imperious command is often followed by this word, which is also used as a preface to a long explanation. In the latest glossary it is noticed, but strangely explained as an adjective; whereas, surely, it can only be the imperative of a verb meaning "attend." In other parts of England it is replaced in both cases by "look ye," and sometimes by "hark ye," and one would wish some expert to tell us whether "like" is a corruption of "look," or of a lost verb meaning to "listen."

OLD SARUM.

**LAST WITCH BURNT.**—When and where was the last witch burnt in these islands (a) by due process of law, and (b) unofficially? I have a vague idea that such an unofficial burning "pour encourager les autres" took place not far from Clonmel in the eighties of last century.

FRANCES NOEL.

[For last women executed for witchcraft, see 3 S. iv. 508; v. 21; 7 S. viii. 486; ix. 35, 117; xi. 449, 515. For repeal of statutes against witchcraft, see 4 S. xi. 476.]

## Replies.

### BRODRIBB OF SOMERSET.

(11 S. v. 71.)

THE family of Brodribb, with numerous spellings (*vide infra*), took its name from the village of Bawdrip or Baudrip, which lies at the foot of the Polden Hills in Somersetshire, on the main road between Glastonbury and Bridgwater. (At Bawdrip was born John Atherton, Bishop of Waterford, who was hanged in Dublin 1640.)

In 12 Henry II. Robert de Baketerpe held lands in Bawdrip of Henry Lovell. In 28 Edward I. Adam de Baudrip had lands in this parish and in North Petherton. In 33 Edward III. John de Baudrip was lord of the manor. In 37 Henry VI. William Baudrip, son of Thomas Baudrip, released to John Wroughton of Broad Hinton, Wilts. his rights in the manor of Bawdrip (Collinson's 'Somerset,' iii. 91).

There are many ways of spelling the name, the chief of which, beside those given above, are Bodrip, Bradrip, Bradripp, Bradrippe, Brawdrip, Broadrepp, Broadripp, Broderibe, Broderip, Brodrepp, Broadribb, Brodripe, Brodrupp, Brodrippe. As far as I am aware no full pedigree of this family exists, although there are scraps to which I will give references.

The Broadribbs were chiefly of the yeoman class, but they boasted two "swell" branches, as will be seen. Sir Henry Irving, as is well known, was connected with the yeoman branch. From the village of Bawdrip the family appears to have moved eastwards towards Bristol, and it is between Bawdrip and Bristol that Brodribbs have chiefly lived. In the village of Street, next but one on the same road as Bawdrip, we find, in 1570, Joane Brawdrip, whose will is dated 6 Sept., 1570. See A. J. Jewers's 'Registers of Street' (Exeter, 1898, p. 43). We find Brodribbs also at Glastonbury, Ditcheat, Lottisham, Keinton Mandeville, Clutton, High Littleton, South Mapperton (in Dorset, but on the fringes of Somerset), Berrow, Cossington, Horsington, Pennard (East and West), Shepton Mallet, and Wells. The whole area with which they are connected could be covered by a strong walker in a day and a half.

The principal branch of the family lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries at South Mapperton, near Beaminster, and the most important contribution to their

history with which I am acquainted is found in Hutchins's 'Dorset,' 1861-73 ed., vol. ii. p. 159. There is given the descent of the Brodrepps of South Mapperton from Richard Brodrepp of Huntspill, near Bridgewater, showing connexions with the Strodes, William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Mohuns, and others. Furthermore, there is given a valuable account of the Brodrepps' house at South Mapperton:—

"In the parlour there were formerly the pictures of Mr. Broadrepp and his lady, co-heiress of the Morgans: on the frame of another picture 'Robert Morgan,' and near the head of the picture '1560, æt. 51.'"

Details of the building of South Mapperton Church by Richard Brodrepp in 1704, and the monuments to the family, as well as extracts from the registers, will be found in vol. ii. pp. 161-3.

Although I do not know of any extended pedigree of the South Mapperton Brodrepps, there is much material in existence for such a work, and the following wills may be found at the references given, portions of them being included in the Rev. F. Brown's 'Somerset Wills,' privately printed, 1889, Fourth Series, pp. 116-18:—

Catherine Broadrepp of South Mapperton, widow. Will dated 4 Feb., 1660/61. Proved 8 July, 1661, by Mary and Catherine Broadrepp. [106, May.]

Mary Broadrepp of Horsington, spinster. Will dated 16 Dec., 1664. Proved 29 April, 1665. [38, Hyde.]

John Broadrepp of Mapperton, bachelor. Died at Leyden, Holland. Admin. 24 Oct., 1679, to his brother Richard Broadrepp.

John Brodrupp of Yondover, Dorset, gent. Will dated 24 June, 1685. Proved 3 July, 1690. [99, Dyke.]

Mary Brodrupp of South Mapperton. Will dated 4 June, 1706. Proved 12 Dec., 1706. [251, Eedes.]

Richard Broadrepp of Mapperton. Will dated 16 June, 1705. Proved 30 April, 1707. [76, Poley.]

Robert Broadrepp of Mapperton. Will dated 24 Sept., 1708. Proved 7 March, 1709/10. [58, Smith.]

Ann Broadrepp of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Will dated 5 July, 1718. Proved 7 Feb., 1723/4. [22, Bolton.]

Richard Broadrepp of Mapperton. Will dated 28 May, 1736. Codicil 24 June, 1737. Proved 18 Jan., 1737/8. [3, Broadrepp.]

Thomas Broadrepp of Melplash, Dorset. Will dated 14 Nov., 1755. Proved 19 April, 1757. [111, Herring.]

Although the chief representatives of the family lived at Mapperton, the following notes show that the Broadribbs were to be found in other parishes:—

Alhampton.—Will of Stephen Brodrupp of Ditcheat, 11 Feb., 1628. Administration granted

25 April, 1629.—F. Brown, 'Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills,' London, 1887, &c., ii. 74, 75.

Baltonsborough.—Will of Stephen Brodrupp of Ditcheat, same as above.

Barrow.—John Brodrupp v. Thomas Blount, temp. Elizabeth. Concerning Barrow alias Berghes.—'Public Record Office Indexes: Chancery Proceedings,' Ser. II., i. 76.

Will of John Brodrupp, proved in 1581.—J. C. C. Smith, 'Index of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,' iii. 42.

Berrow.—Will of William Brodrupp. Administration granted 14 Nov., 1620.—J. H. Lea, 'Abstracts of Wills, 1620,' Boston, Mass., 1904.

Brent Marsh.—Will of John Brodrupp. Administration granted 12 May, 1578.—F. Brown, 'Somersetshire Wills,' iv. 116.

Will of Robert Brodrepp of Mapperton, Dorset. Dated 24 Sept., 1708. Proved 7 March, 1709/10. Mentions "Estate of Brent Marsh."—*Ibid.*, 117.

Burnham.—Dorothy Brodrupp v. John Midenham alias Midnam, temp. Elizabeth. Concerning Pilemouth and land in Burnham.—'Calendar of the Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' London, 1827-32, i. 70.

Camerton.—James Morris and Mary Broderibe. Magistrate's certificate of their civil marriage, 26 Sept., 1657.—Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report vii. 695A.

Chilton Trinity.—Will of Richard Brodrepp of Mapperton, Dorset. Dated 16 June, 1705. Proved 30 April, 1707. Mentions the "Farm of Hunstille."—F. Brown, 'Somersetshire Wills,' iv. 117.

Ditcheat.—Ralph and Dorothy Brodrupp v. Rich. and Eleanor Evans, temp. Elizabeth. Concerning lands called Oldfields in Ditcheat.—'Calendar of Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' London, 1827-32, i. 73.

Joane Brodrupp. Letters of administration granted 16 June, 1624.—F. Brown, 'Somersetshire Wills,' iv. 116.

John Broderipp. Administration granted 26 May, 1620.—*Ibid.*

Stephen Brodrupp. Will dated 11 Feb., 1628. Administration granted 25 April, 1629.—*Ibid.*, ii. 74.

Glastonbury.—Osmond Holmes v. John Brodrupp, temp. Elizabeth. Concerning the manor of Glaston.—'Public Record Office Indexes: Chancery Proceedings,' Ser. II., i. 198.

Will of Dorothy Brodrupp. Proved 1593.—J. C. C. Smith, 'Index of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,' iv. 56.

William Brodrupp. Administration granted 13 Feb., 1584/5.—*Ibid.*, iv. 116.

William Brodrupp, sen. Administration granted 20 Nov., 1599.—*Ibid.*

Godney.—John Brodrupp v. Thomas Colsell, temp. Elizabeth. Concerns the manor of Godenhey.—'Public Record Office Indexes: Chancery Proceedings,' Ser. II., i. 71.

Lotisham.—Will of Stephen Brodrupp of Ditcheat. Dated 11 Feb., 1628. Mentions lands at Lotisham.—F. Brown, 'Somersetshire Wills,' ii. 74-5.

Will of Isabell Brodrupp of Lotisham. Dated 9 May, 1618. Proved 23 June, 1620.—J. H. Lea, 'Abstracts of Wills, 1620,' Boston, Mass., 1904.

*East Pennard*.—Will of Stephen Brodripp of Ditcheat. Dated 11 Feb., 1628. Mentions lands in East Pennard.—F. Brown, 'Somersetshire Wills,' ii. 74-5.

*Shepton Mallet*.—John Broderip, organist of Shepton Mallet and of Wells Cathedral. Probably son of William Broderip, organist of Wells Cathedral. Died 1771 (?).—'D.N.B.'

*Stone, in East Pennard*.—Will of Stephen Brodripp of Ditcheat. Dated 11 Feb., 1628. Mentions lands in Stone.—F. Brown, 'Somersetshire Wills,' ii. 74-5.

*Street*.—Will of Joane Brawdrip. Dated 6 Sept., 1570.—A. J. Jewers, 'Parish Registers of Street,' Exeter, 1898, p. 43.

*Wells*.—William Broderip, organist of Wells Cathedral. Born 1683 (?); died 31 Jan., 1726/7.—'D.N.B.'

John Broderip, organist. Probably son of the above. Organist of Wells Cathedral. Vicar Choral 2 Dec., 1740. Died 1771 (?).—*Ibid*.

Will of Isabell Bodrib of Lotisham. Dated 9 May, 1618. Bequest to Wells Cathedral.—J. H. Lea, 'Abstracts of Wills, 1620,' Boston, Mass., 1904.

*Wick, in Barrow*.—Will of William Bradripp of Barrow. Dated 14 Nov., 1620. Lands in "Weake".—*Ibid*.

In Horsington Church there is a tablet to the Rev. Anthony Wickham, "late rector of this parish" (d. 15 April, 1767), whose first wife was Jane, daughter of Mr. George Brodripp "of the city of London."

The connexion between Broadribbs and Broadripps is, I think, established by the pedigree of Joseph Broadripp of Barrow Hill, Somerset (baptized 15 June, 1726). *Vide* Ashworth P. Burke's 'Colonial Gentry,' 1895, vol. ii. p. 441. This pedigree is connected with a biography of Mr. W. A. Broadribb, who emigrated to Tasmania in 1816, and d. Sydney, N.S.W., 31 May, 1886, and is buried at Brighton, Victoria, N.S.W.

The Broderips of Cossington, Somerset, share with the family of Mapperton the distinction of being the "swell" branches of the family, and claim descent from those of South Mapperton. See Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' editions 6 and 7, where brief pedigrees are given. See also Eton School lists under Broderip, and Foster's 'Alumni' and the 'D.N.B.'

I do not know whether by coincidence or by design the present leading representatives of the Broderips live at Cossington, almost within a stone's throw of the village of Bawdrip, whence the family originally came.

Those who would pursue the history of the family as far back as possible may be glad to know (if they are not already aware of it) that while the registers of Bawdrip are very

faulty (beginning 1748), there is in existence a fine series of Court Rolls for this place from 19 Edward IV. to 42 Elizabeth. These are in the P.R.O.

Another village connected with the Broderips is Ditcheat. The registers of this parish begin in 1562, and there is as well a collection of early deeds (1414-73) relating to the parish in the B.M. Brown's 'Somersetshire Wills,' Second Series, p. 74, gives Broderip entries from the Ditcheat registers.

Miscellaneous notes relate that Joan Brodripp, the mother of an illegitimate child (Robert Cullinge of West Pennard, tailor, being the reputed father), was ordered, 12 April, 1614, at the General Sessions at Ilchester,

"to be conveyed to Wells, and on the next market day to be openly whipped at the cost and charges of the parishioners of West Pennard. And as there is no certain ground or vehement presumption to inflict the like upon the reputed father, he is left to the judgment of the ordinary."—*Vide* 'Quarter Sessions Records for Somerset.'

George Brodrepp of Maperton d. 20 Nov., 1739.—*Gent. Mag.*, 1739, p. 605.

Col. Richard Brodrepp, Registrar of the Pre-rogative Office, d. Nov., 1737.—'Historical Register,' 1737, p. 24.

Dr. Thomas Brodrepp, Netherbury, Dorset, d. 10 Dec., 1756.—*London Mag.*, 1756, p. 612.

Rev. — Broderip, Minor Canon of Canterbury, d. 17 April, 1764.—*Gent. Mag.*, 1764, p. 198.

Details of the boyhood of the crowning genius of the Brodribbs, Henry Irving, *alias* John Henry Brodribb, are found in Mr. Austin Brereton's 'Life of Henry Irving,' where also is given an illustration of the house where he was born at Keinton Mandeville, and a word-portrait of Samuel Brodribb his father and Mary Behenna his mother. Mr. Brereton says that Henry Irving's grandfather "and various other ancestors are buried at Clutton," and he adds that the old church has many memorials of the Brodribb family. Samuel Brodribb died at Bristol, 20 June, 1876. With much loving care he kept a book from 1866 to 1874, in which he recorded every incident of note in connexion with his son's career. This book now belongs to Mr. H. B. Irving.

Articles upon Irving's connexion with Somerset and upon his boyhood are found in *The Cornish Magazine*, August, 1898, and in *The Idler*, January, 1895; both articles are illustrated. Sir Henry's recollections of Keinton are printed in *The Times*, 30 Nov., 1904, p. 9, col. 3. See also *Bristol Observer*, 4 Nov., 1905. A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

*The Bath Chronicle*, 20 Dec., 1820, says:—

"On Saturday evening, Mr. Brodribb of Clutton, on his return from this City, was stopped, between Newton Bridge and the turnpike, by a man, who seized the reins of his horse. Mr. Brodribb immediately knocked him down, upon which two other men came out from an adjoining meadow, and together succeeded in robbing him of a pocket book containing 7*l.* or 8*l.* and some silver. The villains beat Mr. Brodribb so cruelly with bludgeons that he now lies in a dangerous state at his home in Clutton. Two men are in custody on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the villainy."

From the same journal, 29 May, 1821:—

"Two men were executed for robbing W. Marchant on Dunkerton Hill; and that John Kew confessed to having, amongst others, robbed Mr. Brodribb."

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Probably Brodribb, Broderip, and Brodrepp are variants of the same surname. Hutchins's 'Dorset,' 3rd ed., ii. 159, gives the pedigree of Brodrepp of South Maperton. The family of Brodrepp seems to have derived its name from Baudrip, a village near Bridgwater. The name was variously written. Richard Brodrepp of Huntspill, near Bridgwater, co. Somerset, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Christopher Morgan of South Maperton. The marriage settlement is dated 5 Jac. I. A Richard Brodrepp of South Maperton was active on the Parliament side during the great Civil War. Their coat of arms was Gu., a cross arg. between four swans proper.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ROMAN EMPRESSES (11 S. v. 148).—To say that "the wife of Augustus or Trajan would no more be an empress than the wife of an Archbishop of Canterbury is an archbishopess" is to confuse a delicate question by an entirely misleading analogy. In most cases the wife of a Roman emperor bore a title which may be regarded as generally equivalent to "empress," namely, *Augusta*. It is true she did not mechanically succeed to this title. It was necessary that it should be formally conferred on her by the Senate. But an emperor's titles and powers had to be formally conferred on him. The first woman to bear the name "*Augusta*" was Livia, the wife of Augustus and mother of the Emperor Tiberius; but she only acquired it after her husband's death, in accordance with the wish expressed in his will. The first wife of a reigning emperor to be so distinguished was Agrippina, the wife of Claudius. From the time of Domitian onwards, the title was ordinarily bestowed on the emperor's consort. An

empress enjoyed various other marks of distinction, and her head frequently appeared on coins. How far the position of an "*Augusta*" included any actual share in the imperial powers has been disputed. Mommsen, in his '*Römisches Staatsrecht*,' inclined to the view that it carried with it some participation of power. Livia seems to have shared in some official acts at the beginning of her son's reign, and Agrippina "treated the title as conferring a substantial share of power" (Furneauux, note on Tac. '*Annals*,' xii. 26). Pulcheria, eldest sister of Theodosius II., was created *Augusta* in 414, and acted as regent in her brother's name. Placidia, mother of Valentinian III., ruled as his guardian. In the later days of the Roman Empire we have an *Augusta*, Irene, first joint ruler with her son, and afterwards sole sovereign.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

HANS SACHS'S POEMS (11 S. v. 167).—Hans Sachs's Reformation Hymn in Richard Wagner's '*Meistersinger von Nürnberg*' represents only the first eight lines of a celebrated poem of Hans Sachs called '*Spruchgedicht*,' and bearing the well-known title, '*Die Wittenbergisch' Nachtigal, die man jetzt höret überall*.' It may, perhaps, be desirable to quote these eight lines according to the original text of Hans Sachs, which, upon the whole, agrees with Richard Wagner's reproduction (excepting its obsolete spelling of several words), and will be readily understood:—

Wacht auf, es nahet [i.e., nahet] gen dem tag!  
Ich hör singen im grünen hag  
Ein wunnikliche nachtigal  
Ir stimm durchklinget berg und tal.  
Die nacht neigt sich gen occident,  
Der tag get auf von orient,  
Die rotbrünstige morgenret  
Her durch die trüben wolken get.

Hans Sachs's entire '*Spruchgedicht*' comprises 700 lines, and was dated by him, in its original edition, "anno salutis 1523, am 8 tage julij." It can be found in '*Dichtungen von Hans Sachs: Zweiter Teil: Spruchgedichte*,' ed. Jul. Tittmann, pp. 10-30, 8vo, Leipzig, 1870, as well as in various later editions (as, for instance, in a recent selection of his poems, '*Hans Sachs, ausgewählt und erläutert von Karl Kinzel*, 6te verbesserte Auflage,' 8vo, Halle, 1907, pp. 24-38).

H. KREBS.

"PIMLICO ORDER" (11 S. v. 167).—'*Webster's Dictionary*,' 1911, p. 1637, in the lower section allotted to minor words, has: "In Pimlico, in good order. Dial."

TOM JONES.



URBAN V.'S FAMILY NAME (11 S. iv. 204, 256, 316, 456, 499, 518).—The *berceau* of the family of Grimaldi, Princes of Monaco, is generally believed to have been Grimaud—anciently known as “Castrum Grimaldi”—a picturesque old village in the Department of the Var, containing about 1,200 inhabitants, and situated a few miles inland from the seaside resort of St. Tropez. In the neighbouring village of Cogolin there still exists a tower, dating from the twelfth century, which formed part of an old castle of the Grimaldi.

It must not be hastily assumed that every family bearing the name of Grimaldi descended from a common ancestor. The Lombard name Grimbald—containing two themes which are frequently found in Germanic names, e.g., Ethelbald, Baldwin, and Gerbald or Garbald, whence Garibaldi—was gradually converted in Provence and Italy into Grimwald, Grimoald, Grimoard, Grimaud, &c., all of which, in addition to the better-known Grimaldi, are still in existence. There may have been many Grimbalds in former days, who may have founded different families in France, Spain, and Italy. Evidence of direct descent is necessary in every case. The Monaco family is of course extinct in the male line.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Hyères.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND THE TEMPLE (11 S. iv. 347, 414, 490; v. 10, 134).—I have to thank my old friend and “consors” (if I may use that word in one of its pleasantest senses) MR. PICKERING of the Inner Temple for his kindly attempt to remove my difficulty in finding a satisfactory answer to the question I ventured to propound in my previous communication to ‘N. & Q.’ on the above subject; but I regret to say that his reply, so far from removing my difficulty, seems rather to accentuate it.

My question was this: Why, if Sir F. Drake was a member of the Inner Temple at the time of the famous admiral’s return from his triumphs in 1585, was it left to the Middle Temple and not to “his own Inn” to celebrate that return in the following year?

MR. PICKERING’S reply is that the answer is simple. It was *because* Drake, being a member, was, for that very reason, precluded (as I understand him) by etiquette from being honoured and fêted as a guest, as he could be if a non-member. Now this answer is undoubtedly simple, but, if I may say so, it strikes me as at the same time odd in the case of a member who had achieved

greatness in another sphere than the law, who had, in fact, become the national hero, the Nelson, so to speak, of his time.

But, granting that this was so, and granting also—a very big concession—that there was no way of getting over this difficulty as a matter of etiquette, there is another difficulty which, in my opinion, MR. PICKERING’S explanation fails to remove—a difficulty hinging, like the other, on a point of etiquette. For if there was one social regulation (if it may be so called) more stringent than another—more stringent even than that which prevented a member of an Inn being treated as the guest of his own Inn—it was this, that no non-member of an Inn should have the *entrée* to it, and be fêted and entertained there without the special invitation of its “Masters.”

Now, as I have stated in my account of Drake and his visit to the Middle Temple, there is nothing to show that he came there by invitation. On the contrary, as I have pointed out, he seems to have come of his own motion—“dropped in” (as a member having a right) is my expression, and I add that the term “accessit” (used in the memorandum or record of the event) seemed to imply as much. Then, on the top of this, comes the fact that he was received with acclamation by all present—his “consortes”—acclamations due, no doubt, partly to his popularity as a national hero, but, as I venture to think, chiefly because he was “one of themselves” (consors).

For these reasons I still cannot but think it a matter of surprise that Drake, if a member of the Inner Temple at the time of his triumphant return in 1585, was not “specially honoured,” as MR. PICKERING says, “by his own Inn”; also, that my reading of the “memorandum” of the famous Admiral’s apparently chance visit to the sister Inn sufficiently justifies my inclusion of him in my ‘Catalogue of Notable Middle Templars.’ JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Dullalur House, Hereford.

“PICCADILLY GATES” (11 S. v. 150).—I believe the term “Piccadilly gates” arose from the following circumstance. A London tradesman made the greater portion of his money by selling the collars known as “pickadils,” and built a tavern near St. James’s, and named it “Piccadilly.” I therefore think that there were gates to this tavern, and that Nelson, when writing about “new Piccadilly gates,” alluded to gates of the pattern that had become known by that name from being



first used there. Piccadilly is believed to have derived its name from the tavern, and not from the collars known as "pickadils," and so largely sold by its owner.

B. R. THORNTON.

Brighton.

I understand "Piccadilly gates" to mean those finished with a small pike, or sharp point, as very many railings are. The word "piccadilly" came from a certain sort of lace finished—if one may use the word—with little points. According to Blount's 'Glossographia,' "Pickadil=the round hem, or several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment"; and "one Higgins, a Taylor," who built the famous ordinary near St. James's called "Pickadilly," made his fortune by "Piccadilles."

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Rognor.

HURLEY MANOR CRYPT (11 S. v. 46, 136).—Lately, through the courtesy of MR. LAURENCE HANCOCK, of Ladye Place, near Marlow, also of Mr. J. H. MATHEWS, of 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W., I was presented with copies of the finely produced book on Hurley and Ladye Place (written for private circulation by MR. HANCOCK, the present owner of Ladye Place, and Mr. R. M. Cunningham, his nephew). The following is the interesting inscription on the crypt, given in the book:—

"Dust and Ashes.

"Mortality and Vicissitude to all.

"Be it remembered that the Monastery of Ladye Place, of which this vault was the burial cavern, was founded at the time of the great Norman Revolution, by which Revolution the whole state of England was changed.

"Hi motus animorum; atque hæc certamina tanta pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt.

"Be it also remembered that in this place 600 years afterwards the Revolution of 1688 was begun. This house was then in the possession of the family of Lord Lovelace, by whom private meetings of the nobility were assembled in the vault, and it is said that several consultations for calling in the Prince of Orange were held in this recess, on which account this vault was visited by that powerful Prince after he had ascended the throne.

"Be it also remembered that on the 29th May, 1780, this vault was visited by General Paoli, Commander of the Corsicans in the Revolution of that island.

"Be it remembered that this place was visited by their Majesties King George the Third and Queen Charlotte, on Monday, the 14th November, 1785."

These inscriptions were lost or destroyed when the old house was pulled down in 1837, but have been copied and replaced (1908) by the present owner of the modern

house built on the site. There is a photograph of the crypt as it now stands given in the pamphlet. WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE REV. J. GERE (11 S. v. 8, 76, 114).—I subjoin a communication received from Mr. J. W. BURNINGHAM giving extracts from the Farnham Parish Registers:—

#### Baptisms.

John Gerec the Younger, whose father was Vicar of Farnham, was christened here.

1671, 8 May. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Gerec, Vicar.

1672, 25 Oct. John Gerec, the son of Mr. John Gerec, Vicar. Born? [I note you say 22 Oct.]

1674. Anne, the daughter of John Greene (?).

1676, 12 May. Prudence, daughter of Mr. John Gery, Vicar.

#### Burials.

1678, 17 Feb. His wife, Mrs. Mary Gérec, died.

1708, 14 Feb. He died (or was buried), and on the 17th day of the same month there is an entry: "Mrs. Gerec, the late Vicar's widow" (presumably his second wife).

#### Marriages.

1678. Mr. Awser Bettsworth of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and Mrs. Mary Gerec of Farnham.

1699, 31 Dec. Mr. Robert Elwick, clerk, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gerec.

1700, 26 Jan. Mr. Robert Wigmore to Mrs. Mary Gerec.

Referring to the last entry, the marriage of Mr. Robert Wigmore with Mrs. Mary Gerec in 1700—were these the parents of the Rev. John Wigmore, who became Vicar of Farnham, and died in February, 1769? This seems probable, as his maternal grandfather was a previous vicar.

A memorial tablet, erected, by public subscription, in the parish church, records the esteem in which he was held by the parishioners, but unfortunately there is no date thereon.

A Rev. Mr. John Gery was buried in Farnham on 8 Oct., 1784.

J. W. BURNINGHAM, late Parish Clerk.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

THE HENRY MAYHEW CENTENARY (11 S. v. 145).—Might I ask MR. HERBERT B. CLAYTON kindly to add to his interesting note the information as to where Henry Mayhew is buried? His wife was evidently interred in the Jerrold family vault in Norwood Cemetery. On the north side of the copied memorial is recorded the name of

Jane Matilda

Mayhew,

eldest daughter of

Douglas Jerrold.

Died 26th February 1880,  
aged 53.

The number of the grave is 5459.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

MARGARET ANNE JEFFRAY (11 S. iv. 470).—Margaret Anne Jeffray, daughter of Prof. James Jeffray, M.D., of Glasgow University, and Mary Brisbane, his wife, married John Aytoun, Esq., of Inchdairnie, Fifeshire. The children born of this marriage were: (1) Roger Sinclair, born 1823, eldest son, for several years M.P. for Kirkcaldy burghs; (2) James, a major in the army; and (3) a daughter named Elizabeth Anne.

W. SCOTT.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR AT NOTTINGHAM (11 S. v. 109).—The 'MSS. of the Duke of Portland,' vol. iv. (Historical MSS. Commission), contain some account of the doings of the French Blenheim prisoners at Nottingham. From the letters of a Lady Pye, who was a kind of female Pepys, we learn that the French prisoners lodged in Nottingham Castle contributed much to the horse-racing plates, and that thanks largely to their liberality Nottingham races became a great society function, attracting all Yorkshire ladies from forty miles round about, while some visitors came even from London to attend them.

H. G. ARCHER.

TRUSSEL FAMILY (11 S. v. 50, 137).—

"In the year 1337 Sir William Tressel, of Cubblesdon, in Staffordshire, who had shortly before purchased the manor of Shottesbrooke (in Berkshire), founded a college for a warden and five priests. This college he endowed with the church of Shottesbrooke and an annual rent of 40 shillings charged on the manor.... The monuments of the founder, Sir William Tressel, and his lady, Maud, daughter of Sir William Butler, Lord of Wemme, occupy the entire north wall of the transept. The two monuments are exactly similar; they are altar-tombs.... The founder lies within the westernmost of these tombs, and in Hearne's days was to be seen through a defect in the wall 'wrapt up in lead,' and his wife 'in leather, at his feet.' On the floor of the north transept, at the foot of the monument of the founder and his lady, lies a brass of a lady clad in a long gown covering the feet.... This slab commemorates Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Tressel, the founder, and widow of Sir Fulke Pennebrygg. She died in 1401. This brass is engraved in Gough's 'Sepul. Mon.,' vol. ii. pl. v. p. 11."—G. L. Gomme, 'The Gentleman's Magazine Library,' Part I., pp. 192-6.

The arms of the founder are given in a foot-note: "Or, a cross flory gules."

Joseph Foster, 'Some Feudal Coats of Arms,' on p. 245, says: "Sir William Trussell bore, at the battle of Boroughbridge, 1322, Argent, a cross patée floretée gules"; and on p. 247, "Sir Waren and Sir William Trussell of Cublesdon (Northants) bore, at the siege of Calais,

1345-8, Argent, fretty gules, bezanty at the joints."

Dean Stanley, 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' p. 178, says:—

"We dimly trace a few interments within the church. Amongst these were.... Trussel, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., buried in St. Michael's Chapel";

and, in a foot-note:—

"In connection both with the House of Commons in the Chapter House, and the interment of eminent commoners in the Abbey, must be mentioned that of William Trussel, Speaker of the House of Commons, in St. Michael's Chapel. Mr. F. S. Haydon has assisted me in the probable identification of this 'Mons. William Trussel,' who was Speaker in 1366, with a procurator for Parliament and an escheator south of Trent in 1327. If so, his death was on July 20, 1364."

Were there two William Trussells, father and son, holding the office of escheator—one "ultra Trentam," as entered in the Close Rolls for 1331 and 1336; the other "citra Trentam," in the same series for 1327-32, and 1338?

In 'The Victoria County History: Hampshire,' vol. ii. p. 138, reference is made to "William Trussel, admiral of the fleet from the mouth of the Thames towards the west," receiving orders from the King relating to the Abbot of Quarr in the Isle of Wight, the details being taken from a Close Roll, 13 Edward III., p. 1, m. 35.

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

DISEASES FROM PLANTS (11 S. iv. 530; v. 56, 158).—Among disease-causing plants may be classed several mentioned by Mr. Banfield in his delightful book 'My Tropic Isle.' Mr. Banfield says (p. 62):—

"One of the crinum lilies owes its specific title (*pestilentis*) to the ill effects of its stainless flowers, those who camp in places where the plant is plentiful being apt to be seized with violent sickness. An attractive fruit with an exalted title (*Diospyros hebecapra*) scalds the lips and tongue with caustic-like severity; and a whiff from a certain species of putrescent fungus produces almost instantaneous giddiness, mental anguish, and temporary paralysis."

The isle referred to lies off the coast of Queensland.

C. C. B.

MATTHEW FERN, JACOBITE (11 S. v. 150).—The question "whether Fern wrote anything more in prose or verse" than the verses given at 8 S. iv. 466 is put on the hypothesis that he did write those verses. There is, however, nothing at the above reference which gives the hypothesis.

ASTARTE, who wrote the note eighteen to nineteen years ago, gave one stanza of an old Jacobite song:—

As I was walking through James's Park,  
I met an old man in a turnip cart;  
I took up a turnip and knocked him down,  
And bid him surrender King James's crown.

ASTARTE then gave as an illustration an extract from Salmon's 'Chronological Historian' to the effect that on 2 Aug., 1716, at Norwich Assizes, Mr. Matthew Fern was convicted of drinking the Pretender's health, and calling King George a "turnip-hougher," for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of 40 marks, to be imprisoned for one year, and to find sureties for his behaviour for three years.

Salmon does not mention the song, which, indeed—in the stanza given—says nothing about a "turnip-hougher." Salmon records in the same paragraph the conviction, with the same punishment (less 20 marks), of the Rev. Mr. John St. Quintin, for "asserting that the Pretender was landed in the West with 50,000 Men, and drinking to his Health." According to the same paragraph,

"One Thomas Shirley was also convicted of saying, 'King George has no more Right to the Crown than I have,' for which he was sentenced to be whipped, and to find Sureties for his Behaviour for 3 years."

Lecky, in his 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century,' 3rd ed., i. 210, writes of the years about 1716:—

"Innumerable ballads and pamphlets circulated through the country, sustaining and representing the prevailing discontent."

According to 'Sobriquets and Nicknames,' by Albert R. Frey, George I. was nicknamed "The Turnip-Hoer" because, it is said, "when he first went to England, he talked of turning St. James' Park into a turnip-ground." This is given as a quotation, but without any reference.

The late Dr. Cobham Brewer, in his 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' new ed., 1895, s.v. 'Turnip - Garden (The),' says that "George II. was called the 'Turnip-hougher' (hoer)." It may be, of course, that he inherited his father's sobriquet, but little reliance can, I think, be placed on Brewer's note. The carelessness with which it was written is shown by the fact that one does not know at the end what "The Turnip-Garden" is supposed to mean; presumably it is Hanover.

In my copy of Salmon, 2nd ed., 1733, the reference is p. 385. I assume that the paragraph given there is identical with that quoted from by ASTARTE.

The paragraph is reproduced verbatim in W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' 1826, except that "hoer" appears for "hougher."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 68, 154).—I have to thank Mr. WAINE-WRIGHT for the information which he gives. The lines in question, however, which it is true were quoted from memory and incorrectly, were found not in the 'East London Church Fund Calendar,' but in the 'S. Stephen's (Westbourne Park) Kalendar' for 3 August, where they are attributed simply to "Byron," without any initial. Hence my query. Is there any modern edition of the complete works of John Byrom, who was, I believe, the author of the ingenious Jacobite toast?

BLADUD.

(11 S. v. 90, 154.)

MR. B. W. MATZ informs me that the article entitled 'Epsom,' which appeared in *Household Words* on 7 June, 1851, was by W. H. Wills and Charles Dickens. MR. MATZ writes:—

"No doubt Dickens merely put the editorial touches to it, for if the reverse was the case, the Contributors' Book, from which I gather my information, would have reversed the order of the names.... Since writing above I discover that 'Epsom' appears in Wills's volume entitled 'Old Leaves gathered from *Household Words*,' published during Dickens's lifetime, which disposes of the idea that he claimed any authorship in it."

WM. H. PEET.

KIRBY'S 'WINCHESTER SCHOLARS' (11 S. v. 168).—In Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' C.F. certainly stands for "Consanguineus Fundatoris" (founder's kin), as may be inferred from pp. ix, x, though it does not occur among the 'Explanations,' p. xviii.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

The letters C.F. are the initials of "Consanguineus Fundatoris" (founder's kin). The descendants of the founder's sisters were given special privileges of election into Winchester College, and thence to New College, Oxford. These privileges were abolished by the first Oxford University Commission, in whose operations Winchester College was included. C. B. M.

JONES AND BLUNKETT (11 S. v. 29, 117).—Blunkett, like the more aristocratic Plunkett, is an uncouth spelling of the surname Blankett or Blanket.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

## Notes on Books.

*The English Catalogue of Books for 1911.* (Samson Low & Co.)

THIS is the seventy-fifth year of issue of 'The English Catalogue,' a work of reference invaluable to all associated with the world of books. If any one of our readers is the happy possessor of the previous seventy-four volumes, we heartily congratulate him. We have here in one alphabet—the most sensible plan of cataloguing—a complete list of the books published during the past year, and this shows the highest number ever recorded in the United Kingdom for a single year, reaching the huge total of 10,914, an increase of 110 on 1910. How public excitement interferes with publishing is seen during last year in June, the Coronation month, when only 673 books were issued. However, the depression was but temporary, for in October the number mounted up to 1,527 (a record).

The statistics for the past eleven years, including 1911, not only bear witness to a remarkable increase in the number of works published, but also make it clear that this increase is evenly distributed over all classes of literature. This is proved by the classified table adopted by the International Congress of Librarians at Brussels in 1910.

What surprises us is the fact that the number of works on music should be so small during last year; only 52 were published, and these included two new editions. No other subject gives so low a figure. The highest, naturally, is that for fiction, with 2,215 entries, including 933 new editions. The next, numerically, is religion—930 entries, including 128 new editions; next comes sociology, proving how rapidly interest in this subject has grown—725 entries, new editions 55. Poetry and the drama come next, followed by science—650 entries, 108 new editions. Technology shows up well, with 525 entries. The increase in the annual total number of books issued during ten years—from 1901—is marvellous: in that year the total was 6,044, and in 1910 10,804.

The value of the volume is further enhanced by an Appendix containing lists of the publications of Learned Societies and Printing Clubs. There is also a Directory of Publishers. Every praise is due to Mr. James Douglas Stewart for the time and labour he has bestowed in making the contents so complete.

*Index to the Contents of the Cole Manuscripts in the British Museum.* By George J. Gray. With a Portrait of Cole. (Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes.)

EVERYBODY interested in the history of Cambridgeshire and of Cambridge Colleges will be glad to have in a handy form this Index to the enormous mass of manuscript collections made by Cole, and left, after much hesitation, to the British Museum. Sir Frederic Madden's very full Catalogue is difficult to obtain in the ordinary way, leaving out of account the fact that it was printed in the now despised form of a folio; and though the manuscript 'Subject Catalogue' in the Museum Library itself is useful and almost exhaustive, it can only be consulted on the spot.

Mr. Gray has therefore done good service in reprinting the copy of the list of contents made for Mr. G. A. Matthew some years ago, and now in the Cambridge University Library, which seems, as far as we have checked it, to be an accurate one. Unfortunately, he does not appear to have collated it with Sir F. Madden's printed Index, and many entries there are not to be found in this list—e.g., the correspondence of Sir John Hinde Cotton with Cole does not appear under either name. Mr. Matthew's copyist seems to have reserved to himself an unsuspected liberty of omission. The book is well arranged and printed.

WE have received Part I. of *A Guide to Books on Ireland*, edited by Stephen J. Brown, S.J. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.; London, Longmans). This deals with prose literature, poetry, music, and plays; Part II. will contain biography and ecclesiastical works; and Part III. miscellaneous sections. The material for the last two parts has already been collected to a great extent, but their publication has been delayed owing to the editor's lack of sufficient leisure; moreover, the reception accorded to the present volume will determine what is done as to further publication. We heartily hope that the reception may be such as to encourage the editor to proceed with his plan. For, as he reminds us in his Preface, Ireland does little of her own publishing, and the English houses from which Irish books are issued do not trouble to keep them in print. The Irish reading public is small, and thus the treasures of a literature, which is precious as possessing qualities no other literature possesses, tend to become lost and forgotten. Still, a few names have by this time penetrated beyond the circle of lovers of Ireland and lovers of poetry, and have begun to arouse interest in that general public for whom this work of "vulgarization" is intended. We think no better way could have been found to inform and stimulate this incipient interest than the way taken by the editor of this bibliography. So far as the Irish books of any importance are concerned, his lists are exhaustive. To the necessary details of title, author, date, number of pages, publisher, and price is added, in the great majority of instances, a short account of the work in question—intentionally rather descriptive than critical, yet not without useful discrimination.

Mr. Holloway has made the list of Irish plays, which fills about half the volume. The earliest is 'The Pride of Life,' a morality performed at Holy Trinity Church, Dublin, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The list includes any plays into which Irish characters are introduced—e.g., 'King Henry V.,' 'Old Fortunatus,' 'The White Devil,' and so on. The twentieth-century plays alone equal in number the total of the rest; and Mr. Holloway prefaces them by a brief discussion of the characteristics of the new Celtic drama and of the criticism it has evoked both in Ireland and America. Under the heads of Poetry and Prose alike occur names all too little known to the general reader, and that to his loss.

We hope that every public library will add this volume to its open reference shelves, and that many a lover of books will consult it as an aid to the building up of a representative library.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MARCH.

THE Catalogue of books on Tudor and Early Stuart Literature (No. 52) sent to us by Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells runs to 203 items. Thomas Stafford's 'Pacata Hibernia,' a copy which has the rare genuine map of Munster, folio, printed in London 1633, is offered for 8*l.* 10*s.*; and Parkinson's 'Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris,' the first edition, bound in old calf, in some places injured by having had flowers pressed in it, for 9*l.* 5*s.* There is a first edition of Roger Bieston's 'The Bayte and Snare of Fortune....Treated in a Dialogue between Man and Money,' with the author's name given in an acrostic on the verso of the last leaf—a good sound copy, 1550 (?), for 9*l.* 9*s.*; and a first edition of Cotgrave's 'The English Treasury of Wit and Language, collected out of the most and best of our English Drammatick Poems: Methodically digested into Common Places for General Use,' 1655, for 12*l.* 10*s.* A black-letter Erasmus, 'Praise of Folie,' "Englissied by sir Thomas Chaloner Knight," 1549, a first edition of the English translation, costs 7*l.* 7*s.*; and a copy of Caxton's translation of the 'Reccule of the Histories of Troie' (Raoul le Fevre), in the third edition, which was printed by William Copland in 1553, is offered for 10*l.* 10*s.* For 10*l.* is also offered a quarto volume in half russia containing, bound together, two first editions, the one in black letter of Peter Whitehorne's translation of Machiavelli's 'Art of War,' 1560, and the other Whitehorne's own book on 'Certain waies for the ordering of Souldiers in battelray....And also Fygyures of certaine new platres for fortificacion of Townes: And more ouer, howe to make Saltpeter, Gunpowder and diuers sortes of Fireworkes or wilde Fyre,' 1562. Nash's 'The Unfortunate Traveller; or, The Life of Jacke Wilton,' must also be mentioned—a first edition, black-letter, 4to, 1594—offered at 12*l.* 10*s.*; and Tindale's 'Obedyence of a Chrysten Man,' black-letter, 8vo, printed by Copland in 1561, the price of which is 5*l.* 5*s.*

IN Catalogue No. 53 Mr. Barnard offers some 240 books on Scandinavia, many of which should be of value to students. The 'Diplomaterium Islandicum,' vols. i. to vi. complete, and parts of vols. vii. and viii., 1857-1906, for 2*l.* 5*s.*; Peringskiöld's 'Monumentorum Suco-Gothicorum, Liber Primus,' 1 vol., folio, published at Stockholm 1710-19, having with it 'Monumenta Ullerakerensia,' which forms "Liber Secundus," for 3*l.* 3*s.*; and the 'Natural History of Norway,' 1755, by Erich Pontoppidan, Bishop of Bergen, for 1*l.* 7*s.*, are the most important of the more general works; but we must not omit a copy, to be had for 12*s.* 6*d.*, of the 'Kongs-Skugg-Sio,' the 'Speculum Regale,' which contains Scandinavian versions of ancient Irish tales. This edition was printed in 1768. Of reprints of the Sagas and Eddas, the most valuable is a complete set of William Morris's and Eiríkr Magnússon's "Saga Library," one of 125 numbered large-paper copies, for which 4*l.* 10*s.* is asked.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL sends us his Catalogue No. 3, of which the principal features are an autograph letter from the Earl of Pembroke (Shakespeare's friend) to Robert, Earl of Leicester (1625, 30*l.*), and a very interesting

collection of MSS. from the library of David Garrick. The latter includes fourteen items which are offered separately, the most costly being the first sketch of 'The Clandestine Marriage,' partly in Garrick's, partly in George Colman's handwriting, 36*l.*; three pages of 'Cymon,' a fairy story, entirely in Garrick's handwriting, 15*l.* 15*s.*; and the part of Lysander in Home's tragedy of 'Agis,' performed by Garrick on the first production of the play, and here annotated in his handwriting, 7*l.* 15*s.* A letter of Charles Lamb's to Moxon, giving directions as to printing, at 15*l.* 15*s.*; a letter from Walter Savage Landor to W. L. Bowles, at 6*l.* 6*s.*; a letter from Nelson to "Lieut. Green, Marines, H.M. Ship Thunderer, Sheerness," 7*l.* 15*s.*; and a brief note from Thackeray, while ill and staying at Brighton, 5*l.* 15*s.*, may be taken as some of the best of the letters. We noticed three foreign books once belonging to Meredith, with translations or notes by his hand, viz., Grillparzer's 'Ahnfrau,' 15*l.* 15*s.*; 'Chants Populaires de la Bretagne,' par M. Barzaz-Breiz, 8*l.* 8*s.*; and Gautier's 'Les Grotesques,' 4*l.* 10*s.*; and a French poem, 'Paysage,' written by him on the back of a tradesman's card, 5*l.* 5*s.* There is a letter, too, from him to Frederick Sandys, 7*l.* 10*s.* From Peter Hardy's library come 2 vols. of the sermons of St. Bernard of Clairvaux on the 'Cantica Canticorum,' manuscript on vellum, in Gothic letter, in two different hands, one vol. bound in purple morocco, the other in boards, 7*l.* 15*s.* 'Liber Thomæ Reade, Magdalenensis Collegii Oxoniæ Alumnus,' is a commonplace book, "A not booke of divinity and honor...." containing "Notes gathered out of many bookes," and a number of poems, 1624, 8*l.* 8*s.* But in the way of MSS. the greatest prize which this Catalogue offers is undoubtedly the fifteenth-century Franco-Flemish 'Horæ B.V.M. cum Calendario,' written in Gothic letter, and adorned with five miniatures representing the Crucifixion, Pentecost, the Annunciation, the Office for the Dead, and the Day of Judgment, 30*l.* There is another 'Horæ' belonging to the same country and century, but somewhat less perfect, and not fully decorated with miniatures, for 12*l.*; and a fifteenth-century French 'Roman Lectionary,' having two pages with illuminated borders, 20*l.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 220, col. 2, line 8 from bottom, for "book," read *hook*.

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## Notes.

## A RUNIC CALENDAR.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, ROOM 132,  
No. 9014-'63.

THE calendar which forms the subject of these notes has the appearance of a somewhat lengthy walking-stick, made of china; but a closer inspection shows that it is enamelled on a thin copper tube. Over the greater part of the length there are four rows of characters, and two rows of somewhat crudely painted objects, largely agricultural. The crook handle is decorated with a dragon's head and lotus leaves, and a hole is provided in it for a tassel or for suspension.

The workmanship is said to be Chinese, and is known as "Canton Enamel"; but there is not the slightest doubt that it is a copy of a carved wooden calendar that originated somewhere in Scandinavia or Denmark.

The characters alluded to above are called "runes," the earliest writing symbols

known to have been used by the Scandinavian race. The word "rūn" in Anglo-Saxon meant a "mystery," the name being given by those to whom the notion of being able to transfer thoughts, by means of mere scratches on wood, bone, stone, &c., appeared to be a kind of magic. Although subject to variations, there is one point on which all runic alphabets agree, and that is the order of the first six characters, of which the Latin values are F, U, Th, O, R, K, an arrangement which makes it customary to speak of a runic "futhork" instead of using the more familiar word "alphabet."

It is convenient to note here the "clog calendars" used in this country. The most usual form of these was a square prism of wood, on which the days were marked by notches cut on the four long edges, each edge corresponding to three months; every seventh notch was made longer than the other six. The day of the month was not indicated, otherwise than indirectly from the saints' days and ecclesiastical festivals, which were denoted on the calendar by means of conventional symbols, or initials cut opposite and connected to the corresponding date. One defect of these calendars is that the day of the week is not clearly indicated.

The runic calendar is an improvement on the clog, but not necessarily developed from it. Instead of by notches, the days were represented by the first seven runes of the futhork, repeated as often as necessary. The immediate consequence of this arrangement is that during any one year, with a slight modification in leap years, the same day of the week is always represented by a perfectly distinct symbol. In order to calculate, it is sufficient, of course, to know the symbol of any one day of the week, and the day invariably chosen for this purpose is Sunday, its symbol being known as the Dominical or Sunday letter for the year.

In the calendar we are considering, the upper row of runes consists of the characters

ƿ ƚ ƚ ƚ ƚ ƚ \*

( F U Th O R K H )

repeated many times. The year begins near the handle, and goes as far as the end of June down one side, and from July to December down the other, the months being divided

off by quatrefoils. January may be distinguished from July thus :—

January begins

𐌿 𐌚 𐌰 𐌱 𐌴 𐌶 𐌷 𐌹 \* etc.

July begins

\* 𐌿 𐌚 𐌰 𐌱 𐌴 𐌶 𐌷 𐌹 etc.

The last, and odd, day of the year will be represented by 𐌿, if this character denoted the 1st of January, as is usual; so that to follow on the next year without a break the 1st of January would have to be represented by 𐌚. This arrangement would have the advantage that the same day of the week is always represented by the same symbol; but at the same time it would involve a set of seven entirely distinct calendars, which is avoided by the simple expedient of changing the Sunday letter from year to year, and always starting with 𐌿 on the 1st of January.

Suppose it is found, by ascertaining the date of Sunday in the current week and then counting it out on the calendar, that

\*    𐌚       𐌰       𐌱       𐌴       𐌶       𐌷       𐌹       𐌚  
𐌿 𐌚 𐌰 𐌱 𐌴 𐌶 𐌷 𐌹 \* 𐌿 𐌚 𐌰 𐌱 𐌴 𐌶 𐌷 𐌹 \* 𐌿 𐌚 𐌰 𐌱 𐌴 𐌶 𐌷 𐌹 \* 𐌿 𐌚 𐌰 𐌱 𐌴 𐌶 𐌷 𐌹 \* 𐌿 𐌚 𐌰 𐌱 𐌴 𐌶 𐌷 𐌹 \*

Their meaning is apparent. If the Sunday letter for any year is known, that for the ensuing year is the next one to it, reading in the usual direction from left to right. Where two runes occur, one vertically above the other, the upper one denotes the Sunday letter of the first two months of a leap year, and the lower one that for the remainder of the year. It will be seen that the cycle requires twenty-eight years for its completion.

Before the adoption of the Gregorian, or New Style, calendar, the solar cycle of twenty-eight years could be used indefinitely; but now that three out of every four centurial years are not leap years, the cycle is not complete until after four hundred years. It would not be practicable to represent such a cycle in the way that has

the Sunday letter for some particular year is 𐌿 then, instead of continuing to use this symbol in the next year, the one which precedes it in the futhork must be taken. Taking the following seven runes as the first week in January,

𐌿 𐌚 𐌰 𐌱 𐌴 𐌶 𐌷 𐌹 \* . . . .

it is seen that Sunday, in the first year of the example, is on 3 January, and in the second year on 2 January, which is in accordance with common knowledge.

This change will hold good for any whole year in the case of a common year; but since leap-year day cannot conveniently be represented on the calendar, 1 March will in reality be two days ahead of 28 February, although the calendar represents them as consecutive dates. This means that the Sunday letter must now be moved back one character more. Thus the Sunday letter never changes otherwise than to the preceding letter; but whereas common years have only one letter for the whole year, leap years have two—one to be used from 1 January to 28 February, and the other from 1 March to 31 December, all dates being inclusive. The sequence of Sunday letters is given by a group of runes at the end near the ferrule, which are as follows :—

been discussed, but a jump would have to be made once a century for three centuries in succession. E. CHAPPELL.

(To be continued.)

#### CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243.)

DICKENS was now hard at work on 'Our Mutual Friend,' the first number of which was published May, 1864, the last, No. 20, appearing November, 1865. It will be remembered by many what disputes there have been as to this title, but Dickens had chosen it four years before its publication, and he held to it. As early as 1861 he was

anxious to begin the book, but delays occurred, and he determined not to publish until five numbers had been completed. In the midst of his labours illness overtook him, and while not "wanting in industry," he had been "wanting in imagination."

Then, on the 10th of June, 1865, occurred the terrible railway accident at Staplehurst. Dickens was in the only carriage which did not fall into the stream, being caught as it turned over by some of the ruins of the bridge, and suspended and balanced in an almost impossible manner. For hours Dickens worked among the dying and the dead. Fortunately, as his daughter Mamie relates, his family were spared any anxiety, "as we did not hear of the accident until after we were with him in London. With his usual care and thoughtfulness, he had telegraphed to his friend Mr. Wills to summon us to town to meet him."

After rendering all the help he could, he remembered that he had left the MS. of a number of 'Our Mutual Friend' in the carriage, and clambered back into it and secured it.

He never recovered entirely from the shock then sustained, and when he was on a railway or in any sort of conveyance there would come over him, for a few seconds, "a vague sense of dread that I have no power to check. It comes and passes, but I cannot prevent its coming."

On the completion of 'Our Mutual Friend' a review of it, written by Chorley, appeared in *The Athenæum* on the 28th of October, 1865. Though critical, it pronounced the work to be

"one of Mr. Dickens's richest and most carefully-wrought books. If we demur to Wegg and to Miss Jenny Wren as to a pair of eccentrics approaching that boundary-line of caricature towards which their creator is, by fits, tempted, we cannot recall anything more real, more cheering, than the sketch of the Milveys—clergyman and clergyman's wife, both so unconscious in their self-sacrificing virtue and goodness."

The reviewer considers that "none of the series is so intricate in plot as this tale," and that

"the closest attention is required to hold certain of its connecting links. From the first number it was evident to us that the murdered John Harmon was not murdered, but had set himself down in the household of the wife allotted to him by a fantastic will, for the purpose of testing her real nature."

In the course of the notice reference is made to the French story of 'Little Bebelles,' which appeared in 'Somebody's Luggage,' the Christmas number of *All the Year*

*Round* for 1862: this the reviewer pronounces to be "one of the most exquisite pieces of pathos in fiction."

Among the friendships formed by Dickens, excepting only that with Forster, there was none closer, or more precious to both, than the friendship between him and Chorley, and I have had a special purpose in quoting from Chorley's reviews of 'Bleak House' and of 'Our Mutual Friend'—desiring to show, on the one hand, Chorley's honesty of purpose, and, on the other, the generosity with which the severe criticism was received by the author. Chorley, though his friendships were of the firmest, never allowed them to prevent his finding fault with a friend's productions, when he considered that to be necessary. Among the dearest of all his friends was Mrs. Browning—well do I remember his grief when I broke to him the news of her death. Yet his review of her 'Poems before Congress,' which appeared in *The Athenæum* on the 17th of March, 1860, was very severe.

Chorley and Dickens first became intimate in 1854, as Hewlett tells us in his biography of Chorley, when, appropriately enough, "an office of charity, in which both were interested, brought them into frequent intercourse." In 1865, at the time of the review of 'Our Mutual Friend,' the following letter from Dickens will show upon what terms the friendship then stood:—

"I have seen *The Athenæum*, and most earnestly thank you. Trust me, there is nothing I would have wished away, and all that I read there affects and delights me. I feel so generous an appreciation and sympathy so very strongly that if I were to try to write more, I should blur the words by seeing them dimly. Ever affectionately yours, C. D."

It would have been a precious addition to our Dickens letters if Chorley had preserved those he received, and one cannot but regret that he thought well to destroy the bulk of them. At the foot of this particular one he has made a note: "I must keep this letter, as referring to my review of 'Our Mutual Friend.'" In another, printed in Hewlett's biography, and written after hearing a lecture Chorley had given—the first of a series on 'National Music,' on the 1st of March, 1862—Dickens, while complimenting him on "the knowledge, ingenuity, neatness, condensation, good sense, and good taste in delightful combination" displayed, gives him the following kindly advice as to his delivery:—

"If you could be a very little louder, and would never let a sentence go for the thousandth part of an instant, until the last word is out, you would

find the audience more responsive. A spoken sentence will never run alone in all its life, and is never to be trusted to itself in its most insignificant member. See it *well out* with the voice—and the part of the audience is made surprisingly easier."

Another delightful letter, written on the 18th of December, 1863, says:—

"On Christmas Eve, there is a train from your own Victoria Station at 4.35 p.m. which will bring you to Strood (Rochester Bridge Station) in an hour, and there a majestic form will be desried in a basket. Yours affectionately, C. D."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

### AMERICANISMS.

It is a well-known and inevitable rule that old forms of speech survive in distant places after they become archaic in the place of their origin. Thus *Aggrigentum* and *Syracuse* preserved words and phrases which had grown obsolete in the Greek of the mainland. As Dean Trench says, 'E. P. and P.,' Lect. V.:

"What has been said of our Provincial English, that it is often *old* English rather than *bad* English, is not less true of many so-called Americanisms. There are parts of America where 'het' is still the participle of 'to heat'; if our Authorized Version had not been meddled with we should so read it at Dan. iii. 19 to this day; where 'help' still survives as the perfect of 'to help'; 'pled' (as in Spenser) of 'to plead'; Longfellow uses 'dove' as the perfect of 'to dive'; nor is this a poetical license, for I have lately met the same in a well-written book of American prose."

Thus we find "next grass" and "last grass" in Sylvester's 'Du Bartas' (1598) and in a *London Gazette* advertisement of 1685 ('N.E.D.'). This word "grass," in the sense of "spring," occurs in American advertisements of horses from 1778 to 1805, and once, casually, in *The Knickerbocker Magazine* for June, 1843. No doubt it still lingers in country districts along the Atlantic Coast; but 1843 is the latest instance in print that I have found.

Again, we have the euphemistic employment of "Land" for "Lord," which looks like a bit of Elizabethan Puritanism. Ben Jonson in 'Bartholomew Fair' calls the Puritan preacher, the "Banbury man," Zeal-of-the-land Busy. (As to Banbury men, see 7 S. iii. 128, 153.) He it is who denounces the Bartholomew pig as an unlawful dish, and Dame Purecraft begs him to make it as lawful as he can. Well, this same "Land" for "Lord" is in frequent use in the U.S., in such phrases as "For the land's sake,"

"The land knows," "Good land!" If it did not cross over in the Mayflower, it did in one of the Mayflower's followers. It is now heard from Maine to Texas, from Delaware to Oregon.

A third example (among many) is the word "slick," a variant form of "sleek," used in Marlowe's 'Dr. Faustus' (1604) and in Fuller's 'Pisgah Sight' (1650). This also crossed the Atlantic with the "pilgrim fathers," and is very familiar. In 1888 a storekeeper within sixty miles of the Pacific Ocean, advertising his stock, wound up by saying, "If your pocket-book is overburdened, bring it down here, and I will clean it out as *slick* as David did Goliath." The word has also been developed into a verb, especially in connexion with "up" or "down."

Among names of animals I will notice the "woodchuck" or "ground-hog," known to zoologists as *Arctomys monax*. This little beast is mentioned in 1768, with a reference to 1682; and is said in 1781 to be named from the noise he makes in eating. So far as my observation goes, he is called a woodchuck principally in New England, and a ground-hog in other parts of the country. Candlemas Day (2 February), which has long been associated with weather predictions, is commonly called ground-hog day—it being said that then the animal comes out of his hole, to find out whether he can see his shadow. If he sees it, he says it is bright and clear, and more cold weather may be expected. So back he goes into his winter quarters. If, on the other hand, it is cloudy, and he sees no shadow, he is supposed to remain outside. Other animal names of the same order are the bobolink, the bull-snake, the fire-bird, the lightning-bug, the razor-shell clam.

As might have been expected, the curious vicissitudes of American politics have produced many nicknames; such as Barnburners, Feds, Hunkers, Knownothings, Locofocos, Mugwumps, Stalwarts. And prominent men have received nicknames too: as Black Dan, Old Abe, Old Buck, Old Bullion, Old Chapultepec, Old Hickory. And it seems probable that "the old boy" for the devil is originally American.

Local nicknames also are plentiful: such as Buckeyes, Crackers, Hoosiers, Jack-Mormons, Pukes, Wolverines. By a singular oversight the word "Hoosier" does not find a place in the 'N.E.D.'—an omission which will be remedied in the supplement to that monumental work.

Articles of food peculiar to America had to be named: so we have clingstones, hoe-cake, hominy, pot-pie, succotash.

In addition to all this, the inventive "Yankee" mind (I put the word advisedly within quotation marks) has originated many characteristic phrases, some of them ephemeral, and others destined to live. It may not be elegant to talk of giving an objectionable person "particular Jesse," but it is forcible. Similarly, an impecunious person is said to be "as poor as Job's turkey"; the rough longshore-men of the Mississippi were said to be "half horse, half alligator"; and a man who makes his way in a crooked manner, by reason of drink, is laying out the plan of a "Virginia fence."

Some Americanisms, such as "hurry up" and "no two ways about it," have come to England within the last twenty or twenty-five years, and it may be predicted that others will be naturalized here as time goes on.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

**SUGAR CUPPING AT EASTER.**—At Tideswell, in the Peak of Derbyshire, the ancient custom of "sugar cupping" is still observed. On Easter Monday large numbers of children may be seen throughout the day drinking from bottles in which sweets of various kinds have been dissolved in water. The water is sometimes obtained from the nearest tap; but the more correct method, which is usually followed, is to place the sweets in a bottle, and to catch the water as it issues from fissures in the "Dropping Tor," a limestone rock protruding from a bank in a field off the Manchester road, not far from the old "Tiding," or ebbing and flowing well, which was at one time supposed to give its name to the town (9 S. xii. 341-2, &c.). The bottles are replenished with water as often as needed. Doubtless the custom dates from the old times when Lent was generally observed as a time of fasting; and the sugar cupping at Easter was a form of relaxation for the children when their Lenten fast was over, and they were allowed again to indulge in such luxuries as they could obtain.

Stephen Glover, in his 'History of Derbyshire,' Derby, Mozley, 1827, 8vo, vol. i. p. 307 (4th edition, 1831, vol. i. p. 261), in a chapter on 'Customs, Games, Superstitions,' &c., writes as follows:—

"Sugar cupping is another of the remnants of ancient customs now running rapidly into disuse. On Easter Sunday, young people and children go to the Dropping Tor near Tideswell,

with a cup in one pocket and a quarter of a pound of sugar in the other, and having caught in their cups as much water as they wished, from the droppings of the Tor-spring, they dissolved the sugar in it."

Glover adds the foot-note:—

"If this custom has really any claims to antiquity, we must suppose that originally honey was used instead of sugar."

Two changes will be noticed to have taken place during the last eighty-five years. The day is now Easter Monday instead of Easter Sunday; and sweets of various kinds (liquorice, as a general rule, forming a part of the mixture) have taken the place of sugar. According to the oldest inhabitants, in the days of their childhood, "the hungry forties," when wages were low and the price of sugar was 9d. a pound, a quarter of a pound would be divided amongst a number of children, and many of them had to be satisfied with a single lump of loaf, or a teaspoonful of moist sugar.

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster.

[See also 4 S. ix. 447, 523; x. 56.]

**'PICKWICK': EARLY REFERENCE.**—'Pickwick' was published in monthly numbers, April, 1836, to November, 1837. Lockhart, in vol. vi. of his 'Life of Scott,' first edition, has the following reference to the famous book (chap. iii. p. 112):—

"He [James Ballantyne] was either editing his newspaper—and he considered that matter as fondly and proudly as Mr. Pott in 'Pickwick' does his *Gazette* of Eatanswill—or correcting proof-sheets, or writing critical notes and letters to the Author of 'Waverley.'"

As this sixth volume is dated in the author's prefatory 'Notice' 10 Dec., 1837, it can hardly be doubted that when Lockhart penned the reference 'Pickwick' had not yet appeared as a book.

Is there any other allusion to 'Pickwick' equally early in a book of similar eminence?

PENNIALINUS.

**ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S RELATIONS.**—In 2 S. i. 454 several relations of Laud are mentioned. In *The Kentish Express* of 2 March, in 'A Saunter through Kent,' is noticed a memorial to Eliza Cade, daughter of Edward Layfield, and niece of Abp. Laud, wife of the Rev. William Cade, Rector of Aldington, died 1719, buried in Sellindge Church, Kent. This is not mentioned by Hasted, the Kent historian, so has probably been discovered and restored since. William Cade, A.M., Rector of Aldington, Kent, was in-



ducted 30 March, 1680, and died 1706. A Laud Cade, LL.B., was Vicar of Sellindge 2 June, 1705, died June, 1731, possibly son of William and Eliza Cade aforesaid.

R. J. FYNMORE.

ANCIENT TERMS.—These three notes may be useful to students of ancient documents: *Bynefecem* = maltster. *Previgno* or *Privigno* = stepson. *Haimaldavit* = wintered. Each of these three terms puzzled me for a considerable time; the last is related to *hiems*, but is spelt in quite a number of ways.

W. CLEMENT KENDALL.

ENGLISH BARDS AND THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.—Some years ago, during a visit I made to London from Edinburgh, I was surprised and amused to learn from a gentleman sojourning at the same hotel that the inclement weather of that season was "due to an iceberg off the coast of Scotland." But I then came a little nearer to understanding the aloofness of a number of Englishmen from Scottish matters. Had it occurred to me to inform my fellow-traveller of my nationality, he would possibly, I fancy, have wondered why my garb was not that of old Gaul.

The peculiar dullness of some Englishmen with regard to the Scottish language is distinctly noticeable. And its inveteracy is singular. Two examples that seem to me to call for particular remark have lately come under my observation. The first is the case of "Monk" Lewis, whose aberrations on the subject, strangely enough, took place in the company of Sir Walter Scott. The ballad of 'Clerk Colvin' and other components of the 'Tales of Terror and Wonder' are accompanied by certain footnotes which can only be described as of scarce qualified absurdity. The first stanza of 'Clerk Colvin' runs as follows:—

Clerk Colvin and his lady gay,  
They walked in yonder garden sheen;  
The girdle round her middle jimp  
Had cost Clerk Colvin crowns fifteen.

Here "jimp," slender, is wildly annotated "stays." The word "dowie" in the line,

And dowie, dowie on he rides,  
is rendered "swiftly" instead of "dull"; "eiry," a misspelling of "erie," seems to be interpreted as a noun; while "windlestrae" and "gare" receive less than Jeddart justice.

A century of civilization has evidently not brought a more generous fortune to the Scottish language from a class of Southern

students and writers. A recent example of its maltreatment is to be met with in the otherwise agreeable 'Later Poems from Punch.' Though here, of course, the reins of mere travesty may be thrown on the neck of Pegasus, such a conclusion is not obvious. In the 'Ballad of Edinboro' Toon' of this volume the author tramples roughshod on the laws of Scottish literary form and euphony alike. The riming of the first and third lines of the stanza now quoted is of an excruciating quality:—

For I had donned ma coat o' cheiks  
That cost me guineas twa an' three,  
But and ma pair o' ditto breeks  
That luiked sae pleasantlie.

Again, he would be a phenomenal Scotsman indeed who preferred to articulate "Geordie Street" for "George Street." Nor would any Scotsman, however miserably equipped as regards vocabulary, imagine, even in his cups and beneath a village pump, that he had a garniture of "caller claes." Scotsmen will probably admit Dr. Johnson's sincerity when he said that he had seen in Scotland the savage men and savage manners that he expected; but they can also urge that masters in diction like Burns and Fergusson are of them, and that they can, at least, reasonably claim for their national language an adequate recognition.

W. B.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.—I have not seen the following curious origin of the National Anthem suggested anywhere else.

In the 'Memoirs of Madame de Créquy' it is stated that the following "cantique" was always sung by the "demoiselles de St. Cyr" when Louis XIV. entered their chapel to hear the morning prayer. The words were by M. de Brinon, and the music by the famous Lully:—

Grand Dieu, sauve le Roi!  
Grand Dieu, venge le Roi!  
Vive le Roi!

Que toujours glorieux,  
Louis victorieux!  
Voye ses ennemis  
Toujours soumis!

Grand Dieu, sauve le Roi!  
Grand Dieu, venge le Roi!  
Vive le Roi!

Raikes says the English Anthem is almost a literal translation of the French, and that it was translated and adapted to the House of Hanover by Handel, the German composer ('Journal of Thomas Raikes,' 1858, vol. i. pp. 174-5).

L. M. R.

**TAKING TOBACCO: WOMEN SMOKING: 1621.**—Students of ballad literature are familiar with quaint woodcuts in which groups of men and women are seated at supper, with meat, ale-cups, and tobacco-pipes on the table. I do not recall any block in which a woman is represented as smoking. This detail is added by the record of a libel action in the Court of the Archdeacon of Essex, which supplies a description, in words, of an alehouse scene, contemporary with the pictures furnished by the engravers of the black-letter blocks.

George Thresher was reported, in the Archdeacon's Court, to be "a poore man, little or nothing worth in his owne estate," who "kept a shopp in Romford," and "lived by selling beere and tobacco." Elizabeth Savage was described as addicted to "stronge drinke and tobacco," and said to be "a good friend and customer" to George Thresher. On 8 June, 1621, this Elizabeth told her story in her own words, as follows:—

"George Thresher kept a shoppe in Romford and sold tobacco there. She came diuers tymes to his shoppe to buy tobacco there; and sometimes, with company of her acquaintance, did take tobacco and drinke beere in the hall of George Thresher's house, sometimes with the said George, and sometimes with his father and his brothers. And sometimes shee hath had a joint of meat and a couple of chickens dressed there; and shee, and they, and some other of her freinds, have dined there together, and paid their share for their dinner, shee being many times more willing to dine there then at an inne or taverne."

A. CLARK.

Great Leighs.

**VANISHING LONDON: THE SARDINIAN ARCHWAY.**—A portion of London now vanishing is referred to in *The Estates Gazette*, 20 Jan., 1912, as follows:—

"The Sardinian archway and three of the oldest houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields (52, 53, and 54) are being pulled down. They were erected in the seventeenth century by Inigo Jones. The Sardinian archway was a dark, gloomy passage, and in it several crimes are said to have been committed and duels fought in the days when Lincoln's Inn Fields was one of the worst places in the metropolis. At one time No. 54 was the residence of Sardinian Ambassadors. Just behind it stood the chapel attached to the Embassy, afterwards known as the Sardinian Chapel, which was once the only Roman Catholic chapel permitted in London. It was pulled down two or three years ago. No. 55, once occupied by Lord Tennyson, remains, and with it a small portion of the Sardinian archway, over which it is built."

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

## 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.

**DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN.**—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could inform me who is the author of the following poem, addressed to Drummond of Hawthornden. It can be found in the edition of the 'Poems' of Drummond by Phillips (p. 67), and in the folio edition of 1711 (p. iii), as also in the edition of the Maitland Club (p. 310). It is entitled 'Clorus,' and runs as follows:—

Swan which so sweetly sings  
By Aska's bankes, and pitifully plains,  
That old Meander never heard such straines,  
Eternall fame, thou to thy country brings:  
And now our Calidon  
Is by thy songs made a new Helicon;  
Her mountaines, woods, and springs,  
While mountaines, woods, springs be, shall sound  
thy praise;  
And though fierce Boreas oft make pale her bayes,  
And kill those mirtills with enrag'd breath,  
Which should thy brows enweath,  
Her flouds have pearles, seas amber do send  
forth,  
Her heaven hath golden stars to crown thy  
worth.

Following Phillips and the folio edition, the editors of the Maitland Club edition of Drummond's 'Poems' ascribe the following piece, omitted by Ward, to the Laird of Hawthornden:—

Hymne.

Saviour of mankind, man Emanuel,  
Who sinlesse died for sin, who vanquish't hell  
The first fruits of the grave, whose life did give  
Light to our darknes, in whose death we live,  
O strengthen thou my faith, correct my will,  
That mine may thine obey; protect me still,  
So that the latter death may not devour  
My soule seal'd with thy seale; so in the houre  
When thou whose body sanctified thy tombe,  
Unjustly judg'd, a glorious judge shalt come  
To judge the world with justice, by that signe  
I may be known, and entertain'd for thine.

As no trace of this piece can be found in the Hawthornden MSS., or in any of the early editions of Drummond, I am inclined, apart from other reasons, to believe that it is not the work of Drummond. However, I have no direct evidence to back my opinion, and hope that on this question also I may have the assistance of your readers.

L. E. KASTNER.

University of Manchester.

## AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

What is the reference in the following quotation? George Eliot's 'Romola,' chap. xii. init.:—

"But what says the Greek? 'In the morning of life, work; in the midday, give counsel; in the evening, pray.'"

EDWIN ABBOTT.

Jesus College, Cambridge.

Nay, but as when one layeth  
His worn-out robes away,  
And, taking new ones, sayeth,  
"These will I wear to-day";  
So putteth by the spirit  
Lightly its garb of flesh,  
And passeth to inherit  
A residence afresh.

I last read these lines in 1884 or 1885, and believe them to be an exact rendering of a Sanskrit hymn; but I cannot find them among Sanskrit texts.

DAVID ALEC WILSON.

Source of following quotation wanted:—

'Twas thou that smooth'd'st the rough rugg'd  
bed of pain.

A. B. E. R.

QUOTATION FROM EMERSON.—In one of his essays Emerson speaks contemptuously of Norman descent, and ridicules people who are anxious to establish their relationship with the "filthy thieves" who came over with the Conqueror. I should be obliged to any one who could give me the exact reference.

E. W.

H.E.I.C.S.: CHAPLAINS' CERTIFICATES OF APPOINTMENT.—When the Company appointed chaplains to their service in India and sent them out, they gave them a certificate of appointment to carry with them and present on arrival, in order to prevent any mistake of identity. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' help me to obtain sight or copy of one of these documents of any date before 1835? Not even the form of them is preserved at the India Office. It is possible that some one may have preserved among the family records the appointment certificate of his father or grandfather. If so, I shall be very grateful for the loan or copy of it.

FRANK PENNY.

RALPH ANTROBUS. B. 1576.—On 30 Aug., 1577, Ralph Antrobus, who was probably the gentleman of this name then residing at Great Peover, Cheshire, was committed to the Poultry Counter for religion, but was delivered thence two days later (Cath. Rec. Soc., i. 63). Ralph Antrobus of Cheshire, doubtless son of the above,

matriculated at Oxford from Brasenose College on 17 May, 1596, aged 20 ('Brasenose College Register,' 86). On 1 Sept., 1604, Ralph Antrobus and Robert Wooley, or Wolley, left the English College at Douay for Spain, with the intention of becoming Benedictines (Cath. Rec. Soc., x. 341), and on 28 Sept. applied to be admitted to the monastery of San Benito, Valladolid, but were refused, owing to the large number of Englishmen who were already there. They then went to Rome, and applied for admission to the monastery of St. Paul-outside-the-Walls, 8 Jan., 1605—with what result is not stated ('Hist. MSS. Comm. Reports, 15th Report, Duke of Buccleuch's MSS.' 49). I should be grateful if any one could throw any light on Antrobus's subsequent career.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

JOHN LELAND: PORTRAIT BY DE WEEST.

—In a newspaper advertisement of 1774 I find a "Mr. Parsons, portrait painter, in Albemarle Street, Piccadilly," offering for sale a number of what appear to be important portraits. One of these is "a fine Portrait on Board of John Leland, the famous Anti-quary, by W. de Weest, painted in 1554." Is anything known of this portrait?

W. ROBERTS.

TENTERDEN STEEPLE AND GOODWIN SANDS.—Is there an article or sermon on this in Jeremy Taylor or Latimer, and what is the origin of the saying?

MERRINGTON.

[See 6 S. viii. 430; ix. 15, 73, 158, 258.]

BYRON AND THE SIDNEY FAMILY.—Mr. J. A. Symonds, in 'Sir Philip Sidney' in "English Men of Letters," says (p. 5) that, through the marriage of the third daughter of Sir William Sidney with Sir William Fitz-William, "Lord Byron laid claim to a drop of Sidney blood." A daughter of this marriage appears to have married a John Byron. Is there any reason to believe that he was an ancestor of the poet? G. B.

DE QUINCEY AND COLERIDGE. (See 11 S. ii. 228, 477.)—At the first of these references I asked for information regarding a note written by De Quincey and constituting part of a pamphlet, and which Coleridge alludes to in a letter to Stuart, May, 1809. MR. LANE COOPER, at the second reference, suggests that this does not mean a pamphlet of De Quincey's own, but a note of his in Wordsworth's 'Convention of Cintra.' But this cannot be, for Coleridge refers to this note, written at Grasmere, as the reason for

his surprise that De Quincey should have been entrusted with the task of supplying any note to the work in question. Moreover, any note of De Quincey's in Wordsworth's fine essay would have been written in London, not in Grasmere. What, then, was this unknown pamphlet? That is my query.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

**BACON: REGISTER OF BIRTH.**—Can any of your readers tell me in what parish I can find the register of the birth of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam? I am aware that he was born at York House in the Strand on 22 Jan., 1561.

A. HARTLAND.

**AN EPIGRAM OF SPENSER.**—The first of four epigrams by Spenser, printed in the Globe edition after the sonnets, runs:—

In youth, before I waxed old,  
The blynd boy, Venus baby,  
For want of cunning made me bold,  
In bitter hyve to grope for honny:  
But, when he saw me stung and cry,  
He tooke his wings and away did fly.

The second line does not correspond metrically with the fourth. Can it be that a word has dropped out, *i.e.*, "bonny"?—

The blynd boy, Venus baby bonny,  
would restore metre and rime.

C. W. BRODRIBB.

[In the 1611 edition the line reads, "The blinded boy, Venus' baby."]

**DR. JAMES, MASTER OF ST. BEES SCHOOL.**—Can any one tell me more of the ancestry of Dr. James (Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Master of St. Bees School) than is given in the volume of letters between James and Boucher which the Oxford Historical Society published? I greatly wish to learn from what part of Cumberland he originally came, and any facts concerning his family.

Y. T.

**ARMS FOR IDENTIFICATION.**—By what family or families have the following arms been used?—Ermine, on a chief invected azure, three escallops argent.

L. C. PRICE.

Ewell.

**KROLL'S HOTEL: MYSTERIOUS CRIME.**—A house in America Square, near the Minories, known as Kroll's Hotel, was destroyed quite recently. I am told that many years ago a mysterious crime was committed there. I should be grateful for information on the subject.

PHILIP NORMAN.

**THE KNELL BOOK OF BARKING.**—Can any one tell me the present whereabouts of this?

W. C. BOLLAND.

Lincoln's Inn.

**"QUEER HIS PITCH."**—What is the origin of this strange expression? I always regarded it as a vulgarism until I observed it in *The Daily Telegraph*.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

[Farmer and Henley's 'Dictionary of Slang' says: "*To queer a pitch* (cheap Jacks and showmen), to spoil a chance of business."]

**JAMES BROOKE.**—In Forster's 'Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith,' book iv. chap. x., it is stated:—

"Among his acquaintances at this time [1771] was a Mr. James Brooke (related to the author of 'The Fool of Quality,' and himself somewhat notorious for having conducted *The North Briton* for Wilkes), whose daughter became afterwards resident in the family of Mr. John Taylor; and from his letters we learn that Miss Clara Brooke, being once annoyed at a masquerade by the noisy gaiety of Goldsmith," &c.

Can any reader supply me with information as to the parentage of this Mr. Brooke, or concerning any near relations of his? The above reference to Henry Brooke, the author, leaves much to be desired in the way of bridging over their supposed kinship, inasmuch as none of Henry's grandfather's descendants appears to have borne the name James.

J. N. DOWLING.

48, Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

**BELAYSSE.**—I wish to ascertain the exact position in the Belaysse pedigree of the following member of the family, for information about whom I am indebted to a friend:—

"On 20 Nov., 1807, Thomas Edward Wynn Belaysse was appointed Prothonotary for the Counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth vice Glynn Wynn (who held office in 1781 until his death 25 June, 1793), and his brother, Sir Thomas (who was created Lord Newborough in 1776), held the office 1793 until his death, 12 Oct., 1807. Belaysse held office up to 1830, when it was abolished."

I suppose this was not the Thomas Edward Wynn who married Lady Charlotte Belaysse, and assumed the name and arms of Belaysse.

(Miss) E. F. WILLIAMS.

10, Black Friars, Chester.

**"SPORTSMAN" HOTELS.**—How could a list be obtained of hotels in the Eastern Counties during the eighteenth century called "The Sportsman"? Was there one in the Retford district?

E. F. W.

"SÔNE."—What is the precise meaning of this word, used as a title to several poems in Anatole Le Braz's 'La Chanson de la Bretagne'? They are not songs. A friend to whom I put this query sends me an instance (the only one he knows) of the occurrence of the word in Taylor's 'Ballads and Songs of Brittany':—

"My present limits have not allowed me to include examples of the religious canticles which are as distinctive a feature of the Breton popular poetry as the historical *guerz* or the idyllic *sône*"; and he suggests that the word is probably a form of *son* or *soun*; but this appears to mean a kind of song for dancers. Taylor, in the work referred to, speaks of a 'Son Leur Nevez' (which he translates 'The Song of the New Threshing Floor'), explaining that the song was sung to guide dancers. The most song-like of the poems with this title in Le Braz's book is a lovely little thing beginning

Dans un coffret de vieux chêne  
Mon cœur jeune est enfermé,  
Quand ma mort sera prochaine,  
Vous direz à mon aîné ;

and this does not exactly suggest dancing.

C. C. B.

HOUGH FAMILY.—Can any reader kindly give the parentage of, and any information respecting, the following brothers? Joseph Hough, born 1685, married 1718, died 1750, and John Hough, born 1690, married 1712, died 1760; both are said to have been born in London, but one subsequently went to reside in Cheshire, where his four sons were born, and, it is believed, were registered at Wilmslow Church, between 1710 and 1720. Please reply direct. EDWIN MAYO.

14, Burgess Road, Basingstoke.

JAMES MATHEWS.—A person of this name, a native of Benfleet, is said to have upon the tombstone which covers his ashes the following:—

Sixty-three years our Hoyman  
Sailed merrily round  
Forty-four lived a parishioner  
When he's aground  
Five wives bare him thirty-three  
Children, enough  
Land another as honest  
Before he gits off.

"Land" another I take to mean *find*: but what is "Hoyman"?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

[A hoyman was the master of a hoy, a small sailing vessel that carried passengers and goods along the coast. See the quotations under both words in the 'N.E.D.']

PENLEAZE.—I note in a bookseller's catalogue a set of seven Southampton broadsheets relating to the candidature of John S. Penleaze. Who was Penleaze? Was he connected with the family of the ill-fated Bosavern Penlez? See 4 S. iv. 437.

J. H. R.

RELICS OF LONDON'S PAST.—There is an aquatint by Hamble, after Pugin (published Ackermann, 1814), of the Pagoda, St. James's Park. By whom was this erected, and when was it removed?

What became of the old sundial in Covent Garden, and what was its history?

There is an engraving by Cooke, after Owen (published 1814), of the Mast House, Blackwall. What was this?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

OSMUNDERLEY.—Where is this place? A Mr. Moore, buried at Sibston, of which he was vicar, is described as being Prebendary of a place so named. I suppose it must have been somewhere in Lincoln diocese. The date is 1534.

WALTER BUTT.

POWELL.—The Rev. George Gervas Powell died at Sandgate, 8 Sept., 1811, aged 41. I shall be glad of any particulars respecting him.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

DEAN HEARN.—I should be greatly obliged by information as to the relationship of Dean Hearn of Cashel, in the seventeenth century, with the Irish McEachern family, and with the Hernes of Watford, North Shields, and Long Eaton, to which family Mary Farningham is said to have belonged.

L. B. TEMPLE.

Nottingham.

[See 3 S. iv. 147; 8 S. viii. 247.]

NURSERY RIMES: THEIR MEANING.—Who was Mother Hubbard? and is there any meaning in

Hark, hark! the dogs do bark!

I have referred to Halliwell-Phillipps, but there is nothing to the point in 'Nursery Rhymes of England.'

F. D. WESLEY.

THOMAS WHARTON=MASSEY, 1757.—Any proof of his marriage in London and identity with Thomas Wharton, solicitor and commissioner to the Excise Office for Scotland, will oblige. Any clue to his relationship to the Barons Wharton, whose arms he bore, will help.

A. C. H.

## Replies.

### ARITHMETIC AMONG THE ROMANS: THE ABACUS.

(11 S. v. 108, 173.)

CONVENIENT accounts of the Roman abacus and of the way in which "all whole numbers from 1 to 9,999,999 and the duodecimal fractions of the *as* in common use" were represented will be found in Dr. James Gow's 'Short History of Greek Mathematics' (Camb. Univ. Press, 1884) and in Dr. F. Hultsch's article 'Abacus' in the first volume of Wissowa's edition of Pauly's 'Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft' (1894). The abacus contained a series of grooves in which buttons were made to slide up and down. The seven grooves in which units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c., to millions were marked were divided into upper and lower parts: the lower in each case contained four buttons (counting as 1, 10, 100, &c., in their respective grooves); the buttons in the upper part counted as 5, 50, 500, &c. In indicating numbers the buttons were pushed to the centre of the groove. When remaining at the ends, they were dead. Thus, starting at the right hand of the seven columns, the one in which units were marked, 1 to 4 would be denoted by pushing 1 to 4 buttons in the lower part of the column towards the middle. If 5 was to be marked, the four lower buttons would be pushed back to the foot and the one button in the upper part advanced. Six would be marked by keeping the upper button as in 5, and advancing one of the four lower buttons. When 10 was reached, the buttons in the unit column would be pushed back, and one of the lower buttons in the 10-column advanced. Simple addition and subtraction would be performed by marking one number on the abacus, carrying the other in one's head, and then altering the abacus to denote the result. It is not clear how more complicated processes were performed. Multiplication and division might be reduced to a series of additions and subtractions. Dr. Gow suggests that the use of the abacus may have been combined with finger symbolism; Dr. Hultsch, that the numbers may have been written in columns marked out on a board strewn with sand, or represented by means of inscribed counters. Surprise at what may seem cumbersome methods will be mitigated if we remember that the Romans had

no interest in arithmetic as a mathematical study, but looked on it solely as a means of counting money. Mr. Boffin, who could not read or write, calculated sums by a method of his own. I have been told that there are many small Neapolitan shopkeepers in the same position. EDWARD BENSLEY.

A full description of the Chinese abacus will be found in my 'Things Chinese,' where both the abacus itself and the *modus operandi* are described. As each step is taken in the calculation the abacus shows the result of that step, but not the process by which the step is taken, as is done with figures; each succeeding step obliterates the signs of the one preceding. For example, to show how the thing is done in China (and the process must be very much the same wherever the abacus is used), take the simplest sum possible, just to show the principle  $2+2-1 \times 4 \div 2$ . Two of the balls are pushed up against the central bar to represent 2. Then for the addition two more. This is the first step, and the result is 4. Then for the subtraction, push back one of the balls, and the result of this next step is 3. For the multiplication by 4, one ball in the next row is pushed up against the bar, as that row represents tens, and one of the balls on the unit row is pushed away, thus showing the result 12. To divide, the 10 ball is not required, and is pushed away; one only of the unit balls is retained, and one of the balls above the bar, which represents five, is brought up to the bar, for 5 and 1 are 6, the result of dividing 12 by 2. This is the principle of the whole working, no matter how complicated it may be. J. DYER BALL.

REGISTER TRANSCRIBERS OF 1602, &c. (11 S. v. 130, 216).—The following extract from the minutes of Stepney Parish Vestry throws some light on the mode of keeping and transcribing the registers in the early part of the seventeenth century. It also gives a contemporary record of the remuneration paid for this kind of work:—

"At a vestrye holden the 14<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1613 in the vestrye in the Church It is agreed in manner folowing....

"Also yt is agreed that whereas there is much of the Register vnrecorded as well for Christnings Mariages and Burials where through much hurt may arise, that therefore Peter Wright If he like yt shall haue foure pounds for the full recording of all that is yet vnrecorded vnto the time of the death of Jhon Brockbancke late clerke and Keper of the Registrye, or if he shall make refusall thereof then the Churchwardens to



prouide some other who for the aforesaid summe shall faithfully transcribe all that is to be found into the seuerall parchm<sup>t</sup> bookes & they the Churchwardens to se that the same be perfectlye finished by the feast of Easter next ensuing."

The above is printed in Hill and Frere's 'Memorials of Stepney Parish,' published by subscription in 1890-91, the Preface of which states that the parish registers date from 1579 and are perfect.

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

AUTHOR OF SONG WANTED (11 S. v. 169).  
—For the song with the refrain,

My own Araminta, say "No!"

I would refer MISS LONGMAN to the works of Winthrop Mackworth Praed (1802-39). The full title of the poem is: "A Letter of Advice. From Miss Medora Trevillian, at Padua, to Miss Araminta Vavasour, in London." The poem is quoted in full in the fourth volume of Ward's 'English Poets,' as an example of Praed's "lightest style." The first stanza runs:—

You tell me you're promised a lover,

My own Araminta, next week;

Why cannot my fancy discover

The hue of his coat and his cheek?

Alas! if he look like another,

A vicar, a banker, a beau,

Be deaf to your father and mother,

My own Araminta, say "No!"

And so on for thirteen stanzas. J. A.

My own Araminta, say "No!"

is the last line of every stanza of a poem (consisting of thirteen stanzas) by W. M. Praed, called 'A Letter of Advice.' It was written in 1828. See Praed's 'Poems,' Moxon, 1864, vol. ii. p. 199. The poem may also be found (though without the names of the fictitious correspondents, and omitting also a preliminary quotation from Scribe) at p. 28 in 'The Muses of Mayfair,' by H. Cholmondeley Pennell, published in "The Mayfair Library" by Chatto & Windus, no date.

L. A. W.

Dublin.

MISS LONGMAN will find this reprinted in F. Locker-Lampson's 'Lyra Elegantiarum,' 1891, pp. 282 ff.

EMERITUS.

This may be found in the American edition of Praed (New York, 1865), vol. ii. p. 195, under the name of 'A Letter of Advice.'

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.A.

Teignmouth.

[C. C. B., MR. WM. E. BROWNING, MR. J. J. FREEMAN, MR. PENRY LEWIS, and several other correspondents also thanked for replies.]

MARMONTEL OR MOLIÈRE (11 S. v. 168).—The late Mr. W. F. H. King, in his 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' third edition, 1904, writes of "Je prends mon bien où je le trouve":—

"The original saying is Molière's, who employed it to justify himself in transplanting bodily two scenes from the 'Pédant Joué' of Cyrano de Bergerac (1634) to his own 'Fourberies de Scapin' of seventeen years afterward."

He gives the story told by Grimarest, 'Vie de Molière,' Paris, 1705, pp. 13-14, and quotes the words "Il m'est permis," disoit Molière, 'de reprendre mon bien où je le trouve.'"

As Büchmann remarked in his 'Geflügelte Worte,' "Je reprends mon bien où je le trouve" is merely a translation of the legal maxim "Ubi rem meam invenio, ibi vindico." Mr. King was mistaken, however, in saying that Büchmann cites these Latin words from the Digest. What Büchmann did was to say that the maxim in question was founded on Dig. vi. i. ("de rei vindicatione"), 9, "ubi enim probavi, rem meam esse, necesse habebit possessor restituere." Molière's saying is curiously illustrated by an episode in the career of Pope, who, after apparently allowing James Moore Smyth to introduce six lines of his into the comedy of 'The Rival Modes,' charged him with plagiarism, reclaimed the lines, and used them himself, with slight alterations, first in the short piece 'To Mrs. M. B. sent on her Birthday, June 15,' and afterwards in 'The Characters of Women.' An editorial note at 9 S. xii. 289, under 'French Quotations,' also refers for the phrase in question to Grimarest's 'Vie de Molière.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

HALFACREE SURNAME (11 S. iii. 467; iv. 134, 179; v. 77).—While not for a moment denying that the derivation put forward by MR. HILL may be the right one, I should like to say that the theory of the name originating from a foundling picked up on a piece of land called the "half acre" is not so far-fetched as he seems to suppose. In the parish registers of Bottesford, in Leicestershire, is the following close parallel: 1639, 8 Dec., "John Acreland, founde in a ditch called acrland, was Baptized."

THOS. M. BLAGG.

THE LEVANT COMPANY (11 S. v. 188).—There is a book on the history of the company by Mr. M. Epstein. Information will also be found in Mr. W. R. Scott's work on 'English, &c., Joint-Stock Companies.'

G. C. MOORE SMITH.



HENRY BLAKE (11 S. v. 168).—He was, presumably, Henry Blake of Lehinch, co. Mayo, and Renvyle, co. Galway, admitted to the Middle Temple, 27 February, 1748/9; died *s.p.* 1780; will dated 5 May, 1779, proved 8 November, 1780, leaving his estates to his kinsman Valentine Blake, second son of Martin Blake.

The pedigree of his line will be found in the second volume, at pp. 131-40, of that most interesting compilation 'Blake Family Records, 1300-1700,' by Martin Blake, barrister-at-law (Elliot Stock, 1905).

PHILIPPA SWINNERTON HUGHES.

91, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.

MR. HIPWELL is not quite accurate in stating that Blake's name "does not appear in any register, list, or other official record preserved at Westminster School," for it is to be found under the admissions of January, 1743/4. Like MR. HIPWELL, I should be glad to learn something more of Henry Blake. G. F. R. B.

FELICIA HEMANS (11 S. iv. 468, 534; v. 55, 116).—Between forty and fifty years ago a stained-glass window was placed in St. Anne's Church, in Dublin, as a memorial of Mrs. Hemans, who for a time resided in Kildare Street, very near the church. I cannot say whether the house is still in existence, nor, if so, whether it has any inscription to mark its literary associations. ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

DUCHESSE DE BOUILLON (11 S. v. 70, 153).—May I supplement the reply on the subject of Philip d'Auvergne, Admiral of the British Navy, and Duke of Bouillon? In a little work 'From the Gunroom to the Throne,' by Mr. Henry Kirke, M.A., it is denied that the unlucky Duke of Bouillon committed suicide, as Burke alleged in his 'Vicissitudes of Families.' Mr. Kirke, who is husband of a great-granddaughter of Philip d'Auvergne, was informed by one who was present at his death-bed at Holmes's Hotel, Parliament Street, that death was due to mental worry, protracted anxiety, and ill-health of long standing. It took place on 16 Sept., 1816, when the Duke of Bouillon was in his 62nd year, and he was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The mystery of his descendants is explained by the following passage in Mr. Kirke's book:—

"There is nothing now extant to show that Philip d'Auvergne was ever married.... During his residence in Jersey he formed a connection with a French lady and by her had children, whom he acknowledged and brought up in his own

house. His only son, named Philip after his father, a midshipman in the Royal Navy, died on board H.M.S. *Africaine* on the East India station on the 18th March, 1815, in his 17th year, and was buried at Colombo. A daughter, Mary Ann Charlotte, who was born on the 14th of Nov., 1794, was married at Jersey in July, 1815, to Capt. Prescott, R.N. (afterwards Admiral Sir Henry Prescott, C.B.)."

Neither of these children will account for the Duchesse de Bouillon, Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, inquired for by EL SOLTERO; but in 'The Memoirs of Comtesse de Boigne,' vol. i. p. 108, the real clue is found. The gossiping Anglo-French memoirist is writing of the Royalist *émigrés* in England, and especially of Madame de Vaudreuil and her daughters:—

"One of them, Madame de la Tour, had followed her husband to Jersey, where his regiment was in garrison. At the moment the Governor of the island was a certain d'Auvergne, a captain in the English Navy, who claimed descent from the family of Bouillon, at any rate upon the left side. The Comte d'Auvergne began a very close intimacy with Madame de la Tour, and she did the honours of the Governor's house. The officers jestingly called her among themselves Madame de la Tour d'Auvergne; but she accepted the title, and with her husband, children, and brothers-in-law abandoned the surname of Paulet in favour of d'Auvergne. Thereupon, supporting this claim by some papers which Capt. d'Auvergne, who died without issue, had left her, she returned to France and founded a family branch of La Tour d'Auvergne. It had no other claim to exist than that which I have narrated, and yet its existence eventually became undisputed. In this enterprise she was greatly helped by her brother-in-law, the Abbé de la Tour, a thorough intriguer. At the time of which I shall have to speak he was the private secretary and fanatical supporter of the Bishop of Arras, and was accustomed to fulminate against every *émigré* who returned to France. One fine morning he disappeared [from London] without saying a word, and a fortnight afterwards we learnt that the First Consul had appointed him to the Bishopric of Arras. His patron and predecessor was infuriated to the point of madness against this 'wretched hedge priest.' He never referred to him in any other terms."

Philip d'Auvergne resided in Jersey, save for short intervals, from 1793 to 1814. He was a captain in the Navy when he was appointed Governor of the island, and the agent of the British Government in financing, provisioning, and arming the numerous raids and descents made on the French coast by those unlucky heroes the Royalists. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1805. Mr. Kirke mentions that, with the exception of a few letters in the British Museum, all D'Auvergne's papers are destroyed or lost, and it may have been some of these papers which the French lady utilized for constructing her pedigree. It is quite clear,

of course, that the family of La Tour d'Auvergne could have no possible shadow of right to assume the titles of Duke or Duchess of Bouillon. The romantic career of Philip d'Auvergne has been utilized by Sir Gilbert Parker for Philip d'Avranches in 'The Battle of the Strong.'

R. S. PENGELLY.

Clapham Park, S.W.

The following entry occurs, under date 19 March, 1815, in the burial register of St. Peter's, or "the Fort," Church, Colombo, and throws some light on the questions asked by EL SOLTERO: "Philip, son of the Prince de Buillon D'Auvergne." The age of the boy is not given. The admiral's ship must have been calling at Colombo just at this time, but I do not know what the name of it was. Possibly one of your correspondents can give it.

PENRY LEWIS.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT (11 S. iv. 503, 522; v. 75).—In reply to your correspondent H. I. B. I may mention that the shrew-mouse was sacred to Uazit, an ancient Egyptian goddess, who was called by the Greeks Buto, and her cult obtained in the city and Nome of Bouto in Lower Egypt.

She is often associated with Nekhebit, who was equated with Eilithyia, "goddess of birth." Buto was an oracular deity, and was thought to be similar to the Greek Leto. Both Nekhebit and Buto were symbolized by the same forms: either as winged Ursei, Vultures, or as women. Buto was, according to legend, the guardian of Horus whilst Isis went in search of the body of Osiris. By gradual amalgamation ancient deities became fused with others having similar attributes.

Bes was originally an African god, and associated with the birth of the Sun-god, as Ahti, and appears in all the birth-houses of the Egyptian temples. Not only had he to provide food for the new-born infant, but he had to furnish amusement too, and is often represented laughing and dancing. He therefore became in time the god of merriment and joy. As an underworld god he became an avenger, and his counterpart, Taûrt, is commonly figured as a female hippopotamus, later known as Rert, and dwelt in the "House of Suckling." At one time she became one with Isis, Hathor, and again with Bast of Bubastis, and Buto of Pelusium and Bouto.

One can easily see how, as warmth is associated with comfort, pleasure, and love, and is essential to birth, the mouse, also

fond of heat, became the symbol of the goddess of birth. In classic times the mouse was used to ornament lamps, and was probably associated with Venus. It was also an emblem of destruction.

The shrew-mouse was sacred to the Letopolitan god of the solar eclipse, Herkhent-an-na ("Horus, Lord of Not Seeing"). Plutarch says this animal received divine honours because it was blind, and because darkness was older than light.

It may interest your readers to know that the descendants of the Whittington family are buried in the little picturesque Norman church of Pauntley, Gloucestershire.

SYDNEY HERBERT, F.R.G.S.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

QUEEN ANNE AND HER CHILDREN (11 S. v. 69, 116).—Bishop Burnet would appear to be the prime authority for giving seventeen as the number of Queen Anne's children. In writing of the death of the young Duke of Gloucester he refers to him as "the only remaining child of seventeen that the Princess had borne." This total, if correct, was certainly largely made up of premature births. Burnet was favourably placed for getting information on the subject (possibly from Anne herself) during the period when he supervised her son's education. Smollett, in his 'History of England,' repeats Burnet's statement verbatim, but without indication that it is borrowed. In Dean Stanley's book the number of Anne's children buried in the Abbey is given as eight, but the official sixpenny guide has it eighteen.

DONALD GUNN.

The late Dean Stanley, in his 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' third edition, 1869, in the Appendix, gives an "Account of the search for the grave of King James I." This search was made in 1869. When describing the interior and contents of the vault of Mary, Queen of Scots, he writes (p. 665):—

"Spread over the surface of these more solid structures [*i.e.*, such as the coffins of Mary of Orange, Prince Rupert, Anne Hyde, and Elizabeth of Bohemia] lay the small coffins, often hardly more than cases, of the numerous progeny of that unhappy family, doomed, as this gloomy chamber impressed on all who saw it, with a more than ordinary doom—infant after infant fading away which might else have preserved the race—first the ten children of James II., including one whose existence was unknown before—'James Darnley, natural son,' and then eighteen children of Queen Anne; of whom one alone required the receptacle of a *full-grown* child—William, Duke of Gloucester."

'The Antiquities of St. Peter's, or, the Abbey-Church of Westminster,' third edition, 1722, attributed to Jodocus Crull, vol. i. p. 136, gives us the children of Queen Anne "reposed in the Vaults of this Chapel" (*i.e.*, King Henry VII.'s Chapel) :—

The Lady Anna Sophia.

The Lady Mary.

Another Lady Mary.

The Lord George.

William, Duke of Gloucester.

Besides two or three children that were stillborn.

John Dart, in his 'Westmonasterium, or, the History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peters, Westminster,' 1723, vol. ii. p. 52, gives the following list :—

Daughter, stillborn, 12 May, 1684.

Lady Mary, born 2 June, 1685, died 8 February, 1686.

Anna Sophia, born 12 May, 1686, died 2 February, 1686/7.

An abortive male child, October, 1687.

William, Duke of Gloucester, died 30 July, 1700, in his twelfth year.

Lady Mary, born in October, 1690, died soon after buried 14 October, 1690.

George, born 17 April, 1692, died an hour after baptism.

A stillborn female child, 23 March, 1692/3.

Besides several miscarriages.

The above does not give the *ipsissima verba* of either Crull or Dart. The account in the latter occupies nearly a folio page.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

JOHN MILDENHALL (11 S. v. 186).—It is curious that his name does not appear in the 'List of Christian Tombs and Monuments in the North-West Provinces and Oudh,' compiled by A. Führer, and printed by the Government Press, N.W.P. and Oudh, 1896. The compiler states that "no pains have been spared to make the list as comprehensive and in as full detail as possible." Further on in the Preface he says that "the list comprehends events connected with a long series of years, viz., from about A.D. 1627, the first formation of the British and Dutch settlements at Agra." This would not include the date of John Mildenhall's death, 1614, but it is strange that Dr. Führer made no reference to the tomb, seeing that "the information furnished regarding these Christian monuments is based partly on personal knowledge and partly on the official returns."

LEO C.

ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE THE ELDER (11 S. v. 168).—He "married, 1744, a niece to Dr. Trimnell, Bishop of Winchester" (Simms's 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis,' 84). This was Jane, dau. and coh. of David Trimnell, Archdeacon of Leicester, Precentor of Lincoln,

&c.; the marriage took place on 10 Feb., 1744 (Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers,' p. 42). She died 6 Oct., 1783, aged 66 (monumental inscription at Badger, co. Salop).

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.  
Littleton Place, Walsall.

TOASTS AND GOOD STORIES (11 S. v. 149).

—An interesting dissertation on the drinking of healths and toasts is given in 'A Portraiture of Quakerism,' by Thomas Clarkson, third edition, 1807, chap. vii. of the part called 'Peculiar Customs of the Quakers,' *i.e.*, vol. i. p. 386 *et seq.*

Clarkson cites the toast-drinking among the ancient Greeks, and gives an account of customs prevalent in this country a century ago, as to drinking toasts in bumpers as if by compulsion.

Allibone gives 1813 as the date of the third edition of the 'Portraiture.' My copy is dated 1807.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'THE ST. ALBANS GHOST' (11 S. v. 187).

—The Rev. Henry Wharton was a noted divine, antiquary, and author of the period. Dr. Samuel Garth, a celebrated and fashionable physician, author of a polished satire 'The Dispensary,' was much attached to the house of Hanover; he was knighted by George I., and died in 1718.

WM. NORMAN.

ST. AGNES: FOLK-LORE (11 S. v. 47, 112, 156).—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writing to the Abbé Conti from Tunis, under date 31 July, 1718, says of the betrayal of the castle of Abydos to the Turks in the reign of Orchanes :—

"The governor's daughter, imagining to have seen her future husband in a dream (though I don't find she had either slept upon bride-cake, or kept St. Agnes's fast), fancied she afterwards saw the dead figure in the form of one of her besiegers," &c.,

an evident allusion to the superstition upon which Keats's poem is founded.

C. C. B.

"DE LA" IN ENGLISH SURNAMES: SURVIVAL OF THE PREFIX (11 S. iv. 127, 174; v. 117).—In this connexion the following may perhaps be of interest. The name "atte Crowche" frequently occurs in the Home Counties, and occasionally in other counties (but seldom in the North), during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The first reference I have to "atte Crowche" is in 1312, though "Cruche," with and without the prefix, occurs in 1273.

"De Cruce" occurs in the first half of the thirteenth century, and "le Crowch" and "de la Crouche" in the first half of the fourteenth century. These three prefixes are rare.

As a rule the "atte" disappears at the end of the fifteenth century, and simply "Crowche" occurs. At the same time the name sometimes appears as simply Crowche after, say, 1350. Those of Great Chart, Kent, wrote the name "atte Crowche" in the fourteenth century, but by 1477 the prefix was not in use.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

62, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

MUMMERS (11 S. v. 110).—Mumming yet lingers on in several parts of England. The recitations vary. Even in one county several versions of the words may be current, yet all the variants which I have seen appear to have originated from one source. The Isle of Wight version shows a resemblance to the dialogues of Lancashire and Lincolnshire. I believe the old Scotch mumming play had also similar words, that is, words sufficiently similar to indicate a connexion between the dialogues of North and South.

A. R.

BEAZANT FAMILY (11 S. v. 71).—Petro Beasant of Bonynton, co. Kent, 1347 (p. 127, vol. x., *Arch. Cant.*).

A close called Beysaunts. 1560, near Ramsgate (*Arch. Cant.*, vol. xii., p. 379).

Thomas Besant, 1576; John Besant, 1706; John Beasant, 1704; Ralph Beasant, 1707 (Phillimore's 'Marriage Registers, Wiltshire,' vol. iii.).

R. J. FYNMORE.

SKATING IN THE MIDDLE AGES (11 S. v. 27, 98).—Fosbroke is wrong in stating that "skating was a great accomplishment of Thialfe in the Edda." Skaði and Ullr are alone represented in Edda as being great runners on *skið*, *öndrar*, or *andrar*, snowshoes; there is no mention of skating at all.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

MONEY-BOX (11 S. v. 50, 117, 156).—In his answer to S. J. A. F., ST. SWITHIN notes one shape for a money-box as that of a Sussex pig. It is curious to note that one of the most common shapes of a money-box amongst the Chinese is that of a pig. These are made of different sizes, and, of course, earthenware. A slit on the back of the pig allows the coins to be dropped in, and when full they are easily smashed and the cash recovered.

J. DYER BALL.

NOTTINGHAM AS A SURNAME (11 S. v. 169, 237).—William Berry, in his 'Encyclopedia Heraldica,' gives no fewer than ten families of this name entitled to arms. Three of them are Irish.

TERTIUS.

COUNTY BIBLIOGRAPHIES (11 S. iv. 488; v. 30, 178, 196).—Having given at the last reference a supplementary list for the earlier counties, I continue below my full list for the remaining counties:—

Kent.—Smith (J. R.), *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, 1837, named by MR. FRY, is the one systematic book, and that only comes up to 1837.

An index volume to *Archæologia Cantiana*, covering vols. i.-xviii., was issued in 1892.

See also Kershaw (S. W.), *Lambeth Palace Library and its Kentish Memoranda* (*Arch. Cantiana*, ix. 176-88).

Statham (S. P. H.), *Bibliography of Dover in his History of Dover*, London, 1899.

Norman (William), *Woolwich Bibliography* (*Woolwich Antiq. Soc.*, viii. 21-1; x. 25-6; xii. 24-32).

Norman (William), *Woolwich Parish Registers and Vestry Books* (*Woolwich Antiq. Soc.*, ii. 43-61).

Sims (Richard), *Dover Records in the B.M.* (*Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, xl. 129-32).

*Descriptive Catalogue of Documents belonging to the Kent Archæol. Soc.* (*Archæol. Cantiana*, xxv. 256-98).

*Calendar of Ancient Deeds presented to the Society by Charles Marchant* (*Archæol. Cantiana*, xxvii. 167-76).

Sands (Harold), *An Old Map of Canterbury* (*Archæol. Cantiana*, xxv. 250-54).

Woodruff (Rev. C. E.), *Notes on the Municipal Records of Queenborough* (*Archæol. Cantiana*, xxii. 169-85).

The Lewisham Public Library has a collection of Kentish books.

Lancashire.—Fishwick (Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A.), *The Lancashire Library*, a bibliographical account of books on topography, biography, history . . . relating to the County Palatine, including an account of Lancashire tracts . . . printed before the year 1720. London, 1875.

Fishwick (H.), *Bibliography of Rochdale*, as illustrated by the books in the local Free Library, 1880 (reprinted from the papers of the Manchester Literary Club).

Fishwick (H.), *Quaker Lancashire Literature of the Seventeenth Century* (*Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, vol. v., 1887).

Axon (Ernest), *Bibliography of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquities* (*Lancashire and Cheshire Antiq. Soc. Transactions*, vols. vii.-x., 1890-93).

Axon (W. E. A.), *Select List of Works relating to Bibliography, Natural History, History, Topography, &c., of Lancashire* (MS. in Wigan Free Library), 1877.

Axon (W. E. A.), *Bibliographical List of Books illustrating the Lancashire Dialect*, 1875.

Axon (W. E. A.), *The Libraries of Lancashire and Cheshire* (*Library Assoc. Transactions*, 1880), also printed separately.

Madley (C.), Limits of Local Collections in the Town Libraries of Lancashire and Cheshire (Manchester Literary Club Papers, vol. vi., 1880).

Nodal (J. H.), Special Collections of Books in Lancashire and Cheshire. Manchester, 1880.

Rondeau (J. B.), Manuscript Collections towards a Bibliography of Lancashire and Cheshire. In Wigan Free Library.

Sutton (C. W.), Lancashire and Cheshire Archaeology: a List of some Contributions in some Archaeological Journals, reprinted from the Palatine Note-book. Manchester, 1881.

Sutton (C. W.), A List of Lancashire Authors, with Brief Biographical and Bibliographical Notes (Manchester Literary Club). Manchester, 1876.

Sutton (C. W.), Manchester Bibliography for 1880-81. Manchester.

Sutton (C. W.), Rough List of Lancashire County and Local Histories in the Manchester Free Reference Library. Manchester, 1885.

Swann (J. H.), Bibliography of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquities, and Dict. of Nat. Biog. Biographies of Lancashire and Cheshire Men and Women (Lancashire and Cheshire Antiq. Soc. Transactions, vols. xii.-xiv., 1894-7).

Winstanley (R.), Sale Catalogue of Works relating to Lancashire and Cheshire (collected by Thomas Heywood). Manchester, 1835.

Folkard (H. T.), Wigan Bibliography, a Local Catalogue of Wigan Printed Books and Pamphlets... preserved in the Reference Department of the Wigan Free Public Library. Wigan, 1886.

See also Section L of Catalogue of Wigan Library for full list of Books on Lancashire (compiled by H. T. Folkard).

Jaggard (W.), Liverpool Literature. Liverpool, 1905.

Mott (A. J.), Books published in Liverpool (Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society Transactions, vol. xiii., 1861).

Selby (W. D.), Lancashire and Cheshire Records preserved in P.R.O. London, 1882-3, 2 parts, 8vo (Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire).

An Index to vols. i.-xxiv. of the Proceedings of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire was issued in 1874 (by A. Hume).

Sutton (A.), Bibliotheca Lancastriensis, a (Sale) Catalogue of Books on the Topography and Genealogy of Lancashire, with an Appendix of Cheshire Books. Manchester, 1893; reprinted, with additions and continuations, Manchester, 1898.

Hollins (Norman), Bibliography of Lancs and Cheshire Antiquities and Biography, 1902 and 1903 (Lancs and Cheshire Antiq. Soc., xx, 265-75; xxi, 224-33).

Dawson (Thomas), The Pamphlet Literature of Liverpool (Lancs and Cheshire Hist. Soc., N.S., v. 73-138).

Roeder (C.), Maps and Views of Manchester (Lancs and Cheshire Antiq. Soc., xxi, 153-71).

Crosse (T. R.), Schedule of Deeds and Documents preserved in the Muniment Room of Shaw Hall, Chorley (Lancs and Cheshire Hist. Soc., N.S., vii, 330-52; viii, 330-52; ix, 221-40).

Earwaker (J. P.), The Early Deeds relating to the Manor of Manchester, now in the Possession of the Corporation of that City. (Journal of the Brit. Archaeol. Assoc., N.S., i, 49-57).

Robson (John), The Materials for the History of the Two Counties and the Mode of Using Them (Lancs and Cheshire Hist. Soc., v, 199-217; vii, 99-114; x, 47-58).

Morton (T. N.), Concise Account of Charters, Muniments, and Records of the Corporation of Liverpool in the Year 1897 (Lancs and Cheshire Hist. Soc., Fourth Series, xiii, 71-86).

Powell (Rev. Edward), Ancient Charters preserved at Scarisbrick Hall, (Lancs and Cheshire Hist. Soc., N.S., xii, 259-94).

Salé Catalogue of the Library of James Crossley, F.S.A., Stocks House, Cheetham, 12-19 May, 1884. Manchester, F. Thompson, 1884.

Sparke (Archibald), Bolton Writers and Bolton Books. At present in MS., but notes are being rapidly compiled for early publication.

Leicestershire—No bibliography exists.

Vide Briggs (H. S.) and Thorp (J. T.), Catalogue of the Library in the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester.

Kirkby (C. F.), Catalogue of the Books in the Free Public Library. Leicester, 1893.

Fletcher (Rev. W. G. D.), Documents relating to Leicestershire preserved in the Episcopal Registers at Lincoln (Assoc. Archit. Soc., xxii, 109-50 and 227-365).

Fletcher (Rev. W. G. D.), Some Unpublished Documents relating to Leicestershire preserved in P.R.O. and B.M. (Assoc. Archit. Soc., xxiii, 213-52 and 392-436; xxiv, 234-77).

Lincolnshire—Corns (A. R.), Bibliotheca Lincolnensis, a Catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, &c., relating to the City and County of Lincoln, preserved in the Reference Department of the City of Lincoln Public Library. Compiled by A. R. Corns, City Librarian. Lincoln, 1904.

Boyd (W.), Calendar of All Enrolments in the Close Rolls temp. Henry VII. relating to the County of Lincoln (Assoc. Archit. Soc., xxii, 260-73).

Maddison (Rev. A. R.), Catalogue of MSS. belonging to Lincoln Cathedral in the Fifteenth Century (Assoc. Archit. Soc., xxiii, 348-53).

Geological books, vide Bibliography by W. Whitaker in Memoirs of the Geological Survey, S.W. Part of Lincolnshire, by A. J. Jukes-Browne. Geology of North Lincolnshire for 1895, vide Transactions of Hull Geological Society, iii. (1895-6). List of works on Boulders in Lincolnshire, vide Naturalist, 1896, p. 373.

A Bibliography of the Fens may be found in W. H. Wheeler's History of the Fens of S. Lincolnshire, 1897.

List of articles on Roman Remains in Lincolnshire (Archæol. Review, iii., 1889).

London and Middlesex—The bibliography of London is in fragments, and no satisfactory book exists. The B.M. Catalogue, Section London, deals with an immense number of

books which cannot be placed under any author's name. Charles Gross's valuable *Bibliography of Municipal History*, pp. 287-325, is excellent as far as it goes. Charles Welch's *Notes on Municipal Literature*, London, 1895, and his *Bibliography of the Livery Companies* are useful. There are lists of the published accounts of parish officers in London in *The English Historical Review*, April, 1900, pp. 335-41. A Quarterly *Bibliography of Middlesex (and Herts)* appears in *Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries*.

The various local libraries of London specialize in topographical books relating each to its own district, and the catalogues of such libraries are of considerable value. Of these some notable ones are the libraries at Hampstead, Kensington, Battersea, Bermondsey, Bishopsgate Institute, and St. Martin's Lane Library. For prints and maps the Catalogue of the Crace Collection, London, 1878, and the Catalogue of Drawings of Old London issued by the Archaeological Institute, London, 1893, pp. 44, are best.

The Historical Association (6, South Square, Gray's Inn) issued in 1908 *Leaflet 14*, consisting of an outline Bibliography of London. The Subject Catalogue of the London Library and the Catalogue (two series) of the Peabody Institute (Baltimore) are most valuable. With reference to the Guildhall Library, one may reasonably wonder why no better catalogue exists, and why, considering that this library is maintained by the richest corporation in the world, nothing is done towards compiling an adequate Bibliography of London, or in issuing a bulletin regularly, as is done by all the big American libraries. A Bibliography of London might be divided up under various headings, such as (1) General Works on Municipal History; (2) London before the Conquest; (3) London from the Conquest to the Great Fire; (4) Eighteenth-Century Books on London; (5) Archaeology, Historical Geography, and Cartography; (6) the Local History of the Metropolitan Parishes.

Huck (T. W.), Account of a Scheme for a Bibliography of London (*vide The Library*, January, 1912).

Overall (W. H.), On the Early Maps of London (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Second Series, vi. 81-99).

Wheatley (H. B.), Notes on Norden and his Map of London, 1593 (*London Topo. Record*, ii. 42-65).

Lethaby (W. R.), Pepys's London Collection (*London Topo. Record*, ii. 66-9).

Lethaby (W. R.), Notes on Hollar's Map of the Western Part of London—date about 1648 (*London Topo. Record*, ii. 109-10).

Gomme (Bernard), Catalogue of the Exhibition of Maps, Views, and Plans of London, exhibited at Drapers' Hall, 16 March, 1905 (*London Topo. Record*, iv. 113-40).

Norfolk—Rye (Walter), Index to Norfolk Topography (*Index Society*, 1881).

Rye (Walter), Index to Norfolk Pedigrees and Continuation of Index to Norfolk Topography, 1896.

Selby (W. D.) and Rye (Walter), *Norfolk Records*, 2 vols. (*Norfolk Archaeol. Soc.*, 1886).

Colman (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Norfolciensis*, a Catalogue of the Books in the Library of J. J. Colman, Carrow Abbey, by John Quinton, 1896.

Woodward (S.), *Norfolk Topographer's Manual*, 1812. Superseded by Mr. Rye's book, &c.

Cf. also Rye (Walter), *The Unpublished Material for a History of the County of Norfolk* (*Arch. Journal*, xlvii. 164-9).

Tingey (J. C.), *A Calendar of Deeds enrolled within the County of Norfolk* (*Norfolk and Norwich Archt. Soc.*, xiii. 33-92, 125-91, and 241-92).

Northamptonshire—Taylor (John), *A Bibliographical Account of what has been Written or Printed relating to the History, Topography, Antiquities, Family History, Customs, &c., of Northamptonshire*. (Northampton, n.d.) Only six copies printed.

Huth (Henry), *A Catalogue of the Printed Books, Manuscripts, Autograph Letters, and Engravings collected by H. Huth, with Collations and Bibliographical Descriptions: Books relating to the History of Northamptonshire, or written by Natives or Residents in the County of Northampton*. Northampton, Taylor & Son, 1881.

Turner (John), *Bibliotheca Northamptonensis*, Catalogue of Books referring to the History of Northamptonshire, 1800-81, collected by John Turner (now in Northampton Museum Reference Library).

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

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(To be continued.)

Cheshire—*Bibliotheca Cestriensis*, or a Bibliographical Account of Books, Maps, Plates, and other Printed Matter relating to, printed or published in, or written by Authors resident in, the County of Chester. 4to, 1904, and large paper, folio, 1904.

Stafford—"523 Staffordshire Bibliography.—A Manuscript Catalogue of Books relating to, or connected with the County of Stafford, neatly written in Ink, also a Manuscript Volume containing the Lives of Staffordshire Authors, 2 vols., royal 8vo (1 morocco, 1 roan), n.d. Written by Mr. G. T. Lawley of Wolverhampton. The Catalogue is divided into six Sections, viz., Historical and Topographical, Poetical, Descriptive and Biographical, Didactical, General, Pamphlets and MSS. ...." &c. This is in the Catalogue of Messrs. W. N. Pitcher of Manchester for January of this year.

R. S. B.

Shropshire—Duke (T. F.), *History of Shropshire*, containing a list of books, MSS., maps, plans, and views. 1844.

Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, and MSS. relating to the Town of Shrewsbury and Shropshire in the Shrewsbury Public Library. H. T. Beddows. 1903.

H. T. BEDDOWS.

Public Library, Shrewsbury.



## Notes on Books.

*Cambridge County Geographies: East London*, by G. F. Bosworth; *Monmouthshire*, by Herbert A. Evans; *Carnarvonshire*, by J. E. Lloyd; *The Isle of Man*, by the Rev. John Quine. (Cambridge University Press.)

WE are particularly glad to notice the appearance of four more numbers of this excellent series. Arranged as nearly as may be on a uniform plan, well equipped with maps and illustrations, and the work of men who can claim to be authorities each for his own district, the books, as a complete set, will put the reader in possession of all the main facts concerning the history and antiquities, the physical features and industries characteristic of the several counties of Great Britain—and that at a very moderate cost. We notice that the editor does not pledge himself to a like treatment of Ireland.

Of the volumes before us, the one on East London no doubt represents the hardest task, seeing how enormous is the amount of material to be dealt with. It has been, on the whole, satisfactorily accomplished, though a certain lack of literary skill has led the writer here and there into odd ways of expressing himself, somewhat to be regretted in the case of books which are to be used in schools—e.g., “the tide ebbs and flows four times a day,” “on the north side are the East India Docks at Blackwall, and here it is that the Thames on the north side terminates.” We noticed also a good deal of repetition, the avoidance of which would have saved space for matters perforce neglected. Still, these 256 pages are packed with information, including much entertaining detail: and a word of special praise for the illustrations is no more than their due. We were also glad of the index—a feature absent from the other three books.

Prof. Lloyd's ‘Carnarvonshire’ is a sympathetic piece of work—particularly in regard to mediæval history and remains, and in the descriptions given of the well-known scenery. From this background the details concerning modern life and industries, which are duly given, gain a new kind of interest.

In ‘Monmouthshire’ Mr. Herbert A. Evans had a subject full of contrasts, and he has succeeded in bringing these out effectively, considering the small compass within which he had to work. He tells us that, rich field though it is to the naturalist, the fauna and flora of Monmouthshire have never yet been treated as a whole; and we hope that his suggestive sentences will fall under the observation of some one who has the qualifications necessary for remedying this defect.

Canon Quine's account of the Isle of Man is written for the most part with a precision and clearness which make it unusually pleasant reading. The section of peculiar interest is, of course, that on the Manx Crosses. We are glad to learn that these are being carefully protected, and that a complete set of casts of the crosses on the island is now to be seen in the Museum at Castle Rushen.

*Benvenuto Cellini*, by Mr. Robert H. Hobart Cust, is one of the “Little Books on Art” published by Messrs. Methuen & Co. Mr. Cust prepared the translation of Cellini's ‘Autobiography,’ issued in 1910 by Messrs. Bell, and the biography before us is, almost inevitably, a résumé of that most entertaining classic, with those incidents omitted which have no bearing on Benvenuto's work as an artist. The ‘Autobiography,’ it is not difficult to see, is a little world which Mr. Cust knows by heart; and in some degree the thoroughness of his knowledge has been a disadvantage to him. The copiousness of the detail which he has crowded into 180 small pages is so great that the character of Cellini seems buried beneath it, and the writer has hardly a line to spare for the descriptions and reflections which, in some small but adequate measure, are a necessary element in the writing of a popular book. The task was doubtless unusually difficult, for few artists have lived a life so packed with inconsequent adventures as Cellini; still, the fact remains that, to the reader who knows the ‘Autobiography,’ this volume adds but little that is new in the way of criticism or other enlightenment, while for those who have not yet made Cellini's immediate acquaintance it presents an endless stream of facts which must prove rather fatiguing reading, especially as the writer's style is decidedly of the journalistic type.

Nevertheless, the book ought to prove useful, containing, as it does, all the essentials concerning Cellini's life and achievement, and offering no fewer than forty illustrations, together with a list with dates of works recorded in the ‘Autobiography,’ the “Treatises” or contemporary documents, and a further account of the authentic works of Cellini still in existence. The little volume is prettily got up and pleasantly printed.

THE chief literary articles in this month's *Fortnightly Review* are Mr. S. M. Ellis's account of ‘George Meredith and his Relatives,’ and M. Paul Seippel's appreciation of Romain Rolland's ‘Jean-Christophe.’ Mr. Ellis takes us back to the Portsmouth of the early nineteenth century, and to the atmosphere, with a difference, of ‘Evan Harrington’; the story he has to tell is, as he himself remarks, a “rather sad comedy.” By M. Seippel the general English public should be stimulated to give greater attention to the progress of that idealist crusade which is being steadily carried on in France, with the author of ‘Jean-Christophe’ at its head. Mrs. Maud gives us an interesting paper on ‘Abdul Baha,’ drawn chiefly from his utterances while in England in answer to many eager questioners. Mr. Lewis Melville's ‘William Cobbett’ is good reading; he puts us in a cheerful humour at once by starting with amusing examples of Cobbett's extraordinary—and yet not exactly offensive—“goodly conceit of himself.” Mr. W. S. Lilly, in ‘Substitutes for Christianity,’ another of his studies of the Catholic question in the French Revolution, gives us a description of those doings between 1789 and 1799 which, regarded apart from the question of good or evil, are among the strangest in human history. He brings forward information which in most accounts of the time is omitted. The political articles offer much that is worthy of careful consideration: in particular Mr. R. C. Long's ‘The New Reichstag and the Old Policy,’ and ‘Repeal or Home Rule?’ by “An Outsider.”



## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MESSRS. HIGHAM & SONS' Catalogue 507 has one or two interesting items under the heading Bibliography, notably Prof. Lambros's 'Catalogue of the Greek MSS. on Mount Athos,' 2 vols. for 12s. 6d.; 'A Bibliographical Description of the Editions of Tyndale's Version,' by Mr. Francis Fry, 1878, 3l.; and a Vivaldi, 'Opus Regale,' Gothic letter, with 3 full-page woodcuts, printed by Stephen Gueynard, 1512, 2l. Under the heading of Education we noticed a copy, offered for 3l. 3s., of J. Bass Mullinger's work on 'The Schools of Charles the Great,' 1877. There are several pages of books on Egypt and Palestine, most of them expensive works of recent date, such as the various publications of Dr. Wallis Budge, and some—e.g., Dr. Bigg's Bampton Lectures on 'The Christian Platonists of Alexandria,' 1886, 1l. 4s.—which, without being old, are becoming scarce. There are two sets of volumes of the 'Survey of Western Palestine' published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, the one for 10l. 10s.; the other, apparently more worn, for 9l. We noticed under the heading Music two numbers of the Plain-song and Mediaeval Music Society's publications: 'Early English Harmony from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century,' vol. i., 1897, 1l.; and 'Madrigals by English Composers of the Close of the Fifteenth Century,' now out of print, 1893, 1l. 5s. Both are numbered copies of limited editions. The Occult Sciences occupy many columns, in which appear a copy of Sir William Crookes's 'Researches on the Phenomena of Spiritualism,' a rather rare book, 1874, 10s. 6d.; Faber's 'Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri,' 2 vols., 1803, 1l.; 2 vols.—apparently i. and iv.—of the Kabbala, translated into Latin by Von Rosenroth, 1677–8, 3l.; and Matter's 'Histoire Critique du Gnosticisme,' 1828, 1l. 1s. The most valuable item of this Catalogue may be found under the heading of Philology, in ten volumes of Ducange's 'Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis'—the new edition brought out in 1883–7 by Leopold Favre—14l. 14s.; and it may be well to call attention to a Greek 'Thesaurus' (Stephanus), edited by Barker, which is to be had for 12s. 6d. The Philosophy columns are well filled, important books being offered at moderate prices. Under Architecture there is a complete set, in 29 vols., of 'The Ecclesiologist,' published by the Cambridge Camden Society 1843–68, 4l.

No. 284 of Messrs. Maggs's Catalogues is designated also Part I. of a new series 'Old-Time Literature.' This comprises first or early editions of English and foreign authors prior to 1800, incunabula, illuminated MSS., and 15th and 16th century books with woodcuts. The most valuable of the items here offered is a copy of the first edition of Coverdale's Bible. Of this edition no perfect example is known, and the copy in question has title-page, map, most of the preliminary leaves, and two leaves at the end in facsimile. The general condition is good (1535, 275l.). Perhaps even more interesting is a complete copy of the first polyglot Bible, including, as it does, the *editio princeps* of the Greek Testament. The first four volumes contain the LXX., and have at the bottom of the Greek text a Chaldee paraphrase with a Latin interpretation;

the fifth is the New Testament in Greek, with the Vulgate running collaterally; the sixth, and last, is a Hebrew and Chaldaic vocabulary of the Old Testament. A feature of this copy is the sheet of six leaves containing a Greek preface to St. Paul's Epistles, which is seldom found (Compluti, 1514–17, 115l.). Other Bibles which we must mention are Matthew's (called the "wife-beating" Bible, from a curious note at the end of 1 Pet. iii.), 1549, 45l.; a later Coverdale—the last issued during the translator's lifetime—1550, 37l. 10s.; the first edition of Luther's Bible in Low German, Lübeck (*sic*), 1533, 52l. 10s.; and 'La Sainte Bible en Francoys,' Anvers, printed by Martin Lempereur, 1534, 22l. 10s. There are also St. Bonaventura's 'Vita Christi' in English, 'Imprinted at London in Flete Streete at the sygne of the Sonne by Wynkyn de Worde. The yere of our lorde god' 1525, 78l.; and a very interesting 'De Imitatione Christi' (here apparently ascribed to Gerson) in Gothic letter, 'per Johannem Zainer ulmens,' 1487. It has bound up with it a contemporary MS. of 372 pages (21l.). For 175l. is offered Glanville's 'De Proprietatibus Rerum,' a beautiful copy, folio, printed in double columns, with red initials painted in. It is the work of Gotz de Sletztat of Cologne, who, it is believed, was assisted by Caxton, c. 1471. We noticed two copies of Richard Arnold's 'Chronicle,' the better being from the press of Andrian van Berghem at Antwerp, a perfect copy of the first edition, which ends with the death of Prince Arthur in 1502, 88l. 10s.; a copy of 'England's Parnassus,' 1600, 52l. 10s.; a copy of the first edition of Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' 1620, bound by Rivière, 75l.; and two Leipsic almanacs, one a broadside *incunabula* printed by Magister Johannes Wirdung de Haspurth, printed in red and black on a single large folio sheet by Kochlofen (apparently unknown to bibliographers), 1495, 50l.; the other, printed in 1494 by Martin Landsberg, a medical almanac giving a table of times and seasons for blood-letting, compiled by Magister Wenceslaus von Budweysz, 40l. A complete set of first editions of 'Hudibras,' bound by Rivière, 3 vols., post 8vo, can be had for 40l.; and Barbour's 'Actes and Life of the most Victorious Conquerour Robert Bruce, King of Scotland,' printed by Andrew Hart at Edinburgh, 1620, for 31l. 10s. Among the somewhat less expensive items we noticed a first Aldine Dante, 1502, 14l. 14s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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## Notes.

## THE SOCIETY OF THE CLERKS OF ASSIZE.

AMONGST the records of the South-Eastern Circuit, taken over by me on my appointment in 1887, was a little book, 5½ in. by 3½ in., formed of two volumes bound together in leather. It is a MS. relating entirely to the meetings of the Society of the Clerks of Assize between the years 1678 and 1851. Early entries in the book afford ample evidence that the Society had been in existence for very long before the earlier of these dates, and there is no definite statement of the rules of the Society. These, however, appear to have been few and simple. The Clerks of Assize were to meet and dine together on the day appointed for nominating the Sheriffs; if a Clerk of Assize could not himself appear, he was to give notice to the Steward of the occasion, and was to send one of his officers as his deputy. On failing

to do this he rendered himself liable to a fine, which at one time (1697) was twenty shillings, and at others ten shillings. Having met and dined, the members elected one of their number Steward for the next occasion, and it became his duty to appoint the place of meeting and the time. Those present at each dinner signed this little book; and as it was a rule that every newly appointed Clerk of Assize should, on joining the Society, pay not only his own "club," but the whole reckoning, the book affords material for the compiling of a complete list of Clerks of Assize between 1678 and 1851, to which list, from other sources, I have added the names of such as were appointed since 1851 and up to the present day.

With the exception of the years 1688, 1729 (in which, "Being a very Poor Year, there was nor Eatinge nor Drinkinge"), 1758, 1794, and 1828, the Society met once, and sometimes four times, in every year for 173 years.

In most instances the name of the tavern or inn at which the meeting was held is given, and the Society was very constant to certain of them. It dined no fewer than 107 times at the "White Hart Tavern," Holborn, between 1789 and 1851. The "Divell Taverne in fleet street" entertained it eleven times, and so on. There is frequent praise of the fare, but on 3 Nov., 1693, the landlord of the "Bull Head Taverne neere St. Dunstan's Church in fleet street" failed to please, and the entry is this:—"the company but 5 and d. . . . is sett upon the howse by the Clerks of the Assizes the Bill being very unreasonable." The bones of discontent seem to have been "A Cod & two paires of soules & Quart of Oysters & shrimps," costing 14s., and "a Duck & 2 teale," costing 6s., against both which items is written "very base." The "frigidas off Chickens & Rabbetts" of 7 July, 1679, and the "peeping chickens & sucking Rabbetts" of 10 Feb., 1680, called forth no praise or condemnation. On the latter date the economical Steward obtained and entered "abate for fire left, 1s. 6d." The Society seems, towards the end of the eighteenth century, to have had a predilection for "Mountain" at 1s. 3d. a bottle, and a little later "Capillaire" appears with comparative frequency in the bills, which are invariably set out at length, and appear since 1693 to have been very moderate.

It is probable that a certain amount of business was transacted at these meetings, but the references to anything of the kind

are extraordinarily few. On 3 Nov., 1721, the members agreed to subscribe 2 guineas each towards the expense of the engraving of copperplates of Assize Precepts; and on 12 Nov., 1760; the like for orders of discharge of debtors cost them 16s. 8d. each.

The entry of 12 Nov., 1781, is as follows:—

"It appearing to the Clerks of Assize that the giving the Gentlemen of the King's Remembrancer's Office the Names of Gentlemen deemed fit to serve the Office of Sheriffs of England previous to the annual Nomination on the morrow of Saint Martin hath been attended with considerable inconvenience those Gentlemen having disclosed such Names It is agreed to discontinue that Practice but that we will correct the Nomination on application to us."

By resolution of 20 Nov., 1809, it was decided to enter records of disputes with Secretaries of State, &c., in a separate book, "for the benefit of posterity and that our offices may descend as little impaired as possible and may acquire strength from length of years, acquiescence and practice."

It may be that this book is now in the Public Record Office, having gone in with the records of some other Circuit in March, 1911, when all Circuit records were taken over.

The Clerks of Assize on 4 Nov., 1706, waxed sentimental and agreed that every one then present would, at his decease, leave a ring of the value of 20s. to each survivor. In the present day half of us do not know the other half by sight!

In one entry only does any attempt at humour appear, and whether that entry is written in a facetious or a regretful tone is open to doubt. It runs:—

"On 27 Feb., 1772, the Clerks of Assize met at the Crown & Rolls in Chancery Lane on special affairs and they entred into a further discussion of the business on the carpet and they refreshed themselves with a supper & liquor. Mr. Bury having grossly misbehaved in a manner we hope he will make it unnecessary to record to the amount of £1, 10, 6. It is recommended to Mr. Bury to reflect on his conduct before the next meeting."

As, however, Mr. Bury attended every meeting for the next twenty-one years, his offence cannot have been very serious.

With regard to the following list, it will be observed that, on the Home Circuit, between the appointments of William Gould and the present day there is an interval of 120 years, during which but one appointment, other than that of myself, has been made; whilst, on the Norfolk Circuit, between the appointment of Gerard Dutton Fleetwood and the present day there is an interval of 172 years, with only two intervening appointments.

The date first given shows the year of appointment, the final date that on which the person named first attended a meeting:—

#### HOME CIRCUIT.

- 1678. Thomas Lee, then existing.
- 1679. Eldred Lancelott Lee. "Resined." 7 July, 1679.
- 1718. Simon Mitchell. 3 Nov., 1718.
- 1726. Richard Mitchell, son of the above. 3 Nov., 1726.
- 1740. Adam Pierce. 3 Nov., 1741.
- 1747. Jerome Knapp. Died May, 1792. 3 Nov., 1747.
- 1792. William Gould. 9 Dec., 1796.
- 1839. Hon. Richard Denman, then Clerk of Assize on the N. and S. Wales Circuit (S. Wales and Chester). 15 June, 1837.

In 1876 the Circuit was rearranged as:—

#### SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT.

(Home Division.)

- 1887. Arthur Denman, appointed 25 April for the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey; and on 11 July, 1902, for the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, and the City of Norwich and County of the same City.

#### NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

- 1678. John Luke, then existing.
- 1691. Thomas Knight. 3 Nov., 1691.
- 1709. Roger Jenyns. Died 20 Oct., 1753. Mural tablet in Clewer Church, near Windsor. 3 Nov., 1709.
- 1740. Gerard Dutton Fleetwood. 3 Nov., 1740.
- 1797. Harry Edgell. 13 Nov., 1797.
- 1863. Charles Platt. Died 7 July, 1902.

In 1876 the Circuit was rearranged as:—

#### SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT.

(Norfolk Division.)

- 1902. Arthur Denman, who had been, since 1887, Clerk of Assize on the South-Eastern Circuit (Home Division).
- N.B.—The "Divisions" henceforward abolished

#### MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

- 1678. George Dodson, then existing.
- 1706. Henry Barwell. Died 3 Nov., 1719. 4 Nov., 1706.
- 1711. Thomas Blencowe. Resigned. Was living 1743. 3 Nov., 1711.
- 1741. John Blencowe, jun. [sic], his son. 3 Nov., 1742.
- 1795. Richard Lowndes. 12 Nov., 1795.
- 1850. William Collisson. 13 Nov., 1850.
- 1855. Francis James Coleridge. Died 6 June, 1862.
- 1862. Frank Cockburn.
- 1876. Arthur Duke Coleridge. (Circuit rearranged that year.)

#### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

- 1678. Thomas Hesletyne, then existing.
- 1696. William Cuthbertson. Never attended.
- 1700. John Wilkinson. Surrendered. Never attended.
- 1704. John Darley. 3 Nov., 1705.



- 1719 or 1720. Samuel Powell, appointed and died between 3 Nov., 1719, and 3 Nov., 1720. Never attended.
1720. Mark Milbanke. 3 Nov., 1720.
1722. Gilbert East. 3 Nov., 1722.
1727. John Highmore. 3 Nov., 1727.
1728. Henry Wood. 11 Feb., 1728.
1735. Henry Simon. 3 Nov., 1735.
1744. John Knottesford. 3 Nov., 1744.
1747. John Close. 3 Nov., 1748.
1772. Fletcher Rigge. 12 Nov., 1772.
1829. John Edward George Bayley, afterwards 2nd Baronet. Born 1793, died 23 Dec., 1871. 23 Jan., 1830.
1871. Edward Bromley.
- (In 1876 the Circuit was rearranged, and Edward Bromley became Clerk of Assize on the then created North-Eastern Circuit.)
1876. Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, for the whole Circuit except the Civil business of the County of Lancaster, for which Thomas Edmund Paget, late Prothonotary for the Court of Common Pleas of the said County, was made Clerk of Assize. See Order in Council, 5 Feb., 1876.
1877. Thomas Moss Shuttleworth.
1889. Sir Herbert Stephen, 2nd Baronet.

#### NORTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT.

(Created by Order in Council of 5 Feb., 1876.)

1876. Edward Bromley, then Clerk of Assize on the Northern Circuit. By the Order in Council he was appointed to act for the whole of the newly created Circuit except for the County of Durham: and for that County John Wetherell Hays, hitherto Clerk of the Crown for the same County, was made Clerk of Assize for Criminal business, and William C. Ward, hitherto Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Durham, was made Clerk of Assize for Civil business.
1900. Claude Fitzroy Wade, appointed in October.

#### OXFORD CIRCUIT.

1678. Henry Parker, then existing.
1679. Samuel Floyer. 3 Nov., 1679.
1689. Thomas Breton. "Resined." 4 Nov., 1689.
1710. Thomas Mulso. Resigned. 3 Nov., 1710.
1718. Thomas Mulso, jun., his son. 3 Nov., 1719.
1763. Meredith Price. 12 Nov., 1761.
1801. John Bellamy. "Appointed 23 Nov.; died 23 Oct., 1846. 12 Nov., 1812.
1846. Hon. Charles Robert Claude Wilde. Born 1 Nov., 1816; resigned on his succeeding as 2nd Lord Truro, 11 Nov., 1855; died 28 March, 1891. 12 Nov., 1846.
1855. Edward Archer Wilde. Died June, 1889.
1889. James Llewellyn Mathews. Died 15 Dec., 1907.
1908. Frederick William Grantham. Appointed 15 Jan.

#### WESTERN CIRCUIT.

1678. Lawrence Swanton, then existing. Resigned.
1690. Francis Swanton, his nephew. 3 Nov., 1690.
1701. Harry Parker. 3 Nov., 1704.
1720. Christopher Hawkins. 3 Nov., 1721.
1743. Richard Maddock. 3 Nov., 1743.
1770. John Follett. Died before 13 April, 1812. 12 Nov., 1770.
1812. Thomas Chambre. 17 June, 1813.
1836. Sidney Gurney. 15 Feb., 1837.
1864. Thomas Edward Chitty.
1868. William Channell Bovill.
1888. James Read, previously Clerk of Indictments.
1911. Arthur Willoughby Trevelyan Channell, previously Associate on the South-Eastern Circuit. Appointed 18 May.

#### NORTH WALES AND CHESTER DIVISION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

1830. John Lloyd, then existing.
1835. Edward Weston Lloyd.
1852. Henry Linwood Strong.
1858. Henry Crompton. Resigned.
1901. David Henry Crompton. Resigned.
1909. Charles Stubbs, I.L.D.

(No Clerk of Assize on this Circuit was ever a member of the Society of the Clerks of Assize.)

#### SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER DIVISION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

1830. T. Jones. (Previous to 1830 the Welsh Judges went their own Circuits, and the Circuit Officers were under the Principality of Wales. Mr. Jones, who was nicknamed "Caliban" (see Sir J. Arnold's 'Memoir of Lord Denman,' vol. ii. p. 39), is described in the Law Lists as "Mr.," whereas all other officers are described as "Esquire." He was probably the T. Jones who was Deputy to Sir Henry Mathias, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown of the South Wales Circuit before the changes of 1830.)
1836. Hon. Richard Denman. In 1839 appointed Clerk of Assize on the Honie Circuit. 15 June, 1837.
1839. Henry Halford Vaughan. Born 1811; died 19 April, 1885. 'D.N.B.' 26 May, 1842.
1885. Charles Sumner Maine.
1888. James Kenneth Stephen. Died 3 Feb., 1892. 'D.N.B.'
1890. Hon. Stephen William Buchanan Coleridge.

#### CLERKS OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On 12 Nov., 1835, it was

"unanimously agreed that the Clerk of the Central Criminal Court for the time being should be eligible to be admitted into the Society of the Clerks of Assize, and be considered as a Clerk of Assize on his admittance and during the continuance of his office, but no longer; and that John Clark, the present Clerk of the Central Criminal Court, should be elected accordingly."

This Court came into existence on 1 Nov., 1834, when Thomas Shelton, then Clerk of the Peace for the City of London, handed over the criminal business, retaining the civil.

1834, 1 Nov. John Clark, previously Deputy Clerk of Assize on the Home Circuit. Excused entertainment. 12 Nov., 1835.

1858, 18 Aug. Robert Marshall Straight, previously Deputy Clerk of Assize on the Home Circuit.

1860, 7 May. Henry Avory

1881, 2 May. Edward James Read. Resigned.

1891, 12 Jan. Henry Kemp Avory.

ARTHUR DENMAN, F.S.A.

### CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262.)

IN times of sorrow never was a kinder consoler than Dickens; his very heart seemed to go out to his friend. When Chorley lost his brother, John Rutter (the 'Autobiography' has several pages devoted to an account of his career, and the 'D.N.B.' contains a short biography of him), *The Athenæum*, in the obituary notice which appeared on the 6th of July, 1867, stated that "in knowledge of Spanish literary history he was without a rival, as many elaborate and exhaustive articles in *The Athenæum* conclusively proved." Dickens wrote on the 3rd of July, 1867:—

"At this time, as at all others, believe me that you have no truer friend or one more interested in all that interests you than I am."

How Chorley seemed to lose all his troubles when at Gadshill, Mamie Dickens tells in a letter to Mr. Hewlett on the 20th of August, 1872:—

"He used to come constantly to Gad's Hill, and would often invite himself, and was always most welcome.... He was a brighter and younger being altogether there."

He would take eighteen-mile walks with his host, and "he was always ready for any game, charade, or impromptu amusement of any sort, and was capital at it." One Christmas Dickens proposed, quite suddenly, that there should be some dumb charades, Chorley to play the piano. He immediately began to practise music suitable for the different scenes, and, when the evening arrived, came in dressed as a poor old musician, very shy, very shabby, very hungry and wretched-looking altogether,

and played the part so well that for a time the audience did not know him.

We can hardly recognize in this portrait the Chorley we knew, weak, tremulous, and highly nervous; it shows the great influence for good Dickens had over him. I remember his coming into *The Athenæum* office on returning from one of his Christmas visits, and telling my father how happy he had been, and saying laughingly that in one charade Dickens had awarded to him the character of a policeman.

Mamie Dickens speaks of his warmth of heart and of all sorts of good and generous deeds done by him in a quiet, unostentatious way; she knew of his having given help to several young musicians who, without the aid of this kind hand, could not have risen to be what they afterwards became:—

"He was very grateful for any love and attention shown to him, and never forgot a kindness done to him. I believe he loved my father better than any man in the world."

After the death of Dickens, and before the family left "the dear old home," Chorley wrote to Mamie Dickens and asked her to send him a branch of each of "our large cedar trees, as a remembrance of the place."

"My friend, and his dear friend, Mrs. Lehmann, saw him lying calm and peaceful in his coffin, with a large green branch on each side of him. She did not understand what this meant, but I did, and was much touched, as of course he had given orders that these branches should be laid with him in his coffin. So a piece of the place he loved so much, for its dear master's sake, went down to the grave with him."

A further token of Chorley's love for his friend was to be found in his will, which contained a bequest of 50*l.* for a ring to be purchased by Dickens "in memory of one greatly helped by him." Though, owing to Dickens's death, this kindly bequest could not be carried into effect, another clause enabled Chorley to give practical expression to his affection for his friend, for he instructed his executors

"to set apart or invest in Consols such a sum as will produce 200*l.* a year for Mary, the eldest daughter of said Charles Dickens, for her life."

I cannot close the references to Chorley without expressing my personal agreement with all that Mamie Dickens has said of his lovable disposition and kindness of heart. During Chorley's thirty-five years' connexion with *The Athenæum*, and to the close of his life, my father enjoyed his friendship. To my sister, who had a talent for music, he gave introductions to Costa, Benedict, and others; and when she died on the 23rd of June,

1861, at the early age of twenty-four, no friend showed greater sorrow and sympathy than he. On retiring from *The Athenæum* owing to ill-health, he, when handing his last proof to my brother, took the pin from the scarf he was wearing and presented it to him; and on the 1st of August, 1868, he gave a farewell dinner to the employees of the printing and publishing offices. His health did not allow him to be present, and he entrusted to my father his "words of welcome," in which he "thanked his guests and fellow-workers with all his heart most cordially" for the help they had given him. Although Chorley retired from the staff of *The Athenæum* in the summer of 1868, he still occasionally contributed to its columns, and he wrote the obituary notice of Dickens which appeared, bearing his signature, on the 18th of June, 1870. In this, after reference to the literary life of his friend, Chorley says:—

"Those who were admitted to know Charles Dickens in the intimacy of his own home cannot—without such emotion as almost incapacitates the heart and hand—recall the charm of his bounteous and genial hospitality. Nothing can be conceived more perfect in tact, more freely equal, whatever the rank of his guests, than was his warm welcome. The frank grasp of his hand—the bright smile on his manly face—the cheery greeting—are things not to be forgotten while life and reason last by those who were privileged to share them.....When the story of his life shall come to be told on some distant day, then, and not till then, this amazing vitality, which set him apart from every human being I have approached, will present itself as one of the most remarkable features in the life and works of one of the greatest and most beneficent men of genius England has produced since the days of Shakespeare."

The death of Chorley took place very suddenly, on the morning of Friday, the 16th of February, 1872. It was a great shock to my father, who only the previous day had called upon him, and found him full of cheerfulness and talk of his future plans. He was buried beside his brother John in Brompton Cemetery, my father being among the mourners; my brother and myself were also present, together with a deputation from *The Athenæum* printing office.

Hewlett's biography—my father's copy has fastened in it Chorley's letter on his retirement from *The Athenæum*—contains an excellent portrait of him. Like his friend Dickens, he dressed with care, and in winter generally wore an overcoat of the richest velvet, either black or dark maroon.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## A RUNIC CALENDAR.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, ROOM 132.

(See *ante*, p. 261.)

THE next item on the calendar to be considered is that of the signs of the Zodiac. These are represented pictorially, and under each one appears a rune. Instead of beginning these signs with Aries, as is usual, Aquarius is placed first: this is because the sun enters Aquarius during January, and as it requires approximately one month to traverse each sign, the month that any given sign is entered is readily obtained.

The runes underneath the pictures give the day of the month on which the sun enters the signs, and on referring to the complete calendar it is easy to count up how many days are required for the sun to traverse each sign. The periods are as follows:—

Sign.	Rune.	Duration.
Aquarius	ᚠ	30
Pisces	ᚢ	30
Aries	ᚦ	30
Taurus	ᚷ	31
Gemini	ᚦ	32
Cancer	ᚷ	31
Leo	ᚦ	31
Virgo	ᚠ	31
Libra	ᚢ	30
Scorpio	ᚠ	30
Sagittarius	ᚠ	30
Capricornus	ᚠ	29

The variation of these periods is interesting, as a division of the year into twelve equal parts would give 30½ days each, very approximately; and this could be carried out by allotting 30 and 31 days alternately, just as the maker of this calendar has done for the lunar cycle, to be discussed later. The fact that such an obvious arrangement has been avoided in favour of a more complex one shows that an equal division of time is not aimed at.

At the probable date when this calendar was made, the events of the solar cycle were occurring eleven days too early, owing to the long use of the inaccurate Julian calendar; so that the apparent velocity of the sun at that time was least towards the middle of June, and greatest towards the middle of December. It follows, therefore,

that the sun remained longest in Gemini and Cancer, and the least time in Sagittarius and Capricornus. (The actual number of days given in the preceding table should not be taken too literally: they were found by mere subtraction of dates, without considering the time of the day.)

All that has been considered so far has reference to the solar cycle; but these runic calendars, as well as the clogs, were usually arranged to give the dates of the new moons. Sometimes the date of the Paschal moon, on which the date of Easter is based, was given also, but not on this calendar. The possibility of predicting the date of a new moon is due to the discovery by Meto (B.C. 433) that the sun and the moon complete a cycle relative to one another in nineteen years. The difference between 235 lunations and 19 solar years is very small, but sufficient to destroy the accuracy of the calendar after several cycles. Leap years also cause discrepancies, so that the prediction of a new moon may be one or even two days in error. This, of course, would be useless for the purposes of modern astronomy, but it was good enough for fishermen and others, in order to know on what dates they could pursue their trades in the night time. (It is pointed out that a similar inaccuracy finds its way into the ecclesiastical calendar: the Paschal moon is merely a tabular moon, which may differ by a day or so from the actual moon.)

Since the Metonic cycle covers a period of nineteen years, if the first year of any one cycle is known, the number of years which have elapsed since that year, divided by nineteen, will give the number of complete cycles which have elapsed as quotient, and the number of years towards another cycle as remainder. This remainder is known as the Golden Number of the year. All years having the same Golden Number would have the new moons on the same dates, if the Metonic cycle were exact. If the Golden Number of a year, and the date of any one new moon in that year, are known, a symbol denoting the Golden Number can be connected with this date. A lunation being approximately  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days, if the same symbol is repeated at intervals of 29 and 30 days alternately, the Golden Number of a year will be the only thing required to find the dates of all the new moons in that year. Not only so, but if we have this information for one year only, the dates of the new moons in the remaining years of the cycle can easily be computed. E. CHAPPELL.

(To be continued.)

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON. (See 11 S. i. 402, 465; ii. 323; iii. 64, 426; iv. 226).—Many of these must figure in Elizabethan literature, and it would be interesting to know how many allusions to popular taverns are to be found in our old authors. I have noticed the following:—

"Boar's Head," Eastcheap (11 S. iii. 65), is, of course, immortalized by '1 Henry IV.,' II. iv.

"King's Head" in Fish Street (11 S. iii. 65), v. 'London Prodigal,' II. iv. 14.

"Rose" at Temple Bar (11 S. iii. 65), v. 'London Prodigal,' II. iv. 15.—As this play appeared in 1605, we have an earlier reference to the "Rose" than that given by MR. McMURRAY. T. Heywood mentions a tavern of this name frequented by gardeners.

"Mitre," Cheapside (11 S. iii. 65), 'Sir Thomas More,' II. i. 5—the scene is Cheapside—refers to "the Mitre by the great Conduit." This, too, is much earlier than MR. McMURRAY'S "Mitre," *temp.* Chas. II.

"Ship Tavern," Tower Hill (11 S. ii. 323), Old Bailey (11 S. iii. 65).—T. Heywood says, "To 'The Ship' the merchant goes."

"Nag's Head," Cheapside (11 S. iii. 64, 65).—Arden supped at a London inn of this name. 'Arden of Faversham,' II. ii. 43, 137.

"Star," Bishopsgate (11 S. i. 465), Cheapside (11 S. iii. 65).—The "Star" is the name of the tavern patronized by shepherds in Heywood's 'London Taverns.'

"Swan," St. Giles, Cripplegate (11 S. ii. 426), Crooked Lane (11 S. iii. 65), may be the "Swan" the muses love in the last-mentioned poem.

Excepting the "Boar's Head" at Eastcheap, I have failed to find a Shakespearian tavern among those given by MR. McMURRAY. Had the "Porpentine," "Centaur," "Phoenix," "Tiger" (all from 'Comedy of Errors'); "Elephant" ('Twelfth Night,' III. iv. 39); "Bear at Bridgefoot" ('Puritan,' I. iv. 300); "Staire in Bread St." ('Sir Thos. More,' II. i. 12); or "Poll head" ('Sir Thos. More,' III. ii. 292), any real existence?

Here are some provincial inns which may have existed outside poetic imaginations: "The Three Horse Loves at Stony Stratford" ('Sir John Oldecastle,' V. iii. 31); "The Rose at Barking" ('Sir J. Oldecastle,' IV. iv. 13); "Sheeres at St. Albans" ('Sir J. Oldecastle,' V. v. 12); "Red Lion at Waltham" ('Knight of the Burning Pestle,' II. i.); "Lion" ('Arden of Faversham,' II. i. 66); "George at Croydon" ('London Prodigal,' I. ii. 92); "George at Waltham" ('Merry Devil of Edmonton,' I. i. 2); "At the Sign of the Egg-shell, Bradford" ('George-a-Greene,' IV. iii.). P. A. McELWAIN.

Dublin.

"ROOD-LOFT."—In the first volume of the registers\* of the quondam parish of St. George, Botolph Lane, Billingsgate Ward, a vestry note of 16 Oct., 1593, bears witness to an uncommonly late retention of a "Rood-Loft," it being then agreed "that the pulpip [*sic*] shalbe taken downe & Removed into a more convenient plasse Agreed upon, & allso by the same consent the *Rood Loft* Is to be taken Awaye for the more convenient plasseage of the pulpipp."

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

**LORDS OF APPEAL AND THE PEERAGE.** (See *ante*, p. 36.)—The following sentence in an article at the above reference seems to call for some comment:—

"On the other hand, there are lords of Parliament who are not peers—the Lords of Appeal, for instance, who have the right to a writ of summons while in office only, though they are barons for life."

Presumably, by "Lords of Appeal" we are intended to understand the four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. The other Lords of Appeal, viz., the Lord Chancellor and such peers as are holding or have held high judicial office, are in no different position from any other members of the peerage. It is not correct, however, to say even of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary that they have the right to a writ of summons while in office only. Although this was the law from the passing of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, till the enactment of the amending Act of 1887, it never actually operated except in one case, and then only for a single session. When Lord Blackburn resigned during the recess of 1886, there was a general feeling that such services as Lords of Appeal in Ordinary might be willing to give should not be lost to the nation because of their resignation. The result was the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1887, which repealed the restrictive words in the Act of 1876.

Whether Lords of Appeal in Ordinary are peers, or merely lords of Parliament, is a more difficult question. It may be argued from the fact that they are called "Lords of Parliament" in section 6 of the Act of 1876, while the hereditary peers are called "Peers of Parliament" in section 5, that it was not intended to confer the full dignity of peerage upon the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. On the other hand, it is enacted that they are to rank as barons for life, and, unless an

entirely new meaning is to be given to the word "baron," it follows that they are peers. Certainly the almost invariable practice is to speak of them as life peers, but, so far as I know, the point has never been formally decided.

F. W. READ.

**CHESHIRE WORDS, 1300-1360.**—The following words occur in the 'Accounts' of the Chamberlains of Cheshire, 1301-1360, recently issued by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. The general text in which they are embodied is Latin.

*Postes* and *weures* for strengthening a floor.

*Rayles* and *shores*.

*Spikyngnails*, *bordnails*, *schingelnails*, *lat[h]nails*, *led nails*.

Iron *craumpons* and *coynz*, for fixing stones on a bridge.

*Lathes*, *thachbordes*, *clamstodes* (? clamp-studs).

*Sadelbrasses* and *headstalls*.

The cost of *throkynge* three ploughs, 3*d*.

In *slenyng* of a cart with new *felyes*, 12*d*.

*Axseltrez*.

Iron for *ploueclutes* and *cartclutes*.

*Tezeres* bought for carthorses.

Two *naffes* (naves or hubs), bought for one cart.

One *carboud* plough.

Two oxen *crocunes*, sold for 18*s*.

Locks called *platelocks* for the gate of Beeston Castle. (Is this the origin of "padlock," which the 'N.E.D.' cannot explain?)

A pair of *aneues* (? rings of iron).

*Lyour* (tape) and nails for fastening down the exchequer cloth.

*Wyre* for measuring up land.

It is quite unnecessary to ask the meaning of most of these words, and they are given merely as early examples. But *throkynge*, *slenyng*, *tezeres*, *crocunes*, and *weures* require explanation.

R. S. B.

**"REGATTA": WEST-COUNTRY USE OF THE WORD.**—*The Western Morning News* of 26 December, 1911, under the heading of 'Whitchurch Regatta,' says:—

"The Boxing-day meet of the Sperling Harriers at Whitchurch, or, in local parlance, Whitchurch 'Regatta,' is the great event of the sporting year in the district around Tavistock."

Then, given in facile "journallese," comes a description, couched in more or less nautical terms, of a meet of harriers and the consequent hunting of the hare.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.A.

Teignmouth.

\* *Penes* Mr. Harry Bird, Vestry Clerk of St. Botolph, at 19, Eastcheap.

## 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.

**FORLORN HOPE AT BADAJOS.**—Can any one tell me in this centenary year of Badajos the names of those officers who led, or took part in, desperate assaults on the town?

Y. T.

**"CONFOUNDED RED HERRINGS."**—What is the point of this epithet applied to the Marquis of Hertford by the Prince Regent?

J. D.

**GOWER: "AN UZERPER."**—In the Registers of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop, the following note appears under date 1660:—

"Peeter Gibbons, pastor of Morton Corbett, 1660. Most p'te of ye war time before theyr was an uzerper in ye place one p'son Gower put in by Traytors and Rebellis and in Gowers time few were regestred but John Maurice being Clarke to Mr. Gibbons ye booke of Comon prayr being brought in ye Church agayne then be regestred ye foresd p'sons as you be then written."

If any correspondent can help me to identify the "uzerper" (Gower), I shall be glad.

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

**CONSTABLES' STAVES.**—I have in my possession an elaborately painted constable's staff, bearing the royal arms with "G. IV. R., 1824," in red and gold, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" on black ground; size 16½ in. long, 5½ in. in circumference. It has nothing on it to show where locally used. I shall be glad to know why such were in use at that date, and to hear about such staves generally, if any one will kindly communicate with me.

CAMPBELL LOCK.

Ashknowle, Whitwell, Ventnor.

[See 'Curious Staff,' *ante*, pp. 49, 138, 237.]

## BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. **GEORGE BATESON** was admitted to Westminster School 20 July, 1772. Who were his parents? When did he die?

2. **BARROW.**—Richard Barrow was admitted to Westminster School 12 June, 1782, and George Barrow 3 Feb., 1786. I should be glad to learn any particulars concerning them.

3. **BARNETT.**—William Barnett was admitted to Westminster School 16 June, 1777, Samuel Wells Barnett 22 Nov., 1779, and Jonathan Barnett 14 Feb., 1781. Information concerning their parentage and career is desired.

G. F. R. B.

**BURROWS-BROOKE.**—In Gore's 'Directory of Liverpool' for 1766 appeared the name "Gaven Borrows, merchant of Thomas St." He was captain of the ship *Tyger*, owned by Joseph and Jonathan Brooks; and an exploit of his during the Seven Years' War (1760) is noted in Gomer Williams's 'History of Liverpool Privateers.' His will was dated 17 April, 1773, and proved at Chester, 7 Nov., 1776. Therein he mentions two brothers—William, deceased, and John, of Lancaster. The latter is included in the directories for 1774 and 1777 as of 13, Basnett Street, Liverpool; and administration was granted at Chester to his widow, Ellen Burrows, 12 June, 1787.

The first-named brother, William, was lost at sea in the early part of 1773, he having sailed from Liverpool for Naples as captain of the ship *Dick* on 23 Dec., 1772. He left two children—James and Catherine—by his wife (*née* Brooke), and these subsequently made their home in Dublin. This lady claimed relationship with the author of 'The Fool of Quality,' but was born in England, and probably lived in London before her marriage.

I am desirous of finding the Burrows-Brooke record, which should be about the year 1768. Has any reader observed it among the London registers?

J. N. DOWLING.

48, Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

**FRANCES WALSHINGHAM.**—Could any reader give me some description of the personal appearance of Frances Walsingham, the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham and the wife of (1) Sir Philip Sidney, (2) Robert, Earl of Essex, (3) Ulick, Earl of Clanricarde? Fuller mentions her beauty, but does not say whether she was dark or fair.

PLEVNA.

**"SKIVVY": "UP."**—Could you inform me of the derivation and origin of the slang word "skivvy"=a servant?

I should also be extremely obliged if you could explain the significance and force of the word "up" in such phrases as "do up," "shut up," "make up," &c.

H. COOPER.

["Up" is here used primarily to express completeness, as with many other verbs.]

**NAPOLEON'S EMBLEM OF THE BEE.**—Why did Napoleon I. adopt the golden bee as his badge? and what is the symbolical meaning?

LEZZE.

[See 5 S. vii. 7; viii. 354; 10 S. v. 9, 76, 115.]



**COL. NATHANIEL GORDON AND STRAFFORD.**—In a petition to the King, of December, 1660 (S.P. Dom. Charles II., bundle 25, p. 42), Adam Gordon of Ardlogie, Aberdeenshire, says that his father, the well-known Royalist, Col. Nathaniel Gordon (executed 20 Jan., 1646), was

"the first man who did draw his sword at Whitehall against the apprentices of London and others of the tumultuous vulgar rabble at that tyme who did crye out for justice against the Earl Strafford."

Is there any corroboration of this?

J. M. BULLOCH.

**DRAGOON REGIMENTS: BAND.**—Can any of your readers inform me why the bands of dragoon regiments wear a different coloured plume from the officers and rest of the rank and file?

ALFRED GWYTHYR.

**MARY PUTNAM JACOBI: MRS. ELLIS.**—The former wrote 'Stories and Sketches,' most of which originally appeared in *Putnam's Monthly* between 1860 and 1870. The publisher's note affords clues to the early years of her brilliant career, but tells us little subsequent to her marriage. Who was her husband? Was he of Jewish origin?

Mrs. Ellis wrote an instructive volume entitled 'The Beautiful in Nature and Art' (Hurst & Blackett), 1866, and was the author of many other volumes, including 'The Women of England.' She was also probably the proprietress of a girls' school known as Rawdon House. She seems to have been a most delightful person. Possibly some of her pupils may be willing to tell us something further about her.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

**PLACE-NAMES.** (See 7 S. xii. 382.)—In the list of place-names in Herts furnished by LORD ALDENHAM occur Great and Little Nats, also Breaches. In this parish we have fields bearing the same names. I should be glad to know if they have any special meaning, and whether they occur elsewhere.

FREDERIC TURNER.

Egham, Surrey.

**KEIGHLEY: PRONUNCIATION.**—Can any reader say why Keighley (Yorkshire) is pronounced Keethley?

T. S.

**STEPHEN GRELLET.**—In a recent book called 'Life and the Great Forever,' by E. Chesney, a Stephen Grellet is named as the author of the well-known sentence "I shall pass through this world but once." Who is the Stephen Grellet here referred to?

S. W.

**ASSIGNMENT OF ARMS.**—Can any of your readers tell me to what family the following arms belong? They appear on silver plate about 1770: Ermine, on a chief invected azure, three escallops argent.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Ewell, Surrey.

**TORRENS.**—Who was Torrens, who gave his name to a Housing of the Poor Act passed by one of Disraeli's ministries?

J. D.

**GUSTAVUS HARRISON.**—Can any one give me any information as to Gustavus Harrison, who fought in the 63rd Regiment in the Crimean War?

ERNEST F. ROW.

**DIDDINGTON FARM, WARWICKSHIRE.**—Who built Diddington Farm, Diddington, near Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire? I believe it was built some time in the sixteenth or early in the seventeenth century, if that will be any guide. During the seventeenth century it was occupied by a family of the name of Whitehouse, whose ancestors, I believe, also dwelt there. Can you tell me when the first Whitehouse family took to the house, and if there were any arms of that family?

I have looked up several histories of Warwickshire, but up to the present cannot get any satisfaction. I believe, however, there were originally arms of the family.

FRANK C. WHITEHOUSE.

22, Broad Street, Marine Parade, Brighton.

**THE STONE'S END, BOROUGH.**—A coaching book in my possession states that Portsmouth is 71 miles and 7 furlongs from the Stone's End, in the Borough. Where was this, and when and why was it so called?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

**PUNCH AND JUDY.**—Could you tell me what is the derivation of the names Punch and Judy and dog Toby? Have the first two any relation to Pontius Pilate and Judas? Where could I find a history (not too profound for the grasp of a very lay mind) of the play not only in England, but in its collateral forms of Polichinelle and Punchinello abroad? Is there a traditional dialogue for the English form? If so, is it observed with any strictness by the ordinary street showman of to-day? and where, if at all, can it be obtained?

FRANCES NOEL.

[For Punch and Judy see 1 S. v. 610; vi. 43, 184; 2 S. ii. 430, 495; 3 S. ii. 387, 476; 5 S. vi. 296, 333, 354; vii. 37; x. 347, 394, 476, 525; 7 S. xi. 3; 9 S. v. 513; 10 S. xi. 371, 497.]



"MIZPAH" EPITAPH.—From a tombstone in Cheriton Churchyard (Kent) I copied the following:—

"Mizpah. | In Loving Memory | of | Richard Rawson | Army Scripture Reader, | Born December 15th, 1825 | Fell Asleep December 13th, 1899. | 'To wake up and find it Glory.' " "For ever with the Lord."

Is this use of the word "Mizpah" justified? It is rarely seen on tombstones, if, indeed, this example is not absolutely unique. As used in Genesis, it was an alternative name for Galeed, both names being given in commemoration of the covenant made there between Jacob and Laban, its meaning being "a beacon, or watch-tower." Modern custom, however, appears to regard the words with which Laban drove home the lesson of the covenant as the proper meaning. When Jacob and his brethren had built the commemorative cairn,

"Laban said, This heap is a witness between me and thee this day. Therefore was the name of it called Galeed; and Mizpah; for he said, The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another."

E. K.

LEYSON FAMILY.—I clipped the following paragraph from *The Morning Post* of 20 Dec., 1911, and shall be glad to know where a pedigree of the Leyson family may be consulted:—

"Mr. William Leyson, of Neath, has died at the age of eighty-six. He traced his descent from a Welsh Prince. It was a Leyson who was the last Abbot of Neath."

Was the Rev. Thomas Leyson, Vicar of Bassaleg, co. Monmouth, a member of this family? He bore for arms Gules, three chevrons argent.

CURIOUS.

CARLYLE: EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES WANTED.—To whom does Carlyle refer in the following quotations from 'Sartor Resartus'?—

1. "As our *Humorist* expresses it,  
By geometric scale  
Doth take the size of pots of ale."

2. "Wise man was he who counselled that Speculation should have free course and look fearlessly towards all the 32 points of the Compass."

3. "'Whose seedfield,' in the sublime words of the poet, 'is Time.'"

A. M. W.

[1. Butler's 'Hudibras,' Pt. I. C. i. 121.]

JEAN PAUL: NOVALIS: JACOB BEHMEN.—I am desirous of obtaining a complete list of English translations of these authors. Can any of your readers give me information?

T. P.

LOGAN, LAUGHAN. — Are Laughane, Laughan, and Logan different forms of the same name?

I believe Laughan was the name of one of the principal families in Ireland in the seventeenth century. Is it of Celtic origin?

R. H. J.

ROSS OF BALNAGOWAN.—On 27 Feb., 1721/2, William, Lord Ross, brother of Charles Ross of Balnagowan, wrote to Admiral Thomas Gordon, Governor of Kronstadt ('Home-Drummond-Moray Papers,' Hist. MSS. Com., p. 198):—

"I had yours of the 8 of Januar, with the melancholy account of my dear sister's death, which I doe with great sorrow condol with you. We ar al much obliged to his Imperial Majesty of Russia's great honor done my sister in ordering her corps to be buried near to his own favorit sister."

Was she the wife of Gordon, who by 1707 married Margaret Ross, the widow of William Monypenny (d. 1700), of the Pitmillie family (facts noted in no peerage)? Can any Russian reader help? Who was the Czar's "favorit sister," and where was she buried?

J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.—Have these been published? I am specially interested in those of the counties of Lincoln and Essex, with, possibly, some border parishes.

E. F. W.

[See 5 S. vi. 484; vii. 9, 89, 131, 239, 290, 429, 459; viii. 53, 152; x. 470, 498, 516; xi. 38, 326, 377; 6 S. i. 372, 460; ii. 9, 238; v. 141, 211, 233, 248, 273, 291, 310, 329, 409, 435, 449, 492; vi. 69, 91, 130, 192, 231.]

HENRY GILBERT, 1695-1785.—He was an ancestor of the late W. S. Gilbert. Any clue to his baptism in Hants, Wilts, or Devon will oblige. How did W. S. Gilbert derive his name Schwenck?

A. C. H.

SIBBERING.—Can any correspondent tell me the origin or derivation of the surname Sibbering, and where the family of that name, believed to have been Quakers, lived about the middle of the eighteenth century?

G. T. SIBBERING.

Alteryn House, Newport, Mon.

THE DEVIL AND THE LAWYER.—Amongst the many queer tales which children used to hear from their elders was one in which a lawyer, going at night either from Derby

or Nottingham, was met by "the Devil," whose appearance was that of a horned giant, hairy, and with fire flashing about him. The apparition turned into an animal, on whose back was a goblin boy, face to the tail, which he held in his hand. Is anything known of this "devil-tale," and was it in chapbook form hawked by pedlars?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

MISS BUSS AND MISS BEALE.—In the seventies—possibly later also—there was current at Cheltenham College a string of rimes purporting to be a dialogue, 'Said Miss Beale to Miss Buss.' Can any one give a complete version? HYLARA.

## Replies.

### THE LEGEND OF THE LAST LORD LOVELL.

(11 S. v. 167.)

THERE is no evidence in favour of connecting this story with the village of Upton Lovell in Wiltshire, but there is abundant evidence to connect it with Minster Lovell in Oxfordshire. The Lovell family were lords of Upton Lovell, but Minster Lovell was their residence. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the historian of Wiltshire, in his 'Modern Wiltshire,' 1822 (Heytesbury Hundred, pp. 191-2), gives an account of Upton Lovell, but dissociates the story of the disappearance of Lord Lovell with that place, and connects it with Minster Lovell. He gives a fairly full pedigree of the Lovells, and adds that

"in the church [viz., Upton Lovell] is an effigy of a knight in armour, with hands uplifted and a dog at his feet. Tradition attributes this to one of the Lords Lovell here buried, but there is nothing on the tomb whereby this fact [? statement] may be ascertained."

Now the connexion of the Lovells with Minster Lovell is well known, and the story of the skeleton as well. I give in chronological order various evidence with regard to this connexion, and the evidence, also, as to the finding of the skeleton. Although it will probably never be known for certain whether the bones found were those of Francis, Lord Lovell, yet from the authorities quoted there is much reason to suppose that they were. In the *Inquisitio Post Mortem*, 26 Henry VIII. (1534-5), No. 110, the jurors found that Lord Lovell had died in foreign parts; but let it be borne in mind that neither these jurors nor any one else

at that time had any knowledge of the finding of the skeleton, which discovery was not made until 1708, as will be seen below. Since 1708 the story has been generally believed that the body found in the vault was that of Lord Lovell.

1196-7.—"Of William, the first of this line [i.e., Lords Lovell], very little is said; it appears he was lord of Minster, Com. Oxon, and that he was dead before the 8th of Richard I., for in that year his son was possessed of the inheritance. Who the lady was that he married cannot be affirmed; although it is certain her name was Maud, and that she was living the 8th of John, being then a widow."—Banks's 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' 1808, ii. 316.

Banks gives the story of the skeleton and says he believes it.

1540 (*circa*).—"Thens about a myle to Mynster village havynge the name of Lovell somtyme lorde of it. There is an auceint place of the Lovells harde by the churche."—Leland's 'Itinerary' (ed. Toulmin Smith), v. 73.

1622.—Bacon publishes his 'History of Henry VII.,' in which he says that after the battle of Stoke-on-Trent,

"of the Lord Lovel there went a report that he fled, and swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side by reason of the steepness of the bank, and so was drowned in the river. But another report leaves him not there, but that he lived long after in a cave or vault."—Bacon's 'Henry VII.,' 'Works,' vol. iii. (Pickering), 1825.

This last sentence is most important, because it shows that there existed in Bacon's time, a hundred years before the skeleton was found, a report that Lord Lovell had died in hiding and had not been drowned.

1644.—Richard Symonds refers in his 'Diary' to the "ancient howse of the Lord Lovel" at Minster Lovell, and he gives a list of tombs in the church and the heraldry of the same. Symonds's 'Diary' was issued by the Camden Society, 1859 (see pp. 15-17).

1729.—Buck's 'View of Minster Lovell' engraved and issued. From this it will be seen that the house was then in a perfect state. J. A. Giles, in his 'History of Witney and Neighbourhood,' says (in 1852): "The 120 years which have passed since the date of Buck's engraving have made a great alteration in the appearance of the ruins."

1737 (9 August).—William Cowper, "clerk of the Parliaments," writes a letter from Hertingfordbury Park (on this date) to Francis Peck—printed in Peck's 'Collection of Divers Curious Historical Pieces,' 1740, p. 87. It is headed

"Part of a letter written to the publisher [Peck was his own publisher] by William Cowper...."

concerning the supposed finding of the body of Francis, Lord Lovell (K. Richard III<sup>rd</sup>'s great favorite), in a vault under the Lord Lovell's house at Minster Lovell in Com. Oxon."

This letter says that on 6 May, 1728,

"the present Duke of Rutland related in my hearing that about twenty years then before (viz., in 1708, upon occasion of new laying a chimney at Minster Lovell) there was discovered a large vault or room underground, in which was the entire skeleton of a man, as having been sitting at a table, which was before him, with a book, paper, pen, &c., and in another part of the room lay a cap; all much mouldred and decayed. Which the family and others judged to be this Lord Lovell, whose exit hath hitherto been so uncertain."

Peck has a row of asterisks after the last word, "uncertain"; so that one wonders whether the original letter contains further details than he printed. He at once replies to William Cowper (13 Aug., 1737), and caps his story by another gruesome one which happened at Collyweston, in Northamptonshire (Peck, p. 88). Many of Peck's MSS. are in the B.M., and the complete original letter of William Cowper may be there.

1742.—J. Anderson's 'Genealogical History of the House of Yvery' was published at this date, and in vol. i. pp. 289-90 it is stated:—

"There is a strong rumour that he [Lovell] preserved his life by returning to some secret place, where he was starved to death, by the treachery or neglect of those in whom he confided, which report in our own times seems to be confirmed in a very particular manner. For the House of Minster Lovell being not long since pulled down, in a vault was found the person of a man in very rich clothing, seated in a chair, with a table and a mass book before him, the body of whom was yet entire when the workmen entered, but upon admission of the air, soon fell to dust," &c.

1775.—Minster Lovell visited by Grose, who, in his 'Antiquities,' vol. iv., gives a view of it.

1792.—Sir S. E. Brydges publishes his 'Topographical Miscellanies,' in which is a full account of Minster Lovell and the skeleton. A foot-note attached to this chapter says: "The substance of this account of Minster Lovell was communicated by C. D." (This may have been Ducarel.)

1852.—Dr. J. A. Giles publishes his 'History of Witney, with Notices of Minster Lovell, &c.' (London, John Russell Smith). This book contains by far the best account of the village and house and their connexion with the Lovells. The information is largely drawn verbatim from two articles in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (January and February, 1825). Dr. Giles throws no doubt upon

the story of the skeleton. He mentions the existence (when he was writing his book, about 1850) of

"a large thick door studded with strong bolts of iron, and hung on hinges of singular shape and size, unquestionably transferred from the old mansion, which at once secures and adorns the entrance of the adjoining manor farmhouse, now occupied by Mr. John Gillett."

Peter Heylin appears to have lived in the village, and there is a monument to him in the church.

1893.—The 'D.N.B.' (article by W. A. J. Archbold) says of Lord Lovell:—

"He was reported to have been killed at Stoke, but was seen trying to swim the Trent on horse-back, and seems to have escaped to his house at Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire, where he lived for some time in a vault, and probably died of starvation."

1893.—G. E. C., in his 'Complete Peerage,' states:—

"It is not very clear what was the end of this unfortunate nobleman.....There is a tradition that he escaped after the battle of Stoke, and, hiding in a secret place, was therein starved to death by treachery or negligence. In 1708 a skeleton (very probably his) was discovered in a vault at Minster Lovell, being that of a man sitting at a table with book, pen, and paper before him."

Besides the authorities named above there are a few minor ones, including *The Monthly Magazine*, April, 1812, which on p. 230 has the story of the skeleton, based, as all existing stories are, upon William Cowper's letter. MR. JAMES GAIRDNER and MR. E. P. SHIRLEY contributed to early volumes of 'N. & Q.' some references. See also Dugdale (Bandinel's edition).

In addition to the illustrations, already spoken of, by Buck and Grose, Dr. Giles gives several crude drawings of the house at Minster Lovell; and in the library of the Society of Antiquaries (Burlington House) is a book which I have not met with elsewhere—Prichard's 'Views and Elevations of Minster Lovell Church' (Oxford, 1850). See also Skelton's 'Oxfordshire,' 1823, where there are two fine illustrations, one of the house and the other of the church.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

MR. G. L. APPERSON will find the story of the discovery in 1708 of the supposed remains of Francis Lovell at Minster Lovell given in 2 S. i. 230, 401, 443, and 5 S. x. 28, 72. The story obtains confirmation from Bacon's statement that Lovell lived long in a cave or vault.

C. L. KINGSFORD.

**MISTAKE OF SCOTT'S** (11 S. v. 188).—The correspondent who inquires about Scott's supposed error in making "the sun to rise in the west, or set in the east," has in view, no doubt, the well-known episode in 'The Antiquary,' chap. vii., where Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour are overtaken by the tide on the Forfarshire coast. It is supposed to be late in the afternoon :—

"The sun was now resting his huge disk upon the edge of the level ocean, and gilded the accumulation of towering clouds, through which he had travelled the livelong day.... The distant sea, stretched beneath this varied and gorgeous canopy, lay almost portentously still, reflecting back the dazzling and level beams of the descending luminary, and the splendid colouring of the clouds amidst which he was setting."

Since it is the North Sea the spectators are looking on, it seems clear that Scott made a slip (as he did often enough in both historical and literary affairs). The error has been repeatedly noted: the last occasion I observed was by Sir W. M. Ramsay, in his brilliant little critical study of last year, 'The First Christian Century.' Yet it is by no means quite certain that Scott was in error. Talking over this matter recently with a Forfarshire lady, I was informed that it is possible to see the sun setting over the sea from the point where Scott's characters are supposed to stand. There is a deep bay there—Lunan Bay, I think—and when you are on the rocky promontory, looking backwards (westwards), you see the sun set over the waters of the bay. Whether this would correspond with Scott's "the distant sea" is another question. We have to remember that Scott actually visited the neighbourhood, and knew exactly the situation. It would be interesting if some Forfarshire correspondent who knows the coast well would deal with this point.

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library, Aberdeen.

The incident probably relates to the perilous walk of Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour by the sands from Knockwinnock to Monkbarns, described in chap. vii. of 'The Antiquary.' As the scene is laid upon the east coast, when "the sun was now resting his huge disk upon the edge of the level ocean," the novelist is accused of describing sunset in the east. But Sir Walter knew his locality too well to mistake his right for his left. There are, in fact, many parts of the east coasts of England and Scotland where the sun in summer makes his bed in the sea, and it requires but slight familiarity with a large-scale map to vindicate the

accuracy of the description. Incidentally might be noted the other fact, that a pedestrian may start from English ground in Northumberland and by walking due south may arrive in Scotland.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

An even more grotesque blunder than Scott's is made in a series of illustrations to 'The Antiquary,' published as one of a series some years ago. In it the sun is represented pictorially as setting in the east. The cliffs are on the left of the picture and look towards the right, and the sun is declining towards the right. I am under the impression that the artist was Sam Bough, but I may be mistaken.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

[The REV. C. B. MOUNT, MR. THOMAS BAYNE, MR. W. BOLTON, C. C. B., and D. A. also thanked for replies.]

**EARLDOM OF DERWENTWATER** (11 S. v. 109, 196).—When Mr. Surtees compiled the Radclyffe of Dilston and Derwentwater pedigree, in which he is said to have been materially assisted by William Radclyffe, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms (vol. i. of his magnificent 'History of Durham'), he appended to it this note :—

"By the death of Anthony James [Radclyffe], Earl of Newburgh, without issue, 28 Nov., 1814, the issue male of Sir George Radclyffe, who died 30 Eliz. [31 May, 1588], became extinct.... and the male representation of the honour of Radclyffe of Derwentwater [and Dilston] devolves on the issue of Anthony Radclyffe of Cartington Castle, co. Northumberland, younger brother of the said Sir George Radclyffe."

Of this line was probably Dr. John Radcliffe, the celebrated Court physician of Queen Anne's time, who was recognized as a kinsman by the second and third Earls of Derwentwater, and was actually a trustee of the third earl's marriage settlements, dated 24 June, 1712. William Radclyffe, Rouge Croix, claimed to be of this stock, of which it is quite possible that male descendants are still in existence.

When, moreover, Edward Radclyffe—grandson, and eventually heir, of Nicholas Radclyffe (second son of Thomas Radclyffe of Wymersley, co. Lanc., esquire to John of Gaunt), who had espoused the heiress of Derwentwater in 1417—married about 1494 a still greater heiress—Anne Cartington, of Dilston, &c.—and moved off into Northumberland, he left behind him nephews and cousins whose descendants continued to live in, and eventually moved away from,

the neighbourhood of Derwentwater, until the last male of the race resident there, a childless man, 70 years of age, having buried his wife at Crosthwaite in 1791, disappears from view. More as to these cadet branches will probably be found in the forthcoming (tenth) volume of the new 'History of Northumberland.'

I fail, however, to see how Mr. John Nicholas Fazakerley (of Stoodley, co. Devon, which Mr. Fazakerley, M.P., bought in 1819), who died in 1909, could in any way claim to represent the Derwentwater family as descending from a gentleman who comparatively recently "changed his patronymic of Ratcliffe." This was done so far back as 1767 by one Thomas Radcliffe (baptized at Ormskirk 7 Sept., 1722; married there, 8 Oct., 1755, Ann Brownsword; and buried there 11 July, 1773), who was great-grandson of Alexander Radcliffe, of Leigh, co. Lanc., who entered a pedigree of four generations at Ormskirk, 23 Sept., 1664, and was husband of Alice, daughter of William Fazakerley, of Kirby, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, co. Lanc. The Radcliffe house, now "The Wheatshaf Inn," in Burscough Street, Ormskirk, bears Radcliffe initials and dates 1764 and 1777; and over the doorway into the principal room of the house are the arms of the family—Argent, two bendlets engrailed sable, a canton gules—done in plaster. The connexion of this Thomas Radcliffe with the Hawardens, Gillebrands, Fazakerleys of Fazakerley Hall and Spellow House, Fazakerleys of the Clock House in West Derby, and Mr. John Nicholas Fazakerley, lately deceased, is not easy to make out, in spite of the illuminating labours of Mr. John Brownbill in vol. iii. of the 'Victoria History of Lancashire' and Mr. Joseph Gillow in his 'Bibliographical Dictionary of English Catholics.' R. D. RADCLIFFE, F.S.A.  
The Athenæum, Liverpool.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S MOTHER (11 S. v. 7, 135).—I am glad to exchange "lights," however dim, with Mr. CRESSWELL. The Poe and the Arnold (or Arnell) families have been well known in Selsey (Sussex) for centuries. Between 1621 and 1640 Richard Poe, and between 1661 and 1670 his son Richard Poe, jun., served the office of churchwarden on several occasions; and between 1681 and 1700 Clement Poe, the son of Richard Poe, jun., served the same office more than once.

The Arnolds (or Arnells) appear first as churchwardens between 1751 and 1770, and the family is still flourishing there.

In a Parliamentary Survey of 1649 (in the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester) it appears that Richard Poe was a copyholder of the manor of Bartleys (or Berkeleys), attached to the Prebendal stall of Waltham in Chichester Cathedral, and held land adjoining the (old) church of Selsey at Church Norton.

In the Protestation Return for Selsey of 1642 Thomas Poe, his brother Richard, and Richard's son, Richard junior, appear as Protestants.

In 1674 Richard Poe deposed before an Exchequer Commission concerning tithes (P.R.O., 25 Charles II.). In 1672 this Richard Poe had been admitted tenant of Parson's Croft, which is now my property, but was then part of the lands of the manor of Canongate (MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, vol. 1660–1780); and on his death his son Clement and his daughter Sapphira were admitted tenants.

The Gravelys held land in the adjoining parish of Sidlesham, and about 1680 Thomas Gravely, son of Robert Gravely, married Alice Poe of Selsey. MR. CRESSWELL might learn more of this from Mr. C. E. Gravely of Hassocks, Sussex.

On the Tithe Map of Selsey, dated 1839, No. 37 is called "Poe's Field," and it bears that name to this day. All these facts and the references concerning them are to be found in my recent book, 'Selsey Bill' (Duckworth).

When next at Selsey I will search my copy of the Selsey registers, and shall be happy to furnish 'N. & Q.' with any entries that I may find bearing on the subject

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

DOGS IN CHURCHES (11 S. v. 209).—Within the last ten years I have attended matins on a weekday at Swinderby, near Lincoln, where the vicarage dogs occupied the seat in front of the family and behaved admirably. But a friend to whom I told this reminded me of its inconsistency with Rev. xxii. 15.

W. E. B.

Some amusing anecdotes relating to dogs in churches in Scotland are to be found in Dean Ramsay's 'Scottish Life and Character,' pp. 87, 308, in the Foulis edition, 1908.

W. S.

I have an engraving of the interior of "St. Stephen's, Wallbrook," looking towards the altar. There are several fashionably dressed figures in the foreground, the ladies with enormous hoops, and carrying fans, the men in knee-breeches and wigs. Just

entering the middle aisle is a group consisting of a lady, a man, and a lad, with a dog trotting sedately between them. There is no date on the engraving, which is by — Pack, but the costumes suggest Queen Anne or the first George.

WM. NORMAN.

When visiting Stockton Church in this county a short time ago, I observed the following notice respecting dogs displayed in a conspicuous position: "It is not wrong to have man's best companion in a place of worship."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

THE TOP-HAT IN SCULPTURE (11 S. v. 146, 233).—The statue of Alfred de Musset placed some years ago at Neuilly, just outside the Porte Maillot (Paris), represents the poet in the outdoor costume of his epoch, holding a silk hat in one hand. Personally I infinitely prefer this "dandy Musset" to the huge and cumbersome group outside the Comédie Française, or the enormous composition in relief on the Cours-la-Reine. Musset is perhaps the only individual—certainly the only poet—who has three statues in Paris.

ANGLO-PARISIAN.

The most remarkable effort in this line which I have noticed is the large equestrian statue of Mr. Sawbridge, in front of the principal entrance to Olantigh Towers, near Wye, Kent. I fancy he was a Lord Mayor, and, seated on a prancing steed, he is holding an Early Victorian top-hat about 18 inches in front of his brow; a tight frock-coat completes the *tout ensemble*.

TERTIUS.

ISAAC NEWTON AND HIS NAMESAKE (11 S. iv. 108).—The connexion between Sir Isaac Newton and his London namesake cannot be established. At all events, Sir Isaac himself failed to make it out. In the Appendix to Brewster's 'Life of Newton,' 1831, p. 357, it is stated

"that Sir Isaac Newton could not trace his pedigree with any certainty beyond his grandfather, and that there were two different traditions in his family: one which referred his descent to John Newton of Westby [Lincolnshire], and the other to a gentleman of East Lothian who accompanied King James VI. to England."

Sir Isaac appears to have credited the first account in 1705, when he drew out for himself a traditional pedigree; but some twenty years afterwards he seems to have

"discovered the incorrectness of his first opinions, or at least was disposed to attach more importance to the other tradition respecting his descent"

from the Newtons of Newton in East Lothian.

SCOTUS.

NORWEGIAN LEGEND (11 S. v. 188).—A celebrated Danish poem, 'Sulamith and Solomon,' founded on the Song of Solomon, may perhaps be the poem alluded to. It was published in 1839 as the first part of 'The Ring of Solomon,' a dramatic poem by the prominent Danish poet Ingemann, but the subject deals in no way with any Norwegian legend about the origin of the Milky Way. Perhaps some modern rendering of one of the tales of Northern mythology has been confused with this modern Danish work based on a Biblical subject, both having probably at one time or other appeared in an English translation in some magazine.

W. R. PRIOR.

OMAR KHAYYÂM BIBLIOGRAPHY (11 S. iv. 328, 358, 497).—The 'Rubâiyât' of Omar Khayyâm was printed with the cyclostyle by W. H. Holyoak, Leicester, bearing various dates from about 1885 to 1899. I shall be grateful if librarians and others possessing copies will oblige me with particulars as to date, size, number of pages, and colour of paper; also particulars concerning the cyclostyle-printed pamphlet written by G. J. Holyoake in reference to this edition of the 'Rubâiyât.'

A. G. POTTER.

126, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.

DE RUYTER : TROMP (11 S. v. 149).—Between De Ruyter and the Tromps there existed no family relationship. The only Tromp who could within the dates have been De Ruyter's father-in-law was the great admiral Maerten Harperszoon, born in Brielle 1597, and killed in the battle of Ter Heyde in 1653. He was married three times.

1. To Dina de Vries, by whom he had three sons—

(a) The celebrated Admiral Cornelis Tromp, political antagonist of De Ruyter, born 1629, d. 1690; m. Margaretha Raephorst; no children.

(b) Harper Tromp, m. Magdalena van Adrichem, by whom he had six daughters and three sons.

(c) Johan Tromp, m.: (I.) Maertjen Kievit—one daughter; (II.) Anna Kievit—one daughter and one son.

2. To Alith van Arckenboudt, by whom he had three children: (a) Alida, m. Johan Nic Kievit. (b) Margaretha, died unmarried. (c) Maerten, died an infant.

3. To Cornelia Teding van Berckhout, by whom he had (a) Johanna Maria, m. Cornelis Gans. (b) Adrian Tromp, died a bachelor. (c) Maerten, died an infant.



From this it will be seen that none of De Ruyter's wives was a daughter of Tromp (not van Tromp, as many even serious English historians persist in calling him, perhaps on the supposition that every Dutchman must be Van something).

As to the question whether one of De Ruyter's daughters married a certain Liebert van Hattem, I have not been able to decide it. In the Admiralty list of captains of the Maas who accompanied William III. to England there appears no Liebert van Hattem. The Admiralty list of the northern quarter was burnt in the great fire which destroyed the Navy Department about the middle of the last century.

F. KOCH, Jun.

Rotterdam.

ROBIN HOOD (11 S. v. 29, 94).—Besides those given at the latter reference, the following plays have the noted outlaw for their hero:—

'The Death of Robert, Earl of Huntington,' by Heywood, Munday, or Chettle, 1601.

'Robin Hood and his Crew of Souldiers,' a comedy acted at Nottingham, 1661; see Lowndes.

'Robin Hood; or, Sherwood Forest,' by L. MacNally, London, 1784.

'Marian,' a comic opera in two acts by Frances Brooke, 1788.

There are also extravaganzas on the theme by "the terrible" Fitzball and Sir F. C. Burnand. The 'Biographia Dramatica' should be consulted *sub voce*.

N. W. HILL.

New York

ENGLISH EDITION OF CASANOVA'S MEMOIRS (11 S. v. 189).—Unless I am much mistaken, the translator of Nichols's edition of 1894 was a Mr. De Rhodes. The reason the book is scarce is that, the firm of Nichols failing at the moment of its publication, the police descended on the liquidator, and most of the edition was destroyed before it had time to reach the whole of the subscribers.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

FOREIGNERS ACCOMPANYING WILLIAM III. (11 S. v. 70, 137).—In the *Proceedings* of the Huguenot Society of London, third number, vol. ix., 1911, appears an article by Mr. C. E. Lart on 'The Huguenot Regiments.' Many names are given. There also appears 'A List of Pensions to Huguenot Officers in 1692,' communicated by Mr. Henry Wagner, F.S.A. Dalton's 'English Army List'

might be well consulted. It is a matter of regret that we have apparently no list of the troopers and privates in the French Refugee Regiments. The Huguenots who enlisted in the armies of William III., served under Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and contributed so largely to the success of the English arms—not only in the Revolution of 1688–90, but in the Low Countries, in the wonderful campaign on the Danube, and in the Spanish Peninsula—have yet to attract historians like O'Connor and O'Callaghan, who told of the Irish Brigade in the service of France.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

TOBACCONISTS' HIGHLANDERS (11 S. v. 130).—I have been inquiring as to the reason why this figure should have been adopted as a sign by tobacconists, but it does not appear to be possible to discover it now. There is a life-size one still standing at the door of a shop in Westgate Street, Ipswich, belonging to the Messrs. Churchman, tobacco manufacturers. It is a very fine specimen, in excellent condition. Mr. W. Churchman informs me that it belonged to his grandfather, who established the business in Ipswich in 1790, and he believes it was quite "a hundred" years old at that time. The firm has also at its manufacturing works in the town a smaller figure of the same kind, which it purchased in London when taking over another old-established tobacconist firm, and this was said to be more than two hundred years old at that time. G. H.

WALTER BRISBANE (11 S. v. 168).—According to Burke's 'General Armory,' Robert Brisbane of Milton, who registered these arms, was of the Bishoptown family, who registered the same coat, without the bordure, in 1672–7 (Sir J. Balfour Paul's 'Ordinary of Scottish Arms,' p. 60). The motto "Certamine summo" is used by Brisbane of Brisbane, who, however, did not matriculate any arms at the Lyon Office until 1816 (second matriculation 1881). Burke attributes to Brisbane of Bishoptown "Dabit otia Deus."

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.  
Littleton Place, Walsall.

BLACK DOGS: 'GABRIEL HOUNDS' (11 S. v. 185).—In a March gale, when the wind howled amongst the tops of the trees, it used to be said in Derbyshire that the Gabbie Ratchet hounds were out. Their owner was said to gallop with them on a snorting black horse through the air just above the tops of the trees. They were headed by a big black dog, the eyes of which, as well as those of horse



and rider, flamed with fire. A dimly told tale, with variations, was to the effect that a certain squire persisted in riding to hounds on a Sunday, and, passing by a church when the people were going in, drove the pack to the doors, for which he was condemned ever afterwards to ride abroad upon wild, stormy nights. They were also known as the "Seven Whistlers."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

PEVERIL FAMILY (11 S. v. 90).—Has MR. STAPLETON seen the article by Sir Arthur Vicars, 'Notes on an Illuminated Pedigree of the Peveril Family and their Descendants in the Possession of Mr. Hartshorne,' printed in *The Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlix. (1892), pp. 44-7? Eyton's 'History of Shropshire' has much matter relating to Peverells, all of which is fully indexed in the final volume. See also two articles—one by the Rev. Charles Kerry and the other by J. P. Yeatman—in *The Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xiv. (1892). There is a well-known village called Sampford Peverell (the scene of a once famous ghost story), two or three miles east of Tiverton. Collinson's 'Somerset' has some references to Peverells.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

CAPT. DENNIS MAHONY: CAPT. STRICKLAND KINGSTON (11 S. iv. 107).—Capt. Strickland Kingston retired from active service in the Madras army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on 25 May, 1814. His name occurs in a list of retired officers on the Madras Establishment for 1832. See 'East India Register' for that year.

W. S. S.

WOMEN AND TOBACCO (11 S. v. 89, 177).—In the account book of the Rev. Giles Moore, Rector of Horsted Keynes, co. Sussex, 1655-1679, occurs the following entry, quoted in the 'Memorials of Old Sussex': "Tobacco for my wyfe, 3d."

P. D. M.

DINNER-JACKET (11 S. v. 7, 115).—This garment came into general use in 1888. It had been worn by a few choice spirits since the early eighties, and was the direct outcome of the æsthetic movement of that time, a few disciples of the late Oscar Wilde having tried to introduce such a jacket with knee-breeches—usually of velvet—as evening dress. The æsthetic garb was laughed out of existence, but the comfort of the jacket caused it to be retained, and on my return to this country in 1889, after a three years'

residence in America, I found nearly all "smart" men wearing dinner—or, as they were then called, theatre—jackets.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

PRIME SERJEANT (11 S. iv. 470, 516; v. 77).—This official is described in Black's 'Law Dictionary,' and in Wharton's also, as "the king's first serjeant-at-law," and

"an officer so constituted by letters patent who has precedence over the bar after the Attorney and Solicitor general and queen's advocate."

See H. J. Stephen's 'Commentaries,' 7th ed., p. 274, note. The title of serjeant-at-law in England was dropped in 1875.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

"PAINT THE LION" (11 S. iv. 109).—The phrase "to paint the lion," meaning to strip off a person's clothes and smear him over with tar, was formerly common on board ship. See Brewer's 'Phrase and Fable,' p. 931, where a reference is given to 'N. & Q.,' 6 August, 1892.

SCOTUS.

MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED (11 S. ii. 287, 450, 529; iii. 493; iv. 131, 390, 451; v. 73).—

Nantwich.—Catalogue of All the Names of the Prisoners taken at the Raising of the Siege at *Nantwich*, by that Valiant Commander, Sir Thomas Fairfax, and the *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* Forces; under his Command: being a True Copy of the List presented to his Excellency, and by his Excellency presented to both Houses of Parliament, the first of February, 1643. Together with a Notable Defeat given by Collonell *Massy*, to the Enemy at Shepstow the 24 of *January*, 1643. Both appointed to be Printed and Published. (1643.)

Newark.—The Manuscripts of the Corporation of Newark. (1891).—Historical MSS. Commission, Twelfth Report, App. IX. p. 538. Brief description of important documents.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Extracts from the Municipal Accounts of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, extending from 1561 to the Revolution of 1688. (1848.) Notes, but no index. One of Richardson's Reprints.

Extracts from the Records of the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 2 vols. —Vol. i. (1895) is vol. xciii. of the Publications of the Surtees Society. The various books are described in the Preface to the first vol. They date from 1480 to 1895. Vol. ii. (1899) is vol. ci. of the same series. Consists of further extracts and Lists of Freemen. Both vols. well indexed.

Extracts from the Records of the Company of Hostmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (1901.) —Vol. cv. of the Publications of the Surtees Society. The Preface describes the nature of the various books, lists, &c., extending from 1600 to 1901. Full Index.

The Incorporated Company of Barber-Surgeons and Wax and Tallow Chandlers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By D. Embleton.—Publications of Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, *Arch. Æliana*, New Series, vol. xv. pp. 228-69. Many of the names in Index of volume.

The Goldsmiths of Newcastle.—*Arch. Æliana*, New Series, xvi. 397-440. Many of the names in Index to volume

Newport (Salop).—Historical Records of Newport, co. Salop. By E. Jones.—*Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. viii. (1885), pp. 229-68, 1102-1491; vol. ix. (1886), pp. 117-70, 1466-1688; vol. x. (1887), pp. 96-123. No index to volumes.

Newton (Cambridge).—Compotus of the Manor of Newton, 1395.—*The East Anglian* (1869), vol. iv. pp. 69-80, 85-94. The volume has three Indexes—*Rerum*, *Locorum* et *Nominum*, and the names in the Compotus are at the end of the volume.

Norfolk.—Norfolk Lists from the Reformation to the Present Time; comprising Lord Lieutenants, Baronets, High Sheriffs, and Members of Parliament, of the County of Norfolk; Bishops, Deans, Chancellors, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, Members of Parliament, Mayors, Sheriffs, Recorders, and Stewards of the City of Norwich, &c. By Wm. Creasy Ewing. (1837.)

Norfolk Official Lists, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. By Hamon Le Strange. (1890.) Full Index. This is on the same plan as the preceding, but much fuller.

Illustrations of the Civil and Religious History, Manners, Customs and Ordinances, Expenses, and Prices of Labor, Provisions, &c., of the English in Former Times, more particularly during the 16th and 17th Centuries; as shewn in a Series of Extracts from the Different Town Account-books in Norfolk. By G. Johnson. (1845.) Shipdam (1511-39) and Elmham (1539) are the two places. (See Norwich.)

Northampton.—Northampton Corporation Accounts, from 1795 to 1835. Of very small biographical use. Few names and no index.

The Liber Custumarum: the Book of the Ancient Usages and Customes of the Town of Northampton, from the Earliest Record to 1448. By C. A. Markham. (1895.) Contains about one-third of the whole; has a good Table of Contents, some useful notes, but no index.

The Records of the Borough of Northampton. 2 vols. (1898.) Two editions. In vol. i. are a Glossary, Index of Subjects, and Lists of Persons and Places. In vol. ii. the Places and Persons are in one index. Also Lists of Mayors, Bailiffs, Chamberlains, Town Clerks, Town Stewards, Serjeants at Mace, Town Criers, and Masters of the Grammar School.

History of Northampton Castle Hill Church, now Doddridge, 1676-1895, from Original Documents and Contemporary Records (1896), Reprint of articles in *The Northampton Daily Reporter*, revised. Introductory paged Table of Contents, but no index of names or places.

History of College Street Church, Northampton, with Biographies, &c. Bicentenary Vol. (1897.) Table of Contents, but no index.

Northumberland.—Three Early Assize Rolls for the County of Northumberland, 1256-79.—Publications of the Surtees Society, vol. lxxxviii.

(1891.) Glossary, Index of Persons and of Places.

Norwich.—The Manuscripts of the City of Norwich. (1870.)—Historical MSS. Commission, Sixth Report, App., pp. 102-4. Names in Index.

Extracts from the Accounts of the City of Norwich, 1578-1618. (1847.)—*Norfolk Archaeology*, l. 1-38. Imperfect; a few names, and fewer still in Index to volume.

The Records of the City of Norwich. 2 vols. Published by authority of the Corporation. Vol. I. (1906). Vol. II. (1910). Each volume has Index of Subjects, Places, and Names, but the Records are not complete—only "selected."

Revised Catalogue of the Records of the City of Norwich. Practically from Domesday to date. Called "revised" because in 1648 a MS. list was presented. Has an Index of Subjects. (1898.)

A Revised List of the Bailiffs of the City of Norwich. By W. Hudson. (1892.) 1223-1403. Names chronological.

The Norwich Rate Book. From Easter, 1633, to Easter, 1634. By W. Rye. (1903.) Index of Names (which is not perfect) and of Parishes.

Leet Jurisdiction in the City of Norwich during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. Edited by Wm. Hudson. (1892.)—Selden Society. Practically ends with 1350, but there are a few later documents, even up to 1802. Indexes of Matters, Persons, and Places.

Lists of Freemen of Norwich, from 1317 to Middle of Eighteenth Century.—*The East Anglian*, iv. 139-44 (a description of the list), 161-4, 172-5, 183-6, 195-8, 210-13, 221-4, 233-6, 245-8, 285-8, 292-5. (1869.) Only goes to Freville.

Calendar of the Freemen of Norwich, from 1317 to 1603. By J. L'Estrange and W. Rye. (1888.) Is a Supplement to the preceding. The work is in three columns. The first contains the Names alphabetically, the second the Trade, and the third the Period.

Brewers' Marks and Trade Regulations in the City of Norwich. By R. Fitch. (1859.) Notes, but no index.

Calendar of Norwich Deeds Enrolled, &c. By Walter Rye. (1910.) Good Preface, Table of Contents, and Indexes.

Nottingham.—The Manuscripts of the Corporation of Nottingham. (1870.)—Historical MSS. Commission, First Report, App., pp. 105-6.

Records of Nottingham, being a Series of Extracts from the Archives of the Corporation of Nottingham.

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Each volume has a Glossary and Index.

The Domesday of Inclosures for Nottinghamshire. By I. S. Leadam. (1904.)—Thoroton Society, Record Series, vol. ii. No index.

Abstracts of the Inquisitiones Post Mortem relating to Nottinghamshire, 1485 to 1546. (1905.)—Thoroton Society, Record Series, vol. iii. Good Index of Names and Places.

A. RHODES.

(To be continued.)

## Notes on Books.

*Thomas Dekker: a Study.* By Mary Leland Hunt, Ph.D. (New York, Columbia University Press.)

THIS monograph belongs to the Columbia University Studies in English, and is issued with the official approval of the Department of English and Comparative Literature in that University "as a contribution to knowledge worthy of publication." Scholars on our side of the Atlantic may well endorse the approval. A more exact and comprehensive study of Dekker has long been a desideratum, and that the rather because, in his case, defective chronology and ignorance of minuter details have led to some undue depreciation both of his character and his work. Dr. Hunt, in her "happy comradeship of three years," has plainly acquired that close and sympathetic intimacy with her author which is one of the first conditions of competence to deliver judgment on a man's work as a whole. In her pages Dekker is convincingly shown to have been far less improvident and ungoverned, far more resolute in adherence to an ideal, than he has been commonly represented. Her estimate of his work carries somewhat further the more favourable criticism of recent years, and she has done him good service by the sure and delicate discrimination with which she separates out his share in the different collaborated plays, more especially in her discussion of his relations with Middleton. There is a Bibliographical Note giving the principal books in which accounts of Dekker may be found, and the editions of plays and other texts that have appeared; but we were disappointed not to find a chronological list of the whole of his works. This is the more to be wished for as there are no tabular statements of any kind in the body of the monograph.

*The Nineteenth Century and After* has three interesting papers dealing with Eastern questions: that by Prof. Vambéry on the *rapprochement* taking place between Moslems and Buddhists; an account by Lady Blake of 'The Triad Society and the Restoration of the Ming Dynasty'; and Sir Andrew Fraser's warning concerning 'Secarian Universities in India.' Lady Blake's paper is full of curious information, derived, at least in part, from volumes which have fallen into the hands of the police in Sumatra and Hong Kong. Mr. Hamilton-Hoare's paper on 'Horace and the Social Life of Rome' tells nothing that is not already familiar to the classical scholar, but it is pleasantly written, and may well afford entertainment to those who, without having made an intimate friend of the good Flaccus, have kindly, albeit vague, memories of what they learnt about him in their youth. Mrs. Algernon Grosvenor's article 'A Catholic Layman,' i.e., her father, Sir John Simeon, has many delightful, if somewhat shadowy recollections of the nineteenth-century men—Gladstone, Newman, Tennyson, Aubrey de Vere, and others—who were his friends. Dr. J. E. Gillet in 'A Forgotten German Creditor of the English Stage' traces the present unsatisfactory state of our drama—result of the "conflict between the acting and the poetical drama"—to the influence of Kotzebue; and in 'Oratorio versus Opera' Mr. Heathcote Statham

vigorously maintains that, musically, oratorio, appealing, as it does, more exclusively to the intellect, is a higher form of art than opera, complicated by the simultaneous appeal to the eye.

THE April *Cornhill Magazine* has several articles of unusual interest. Sir Henry Lucy, continuing his 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' discourses on Lord MacDonnell and on the Shah's visit to London, and then gives us nine or ten miscellaneous 'Memories' from his diary of 1888 and 1889, each one of the nature of a "cameo"—a brief, incisive picture of a person or an event. Mrs. Barnett's paper on the letters written to her by children who had had their share of the 'Country Holiday Fun' is full of good things. Mr. T. C. Fowle follows up last month's account of the "whirling Darveeshes" with a description of the self-mutilating fraternity. It must, indeed, have required courage to sit through the performance he describes. His explanation of the feats and of their painlessness is that the sword is run, not through any organ or through muscle, but merely through fat. Mr. Harold Armitage contributes a biography of Godfrey Sykes, designer of *The Cornhill* cover, and alludes to the controversy upon the "Sower" which was carried on in our columns in 1910. Miss Helen Sturge's 'Return from Varennes: as seen by an English Girl,' was well worth preserving, and shows the soldiers of the Revolution in an unexpectedly genial light. 'The Soldier's Breviary' is, of course, the 'Commentaries' of Monthuc—the soldier who was charged to extirpate the Huguenots, a task in which the best-known action was the St. Bartholomew massacre. We would commend to special attention Mr. Cadogan's 'On the Threshold of Russia.' The writer accompanied the British deputation which, last January, visited St. Petersburg and Moscow. Amid many interesting points, we noticed his description of the Tauris palace, which serves as the Russian Parliament-house; his admiration of the Neva at St. Petersburg; his notes on Russian art and music; and, what he lays most stress on, the intensity and all-pervasiveness of Russian religious feeling.

*The Burlington Magazine* sets out with Mr. Dalton's discussion of the Byzantine Enamels in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection. He traces the happy effect, in the treatment of figures by the enamellers, of their self-effacing and whole-hearted acceptance of convention. Next we have a plate of the new Giovanni Bellini bought by M. Leprieux for the Louvre—"The Redeemer," a most touching and impressive work, which the sympathetic description of Mr. Roger Fry enables us to clothe, in imagination, with the significant colouring of the painting. Mr. Fry also continues his account of the exhibition of Early Venetian pictures at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Semitecolo and Crivelli are the two chief painters dealt with, but along with them is the charming 'Jerome' of a "little master," Giovanni Mansueti. M. Rivoira, when at St. Andrews last year for the Quincentenary Celebration, examined the remains of the Church of St. Rule and the stone carvings collected in the Cathedral Museum, with the result that he differs from philologists and archaeologists in general as to the date he would assign to the Bewcastle and Ruthwell crosses, and he sets forth here his reasons for differing.

*The National Review* has a very pleasantly written article by Mr. Austin Dobson on 'Gray's Biographer,' in which the worthy William Mason, if in himself he presents a hopelessly depressing figure, serves well as a means to illustrate the literary and critical capacity of his day. And, after all, it is much that, through an erratic gleam of genius playing upon indolence, he achieved the invention of a new mode of writing biography. Dr. Hookham continues his attack upon M. Bergson's philosophy. The main point of his objection is the unfounded nature—as he alleges—of some of M. Bergson's statements, yet he himself sometimes launches out into the unverifiable—as when he declares that "matter existed before intelligence, and has moulded it." Miss Frances Pitt has another paper on bird-life—"Rooks" this time. It is not burdened with the kind of fact which is called *par excellence* "scientific," but furnishes chiefly pleasing and vivid descriptions of the flight of great flocks of rooks through evening and morning skies, and of their ways on their feeding-grounds. She is not one of those who pronounce the rook innocent in the matter of interference with agricultural operations. Mr. F. E. Smith writes on 'National Service,' and Mr. J. O. P. Bland discusses the 'Finance of China.'

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. W. M. MURPHY of Liverpool in his Catalogue 172 offers much that is of interest. In the way of editions of classical authors there is a Shelley in 8 vols. for 12*l.*; Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' 1887, with the notes by Milman and Guizot, bound in calf, for 4*l.* 10*s.*; the first edition of Broetier's 'Tacitus,' printed by Delatour, 1771, 1*l.* 5*s.*; and Buckle's 'History of Civilization,' 1858, 1*l.* 18*s.* We were glad to see an early issue of Anne Pratt's 'Flowering Plants, Grasses, Sedges, and Ferns of Great Britain,' 6 vols., for 30*s.*—thus cheap because some pages happen to be foxed; and Agnes Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of England,' 8 vols., a fine clean copy, for 5*l.* In the way of literary curiosities there are a relic of Carlyle, in the shape of an 'Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language,' by l'Abbé Tardy, having on the fly-leaf, in Carlyle's handwriting, "To William England, Thornhill, T. C. Templand, 29 March, 1812," and on the top of the page "Jane Baillie Welsh, Haddington," 4*l.* 10*s.*; *Zosimus* (the Irish *Punch*), from its start on 18 May, 1870, to 7 October, 1871, 1*l.* 1*s.*; and Shaw's 'Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages from the Seventh to the Seventeenth Centuries,' 1843, 5*l.* 10*s.* Among the books on art is the late A. W. Tuer's 'Bartolozzi and his Works,' a first edition, 3*l.* 5*s.*

MESSRS. HENRY SOTHERAN & Co., in their Catalogue No. 724 (Architecture, Painting, and Engraving), call attention to a number of rare old engravings and of publications on Art, both those dealing with individual painters and those constituting "galleries" of portraits. They offer for 250*l.* a fine impression in an early state of J. Young's 'The Setting Sun,' and for 50*l.* 'The Show,' by the same engraver, both, it will be remembered, after Hoppner. An exceptionally good copy of the Graves publication, 'Engravings from the Choicest Works of Sir Thomas Lawrence,' is to be had for 75*l.*; it contains thirty-four proof

impressions, and resembles the copy which in 1904 sold by auction for 122*l.* The books on Architecture are for the most part modern, but we observed a Blondel, 'De la Distribution des Maisons de Plaisance et de la Décoration des Édifices en Général,' which dates from 1737–8, 17*l.* 17*s.* Under 'Keramics,' though there is, of course, nothing interesting merely from the point of view of age, there are many examples of limited editions, the best being an édition de luxe of the Descriptive Catalogue of the Spitzer Collection, 1892–3, 35*l.*, and a collection of eighty-five original drawings of vases and ornamental china belonging to Josiah Wedgwood, 1847, 60*l.* The Catalogue of the Specimens of Cloth collected in Cook's three voyages to the Southern Hemisphere, "with a Particular Account of the Manner of the Manufacturing the same in the various Islands of the South Seas, partly extracted from Mr. Anderson and Reinhold Forster's Observations, and the verbal Account of some of the most knowing of the Navigators: with some Anecdotes that happened to them among the Natives," has attached to it forty actual specimens, with descriptions in MS. There is no copy of this work in the British Museum, and it seems to us cheap at 15*l.* 15*s.* Among books on Engravers, a special interest attaches to the rare 'Livre de Fleur et de Feuilles pour servir à l'Art d'Orfèvererie,' by François le Febvre, Maître Orfèvre à Paris, which contains six floral designs for goldsmith's work on copper, by Salomon Savry, "a Amstredam, 1679," 11*l.* 11*s.*; and of the Books of Prints, the two outstanding ones are the Collection of Engravings of the French School, sixty-three plates, all brilliant and original impressions, in a calf-bound folio volume, with the Waldegrave arms on one side, Sac. XVIII., 105*l.*, and the 'Houghton Gallery of Pictures,' in 2 vols., published by Boydell in 1788. This is an exceptionally fine copy, uncut, in which the large mezzotint of 'Bathsheba bringing Abishag to David' is an open-letter proof, and eleven of the smaller mezzotints and engravings are proofs before all letters. It is offered for 70*l.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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## Notes.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284.)

DICKENS'S public readings during his later years formed an important part of his life. His daughter Mamie relates that "into their performance and preparation he threw the best energy of his heart and soul, practising and rehearsing at all times and places. The meadow near our home was a favourite place, and people passing through the lane, not knowing who he was, or what doing, must have thought him a madman from his reciting and gesticulation."

The great success of his readings caused him to receive tempting offers to revisit America. Both his daughter and Miss Hogarth realized how much fatigue he suffered from these, which, together with his other work, was sapping his strength, and they earnestly opposed his even considering the matter. However, he was bent on going, if a favourable result were shown

to be likely, and he sent Dolby to spy out the land. Dolby returned to England with his report in September, 1867, and before leaving Boston agreed with Messrs. Ticknor & Fields to cable Dickens's decision: Yes or No. Dolby on his arrival at Liverpool telegraphed for instructions, whereupon Dickens, with his ever thoughtful consideration, though he was extremely anxious to receive the report, replied:—

"Welcome back, old boy! Do not trouble about me, but go home to Ross first and see your wife and family, and come to me to Gad's at your convenience."

However, Mrs. Dolby was on her way to London to meet her husband, so Dolby sent a second telegram, to which the reply came:—

"Come on to Gad's this afternoon with your wife, and take a quiet day or two's rest, when we can discuss matters leisurely."

On their arrival they found "the kindest women in the world, Miss Dickens and Miss Hogarth, standing under the porch to give a welcome to the traveller." Dolby's report showed that the net profit on eighty readings would probably be 15,500*l*.

Forster, in his affection and anxiety, was angry at the idea of Dickens, in his state of health, venturing on such an undertaking, and vehemently protested; but finally was driven to exclaim: "I see it is of no use for me to say anything further on the subject, for by your faces it is plain you have made up your minds." The decision having been finally taken, Dolby says,

"the objections to the American tour were heard no more: but when Mr. Forster was leaving Ross [Dolby's home] he gave me strict injunction to take care of Mr. Dickens, which would have been really comic, but for the earnestness with which it was delivered."

At first there was some talk of Mamie going with her father, but it was found that so much time must be devoted to business that little or none could be given to sight-seeing, and the idea was abandoned. On Saturday, the 2nd of November, 1867, Dickens was entertained at a farewell banquet in the Freemasons' Hall, at which Lord Lytton presided. The demonstration was so affectionate and so overpowering that Dickens was quite overcome, and on the Sunday morning, in reply to a letter from Wills, he wrote from *All the Year Round* office: "When I got up to speak, but for taking a desperate hold of myself, I should have lost my sight and voice, and sat down again."

Dickens was "not in very brilliant spirits at the prospect before him," as Sir Henry Thompson had dropped some hints that

rather troubled him ; but the die was cast, and on Lord Mayor's Day he sailed on board the Cuba for Boston. Mamie and a large party went to Liverpool "with heavy hearts to bid him farewell." Before leaving, he had contributed his part to the last of his Christmas numbers, 'No Thoroughfare,' and with that all the writings he lived to complete were done.

Meanwhile Dolby had been busy, and when he announced at Boston that tickets for the first four readings, to take place there, would be on sale at the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields at nine o'clock on Monday morning, the 18th of November, a crowd of purchasers assembled in the street at ten o'clock on Sunday night, and there waited until the doors were open. The sale occupied eleven hours. In the midst of it tremendous excitement was caused when a telegram was read announcing that Dickens had reached Halifax ; and on his arrival the following day, he was greeted with the news that the tickets for the first four readings (all to that time issued) had been sold.

Dickens had up to the last moment had a shade of misgiving that some of the old grudges might make themselves felt, but from the instant he set his foot in Boston "not a vestige of such fear remained." There was no abatement of the old warmth of kindness shown him when he visited the city twenty-five years earlier, but how many changes ! "On ground which he had left a swamp he found the most princely streets." On his first visit he had been welcomed by

"the sturdy Cooper, the gentle Irving, his friend and kinsman Paulding, Prescott the historian and Percival the poet, the eloquent Everett, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Poe, N. P. Willis."

All these and others had passed away, leaving a new generation of writers to extend to him the hand of friendship. He found himself to be the most popular writer in the country, his novels were crowding the shelves of all the dealers in books in every city of the Union.

"In every house, in every car, on every steam-boat, in every theatre of America, the characters, the fancies, the phraseology of Dickens were become familiar beyond those of any other writer of books"; and one of the New York journals went so far as to say that "even in England, Dickens is less known than here."

On Saturday, the 7th of December, he left for New York, where the rush for tickets exceeded even that at Boston. All night, for eleven hours, the people

waited in the frozen streets. By two o'clock in the afternoon every ticket was sold for the first four readings, and, notwithstanding all Dolby's efforts, the speculators contrived to get into their possession the greater portion of the first seven or eight rows of seats in the hall. One man sold a ticket for the first night for 7l. 10s. in English money and a "brandy cocktail." Dolby relates that, "despite my precautions, the sale of tickets in New York had given universal dissatisfaction, the public connecting me with the speculators' trade, and without in the least taking the trouble to 'look at home,' for the Wall Street brokers, merchants, lawyers, and private individuals became even greater speculators (with their surplus tickets) than the ordinary practitioners. Leading articles of the most abusive kind were written about me, notably in *The New York Herald* and the *World*, the latter paper remarking: 'Surely it is time that the pudding-headed Dolby retired into the native gloom from which he has emerged'—a suggestion which caused the greatest amusement to myself and Mr. Dickens, and gained for me afterwards (amongst our friends) the initials 'P. H.'"

When Dickens was half through the first New York readings, the weather became intensely cold, the thermometer being below zero ; added to this, a heavy storm of snow set in, railways were stopped for days, the streets of New York were covered with a mantle eight inches deep, and it was only late in the afternoon of the third reading that the streets were cleared sufficiently (by means of steam ploughs) to enable traffic to be resumed. Dickens, very unwell from influenza, very despondent watching the falling snow from the windows of his hotel, felt it would be impossible for him to attempt to read, and he also thought that no one would venture out to listen to him in the immense hall which had been taken ; but his indomitable spirit conquered, and on going to the platform he was amazed to find the building quite full, and the audience as brilliant in every respect as on the two previous occasions.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## BRITISH MEMORIALS OF THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

(Concluded from p. 205.)

TROOPS "went into winter quarters" in Peninsular days ; the roads were, in fact, practically impassable at such seasons ; so the next battles (still working backwards) were those inscribed on many British colours, yet so unfamiliar to the average

Briton, the "Nive" and the "Nivelle." The Nive is a little river flowing northward from the Pyrénées to Bayonne, and this five days' stern struggle would now be called the "Battle of Biarritz," raging, as it did, around the present site of the Négresse railway station. But in Wellington's time the town which straggles two miles inland was a village on the coast, and his "far-flung battle line" extended for some nine miles from the sea on that occasion. In the churchyard of the picturesque little Basque village of Arcangues—all unchanged since those grim days of December, 1813—is a marble cross in the form of the Distinguished Service Order, bearing the inscription:—

"A la Mémoire des Soldats Anglais et Français qui sont tombés sur le Champ d'Honneur dans les Batailles de la Nive le 10, 11, et 12 Décembre, 1813, ensevelis dans ce Cimetière."

"To mark the resting-place of brave men, this cross was placed here by Lt.-Colonel W. Hill James, late 31st Regiment, April, 1897, the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria."

It appears that when her late Majesty visited this spot (during the winter of 1888-1889), she made a remark as to the absence of any such memorial, and the gallant and distinguished author of 'Battles round Biarritz' chose the Diamond Jubilee year as a suitable date for paying this tactful, though tardy tribute to the great valour displayed on both sides during the struggle in the district which has long been his home and special study. Some humble contemporary memorials, however, exist. The garden of the "Mayor's House," the quaint old Basque country mansion of Baroilhet, contains an ivy-grown cairn of stones, with a slab inscribed:—

Ci-git le Lieut.-Col. S. C. Martin  
les capitaines Thomson et Watson  
de la Garde Royale de S.M. Britannique  
tués sur le champ de bataille le 14 Déc., 1813.

This house and garden, by the way, are still owned by a member of the same family as in 1813, Dr. Laborde being an indirect descendant of M. Jean Commamale, who (as a Royalist) gave what aid he could to the forces acting against the "Corsican usurper's" troops.

South-west from Baroilhet runs the road to Bidart church, a landmark familiar to every traveller on the Bayonne-Irun line. Under the walls of this little white fane is a large tomb surmounted by a sculptured urn, and inscribed on three faces:—

A la Mémoire  
de Lieut.-Colonel Rickard Lloyd  
Tué au combat de la Nive le 10<sup>e</sup> Décembre 1813  
à la Tête du 84<sup>e</sup> Régiment d'Infanterie Anglaise  
Agé de 37 ans.

Admiré et respecté par sa Patrie reconnaissante  
Honoré et estimé par ses Officiers et ses Soldats  
Chéri et regretté par ses nombreux Amis.

Pour perpétuer le souvenir de ses Vertus  
Ce monument lui a été élevé  
par sa Veuve

(Avec l'approbation des Autorités Françaises)  
comme un Témoignage de sa Félicité passée  
Et dans l'humble Espérance d'une Réunion  
heureuse.

Lecteur

A quelque Nation que tu appartiennes  
Réfléchis

En contemplant ce tribut de l'Affection Conjugale  
Que l'Amour de la Patrie, l'Honneur, la Philanthropie,  
et le Respect pour les Restes du Mérite et de la Valeur

Sont naturels dans tous les climats.

A further inscription on the base of the pedestal explains the singularly satisfactory state of preservation of this century-old tomb:—

"Restaure par souscription en Juin, 1904, la liste des souscripteurs est déposée à la Mairie et au Presbytère."

The badge of the York and Lancaster Regiment (ex-65th and 84th Foot) engraved on this slab leads one to think that some officers of that corps suggested or supported this work of renovation.

The crossing of the Nivelle (a river running into the Bay of Biscay at St. Jean de Luz, more or less parallel to the Bidassoa) on 30 Nov., 1813, cost Wellington 500 killed and 2,400 wounded; but the numerous British graves which were dug in this pretty valley between the Great Rhune and the Pas de Roland seem all unmarked.

We now cross the Bidassoa and enter Spanish territory. The following notice appeared in the *Paris Figaro* at the time of King Edward VII.'s last sojourn at Biarritz:

"As the result of a visit made to-day by the King of England to Vera, a tiny Spanish Basque village in the Bidassoa valley, a monument is to be erected in honour of the officers and soldiers of the three regiments of Alten's division who, on 7 Oct., 1813, took, not without great loss, the Puerto de Vera from Soult's forces. This was one of the bloodiest episodes of Wellington's passage of the Bidassoa. The discovery of several abandoned tombs of British officers has suggested to some noble families who winter in the Basque country this pious idea of raising a monument to the victims of the combat."

The notice concludes by mentioning the personages who greeted the King: the Rev.

— Fish, the local authorities, the Curé of Vera, and M. Alfred Budd, British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian. His Majesty selected the square in front of the church as a suitable site, and said "he hoped to come

next spring to inaugurate the monument." But he never left England again.

San Sebastian is now a fashionable seaside resort, and the new town, with its wide, straight streets on the "American plan," covers what was in Wellington's time the open country. But the old city (rebuilt in 1814), remains, wedged between the Alameda and the sea; and the English tourist may still read at the corner of the Calle S. Geronimo :—

XXXI. de Agosto de MDCCCXIII.

Los aliados toman por asalto esta Ciudad ocupada por el ejercito invasor  
la incendian la saquean y degüellan  
gran numero de sus moradores.

Five other lines tell how the city was reconstructed after the "hecatomb of August 31st."

Passing by the Calle Mayor (High Street) and the church steps, and continuing—by picturesque paths overlooking obsolete batteries and quaint houses of fisher-folk—along the side of the rocky cliff where the Biscay waves break against the last seaward spur of the Pyrénées, one reaches the citadel. At its foot lies the British graveyard. Sadly neglected is this historic spot, a striking contrast to the coquettish "English cemeteries" of the French Basque country. A notice in Spanish and English begs the visitor "to shut the gate and not to touch the plants"; but the gate is distinguished by its lack of hinges, and wild thyme is the only plant visible. A slab let into one of the huge boulders with which the slope is covered bears the inscription :—

Lt. Col. Sir Richard Fletcher, Bart.

Capt. Rhodes

Capt. Coulter

Lieut. Marshall

who fell at the siege of San Sebastian  
31 Aug. 1813.

The first named was, of course, the distinguished Engineer officer who took an important part in this memorable siege. Seven other tombs of British soldiers and seamen hard by date from the Carlist Wars of 1836–8, and need not be detailed here.

At Pasajes (the natural seaport of San Sebastian for large vessels) a wild, uncultivated patch of land above one of the churches is known as the "English cemetery"; but the only traceable tombstone dates from the same epoch (1838).

The immutability of everything Spanish, and the fact that the battle-field lies some distance outside of the town, make Vitoria an interesting place to study. Loopholed walls of churches and half-ruined sheds still mark where the fight was hottest at

Gamarra Mayor, Abucheco, Aríñez, &c.; but churchyards or wayside gravestones of any kind seem rare in Spain, and it would be interesting to learn if (with such exceptions as Sir John Moore's tomb and the memorial above described) any of the last resting-places of our officers and men are still traceable in Spain or in Portugal.

F

F. A. W.

## BOSWELL AT UTRECHT.

In his 'Life of Johnson,' Boswell relates how, on Friday, 5 Aug., 1763, he set out early in the morning in the Harwich stage-coach in the company of Dr. Johnson. Boswell was to cross over to Hellevoetsluis in Holland, and proceed thence to Utrecht to follow a course of studies at the University of that city. It has always interested me to know something more about Boswell's stay at Utrecht, and so I determined to avail myself of a short holiday passed in that town to try and find out a few particulars concerning the great biographer's life and work there.

I did not flatter myself with high hope. Had not that splendid scholar Prof. Godet written in that excellent book, 'Madame de Charrière et ses Amis': "Nous ignorons ce que Boswell faisait à Utrecht et combien de temps il y séjourna"? We do, however, know that Boswell came in the autumn of 1763, and was in Berlin in 1764. The attempt was worth making, even if results should be meagre.

I made investigations at the University Library and in the Archives at Utrecht; but, though both Mr. van Someren, the librarian, and Mr. Muller, the archivist, afforded me every facility, I could find no trace of Boswell. His name was not entered in the 'Album Studiosorum,' either for 1763 or 1764, so that he seems not to have been one of the ordinary students.

In a letter written to Johnson, and given in an extract in the 'Life,' Boswell speaks about the inquiries he made for Johnson with respect to the "Frisic Language," and in this connexion he mentions Prof. Trotz as having supplied him with information. Trotz was born at Colberg, was professor at Franeker for some time, and in 1755 became "Professor *Juris civilis et publici Belgici*" at Utrecht, where he was an ornament of the University till his death in 1773.

Johnson directs a letter to Boswell—"à la Cour de l'Empereur, Utrecht." In the Register of the receipts of the duties

levied on innkeepers in behalf of a certain orphanage (Ambachtskinderhuis—still in existence—Klaassteeg) we find: "Andries Bart in 't Kysershof, by appointment of Dec. 8th, 1749. Paid 2 May, 1767, 3-." In the Register of Licensed Houses ('Tappersboek') of 1749 we read: "Andries Bart, Achter den Dom." Andries Bart is not mentioned amongst those entitled to sell gin or strong beer, or who kept a billiard table, but his name occurs among the coffee-house keepers. "Achter den Dom" is the very street where the University has its buildings, right in the centre of the city, so we see that Boswell stayed at a most respectable hotel, with no traffic in spirits, and in the immediate vicinity of his work.

Prof. Godet, in 'Madame de Charrière et ses Amis,' mentions Boswell as one of that lady's friends. Madame de Charrière—Isabella of Zuylen—was the daughter of Diederik Jacob of Zuylen en Westbroek, Baron van Seroskerken, a scion of one of the noblest and oldest families of Holland, himself a man of great influence in his county, and a magistrate.

Bella was born in 1740, and consequently 23 years old when Boswell sojourned in Holland. She came to know him through the Marquis de Bellegarde, commander of a regiment of the States General. Her high opinion of the young Scotchman we read about in Prof. Godet's work, and it need not be restated here. All things tend to show that at Utrecht Boswell moved in the highest circles possible. This girl, one of the wits of her day, even discussed the reasons why Boswell would never have married her, nor she him; but a letter he wrote to her she is stated to have preserved till her dying day. Later on, she planned a translation of his 'Account of Corsica,' and urged Boswell to abridge the work; but he would not hear of this:—

"L'auteur, quoi qu'il fût dans ce moment presque décidé à m'épouser, si je le voulais, n'a pas voulu sacrifier à mon goût une syllabe de son livre. Je lui ai écrit que j'étais très décidée à ne jamais l'épouser, et j'ai abandonné la traduction."

I readily admit that, as to new matter, the above contains only a few things of minor importance, but it would seem to me better to make them known, if merely because it might save trouble to others interested in the subject and make them follow another track, should they at any time try to explore this barely trodden field of biographical interest.

C. B. A. PROPER.

Haarlem.

WALLER: SOME UNCOLLECTED VERSES.—I bought last year a volume of folio tracts which had formerly been in the library of Bishop Burnet. Besides his book-plate, there was at the beginning of the volume a list of the contents in his handwriting; this disclosed his authorship of a tract which, I believe, has not hitherto been attributed to him, and also included 'Waller's Verses on the New Parl., 1679.' The lines referred to—'A Poem on the Present Assembling of the Parliament, March the 6th, 1678'—are printed on two leaves, small folio, without place, printer's name, or date except as aforesaid. Once his attention has been directed to them, I hardly think that anybody familiar with Waller's political verse will fail to recognize his hand.

The poem was reprinted in the second part of 'Rome Rhymd to Death,' 1683, p. 88, and, having been altered and added to, was republished as

"A Poem On the Present Assembly of Parliament, November 9<sup>th</sup> 1685. Licensed, November 7<sup>th</sup> 1686 [sic]. Ro. L'Estrange. London, Printed for George Powell over against Lincolns-Inn-Gate. 1686" (sic).

Besides these two pieces, I have also had the good fortune to acquire another poem of Waller's—on the marriage of Sir John Denham—in his autograph. Specimens of Waller's handwriting are, as people interested know, hard to come by, and, with the possible exception of some lines in a presentation copy of his poems, now in America, I am inclined to think that there is no other piece of verse written by his own hand extant.

G. THORN-DRURY.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BURIAL-GROUND OF ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER: ADDENDUM.—(See 11 S. iv. 302, 403, 484; v. 42.)—One inscription escaped me last summer. It is at the extreme north end of the west wall:—

53a. Robert Palmer, d. Aug., 1777. Mary, w. of John Sharp, of this p., d. 3 Nov., 1811, a. 80.

I am indebted to GENERAL G. EVATT, C. B., and to MR. H. R. LEIGHTON for information regarding Nos. 99 and 197:—

No. 99. This Wm. Evatt was one of the Clerks of the House of Commons. The Registers of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and Bath Abbey, contain entries of his father's family. He was descended from the Rev. Anthony Evatt, Rector of Whepsted, Suff., who died in 1642.

No. 197. Mrs. Bass's obituary occurs in *The London Packet* for 28 June, 1824: "June 23, a. 57, Mrs. Bass, widow of the late George Bass, Surgeon, R.N., who in 1798 first discovered the Straits, which separate Vandiemen's Land from the southern extremity of New Holland."

G. S. PARRY.



GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.—The gossip of her time has credited the famous Duchess of Gordon with trying to hook several suitors for her youngest daughter, Lady Georgiana, including Beekford and Eugène Beauharnais. But there was more definite reason to believe that she cast an eye on the sixth Earl of Sandwich, for *The Times* of 4 Nov., 1802, says:—

"The marriage of Lord Viscount Hinchinbroke to Lady Georgiana Gordon will, it is said, take place in Vienna about Christmas."

As a matter of fact, Lady Georgiana married the ninth Duke of Bedford on 23 June, 1803, while Hinchinbroke (1773–1818) married Lady Mary Corry on 9 July, 1804.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall.

CARLYLE'S 'FRENCH REVOLUTION' IN A FRENCH VERSION. (See 11 S. ii. 206.)—A recent number of the Parisian *Mercure de France* refers to the French translation of Carlyle's "Iliad of the Terror" thus: "La traduction était bonne, et il ne serait pas nécessaire qu'on en fit une nouvelle." The author of this statement, M. Henri Mazel, has since frankly admitted that he never compared the texts carefully, and he adds this: "Je n'écrirais plus que la traduction était bonne."

A literary Frenchman residing in New York calls the French version "un sabotage." This expressive phrase, descriptive of work done "comme à coups de sabots," clearly describes my opinion of the volumes translated by Regnault and Roche. What can be said of such travesties as "presque nus" for "unwearing," "beuglant" for "cowering," "derviches filants" for "spinning dervishes"?

When one finds "commençait à devenir plus enragé," and "Jourdan mit un frein à sa férocité," and "Jourdan began dealing in madder, and subsequently shut his madder-shop ('Avignon'), he is not surprised to read "On y voit des larmes au pied de la balustrade," and "Voici les huissiers, précurseurs des pleurs et des tourments," for "tear down the railing" and "ushers tear and tug" ('Constitution burst in Pieces').

Carlyle wrote "Dust shall not stick to the hoofs of Fersen," and Regnault and Roche render it "La poussière ne s'attachera pas aux doigts de Fersen"; while Masson ('Pages choisies de Carlyle') gives the true picture: "La poussière ne collera pas aux sabots des chevaux de Fersen."

M. Masson would appear to be admirably suited to give the French people a true version of Carlyle's great epic.

THOMAS FLINT.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

'THE COMMONWEALTH MERCURY,' FROM THURSDAY, 2 SEPT., TO THURSDAY, 9 SEPT., 1658.—This most interesting old paper has recently been lent to me by a friend. It consists of eight pages; rather more than six and a half of these give details of the death of Oliver Cromwell and the proclamation of his son Richard as Lord Protector, the remaining portion being filled with quaint advertisements.

There is, for example, a tea advertisement worded as follows:—

"THat excellent,... by all Physitians approved, China Drink, called by the Chineans, Tcha, by other Nations, Tay or Tee, is sold at the Sultaness-head, a Cophee-house in Sweetings Rents by the Royal Exchange, London."

The first reference to tea by a native of Britain is in a letter, dated 27 June, 1615, written by a Mr. Wickham, which is among the records of the East India Company. From that time onwards it became gradually known to the wealthy inhabitants of London, in the form of small quantities obtained from China, sent from India as presents, or by small lots in the markets from time to time. It was always exorbitantly dear, fetching sometimes as much as 10% the pound, and never less than 5%. A large consignment arrived in 1657, which was bought by a thriving London merchant, Mr. Thomas Garraway, who established a house for the sale of the prepared beverage; and that house, under the name of "Garraway's Coffee-house," is still a famous establishment in the city.

The paper gives the exact time of Oliver Cromwell's death, and mentions the embalming of his body:—

"Whitehall. Sept. 3.

"His most Serene and Renowned Highness Oliver Lord Protector, being after a sickness of about fourteen days (which appeared an Ague in the beginning) reduced to a very low condition of Body, began early this morning to draw near the gate of death; and it pleased God about three a clock afternoon, to put a period to his life."

"Sept. 4th.

"This Afternoon the Physitians and Chirurgians appointed by Order of the Council to embowel and embalne the Body of his late Highness, and fill the same with sweet Odours, performed their duty."

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.



"THE FUNERAL BAK'D MEATS": 'HAMLET,'  
1. ii.—A commentary on this expression is supplied by the charges incurred at the burial, in 1628/9, of William Warner, a tenant dairy-farmer of Hutton, Essex:—

"Paid for victualls and other necessities spent at his funeral for such as had attend the corps to his buriall, xviii*li*. iiis. iiiid.

"Paid to a Cooke for his paynes, and for helpes at the tyme of his buriall, xxiiis. id."

ANDREW CLARK.

MANX HUT VILLAGES.—On a conspicuous part of the Meayll Hill, in the Isle of Man, overlooking Port Erin Bay, and facing Bradda Head, are the remains of at least three prehistoric villages, or clusters of huts; while near the summit stands one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity—a circle of symmetrically arranged sets of stone cists, of the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, unique in the British Isles; and probably only paralleled, scarcely equalled, by certain burial mounds in Scandinavia.

I visited the place a few years ago. The low rounded hills stand out prominently, separated from the remainder of the land by a narrow neck of low-lying country, well suited for a stronghold, surrounded as it is on three sides by lofty sea cliffs. On the fourth side is the low narrow neck of land, probably formerly submerged, and later a swamp, which may have been the last refuge in Manxland of the pre-Celtic race. Of the old hut villages of Meayll Hill, the foundations, of earthen banks and large unhewn stones, are overgrown with heather and gorse.

I believe that in Cregneash one of these ancient villages exists to-day, having been continuously inhabited from prehistoric times. An examination of the gardens, and bases of the cottages, may give much light. Sir George Head, writing in 1837 in his 'Home Tour' (ii. 23), speaks of a little hamlet near Spanish Head, and between "Port-le-Murray" and "Port Irons"—probably Cregneash—as

"composed of edifices so rude, that it is really hard to predicate of the houses at a little distance whether they are masses of rock, or human dwellings."

Neolithic man, of small stature, averaging, from the bones, about 5 ft. in height, and having a long narrow skull, is thought to be still recognizable among the small dark Manx people.

A handbook giving a full account of the excavation of the hut villages on the Meayll

Hill, written by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode, F.S.A. Scot., and Mr. W. A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S., can be had at the Port Erin Biological Station near by, where a plan of the hill can be seen.

Cregneash, inhabited from Neolithic days to the present, is thus one of the most interesting villages in the British Isles.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

## 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.

KANT: QUOTATIONS FROM ENGLISH AUTHORS.—The following quotations are taken from the correspondence of Immanuel Kant, edited by the Royal Academy of Berlin. As I am working at the critical apparatus, I should be indeed glad of exact references for them.

The first quotation is taken from Pope:

"Ihre Ideen sind wie die spielenden Farben eines gewässerten Seidenzeuges."—"Kants Briefwechsel," Bd. I., Berlin, 1900, S. 13.

"Von einem englischen Autor: 'Ein jeder Mensch hat seine besondere Art gesund zu seyn, an der er, ohne Gefahr, nichts ändern darf.'"—"Kants Briefwechsel," I., 1900, S. 322.

"Vermischte Gedanken von Swift: 'Niemand, der seyn inneres Bewusstsein aufrichtig fragt, wird seine Rolle auf der Welt wiederholen mögen.'"—Ebd., Bd. II., 1900, S. 393.

(Dr.) J. REICKE,

Oberbibliothekar of the Royal Library.  
Göttingen.

"IN POMARIO QUIDDAM."—Will some one kindly interpret the words which I print in italics in the following quotation (*circa* 1340)?—

"Thomas de Stuche vendidit Willielmo de Bromeleye totum boscum crescentem in dominio suo de Botterton, cum quadam *silva f-ctmororum* in pomario suo."

Do they mean "quantity of mulberries"? Was the juice of mulberries ever used commercially as a dye? C. SWYNNERTON.

CHILDREN BURNT AT A PASSION PLAY.—In R. Bagot's 'My Italian Year,' p. 67, it is stated that in 1705 at Venice a Passion play was given,

"followed by a so-called 'Car of Purgatory,' in which, for the edification of the faithful, twenty living infants were thrown into the flames and burnt to death."

Can any one point to any authority for this statement? LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

**ALEXANDER FAMILY: SCOTCH AND IRISH.**—Can any one tell me the connecting link between the Alexanders of Menstrie and John Alexander who settled in Donegal in 1610 or 1613? I have consulted various Scotch peerages, and judge from the dates that he must have been a younger brother of Alexander Alexander of Menstrie, the father of the first Earl of Stirling. I should be glad of any assistance in establishing the connexion.

TRIN. COLL. CAMB.

**"JIMMY" GORDON: "HEMSMAN."**—In the petition (see *ante*, p. 227) Henry Go don asks for a patent for a "Hemsman's" place. What is a Hemsman? Even the Senior Bursar of Trinity College does not know, and suggests that a Bedesman is meant.

H. A. ST. J. M.

**JONATHAN ROGERS, M.D., Physician** to the Emperors Paul and Alexander of Russia, died 3 June, 1811, aged 71. Can any reader give me any personal details concerning him, and say to what family he belonged, and whether he has any descendants living?

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

**VICARS OF BUCKFASTLEIGH.**—Information is sought respecting any of the following: (1) John Huxham (1777-8); (2) Christopher Davenport (1778-88); (3) John Jackson Manley (1858-60). Please reply direct. T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

78, Church Street, Lancaster.

**TRANSLATIONS FROM POLISH POETS.**—I should like to know if any Polish writers, besides Mickiewicz and Sienkiewicz, have been translated into English or French. I am looking especially for translations from the poetical works of Slowacki and Krasinski.

V. CHATTOPADHYĀYA.

5, Avenue Carnot, Paris.

**"DIED UNMARRIED."**—In the case of *Munro v. Harrison & Sons*, reported in the daily press of 29 and 30 March last, the following definitions of "died unmarried" are recorded, viz.:—

(1) Mr. Justice Coleridge: "What does 'died unmarried' mean?"

Mr. Hohler (plaintiff's leading counsel): "It means that you are without legitimate issue."

(2) Mr. Donald (plaintiff's junior counsel): "Is it true that your father was unmarried at the date of his death?"

His Lordship: "'Unmarried at the date of his death.' That is strictly and literally true. If one survives his wife, and does not marry again, one dies unmarried."

It would be exceedingly interesting, and very important, to genealogists to know whether Burke and other authorities on family pedigrees, in recording the death of a person, male or female, as "died unmarried," use the term in the common acceptance of the words; in the interpretation of them proffered by Mr. Hohler; or in the sense of the (legal?) definition propounded by Mr. Justice Coleridge.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

**BLAKESLEY: BUCHANAN: WALTER.**—Can any one give any information concerning George Blakesley of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, who married at Crayford, Kent, 19 December, 1801, Elizabeth Walter, dau. of the Rev. Philip Walter, Rector of Crayford (1758-1806), and concerning Robert Buchanan of Brooke's Place, Kennington, Surrey, who married Mary Walter, the eldest daughter of the said vicar?

F. DE H. L.

**LATIN GUIDE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—Can any reader help me to discover the date, &c., of a pamphlet I possess, which contains a brief account in Latin of the founding of Westminster Abbey (2 pp.), followed by the inscriptions—Greek, Latin, and English—on the tombs in all the chapels and the cloisters? The latest tombs noted are Sir Richard Bingham's, 1598, and Spenser the poet's—died same year. The introduction concludes with a reference to Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean, "qui huic Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ jam annos 39 summa cum laude prefuît." The title-page is missing.

According to the 'Deanery Guide to the Abbey,' Dr. Goodman died in 1601, having been dean for forty years. Does this indicate the date of the work? It is unpaged, but the collation is A, 2, 3, 4; B, 1-4; C, 1-4; and so on to K, 1-4, with a final page of errata.

WYCKHAM.

**COATS OF ARMS GRANTED AFTER IVRY.**—In 'Sea Drift,' by Rear-Admiral Hercules Robinson (1858), on p. 147 occurs:—

"Le 28me Comte s'est distingué dans la bataille d'Ivry, et à cause de sa conduite, avait des armoiries nouvelles conférées par sa Majesté Henri IV."

Is it an historical fact that after the battle of Ivry fresh coats of arms were granted to those who supported the king? If so, where may a list of the same be seen?

LIBRARIAN.

Wandsworth.

**ST. SEPULCHRE'S REGISTERS.**—I should be obliged for information as to the dates of the parish registers of St. Sepulchre's in the City of London—births, marriages, and deaths. Have these registers been printed? and, if so, where? **JAMES DALLAS.**

15, Walton Well Road, Oxford.

**'RULE, BRITANNIA': ITS CHORUS.**—In 'A Collection of Loyal Songs for the Use of the Revolution Club,' printed in Edinburgh by Hamilton, Balfour & Neill, 1752, marked third edition, which I possess, I observe that the song now called 'Rule, Britannia' (given in this book as 'Britannia'), has the chorus:—

Rule, Britannia, Britannia rules the waves;  
Britons never shall be slaves.

In an earlier edition, probably printed in 1748, which I also have, the song is given with the chorus as:—

Hail, Britannia, Britannia rules the waves.

Was the original rendering "Hail, Britannia," or "Rule, Britannia"?

**WILLIAM MACARTHUR.**

**LIEUT.-GENERAL CHARLES CHURCHILL, D. 1745.** (See *ante*, p. 210.)—In the second edition of 'Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, to Sir Horace Mann,' under the sketch of his life, I notice, on p. xxi, that in speaking of Mary Walpole, the natural daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, it says she married

"Colonel Charles Churchill, the natural son of General Churchill, who was himself a natural son of an elder brother of the great Duke of Marlborough."

I think I have also seen the latter statement in some other work, but is it not an error? General (Charles) Churchill was himself, if I am not mistaken, the brother of the first Duke of Marlborough.

**E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.**

13, Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.

**WHORLOW.**—Can any one say what is the origin or meaning of this surname? It is, I believe, a Suffolk name. **G. H. W.**

**ROTHSCHILD AND BUXTON.**—Emerson relates a conversation between one of the Rothschilds and one of the Buxtons, of which the following is the finale:—

"Stick to one business, young man. Stick to your brewery, and you will be the great brewer of London. Be brewer, and banker, and merchant, and manufacturer, and you will soon be in the *Gazette*."

I do not know what the practice is to-day, but thirty years ago most brewers were

bankers to their customers, and found the arrangement very profitable. Truman, Hanbury & Buxton are very large brewers, but not the foremost in London. Who was the Rothschild, and which of the Buxtons was it? **M. L. R. BRESLAR.**

**SHEPHERDS' RINGS.**—Having one in my possession, I should be glad to have some information about the history, &c., of these. **H. T. BARKER.**

Ludlow, Salop.

**"COMTE DE BABKTIN."**—According to Temple's 'Thanage of Fermartyn' (p. 516), Robert Gordon, the great-grandfather of Adam Lindsay Gordon, married as his first wife "a French lady, Madeline, daughter of Comte de Babktin," and had a daughter "Mary Anne Madeline Rabutina Clementina (Mrs. John Stevenson)." Who was this count? "Babktin" and "Rabutina" look suspiciously like one another to those who know Temple's ways. But neither may be correct. **J. M. BULLOCH.**

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

**MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NOVELS.**—In which of Mrs. Henry Wood's shorter stories does the character of Susan Chance or Chace occur? **G. B. M.**

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.**—

1. **JOHN BARTLETT** was admitted to Trin. Coll., Camb., 10 June, 1815, aged 18. I should be glad to obtain any particulars of his career and the date of his death.

2. **THOMAS BARTON** was admitted to Westminster School 23 Sept., 1807. Who were his parents? What profession did he adopt? When did he die?

3. **BATE.**—James Bate was admitted to Westminster School 13 Feb., 1786, and Nathaniel Bate 24 Jan., 1820. The former is described as a son of Richard Bate of the East Indies. Information concerning them is desired.

4. **CHARLES PRYOR BATEMAN** was admitted to Westminster School 7 June, 1784. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' furnish me with particulars of his parentage and career? **G. F. R. B.**

**"BURIAL PORCH."**—For many years the meaning of this has been, if it is not still, a moot question with transcribers of ancient, if not more recent, church records. In the Sussex Archaeological Society's *Collections* (1873) the query appears, "What is a porch in connexion with the 'burial of the dead'?"

With the greatest diffidence, may I suggest that "porch," found in old church records, is, like many other words, shortened, and should read "porchas"? If this is correct, then "burial porch" probably means a personal, or private, burying-place.

This supposed definition was suggested to me by a note in 7 S. iv. 126; and, be it a "reckless" suggestion or not, I should be pleased to have the opinion (or proof) on the point of contributors to 'N. & Q.'

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

EDMUND SPENSER, 1592.—Any reference to his location at this date will oblige. I note that about six portraits are in existence. Have they been compared, and are the artists' names known? Was his hair dark chestnut?

There was an Edmond Spencer in the Cordwainers' Company, London, in 1538. Was he the poet's grandfather?

A. C. H.

WHITE PLANCHÉ.—Information is sought as to White Planché, "a friend of Garrick's," married to Mary Damant, who by her second marriage was the mother of Sir William Belham, Ulster King at Arms. Is anything known as to his country and career?

Y. T.

NICHOLAS WRIGHT OF OYSTER BAY, L.I., c. 1610-82.—Nicholas Wright, with his brothers Peter and Anthony, emigrated to America before 1637, and it is desired to trace the connexion, if any, which is believed to have existed between them and Nicholas Wright, son of John Wright, who died seised of the manors of Tindalls and Rouses, in East Laxham, Norfolk, in 1541. This Nicholas married Anne Beaupre, daughter and coheir of Edmund Beaupre of Beaupre Hall, in Norfolk, and left five children (names unknown to me), from one of whom, there is reason to believe, were descended the emigrant brothers above named. Edmund Wright, eldest son and heir of John Wright, married first, Catherine, a sister of Anne Beaupre, and secondly Jane Russell, daughter and coheir of Thomas Russell, brother of John, Earl of Bedford. From the latter marriage descended the family of Wright, represented during the middle of last century by John Wright, Esq., of Kilverstone Hall, near Thetford, in Norfolk.

Nicholas Wright of Oyster Bay had among other children John and Edmund. The name Edmund, an excessively rare one in the early families of Long Island, gives

additional weight to the supposition that Nicholas Wright of Oyster Bay was probably a grandson or great-grandson of Nicholas Wright and Anne Beaupre.

I should be greatly obliged for any clue or information, and for the names of the five children of the above Nicholas Wright by his wife Anne Beaupre.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

13, Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.

JOHN MANN.—Wanted any tracts, leaflets, or poems by John Mann, an anti-quary, poet, and bookseller of Commercial Road East, London. He was deacon of a Baptist chapel, formerly in some turning out of, but afterwards removed to, Commercial Road. The Rev. Dan Taylor was pastor. John Mann probably died in the early thirties. I particularly want a hymn commencing—

When through this world of care and strife.

E. F. STONE SCOTT.

## Replies.

### THE JENNINGS CASE.

(11 S. v. 49, 175.)

It is not very easy to know how to approach the strange assertions made in regard to Birmingham in the reply at the second reference. I have spent a long life in Birmingham, and never even heard of the suggestion of any confusion between the well-known name of the city and Jerningham. In Domesday Book the entry is perfectly clear:—

"Richard holds of William [Fitz Anseulf] four hides in Bermingham....Ulwine held it freely in the time of King Edward. It was and is worth twenty shillings."

There is actually no variation from the modern spelling, except the substitution of *e* for *i* in the first syllable. Fitz himself having died without male issue, the estates came into the hands of the Paganell family, and when it became necessary for feudal purposes to subdivide them, Gervase de Paganell made Peter, his *dapifer* or steward, Lord of the Manor of Birmingham. Peter, who had, of course, no surname, thereby became Peter de Bermingham. A younger member of the family followed Strongbow to Ireland and made the name far more illustrious there than it ever became in England. The De Berminghams became in Ireland Barons of Athenry and Earls of

Louth. The Birmingham Tower in Dublin Castle perpetuates their memory, and descendants still survive to bear their name both in Ireland and on the Continent. I may also point out that the name, as Dr. Freeman observed, was as pure Saxon as could well be imagined, clearly meaning the *ham*, or settlement, of the *ing*, or tribe, of Berm. Jerningham, on the other hand, is a purely personal name, and one which, so far as I am able to judge, could never have been confused with Jennens or Jennings, meaning the son of John.

As for Jennens having "founded Birmingham," it may suffice to remark that the first Jennens settled in Birmingham in the reign of Elizabeth, and that his son became wealthy by marriage with the daughter of a rich ironmaster. The foundation in the Middle Ages of a large and beautiful church, and of a well-endowed priory; the building and endowment, at their own cost, of a new church by the people of Deritend, which is a part of Birmingham, although in a different parish; and the possession of two weekly markets and two annual fairs, are sufficient proof that the advent of the Jennens family was not the cause of the foundation of Birmingham. If further proof is needed, it will be found in the fact that in the reign of Henry VIII. Leland found Birmingham a busy manufacturing town, with "many Smithes, and many Lorimers that make bits, and a great many Naylors"; while fifty years later Camden describes the place as "swarming with inhabitants, and echoing with the noise of Anvils," and speaks of the upper part as rising "with abundance of handsome buildings." In Tudor times Birmingham is also incidentally referred to as "one of the fayrest and most profitable townes to the kinge's highness in all the Shyre."

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

The Canute story is "taken out of the pedigree of the Jerninghams by a judicious gentleman," which Weever ('Funeral Monuments,' printed 1631) quoted with this warning: "if you will believe thus much that followeth." Now we know this is all nonsense, although it used to be printed in Burke's 'Peerage.' Jerningham as a family surname really was a personal name, transformed into what looks like a place-name. I cannot find any place so called. Hubert de Gernagan's name is thus written in the 'Liber Niger,' 1166: "de" must be an error for "fitz," as there are other examples of this when the name was an unfamiliar one.

Jernegan is not Danish, but an ancient Breton personal name, and occurs in Yorkshire, being used by the descendants of one of those who were brought over by Count Alan from Brittany.

Spelt Gernagan, it was used alternately with Huhg for six generations by the lords of Tanfield, though the last was called Gernagot. (See Gale's 'Regist. Honoris de Richmond.') A very early instance I have noted in a Brittany charter is spelt Jarnogon.

A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

COLKITTO AND GALASP (11 S. v. 104, 195).—When we are told that Scott "ought at least to have remembered" that Archibald Marquis of Argyll, had the nickname "Gillespiek Gruamach," we are no doubt intended to infer that he had forgotten the fact. The matter is easily settled by a reference to 'A Legend of Montrose,' chap. vii., which contains this passage:—

"That statesman, indeed, though possessed of considerable abilities, and great power, had failings which rendered him unpopular among the Highland Chiefs. The devotion which he professed was of a morose and fanatical character; his ambition appeared to be insatiable, and inferior chiefs complained of his want of bounty and liberality. Add to this that, although a Highlander and of a family distinguished for valour before and since, Gillespie Grumach, 'ill-favoured' (which, from an obliquity in his eyes, was the personal distinction he bore in the Highlands, where titles of rank are unknown), was suspected of being a better man in the cabinet than in the field."

Scott was not likely to have forgotten that he had written this estimate when he introduced young Colkitto in the next chapter of the novel, and discussed him in reference to Milton's sonnet in chap. xv. Apparently, moreover, it never occurred to him that the Marquis might possibly be Milton's "Galasp," although the poet was more likely to hear of him than of Colkitto in terms that might have suggested the name. Chambers and Prof. Masson may be right in saying that the latter was sometimes known by an ancestral designation—and it is not for a Lowlander to dogmatize on the point—but there is the very barest likelihood that Milton ever heard of this genealogical usage or that he knew more of Macdonald than the name by which, according to Chambers, "he has been generally known in history." On the other hand, he knew George Gillespie as one of the "new forcers of conscience" at the Westminster Assembly, and being, as it now appears, in need of a rime to "gasp," he

utilized in Scott's view the name of this particular Apostle of the Covenant, and constrained it to take the shape that suited his purpose.

THOMAS BAYNE.

THE FITZWILLIAM FAMILY (11 S. v. 164).—The "important evidence" adduced by L. M. R. seems to consist of a family tradition and pedigree, and the unsupported assertions of a French writer of the seventeenth century and later English authors. But he presents an interesting variant of the ordinary legend.

According to the more usual version the family sprang from a William fitz Godric, who, in spite of his foreign name, was an Englishman, and cousin to Edward the Confessor. His son William (II.), ambassador to the Duke of Normandy, turned traitor and fought for the Conqueror at Hastings. His son William (III.) m. Eleanor, dau. and h. of Sir John Elmley of Sprotborough, thus bringing that Yorkshire estate into the family. Their son William (IV.) sealed a grant with an armorial seal at the pre-heraldic date of 1117. His son William (V.) m. Ella, dau. and coh. of William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, by whom he was father of William (VI.). This wonderful pedigree was shattered by Hunter in 1828, Freeman in 1877, and Round in 1901 (cp. 11 S. iii. 215). It was proved that the first five Williams had no existence; that the same was true of the alleged Elmley and Warenne heiresses; that the real founder of the family was William (VI.); that his father's name was not William, but Godric; that this William fitz Godric obtained the Sprotborough estates by his marriage with a great heiress, Aubrey de Lizours, about 1170; and that the armorial seal belonged to their son William, the alleged date being a century wrong.

In the version adopted by L. M. R. the legendary William (I.) fitz Godric and his son William (II.), the traitor, disappear, and the latter is replaced at Hastings by a Norman, Geoffrey de Bec, who, however, takes over the coveted cousinship to the Confessor. (Geoffrey is said to have been a son of Rou, a younger son of Crispin, Lord of Bec, but I do not know if there is any proof of this.) Geoffrey de Bec is then identified with a namesake, Geoffrey the Marshal. This composite Geoffrey, who was old enough in 1066 to fight at Hastings, and was living in 1086, is then made a Fitzwilliam ancestor by identifying him with a Godric; but L. M. R. does not make it clear whether this is the real Godric whose son married about

1170, or the mythical Godric whose grandson was fabled to fight at Hastings. The dates would be surprising in either case. Another point which L. M. R. fails to explain is what became of the composite Geoffrey's estates, and why they failed to descend to William fitz Godric.

If it be seriously desired to identify Geoffrey de Bec with Geoffrey the Marshal, the test lies in the descent of their estates, i.e., if in the next generation both properties are found to be vested in the same heir, there would be a presumption of identity.

If we have only the unsupported assertion of Venasque that Gilbert Crispin, Lord of Bec, was Marshal in 1041, we may class the appointment with the important posts conferred by pedigree-makers on companions of the Conqueror. As to the suggestion that Geoffrey de Bec went in Gilbert's place in 1066, it may be pointed out that, according to Wace, William Crespin or Crispin, who is usually supposed to have been Gilbert's son, fought at Hastings; but of course Wace, writing a century later, was liable to mistakes.

For the parentage of Turstin fitz Rou we have only contradictory assertions: Mr. Grimaldi says that his father Rou was a younger son of Crispin, Lord of Bec, whilst M. Le Prévost says that he had no connexion with that family. In the complete absence of proof it would seem to be a fair case for tossing up! G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

I think L. M. R. will find that there could not have been any connexion between the families of Fitzwilliam and Crispin in the way he suggests; and as for the Grimaldis, it is obvious fiction. The lozenge coat of arms did the mischief in this case, and one may only wonder the Norman Harcourts were not included, for they bore the same arms.

Anyhow, there can be no doubt whatever about the English origin of the great Yorkshire family of Fitzwilliam, nor about Godric's name, nor his father's name—Chetelbert.

In 1131 Godric fitz Chetelbert, who had been fined 4 marks of silver, paid to the Sheriff of Yorkshire on account 20 shillings, no doubt all he could scrape together. Godric fitz Ketelburn gave ironstone at Emley and fuel out of the wood there (for smelting on the spot) to the monks of Byland, confirmed by William fitz William, the donor's grandson (Burton's 'Mon. Ebor.' p. 332). Emley was the ancient



patrimony of the Fitzwilliams, and was within the bounds of King Edward the Confessor's great domain of Wakefield before the Conquest, but the landholders therein are not named in Domesday Book. It was in all probability Godric's father "Chetelber" who was holding a manor in Worsborough of Ilbert de Laci in 1086 (Domesday Book), presumed to be Rockley in that parish, which we find afterwards in the possession of Robert, a younger son of William fitz Godric (see Hunter's 'S. Yorks.' ii. 283). Ketelbert, as I wrote in *Yorks Archaeol. Journal* (vii. 128), was probably a son of an elder Godric, who had been a great landholder hereabouts in the days of Edward the Confessor. So if any one of this family had been that king's cousin, it would have been the elder Godric. A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (11 S. v. 209).—

"Sed quæ est ista quæso, fratres mei carissimi, tam pretiosa Margarita, pro qua universa dare debemus, &c.... Nonne hæc religio sancta, pura et immaculata, in qua homo vivit purius, cadit rarius, surgit velocius, incedit cautius, irroratur frequentius, quiescit securius, moritur fiducius, purgatur citius, præmiatur copiosius."—'Homily on S. Matt. xiii. Simile est regnum.'

Cf. St. Bernard, Benedictine ed., Paris, 1690, vol. ii. 770; St. Bernard, Caume ed., Paris, 1839, vol. v. 1536; St. Bernard, 'Patr. Lat.,' Migne ed., Paris, 1862, vol. clxxxiv. 1131.

It will be seen that the words found in the editions quoted differ slightly from those given by MR. LANE COOPER, and it will be noticed that while the Homily is included among the works of St. Bernard, in each edition is this note: "Tribuitur communiter Bernardo, quamquam nec illius esse videatur. Deest apud Horstium." S.T.P.

FRENCH GRAMMARS BEFORE 1750 (11 S. v. 110, 216).—Your correspondent will find a full account of early French grammars in Thurot's 'De la Prononciation Française depuis le Commencement du XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle, d'après les Témoignages des Grammairiens,' Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 2 vols., 1881, and a still more complete list in Stengel's 'Chronologisches Verzeichnis französischer Grammatiken vom Ende des 14. bis zum Ausgange des 18. Jahrhunderts nebst Angabe der bish r ermittelten Fundorte derselben,' Oppeln, Eugen Franck's Buchhandlung, 1890.

Some few additional grammars have been variously noted more recently, e.g., by Luick, 'Zur Aussprache des Französischen

im XVII. Jahrhundert,' in 'Bausteine zur romanischen Philologie,' Halle, Niemeyer, 1905.

Stengel's book contains no fewer than 625 items in all, between the years 1400 and 1800, 4 of which belong to the fifteenth century, 38 to the sixteenth, 187 to the seventeenth: a huge mass of material, it must be admitted, but still probably capable of further enlargement. Philologists would welcome information concerning any French grammars not recorded by Stengel, especially such as appeared before 1700. F. J. CURTIS.

Frankfurt-am-Main.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT (11 S. iv. 503, 522; v. 75, 274).—The 'Luh-tu-tsih-king,' a collection of Buddhist birth stories rendered into Chinese by the Indian missionary Kang-tsang-hwui (d. A.D. 280), has the following tale—a much-simplified variant of the life of the Rat-Money-Broker, given by me at 11 S. iv. 504, from another Buddhist work translated some four centuries later:—

"In years remotely gone by, there lived a matchless millionaire, to whom all people used to betake themselves for relief, as he was universally known for his unbounded liberality. Now a son of his friend came to lose all his money through dissoluteness. Full of pity, the millionaire gave the youth one thousand pieces of gold as a means to reassume his position in society. But the youth persisted in his misconduct and extravagance; five times his benefactor gave him the same sum, and as many times he lost it. When the youth came in for help for the sixth time, the millionaire pointed at a rat's carcass that lay on a dunghill beyond the gate, and remarked that a sagacious man could put himself in the way of prosperity even with that dead rat as his only funds. It happened that there was a beggar outside who overheard his words and was strongly persuaded it was so. He picked up the rat, roasted it with a good seasoning, and sold it for twopence. With this trifling money he began to deal in vegetables, and became opulent eventually. One day at his leisurely ease, he bethought himself of the origination of his own wealth and comfort in the millionaire's wise saying, and deemed it fit to tender him a ceremonious thanksgiving. So he caused a silver stand to be made, put on it a rat wrought in gold, whose inside was stuffed with numerous jewels, and adorned the set with chaplets of sumptuous gems. He took them, together with a legion of dainties, to the millionaire's house, and presented them as a token of his endless gratitude. The recipient was exceedingly glad, wedded him to his daughter, and made him his heir, for he considered him as a very model of human sagaciousness."—Tom. iii. fol. 13-14 of the Japanese Oobaku reprint, issued in the seventeenth century.

Now that, at p. 75, H. I. B. has kindly called my attention to Herodotus for an Egyptian tradition closely similar to the Chinese story of aid given by rats, that bit



through the bow-strings of an invading enemy, I shall note that such an incident is recorded in the Japanese 'Adzuma Kagami,' or the 'Annals of the Kamakura Government,' finished about 1266. Under 25 Aug., 1180, therein, we read:—

"Last evening the united bands of Matano and Tachibana, with the intention of assaulting the Minamoto clan of the province of Kai, stationed themselves at the northern foot of Mount Fuji. During the night rats entered their camp and bit off all the strings of more than a hundred bows of Matano's soldiers, which made them unable to fight, when the enemy attacked and routed them completely."

This simple, matter-of-fact registry precludes every idea of the disaster being associated with a supernatural intervention.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

LONDRES: LONDINIUM (11 S. v. 129, 191).—Auguste Brachet derived "Londres" from an imaginary word *Londinium* (I. i. § 2). Subsequent writers have corrected this inaccuracy, but they have retained the erroneous result. We may be quite certain that Brachet would not have affiliated "Londres" to *Londinium*. Latin *-ni-* regularly becomes *-gn-* in French when followed by a vowel: e.g., *Dinia*, *Alvernia*, *Bononia*, *Colonia* (*Agrippina*), became Digne, Auvergne, Boulogne, Cologne. Some of these instances are given by Brachet (*u.s.*). To them may be added a great number of place-names in *-iniacum*: e.g., from Albinus, Martinus, Sabinus, were formed *Albiniacum*, *Martiniacum*, *Sabiniacum*. These names are now represented by Aubigny, Martigny, Savigny. Consequently, if "*Londinium*" had been passed on by the Gallo-Romans to the Franks, it would now be \**Londigne*.

On the other hand, if the Franks of the seventh century had taken over the ecclesiastical Latin form "*Lundōnia*," the French for London would be \**Londogne*.

The Latin name *Londinium* was necessarily adopted by those Vandals, Burgundians, and Alamans who were settled in the Britannias by the Emperors Probus and Constantius Chlorus in the third and fourth centuries. By the time Ammianus Marcellinus was writing (c. 375) the correct form was contaminated by folk-speech, and had become "*Lundinium*" on occasion. This substitution of *u* for Latin *o* is regular in O.E. borrowings from Latin: cf. "*munt*," "*punt*," "*pund*"; *montem*, *pontem*, *pondō*. We might expect to find that *u* had become *y* by *i*-infection; but the *i* of *Lundinium* had, no doubt, lost the accent, had become

short, and been weakened to *e* long before umlaut became regular.

Forms of place-names in *-inium* are very rare. "*Corini-um*" was reduced through \**Curini-*, \**Cyrini-*, and \**Cyrēnē-* to *Cyrn-(ceaster)*. Similarly, as to its ending, *Londinium* postulates an O.E. \**Lúndēnē*. Now "*Londene*" actually occurs in one MS. of the 'Historia Brittonum,' wherein, in the Welsh List of the Cities of Britain, it was purposely substituted for the Old-Welsh "*Cair Londein*." This particular MS. (Paris, No. 11,108, *scr. xii. sæc.*) belongs to a family which dates from "annus quintus Eadmundi regis Anglorum," i.e., A.D. 945.

The O.E. ending *-ene* in Latin loan-words has three ancestors, namely, *-ina*, *-ini-*, and *-ōni-*. "*Lindum Colonia*" became *Lindcolene-ceaster* in King Alfred's version of Bede; and "*Bononia*" appears as "*Bunnan*" (acc.) in the Winchester 'Saxon Chronicle.' The hypothetical form intermediate between *Bōnōnia* and *Bānne* is \**Būnēnē*. It does not occur, but I believe that it is to a knowledge of it that we are indebted for the ecclesiastical Latin *Lundonia*. St. Augustine probably heard talk about "*Bunene*" and "*Lundene*." He soon came to know that "*Bunene*" meant that port the Latin name of which was Bononia, and he may well have been actuated by that to latinize "*Lundene*" as *Lundonia*, when writing to Pope Gregory the Great. In any case "*Lundonia*" appears first in Gregory's letter to Augustine, written on 22 June, 601; v. Bede, 'H.E.,' I. xxix. p. 64. ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE (11 S. v. 27, 92, 132, 174, 213).—In a recent review of 'Folk-Rhymes of Devon,' by William Crossing, *The Guardian* stated that, "of the murderers of Thomas Becket, Sir William de Tracey was a Devonshire owner of large estates. 'All the Traceys have the wind in their faces' runs the folk-rhyme, signifying that they had never any luck after that act of violence. Tradition will have it that Sir William died, tearing his flesh off his bones with his teeth and nails, on his way to the Holy Land. As a matter of fact, within four years of the murder De Tracy was justiciary in Normandy and was present at Falaise in 1174, when William, King of Scotland, did homage to Henry II. The present Lord Wemyss and Lord Sudeley are his lineal descendants, as Dean Stanley has pointed out. The pedigree, contrary to all received opinions on the subject of judgments on sacrilege, exhibits the very singular instance of an estate descending for upwards of seven hundred years in the male line of the same family."

I should be glad to learn where Dean Stanley made the statements here alluded to. Was not the present Lord Sudeley's

grandfather Sir Charles Hanbury, who married a Miss Tracy of Stanway, and took the name of Hanbury-Tracy? Sudeley Castle, near Winchcombe, is now the property of Mr. H. Dent Brocklehurst; and Toddington, formerly the seat of Lord Sudeley, in the same neighbourhood, belongs to Mr. Hugh Andrews. Lord Wemyss still owns Stanway House, within a few miles of both Toddington and Sudeley Castle.

Are the statements in the above quotation, so far as they refer to Lord Wemyss and Lord Sudeley, correct? F. O. A.

PITT'S 'LETTER ON SUPERSTITION' (11 S. v. 205).—MR. B. WILLIAMS'S conjecture as to the authorship of this 'Letter' is confirmed by a passage in Eustace Budgell's *Bee* for February, 1733, which is printed in the 'Catalogue of the Hope Collection of Newspapers, &c., in the Bodleian Library,' 1865, p. 45:—

"The *London Journal* first gained reputation by containing 'Cato's Letters' [on the South Sea scheme] in the fatal year 1720.... The person who writes at present, and has assumed the name of Osborne, is Mr. P—t. This gentleman, not long ago, kept a school in the country, and had a small place in the Revenue, but about two years since a better post given him in the Custom House by Sir Robert Walpole. As to his principles in religion, he appears to be a Deist, and a zealous admirer of the writings of the late Lord Shaftesbury; he has read a good deal of Morality, and some of his papers upon moral subjects, to which he has subscribed the name of Socrates, have been well written."

W. D. MACRAY.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE AND ANNA BARBAULD (11 S. v. 181).—It is too late now to tell S. T. C. that dates are not a shell-fruit, and that it was with a date-stone that the merchant of Scheherazade's story killed the son of the Genius. Other people may like to be reminded of the fact.

ST. SWITHIN.

CASANOVA AND THE ENGLISH RESIDENT AT VENICE (11 S. v. 207).—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu in her letters makes many allusions to Casanova's friend:—

"To say truth, I am very uneasy, knowing nobody here I can confide in, General Graham being gone for a long time, and the British minister here [John Murray] such a scandalous fellow, in every sense of that word, he is not to be trusted to change a squin, despised by this Government for his smuggling, which was his original profession, and always surrounded with pimps and brokers, who are his privy councillors."—II. 316. Venice, 30 May (1757).

"Our resident has not the good breeding to send them [the public papers] to me; and after having asked for them once or twice, and being

told they were engaged, I was unwilling to demand a trifle at the expense of thanking a man who does not desire to oblige me; indeed, since the ministry of Mr. Pitt, he is so desirous to signalise his zeal for the contrary faction, he is perpetually saying ridiculous things to manifest his attachment; and, as he looks upon me (nobody knows why) to be the friend of a man I never saw, he has not visited me once this winter. The misfortune is not great."—II. 325. Venice, 21 Feb., 1758 (?).

"I am surprised I am not oftener low-spirited, considering the vexations I am exposed to by the folly of Murray. I suppose he attributes to me some of the marks of contempt he is treated with; without remembering that he was in no higher esteem before I came." [She also alludes bitingly to the marriage of Murray's sister to Joseph Smith, Esq., "who is only eighty-two," Consul at Venice.]—II. 327, 329. 13 May (1758).

He is mentioned (by implication) as vexing Lady Mary "by the misbehaviour of a fool" (9 May, 1760; ii. 389), on which she desires "not his ruin, but much less that he should be preferred"; and on 20 Nov., 1761 (Rotterdam, ii. 396), as "that excellent politician and truly great man, M. and his ministry." A. FRANCIS STEUART.

CARLYLE'S 'SARTOR RESARTUS' (11 S. v. 209).—"Kings sweated down into Berlin- and-Milan Custom House officers" refers to the condition of obedience to which Napoleon reduced the monarchs of Europe, compelling them to enforce against British commerce his decrees rendering it contraband; these decrees, on account of the towns from which he issued them, were always known, and are still known, in history as the "Berlin and Milan decrees." The refusal of the Czar to enforce them to Napoleon's satisfaction led to the Russian campaign of 1812. G. M. TREVELYAN.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS'S DESCENDANTS (11 S. v. 188).—The following book was published by Messrs. Longmans & Co. in 1894: "Junius Revealed. By his Surviving Grandson, H. R. Francis, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge." Mr. H. R. Francis died 10 June, 1900, and a search at Somerset House might be advisable.

WM. H. PEET.

ORGANISTS AND LONGEVITY (11 S. v. 206).—For "p. 123" read p. 213, and for "Ebden" read *Ebdon*. Dr. Armes died 10 Feb., 1908, aged 71, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. D. Culley, Minor Canon and Precentor. For particulars of Durham organists from 1557 see 'Rites of Durham' (Surtees ed., 1903), 161-3, 231, 297-9.

J. T. F.

Durham.

The organist of Durham Cathedral from 1763 to 1811 was Thomas Ebdon, not John Ebdon. He was succeeded by Charles Erlin Jackson Clarke, who resigned the appointment in 1813 to become organist of Worcester Cathedral. William Henshaw held the appointment from 1813 to 1862.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

THOMAS CROMWELL (11 S. iv. 509; v. 37, 194).—Much additional information on this subject is contained in two articles (numbered 154 and 155) which appeared in the 'Notes and Queries' column of *The Evesham Journal*, entitled:—

"The Descendants of Oliver Cromwell, being an Historical Account of the Ancient House of Williams *alias* Cromwell, from the Norman Conquest to the Year 1602, and thence continued to the Present Day, through the Great Protectorial House and their Descendants—the Families of Field, Bush, Berners, and Russell of Fordham Abbey. By a London Freeman."

I have both articles if MISS WILLIAMS cares to consult them.

A. C. COLDICOTT.

Ullenhall, Henley-in-Arden.

FULSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE (11 S. v. 168).—Fulby is part of the township of Tumby, within the parish of Kirkby-on-Bain. On sheet 115 of the Ordnance Survey maps (one inch to the mile) it is seen that Fulby Wood and Fulby Water Mill are on the eastern side of the River Bain, about three miles north of Tattershall Castle, and about three miles south of Scrivelby Court, the home of King's Champion Dymoke. The principal landowners in the neighbourhood of Fulby are Sir Henry Hawley of Tumby Lawn and the Hon. R. P. Stanhope of Revesby Abbey.

The Cressys appear to have owned Fulby for three generations. Nicholas Cressy, son of Robert of Blyborough, and grandson of John Cressy of the same place, is described as of Fulby in Kirkby-on-Bain; he purchased Fulby from Sir Henry Glemham, Knt., on 6 Sept., 1603, and his grandson Nicholas Cressy, son of Brandon Cressy, sold it in 1657 to John Nelthorpe. See under Cressy of Blyborough in vol. i. pp. 283-4 of Canon Maddison's 'Lincolnshire Pedigrees' (Harl. Soc., 1902).

W. M. MYDDELTON.

Woodhall Spa.

Fulby lies within three miles of Tattershall Castle, on the Horncastle Road. White says:—

"Cressy Hall, 5 miles N. of Spalding, the manor house of Surfleet, is a large and handsome mansion near Risegate Eau, 2½ miles N. of the village. It was rebuilt by Sir Henry Heron, Knt., who died in

1695, and was noted for its heronry. It was burnt down in 1792, and was again rebuilt. It is now (1871) the property and residence of Mr. Isaac Muxlow. Its name is derived from its ancient possessors, the Cressy family, one of whom established a market and fair here in the reign of Edward I."

C. LANSDOWN.

Lincoln.

Is this Fulleby? In Streatfeild's 'Lincolnshire and the Danes' Folesbi is given as a form of the name which occurs in Domesday Book. Fulleby is near Horncastle.

C. C. B.

LORRAINE LEGEND: "PAYS BLEU" (11 S. v. 229).—Though no legend about a "pays bleu" occurs under the title given, yet it may interest T. O. to consult E. Cosquin's 'Contes Populaires de Lorraine,' 2 vols., 8vo., Paris, 1886.

H. KREBS.

If a Lorraine legend about a "pays bleu" was the foundation of Maeterlinck's 'Blue Bird,' it probably also inspired François Coppée, in his poem 'Vers le Passé,' to write:

Et mon esprit partit aux pays fabuleux,  
Oh l'on pense cueillir les camélias bleus  
Et trouver l'amour idéal.

I do not know any other passage in literature where blue is the symbol of happiness, except, of course, 'The Blue Bird.' Personally, I should prefer even a green carnation to a blue camellia.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

[Balzac, in 'Petites Misères de la Vie Conjugale,' has "la petite fleur bleue de la félicité parfaite."]

WILLIAM BURKE, M.P. (11 S. v. 49).—I endeavoured when at Beaconsfield to find out where William Burke was buried. A resident there informed me that he was a brother of Edmund Burke, and was buried at Hughenden. Can any one verify this statement?

I transcribed the inscription on Edmund Burke's tablet, which also has particulars of his son Richard, M.P. for Malton, who died 2 Aug., 1794, aged 35;

"Of his brother Richard Burke Esq<sup>r</sup> | Barrister at law | and Recorder of the City of Bristol | who died on the 4th of February 1794 | And of his Widow | Jane Mary Burke | who died on the 2<sup>d</sup> of April | 1812 Aged 78."

All the above are buried in the same grave.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

FRITH'S 'ROAD TO RUIN' AND 'RACE FOR WEALTH' (11 S. v. 127, 193).—I think I saw the 'Road to Ruin' about half a dozen years ago in the Corporation Art Gallery at Leeds.

ST. SWITHIN.

SIR CHARLES ASGILL (11 S. v. 229).—G. E. C. ('Complete Baronetage,' v. 120) says that Sir Charles Asgill, first baronet, was "b. about 1713," "d. 15, and was bur. 21 Sept., 1788, at St. Bartholomew's-by-the-Exchange, London, aged 75."

The second baronet of the same name was "b. about 1760," and "d. *s.p.* 1823, when the Baronetcy became extinct."

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

'Queen's College, Oxford.

"QUID EST FIDES?" (10 S. xi. 230, 296.)—In the various replies to the query concerning the source of the riming questions and answers, beginning "Quid est fides?" "Quod non vides," it was not pointed out by any correspondent that St. Augustine ('In Joannis Evangelium Tractatus XL,' § 8) has "Quid est enim fides, nisi credere quod non vides?" EDWARD BENSLEY.

LOSSES BY FIRE: LICENCES TO BEG (11 S. v. 248).—As briefs had to be printed by the Queen's printer under the statute of Anne, will not MR. GERISH find copies at the Stationery Office? Will not Bowes's 'Church Briefs' suffice? YGREC.

ST. LALUWY (11 S. v. 71).—Canon Hammond, Vicar of Menheniot, whose attention I had called to the query at the above reference, has written saying that, being away from home, he cannot reply as fully as he might have done with the materials at hand, and has given me, from memory, a few particulars, which I have his permission to impart to 'N. & Q.'

There is legal evidence, says Canon Hammond, that the church of Menheniot was built and dedicated in the name of St. Lалуwy (so called in the pleadings of a suit? *tempore* Ed. I.) by William de Tregilla, lord of the chief manor (still called Tregryll) of Menheniot.

In an interesting old account-book of church- and gild-wardens of Menheniot, he finds one of the gilds, in Queen Mary's reign, dedicated to St. Lallo, *alias* Lalow, or Lalo, or Lalowe; and as in olden times spelling of names mostly depended upon pronunciation, "Laluwy" no doubt is really the same as "Lalowe" (the final *e* being sounded). Among known dedications of churches in Great Britain, there does not appear any name resembling either of the above; but another variant of Lalow in the account-book is "Ladislaw"; and in Canon Hammond's opinion, the patron saint of Menheniot may confidently be identified with St. Ladislav I., King of Hungary

(called by the Hungarians St. Lalo; and in old French Lancelot), who was elected to lead the First Crusade (*vide* Butler, 'Lives of Saints').

To the above I may add a reference that I came upon by chance at the Record Office a few days ago, among depositions concerning the value of certain gild properties in Cornwall (Court of Augmentations, Miscell. Book, vol. cxxiv. fol. 52), *tempore* Hen. VIII. :—

"John Swete, aged 40.... 'knows londs yn the borowghs of lostuthyell & penkneth, & yn the p'ishes of lostuthiell & Lalyu'y, belonging to Saynt Bartholomewe yn the p'ishe church of lostuthyell.'"

The appropriation of the church of Menheniot to the Rector and Scholars of Exeter College, Oxford, was agreed to 4 May, 1478 (see Report of Commissioners on Hist. MSS., Various Collections, vol. iv. p. 87: 'Muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter').

May there not be in [that College] old deeds that would throw further light on the early dedication?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

THE HENRY MAYHEW CENTENARY (11 S. v. 145, 256).—Henry Mayhew died 25 July, 1887, at Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, and was buried at Kensal Green on the 30th—probably in the family grave of the Mayhews, who were moderately rich people; although "Gus," who died 25 Dec., 1875, was interred, on the 30th of that month, in Barnes Cemetery. Where Horace was laid to rest I do not know. *The Athenæum*, 6 Aug., 1887, in a short notice of the death of Henry, says:

"His funeral last Saturday was attended by a large number of literary and artistic friends, while the wreaths and crosses in flowers contributed by loving hands to the last sad ceremony seemed to indicate that which actually existed—a large amount of personal popularity and esteem."

Julius Mayhew, the youngest, next to Gus—and also, I have been told, the handsomest—of the seven, was, I think, educated for the medical profession, though, as he never seems to have made a name in the world of literature or science, it would now be difficult to say what was his ultimate success: perhaps he died young. After a short stay at one or more of the German universities, he returned to England in 1855, and was "lionized" by his brothers. Gus, in especial, was proud of him; but then the "dear child" was proud of all his relations.

Henry Mayhew would, I feel sure, have been a greater success from a worldly standpoint had his disposition been that of an aggressive disputant; more, may one say?

like Douglas Jerrold or George Cruikshank. As it was, his somewhat indolent good-nature, the heart of one slow to wrath and ever ready to "kiss and be friends," led to his being only too often "put upon." No doubt he knew that it was for the good of *Punch* that he should be sacrificed when the paper changed hands, but few of us would be generous enough to acknowledge as much in a similar case. Stirling Coyne took his *congé* rather like a sulky child; but then he was personally insulted—nicknamed "Paddy" and "filthy lucre"—whereas Henry Mayhew was, to the last, treated with proper respect. To soften slightly the mortification he must have felt when told that the new proprietors would dispense with his services as "joint-editor," he was offered the honorary appointment of "sug-gester-in-chief"!

I do not think he had more than one son, and he had, I believe, no daughters. He and his boy were, I always heard, warmly attached to one another: more like brothers than parent and child. Gus had, likewise, one son only—Richard. Horace was married, but childless.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

**SHEPHERD'S MARKET, MAYFAIR** (11 S. v. 228).—The portion of Mr. NEWMAN HARDING'S inquiry which concerns the position held by Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, may, in a measure, be answered by Mr. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS'S contribution at 11 S. ii. 294. No doubt the Rev. Ewart Barter, who is the officiating minister of the Chapel, would reply fully upon the queries.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

**CHEVET'S POPULARIZATION OF MUSIC** (11 S. v. 229).—The Chev  system (there is no *t*) is a method of teaching part-singing and sight-reading. It is named after the founder, Emile Chev  (1804–64). The article 'Chev , or Galin-Paris-Chev  System,' in Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' (new edition), gives an outline of the system. It has been adapted for English use, and class-books and exercises are published by Messrs. Moffatt & Paige, 28, Warwick Lane, E.C.

J. S. S.

**EARLY WOMEN DOCTORS** (11 S. v. 187).—Surely the foundation of this subject is to be found in Nicholas Culpeper's 'Directory for Midwives' (London, 1651), in which the superiority of women as medical practitioners is warmly extolled.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN,

**OWEN SALUSBURY-BRERETON** (11 S. v. 250).—I have made some fairly close investigations into the pedigree of the above, but I have not absolutely satisfied myself as to the identity of his mother. His father, Thomas Brereton, married, first, a Miss Trelawney, sister of Sir William Trelawney, sixth baronet, of Trelawney, Cornwall, Governor of Jamaica; and, secondly, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Salusbury Lloyd of Leadbrook, co. Flint. Upon his second wife inheriting her father's estate, Thomas Brereton adopted the additional surname of Salusbury, and became Thomas Brereton-Salusbury. I feel fairly certain that Owen Brereton was the son of the first marriage. He was born in 1715. On the death of his father, Thomas Brereton-Salusbury, the estates passed to Owen, who assumed the name of Owen Salusbury-Brereton. I think I once had a note of the dates when the two changes of name took place, but I cannot find it at the moment. Owen Salusbury-Brereton died *s.p.* in 1798, and divided his estates amongst the Trelawneys, which again points to his mother having been one. Part of the estates passed to William Lewis Trelawney, afterwards eighth baronet, who assumed the additional name of Salusbury on 30 Oct., 1802, and of Salusbury-Trelawney on 19 Dec., 1807. The estates in Wirral were given to Col. Charles Trelawney, a nephew of the first Mrs. Thomas Brereton. He assumed the additional name of Brereton before Trelawney on 12 June, 1800.

Robert Brereton, a brother of Owen Salusbury-Brereton, was also at Westminster, and a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

R. S. B.

**PHASES OF CULTURE** (11 S. v. 168).—See Hugh Miller's 'Testimony of the Rocks,' Lecture Sixth.

C. S. M.

**MILITARY EXECUTIONS** (11 S. iv. 8, 57, 98, 157, 193, 237, 295, 354, 413, 458; v. 52).—In *The Southern Messenger* (San Antonio, Texas) for 7 March, 1912, the Rev. P. F. Brannan of Weatherford, Texas, writes:—

"When I was in the Civil War, years ago, I saw a man shot to death... [for attempted desertion]. Twenty men of his own company were selected, their guns taken from them. Ten of the guns were loaded with powder and a leaden ball, and ten with powder only, so that none of the twenty would know whether or not he contributed to the death of his former comrade. After his death, every soldier in Gen. Lee's army, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, was marched by his dead body as a warning to them all."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

## Notes on Books.

*The Story of a Printing House: being a Short Account of the Strahans and Spottiswoodes.* Second Edition. (Spottiswoode & Co.)

WE are glad to receive a second edition of this instructive record. To the enterprise of a Scotsman, William Strahan, is due the founding of this important firm. He started in 1739 as a printer on his own account with one or two journeymen and an apprentice. In 1742 he entered into premises in Wine Office Court, and in 1748 rented a house to reside in, with a garden at the back. Although this part of London is now known as the "Printeries," it was then largely a residential part. In 1760 Franklin wrote to his wife "that Strahan must be laying by at least a thousand a year." Strahan struck out what was practically a new line for a printer by joining the booksellers in taking a share in many of their publications, and he became the trusted friend of men of letters such as Johnson, Hume, Gibbon, and Adam Smith. His house was the scene of many a literary party that included Johnson and Mrs. Thrale. On the 21st of February, 1770, it was announced in *The London Gazette*: "His Majesty's printing office is removed from Blackfriars to New Street, near Gough Square, in Fleet Street, where all Acts of Parliament, &c., are printed and sold by Charles Eyre and Wm. Strahan, His Majesty's printers." Strahan died in 1785, leaving a fortune of 100,000*l.*; he bequeathed 1,000*l.* to the Stationers' Company. In 1855 Andrew Spottiswoode retired altogether, leaving his son in charge. He had already resigned his share in the Queen's Patent to his elder son William, so that from that date the two houses, Eyre & Spottiswoode and Spottiswoode & Co., became separate concerns, although the most friendly relations have always existed between them.

Extracts from the ledgers of Strahan show that the firm printed for the Longmans as early as 1739. There are charges to George Whitefield in 1741, and to Wesley in 1744 for printing his 'Journal.' Mr. John Osborne in 1748 paid for printing 2,000 'Roderick Random,' 30½ sheets, 54*l.* 18*s.*; also for second edition of 3,000, 48*l.* 6*s.* In 1752 Messrs. Tonson & Partners for 10,000 of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' 18mo, were charged 76*l.* 10*s.*, including 30*s.* for corrections; and in 1753, for 7,500 'Paradise Regained,' also 18mo, 61*l.* 10*s.* For 'The Prince of Abyssinia,' April, 1759, 1,500 copies, the price including 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for extra corrections, was 28*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and for a second edition of 1,000 the year following, 20*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Until 1849 the Spottiswoodes confined their work to the printing of books, but on *Notes and Queries* being started, they became its printers; no doubt they knew Mr. Thoms in reference to Government publications, and since that time they have been the printers of a large number of papers.

The compiler of this 'Story' has told us much in the small space of sixty pages: he introduces us to the surroundings of Bream's Buildings as far back as 1658, with a plan of New Street Square from W. Faithorne's 'Exact

Delineations of London and Westminster,' and the same Square in 1772, from Maitland. In this second edition, through the courtesy of the proprietors of *The Sphere*, the compiler has been able to give a facsimile of Dr. Johnson's last letter to William Strahan, as well as some receipts of his. Other illustrations include portraits of the members of the firm from Strahan to the present time. The volume has a good index.

*The Romance of Words.* By Ernest Weekley. (John Murray.)

THIS is a delightful book—one which should prove particularly acceptable to the readers of 'N. & Q.,' whether as furnishing information and entertainment, or, as is the case here and there, matter for genial criticism. The first chapter deals with 'Our Vocabulary,' that is, illustrates briefly, first the main constituents of the language, and then the divers ways in which new words have been and are being introduced. Among the latter naturally occurs the word "jingo," and we notice that Prof. Weekley omits to mention that its political use originated with George Jacob Holyoake's letter to *The Daily News* of 13 March, 1878.\* 'The Wanderings of Words' and 'Words of Popular Manufacture,' along with some matter which must be tolerably familiar to the general reader, give much more than that, if not new, yet not very easily accessible or commonly known. Thus we are told the original meaning of "garble," "hussar," and "assegai"; the probable derivation of "pie" and "jug"; and learn how many more animals than we might suspect are called from the proper names, or the practices, of men. "Amperсанд" is explained by the old-fashioned children's way of reciting the alphabet: "A per se A, B per se B," &c., down to "and per se and"; and again, under 'Phonetic Accidents,' we get the etymology of words like "grog," "canter," "van," and the French "tante."

The treatment in some cases strikes us as rather too concise, considering that the book is intended for the non-expert in these matters. Thus it is not made clear how "restive" acquired a meaning precisely the opposite of its original one; nor how "nice," supposed to come from the Lat. *nescius*, and explained by Cotgrave as "idle," "slack," and "simple," arrived at the sense of "exact," "particular," to say nothing of its other uses. We fancy many readers will be surprised to learn that "tulip" is a "doublet" of "turban," and that "chapel" was originally used as a name for the building in which was preserved the "cape" or cloak of St. Martin of Tours; as also that "surround" has nothing to do with "around," nor "sorry" with "sorrow." Something nearer the prevalent belief than Florio's account of the supposed connexion between the "tarantella" dance and the "tarantula" spider might well have been supplied; and in the interesting discussion of "cashier" a word might have been spared on the common connexion of "cash" with China. Two specially interesting and instructive chapters are those on 'Semantics' and on 'Etymological Fact and Fiction,' the latter still, alas! necessary.

\* See 'Notes by the Way,' by John C. Francis, p. 9.



*L'Intermédiaire* continues to enshrine in its volumes every variety of information which is likely to be of service to students of bygone thought and action. The uncertainty overclouding the latest days of Louis XVII. in the Temple renders the mystery of his death, or of his survival, a subject of perennial interest. Lately, Joan of Arc's standards have received attention. One memorandum of historical interest chronicles the guillotining of a priest in his sacerdotal dress during the Revolution.

In the issue for 10 March a reproduction of what is supposed to be the only authentic portrait of Cervantes is given. In the same number the circumstances connected with the interment of Adrienne Lecouvreur are considered worthy of comment. A quotation is also printed which describes a curious sort of Christian paganism prevailing in one part of the La Plata region in South America. This hybrid religion has arisen from the native beliefs of the district blending with the half-remembered doctrines of Jesuit missionaries.

Among other subjects discussed are "belgicisms," almanacs written in local dialect, time-honoured proverbial phrases, and more or less startling neologisms, due to modern inventions and discoveries. What would Rabelais make of a modern daily paper dealing with wireless telegraphy and radium? How would the vocabulary of a biologist, a strike-leader, or an airman impress Shakespeare? The crude jargon of scientific men and the simpler popular phrases fitted to new ideas and new activities might prove equally puzzling. To Pantagruel or to Falstaff "wire" would be as bewildering as "telegram."

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL

MESSRS. MAGGS BROTHERS' Catalogue No. 285 (Engraved Portraits and Decorative Engravings) runs to 323 items. So large a number is of interest that selection is difficult. We may mention the following: a portrait of Lady Elizabeth Compton, mezzotint by J. R. Smith, after W. Peters, second state, 1780, 115*l.* 10*s.*; a mezzotint by Wm. Dickinson, after Reynolds, with plate-mark, but artists' names only, of Diana, Viscountess Crosbie, 75*l.*; Hoppner's portrait of Sir Samuel Hood, engraved by George Clint, 1808, 72*l.* 10*s.*; Lawrence's 'Master Lambton,' engraved by S. Cousins, 1827, 105*l.*; an impression, printed in colours, of John Young's mezzotint after the portrait of Nelson by Rising, 1801, 85 guineas; 'Lady Catherine Powlet,' a mezzotint by J. R. Smith, after Reynolds, 1778, 75*l.*; and a fine oval stipple engraving, printed in red, by T. Burke, after Angelica Kauffman's portrait of Lady Rushout and her daughter. The illustrations in this Catalogue are unusually numerous and pleasing: 'Mrs. Tickell' (J. Conde, after Cosway, 1791, 85*l.*), Rembrandt's 'Jew Rabbi' (Pether, 25 guineas), and Tomkins's 'Hobbinol and Ganderetta,' after Gainsborough (1789, 10*l.* 10*s.*), are three examples, taken more or less at random, out of as many as sixty-six.

MESSRS. MAGGS'S Catalogue of Autograph Letters and MSS. (No. 286) includes, as its principal item, the three folio volumes which contain the autograph MS. notes of Count Balmain, the Russian Commissioner at St. Helena during

Napoleon's captivity. They contain daily bulletins concerning the prisoner; copies of letters and instructions received by Balmain from Sir Hudson Lowe; his correspondence home, and with Bertrand; and his transcript of the instructions from the Russian Government on his appointment as commissioner. The last dated entry is for 16 April, 1820, 200*l.* For 125*l.* is offered a letter of Burns's, dated Edinburgh, 25 Oct., 1787, in which he speaks of a tour in the Highlands, and inquires concerning Jean Armour; and for 52*l.* 10*s.* a holograph letter in Latin, 'Ornatissimo viro D. Nicolao Vesuvio Epō Lingonien à særis,' dated 10 Cal. November, 1527, from Erasmus. The same price, 52*l.* 10*s.*, is asked for a letter—Gresham House, 16 Sept., 1579—from Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir Nathaniel Bacon; and another interesting letter belonging to the same period is from the Earl of Leicester to the Lord Treasurer and Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking for a payment of 5,000*l.*, "At ye Court this xviii of November, 1576," 38*l.* Of seventeenth-century letters, the best is one from Henry, Prince of Wales, to the Dauphin (Louis XIII., then a child of four) in French, dated "à Richmonde le 25e d'Octobre, 1605," to accompany the present of "une meute de petits chiens." The letter (beautifully written, as the illustration in the Catalogue shows) belongs to the Prince's twelfth year, 78*l.* There is a letter also from Louis XIII. to Monsieur Boutilier about the departure of three musketeers to be presented to Cardinal Richelieu, 1634, 15*l.* 15*s.* The most important of the American letters are two from Washington—the first to Robert Carey & Co., 1759, 75*l.*; the second to R. H. Lee, 1773, 45*l.*, both on matters of business. In the way of nineteenth-century literature we noticed examples from Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Stevenson, Swinburne, and many others.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

#### THE REVISION OF THE VULGATE.

THE COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE VULGATE has issued its second report, the first having appeared two years ago. The work of necessity proceeds but slowly, since the object is the publication of a text of St. Jerome's Latin Bible which shall be as perfect as possible, and to ensure that object the discovery, examination, and collation of all available texts form the first condition. Already the MSS. photographed and collated fill about 70 volumes, while an attempt at making use of the material collected with 30 MSS. of Exodus has shown that a greater number must be consulted before a text can be established with certainty.

The report in itself is most interesting, especially in the account of Dom De Bruyne's researches in Spain, and in the note upon the Vercelli Gospels.

#### Notices to Correspondents.

MR. PRATT BARLOW ("I shall pass through this world but once").—See 10 S. i. 247, 316, 355, 433; v. 260, 393, 498; vi. 180; vii. 140; xi. 60, 366.]

J. H. L.—Forwarded.



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## Notes.

## A RUNIC CALENDAR.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, ROOM 132.

(See *ante*, pp. 261, 285.)

THE epact of a year is the age of the moon at the beginning of the year. Since twelve lunations of  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days are but 354 days in all, supposing that the moon were new at the beginning of the year, it will clearly be 11 days old at the beginning of the next year. In any case, therefore, the epact will be 11 greater than the epact of the preceding year, with the further condition that 30 must be subtracted from the value whenever possible. Assuming an initial value of 12 (for a reason which will be seen later), the series of epacts will be 12, 23, 4, 15, 26, 7, 18, 29, 10, 21, 2, 13, 24, 5, 16, 27, 8,

19, 30 (or 0). This covers a complete Metonic cycle; but it should be noted that a further addition of 11 brings the value back to 11 instead of 12. This is because 30 has been deducted each time instead of 29·53, which is only partly counterbalanced by taking the increase of epact as 11 instead of the more accurate value 10·88. The elimination of the error is almost completed by subtracting only 29 the last time.

The nineteen Golden Numbers, and incidentally the epacts, have been represented on the calendar by means of a futhork of nineteen runes. The futhork with its Roman equivalent and the numerical values of the Golden Numbers and epacts are given in the table below:—

Runic Symbol.	Roman Value.	Golden Number.	Epact.
ƿ	F	1	12
ᚢ	U	2	23
ᚦ	Th	3	4
ᚱ	O	4	15
ᚷ	R	5	26
ƿ	K	6	7
*	H	7	18
ᚢ	N	8	29
!	I	9	10
ᚠ	A	10	21
ᚱ	S	11	2
ᚠ	T	12	13
ᚷ	B	13	24
ᚢ	L	14	5
ƿ	M	15	16
!	OE	16	27
ᚠ	D	17	8
ᚷ	G	18	19
ᚢ	E	19	30 (or 0)

The values of the Golden Numbers have been assumed as the most rational and the most natural arrangement. There are nineteen consecutive numbers to be represented, and nineteen runes to represent them by. The first rune has been assigned to the first number, the second rune to the second number, and so on. (It should be pointed out that the runes in the above table are given in their correct order in the futhork. In any case, the arrangement of Golden Numbers on the calendar requires that the

runes of the futhork should have consecutive values; the only point to be settled is where to start.) The values of the epect, on the other hand, can be calculated with certainty; for, since the epect is the age of the moon in days on 1 Jan., the date of the first new moon must be 31-E Jan., E being the numerical value of the epect. Thus, by reading off from the calendar the dates of the new moons which occur in January during a Metonic cycle, and subtracting these dates from 31, the values of the epects

corresponding to the various runes are known. It is obvious from these remarks that the order of the runes of the lunar cycle will be that of the numerical values of the epects, in descending order. Referring to the previous table, the order will be as given below, the figures being the date in January to which the rune belongs. (It will be noticed that there are vacant spaces, which is, of course, necessary when nineteen runes have to be spread over twenty-nine and thirty days alternately.)

Φ	†	Λ	R	B	Π	1	Ж	*	Ψ	Ɔ	↑	Щ	1	↑	Υ	†	Υ	4
1	2	4	5	7	8	10	11	13	15	16	18	19	21	23	24	26	27	29

By way of illustrating the foregoing remarks, the month of December is reproduced below, together with the Explanatory Runes near the ferrule.

#### DECEMBER.

Υ*	Щ	Π	†	Ɔ	R	Υ*	Щ	Π	†	Ɔ	R	Υ*	Щ	Π	†	Ɔ	R	Υ*	Щ
Ж*	Ψ	Ɔ	↑	Щ	1	↑	Υ	†	Υ	4	Φ	†	Λ	R	B	Π	1		

#### Explanatory Runes.

*	Π	Ɔ	Υ	Щ	†	R													
Υ	R	Ɔ	Ψ*	Υ	R	†	Π	Ψ*	R	Ɔ	†	Π	Ψ*	Υ	Ɔ	†	Π	Ψ*	Υ
Ψ	Π	†	Ɔ	R	Υ*	†	1	4	↑	B	†	Ψ	Λ	↑	Ж	Φ			

The upper row of the month runes and the two upper rows of the Explanatory Runes have already been explained. To use the lunar information proceed as follows: Calculate the Golden Number of the year by adding 1 to the A.D. year value and dividing by 19, when the remainder is the Golden Number. (The addition of 1 is necessitated by the fact that A.D. 1 was the second year of a Metonic cycle, or, in other words, there was a new moon on 1 Jan., B.C. 1.) Count out the Golden Number so found on the bottom row of Explanatory Runes, and the rune indicated will give the dates of all the new moons of the year. Let 12 be the Golden Number,

then the corresponding rune is ↑ and there is a new moon on 8 Dec.; similarly for the other months. To find the dates in the next year, take the rune which stands

to the right of ↑ in the Explanatory Runes namely B and this is the symbol for the year. The December new moon is on the 27th.

The next Golden Number after Φ is Ψ.

(A similar remark applies to the solar cycle above.)  
E. CHAPPELL.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 301.)

ON the 22nd of December, 1867, Dickens was again in Boston, where a delightful surprise awaited him. Mrs. Fields had decorated his rooms at his hotel with flowers and English holly, "real red berries," while festoons of moss were hanging from the looking-glasses and picture frames. The next morning on his breakfast table he found a sprig of mistletoe (a great rarity in America), while enormous boughs of it were placed about the room. This touching tribute came from Capt. Dolliver, of the Boston Custom House, who had quietly arranged for the boughs to be brought out in that week's Cunarder. Dickens, writing to Miss Hogarth, says: "In such affectionate touches as this, these New England people are especially amiable." The letters from home were read in the midst of these home-like Christmas surroundings, and as he and Dolby sat by the fire they "talked of nothing but home and the dear ones there." On Christmas Eve he read the 'Christmas Carol,' which was more brilliantly attended—and he himself more enthusiastically received—than was the case at any of the previous readings. In the evening there was a dinner party at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Fields. This was Dickens's Christmas dinner, for Christmas Day itself had to be passed on the railway, travelling to New York for the reading on the day following.

Dickens was suffering from the most acute depression, consequent, in a great measure, on the return of the influenza, and the necessity of having to leave Boston and travel on the day which he always delighted to celebrate amidst the sweet surroundings of home. At the station, in the early morning, he found the Fields, Longfellow, Agassiz, Wendell Holmes, Ticknor, and a host of other friends who had come to say "Good-bye" and to present their Christmas greetings; but the greetings ended for Dickens in a perfect breakdown in heart and speech. The journey was a sad one, and but few words were spoken; nor was the depression alleviated by an unlooked-for compliment. As they crossed one of the rivers on a steam ferry the captain of the United States man-o'-war stationed on the river, knowing that Dickens would be in the ferry-boat, gave orders that as it passed his vessel the band should strike up

'God save the Queen,' while at the same time the British flag was unfurled from the mizen mast, and a wreath of holly and evergreens run up. At their lonely dinner on their arrival very little was said about Christmas, the only reference to it being that made by Dickens, who proposed the health of all the dear ones at home, and closed with his favourite quotation from Tiny Tim—"God bless us, every one."

At Brooklyn the only building available was Ward Beecher's chapel. As to the sale of tickets, it was suggested that Mr. Beecher's system of disposing of the pews should be adopted, viz., to fix the price of each pew at the rate of two dollars a ticket (as a reserved price), and to sell the pews in the best positions by auction at a premium. Dickens would not accede to this, as it would give rise to grave charges that he was receiving more money for his tickets than the rate agreed on, so that it was decided to sell the pews entire at the rate of two dollars each seat. Both Dickens and Dolby describe the scene at the sale of the tickets as "amazing." There were crowds in the street all night, as at New York and Boston, and the cold being intense, they kept up a huge bonfire, sleeping around it in turn on their mattresses, and enjoying their suppers, each man having a little bag of bread and meat, two blankets, and a bottle of whisky. Just about daybreak, however, a body of police appeared, the idea having suddenly occurred to them that in a narrow street, composed of wooden houses, a bonfire was a source of considerable danger to that part of the city. Accordingly they made a raid on the bonfire, and a terrific combat ensued; the New Yorkers got the worst of the fight, and the Brooklyn men got the best of the tickets.

The weather remained intensely cold, and there was so much floating ice in the river that Dickens had to leave a pretty wide margin of time for getting over the ferry. Mr. Beecher being present in his pew, Dickens sent to invite him to come round, and "found him to be an unostentatious, evidently able, straight-forward, and agreeable man; extremely well-informed, and with a good knowledge of art."

Dickens had now completed rather more than a quarter of the number of readings he intended to give in America, and on the 15th of January, 1868, he remitted to Coutts's 10,000*l.* in English gold, retaining over 1,000*l.* to go on with.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)



### PRIVILEGE AND LICENCE TO PUBLISH.

(See "With Allowance," *ante*, pp. 48, 135.)

A PRIVILEGE and licence appears to have conferred or ratified a copyright at various times in England and other countries.

The earliest example which I have found among my books is one granted by the Emperor Charles V., dated 6 Jan., 1534, to Petrus Apianus, concerning his 'Inscriptiones Sacrosanctæ Vetustatis,' Ingolstadii, 1534. It gives to the author a copyright for fifteen years from the date of publication of the book. The penalty for infringement is the transfer to him of the pirated copies and a fine of ten marks of pure gold, half to go to the Imperial purse, and half to Petrus Apianus or his assigns.

There is a very similar licence in 'Scriptores Historiæ Romanæ,' with copperplate engravings, Heidelbergæ, 1743-8, granted by the Emperor Charles VII. to the editor Benno Casparus Haurisius. The copyright dates from the signing of the licence, 19 Sept., 1743, and is for fifteen years.

In Bayle's 'Historical and Critical Dictionary,' translated into English, 1710, is a Royal privilege and licence, granted to Jacob Tonson and his assigns, &c., by William III. 'The fourteen years' copyright dates from the licence, 21 April, 1701. It is signed "C. Hedges." There would be only some five years left when the book appeared in the time of Queen Anne. C. Hedges signs a privilege and licence in Laurence Echard's 'History of England,' vol. i., in favour of Jacob Tonson, his heirs, &c., as from Queen Anne, dated 6 Feb., 1705/6. It is for "Two large Volumes in Folio." The term is for fourteen years from the date of the privilege. Vol. i. appeared in 1707, but vols. ii. and iii. did not appear until 1718. As the privilege and licence concerned a "Compleat History," perhaps it covered the third volume.

A Royal privilege and licence was granted by George II. to Thomas Longman, John Shuckburgh, Thomas Osborne, Charles Hitch, and Stephen Austen, their heirs, &c., dated 13 Dec., 1743, for the sole printing, publishing, and vending of the 3rd ed. of Thomas Salmon's 'Modern History; or, The Present State of All Nations,' with cuts and maps by Herman Moll. The licence cites that the petitioners had declared that they could not get their full profit and benefit without "Our Royal Licence and Protection." (In addition to the above-named publishers, 'J. Rivington' appears on the title-page.)

The three volumes were published in 1744-5-6 respectively. The licence, with copyright for fourteen years from its date, 13 Dec., 1743, appears in each, with the signature "Carteret."

According to the 'Political Dictionary,' published by Charles Knight & Co., 1845-6, vol. ii. p. 574, *s.v.* 'Press, Censorship of,' the licensing system was finally abolished in England in 1694. This, I suppose, refers to censorship as to whether a book was morally and politically fit for publication.

In 'Venerabilis Hildeberti... Opera,' &c., Parisiis, 1708, I find "Privilege du Roy" (Louis XIV.), signed "Bulteau," dated 24 Jan., 1706, granted to Antoine Beaugendre. It gives a copyright of ten years from the date of the privilege. The infraction is punishable by the confiscation of the pirated copies and a fine of 1,500 livres, of which one-third would go to the King, one-third to l'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris, and the other to the petitioner or his assigns, with all costs and damages. After this privilege and the account of its having been registered comes the statement that Antoine Beaugendre has parted with his rights in the above privilege to Laurent le Conte, Libraire à Paris (the publisher), according to an agreement.

A "Privilege du Roy" may be found in 'Relation d'un Voyage du Levant,' by Pitton de Tournefort, 1727, signed "Fouquet," dated 12 Dec., 1714, and granted to le Sieur Claude Rigaud, director of the Royal Press of the Louvre. The term of copyright is twelve years from the date of the privilege, and the fine 3,000 livres, to be shared as above. Apparently the copyright was extinct before the publication of the book. Le Sieur Rigaud conveyed his privilege two days after its date to certain "Libraires de Lyon."

The Roman imprimatur—*e.g.*, in 'Museum Odescalchum,' Romæ, vol. i., 1751—appears to be only a certificate declaring that the book may be printed, it having been read by the appointed censor or censors, and found to contain nothing against the Catholic faith or good morals, and to be a book of erudition, &c. Vol. i contains one certificate before the "Imprimatur." Vol. ii., published 1752, contains three.

In the English licences no penalty is stated. In the earliest of the three referred to the copyright is to be enforced by the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers. In the other two the enforcement is entrusted to the Stationers as above, and to the Commissioners and other officers of

Customs and all other Officers and Ministers whom it may concern.

I have used the words "copyright" and "pirated" as being close enough to the meanings in the Latin, English, and French phrases.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

INSCRIPTION AT STA. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI, ROME.—In the Bodleian Library, among the 'Carte Papers,' vol. cviii. (Nairne's Papers), is the following note :—

"Journal du séjour de S.M.B. à Rome, 1717 [James III.].—Lundi 21 [Juin] Jour anniversaire de la naissance du Roy... Vers l'heure à peu près de la naissance du Roy Mgr. Bianchini s'étant transporté à l'Eglise des Chartreux y fit placer une inscription gravée sur du cuivre dans un endroit où le soleil doit luire justement dessus le jour et heure de la dite naissance en memoire de ce que S.M. s'est trouvée ce jour là à Rome commençant sa 30<sup>me</sup> année dans le moment même que le soleil est dans le solstice à son plus haut point de l'Ecliptique; et ce qui est plus remarquable selon Mgr. Bianchini, ce n'est justement qu'après une revolution de 29 ans complets que le soleil se peut retrouver exactement à ce point à l'heure précise que S.M. a été née."—Fos. 349 v., 350.

Does the above inscription still exist *in situ* in the church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli?

R. TWIGGE, F.S.A.

LONGFELLOW'S SONNET ON ST. JOHN'S, CAMBRIDGE.—This begins :—

I stood beneath the tree, whose branches shade  
Thy western window, Chapel of St. John!  
And hear its leaves repeat their benison  
On him whose hand thy stones memorial laid.

As this sonnet stands (Albion ed.) between another on 'Woodstock Park' and a third on 'Boston' (Linc.), the reader naturally takes it to refer to *our* St. John's College, Cambridge, and its chapel. This was consecrated in 1869, its foundation stone having been laid in 1864 by Mr. Henry Hoare, a generous contributor to the cost of the tower. In 1868 Longfellow visited Cambridge, and also St. John's College, as appears from his 'Poems of Places' (1876)—all of which relate to England and Wales. The sonnet first appears, I believe, in an edition of 1879. Unfortunately no tree, in living memory, ever stood on the spot described, nor is the expression "stones memorial" quite suitable to a foundation or corner stone.

There is no doubt that the poet means

"St. John's Memorial Chapel (Cambridge, U.S.)... built in 1870 by Robert M. Mason of Boston as a memorial of his wife and brother... not only for the students of the (Protestant Episcopal Theological) School, but also as a free church for the students of Harvard."—'Harvard and its Surroundings,' by King and Ivy, 1878, 7th ed., 1886.

The expression "stones memorial" now becomes clear, and the "benison" has more point. Neither tree nor sonnet is mentioned, but at p. 86 is an engraving which shows a tree close to the west window. The school is not connected with the University: hence neither it nor the chapel is mentioned in the 'Official Guide' to the latter (1899\*). There are several editions of Longfellow with notes, but in none have I found any note on this passage.

The church and school, to judge from the map, are within a stone's throw of the poet's old home, Craigie House. The St. John meant is, as appears from the rest of the sonnet, the Evangelist.

W. A. C.

Cambridge.

HUMAN SKULLS AS DRINKING-CUPS.—It may be worth while to observe—as pointed out, for example, by O. Schrader in his 'Real-Lexikon der Indogermanischen Altertumskunde' of 1901, p. 277—how closely related in different languages are various expressions signifying a cup, or bowl, and a skull or cranium. Compare, e.g., Fr. *tête* and Med. Lat. *testa*, M.H. Germ. *kopf* and Med. Lat. *cuppa*. The statements of ancient and mediæval historians, such as Herodotus, Livy, and Paulus Diaconus, frequently quoted, to the effect that human skulls were used as drinking-cups among several barbarous tribes, have been corroborated by excavations of prehistoric human skulls which served this purpose with savage or primitive races all over the earth. There is, however, the strange phenomenon to be noted that such drinking-cups were, and are still, found to be used for two entirely opposite reasons—either as trophies of a slain enemy or serving as loving-cups, and kept as sacred relics in memory of a dear relation or friend to whom they originally belonged. Cf. 'Menschenschädel als Trinkgefässe,' by Richard Andree (the well-known ethnologist, recently called away), in the *Zeitschrift für Volkskunde*, 1912, fasc. i.

H. KREBS.

"MY MONKEY'S UP."—The expression is familiar in the sense of "I am angry." I came upon a classical parallel lately in the 'Lysistrata' of Aristophanes:—*λύσω τὴν ἐμὴν τῆς ἐν ἐγὼ δὴ* (vv. 683-4). The gender of *ἐς* is, of course, explained by the fact that a woman is the speaker.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

\* The only one I have been able to consult.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER'S 'HAROLD.'—I have discovered a curious error with regard to this officer in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' It is said that

"here [i.e., in Normandy] he wrote his work on the colonies, and also an historical romance on William the Conqueror. Another work, entitled 'Harold,' has disappeared."

As a matter of fact, 'William the Conqueror' and 'Harold' are one and the same. The work was originally called 'Harold.' After the author's death the manuscript could not at first be found—as is stated in the author's life; eventually, however, it was discovered and published, with a preface by Sir William Napier, in 1858, under the title of 'William the Conqueror,' the change of title being evidently due to the fact that Bulwer Lytton had published his 'Harold' ten years before. W. A. FROST.

16, Anwell Street, E.C.

PHILIPPS: BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.—In my copy of the original edition of Philipps's 'Treatise enumerating the Most Illustrious Families of England who have been raised to Honour and Wealth by the Profession of the Law,' London, 1686, 8vo, there are various MS. notes in a contemporary hand. At the end of the dedication to Lord Chancellor Guilford, beneath the name of H. Philipps the compiler, is the note: "Of ye Temple. Kinsman to Sr. Amb: Philipps Serje' at law, Mr Isles Fa: in law." This might interest some future inquirer.

G. B. M.

THE CLAPPER OF MENDE.—In 1580 heathen Protestants destroyed the bells of Mende Cathedral (Lozère). The clapper of one of them, the "Marie-Thérèse" or "Sans Pareille," still exists, and is to be seen standing on a little pedestal near the N.W. portal of the church.

"Une curieuse légende veut que toute femme qui touche au monstrueux bloc de métal soit assurée, dans l'année qui suit, d'une maternité des plus heureuses."—'Guide des Étrangers à Mende,' p. 23.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE PERSONAL NAME ALMROTH.—What is the origin of this name, familiar to many of us as the Christian name of a well-known physician? The form of the word seems to point to a German origin. Is Almroth known as a family name in Germany? If so, in what part of Germany?

If I may be allowed to guess, I would say that Almroth was originally a local name, and that the second element *-roth* is a word meaning a forest-clearing, occurring in

many place-names in Thüringen and Hessen. It is the same word as the *-royd* in Holroyd, Acroyd, Huntroyd. The first element *Alm-* doubtless denotes the name of an occupier of the clearing, and is probably an abbreviation of *Allmen*, a shortened form of *Adalman* (man of noble birth). For the loss of the dental compare *Albrecht* (*Albert*) for O.H.G. *Adalberaht*. A. L. MAYHEW. Oxford.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S STONE COFFIN.—The following cutting from *The Illustrated Western Weekly News* of 23 March seems almost worth a corner in the columns of 'N. & Q.':—

"Mr. Joseph Rowe, the oldest inhabitant in the Treverbyn district, who had reached the age of 93 years, passed away on the 14th inst. He was a native of Luxulyan, and for many years worked in the stone quarries in that district. On the death of the great Duke of Wellington in 1852, an order for a stone coffin to enclose the shell with the remains of the Duke was placed with the proprietors of the Luxulyan Quarry. Joseph Rowe was employed upon this work, which took two years to complete. After a suitable stone had been hewn from the mass of rock, the antiquated stone saws were used to cut it into the proper shape, and before the contract could be fully executed a large quantity of sand was hauled to the quarries from the Lanescot mines for polishing purposes. A considerable amount of public interest was displayed in the event, and numerous visitors purchased from Rowe and his co-workers chippings of the rock as mementoes, which considerably added to their income."

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

VISA DE VIÀ FERRATÀ.—

Optima Thorleius pecori fert liba: laborans

Parva jecur reficit pilula Carterii.

Persius, hęc nostro, vocat, utere flore saponum:

Cerula Reckitti lina micare facit.

Addita, quid melius? puro recipe hordea lacti:

En! tanti Horcilius muneris auctor ego.

Hęc ubi rus fœdant, et porro, "advertite" clamant,

Attoniti properant Di Dryadesque fugam.

C. B. MOUNT.

WILTSHIRE PHRASES.—The following strange expressions are, as far as I know, peculiar to Wiltshire:—

1. "As hard as Brazil." Presumably Brazil wood.

2. "As sour as a wig." Presumably an old or unclean wig.

3. "As deep as Garrick." "Deep" is here used in the sense of artful.

4. "As fess as Cox's pig." "Fess" means eager; but what of Cox and his pig?

5. "To go through Shrubb's copse." To say of a man that he has been "through Shrubb's copse" means that he has known

adversity: that the thorns and brambles of life have marked him. The particular copse may possibly be known to followers of the Tedworth hounds. B. B.

[3. See 3 S. xi. 469; 10 S. viii. 251, 376.]

CORNISH RIMES IN AN EPITAPH. (See 9 S. xi. 146, 216; xii. 51.)—The subjoined from *The Royal Cornwall Gazette* of 7 March may, though not in rime, be added in the interests of the Cornish language:—

"In the new cemetery at Paul, near Penzance over against the old one where one sees the epitaph of Dolly Pentreath, there is the following, upon a headstone of granite:—

"In loving memory of Peter, the beloved son of Peter and Alice Jacka, who died 24th April, 1910, aged 34 years. Also Peter and John, their children who died in infancy. AN DEW BITHOL YU THE OILAN, HAG A WOLLAS YU AN DYUVREGH VITHQUETHEK. The Eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.—Deut. xxxiii. 27.

"The stone is marked as the work of W. H. Snell, of Newlyn, and the Cornish translation is from the pen of Mr. Henry Jenner, of Bospowes, Hayle. It is also worth noting that the monogram IHS, which occurs on the western doorway of Paul Church, may be quoted to show that it was in use long before the time of Ignatius of Loyola, who did not invent it, as has been imagined by some, but merely continued its use from mediæval times."

J. B. MCGOVERN.

DAVID LLOYD, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR, was born at Rosgill in Carnarvonshire. His mother was of the Bodwell family, and he had a Jesuit uncle who went by the name of Father Buckley.

He went to Shrewsbury School, aged 13; but was at once removed to Worcester Collegiate School, where he stayed three years. In 1618 he became a scholar of Winchester College, and appears in Mr. Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars' as then aged 12, though according to his own account given in Foley, iv. 521, he was really 16. After four years there he crossed to Calais and proceeded to Liège, where his uncle was Jesuit novice-master, and was received into the Catholic Roman Church. After nine months at St. Omer, in the College there, he was admitted to the English College at Rome, 11 Oct., 1622, and took the College oath 1 May, 1623. He received minor orders 1623, became subdeacon March, 1626, deacon April, 1626, and priest 13 April, 1626, and left for the mission 24 Aug., 1629. Afterwards he was procurator for many years of the College at Piacenza. He was drowned in the Channel while returning to England, about 1650.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

## Queries.

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

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I am anxious to find where the following fragments of verse were first issued. Can 'N. & Q.' assist me?

There in that smallest bud lay furled  
The secret and meaning of all the world,

Perhaps if we had never met,  
I had been spared this vain regret,  
This endless striving to forget.

Those rude days are gone  
When creeds were taught by headman's sword,  
Scaffolds were pulpits for the word,  
Doctrine by faggots shone.

They serve me in princely fashion,  
In the wrong as well as the right;  
They give all the heart can long for,  
Except the light.

Choked in the muddy deep I deem'd him dead,  
His white bones rotting on the shore of France;  
Yet but this hour I saw him. 'Tis no dream,  
No nightmare juggle.

ASTARTE.

"Stated time is a hedge to duty, and defends it against many an incursion and temptation to omission."

I believe I read this half a century ago in one of Adam Smith's works. Am I correct in my quotation and authorship? In what work does it occur? E. D. T.

A DICKENS PLAYHOUSE.—In one of the larger Californian cities—San Diego, I think—I remember seeing a fairly large building labelled "The Pickwick Theatre." It would be interesting to know what other theatres exist, whether under the American or the British flag, which bear this sort of witness to the perfect affection felt for that pre-eminently manly, charming, and clever "Britisher." J. G. CUPPLES.

Brookline, Massachusetts.

EUGENE ARAM AS PHILOLOGIST.—Can any of your philological readers give me a reference to any fuller appreciation of Eugene Aram's work in philology than is contained in Dr. Richard Garnett's article in the 'D.N.B.' or Havelock Ellis's brief estimate in 'The Criminal'? I am convinced that Aram began, if he did not complete, a Celtic dictionary at Lynn, other than the 'Essay on a Lexicon, with Specimens,' written in York Castle. The young woman

who was his mistress at Lynn hawked this dictionary about in London in after years. It never saw the light. The 'Essay' remained in Yorkshire, and was the property of the Master of Richmond Grammar School in 1832.

Are Aram's etymological derivations of *vir*, *magister*, beer, apple, beagle, Nid, Eboracum, &c., entirely fanciful? Does any philological journal or work of that class refer to him? The impression I get of his general scholastic character is that he was ingenious, but superficial.

E. R. WATSON.

ENSOR FAMILY.—A MS. pedigree in my possession gives the following descent:—

"James Ensor, of Aston, Warwickshire, born about 1688, married in 1712 Hannah, daughter of — Ward, Esq., of Aston. Their son and heir George Ensor, born 1717, married in 1739 Elizabeth, daughter of W. Bird of Staffordshire, whose son and heir Samuel Ensor, born 1747, married in 1774 Mary, daughter of — Clarke of Yardley, Warwickshire, whose elder daughter Mary Ensor married Edward (Lewis) Roberts (? of Oswestry)."

Can any reader kindly confirm this descent and refer me to sources? What connexion, if any, had James Ensor with known families of the name? Any reference to Edward Roberts will also be appreciated. His son Charles William Lewis Roberts, captain 2nd Ceylon Regiment, married Nancy Hamilton Lever. Please reply direct.

W. ROBERTS CROW.

Camelot, Park Hill Road, Wallington, Surrey.

CAMDEN SOCIETY: 'LONG AGO.'—I should be grateful for some information about the publications of the Camden Society. Are they still being issued? if not, when did they cease? and is the Society extinct? I have forty-five volumes, beginning with the first issue.

Also, I wish to know something of *Long Ago: a Journal of Popular Antiquities*. The first volume, dated 1873, came into my hands some years ago, and I found in it several articles written by my father—a constant contributor to 'N. & Q.' But he never mentioned it to me, nor was there a copy found among his books after his death. I have never seen it advertised. Is it still in existence? if not, how many volumes were issued? It was edited by Alexander Andrews.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory.

[The Third Series of the Camden Society publications are being issued by the Royal Historical Society, whose offices are at 6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.]

MAJOR - GENERAL JAMES STUART AND HEREFORDSHIRE.—Major - General James Stuart of Torrance, who was the chief actor in the arrest of Lord Pigot, the Governor of Fort St. George, in 1776, had, it appears from private correspondence, a country house in Herefordshire, at which he stayed before he went out to the East Indies in 1775; and a neighbour of his was a Mr. Woodhouse, who, among other property, owned some land called Greyly Wood. Can General Stuart's house be identified at the present day? Does the name Woodhouse still appear among those of the county people? and does "Greyly Wood," which had been turned into a garden, still exist under that name? J. PENRY LEWIS.

'THE DOG IN THE SERVICE OF PRIMITIVE MAN.'—I seem to remember a reference to a recent book or paper bearing the above title. Could some reader kindly give me the name of the author, and also that of the magazine or periodical in which the article appeared? L. L. K.

STERRETT.—I should feel greatly obliged if any reader would enlighten me as to the meaning or composition of the word or proper name Sterrett, *alias* Starratt, Storrett, and Stirrett. There are people of this name in the North of Ireland who are said to have come from Lochaber in Scotland c. 1600. Is it a Scotch Gaelic name—*Starraidhe*? or is it a diminutive of Starr, also a proper name? And which is the older form, Sterrett or Starrett?

J. J. O'FARRELLY.

MAZZINI AND VOLTAIRE.—In his essay entitled 'Byron and Goethe' (Scott) Mazzini writes:—

"Before he [Byron] came, all that was known of English literature [in Italy] was the French translation of Shakespeare and the anathema hurled by Voltaire against the intoxicated barbarian."

Will some one kindly give us the Voltairean original? M. L. R. BRESLAR.

BAGENAL: HAMILTON.—1. Bagenal, Bagnell, or Bagnall in Ireland.—Are there any pedigrees extant of this family?

2. Hamilton of Mauchlinhole.—Claud Hamilton of Mauchlinhole (dead before 1636) had a brother Robert, Burgess of Dundee, who had two sons, John of Mauchlinhole (living 1636) and Robert (dead by 1653). John had a son Robert (living 1642, dead by 1654), and a daughter Anne (living 1654), who married Robert Acheson of

Sydserff. To Claud, in 1620, Sir James Hamilton of Bangor, co. Down, granted

"an honorary gift, pension, or salary of 33*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by the year for divers good causes and considerations, and for the love and affection that he has for said Claud Hamilton."

I shall be glad if any of your readers can give me particulars of Claud's parentage and connexions. W. ROBERTS CROW.

**MAGPIES AND WATER.**—A native of Norfolk informs me that magpies have been known to drown themselves in a pail of water through looking at their reflection, and pugnaciously plunging in. Is this so, or merely an East Anglian farmer's tale?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

**ECKWALD THE DWARF IN GOETHE.**—In chap. 'xvi. of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' Goethe refers to the creation of dwarfs, especially mentioning Eckwald as their king, famous in authentic history. Is this a mere invention of Goethe's? THOMAS FLINT.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

**MEDALS: COL. JOHN DUNN.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me—(1) a description of the two medals granted to the officers and men of the "Reggimento Inglese" who served under Col. John Dunn and fought in the Italian War of Independence under Garibaldi, 1860–61; or (2) the date of Col. Dunn's death? PALERMO-VOLTURNO.

**C. L. CHRISTINECKE.**—I have a portrait of an English gentleman signed and dated by this artist, 1773. I shall be glad of any information about the nationality of the painter, and any account of his life and works. JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

**"MAP OF THE PATHS OF LIFE."**—In my childhood I used to play with a puzzle bearing this title. At the top of the map was "Parental-Care Hall," from which issued two paths—one to the right, and one to the left, ending at the bottom in "Peaceful Ocean" and "Bottomless Pit" (I think) respectively. In the centre, near the top, was "Love-Learning Pasture," and close to it, but just across the border of the evil paths, was "Novel Flower-Bed." The map was published in London, I believe, about the end of the eighteenth century. Can any one furnish author and date? The British Museum Catalogue fails to record it, so far as I can discover.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

**THOMAS WALKER, SERJEANT-AT-LAW.**—I desire to ascertain through your valuable journal something of the history of the above person. He was created Serjeant in 1772, having been admitted to the Middle Temple in 1746, and called to the Bar in 1752. He lived at 26, Lincoln's Inn Fields till about 1803, when it is thought he retired to an estate in the neighbourhood of Halifax, Yorks. He had two sons, Thomas and Charles, both members of the legal profession. I should be much interested to know to what family of Walkers—presumably a Yorkshire family—Mr. Serjeant Thomas Walker belonged; also, what was the name of the estate he inherited, and whether any of his descendants besides myself are now living. C. W. DANVERS WALKER.

Boisland, Burnell Road, Sutton, Surrey.

**SHROPSHIRE ADVENTURERS.**—In 'N. & Q.' some time ago I met with the following:—

"Francis Carlton and Thomas Hunt, esquires, held a grant of 1,240 acres in the baronies of Ganycastle and Kilmoursie, King's Co., Ireland, under the 'Act of Settlement,' in trust for themselves and other 'Shropshire Adventurers.'"

This, I believe, is taken from the Public Records of Ireland, 1829.

I should be greatly obliged for any information respecting these "Shropshire Adventurers." SALOPIAN.

**ARMS FOR IDENTIFICATION.**—I have a good-sized blazon on canvas of the following arms; date about 1700. Can any one identify them?—

Gules, per fesse nebuly argent; over all a bend azure.

*Crest:* Above an earl's coronet, out of a mural crown argent, a talbot's head azure, langued gules.

*Supporters:* Two talbots murally gorged.

*Motto:* "Tu ne cede malis."

R. G. BARTELOT.

St. George's, Dorchester.

**NOTICE OVER THE DOOR OF AN OLD ENGLISH HOUSE.**—"Essuyez les pieds, soufflez le nez, et laissez les chiens dehors!" The fact that pocket-handkerchiefs were not in ordinary use until modern times adds force to the inscription—preservation of the floor from filth was the object. Is this notice anywhere in existence?

E. D. T.

**THE LITERARY FUND FROM 1850 TO 1865.**—Where can I consult the names of those who were recipients from this Fund for the period named? W. J. C.



**BALLAD OF LORD LOVEL AND THE LADY NANCY BELL.**—To what Lord Lovel, when, and where, did the old ballad refer, the first and ninth stanzas of which were as follow :—

Lord Lovel he stood at his castle gate  
A-combing his milk-white steed,  
When up came Lady Nancy Bell  
To wish her lover good speed.

Lady Nancy was laid in St. Pancras Church,  
Lord Lovel was laid in the quire,  
And out of her bosom there grew a red rose,  
And out of her lover's a brier.

SAML. COMPSTON.

Rawtenstall.

**PROVERBS AND PHRASES: 1. THE DUTCHMAN'S ANCHOR.**—When an article has been left at home, I have often heard the remark, "It is like the Dutchman's anchor, at home." Can anybody tell me the origin of this ?

A. G. KALEY.

2. "SATAN REBUKING SIN."—What is the origin of this saying ?

J. D.

**VICARS OF ST. LEONARD, EXETER.**—Information is sought respecting any of the following: (1) Nicholas Redwood (1675-8); (2) Thomas Lee (1691-1708); (3) George Moore (1767-78); (4) Samuel Ryder Weston (1778-80); (5) William Sweet (1827-31); (6) Edward Houlditch (1831-40). Please reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.  
78, Church Street, Lancaster.

**HERALDIC CHARGE: ITS MEANING.**—Will some reader of 'N. & Q.' please say what the Moor's head, right arm, and dagger on some coats of arms mean ?

UPTA.

**LONGEVITY ON THE BORDERS OF THE SEA.**—Writing in 1830, Christopher Anderson (in his 'Historical Sketches of the Native Irish and their Descendants') remarks that in each of the four Irish provinces instances of longevity are most numerous in the counties bordering on the sea. He takes the figures from the last Census of his time.

Does the same proportion exist now in Ireland and Great Britain as regards the seacoast ?

Dublin.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

**I'ANSON.**—What is the explanation of this surname thus written—though I think I have seen it "Ianson" ?

Winterton, Lincs.

J. T. F.

**BAKER PETER SMITH.**—Some account of this author or a reference to a life of him is desired by

J. H. R.

## Replies.

"ETHROG."

(11 S. v. 249.)

INFORMATION about this word may be found in the 'Jewish Encyclopædia,' in Buxtorf's Lexicon, and in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' (iii. 1421). The word occurs in the Targum, but not in Biblical Hebrew, and is used to designate the citron (*κίτρον*), the *Citrus medica cedra*, the Median apple (*malum medicum* of Pliny). The "ethrog" is used with the "lulab" (the sacred *fasciculus*) at the Feast of Tabernacles. By tradition "the fruit of the goodly tree" in Lev. xxiii. 40 is taken to be the citron. It is supposed to be a lucky thing to see an "ethrog" in a dream, as this is regarded as an assurance that the dreamer is precious before the Creator. It is believed that a woman with child who bites into an "ethrog" will bear a male child.

One of the Arabic names for the citron is *turujja*, a word derived from the same root as the Targum word "ethrog."

Much interesting information about the cultivation of the citron is to be found in Hehn's 'Wanderings of Plants.' We are told there that in many parts of Italy the fruit was cultivated solely for the Jews at their Feast of Tabernacles.

For ceremonies connected with taking the "lulab," see Authorized Daily Prayer Book (Hebrew and English), p. 218, and 'Jewish Encyclopædia.'  
Oxford.

A. L. MAYHEW.

This interesting query calls for extended explication, especially as it affords a favourable opportunity to throw light on an admittedly obscure passage in Scripture—Prov. xxv. 11. Now if I have carefully garnered in the spirit of a somewhat allegorical passage in the Talmud, Eruchin 32, the Biblical ordinance of Lev. xxiii. 40,\* known to us as "the arbang mineem"—four "favoured" kinds of Nature's handiwork—viz., the *esroug*, the *lulav*, *hadissim*, and *ngarvi nachal*, distinctively associated with the ritual (domestic and synagogal) of the Feast of Tabernacles, was not a permanent feature thereof until Ezra set the seal of his mighty genius on Judaism, somewhere between the years 480 and 440 B.C. Whether this theory be correct or not, it is

\* "Boughs of goodly trees" in the Authorized Version of the Bible, but "the fruit of goodly trees" in the Revised Version.



an indisputable fact that the doctors of the Talmud (as may be gathered from Tractate Succah, cap. 4), relying primarily, as they were wont to do, upon tradition, found very little direct inspiration in Leviticus, *ibid.*, where the citron (*esroug*) is designated a *preetiz hodor* ("fruit of some aromatic tree"). The four integral specimens requisite to fulfil this delightful precept are the citron, the palm-branch (*lulav*), myrtle (*hadass*), and the willow. The willow, representing the *οἱ πολλοὶ* of the afore-mentioned allegory, was employed to bind the several "staves" or spearheads of the *lulav* (king) and to support him in his dignified "wavings" = blessing his people. The citron (queen), when conjoined with the *lulav*, signifies the association of power with beauty—intellect and nature in happy union. The myrtle supplies the idea of the court and officers of state, the great middle classes, and the aristocracy. The various happy wavings and rustlings of the palm branch occur in modern days during the appointed "circuits" by the Chazan, the officers, and the congregants round the "almemar" (or praying-dais).

In Palestinian times these "circular tours" proceeded during the performance by the high priest of the antique rite called "nissuch hamahyeem," or pouring water over the altar, in the presence of a vast concourse of Hebrews. Of this picturesque ceremony we get graphic glimpses in the pages of our celebrated historian Graetz, who records a very thrilling scene in the Temple, one Succoth morning, during the ministry of Alexander Jannæus, high priest in the Maccabean period, who was pelted with a terrific hail of citrons by the ferocious Pharisees, and driven from the altar at the hazard of his life. Succah 36 describes how the wealthy "nobs," and the "bloods" of the Sadducean caste, in those days indulged their fancies and developed their artistic proclivities, fed by a stream of Hellenism and a species of Kabbalistic theosophy, from which, about a century later, sprang the Neo-Platonism of Philo and the Alexandrine school of Midrashic thought. They strengthened the palm branches with circlets of gold or silver, and attached "holders" of gold or silver for the bunches of myrtle and willow. With their "esrougeem," reposing in "caskets" studded with costly jewels, in one hand, and with their palm branches decorated with gold and myrtle in the other, they strode, in the flashing sunlight of a September morning, through the streets

and wynds of old Jerusalem, bearing them gallantly up the steep Mount of Olives into the precincts of the Temple. It must have been a glorious sight. Caskets were recommended by the Rabbins (Succah 34) in order to protect the "pittom" or citron tip—a thing of rare beauty, and highly prized by the *cognoscenti* (for not every citron is suitable for ritual usage), great care having to be taken lest they become "posul" (damaged).

The "casket" referred to in the query is one of those boxes, and will possibly explain the passage in Prov. xxv. 11, usually translated "apples of gold," &c. Solomon, when casting about for some pictorial trope or metaphor to express prudence and good taste, no doubt bethought him of the silver caskets showing off the citrons in the "succahs" (booths) of his richer subjects, "Words discreetly spoken are like citrons of gold in silver caskets." "Tapuach" presents this difficulty; though derived from "nafach" (to be scented), it suggests the citron, but does not fulfil the conditions of Canticles ii. 3, where "sweetness" implies some fruit other than the citron, unless the Palestinian kinds were sweet.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

"Ethrog" is the Chaldee word אֶתְרוֹג for citron, which is the fruit of the "goodly" trees (Lev. xxiii. 40). The palm branch, citron, myrtle, and willow are used by the Jewish community in synagogue during the first seven days of the Feast of Tabernacles. Sometimes citrons are kept in a simple cardboard box; sometimes, as in the case of the late Chief Rabbi Dr. Hermann Adler, in a handsome ornamental gilt case.

The name "Chaikir" should be Chaikim.  
M. L.

The spelling of "ethrog," according to the 'Jewish Encyclopædia,' should be "etrog." It is the citron, the fruit of a tree of the orange and lemon family, and is oblong in shape, and sometimes as much as six inches in length. The skin is thick and somewhat hard, fragrant, and covered with protuberances. The pulp is white and subacid. The north of India is assumed to be its native home. On p. 262 of vol. v. of the 'Jewish Encyclopædia' there is an illustration of a silver box for the etrog. It is evidently two of these boxes, or cases, which Dr. Adler, the late Chief Rabbi, bequeathed to his friends.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

Bolton.

The 'Jewish Encyclopædia,' vol. v., 1903, has an article of about two columns (with illustrations) on "etrog" (as the word is there spelt), and defines it as the citron (*κίτρον*). The "etrog," we are told, is used with the "lulab" at the Feast of Booths, or Sukkôt. It is one of the fruits suggested as having been the forbidden fruit of which Adam and Eve ate in the Garden of Eden.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

[MR. ISRAEL SOLOMONS and MR. H. DARLEY EVANS are also thanked for replies. The latter refers to Tristram's 'Natural History of the Bible' for a bibliography of the subject.]

THE THAMES (11 S. v. 45, 225).—I think most people will agree with PROF. SKEAT that "it is safest to say that we do not know what Tamesis really meant," but it would be interesting to know his reasons for stating it is "probable" this form is of Celtic origin. The tendency of his note is to show that it is difficult, if not impossible, to associate it with a Celtic root.

The Celtic names of rivers, such as Avon, Exe, Usk, Dee, Derwent (Darenth, Dart), are usually simple and direct, and there is no ambiguity about their meaning. The names of the French rivers are largely Celtic, and this quality is also found in them. The Celts, however, were not the original inhabitants of either France or Britain, and for the names of several rivers in both countries I think we must go back to an earlier race. I believe the word *Tam* or *Tem* to be Ur-Aryan, for it can hardly be attached to Iberian or Basque. I hold it to be distinct from *Tām*.

The termination in Tam-esis was probably given by the Celts, perhaps to distinguish the large and important river from those now known as the Thame, Teme, and possibly Tamar. It is analogous to the *water*, *bourne*, or *brook* which the Angles and Saxons often tacked on to the Celtic names of streams.

Some of the largest rivers in this country, as well as on the Continent, may be referred to this primeval tongue. Among these is the Severn, which, though possessing a Welsh name, is certainly not of Celtic origin. Its root is *Sam* or *Sab*, and it is related to the French Sambre.

The study of river-names is a fascinating pursuit, and, if scientifically worked up, might lead to important historical generalizations. In this direction no one in England seems to have taken up the mantle of Arbois de Jubainville.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

I rejoice in what, perhaps, I am too sanguine in hoping may prove the death-blow given by PROF. SKEAT to the proposition that the name "Thames" can be explained as derived from a Celtic word signifying "quiet, still." It is very improbable that a primitive people would apply such an epithet to the most restless feature in the landscape, nor would it be appropriate as distinguishing the Thames from among the other rivers of Southern England, which all, as a rule, run with a placid current. It is to be noted also that the quiet reaches which form such a charming feature in the Thames have chiefly been created by the construction of navigation weirs and locks, which had not come into existence when speech in the Thames Valley was Celtic. While it is certain that all place-names originally had a distinctive meaning—descriptive, commemorative, or (more rarely) imaginative—it is difficult sometimes to dissuade those persons who are attracted to speculate on their etymology from sheer guessing, which only confuses the issue. The meaning of "Thames" must be written off for the present as insoluble. If a solution is ever reached, it will probably come by comparative analysis of other names of British rivers which appear to be variants of the same vocable.

In both the main branches of Celtic speech—Brythonic and Goidelic—the consonant *m* is subject to what has been termed aspiration, by which it either acquires the sound of *v* or *w* or is, practically silenced. The name of Vortigern, ruler of South-Eastern Britain in the fifth century, affords a familiar example of this process, being a Brythonic compound, *mawr teyrn*=*magnus tyrannus*, great ruler.

This softening of the *m* suggests a common origin for a great number of British river-names similar to that of Thames: Tamar (on which stands Tiverton, *i.e.*, Tamar town), Tavy, Teifi (the Welsh *f* is sounded *v*), Towy, Teviot, Tweed, Taw (in Wales and Devon), Tay (written Tava by Ptolemy), Teith, Teign, and Tyne (in Northumberland and East Lothian).

In the county of Linlithgow there are two small rivers still bearing their original generic name in Gaelic, though the specific suffix has been lost. The more easterly of these is the Almond, which preserves the sound of the unaspirated *amain*=*amnis*, a river.

The more westerly stream is called the Avon, from the aspirated form *amhain*, which in the west of Ireland is still further

softened into Owen—*e.g.*, the rivers Owenmore and Owenbeg, the Great and Little Avons.  
HERBERT MAXWELL.

PROF SKEAT, at the second reference, condemns the attitude of those who assume to interpret the names of natural objects by what they happen to know about Celtic. In connexion with his remarks, I beg leave to quote three sentences from Prof. George Dottin's 'Manuel pour servir à l'Étude de l'Antiquité Celtique,' 1906, pp. 86-7:—

"Si l'on essaie de déterminer le sens de ces noms propres, on ne peut guère se flatter d'aboutir à autre chose qu'à d'ingénieuses hypothèses. La coïncidence entre un élément d'un nom propre vieux-celtique et un mot conservé dans les langues celtiques peut être purement fortuite.... Il est donc probable que, quelque précision phonétique que l'on mette à ces étymologies, un grand nombre d'entre elles sont fausses."

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

'LILLIBULLERO' (11 S. v. 28, 111, 194).—A Scotch ballad, modelled after 'Lillibullero,' alike both in air and metre, and in the same vein, levelled against the Young Pretender, is given in 'A Collection of Loyal Songs for the Use of the Revolution Club,' third edition, printed in Edinburgh, 1752, a few years after the second Jacobite rising, by Hamilton, Balfour & Neill. It contains six verses, and commences:—

O Brother Sandie, hear ye the news?

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

An army's just coming without any shoes,

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

To arms, to arms, brave boys, to arms,

A true British cause for your courage doth call,  
Court, Country, and City, against a banditti,

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

The last three verses say of the Young Pretender:—

If this shall surprise you, there's news stranger yet:

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

He brings Highland money to pay British debt,

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

To arms, to arms, &c.

You must take it in coin which the country affords,

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

Instead of broad pieces, he pays with broad  
swords,

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

To arms, to arms, &c.

And sure this is paying you in the best ore,

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

For who once is thus paid will never want more,

Lilli Bullero, Bullen a la.

To arms, to arms, &c.

The collection has reference to the English Revolution of 1688-90, and is eulogistic of the Duke of Cumberland and his army in putting down the rising in Scotland in 1745.

On the Jacobite side came, in 1779 (only twelve copies are said to have been printed), the song-book, 'The True Loyalist, or the Chevalier's Favourite.' A copy—according to a pencil note on my Revolution Club song-book, made by Mr. A. Gandyne, 2, Elm Villas, Richmond Road, Hackney, in 1862—is stated to have been sold at Tite's sale for 10*l*.  
WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

TRUSSEL FAMILY (11 S. v. 50, 137, 257).—Is it quite certain that Sir Wm. Tressel, at the last reference, and Sir Wm. Trussel are the same? How did the name "Trussel" come about? It does not appear to have been a territorial name, though in co. Stafford there was a place named Tresel. I should be glad to hear something of this family in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, especially of their origin in Norman times. I am particularly interested in them because the Trussels of Cublestone and the Swynnertons of Swynnerton were next-door neighbours *temp.* Edw. II.; and while the Trussels had for arms Or, a cross flory gules, the Swynnertons bore Arg., a cross flory sable.

In 17 Edw. II., December, 1323, the hundred of Tirehill, co. Staffs, presented that Roger de Swynnerton had assisted in the flight beyond sea of Wm. Trussel of Notehurst, the King's enemy and rebel. Where was Notehurst?

C. SWYNNERTON.

According to Montagu Burrows, 'The Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire,' pp. 48-74, "Sir William Trussel was the stepson of Oliver de Bordeaux—a wise and able man, of Gascon descent, whose ancestor Peter, or Pey, de Bordeaux was Seneschal of Gascony in the reign of Henry III. Like the De Brocas, he was constantly employed in Gascony as well as in England; like them, constantly about the Court, he became a wealthy proprietor of land. On the death of John of London, Constable of Windsor Castle, in 1318, Edward II. conferred his estates in Windsor and the neighbourhood on Oliver and Matilda his wife, 'pur son bon service'.... From 1319 to 1325 he was Constable of Windsor Castle and Chief Forester, having possession of the manor of Old Windsor."

Burrows adds at p. 60 that

"perhaps he owed something to Trussel, his stepson, a leading member of the Lancastrian faction....who was employed both as admiral and ambassador, and whose family served with distinction for more than one generation."

The grants made to Oliver by Edward II.

"had been confirmed and extended to this faithful officer by Edward III....but when he and his wife died childless....leaving no representative to carry on his name, and his wealth went to

Sir William Trussel... the King was under no such obligations to the stepson, Trussel. Thus he resumed all the royal grants to Oliver in Old and New Windsor, Winkfield, Ascot, and Eton, all of which he 'rejoined and united to the castle and manor of Windsor,' giving Trussel, by way of compensation, the manor and advowson of Eton Hastings."

On p. 49 Burrows says:—

"Oliver's property has a special interest of its own, for a large part of the lands which Edward III. consolidated and formed into the royal demesne at Windsor, for the purposes of his new palace and park, had been held, under the Crown, by Oliver de Bordeaux."

Trussel witnessed two of the Brocas deeds: a "Deed of Remembrance," as "Willame Trossel," in May, 1332, and a grant, in May, 1354, as "Dom<sup>o</sup> Wo Trussel, mil." The second deed is witnessed also by "Olivero de Burdeaux."

With reference to Sir William Trussel being present at the siege of Calais, Montagu Burrows quotes—at p. 70—from a rare deed giving an account of the force present:—

"By far the largest proportion of the 975 knights in the army were enrolled under the banners of the Prince of Wales, Henry Duke of Lancaster... The names of these knights, amounting to 708, are not given. But the following sixty-eight knights commanded companies of their own, and accordingly have both their names and arms recorded: (*inter alios*) 'Sir William Trussell, 4 knights, 9 esquires, and 18 archers.'"

A correspondent writing from Slough says "It may be advisable to make as complete a schedule as possible of the various appointments held by Sir William," and contributes two, taken from Sir Harris Nicolas, 'History of the Royal Navy,' vol. ii. pp. 526-7: (a) Admiral of the Western Squadron, appointed 18 Feb., 1339; (b) Admiral of the Northern Squadron, 20 Dec., 1342.

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

TOP-HAT IN SCULPTURE (11 S. v. 146, 233, 295).—The Leeman statue at York is not "a thing of beauty," but when I saw it last there was no top-hat in the composition, and it is hardly likely that such an appendage has since been provided. I am surprised to find that what the French have begun to call the "huit reflets" is so often represented in British art.

The REV. J. WILLCOCK of Lerwick kindly writes to tell me that the Prince Consort is shown, top-hat in hand, in his statue opposite to St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and that street-Arabs used to compete with each other in endeavouring to lodge orange-peel in the cavity.

ST. SWITHIN.

SOPHIA HOWE (11 S. v. 249).—In Chancellor Ferguson's 'Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s,' it is stated that Miss Howe was a maid of honour; that she had an intrigue with the Hon. Anthony ("Nanty") Lowther; and that she thereafter died of a broken heart. Lowther was a son of the first Viscount Lonsdale, and a brother of the second and third. He was M.P. for Cockermouth, and afterwards for Westmorland, and died unmarried in 1741. He was, of course, not the Anthony Lowther mentioned by Pepys. DIEGO.

"Sophia, daughter of General Emanuel Howe by Ruperta, a natural daughter of Prince Rupert. She died in 1726, with a blemished reputation and a broken heart."

Note on Stanza X. of 'Mr. Pope's Welcome from Greece,' Gay's 'Poems,' vol. i., edited by John Underhill ("The Muses' Library"), Routledge, n.d. The stanza begins as follows:—

See next the decent Scudamore advance  
With Winchelsea, still meditating song;  
With her perhaps Miss Howe came there by chance,  
Nor knows with whom, nor why she comes along.  
See also 'Letters to and from Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, and her Second Husband the Hon. George Berkeley, 1712-1767,' 2 vols., 8vo, 1824, vol. i. pp. 35-6:—

"It is now a matter of history that poor Sophia was betrayed soon after the date of these letters into the last indiscretion, and she died, in 1726, with a blemished reputation and a broken heart. Her too favoured lover was Mr. Anthony Lowther, brother of Henry, Viscount Lonsdale."

Reference is also given in a note to Sir C. Hanbury Williams's poem describing the Duchess of Manchester's 'Morning':—

At Leicester House her passion first began,  
And Nunt Lowther was a proper man;  
And when the princess did to Kew remove  
She could not bear the absence of her love,  
But flew away....

Of Lord Hervey's celebrated 'Epistle of Monimia to Philocles' (Dodsley, vol. iv. p. 82), Miss Howe was the heroine. See also Pope's 'What is Prudery? Lines to Miss Howe.' WM. H. PEET.

LUCIUS (11 S. iv. 449, 534; v. 59, 138, 234).—MR. R. USSHER's careful report on the Lucius question (as it stood in 1903) needs emendation in two particulars. First, the negation intended to be conveyed in the statement, "Gildas knows nothing of Lucius [therefore, &c.]," may be balanced by the statement, "Gildas knows nothing of Germanus of Auxerre, therefore," &c. Secondly, "King of Britain" does not render the "Rex Britanniarum" of Bede,

‘H.E.’ I. iv. That means “King of the Britannias,” i.e., of the Roman provinces in Britain. The absurdity of the meaning does not warrant misrendering of the words. Bede, unfortunately, distrusted his authority—the late-seventh-century ‘Liber Pontificalis.’ The words in that record are “Lucio rege Britannio,” and the adjectival form in *-ius*, though almost unique as regards derivatives from the Latin noun *Britannia*, is rather common as regards other land-names of the same ending; e.g., the adjectives *Assyrius*, *Ausonius*, *Bæotius*, *Caledonius*, *Hesperius*, *Lydius*, all derive from proper nouns in *-ia*.

Prof. Harnack, in his paper ‘Der Brief des britischen Königs Lucius an den Papst Eleutherius,’ read on 19 May, 1904, stigmatizes “Britannio” as corrupt, and commends Bede for “correcting” the ‘Liber Pontificalis.’ Bede wrote “Rex Britannie” in ‘H.E.’ V. xxiv., and in ‘Chronica Maiora,’ cap. 331. Prof. Harnack says we might expect *Britannie* in the ‘Liber Pontificalis.’ But why? *Rex Britannius* = “the Britannian king,” and the seventh-century papal historiographer may have used the unusual form in order to avoid a racial adjective. He was not necessarily ignorant of the fact that there were kings in Britain who were not British.

Prof. Harnack’s position comprises the following facts: (1) In an ancient fragment giving the names of the burial-places of the Twelve Apostles we find “Thaddæus et Iudas in Britio (*Beruto*, MS. P.) Edessenorum.” (2) The full style of the ninth Abgar of Edessa was Lucius Ælius Septimius Megas Abgarus IX. (3) He was the only Abgar who bore the name of Lucius. (4) He reigned from 179 to 216. (5) Eleutherius was Pope from 174 to 189. (6) In his time the ruler of Edessa and his subjects became Christians. (7) Lucius Abgar built BIRTHA at Edessa.

Prof. Harnack’s reasoning is that “Lucius” stands; that the “Uniform” *Britannio* misrepresents “Britio,” and that Britio does not equate *Beruto* of MS. P., but “BIRTHA.” Hence the legend does not concern Britain.

Now *birtha* is a plural, Harnack says. It means *die Palatien*, i.e., the *palatia*, or palaces. BIRTHA was built on a hill, in A.D. 206, in consequence of an inundation of the lower town of Edessa in 201. The authority for these statements is the Chronicle of Edessa, the ninth entry in which is rendered by Harnack thus: “zum Jahre 517=post Chr. 205/6: Es baute Abgar die Palatien

(‘BIRTHA’) in seiner Stadt.” How, then, could Lucius Abgar write to Eleutherius and date from BIRTHA in or before 189? How could Thaddæus and Judas-Thomas have been buried there c. A.D. 50? Why did the compiler of the list of apostolic burial-places turn the plural *birtha* into the singular *Britium*? Lastly, how came it that the papal historiographer made such confusion? The ninth Abgar of Edessa was well known to Sextus Julius Africanus, to Eusebius, Jerome, and Bede. The connexion between Edessa and Rome in Eleutherius and Lucius Abgar’s time is unquestionable; but the addition of “Edessenorum” to the forms *Britio*, *Beruto*, must date from post 205, even if we admit that *Britium*=*BIRTHA*. But that is not necessary. The phrase “Beruto Edessenorum” is conglomerate of two traditions: one, that Judas-Thomas laboured at Edessa, the other that he passed from Edessa to Berytus (Beirut in Syria), and died there.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

Cabrol in his ‘L’Angleterre Chrétienne’ says:—

“De nombreuses hypothèses ont été proposées pour trouver l’origine de cette légende. Zimmer pense qu’elle fut inventée vers la fin du VII. siècle, pour soutenir les arguments des représentants de l’Église romaine contre les prétentions des Bretons. M. Harnack voit dans Lucius-Abgar IX. d’Édesse, transformé, par une erreur de lecture en roi breton. Ces explications ne sont pas très satisfaisantes. Il est difficile en tout cas qu’un roi breton, au II. siècle, où il n’y avait pas de rois bretons, ait écrit à Rome et qu’on lui ait envoyé des missionnaires. Gildas ne sait rien de ce fait; et Bede ne le connaît que par le ‘Liber Pontificalis.’”

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

MR. JONAS is right. The ‘Anglo-Saxon Chronicle’ does mention Eleutherius and Lucius (see Prof. Earle’s edition, Oxford, 1865, pp. 8–9), but the mention does not occur in the Chronicle proper. It is found in the Preliminary Chronology, under the date of A.D. 167, between the notices of the accession of the Roman Emperors Marcus Aurelius (155) and Severus (189). It is thus a simple chronological note.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

In his article on Pope St. Eleutherius in ‘The Catholic Encyclopædia’ Mgr. J. P. Kirsch, Professor of Patrology and Christian Archaeology in the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, goes into the question at some length, and seems to incline to Dr. Harnack’s hypothesis to which MR. COOLIDGE refers. Dr. Harnack’s paper is there stated to be

printed in 'Sitzungsberichte der Berliner Akademie,' 1904, J. 906-16. Mgr. Kirsch says of the statement in the 'Liber Pontificalis' (which, he says, is "a compilation of papal biographies that in its earliest form cannot antedate the first quarter of the sixth century"), "Hic accepit epistolam a Lucio Britannio rege ut Christianus efficeretur per ejus mandatum," that it is, historically speaking, "quite improbable, and is rejected by all recent critics." According to Harnack, the king in question was Lucius Aelius Septimus Megas Abgar IX. of Edessa.

As to the patron saint of Chur, the Capuchin, Father Otto Jérón, in his article on Chur in 'The Catholic Encyclopædia,' says:—

"The first mention of a Bishop of Chur (St. Asimo) is at the Synod of Milan, as early as 451 (Mansi, iv. 141)... According to local traditions, the first Bishop of Chur was St. Lucius, a reputed King of Britain, who is said to have died a martyr at Chur about the year 176, and whose relics are preserved in the cathedral."

He refers to G. Mayer, 'St. Luzi bei Chur,' Lindau, 1876. The first reference to St. Lucius of Chur, according to Mgr. Kirsch, occurs in an eighth- or ninth-century manuscript.

As to dates, I see MR. USSHER states that St. Eleutherius was Pope from 177 to 193. According to the current 'Catholic Directory,' he was Pope from 182 to 193. According to Mgr. Kirsch, he was Pope from c. 174 to 189. In any case we may be safe in assuming that the relics in Chur Cathedral are not those of a British king.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MATTHEW FERN, JACOBITE (11 S. v. 150, 257).—My version of the song is this:—

As I was going to Temple Bar,  
I met King William in his car;  
I took up a turnip, and knocked him down,  
And bade him give up King James's crown.

G. W. E. R.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED: EDMUND BACON (11 S. v. 229).—This was Sir Edmund Bacon, second baronet, eldest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first baronet of Redgrave, who was the eldest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. He married the Hon. Philippa Wotton, daughter and coheir of Edward, Lord Wotton of Morley, but dying without issue on 10 April, 1649, was succeeded in the title by his brother Robert. He was executor, in 1624, to the will of his sister Anne, the wife of the last Sir Robert Drury of Hawstead. His own will is dated 1648.

and by it he left 30*l.* to the "town of Halstead neere Bury," the interest of which was to be paid to the sexton of the parish, or some other appointed person, for the "well looking to the two toombes in that church, the one being the tombe of Sr Robert Drury and my deare sister his wife, and thother that of my neece Elizabeth their daughter."—"Bury Wills" (Camden Society).

CHARLES DRURY.

In Chauncy's 'Herts' it is said Sir Nicholas Bacon of Gorhambury had a son Sir Edmund Bacon (of Redgrave, in Suffolk), Bart., who was his heir. Sir Nicholas was Keeper of the Great Seal in 1558, and died in 1579. May not the son be the Edmund your correspondent is seeking? I should be glad of further information about Edmund Bacon. It seems strange to me that Sir Nicholas made more of Francis and Anthony, sons of his second wife. He had by his first wife Edmund and two other sons. Chauncy does not give her name. M.A.OXON.

DANISH NATIONAL FLAG (11 S. v. 249).—There is only one Danish national flag, the Dannebrog, the origin of which is said to be connected with the victorious campaign in 1219 of King Waldemar II. against the heathen Esthonians.

Hans C. Andersen made a poetic slip in mixing the flag up with the national, not royal, coat of arms, the three lions and nine leaves of the water-lily—not hearts, which this heraldic device was erroneously supposed to represent.

W. R. PRIOR.

The royal banner of Denmark bears the royal achievement placed upon the Dannebrog. The arms of Denmark proper are: Or, semé of hearts proper, three lions passant-guardant azure, armed gules, crowned of the first.

A. R. BAYLEY.

AUTHORS OR EXPLANATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 230).—1. Probably refers to the outbreak of the Pastoureaux, or Shepherds (so called from their supposed simplicity), which for a time led astray even Blanche of Castile, while her son, Louis IX. of France, was a captive in Egypt in 1250.

A. R. BAYLEY.

15. This extract is from 'Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship,' book v. chap. xvi. See Carlyle's translation, vol. ii. p. 59, Popular Edition:—

"Ere long he must feel how true it is, that doubt of any kind can be removed by nothing but activity."

It is quoted also in 'Sartor Resartus.'

P. C. PARR.



CARRONADES (11 S. v. 251).—A very interesting and very curious account of the makers of carronades will be found in a work published in 1883, entitled 'Some Professional Recollections by a Former Member of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society,' in a chapter upon the Carron Company.  
R. B.  
Upton.

ELIZABETH POLACK: ELIZABETH HELME (11 S. v. 189).—The latter's novel, 'St. Clair of the Isles,' was first published about the close of the eighteenth century, and must have been dramatized by the former lady in 1840. I do not find Mrs. Helme's biography in any of the current English books of reference, but there are articles on her in Firmin Didot's 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale' (Paris, 1858), and in Michaud. She died in 1816, and wrote also 'The Farmer of Inglewood Forest,' 'Louisa, the Lovely Orphan,' 'Magdalen,' an historical novel, 'Instructive Rambles in London,' an epitome of Plutarch's 'Lives,' 'Maternal Instructions,' histories of England and Scotland for girls, besides numerous translations. The novel in question was translated into French and other languages.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

"THE MEMORABLE LADY": MEREDITH (11 S. v. 228).—I have been informed that this refers to Madame de Staël, but in which of Madame de Staël's works the "spiral" phrase occurs I have not been able to ascertain.

M. A. C.

MERRET ARMS (11 S. v. 228).—Merriott, Thomas, divine and author, Steeple Langford (died 1662), eminent native of Wiltshire ('The Family Topographer,' by Saml. Tymms, 1832, vol. ii.).

Anselme Jenner and Mary Merret, 17 Jan., 1726; Hezekiah Merrett and Ann Jenner, 23 July, 1764, Stonehouse (Phillimore's 'Marriage Registers, Gloucestershire').

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

According to the Powell or Ashmole Roll, the arms of Sir John de Meriet were Barry of 8.

TERTIUS.

BOYDELL'S CATALOGUES (11 S. v. 251).—I have most of the Catalogues issued by John Boydell and his successors here, and shall be pleased to show them to Mr. ABRAHAM if he cares to call upon me.

ALGERNON GRAVES.

42, Old Bond Street, W.

CHARLES ELSTOB (11 S. iv. 210, 257, 317, 413).—I now give the copy of the inscription on Mrs. Jane Elstob's monument in Beaconsfield Church, promised in the issue of 14 Oct. last. It is fixed on the south aisle wall, just to the right of the south entrance, and is worded as under:—

Near this place  
are deposited the remains of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Elstob daughter of  
Lewis Elstob Esq<sup>r</sup> of Wiggenthorpe  
in the county of York  
she died July the xxv. MDCCCLXXIX  
aged LXIX.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Amersham.

"SUNG BY REYNOLDS IN 1820" (11 S. v. 88, 172, 237).—There are two other stanzas completing the song, which is known as 'The Brummagem Lad.' As the lines are seldom met with, I transcribe the second and third stanzas:—

Go back to Brummagem, while you've a head on;  
For bread from the Fancy is light weight  
enough;

Moulsey, whose turf is the sweetest to tread on,  
Candidly owns you're a good piece of stuff.  
But hot heads and slow hands are utterly useless,  
When Israelite science and caution awake;  
So, prithee, go home, youth! and pester the Jews  
less,

And work for a *cutlet*, and not for a *stake*.

Turn up the raws at a fair or a holiday,  
Make your fist free with each Brummagem rib,  
But never again, lad, commit such a folly, pray,  
As sigh to be one of the messmates of Crib:  
Leave the P.C. purse for others to handle—  
Throw up no hat in a Moulsey burnt sun;  
Bid adieu to the twopenny port [*sic*] to Jack  
Randall,  
And take the outside of the coach—one pound  
one!"

In *The Scottish Journal of Topography, Antiquities, Traditions, &c.*, vol. ii. p. 255, where all three stanzas are given, it is stated that a "MS. note on copy formerly in the possession of the late J. H., Esq., W.S.," contains the following words:—

"Written for a wager by an eminent northern divine, and inserted in the 'Remains of Peter Corcoran,' a review of which will be found in *Blackwood*."

The review alluded to is probably the article entitled 'Sketches of Pugilism,' contained in *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. v., 1819.

W. SCOTT.

THE SIX CLERKS' OFFICE: JAMES CLARKE (11 S. v. 188).—For a very full account of the Six Clerks' Office and the names of the Six Clerks themselves, see the Introduction to 'An Index of Chancery Proceedings to Reynardson's Division,' vol. i., by Mr.



E. A. Fry, being vol. xxix. of "The Index Library" issued by the British Record Society, 124, Chancery Lane, W.C.

X. Y. Z.

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(To be continued.)

## Notes on Books.

*The English Provincial Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders to 1557.* By E. Gordon Duff. (Cambridge University Press.)

IN the two series of lectures Mr. Duff delivered at Cambridge as Sanders Reader in 1889 and 1904 he dealt with the printers, stationers, and bookbinders of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535—the period from the introduction of printing into England by Caxton to the death of his successor, Wynkyn de Worde. In the present series he turns to the provincial towns, and traces the history of the printers, stationers, and binders who worked in them from 1478, when printing was introduced into Oxford, up to 1557. Mr. Duff has extended the period to 1557 because in that year a charter was granted to the re-formed Company of Stationers in which there was a clause prohibiting printing by any person not being a member of the Stationers' Company. This virtually put an end to all provincial printing, "and with the exception of a few Dutch books, printed under a special privilege at Norwich between 1556 and 1579, and a doubtful York book of 1579, no printing was done outside London until 1584-5, when the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford once more started their presses."

The first book from the Oxford Press was the 'Expositio in Symbolum Apostolorum,' a treatise by Tyrannius Rufinus on the Apostles' Creed, which was finished on the 17th of December, 1478. By an error of the printer an X was omitted from the figures forming the date in the colophon, and the year was printed as 1468. Mr. Duff gives particulars of the "wonderful legendary story which was woven some two hundred and fifty years ago" round this false date.

"The only other provincial town besides Oxford which possessed a printing press in the fifteenth century was St. Alban's, where an unnamed printer started to work about 1479." The first book was "a small work of Augustinus Datus, usually called 'Super eleganciis Tullianis,' of which the only known copy is in the Cambridge University Library. It is a small quarto of eighteen leaves, and is printed in a peculiarly delicate Gothic letter." 'The Chronicles of England,' one of the two English books issued by the St. Alban's printer, is undated, but is ascribed to the year 1485. The last book from this press was the famous 'Book of St. Alban's,' which contains the earliest known examples of colour-

printing in England. Mr. Duff has much to tell us of the books printed at York, which was "from very early times an important centre of book production."

The first Cambridge printed work was a speech of Dr. Henry Bullock, delivered before Wolsey when the Cardinal visited the University in the autumn of 1520; and in 1521 a second book appeared, the sermon of Augustine, 'De Misericordia Brevitate Vitæ.' There is a Greek motto on the title-page. "This type is interesting as the first genuine moveable Greek type used in England." "A year or two earlier," Mr. Duff says, "W. de Worde had introduced a few words of Greek into an edition of Whitinton's 'Grammar,' but the words were roughly cut on wood."

The amount of information the author has crowded into this little volume of 150 pages is wonderful. At the end we find a good index. The illustrations include the colophon and device from Whitinton's 'Grammar,' from the unique copy in the British Museum.

*A New English Dictionary: See—Senatory.* (Vol. VIII.) By Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WE welcome another instalment of this great work. The most important articles in the section before us are "see," "seek," "self," and "sell." In all it is remarkable how many works of present-day fiction not, we imagine, likely to survive, and how many newspapers and other periodicals, are drawn upon for instances of a kind which might equally easily have been collected from standard writings. The article on "self" is particularly interesting. "Selfish" was introduced in the middle of the seventeenth century—a word said to be of the Presbyterians' "own new mint"—and since then the number of compounds of "self" has been steadily growing, though, even in the previous century, a few had already appeared. Thus "self-assurance" and "self-pleasing" are used by Spenser; "self-lover," "self-praise," "self-seeking," and "self-trust" are contemporary with him; while "self-will," in our common sense of the term, goes back to the fifteenth century. For "selfless," the earliest quotation is from Coleridge. The article "sell" seems to us curiously arranged. After the obsolete sense "to give, or hand over," we get, not the chief current sense, but "to give up treacherously," "to betray," a use which is said to have "a mixture of sense 3." It would surely have been better—that is, closer to the *nuance* of intention in the actual usage of "sell" for "to betray"—if it had been described as an extension, often metaphorical, of the current sense, and had been ranged under that. The instances given cannot be said to preclude this.

A certain number of curious words fall within this volume. "Seer-sucker," lit. "milk and sugar," the corruption of a Persian word, is a thin linen fabric with a puckered surface, originally made in India, and now coming into use in the United States. "Sempiternum," a seventeenth-century name for a woollen cloth, suggests afresh the familiar difficulty of finding names for things, and a recklessness, like our own, in the employment of great words for trivial purposes. The last instance of "sele" quoted is, naturally, from Borrow, who uses it fairly often—"I gave the man the sele of the day"; but there is also an early nineteenth-century instance from East

Anglia, showing that, in the phrase "he keeps good seals," or "bad seals," the word was then at least in colloquial use. "Selion"—*sillon*, a furrow—used, as it appears, from the fifteenth to the end of the seventeenth century, turns up again in 1839, and yet again in *The Times* in 1894.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. L. C. BRAUN (No. 78) has a number of good French and German books to offer: complete 'Works' of Victor Hugo, Molière, Herder, Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe; a copy of the original edition of Casanova's 'Mémoires,' 1833-7, 11. 1s.; Draner's 'Souvenirs du Siège de Paris,' 11.; and a first edition of Heine's 'Atta Troll,' 1847, 11., besides many others. In English or Latin we noticed the following: 'Anthologia Hibernica, or Monthly Collections of Science, Belles-Lettres, and History,' illustrated, 1793-4, 11. 5s.; 'The History and Practice of Aerostation,' by Tiberius Cavallo, 1785, 21.; the 'Works' of Burns, with Bewick's woodcuts, 2 vols., 1808, 11.; Matthiolus (Petrus Andreas), 'De Plantis Epitome,' 1686, 11. 10s.; 'London and its Environs,' (Dodsley), 1761, 11. 5s.; and Nostradamus's 'The True Prophecies, or Prognostications,' 1685, 11. 1s. Mr. Braun has besides an 'English Topography,' bound up in fourteen 4to vols., being a collection of views and newspaper cuttings made about the middle of the last century, carefully arranged, and illustrative of the whole of England, for which 201. is asked.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL sends us his Catalogue 205. He has a copy of the Kelmscott 'Chaucer' for sale, for which 701. is asked. From the Butler Library there are three fine MS. copies of the Vulgate: the first, thirteenth and fourteenth century—366 leaves, 4to—written in small Gothic letter, probably by a Northern French scribe, initials in blue and red inks, and contemporary notes in the margins 451.; the second, Anglo-Norman of the fourteenth century, 410 leaves, 4to, also written in Gothic with unusually numerous and finely illuminated letters, offered for 751.; the best, an Anglo-Norman MS. of a somewhat earlier date, with initials resembling those in early Irish work, 470 leaves, richly ornamented, and having later MS. notes in the margins, 901. Of nine Horæ, the most valuable is an edition printed in semi-Gothic letter "à Paris par Guillaume Anabat....pour Gillet Hardouyn....et pour Germain Hardouyn," upon vellum, with eighteen full-page woodcuts and twenty-eight small initial figures of saints, all painted and illuminated, as well as other ornaments, the illuminated work being by Germain Hardouin, 1500-20, 601. Another, printed in Gothic letter by Pierre Jouault, also richly adorned, is offered for 401.; and there is a manuscript Horæ (French, late fifteenth century) which may also be had for 401. The most important manuscript we notice here is, however, a fifteenth-century 'Roman de la Rose,' 140 leaves, in semi-Gothic characters, with contemporary marginal notes—from the Didot sale—901. An interesting item, for which 121. 12s. is asked, is an American powder-horn, of oxhorn and ivory, engraved with the English Royal Arms, ships, views of New York, Quebec, and Mount Royal, with a map above showing rivers, lakes, coastline, &c.

There are two first editions of Jane Austen—'Mansfield Park,' 31. 5s., and 'Northanger Abbey,' 31. 3s.; some ten or eleven examples of binding, of which the best is Mearn's 'Waller,' 161. 16s.; an uncut copy of Blake's Young's 'Night Thoughts' for 151.; some good Chapmans; a black-letter Chaucer, Rycharde Kele (1538), 211.; and three first editions of Keats—'Endymion,' 1818, 651.; another copy, 381.; and 'Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems,' 1820, 651.

LOOKING through Catalogue 331, which has reached us from William George's Sons of Bristol, we notice a number of useful modern works offered at moderate prices, and several older books and collections or sets of a series. Collinson's 'History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset,' 1791, is one of the most important, 61. 12s. 6d.; Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia of History,' 133 vols., 1836, &c., is to be had for 51. 18s.; and there is *The European Magazine and London Review*, 1782-1820, 78 vols., for 41. 4s. We notice also the original "Aldine" edition of Chaucer, 1845, in 6 vols., 12mo, 61. 6s.

WE have received their Catalogue No. 18 from Messrs. Walford Bros. It contains a number of scarce and interesting books at moderate prices, and, in particular, several sets of important series of publications. Thus we noticed the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, complete from its beginning in 1834 to 1910, 62 vols. in all, 251.; *The Alpine Journal*, 1863-1911, a few numbers wanting, 181. 18s.; 'The Comic Almanac' for the years 1835-53, 61. 15s.; a complete set of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, in all 245 numbers, 8vo, with one additional volume, folio, 1864-1910, 701.; a complete set of the English Historical Society's Publications, 1838-56, 141.; and Vols. I.-XV. of the productions of the Philobiblon Society, with four extra volumes, privately printed for members of the Society only, 1851-84, 141. 14s. There are some good Dickens items, as well as T. F. Dibdin's 'Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of England and in Scotland,' 1838, 131. 13s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

MESSRS. W. & G. FOYLE have sent us the first number (which runs to eight pages) of their 'Books-Wanted Circular,' to be issued henceforth every fortnight. This seems to us a truly useful enterprise. We should like to suggest that some kind of classification be adopted in the list, were it only the separation of the fiction from the rest of the items inquired for.

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## Notes.

## ROBERT BROWNING.

BORN 7 MAY, 1812—DIED 12 DEC., 1889.

NEXT week falls the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Browning. From his death we are already separated by nearly a quarter of a century. Middle-aged now, the generation which in its youth flung itself with eager enthusiasm upon all he gave it, and flouted in joyful scorn the barbarians who misunderstood him, will be setting itself to sum up once again his achievement, and trace out anew what is his peculiar contribution to the eternal web of poetry—that *τέπλος* which century by century mankind so unfailingly weaves and offers. Between him and us no new poet of equal strength, greatness, and influence has yet arisen. Of the younger men who have died since he died, perhaps

Francis Thompson alone will be found to have woven into the web any strands easily visible a hundred years hence.

Browning's life—like that of so many men of letters in the West in the nineteenth century—was comfortable and uneventful. His father, not rich, had yet means sufficient to educate his son in the way that suited him, and later to support him without his adopting a profession. Browning never knew great privation, nor what it is to obtain necessities by means of struggle, nor the bitterness of seeing those he loved in want. On the other hand, his surroundings during childhood and youth, if pleasant and wholesome, were narrow, remote alike from the conventions and the inspirations of what is known as the great world. His adventures were all within, and he himself was of the stuff to which such adventures come abundantly. English on the father's side, he drew from his mother Scotch and German blood—Creole too, some people assert. On both sides there was considerable, though characteristically different, intellectual ability and artistic capacity. From a mere baby he made verses; and a collection of his childish productions called 'Incondita' was copied and treasured, till her death, by Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams, the writer of "Nearer, my God, to Thee," who during his earliest years was Browning's best-beloved friend.

As every one knows, to this outward uneventfulness there was one great exception: his marriage with Elizabeth Barrett:—

I am named and known by that moment's feat;  
There took my station and degree.

Its effect was to transfer his life, for some fifteen years, from England to Italy: while its inner significance may be partly gauged by the fact that his work, if finer in quality, was diminished in quantity. Of his married life too, on the whole, it may be truly said that its adventures were within.

When now we consider the wide range of Browning's work, the first thing that may strike us is how unusually far in him imagination outruns experience. In his contemporaries either the experience is more, or the imagination markedly less audacious and exact. This fact, I believe, holds the secret both of his peculiar strength and of what one comes to recognize in him as weakness, or at any rate limitation. His imagination was illustrated and enriched by a vast amount of miscellaneous knowledge; he was acquainted with innumerable legends, histories, persons, situations, not barely in themselves, but clothed in all their accessories of time and circumstance, place and mood.

He knew better, perhaps, than any other poet ever did the worth, the depth, of a mood, an hour; and into the very being of a man or woman, caught thus in a chosen hour of intense reflection, of feeling usually retrospective rather than immediate, he could astonishingly transform himself. Practically all his best-known and greatest poems are the product of his genius working in this particular way.

His imagination being of this order, and busied thus with the profounder depths of personality, it is not surprising to find that the relation of human personality to the unseen is always present to him. He sometimes evinces an apprehension of this that is almost mystical, as when he speaks of "a Hand always above my shoulder," and in the working out of the great simile of the cup in 'Rabbi Ben Ezra'—"to slake Thy thirst." In what he discerned of it lay his message to the world—already often recounted. However much in practical life he may have enjoyed and prized the success that came to him and the comfort of being well-to-do, intellectually he was always clear-sighted about such things. He had an almost Dantesque realization of the hatefulness of avarice:—in none of his work is moral horror so acute as in 'Gold Hair.' His detachment was of the type which, raised to a higher power and carried into everyday affairs, makes the saint. I believe it is true to say that of his greater contemporaries Newman alone had just this peculiar gift. But here, too, the difference between imagination and experience makes itself felt. Thus no one has seen the glory of failure more truly and finely than Browning saw it, yet somehow also he betrays that fundamentally he is theorizing: he has not been through it—or not through any distressing external instance of it—himself. This is not meant as disparagement; on the contrary, given his temperament, it was probably a necessary condition of his achieving just what he did. The poet, to be efficacious, is hardly bound to follow Plato's advice to the physician, and himself endure all the troubles he sings of; they might all too likely disable him, spoil his song. Indeed, the aloofness of Browning is of itself a charm his poetry—not always specially conspicuous for charm—could ill bear to lose. He was set from the first, as it were, in a hitherto undiscovered angle, and his descriptions of the world seen thence make it appear a novel place. We are told that he tempts to imitation, yet can hardly be imitated; and in both cases

it is the strangeness of the angle from which he sees things that does it. It is a matter that goes beyond the use of words; it is that we cannot hitch ourselves quite up into his standpoint, or only for the moment while he grips us.

Inevitably he sees people all separate—as one and one and one; and inevitably, without making them all selfish, he does make them all solitary at the core, and egoistic—self-explaining, self-admiring, self-pitying. Oddly enough, in 'The Ring and the Book' the only character which, virtuous or vicious, has not this self for centre, is Dominus Hyacinthus de Archangelis, whose thoughts rush off to his Cinuccio in every breathing-space as readily as Pompilia's do, not to Caponsacchi or her babe, but to what she has felt about her babe or about Caponsacchi. Lovely as she is, I believe a discerning reader might have guessed that Pompilia had never passed Mrs. Browning's criticism! It is through the strength and peculiar character of this individualistic tendency that, as it seems to me, Browning will first come to be realized by us as belonging to a bygone generation. We may have writers to the full as individualistic as he, but they will become—they are already becoming—more and more influenced by socialistic tendencies, and thereby compelled, whether in sympathy or even in violent antagonism, to interpret their characters by means of these, to bring the two into some sort of relation. The attitude towards religion, the comparative emphasis on different vices and virtues, above all the ironies of lyric and dramatic poetry, will thereby be changed.

If we grow in part estranged from Browning's view of men we shall assuredly retain our affection for what he made us see in nature, and our delighted possession of those "moments" in his work when what he said and what he saw were fused into a perfection of unity which few who strove to say so much have achieved. Is there any record of how far Browning thought in words? On the whole—and more and more apparently so as we pass from the earlier to the later—his work looks like that of a mind in which the first jet of thought, however small and simple, is not a sentence or an exclamation, but an abruptly visualized picture, diagram, or, better, symbol. Then comes the difficulty, sometimes the immense difficulty, of translating it into words. That in certain states of nervousness he had no command of words we know from his inability to make any sort of public speech—a circumstance which,

coupled with the extraordinary force and vividness of his power of visualizing, as shown in his work, seems to warrant a conjecture that, to himself, words were not the primary representation of an idea. It might explain, too, both his occasional rather curious neglect of dramatic propriety in the use of words and phrases; and also the splendid completeness with which, not rarely, word and image are fused into one. This, for instance, of bells:—

I say—that from the pressure of this spring  
Began the chime and interchange of bells,  
Ever one whisper, and one whisper more;  
And just one whisper for the silvery last,  
Till all at once a-row the bronze-throats burst  
Into a larum.....

Something longer sustained, but also more obviously onomatopœic, is to be found in 'How They brought the Good News from Ghent.' An old friend of mine, to satisfy her children, once wrote to Browning, and asked him whether the famous ride had any historical origin; and he answered No, but that it was suggested to him by the racing of waves past his porthole in the Bay of Biscay. For the direct, half-mystical realization of the ultimate unity of all sense-perceptions, he has found for us the classical expression:—

I know not if, save in this, such power be  
allowed to man,  
That out of three sounds he frame, not a fourth  
sound, but a star.

Nor, surely, will time ever abrogate anything of the value to the world of those love poems which were the outcome of his own one adventure. However many scribblers may scribble about them, their uniqueness remains safe alike from the impertinence of criticism and the worse impertinence of praise, enshrining as they do that highest kind of secret which by being told is most securely kept.

PEREGRINUS.

### THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LONDON.

THE January number of *The Library* contains a suggestive article by Mr. Thomas W. Huck on this subject, which, as that gentleman points out, as a practical scheme owes its inception mainly to some writers in 'N. & Q.' Mr. Huck gives a general view of the principles on which he and his assistants are working in order to give effect to this great project. Those principles seem to me to be generally excellent, and it is pleasant to see that the services of so many ladies have been enlisted in the task. There are, however, some points of detail, especially

in regard to classification, which Mr. Huck admits are subject to revision and expansion; and as I have been a collector of London books for the last forty years, and during that period have written sufficient papers on this topic, in this and other journals, to fill a good-sized volume, and have, moreover, served an apprenticeship in the art and mystery of bibliography, it is on these points that I venture to offer a few remarks.

The Bibliography is divided into six main classes, which, in the "present state of development" of the scheme, are as follows: I. Ecclesiastical; II. Historical and Administrative; III. Social, Economic, and Industrial; IV. Geographical, Geological, &c.; V. Sources; VI. Topographical. These classes are subdivided into various headings, each dealing with a separate phase of the main subject. Mr. Huck also quotes a system of classification which was drawn up some years ago by Mr. Charles Welch, and seems to me in some respects superior to that which has been adopted. The first question that suggests itself is why 'Sources' should be relegated to the fifth place in the classification. One would naturally think that this class should hold the first place, as being the *fons et origo* of all subsequent literature on the subject. The principal sources of the history and topography of London are the archives that have been preserved in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Guildhall, the British Museum, and other depositories. But Mr. Huck tells us that though the original idea was to work up these manuscript collections, it was decided after considerable discussion to deal with the printed matter first. There may have been good reasons for this decision, but, in the interests of scientific bibliography, I think it is to be regretted. Research amongst original records is the foundation of historical and topographical knowledge, and it is his reliance on this material that lends so much of value to Mr. C. L. Kingsford's work on Stow and the Chronicles.

A class of books that strikes one by its absence is that of the General Surveys and Descriptions of London that have been written from the days of Stow to those of Sir Walter Besant. It is stated on p. 47 of Mr. Huck's article that Stow's 'Survey' is a 'Source,' and I presume that this book, together with the others to which I have referred, comes under the heading of 'Descriptions.' But Stow's book is only a 'Source' to a very limited extent. His

first-hand reminiscences of facts and localities are always valuable, but the greater part of his book is based upon the manuscript records, such as the 'Liber Niger,' to which he had access. He has no doubt been a boundless "source" of information to subsequent writers, many of whose works are simply stereotyped repetitions of the output of their predecessors, but this, I should hardly think, is Mr. Huck's meaning. I am therefore of opinion that all works which purport to give a general history or description of the area under consideration should be included in a separate class, which, as in Mr. Welch's system, should be headed 'General,' and should rank after 'Sources.' It may also be added that some of the headings under 'Sources,' such as 'Population Returns' and 'Statistics,' would seem more properly to belong to Class II., 'Historical and Administrative.'

Certain Rules and Instructions have been formulated for the guidance of workers, which appear on the whole to be sound and useful. The system of cards seems to be decidedly the right thing. I think that the number of pages, not only in the case of magazine articles, but also in that of books, should be given, those belonging to the introductory portion and the body of the book being respectively indicated. A student should know whether the work he is reading is complete or not. With regard to illustrations, I am of opinion that complete lists of those *hors texte* should be provided. Owing to the depredations of Grangerites, a large number of topographical works are deficient in this respect. In some cases, such as that of Prickett's 'History of Highgate,' the illustrations seem to have been issued separately after the publication of the book. It is a rare thing to find a perfect copy.

The insertion and classification of articles in the transactions of learned societies and in periodicals is a tremendous gain, and I am glad to see that so much attention has been devoted to this branch of the work. A great deal of valuable information—not always of the copy-book order—is embodied in the pages of *The City Press*, *The Daily Telegraph*, and other papers, as well as in the 'Notes and Queries' columns of *The London Argus*, *The East London Advertiser*, *The St. Pancras Guardian*, and several other local papers. These sources of knowledge will probably not be left entirely unexplored.

In conclusion, I must congratulate Mr. Huck and his colleagues on the fact that the work has been really taken in hand,

and that it has been organized on such satisfactory lines. I trust that the opinion which I hazarded in these columns that five years may be sufficient for the coronation of the work may be justified, for I should be greatly gratified if I could see the end of it—it being remembered, however, that there is no finality in bibliography.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

### CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 301, 323.)

AT Washington Dickens was compelled to break his rule—made on account of his state of health—not to accept invitations to dinner: he felt that he could not refuse his old friend Charles Sumner. Yet he stipulated that there should be no party, and the only others present were Mr. Secretary Stanton (War Minister) and Mr. Sumner's private secretary. On returning to his hotel Dickens spoke to Dolby of Stanton, whom he had never met before, and of his wonderful memory. Being started with a chapter from any of Dickens's books, he could repeat the whole of it, and, as the author confessed, "knew more about his works than he himself did." Stanton told Dickens that

"when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Northern forces, he never went to bed at night without first reading something from his books, a habit which engraved them on his memory."

Dickens's interview with the President took place on his birthday, the 7th of February, 1868. The anniversary was to have been kept a secret, but the newspapers got wind of it, and Dickens wrote to Mamie:

"I couldn't help laughing at myself on my birthday; it was observed so much as though I were a little boy. Flowers and garlands of the most exquisite kind, arranged in all manner of green baskets, bloomed over the room; letters radiant with good wishes poured in; a shirt pin, a handsome silver flask, a set of gold shirt studs, and a set of gold sleeve links, were on the dinner-table."

In the afternoon Sumner, calling on him, found him apparently voiceless from the severe cold he still had, and covered with poultices. "Surely, Mr. Dolby," said Sumner, "you are not going to allow Mr. Dickens to read to-night?" To which Dolby replied, "It is not a question of my 'allowing,' but a question of Mr. Dickens's determination to read if he is alive." His immense will-power prevailed, and he had

not faced his audience five minutes before, as usual, his powers returned to him. Before him was one of the most brilliant scenes he had ever witnessed at his readings. Unknown hands had gained possession of the hall, and decorated it with most costly flowers. The audience included the President and his family, Ambassadors, Secretaries of State, Judges of the Supreme Court, naval and military authorities in full uniform, and every notability in Washington, with a perfect bevy of ladies whose toilettes resembled those of a State ball, or of a grand night at the opera. When the reading closed with 'Boots at the Holly Tree,' all the company rose and cheered, the ladies throwing their bouquets to the reader, and the gentlemen the "button-hole" flowers out of their coats. Dickens returned and made them a little speech of grateful acknowledgment. Two days after, Sunday, the 9th of February, he left Washington, full of regrets at parting with so many kind friends.

Then followed the farewells at Boston, but Dickens was too ill to enjoy all the affection showered upon him. The Fields were all and everything to him during his illness, and their genial society did much to make him forget his sufferings. Dolby would steal into his room at all hours of the night, always to find him wide awake and as jovial as circumstances would permit; never in the least complaining, only reproaching Dolby for not taking his own night's rest. Dickens wrote home:—

"Dolby is as tender as a woman, and as watchful as a doctor. He never leaves me during the reading, now, but sits at the side of the platform, and keeps his eye on me all the time."

On Friday afternoon, the 3rd of April, took place the last but one of the Boston farewell readings. Dickens was so prostrate that it seemed impossible he could carry out his undertaking, and the bad news spread; but when, later on, it became known that, nevertheless, the reading would be given, some ladies got privately into the hall and decorated his table with the choicest of flowers and exotics. Dickens, full of appreciation of this unexpected kindness, said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, before allowing Doctor Marigold to tell his story in his own peculiar way, I kiss the kind fair hands unknown which have so beautifully decorated my table this evening."

On Saturday, the 13th of April, a farewell banquet was given to him by the American Press. Again he was so ill that it seemed impossible he should be present, yet at the

appointed hour, leaning on the arm of Horace Greeley, he took his place at the table. More than two hundred persons were present, and it was said to be the largest assemblage of newspaper men ever seen in America. In his speech thanking his kind entertainers he said:—

"To the wholesome training of secret newspaper-work when I was a very young man, I constantly refer my first successes; and my sons will hereafter testify of their father, that he was always steadily proud of that ladder by which he rose."

He also promised that no copy of his 'American Notes' or 'Chuzzlewit' should in future be issued by him without accompanying mention of the changes that had been wrought in America during the past twenty-five years—the rise of vast new cities; growth in the graces and amenities of life; much improvement in the press, essential to every other advance; as well as changes in himself, leading to opinions more deliberately formed.

"This I will do, or cause to be done, not in mere love and thankfulness, but because I regard it as an act of plain justice and honour."

In concluding, Dickens said:—

"Broadcast in England is sown the sentiment that the English and American people are essentially one, and that it rests with them jointly to uphold the great Saxon race and all its great achievements before the world; and if I know anything of Englishmen—and they give me credit for knowing something—the English heart is stirred by the flutter of those Stars and Stripes as it is stirred by no other flag that flies, except its own."

On the following Monday the 'Christmas Carol' and the trial from 'Pickwick' were given for the last time in America. In bidding his audience of two thousand farewell, he said: "When I was reading 'David Copperfield' a few evenings since, I felt there was more than usual significance in the words of Peggotty, 'my future life lies over the sea';" but he went on to assure them that when he thought of them, whether by his winter fireside or in the green English summer weather, it would never be merely as a public audience—he would regard them as a host of personal friends. "God bless you," he said, "and God bless the land in which I leave you." Two days later, he sailed for England in the Russia. The Farewell tug-boat screamed the note of warning; all left save Fields. The friends seemed as if they could not part. "Boz" held the hand of Fields within his own; there was an unmistakable look in both faces—in a moment they were locked in each other's arms.

As the tug steamed away cheers were given for Dickens, and Fields, who had Du Chaillu and Childs upon either side of him, shouted "Good-bye, Boz." "Boz" put his hat upon his cane and waved it, and shouted in answer, "Good-bye" and "God bless you every one."

Dickens desired to leave behind him in America some substantial memento of his second visit; but to have this achieved quietly, without ostentation. Having visited one of the asylums for the blind in Boston, and finding how limited was the literature placed at the disposal of the sufferers, he caused 'The Old Curiosity Shop' to be produced in raised letters, for the use of the blind in each asylum in the States. So well was the secret kept that only Dolby and the kind doctor of the asylum knew it was his doing. Nor do I think that even now this act of kindness is widely known.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

THOMPSON OF TRINITY: "NONE OF US INFALLIBLE."—The following account seems worth preserving of a famous epigram which I have seen several times put down to Jowett, and even to an anonymous American. I quote it from the 'Reminiscences by James Stuart,' a delightful book recently published by Messrs. Cassell, which is full of gossip and good stories concerning various notable figures at Cambridge. The comment on the epigram is the more valuable because it shows how quickly doubt arises concerning things that must have made a deep impression at the time. On the other hand, if there was a Boswell anxious to take notes, such things would probably not be said:—

"It was in connection with one of the meetings of Trinity College [Cambridge] for making new statutes to embody these changes that Thompson, the then Master, said to Gerald Balfour, then one of the most radical of reformers, 'We are none of us infallible, not even the youngest,' a remark which I heard. But I must add that some people doubt whether he said it as I have stated, or whether he said, 'We are all fallible, even the youngest.' Further than that, the remembrance of some of those present is that the remark was not addressed to Gerald Balfour, but was impersonal, and addressed to the meeting generally. All I can say is I have merely related what I seem to myself to recollect. The various accounts of this remark, and the mystery of the person to whom it was addressed, are in themselves very interesting. They show the great difficulty of arriving at absolute historical accuracy. Here was an audience of exceedingly well-trained men, all Fellows of Trinity, and a remark of a most

interesting kind made by the Master, and one which they all noticed, and were interested in telling when they left the room, and for many years afterwards, and yet both the remark itself, and the circumstances of the remark, are in dispute among them."—Chap. iv. pp. 144-5.

I seem to remember that Mr. Sedley Taylor, as a witness of the scene, also gave an account of it in *The Trident*, a Trinity paper of which only a few numbers appeared, but at the moment I cannot put my hand on it. V. R.

"SURVEY"=AUCTION.—I am donating to the Plymouth Free Library a small collection of auction and play-bills from 1790 to 1800, relating to Devonport and Plymouth chiefly, in one of which an auction sale is announced in the words: "A survey will be held at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Hancock on the 17th day of January instant." This is the first time I have ever seen the word "survey" in print in this connexion, but in the days of my youth, which were spent in Devonshire, it was a quite common designation for an auction, and the printed use of the word seems to be worthy of record.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head.

FRIDAY BED-MAKING. — Once, when I found my bed less comfortable than usual, I asked the nymph who tended me whether she turned the mattress daily. She said she turned it every day but Friday. I was given to understand that it was unlucky to effect a *bouleversement* in that fateful seventh part of the week. I find from M. Paoli's 'Leurs Majestés' (p. 183) that it is probable the belief reigns in the highest circle; and from further inquiry, among domestic servants, that it is still held as an article of their creed. With regard to King Edward VII. it is written:—

"Hawkins, le second valet de chambre, était anglais. . . . C'est lui notamment qui était chargé de faire le lit du Roi; il connaissait mieux que quiconque ses habitudes et ses goûts: il savait, par exemple, qu'il ne fallait jamais retourner le matelas de Sa Majesté le vendredi. Le Roi en effet avait cette curieuse superstition: c'est la seule que je lui aie connue et il ne s'en cachait pas. Or, coïncidence extraordinaire, on m'a raconté que le matin de sa mort, qui était un vendredi, les médecins, oubliant ses recommandations au milieu des graves soucis que leur causait l'aggravation si soudaine de son état, firent retourner son matelas dans l'espoir qu'il goûterait un peu de repos après une nuit de souffrances: quelques minutes avant que minuit sonnât il rendit le dernier soupir.

"Je n'ai pas eu, je m'empresse de le dire, l'occasion de contrôler l'authenticité de ce détail, bien qu'il m'ait été rapporté par une personne



digne de foi: j'ai constaté par contre—et sa superstition concernant le matelas en témoigne—que le Roi avait toujours eu le pressentiment que le vendredi lui serait fatal.”

ST. SWITHIN.

NOVEL BY B. DISRAELI.—In the excellent memoir of Beaconsfield by Mr. T. E. Kebbel in the ‘D.N.B.’ 1888, vol. xv. p. 101 *et seq.* I find no mention of a novel by this great political writer entitled ‘Walstein,’ though there seems to be the intention to give a list of all his works. ‘The Modern Dunciad,’ 1826, is given as his first published work, and ‘What is He?’ as produced in 1833.

I read ‘Walstein’ in *The Court Magazine*—I think vol. iv. for 1834. It had only the first few chapters, and I am unaware if the story was ever finished. The hero claimed descent from the great Wallenstein, and the title is evidently an abbreviated form of that name. If only a fragment, being by such a writer, it was worth mentioning; and what there was appeared to me both well-written and more interesting than some of Disraeli’s works. Disraeli’s name does not appear. The work is said to be by “the Author of ‘Coningsby,’ &c.,” and it is manifestly in his colloquial, epigrammatic vivid style.

L. M. R.

[A Bibliography of Benjamin Disraeli appeared at 8 S. iii. 321, 361, 401, 443, 482; iv. 22. ‘The Modern Dunciad’ was not Disraeli’s first contribution to literature. It is noted in the article at the first reference that the opening portion of ‘The Dunciad of To-day’ appeared in No. 5 of *The Star Chamber* on 10 May, 1826; but the earliest item in the Bibliography is ‘A True Story,’ which appeared in No. xl. of *Leigh Hunt’s Indicator* on 12 July, 1820.

L. M. R.’s note is, however, of much interest, for under 1891, in the last instalment of the Bibliography, the compiler mentioned (8 S. iv. 24) that he had not been able to trace the first appearance of three stories included in ‘Tales and Sketches by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield,’ published by W. Paterson & Co. in 1891. The stories were ‘Walstein; or a Cure for Melancholy’ (pp. 158–74), ‘The Midland Ocean’ (pp. 285–8), and ‘An Interview with a Great Turk’ (pp. 346–50). L. M. R. has given a clue to the first. Perhaps he or other correspondents will supply exact references for all three.]

GENERAL GRANT.—It is, I believe, a common idea that General Grant, whose family migrated from Dorsetshire to America, was of Scotch extraction. This is entirely wrong, and shows how very treacherous names may prove in genealogy. As a matter of fact the Grants were settled in Wilts and Dorset from feudal ages, as any study of Wilts and Dorset juries on I.P.M.’s

will prove. Also in a plea of the Bishop of Salisbury against certain inhabitants of Sherborne in 1384 (‘Liber Niger,’ Sarum Diocesan Registry, fo. 202) John Grant occurs frequently as one of the interested parties. Parish registers in North Dorset and Wilts corroborate this settlement of Grants. EDMUND R. NEVILL, F.S.A.  
Salisbury.

GREYNA GREEN MARRIAGES, 1825–54.—The original certificates of marriages celebrated at Greyna Hall between 1825 and 1854, signed by the contracting parties; the Greyna Hall marriage register, a quarto volume containing transcripts of the certificates in the handwriting of John Linton, and an index to the same, formed lot 458 in Messrs. Sotheby’s sale by auction of books and manuscripts on 29 March.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

[We see by *The Athenæum* of 6 April that they realized 420*l.*]

CHISWICK CHURCHYARD.—The monuments and memorials here are of great interest. Here rest the third daughter of the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, Mary, Countess of Fauconberg; Miles Corbet the regicide; Sir Thomas Chalmers, the distinguished Elizabethan chemist; Thomas Bentley, the partner of Josiah Wedgwood; Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, the famous beauty of the Court of the second Charles; and William Hogarth, on whose monument is Garrick’s inscription:—

Farewell, great painter of mankind,  
Who reached the noblest point of Art,  
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,  
And through the eye correct the heart.  
If Genius fire thee, Reader, stay;  
If Nature touch thee, drop a tear;  
If neither move thee, turn away,  
For Hogarth’s honoured dust lies here.

Here, too, were buried Lord Macartney, the great Ulsterman who was English Ambassador to China; and Ugo Foscolo, the Italian patriot.

In a recent number of *The Architect* is given Mr. Arthur J. Pitman’s interesting paper on ‘The Notable Dead of Chiswick’ (read before the Upper Norwood Athenæum). In view of the Cromwellian associations of Chiswick Church, it is strange to read that the registers before 1621 were destroyed by the Protector’s soldiers quartered in the church, who used them for lighting fires, little suspecting the interest which would come to be attached to the place in later days,

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.



## 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.

### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

On, Esperance, on!

The fight is never lost while fight you can.  
Where does this, or something like it, occur?  
I presume that the writer is later in date than Walter Scott. Was he recalling Hotspur's horse in '1 King Henry IV.'?

NEL MEZZO.

Will some one be so good as to tell me where I can find the phrase "Sweetest in the close"? I believe the whole line runs:

Like dying music, sweetest in the close,  
but I cannot place it. LECTOR.

In a very interesting essay on 'Dreams,' by Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, he quotes these lines from an unnamed poet:—

Why come not angels from the realms of glory  
To visit earth as in the days of old?  
Is heaven more distant, or has earth grown cold?

Will some one kindly give us the source?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

PORTRAITS OF CARY, TRANSLATOR OF DANTE.—Can any reader say where are now the portraits of Henry Francis Cary? At least two were painted by his son, Francis Stephen Cary, head of the Bloomsbury Art School, who frequently exhibited, although not these portraits (see 'D.N.B.' and Graves's 'Dictionary of Artists'), and died at Abinger in 1880. One of them was lent by the artist to the Historical Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington in 1868. The other, engraved by H. Robinson, forms the frontispiece to the 'Memoir' of the translator by his son, Henry Cary (2 vols., Moxon, 1847). The Carys were intimate friends of the Lambs; and Francis painted in 1834 the well-known portrait of Charles and Mary Lamb, now in the National Portrait Gallery.

H. M. BEATTY.

32, Elers Road, West Ealing, W.

SHIPS LOST IN GREAT STORM, 1703.—I have been informed that shortly after the great storm of 1703 a list of the ships that were lost was carefully compiled. Is this correct? If it be so, copies thereof must, one would imagine, be still in existence.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

HARVEY SMITH: DESCENDANTS.—Harvey Smith was, as is well known, one of General Wolfe's A.D.C.'s at Quebec. I should be obliged if, through 'N. & Q.,' I could, for historical purposes, be put in touch with his descendants.

DAVID ROSS McCORD.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

R. DELLON, ARTIST.—I have a fine portrait by this artist, very much in the Hogarth manner, signed and dated "R. Dellon Ft 1732"; but I can find no mention of him in the usual artistic books of reference, excepting in Chalonier Smith, who gives only one portrait engraved after him, that of Jonathan Smedley by J. Faber, jun., 1723. Dr. Smedley was Dean of Killala 1718–24 and of Clogher. Smith spells him "Dellon or Dillon." It occurs to me that the artist was an Irishman. I shall be glad to have some particulars of his birth and death, and to hear of any other pictures painted by him.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

"J'AI VU CARCASSONNE."—I have been accustomed to regard this phrase as the statement of a pleasant fact, in prose; but something I saw of late has led me to the conclusion that I have been confronted with poetry unawares. Will somebody, less ignorant than I, tell me to whose muse we are indebted for the declaration? Just now I can only remember the late John W. Taylor's sad little poem called 'Carcassonne.' It seems to me that there is a note of joy in the line, or part of a line, which I use as a heading to my query.

ST. SWITHIN.

"SPLENDID ISOLATION."—M. Poincaré, the French Premier, in his speech at Cannes on 13 April at the unveiling of a statue to King Edward VII., observed that that sovereign "was careful not to tear England violently from the splendid isolation in which she had wrapped herself." Was not "splendid isolation" the phrase employed by the late Lord (then Mr.) Goschen, as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1897, to describe Great Britain's position in international politics? I should be glad of the precise reference.

POLITICIAN.

MACAULAY ON "FEN SLODGERS."—Mr. W. H. Wheeler, in his 'History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire' (Boston, 1868), reproduces an engraving from Thompson's 'History of Boston' representing two "sloggers," returning from a fowling excursion, and refers to Macaulay, who writes of this "half-savage people, leading an amphibious life, sometimes rowing, sometimes wading from one firm

mound to another, and known as 'Breedlings,' a name which had succeeded the ancient 'Girvii,' and afterwards given place to that of 'Fen Slodgers,' by which appellation they were known up to the beginning of the present [i.e., nineteenth] century."

Could some reader kindly supply the reference in Macaulay? L. L. K.

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES SCIENCES AUXILIAIRES DE L'HISTOIRE.—This Congress, I am told, meets every fifth year. It was held in Rome in 1903, in Berlin in 1908, and the next meeting is to be held in London in 1913. It is of special interest to students of genealogy, heraldry, topography, local history, palæography, and diplomatics. Can any one inform me who has the arrangements in hand for the London meeting, give me the Secretary's address, or tell me anything about it? GEORGE SHERWOOD,

Hon. Secretary, Society of Genealogists.  
227, Strand, W.C.

FREEMAN FAMILY OF GREENWICH AND VICINITY, 1700-1800. (See also 11 S. iv. 164.)—I should be exceedingly grateful for any genealogical data regarding the Freeman family, of Greenwich, Deptford, Blackheath, and vicinity (1700-1800), particularly as associated with Arundel, Clifton, Day, Halley, Hawley, Pike, Pyke, Price, Reeve, Sharpe, Stewart (or Stuart). Please reply direct. EUGENE F. McPIKE.

135, Park Row, Chicago.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Upon the walls of the Charity School in Church Street, Edmonton, these lines are inscribed:—

A structure of Hope  
Founded in Faith  
On a Basis of Charity.  
1781.

They always strike me as being singularly terse, beautiful, and appropriate. Who wrote them? Are they original, or quoted?

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

ST. AGATHA AND WHITE RABBIT.—At Biddenham in Beds there is a custom on St. Agatha's Day for a small procession to go round carrying a white rabbit bedecked with scarlet ribbons, and singing in honour of St. Agatha. Young unmarried women, chancing to meet the procession, extend the first two fingers of the left hand towards the rabbit, and say:—

Gustin, Gustin, lacks a bier;  
Maidens, maidens, bury him here.

What is the meaning of this?

A. G. KEALY.

Ashley House, Gosport.

M. DE CALONNE'S MUSEUM.—This collection of natural history objects was exhibited during 1797 at Savile House, Leicester Square, and subsequently sold by George Humphrey at 4, Leicester Street. The Exhibition Catalogue was presumably made the Sale Catalogue, but I am in doubt if it consists of more than one part, ending with exhibit No. 1439. Apparently every probable classification is included, but a note on the last page, "End of the First Part," suggests that there were other portions. Are any such known?

M. de Calonne's library, wines, pictures, and the contents of his house "at the extremity of Piccadilly" were sold on the premises, May, 1793.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE CITY OF STATUES.—I have read somewhere of a fabled city, the inhabitants of which were all turned to stone. Can any reader help me to locate it? LECTOR.

[Within the pages of 'The Arabian Nights,' 'The Story of the First of the Three Ladies of Baghdad.']

DE VERE AT DRURY LANE.—Can any reader kindly inform me what was the date of Mr. De Vere's management at Drury Lane Theatre; when it began; when it ended; what pieces were performed; and who were the principals? I believe the brief season was run in 1852. M. O.

ARMS OF THE Ghibellines.—On many of the public and semi-public buildings in Florence appears the coat of arms—or "stemma"—of the Parte Guelfa. Of course Florence was a Guelph city, and the Parte was never very hospitable to its opponents, but in other cities the arms of the Ghibelline party may have occupied similar positions. Can any of your readers inform me what were the arms of this Parte?

ALFRED ERNEST HAMILL.

Lake Forest, Illinois.

NEOLITHIC REMAINS: THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—Does further study bear out the statement that cromlechs are found more abundantly near the seacoast, and that their distribution has been affected by the presence, or absence, of material suitable for their construction? also, that they are more numerous on the western than on the eastern side of England, and that the same is true of Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, &c.?

In England it may be noted that certain districts were occupied by the Neolithic people, whilst others were neglected. One

well-defined area of residence was in Mid-Kent, between Maidstone, Rochester, and Sevenoaks, where there is a remarkable series of megalithic remains, including the well-known "Kit's Coty House," halfway up the southern slope of the North Downs on a site which overlooks the valley of the Medway. It has been observed that cromlechs are more numerous in Cornwall than in Kent, though the two areas might have been thought equally likely to afford examples. The statement that a larger proportion of cromlechs is to be found on and near the coast, rather than inland, is made in a paper on 'Cromlechs and Megalithic Structures,' by H. W. Westropp and A. Lane Fox, in *The Journal of the Ethnological Society of London* (April, 1869), and also in a paper by George Clinch in *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* (July, 1905). WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

THE HOLLIER HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.—There exists a foundation or fund, vested in the Trustees of University College, Gower Street, from which, annually, are awarded to the successful candidates in Hebrew and Greek two sums of 60*l.* each. These prizes were left by a certain Mr. Hollier, of whose history and the circumstances connected with his bequest I should very much like to have the fullest information available. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

PAGANEL AS A CHRISTIAN NAME.—In the Hale pedigree I have come across the above used as a Christian name. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me how it originated, where, and when? Is it derived from the Latin (*paganus*)? How is it pronounced—that is, what is the value of the *a's*?

EL SOLTERO.

Eagle Pass, Texas.

COMPSTON FAMILY: THE NAME.—I shall be glad of any information touching the origin of the name Compston, and its variants Kempston, Cumpston, and possibly Cumpstey, Comstive, &c. It is quite distinct from the commoner Compton.

It might originally be a place-name, probably not Com- or Comp-stone, but Compston. The latter might be the "ton" of a Compt; or a ton at which were kept the accounts of an estate, as at a manor house; in which case there is suggestion of Norman association.

The Compstons of Kendal and Westmorland were formerly well known, and

those of Lancs and Yorks seem to be of the same stock. Have the registers of Kirkby Stephen and of Gargrave ever been published? My father was a native (1806) of Gargrave, near Skipton, and his father is said to have gone thither "from Lancashire." S. COMPSTON.

Rawtenstall, Lancs.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. EDMUND CALAMY (1697–1755).—When and whom did he marry? The 'D.N.B.' viii. 235, mentions his son, but says nothing about his wife.

2. MATTHEW CLARKE THE ELDER, CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER.—When and whom did he marry? The 'D.N.B.' x. 437, gives no assistance.

3. WILLIAM DANIEL CONYBEARE.—When and whom did he marry? The 'D.N.B.' xii. 62, merely states that he was married in 1814.

4. FENTON.—Where can I obtain information about Mr. Fenton, the well-known scene-painter of the Haymarket Theatre? What was his Christian name, and when did he die? G. F. R. B.

INCIDENTS AT DETTINGEN.—I should be greatly obliged for any information and authority you or any of your readers could give me as to the following, all connected with the battle of Dettingen.

1. A company of Handyside's Foot (22nd Regiment) defended the king under an oak tree; the king, plucking a leaf from the tree, told them to wear it in memory of their gallant conduct.

2. At the London military pageant of 1910 the Cheshire Regiment took part in the scenes depicting the battle of Dettingen, 27 June, 1743, and especially the action of Trooper Brown (of the regiment) in saving the only remaining colour of the 3rd Hussars.

3. At a later period, when speaking of the battle, King George said that the men of the 22nd were as true as their native oak.

I understand some considerable correspondence took place in *T. P.'s Weekly* (March, 1904) upon this subject.

Lord Carteret's dispatch, June, 1743, may contain something, but I do not know how to get at it. I am also informed that a pamphlet was published containing letters from officers and soldiers present at the battle. 'For the Sake of Those who Love Truth' I have heard was the title, but am not certain that that is correct.

FRANK SIMPSON.

## Replies.

### VANISHING LONDON: THE SARDINIAN ARCHWAY.

(11 S. v. 267.)

It is fitting that the destruction of this fine old archway and its surroundings, which lie within the district in which Took's Court and Bream's Buildings are situated, and are therefore peculiarly associated with 'N. & Q.,' should be recorded in these columns, but the statement that the adjacent houses (Nos. 52, 53, and 54, Lincoln's Inn Fields) were erected by Inigo Jones is, I think, without foundation. I have seen this statement in several newspapers, including *The Graphic* of 27 Jan., 1912, which, in common with some other journals, gives an excellent sketch of the archway, and also draws attention to its connexion with Dickens, who, it says, immortalized it in 'Barnaby Rudge,' as well as the Sardinian Chapel, which was burnt by the Gordon rioters. It is, however, very satisfactory to see that the London County Council is taking steps to preserve some of the other old houses on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 66, and 67 (Newcastle House). Of these the most interesting is Lindsey House (Nos. 59, 60), which there is little doubt was designed by Inigo Jones. The London County Council proposes that in any arrangements which may be made for leasing Lindsey House, provision shall be made for the preservation of the façade and main internal features of the existing buildings. Of the other houses that have luckily obtained a respite, No. 58 was long occupied by John Forster, and it was in his drawing-room that Dickens read 'The Chimes' before a distinguished gathering, as lately recorded by Mr. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS (*ante*, p. 121). Before Forster, its best-remembered occupant was known in legal circles as Mr. Tulkinghorn.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

In the interesting note on this quaint old relic of vanishing London there is no mention of a peculiarity connected with it which probably makes it a unique London archway, according to what I understand about it.

The old house on the left of the archway, as you face it when standing in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was the priest's house, the official residence of the priest who had charge of the Sardinian Chapel.

This house was one of the comfortable old panelled houses of the period. The front parlour, looking into the Fields over a little antique paved court in front, was a very snug room, having its walls covered with old wood panels. On each side of the fireplace, which was on the side abutting on the Sardinian archway, the panels were doors opening into spacious old-fashioned closets.

The closet door on the left of the fireplace being opened, you beheld a goodly array of shelves, of course duly occupied. But on pulling out or forward the middle shelf, it gave way, and a sort of fastening was seen. This being undone, the whole set of back shelves could be moved, like a door on hinges. There was then seen a narrow, low stone passage hidden in the thickness of the old walls. Proceeding along this a short space, you noticed that it turned, and you met a small set of very narrow, steep steps, going upward. Ascending these, you found yourself in a small, low, confined chamber, or stone enclosure. Though it was dim, dusty, and dirty, it was in a measure lighted and aired by two square openings, over which were iron gratings.

Peering through, you found that that on the right looked into the Fields, that on the left into the road coming from Little Queen Street, now Kingsway. This hidden chamber was above the Sardinian archway; so that you effectually commanded the only two approaches to the chapel and presbytery, while no one could possibly see you, through the grating, in the dark secret room.

This was, in fact, a "priest's hole," constructed in the days of "No Popery" riots. In passing under the archway, one saw, on looking up, a small square black iron grating in the keystone of the deep arch. This is the spyhole seen from outside, and in passing under the arch I often wondered at the singular position of a grating in a keystone, until the above explanation accounted for it. It seems a pity these curious little relics of a former London cannot be incorporated instead of being destroyed. The presbytery had a private way into the chapel from the back.

K. T. L.

Under this head it will be appropriate to recall previous notes upon the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's Inn Fields, at 10 S. v. 146; xii. 285. In the latter reference as to its closing Mr. FREDERICK T. HIBGAME gives the date of the last service held in the chapel as 4 July, 1909, and demolition

must have followed very closely thereon. It is to be hoped that No. 55 of the Fields, with its interesting associations, may be spared amid the extensive effacements going on in this quarter.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THE ROYAL CHARLOTTE (11 S. v. 229).—Reference to Cruden's 'History of Gravesend,' p. 469, shows that on 2 Nov., 1789, the Royal Charlotte, 1,238 tons burden, and destined for the East India trade, was launched at Northfleet from the dockyard of Mr. Thomas Pitcher. Apparently that Royal Charlotte was either wrecked or captured by the French, for on 7 June, 1796, another Royal Charlotte, 1,453 tons burden, also destined for the East India trade, was launched from the same yard. The descendants of Mr. Thomas Pitcher still possess a massive silver cup bearing a representation of a three-masted vessel under full sail, and inscribed "From the Owners of the Royal Charlotte," &c. As the Northfleet Dockyard, which built extensively for the Royal Navy, was only founded in 1788, the Royal Charlotte mentioned by Mr. CLEMENTS must have been built elsewhere; but the similarity in the inscriptions is somewhat curious, and possibly 1763 may be a mistake for 1793.

D. G. P.

The following information from Hardy's 'Register of Ships of the East India Company, 1707-1812,' may be of some use to Mr. CLEMENTS:—

12. 8. 1761. John Clements was sworn as Commander of the Royal Charlotte.

24. 2. 1762. The Royal Charlotte of 499 tons, owned by Richard Crabb, Esq., commanded by John Clements, sailed from Portsmouth on her first voyage for St. Helena and China, arriving in the Downs 15. 7. 1763.

12. 4. 1765. The same vessel (same owner, same commander) sailed on her second voyage, for Bombay, from the Downs, arriving in the Downs 20. 6. 1767.

2. 1. 1769. The same vessel (same owner, same commander) sailed on her third voyage, for Coast and Bay, from the Downs, arriving in the Downs 13. 7. 1770.

19. 2. 1772. The Royal Charlotte of 499 tons, owned by Albert Nesbit, Esq., commanded by John Clements, sailed on her first voyage, for Bombay, from the Downs, arriving in the Downs 12. 8. 1775.

21. 1. 1777. The same vessel, but registered as of 758 tons, owned by John Clements, Esq., commanded by Joseph Cotton, sailed on her second voyage, for Coast and China, from Portsmouth, arriving in the Downs 28. 10. 1778.

3. 4. 1780. The same vessel (same owner, same commander) sailed on her third voyage, for St. Helena and Bombay, from Torbay, arriving in the Downs 24. 10. 1782.

19. 1. 1784. The same vessel (same owner), Commander Josiah Pryce, sailed on her fourth voyage, for St. Helena, Fort St. George, and Bencoolin, from the Downs, arriving in the Downs 31. 8. 1785.

13. 3. 1786. The same vessel (same owner, same commander) sailed on her fifth voyage, for China, from the Downs, arriving in the Downs 17. 6. 1787.

3. 1. 1790. The Royal Charlotte of 1,252 tons, owned by John Clements, Esq., Commander Josiah Pryce, sailed on her first voyage, for St. Helena, Bencoolin, and China, from the Downs. Moorings, 29. 6. 1791.

27. 12. 1792. The same vessel (same owner, same commander) sailed on her second voyage, for St. Helena, Coast, and China, from the Downs. Moorings, 12. 9. 1794.

11. 8. 1796. The Royal Charlotte of 1,252 tons, owned by John Clements, Esq., Commander William Roper, sailed on her first voyage, for China, from Portsmouth. Moorings, 30. 3. 1798.

14. 9. 1798. The same vessel (same owner, same commander) sailed on her second voyage, for Bombay and China, from Falmouth. Moorings, 16. 4. 1801.

29. 3. 1802. The same vessel (same owner), Commander Robert Patterson, sailed on her third voyage, for China, from the Downs. Moorings, 26. 4. 1803.

9. 6. 1804. The same vessel (same owner), Commander Richard Franklin, sailed on her fourth voyage, for China, from Portsmouth. Moorings, 12. 9. 1805.

14. 5. 1806. The same vessel (same owner), Commander Robert Patterson, sailed on her fifth voyage, for China, from Portsmouth. Moorings, 2. 1. 1808.

5. 4. 1809. The same vessel (same owner), Commander Henry Rush, sailed on her sixth voyage, for China, from Portsmouth. Moorings, 2. 8. 1810.

4. 1. 1812. The Royal Charlotte, register 1,200 tons, owned by Kennard Smith, Esq., Commander Henry Rush, sailed on her seventh voyage, for Bombay and China, from Torbay. Date of moorings not given.

R. C. BOSTOCK.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED: SANSKRIT HYMN (11 S. v. 268).—The lines quoted by MR. WILSON are a fairly close rendering of the twenty-second verse of the second "adhyāya" of the 'Bhagavadgīta': "vāsāmsi jīrnāni yathā vihāya | navāni grhṇāti naro 'parāni | tathā carirāni vihāya jīrnāny | anyāni samyāti navāni dehī." It has been pointed out that the fine passage in which this verse occurs is doubtless an echo from older Upanishadic sources.

W. J. P.

MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED (11 S. ii. 287, 450, 529; iii. 493; iv. 131, 390, 451; v. 73, 297).—Looking through Mr. RHODES's admirable lists, and being interested in the part relating to Shropshire, I notice that he says that there is no index to the

volumes. May I point out that there is a manuscript index of names and places to the first series of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society in the Reference Department of the Shrewsbury Public Library? H. T. BEDDOWS.

Shrewsbury Public Library.

"*Sône*" (11 S. v. 270).—In discoursing of the poetry of Bretagne in 'Les Derniers Bretons,' t. i. p. 197, M. Emile Souvestre remarks:—

"Nous voici arrivés aux poésies populaires les plus intéressantes et les plus remarquables, les *sônes*. On donne ce nom à des élégies, composées presque toujours par des *klôdreks*,\* et qui reflètent leur vie tout entière. Ce sont les confessions de leurs faiblesses humaines, de leurs chagrins de cœur, des oublis de femmes qui les ont torturés. Les *sônes* léonards et trigorrois forment comme d'éternels mémoires auxquels chaque abbé ajoute sa page avant de rompre avec le monde. L'expression de ces douleurs intimes conserve le plus souvent une simplicité charmante et presque enfantine."

There is an eloquent passage on the *sône*, pp. 204, 205, in which the author declares that Breton poets have succeeded in nothing better than in this, which best suits the spirit of the people:—

"Le *sône* est le roman de la Bretagne, c'est l'inspiration jeune et amoureuse, c'est la littérature des femmes et des adolescents. Toutes ces pièces sont sans titres et n'en peuvent recevoir. Ce sont d'intimes songeries, de douces plaintes, roulant toujours, à peu près, sur le même sujet: des légèretés de jeunes filles, des refus de parents, des désespoirs de *klôdreks*, quelquefois de courtes ivresses d'amour, de longs et suaves adieux murmurés au clair de la lune, comme ceux de Juliette et de Roméo! Le *sône* ne sort point de là. Mais dans ces cadres peu variés il enserme toute une phase de l'existence du Breton; il résume toutes ses aspirations juvéniles, toutes les chimères sentimentales de son premier âge."

ST. SWITHIN.

JANE AND ROBERT PORTER (11 S. v. 130).—Nearly sixty years ago the second of Miss PORTER's queries was, in a way, anticipated and answered dogmatically, but unsatisfactorily, in 'N. & Q.' There came the inquiry (1 S. viii. 364) whether the Sir R. Ker Porter family, then supposed to be extinct, claimed descent from Endymion Porter, and at p. 526 of the same volume J. R. W. replied: "This family was descended from Endymion Porter of classic and loyal memory." An editorial appeal for fuller information did not elicit further particulars from J. R. W.; but at p. 576 M. H. J. referred all inquirers to the chaplain of the aunt of the representatives of Sir R. K.

Porter. Subsequent inquiries related to the only child of Sir Robert—a daughter who married a Russian. In 'The Life and Letters of Mr. Endymion Porter,' 1897, Dorothea Townsend gives at p. 11 a Porter pedigree down to the marriage of Endymion's granddaughter to Viscount Strangford, with no hint, however, of a branch that bore Sir R. Ker Porter and his sisters.

A. T. W.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAT OF ARMS (11 S. v. 44).—Fully sharing the alarm of Mr. WILSON DOBBS at the proposed new shield, truly a heterogeneous mixture, I beg, as another student of heraldry (as well as an Australian, &c.), to express my wish that some change could be made, if it is not too late. To take the least essential things first, if we must have supporters, and if they are to be native animals, surely they should be natural; therefore the kangaroo should have his tail straight, and the emu should stand on two feet—the shield may just touch his breast. They should not make themselves, and us, ridiculous by their attitude. They are not wyverns, or even unicorns. The crest is beautifully simple, and therefore dignified: it is not explained why the star is seven-pointed. A corporation, by the way, does not need a crest. It is in the shield itself that I find most fault; it is not simple enough; and it is here that the new shield is far worse. It is a good point to symbolize the six original states; but the effect of the six tiny inescutcheons is most "pernickety," if I may use so unheraldic an adjective; and when the shield is put upon a small coin, as it is now, its dignity is all gone. The symbolism of the chevrons I entirely missed till I read it in 'N. & Q.' Then the effect of the large inescutcheon is to reduce the rest of the shield to a mere border. Instead of an azure field with an inescutcheon argent, I should call it an argent field with a bordure azure. The cotising of the cross adds to the effect of the little shields with their little chevrons. The whole thing must be drawn on a large scale to look at all dignified; whereas it will usually be seen on a small coin, or at the top of a Government Gazette, or on an official envelope. By all means let it be altered, but in the direction of simplification. I would humbly suggest—Argent, within a bordure azure charged with six besants, a cross gules charged with five six-pointed stars of the field. Or the stars might be omitted. E. H. BROMBY.

University, Melbourne.

\* Young peasants destined to Holy Orders.



**SARUM MISSAL: OFFICE OF ST. WERBURGH** (11 S. v. 163, 233).—If J. T. F. is interested in this matter, as appears by his communication, he may like to know that an office of the saint is contained in the MS. Tanner 169\* in the Bodleian Library (p. 171). The manuscript appears to date from St. Werburgh's Abbey at Chester, c. 1188. The saint's name is inserted in the calendar on 3 February, with an octave on the 10th; also on 21 June. Was this latter the Translation? J. B.

**QUOTATION FROM EMERSON** (11 S. v. 268).—The quotation referred to occurs in 'English Traits,' chap. iv., 'Race.' The passage has always appeared to me to be one of the most characteristic specimens of what is sometimes called "Yankee bunkum" that have ever appeared in print, and to detract from the value of many of Emerson's statements and conclusions in this and other of his writings. It is a prejudiced and one-sided view of the matter, and shows a very superficial acquaintance with the history and ethnology of the particular race he is writing about. The Normans of that period, whatever their shortcomings, were undoubtedly, as Macaulay says, "the foremost race of Christendom." The epithet "filthy thieves" is not argument, but rather implies a lack of it; and it is impossible to ignore the greatness of a ruler who permanently reformed both Church and State, who placed both civil and ecclesiastical law in the country on a firm basis, and founded a dynasty which has lasted 800 years. The further statement that, ever since the time of the Norman incursions in Europe, Denmark and the Scandinavian peninsula have been reduced to second-rate powers, is hardly consistent with the inconvenient fact of the existence, at a much later period, of a certain King Charles XII. of Sweden.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

I give this citation with the deepest chagrin; I was half praying I might not recover the culpable passage! I trust your correspondent will peruse the entire essay—the fourth in the series of Emerson's 'English Traits'—from which the extract is drawn. In Routledge's edition the passage will be found on p. 296.

I would, however, respectfully remind readers of this passage that when the mild, suave, tender-hearted Emerson penned those "burning words" he was under the flaming

"daimon" of Carlyle and of his great book, 'Past and Present.' I could imagine our own Graetz writing in a similar strain of the Crusades—as indeed he does. Those papers were read to Manchester working-men in 1847—to Radicals who demanded "hot stuff" of that kind; and Emerson very unwillingly, but under Carlyle's pressure, was forced to gratify them.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

The passage inquired for may be found in the paragraph beginning "The Normans came out of France into England worse men than they entered it...." on p. 49 of vol. iv. of 'The Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson,' 1893, Macmillan & Co., and about the middle of chap. iv., 'Race,' in the 'English Traits.' The exact words "filthy thieves" are near the end of the paragraph.

DAVID ALEC WILSON.

[SIR ROBERT HUDSON and MR. HUGH S. MACLEAN also thanked for replies.]

**SHEPHERD'S MARKET, MAYFAIR** (11 S. v. 228, 318).—This was formed about the year 1735, and was called after Edward Shepherd, an architect, the owner of Shepherd Market and other buildings in Mayfair. He lived at a house opposite Curzon Street Chapel in 1708. This place of worship was pulled down in 1899, and a mansion of the Duke of Marlborough now occupies its site. Shepherd died 24 October, 1747. T. SHEPHERD.

**LAST WITCH BURNT** (11 S. v. 251).—At the Tipperary Assizes, held at Clonmel on 5 July, 1895, Mr. Justice Wm. O'Brien sentenced a man named Cleary, who had been indicted for murder and convicted of manslaughter, to penal servitude for twenty years. The prisoner had burnt his wife to death in the belief that she was bewitched. The tragedy had taken place on the previous 15th of March. At the same assizes seven other persons (including a woman) were convicted of assisting at the torture of the unfortunate young woman.

P. A. McELWAIN

Dublin.

She was Bridget Cleary, burnt at Bathymaden, Tipperary, 15 March, 1895, for which crime her husband and five others were sentenced on 15 July at Clonmel Assizes (see *Times*, 15 and 16 July, 1895).

The last British judicial burning was in Scotland, 1727.

The last victim to the belief in witchcraft in England was a Frenchman, known as



"Dunmy," "ducked" at Castle Hedingham, Essex, 3 Aug., 1863—died 4 Sept., assailant charged 23 Sept. (see *Times*, 24 Sept., 1863, and Lecky's 'Rationalism,' fourth edition, p. 122, note). In 1875, says Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' Ann Turner was killed at Long Compton, but her assailant was not sane. E. R. WATSON.

BATLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, YORKSHIRE (11 S. v. 249).—See a page and a half of information in Nicholas Carlisle's 'Concise Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales,' 1818, vol. ii. pp. 780-81. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.  
26, Auriol Road, W. Kensington.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM (11 S. v. 266).—The curious suggestion was mentioned by Lord Houghton in *The Times*, 1 February, 1878. The whole mythical story of the 'Memoirs of Madame de Crequey' was critically examined and exposed in *The Quarterly Review*, March and June, 1834. A full account of the matter may be read in 'The Origin and History of the Music and Words of the National Anthem,' published by Novello & Co.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

At 10 S. ii. 46 MR. DODGSON quotes from the *Gil Blas* of Paris for 2 June, 1904, a statement that the melody dates from the time of Constantine XI. Palaeologus, the last Byzantine Emperor (1448-53).

A writer in *The Irish Musical Monthly* of January, 1903, said:—

"There is ample evidence to sustain the opinion that 'God save the King' was originally an Irish air. Quite a library has been furnished with literature on the authorship of 'The National Anthem,' Dr. W. H. Cummings inclining to its having been written by Dr. John Bull, who died at Antwerp in 1628. The present version was first sung in 1740, as adapted by Henry Carey, and is, certainly, a very slight variant of an old Irish air, which has the typical burden of *Ochone, Ochone*. The Irish original was printed by D'Urvey in 1707, but previously it had appeared in 'Apollo's Banquet' in 1669, under the name of 'Ohone.'"

At 10 S. ix. 83, 211, and 397 MR. JAGGARD appears to make the extraordinary statement that Jeremiah (or, as he calls him, John) Savile, because he was the composer of "Here's a health unto his Majesty" must be taken to be either the author or the composer of 'God save the King'; though the two compositions are as different as chalk from cheese, as was pointed out at 10 S. ix. 153 and 294 by MR. DAVEY, and at 10 S. ix. 431 by DR. CUMMINGS. The

author of the words of 'The National Anthem' may well be left to languish in obscurity; but the origin of the melody is of great interest. Is it Byzantine, or is it Irish? Or was it composed by Lully or by Bull? I understand that 'Heil dir im Siegerkranz' is merely a modern adaptation of German words to our National Anthem, and that the Germans lay no claim to the tune. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

COMBE-MARTIN MARKET CHARTER (11 S. v. 249).—This charter is enrolled on the Charter Roll for 49 Henry III. m. 6, and is dated 12 February, 1265, and can be seen at the Public Record Office. E. A. FRY.

[T. C. also thanked for reply.]

POWELL (11 S. v. 270).—The Rev. George Gervas Powell, Vicar of Elton, Derbyshire, and Curate of New Romney, Kent, was buried in Folkestone Churchyard.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

Possibly son of the Rev. Gervas Powell, s. of Reece of Llanheron, co. Glamorgan, gent. Hertford Coll., Oxon, matric. 3 Feb., 1741/2, aged 18; B.C.L. from University Coll. 10 March, 1748/9; died 1795.

A. R. BAYLEY.

FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE (11 S. v. 27, 92, 132, 174, 213, 314).—At p. 174, MR. ELLIS says: "It is very rare to find son succeeding father for more than five or six generations." May I quote an instance that is said to be practically unique, viz., that of my own family? I am eighteenth Lord of the Manor of Spurway, co. Devon, in direct descent from father to son, as verified in the pedigree compiled at the Heralds' College, which pedigree commences A.D. 1296.

CHARLES SPURWAY.

Spurway, co. Devon.

The Arden family can trace a direct pedigree in the male line from Saxon times. So also the Shirleys of Nether Ettington, Warwickshire. They have carved in stone over one of the entrances to the manor house verses to the effect that their earliest known ancestor lived in good King Edward's days (the Saxon king), and that the property remained in the male line of the same family over a thousand years until Victoria's reign. It still survives. Nether Ettington was let to the Underhills on a lease of a hundred years during the sixteenth century, but that breaks only the seeming continuation.

C. C. STOPES.

Burke's 'History of the Commoners,' 1836, vol. i. p. 280, has this about Kingscote :—

"'It may be said,' says Smythe of Nibley, 'of this family, as doubtless of noe other in the county of Gloucester, nor, I think, of many others in this kingdom, that the present Mr. Kingscote and his lineal ancestors have continued in this manor nowe about 500 yeares, never attainted, nor dwelling out of it elsewhere, nor hath the tide of his estate higher or lower flowed or ebbed, in better or worse condition....As to the name of the first ancestor that is not perished, Ausgerus, it importeth that it is hereditary Saxon.' Ausgerus living 985, grandfather of Nigell Fitz-Arthur, who wedded Adera, daughter of Robert FitzHardinge, grandson of Suedo, King of Denmark, by Eva, niece of William the Conqueror. With this lady he received as dower the manor of Kingscote (called in Domesday Book Chinges-cote)."

Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage' says under Dering :—

"This is one of the very few houses still existing in England of undoubted Saxon origin; an origin confirmed not only by tradition, but by authentic family documents."

R. J. FYNMORE.

**A BOY (ARMY) BANDMASTER** (11 S. v. 228).—Only bandmasters of the regulars (cavalry and infantry) are "officially" appointed, *i.e.*, by the War Office, and they alone have a right to the title "Army bandmaster."

The old-time Militia (now the Reserve) bands are instructed and conducted by a non-commissioned officer serving on his Army engagement, whose correct status and title is sergeant-drummer; his uniform is generally minus badges of rank and the appointment is made by the officer commanding. Conductors of bands belonging to the Yeomanry (to which the North-umberland Hussars belong) and the Territorials (formerly Volunteers) are appointed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding; in some cases they are not even serving in the corps, being civilians pure and simple, though wearing the uniform at engagements and trainings.

It often occurs that ex-Army bandmasters, band sergeants, and even bandsmen, are at the head of these bands, but without any conditions of service. Talent alone would not furnish a man with the right to be considered either an "Army bandmaster," or "bandmaster in the British military service." A long course of training at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, and the passing of severe professional and educational examinations, are essential for appointment as

Army bandmaster, with its attendant warrant rank, which does not exist outside the regular forces.

CHARLES S. BURDON.

**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN ELLEY** (11 S. v. 248).—In the engraving entitled 'Heroes of Waterloo,' Sir John Elley is one of the group. Mr. Thomas Elley, 7, Aungier Street, Dublin, a descendant of the distinguished officer, has a copy, also his enlistment paper. There is a bust of Sir John Elley in the Chapel at Windsor, where he was buried. I should be glad to have details of his career.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

A portrait of Lieut.-General Sir John Elley, Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Lancers, M.P., K.C.B., &c., was painted by Andrew Morton in 1837, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in that year, No. 387.

ALGERNON GRAVES.

42, Old Bond Street, W.

[There is an account of Sir John Elley in the 'D.N.B.' Various authorities are cited at the end of the article.]

**MUSICIANS' EPITAPHS** (11 S. v. 109).—William Inglott was organist of Norwich Cathedral from 1608 to 1621. The tablet to his memory placed on a pillar near the organ screen in 1622, having become dilapidated, was repaired at the expense of Dr. Wm. Croft some time in the succeeding century.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

William Inglott, organist of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, lies buried in the above-named cathedral, and, by an inscription to his memory, seems to have been in his day a famous organist; at least Dr. Croft may be supposed to have thought so when he repaired his monument, on which are the following lines :—

Here William Inglott organist doth rest,  
Whose art in musick this cathedral blest,  
For descendant most, for voluntary all,  
He past on organ, song and virginnall :  
He left this life at age of sixty-seven,  
And here 'mongst angells all sings first in heav'n,  
His fame flies far, his name shall never die,  
See art and age here crown his memorie.

Non digitis Inglotte tuis terrestria tangis ;  
Tangis nunc digitis organa celsa poli.

Anno Dom. 1621.

Buried the last day of December 1621. This erected the 15th day of June, 1622.

The above is taken from Hawkins's 'History of Music,' Novello ed., 1875. J. S. S.

**LOSSES BY FIRE: LICENCES TO BEG** (11 S. v. 248, 317).—The answer at the latter reference is not sufficient. Church briefs were very different things from what the inquirer wanted at the first reference. I give the wording of one :—

"26 Jan., 1486.—To the King our souverain lord.

"In most humbly wise shewith unto youre highnesse youre humble subjectes and power bedman [*i.e.* poor bedeman], William West of Est Grenewyche in your countie of Kent, husbandman, and Jone his wif, how that where[as] youre said bedman and his wif were at their parshe church at evynsonge one Saint Nicholas eve last past, ther doors fast loked, sodenly ther howse was a fyre, brent and pulled downe unto the harde grounde, or they were ware of the said fyre, and therin lost alle ther movable goodes that ever they had labored for in ther lyves, to the value of 20*l.* and above, and over that the land lord of youre said besecher atached certain oxne, keyne, and other quyk catalles of your said besechers, to the value of 100*s.*; and toke an accioun against hym, and put hym in prisone, and there kept hym by the space of a monethe, and unto the tyme he was greable to pay to his said land lord 20*l.* at days, for the byldyng of the said howse agene. In consideration whereof, that it may please your highnesse of youre mooste superhabundant grace, the premises tenderly considered, and that your said bedman hath not wherwith to content the said 20*l.* nor noe parcell thereof, but as he may gete it of the almes of charytable people, to graunte unto them your gracious lettres patentees of license under your great sealle, in suffleint and due foumerne to be made, to ask almys of alle your subjects and true liegemen in and throwtue your shires of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, your cite of London and shires of Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk, and the same license to endure for a hole yere frome the date of the same. And that this bylle signed with your most gracious hand without any warrant or warrants unto your chaunceller of England for the tyme beyng to make and sealle your said license without any fyne, fee, or other thyng paying for the same. This at the reverence of God and in the way of charyte. And your said besecher shall duryng his lif pray God for the preservation of your moost noble persone and roialle estate."—Campbell, 'Materials for the History of Henry VII.,' i. 260-61.

There does not seem to be any reason to think this is a solitary instance; it is a picture of a certain class of social life of the period.

A. RHOPES.

The following document may interest **MR. GERISH**. It is copied from the original amongst the Barham muniments in Pembroke College treasury. Robert Millicent, the justice whose signature was forged, left a large quantity of records in his own handwriting, so it is easy to prove the forgery:

'To all Justices ma<sup>is</sup> sheriffes baylufes constables churchwardens & all other her Ma<sup>ty</sup> officers

ministers & loveing subiects greeting Whereas the bearer hereof John Swethbone of Fulbourne in the county of Camebridg husbandman who is not onely unto us well knowne to be of good and honest conversac<sup>on</sup> but also a man well knowne to be of good living before this his fall by suertishipe to the value of one hundred pownds & not onely so but by great misfortune had his mansion house w<sup>th</sup> other his barnes goods & chattells to the value of two hundred markes burnt & consumed the xvj of Februarie last past 1589 by w<sup>ch</sup> misfortune being brought to utter ruine & decay hath w<sup>th</sup> the honest inhabitants of the towne off Fulborne made their peticons unto us Thomas Holmes & Robert Millicent Esquires & two of her Ma<sup>ty</sup> justices of peace for the countye aforesaid for these our l<sup>res</sup> of certificate for him to travell unto Malden in the countye of Essex & from thence to Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk to divers of his frends ther dwelling of whom he hopeth to find some releife we therefore the foresaid Justices knoweing the p<sup>misses</sup> to be true as well by testimonye as by our owne knowledge have lycenced him to passe to the places above mencioned requesting yo<sup>w</sup> & every of yo<sup>w</sup> or brethern Justices to rattifie the same that he maye quyetly passe by yo<sup>w</sup> w<sup>th</sup>out any your lets or molestacions he being in obedience of her Ma<sup>ty</sup> lawes And yo<sup>w</sup> the ministers p<sup>sons</sup> vicaires & curates to declare the tenor herof to yo<sup>w</sup> good p<sup>ishioners</sup> exhorteing them in the way of charity to be helping aydeing & releiving him w<sup>th</sup> your charities. And you constables churchwardens and collectores for the poore to ayde & assist him as well in collecting & gathering y<sup>e</sup> said almes as also to him to lodging in due tyme Limitting him for his travell thither & backe agayne the space of thre moneths dated at Foulborne the xxvj<sup>th</sup> of March anno domini 15...regnoq; regina<sup>e</sup> tricessimo secundo xxxij<sup>o</sup>."

Two poor impressions of seals are appended. Above one is written "Thomas Holmes," above the other "Robertt Millicent." These seem to be in the same handwriting; the signature is certainly not Robert Millicent's. The petition is endorsed, in the handwriting of Robert Millicent, lord of the manor of Barham 1577-1609, "John Swethbones lycence of Fulborne counterfeyted under my Uncle Holmes & myne hands & seales."

W. M. PALMER.

Linton, Cambs.

**DR. JAMES, MASTER OF ST. BEES SCHOOL** (11 S. v. 269).—Dr. James was not a Fellow of Queen's College. He vacated his Taberdarship on his promotion to the Mastership of St. Bees School, to which he was nominated by Provost Joseph Smith in 1755. At his matriculation he described himself as a native of Thornbarrow, which appears to be in the parish of Heskett, in Cumberland, and son of Thomas James, "plebeius." This would not necessarily mean more than that he could not pay his college expenses, and accordingly we find he entered as a "batler," that is, one whose "commons" would be found him by the Collège. Heskett is a large

parish just south of Carlisle, extending from the London and North-Western Railway to the Eden. It contains Armathwaite Castle. It was a chapelry of St. Mary's parish, Carlisle, which is perhaps the reason why the registers go back no further than 1662. Some of James's relatives may be mentioned in them. Thornbarrow may be the same as Thornborough, a farmhouse in Plumpton Street, one of the townships in the parish, occupied in 1829 by Mr. John Graham, farmer. William James, Esq., of Barrock Lodge in the parish, was M.P. for Carlisle and East Cumberland from 1820 to 1847, and High Sheriff of Cumberland 1827; but his family seems to have been derived from West Auckland, co. Durham and not to have settled in Cumberland till the end of the eighteenth century.

A portrait of Dr. James in wig and gown, in crayon and water colour, by Gardiner, was presented to Queen's College by Mr. J. E. Cowan, his great-grandson, in 1892, and hangs in the Upper Common Room.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY also thanked for reply.]

DEL VIGNES: VINES (11 S. v. 208).—In reply to S. VINES, concerning the descent of the French family of Des Vignes, the following information may be of interest.

It would seem as if some members of the family must have escaped to England before Richard des Vignes in 1645, for in the Register of the Walloon Church at Norwich occurs—6 Jan. 1607—the name of Jan des Vigne as witness to a baptism. Also, 1622, in a List of Citizens: "Peter De Vine, Comer [his trade]. Borne beyond the seas"; and also 1622: "John Le Vine, Sen", Comer. Borne beyond the seas."

Among the births in the Register of the Walloon Church at Canterbury is—"Mai Ist, 1642"—that of "Pierre, fils de Robert de Vines et de Marye Cloudore sa femme."

The name occurs frequently in the register; also in that of Holy Cross, Canterbury; the French Church in Threadneedle Street, London; and the Walloon Church at Norwich.

In the Register of the French Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, is the following death entry:—

"7 Mars, 1701. A esté enterré par M<sup>r</sup> de la Roche, ministre, le corps de feu Etienne Vigne, natif de St. Vincent en Vivares.... Aagé d'environ 18 ans."

In the Huguenot Society's publication 'Denizations and Naturalizations of Aliens in England and Ireland' is—1699—the name

of Henry Vine among the list of aliens riding in his Majesty's first troop of Guards, under the command of the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough. Among the names on the 'List of Naturalizations,' 1698, are

"Henry Vine, born at Nions in Dauphine in France, son of Peter Vine by Frances his wife" & and

"Francis Vine, born at Nions in Dauphine in France, son of Peter Vine by Frances his wife. (F. Vine, trooper 13 years in Col. Wood's regiment.)"

The published Registers of the Huguenot Society can be seen at the Guildhall Library, and a search among the old wills stored at Somerset House would probably give much valuable information. Many of the old wills from Canterbury are at Somerset House. (Miss) G. DE CASSEL FOLKARD.

Holyrood, 9, Brixton Hill, S.W.

A query in the *Proceedings* of the Huguenot Society of London, published by Messrs. Spottiswoode, would very likely help your correspondent. WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

AUTHORS' ERRORS (11 S. v. 248).—(a) The reference is to a speech of Irenæus (his twenty-fourth answer to Eudoxus) in Spenser's 'A View of the Present State of Ireland.' He certainly confuses the brother of Edward IV. with his great-great-great-grandfather, the son of Edward III. A. R. BAYLEY.

WALTER BRISBANE (11 S. v. 168, 296).—The following may be of some use to MR. HAVILAND HILLMAN, if only as a clue to where he may direct more particular investigation. James Brisbane was served heir to his father John on 2 May, 1727, but died unmarried. He was succeeded by his brother, who was married to Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Ladykirk, in 1715: by this marriage there were four sons. Thomas succeeded in 1770. The arms at the first reference are those of the Brisbanes, or at least are very similar, thus: "in [the latter] in the collar point a representation of one of the gold medals conferred on General Sir Thomas Brisbane by the King." The crest differs in so far as "waved" replaces "nowed"; and the supporters are "two talbots, proper." ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.  
Bognor.

HENRY BLAKE (11 S. v. 168, 273).—I would remind G. F. R. B. that he himself furnished me with the information that an official record of Henry Blake's admission was not preserved at Westminster School, which he now declares to be erroneous.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

## Notes on Books.

*A History of Architectural Development.* By F. M. Simpson. Vol. III. (Longmans & Co.)

THE third volume of Prof. Simpson's important work, which has been appearing during the last ten years, is devoted to the Renaissance in Italy, France, and England, and manifests the same diligent and conscientious research and wide command of material as characterized the previous volumes, which dealt with the Ancient and Mediæval departments of the subject. It is adorned with no fewer than 268 illustrations, embracing plans, sections, and photographic reproductions of the utmost excellence, which make the book beautiful as well as instructive. Especially deserving of commendation are the delightful sketches of old English country-houses. We learn with some surprise that they were often designed by their owners, and not by any professional architect. The first, indeed, to call himself by that name was John Shute in 1563, the designers of buildings being generally content to be known as "surveyors" in Elizabethan and Jacobean times. The earliest Renaissance monuments in England are the tombs of Henry VII. and his mother, which were erected in Westminster Abbey by an Italian, Pietro Torrigiano, in 1512. As bearing on a recent discussion in 'N. & Q.' it is interesting to note that sash windows, as distinct from mullioned casements, are essentially an English feature, and came into vogue about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Some of Prof. Simpson's *obiter dicta* are flattering to our insular pride. Having visited the principal cities of Europe, he still thinks that the view of St. Martin's Church obtained from the foot of Ludgate Hill, with the great dome of St. Paul's rising in the background, is "one of the finest architectural pictures in the world"; and he maintains that nowhere can a more striking colour-effect be seen than in the Strand or beyond Westminster Abbey when the sun is setting on a November afternoon.

The phrase "vernacular work" in the sense of native or indigenous—a favourite expression of the author—strikes us as at least unusual. The citation of a work (p. 236) as 'De Quinque Columnarum' offends by its ungrammatical conciseness; a text of Scripture is misquoted (p. 298); and "Tijon" in the index is a misprint for Tijou.

Prof. Simpson's work will win a distinguished place for itself beside the existing books on Renaissance Architecture in England by Messrs. Blomfield, Gotch, Papworth, and C. H. Moore.

*A Concordance of all Written Lawes concerning Lords of Mannors, their Free Tenantes, and Copieholders.* By William Barlee; addressed by him to the High Sheriff of Essex in 1578. (State Papers, Domestic Series, Eliz., vol. exxiii. No. 14.) With Biographical Preface by the Deputy Registrar of the Society. (Manorial Society, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple.)

WILLIAM BARLEE was evidently a lawyer, who, having fallen on evil times, sought to retrieve his fortunes by writing a book on manorial law. It was to have run to forty chapters, the titles of which he gives us, while one, we may suppose, was finished. The MS. here published consists of 144 "notes" belonging to that first chapter,

followed by several pages of general observations upon justice and religion, to which is appended a letter to Gabriel Poyntz—his kinsman and High Sheriff of Essex—setting forth the writer's condition and requirements. Last of all comes the table of chapter-headings. The whole is interspersed with Latin "tags" of a moral character.

So far as manorial law is concerned, there is thus little in the way of directly imparted information, though it is plain that the writer was himself well informed upon his subject. One or two of the 144 "annotations" may be given as examples of his method:—

"10. Yt is proved that Ignorance of lawe existeth not: yet Ignorantes are to bee favored."

"16. Yt ys proved that Reasonable Customes w<sup>ch</sup> runne with landes doo bynde the Kyng & Quene: & that lawe will not suffer suche Customes to bee diffeted or extinguished."

"19. Yt ys proved that omissions of townes in conveyances made of manors maye hurte the purchasers."

"56. Yt ys proved that the Kyng or Quene maye punishe often and by sondrie meanes even for one offence."

"62. Yt ys shewed what Companies younge lords of manors sholde resorte unto: and what fellowshipes owght to bee flyen from: and how men owght to applie their Imaginations."

For the rest we get William Barlee talking as a sort of *dramatis persona*. He is a little crazed, one gathers, by his misfortunes, which seem to have been in considerable part his own fault, so that in his general discourse he wanders here, there, and everywhere and in his letter to the Sheriff he allows himself to indulge in unmanly whining. The difficulties in regard to justice which he hopes to solve by means of his 'Concordance' arise largely from religious contentions, in which he finds that "manye lawles protestantes bee as grievous offenders agaynst god as papistes were." "I purpose," says he, "breifely to tell them howe thei maye decentlie ordele and lawfullie sytte: trie: and determyne manye controversies towching religion withowt uncharitable skoldinges tumultuous uprores or anye unsemelie defasinges of o<sup>r</sup> Englishe lawes."

This purpose, so far as we know, was not carried out; nor is Mr. A. L. Hardy, who gives us in the Biographical Preface all that is now known about Barlee, able to tell us whether Mr. Gabriel Poyntz took pity on his kinsman and on the "eight small children, daylie crying after me for succour." Nowadays we fear the length of his supplication would of itself have told against him; but in those times people were more tolerant of prolixity.

*James Hutchison Stirling: his Life and Work.* By Amelia Hutchison Stirling. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE subject of this biography was born in 1820 and died in 1909. The best years of his manhood thus belong to the mid-nineteenth century, his chief work, 'The Secret of Hegel,' which cost him nine years' toil, having seen the light in 1865. Of this work Lord Haldane says in a short introductory appreciation that "no one since his time has got further, possibly no one as far," and that "it will hardly be superseded, for it has the quality of the work of genius."

The life of its author was as uneventful as are the lives of most men of letters of his time, and its chief extraneous interest lies in the memories of Carlyle and Emerson interwoven with it. How far removed his day was from ours may be gauged by the story of a visit Emerson once paid to a Miss Barland, who had a private school at Glasgow, which visit so alarmed the parents of the pupils—a person acquainted with Emerson being not orthodox enough to teach their children—that they promptly took them all away.

Stirling's character would have appeared both more clearly and in a more attractive light if his biographer had refrained more strictly from unnecessary laudation. Nevertheless, any one who can discount this, and overcome some impatience, will not go unrewarded. An intellect so severe, strenuous, and independent must always be interesting to trace through the different phases of its development; while the account of the young doctor's single-handed fight with the cholera in the forties in South Wales, and his own vivid description of his fearless saunters through Paris in the angry days following Napoleon III.'s *coup d'état*, as well as occasional incidents in which the philosopher is seen grappling with the affairs of ordinary life, help to give something of colour and warmth to a portrait that might easily otherwise have been felt to be too cold.

*Dombey and Son.* By Charles Dickens. (Chapman & Hall and H. Frowde.)

THIS edition, from the Oxford Press, is an attractive one: both paper and print are good, and it contains the forty original illustrations by Phiz, coloured. The volume is cheap at 3s. 6d.

'*The Queen's Newspaper Book of Travel: a Guide to Home and Foreign Resorts.* Ninth Year of Issue. (Horace Cox.)

THIS little book, compiled by the Travel Editor of *The Queen*, M. Hornsby, will be found to be most useful, and the alphabetical arrangement of places, makes it easy of reference. The information, where we have tested it, is accurate, and given in a concise form; there are numerous maps and illustrations, and the entire plan of the volume is excellent. It is a good book for the traveller to have on the library shelves.

IN this month's *Fortnightly Review* we would draw attention in particular to Mr. John Pollock's article on the Censorship, which he declares to be a more important question than the Coal Strike or Home Rule, seeing that it touches directly the moral and intellectual life of the nation. Whether or no one agrees with him as to that, the résumé he gives of the history and the working of the Censorship is well worth careful reading by any one who has not yet mastered the facts. Mr. Maurice Hewlett's 'Lai of Gobertz' is strong and charming, yet it lacks something, however slight, to serve as connecting-link between the proud Tibors, who "to clip nor to kiss had talent," and the girl who suffered herself to be betrayed; as it stands, one cannot believe in both pictures. Mr. Alfred Noyes, in his verses 'For the Centenary of Robert Browning,' seems to us hardly to have risen to the occasion; though his poem has some half-dozen lines and phrases that are noble. Mr. Minchin on 'Browning and Wordsworth,' we

confess, we found dull. There are two instalments of gossip—one old and dreary, so that, in spite of its being a recent find, even Mr. Francis Gribble's sprightly pen cannot make it interesting—'Talma and Pauline Bonaparte'; the other modern and lively and lurid enough—Mr. Macdonald's 'Life Story of Madame Steinheil.' Prof. Geroldwohl's study of 'English and French Attitudes towards Poetry' is a pleasant and suggestive piece of work, which we should like to have seen extended to more modern examples.

WE cannot congratulate Mr. A. C. Benson on his 'Realism in Fiction' in the *May Cornhill*. It says little in a great multitude of words, and that little is surely already well known to every grown person who reads at all. Sir Laurence Gomme—who quotes 'N. & Q.' two or three times—has an interesting paper on 'The Songs of Labour.' We should greatly have welcomed examples from other languages than our own. Perhaps he will furnish such at some later day. Miss Ella Sykes's 'At a Woman's Hostel in Canada' is not only entertaining, but valuable for its information. Sir Henry Lucy—'Sixty Years in the Wilderness'—tells us about Parliamentary Whips, and about what he saw of Arabi Pasha and Boulanger, adding a chapter 'Memories,' full of anecdotes, some of which have more sting in them than usual. The last is a pretty story of Queen Victoria and 'The Wearing of the Green.'

WE learn that a 'History of the Family of Surtees: its Descents and Alliances,' is in course of preparation by Col. H. C. Surtees, of Mainsforth, and Mr. H. R. Leighton. The authors request us to make known that they will be pleased to receive any information or any letters, &c., likely to be of interest. Communications kindly to be addressed to Mr. S. Dodds, Publisher, 61, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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R. S. C. ("Flags on Church Steeples").—See 6 S. ii. 310; 8 S. ix. 328, 394, 472, 499; x. 16, 83, 259, 481; xii. 117, 210, 231, 277; 9 S. v. 414, 440, 457, 478; Supplement 30 June, 1900; x. 485; x. 94, 118.

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## Notes.

### CASANOVA AND MADAME CAMPIONI.

ABOUT the year 1746 Casanova became acquainted at Padua with a Venetian courtesan named Ancilla (Garnier, ii. 75). Shortly afterwards this woman met the famous dancer Campioni, whom she married, and whose profession she adopted. Casanova saw her again at Lyons in 1750, after her return from London, where she had been fulfilling a successful engagement "au théâtre de Hay-Market" (Garnier, ii. 288), and he bears testimony to her beauty and talent. In 1753, when Casanova came across the husband at Vienna, he learnt that he had divorced his wife (ii. 400); and in 1754 this Ancilla or Madame Campioni was living in Venice under the protection of John Murray, "ministre résident

d'Angleterre" (Garnier, iii. 114-15). There is some reason to suppose that the wanton beauty, whose amours and audacity astonished even Casanova, was the same Campioni whose reign as queen of the demi-monde has been mentioned by English journalists. I take the following references from *The Town and Country Magazine*:—

"...he [Baron Haslang] kept a magnificent house in Bond Street; a great number of servants, and...an extravagant mistress. The lady here meant was Signora [sic] Campioni, one of the first-rate opera-dancers at that time, more celebrated for her charms than her theatrical merit. She was a tall, elegant figure, moving with the utmost grace and ease, neither fat nor thin, but in that happy medium which communicates the just idea of beauty; her eyes were lively, yet modest; her other features ranged with the greatest symmetry; in a word, her person was so happily framed, that being strongly solicited by an eminent painter, she consented to sit for *Venus* (not of *Medicis*), which picture is very like her, and is now in the possession of Count H[aslang]....Campioni, though her salary from the opera was very considerable, despising economy, and admiring every pretty fellow that admired her, was so far from making her personal attractions advantageous to her that they were hitherto constantly pernicious to her interest...she rejected many settlements that were offered to her...she soon found herself considerably involved in debt, and to secure her liberty she accepted the baron's protection" (ii. 515).

"...he [Henry, first Earl Conyngham] had a short acquaintance with the celebrated Signora Campioni...this celebrated Italian toast..." (vi. 570).

"...he [Edward Hussey, first Earl of Beaulieu] repaired to Italy, that sink of luxury and voluptuousness. Here he met the remains of the once charming Campioni, so well recorded in the tablets of intrigue by Count H[aslang], and many of the English nobility" (viii. 180).

"We are well assured that he [Thomas Medlicott] passed the last evening with Signora Campioni before she went abroad, when she presented our hero with Count H[aslang's] (*diamond*) heart as a pledge of her affection" (xi. 515).

"Woffington was about the same period in her high career of making captives; and we have some reason to believe he [Sir Henry Gould], for a time, wore her chains, till Campioni ransomed him with his own treasure, at a very high price" (xiii. 570).

"Signora [sic] Campioni...was then reckoned one of the most beautiful Italians in England" (xvi. 345).

Since there are other references in the same magazine to the fact that Peg Woffington, Fanny Murray, and Signora Campioni were contemporaries, it is quite probable that the last lady was dancing at the Opera-House in London between 1748 and 1750, which is the date indicated by Casanova's 'Mémoires.' Some confirmation of this is

given in the "Memoirs | of the | celebrated | Miss Fanny Murray. | Dublin | 1759," vol. ii. pp. 23-4, 35, where the famous beau, Robert Tracy (whose connexion with Madame Campioni is also mentioned several times in *The Town and Country Magazine*), is alleged to have had an amour with the Italian opera-dancer a little while before his marriage with the "egg-girl" Susannah Owens, which event took place at Keith's Chapel on 4 Aug., 1748. (Cf. 'Walpole's Letters,' Toynbee, ii. 338-9; 'N. & Q.,' 5 Sept., 1896.) Signora Campioni is also mentioned as an early contemporary of Fanny Murray in the same 'Memoirs,' vol. ii. p. 59.

Is there any collection of Opera-House playbills *circa* 1748-50?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

### CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 301, 323, 344.)

ALTHOUGH the voyage to England was a rough one, Dickens had not been three days at sea before his health began to improve. He and Dolby landed at Liverpool in a little over eight days, on the 1st of May, 1868. By express arrangement there were no friends to meet him on his arrival at Euston, and Dolby describes it as "something almost ludicrous to see Mr. Dickens walk out of the station, bag in hand, on his way to Charing Cross Station for Gadshill." Although his arrival in London had been kept quiet, the villagers at Higham had got to know of it, and had made plans to take the horses out of his carriage and drag him on to his own house. In order to avoid this Dickens had the carriage sent to Gravesend, but the villagers were not to be "done": they turned out, some on foot, some in market-carts and gigs, and escorted him along the road with shouts of welcome, the houses being decorated with flags. The following day being Sunday, the bells of his own church rang out a peal after the morning service in honour of his return.

Dickens was once more full of his old brightness and vivacity. Writing to his Boston friends, he jokingly told them he "was brown beyond belief," and

"caused the greatest disappointment in all quarters by looking so well. My doctor was quite broken down in spirits on seeing me for the first

time. 'Good Lord! seven years younger,' said the doctor, recoiling."

To his joy, the closing of the American accounts revealed a state of affairs far in excess of his anticipations. Seventy-six readings had been given, and after deducting all expenses, including the cost of converting the greenbacks into gold, which was nearly 40 per cent, there was left to him a profit of 20,000*l*. If gold had been at par, the profits would have been nearly 38,000*l*.

Before leaving for America Dickens had resolved on giving a series of farewell readings on his return, and while at Boston he received word from Messrs. Chappell that they agreed to pay him the sum of 8,000*l*. and all expenses for one hundred readings, a proposition assented to by him by return of post. Although it was a fatal mistake for Dickens, in his state of health, to have agreed to this, Forster most rightly vindicates him from any charge of avarice:—

"No man could care essentially less for mere money than he did. But the necessary provision for many sons was a constant anxiety; he was proud of what the readings had done to abridge this care; and the very strain of them—under which it seems that his health had first given way, and which he always steadily refused to connect, especially with them—had also broken the old confidence of being at all times available for his higher pursuit. What affected his health only he would not regard as part of the question either way. That was to be borne as the lot, more or less, of all men; and the more thorough he could make his feeling of independence, and of ability to rest, by what was now in hand, the better his final chances of a perfect recovery would be. That was the spirit in which he entered on his last engagement. It was an opportunity offered for making a particular work really complete before he should abandon it for ever."

Dickens had intended to rest as much as possible before commencing his final readings, but Wills had a severe accident in the hunting field, with concussion of the brain, so that Dickens had to take charge of *All the Year Round*. In this he decided to establish a new series, and to make it as attractive as possible by writing more for it himself. He also resolved to discontinue the Christmas numbers, not on account of their ceasing to be successful, but because they had found so many imitators. Those who are old enough will remember his novel mode of advertising these by placarding the title in every available space for weeks before the date of issue. This was done with the greatest secrecy, so that while people wondered what could be the meaning of 'Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings,' or 'Mugby Junction,' or 'No Thoroughfare' stuck about London and the provinces, no one



knew it to be the title of Dickens's Christmas number. In time, however, others, and notably S. O. Beeton, adopted the same plan, so the novelty originated by "Boz" ceased to be one. By giving up his Christmas number Dickens abandoned a big source of revenue, but the labour involved was considerable, and he declared that the work of planning and arranging was almost equal to the labour of writing a long book. The success of the last number, 'No Thoroughfare,' published at Christmas, 1867, was unique. As every one knows, it was a joint piece of work with Wilkie Collins, who during Dickens's absence in the States had transformed it into a play for Fechter, with a view to which enterprise it had been planned from the outset. The Adelphi, where I saw it twice, was packed night after night; and the play was translated into French, and produced in Paris at the Vaudeville with a success equal to that in London. Dickens went over to superintend the rehearsals and to assist at the first representation, and returned highly delighted. The effect of these performances was to send the sale of the number up by leaps and bounds, and this continued until the new year was far advanced.

Another part of the time prior to the readings was occupied by Dickens in carrying out the request of his friend Chauncy Hare Townshend, who died while he was away in America, that he would examine a bequest of some papers on matters of religious belief, and make a selection for publication. These were issued in 1869. That part of the summer which he had free he gave over to lovely excursions from Gadshill, where he had visits from many American friends, including the beloved Longfellow and his daughters and the Eliot Nortons. Among London friends he had with him Charles Kent and Dolby. They would all go out together for the entire day. Dickens, ever mindful of the comfort of his guests, followed a plan of his own. There were no large lunch baskets, but every one carried his own lunch in a small basket, which was packed with all the necessities of a midday meal; and as nothing—not even the pepper, salt, mustard, or corkscrews—was ever forgotten, the petty worries and annoyances so common at picnics were avoided. A favourite spot with Dickens for these excursions was Blue Bell Hill.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

### A RUNIC CALENDAR.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM. ROOM 132.

(See *ante*, pp. 261, 285, 321.)

THE pictorial objects remain to be considered. Those referring to the signs of the Zodiac are too familiar to need any explanation, and the others may be divided into three groups—domestic, agricultural, and ecclesiastical. The meaning of the domestic and agricultural objects is fairly obvious in the majority of cases, but the interpretation of the ecclesiastical objects has occasioned a considerable amount of trouble. The general rule seems to have been to place the picture immediately over its corresponding date; but when this is impracticable, owing to the want of space when several objects have to be drawn opposite neighbouring dates, the object is then placed as near to its date as possible, and the correct date indicated by a prolongation on the top of the rune. On some calendars these prolongations take three forms—a complete cross, and crosses with the right-hand and left-hand members removed respectively:—



One of these marks is used exclusively to denote the great festivals, such as those of Christ and the Virgin; another is used for the festivals of the Apostles; and the other for those of the minor saints. On the calendar under consideration it seems that no such rule has been observed, but the three signs appear to have been used indiscriminately.

The festivals of the Virgin are all represented by a queen's crown, and in the majority of cases a bunch of flowers is found close by. These may be of agricultural significance, but the repeated concurrence of the crown and flowers has led to the latter being interpreted as referring to the same festival as the crown.

A drinking-horn denotes a feast day, and an inverted horn the end of a feast. This idea is also used in the case of a boat, which denotes the opening of the sailing season; and an inverted boat, which denotes the time of the year when navigation is no longer safe.

The saints' days are indicated in various ways. A papal crown denotes the festival

of a pope; a crosier, mitre, or cope the festival of a bishop or an abbot, somewhat indiscriminately. Martyrs are represented in some cases by the implements used for their martyrdom, and other saints by objects which tradition has connected with them.

In the table which follows is given a complete list of all the objects depicted, excepting only the signs of the Zodiac, together with the date, significance, and brief items of interest.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Significance.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jan. 1+	Knife and horn.	The Feast of the Circumcision.	The drinking-horn denotes a feast.
6+	Horn and three crowns.	The Feast of the Epiphany.	The crowns refer to the Magi.
13+	Crowned head, and inverted horn.	St. Knut . . . . . The cessation of Christmas feasting.	There appears to be some confusion here between several Knuts. The crown seems to refer to Knut, King of Denmark (July 10), who is possibly substituted for another Knut (Jan. 13), whose name is found in modern Swedish calendars. There is yet a third Knut (Jan. 7).
19+	Crosier, and tripod.	St. Henry . . . . . Winter "Ting" . . . .	Bishop of Upsala and patron saint of Finland. Killed about 1150. Canonized 1158. "Ting" is equivalent to the Anglo-Saxon "gemot."
25+	Sword and bow.	The Conversion of St. Paul.	Beheaded 66. The sword was the usual symbol of St. Paul, and appears in the arms of the City of London, St. Paul being the patron of its cathedral. (The association of this symbol with Wat Tyler is fallacious.)
Feb. 2+	Crown, flowers and horn.	Candlemas, or the Purification of the Virgin.	St. Blasius (Feb. 3) was usually denoted by a hunting-horn; but the horn shown here probably refers to the Purification.
9+	Forceps, and netting needle.	St. Apollonia . . . . . A reminder to mend and make fishing nets.	St. Apollonia was tortured by having her teeth extracted. See Salting Bequest, V. & A. M., Room 131, No. 1229.
15+	Crosier, and axe.	St. Sigfrid . . . . . A reminder to cut firewood before the sap begins to rise.	The English bishop of Växjö, who introduced Christianity into Sweden. Died 1030. Canonized 1158.
22+	Key, and stone.	St. Peter . . . . .	Apostle. Commemorated here as Bishop of Antioch. Crucified head downwards 65. There is a tradition that St. Peter throws hot stones on the land to thaw it.
24+	Axe, and fish.	St. Matthias . . . . . A reminder that pike can easily be caught now.	Apostle. Beheaded.
Mar. 1+	Ecclesiastical vestment.	St. Albinus . . . . .	Died 549.
4	Man's head . .	? . . . . .	The reason for these symbols is obscure.
7+	Leg and arm . .	SS. Perpetua and Felicitas.	If this object is a shuttle, it is probably a reminder to make clothes for the bare arm and leg of Mar. 7, in view of the approaching outdoor work.
8	Shuttle (?) . .	? . . . . .	
12+	Papal crown . .	St. Gregory . . . . .	Pope. Died 604.
13	Budding tree . .	An indication of the approach of spring.	
17	Convent . . . .	St. Gertrude . . . . .	Abbess of Nivelles. Died 660.
19	Pig . . . . .	A reminder that the pigs which have been fed all the winter may now be turned out.	
21	Crosier, and plough.	St. Benedict . . . . . An agricultural reminder.	Founder of the Order of Benedictines. Died 543.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Significance.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Mar. 25+	Crown, and barrel.	The Annunciation. A reminder to brew the March ale.	
28	Snake .. ..	A reminder that snakes begin to come out now.	
April. 1+	Ecclesiastical vestment, and boat.	St. Harald .. .. ?  A reminder that sailing is now safe.	
4+	Mitre, and harrow.	St. Ambrose .. .. An agricultural reminder.	Bishop of Milan. Died 397.
14+	Crossed sticks. Tree and flower.	St. Tiburtius (?) .. .. A seasonal indication.	Brother-in-law of St. Cecilia. Martyred.
23	Man, lance, and horse.	St. George .. ..	Martyred 303.
25+	Bird on tree, and lion.	St. Mark .. ..	Evangelist. Died 63.
May. 1+	Goose and egg.	An agricultural reminder.	Apostles. St. Philip, crucified head downwards 80. St. James, stoned 63.
	Two men's heads, cross and flag.	SS. Philip and James ..	The cross and flag may refer to the Invention of the Cross (May 3).
12+	Sword, and tripod.	St. Pancratius .. .. "Ting" .. ..	Beheaded, at the age of fourteen, 304. See Jan. 19.
18	Crowned head, and ear of barley.	St. Erik .. .. An agricultural reminder.	Erik IX., King of Sweden. Killed at Upsala 1160.
25+	Papal crown and rose.	St. Urban .. ..	Pope. Martyred 230.
31+	Girl, and milk vessel.	St. Petronilla .. .. Possibly these two refer to the making of cheese.	Tradition makes her the daughter of St. Peter; but the name should excite suspicion.
June. 3+	Cauldron, and brace and bit.	St. Erasmus .. ..	Bishop of Naples. Killed, by having his bowels wound out on a windlass, 303. The substitution of the brace and bit is curious; but the notion of a rotating object turned by means of a cranked handle is preserved.
8	Bunch of fruit.	St. Medard .. ..	Bishop of Noyon, France.
9	Angler ..	A reminder of the beginning of salmon fishing.	
12	Crosier, and fork.	St. Eskil .. .. A reminder to manure the land.	Archbishop of Lund, Sweden. Died 1181.
17+	Book, and 2 plants (swedes?).	St. Botolph .. .. An agricultural reminder.	English abbot. Died 750.
24+	Lamb and flag. Maypole (?) ..	St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day .. ..	The curious object shown here may be a may- pole, which is still erected in Sweden on Mid- summer Day, a festival second only in import- ance to Christmas.
28	Key and sword.	SS. Peter and Paul ..	Apostles and martyrs. This is the date of the re-burial of their supposed remains, 258, and not that of their death.
July. 2+	Crown and bunch of flowers.	The Visitation of the Virgin	Invented 1389.
10+	Lance, and scythe.	St. Knut .. .. A reminder to cut the hay.	King and patron saint of Denmark. Killed at Odense, 1086. See Jan. 13.

A SAYING ABOUT PHYSICIANS: "SOL EORUM SUCCESSUS INTUETUR, ERRORES AUTEM TELLUS OPERIT."—This adage, introduced by the words "Quidam etiam ex antiquis de Medicis dicebat," was quoted at 8 S. i. 29 by MR. JOHNSON BAILY, who asked for its source. I cannot find that any answer has appeared. That useful work of reference, Langius's 'Polyanthea,' ed. novissima, Lugd., 1659 (my own copy with three other folios was bought at Prof. Mayor's sale for two shillings), has, s.v. 'Medicina,' col. 1756,

"Niccles Medicos foelices nominabat, quoniam successus quidem ipsorum sol intuetur, errores autem tellus operit, *Ant. part. 1. serm. 56. Meliss. Max. serm. 50.*"

On referring to Conrad Gesner's edition of the 'Locī Communes' of the so-called Antonius Melissa (Melissa was apparently the title of his compilation) and of Maximus Confessor, Zürich, 1546, I find the Greek to be Νικοκλῆς τοὺς ἰατροὺς εὐτυχεῖς ἔλεγεν, ὅτι τὰς μὲν ἐπιτυχίας αὐτῶν ὁ ἥλιος ὁρᾷ, τὰς δὲ ἀποτυχίας ἡ γῆ καλύπτει. Gesner's Latin rendering, with one unimportant difference, was given by Langius. The Greek just quoted is found again as No. 217 of the 'Florilegium Monacense,' near the end of vol. iv. of Meineke's edition of Stobæus's 'Florilegium.' G. E. Benseler, in his edition of Pape's 'Wörterbuch der griech. Eigennamen,' does not attempt to identify the Niccles in question.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth.

SAMUEL DERRICK: THOMAS WILKES.—An extraordinary mistake in connexion with Samuel Derrick has been committed by R. W. Lowe in his 'Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature,' and repeated by the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Both authorities state that Derrick, under the pen-name of Thomas Wilkes, wrote 'A General View of the Stage,' published in London in 1759. He did nothing of the kind. Wilkes was a real, if somewhat obscure individual. He was living in Dublin in 1773, and wrote letters at that period on theatrical topics to David Garrick, published in 'The Garrick Correspondence,' i. 530-31. The following obituary notice of him appeared in *The Dublin Evening Post* for 15 June, 1786, No. 1313:—

"Tuesday evening, at his lodgings in Michael's lane, Mr. Thomas Wilkes, author of 'A General View of the Stage,' and editor of 'Swift's Letters,' &c., &c. Educated at the University of Oxford."

It would be difficult to say how this blunder arose. To my own knowledge, the late Robert W. Lowe, both as bibliographer and theatrical historian, exercised particular caution, and was the last man to jump to a conclusion.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

Dublin.

"TOTANE."—The reviewer (*ante*, p. 219) of vol. xiii. of the 'Cambridge Modern History' (Genealogical Tables, &c.) asks for an explanation of the entry Maurice "a totane" in Table 17. The individual meant is Maurice FitzJohn Fitzgerald, called Maurice *Dubh*, i.e., the black (either from the colour of his hair or from his morose disposition), and also Maurice a *totane*, i.e., Maurice of the burnings, Anglo-Irish, from Irish *a(n)*=the, and *toiteán* (gen. *toitáin*)=a burning; root *toit*=smoke. He is so called in a letter from Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam to Cecil, 17 May, 1562, in 'Cal. State Papers Irel., 1509-73,' p. 194, and elsewhere; see Index to 'Calendar,' s.v. 'FitzDesmond, Sir Maurice Atotane.'

R. D.

"CHEEK."—In Mrs. J. M. Callwell's book upon 'Old Irish Life' in County Galway are some extracts from the ancient records of the municipal council of the town of that name. In one of these—the precise date of which is not stated, but which apparently belongs to the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century—it is chronicled that by "the wholle assent of the Counsaill" it was determined that if any person should speak any "ingerous" (injurious?) or slanderous words or "cheke" to the mayor, he should forfeit one hundred shillings and his body be put in prison. I think this very early example of the use of the word "cheek" in the sense of impudence deserves a note. The earliest instance in the 'N.E.D.' is a quotation from Marryat (1840).

H. D. ELLIS.

ELIZABETH, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY.—The record of a "fashionable" marriage at St. George's-in-the-East, Middlesex, such as even a West-End church might covet, is of too rare a kind to remain unnoticed.

The parish register (p. 317, No. 1035) records that

"the Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess Dowager Clancarty of the Kingdom of Ireland of this Parish Widow and Charles Caliste Anselme Macarty More of the City of Cambray in french Flanders & Captain in Barndick's Regiment of Foot in the French service now lying in the said City Batchelor"

were married in the church by licence 7 October, 1775, by Wm. Colby, curate, in the presence of Thomas Fearnley and Thos. Lacon.  
DANIEL HIPWELL.

"GENDER."—Under 3 the 'N.E.D.' says: "Transferred. Sex. Now only jocular." But the new Protection of Animals Act of 1911, in its first schedule (6), states:—

"The knacker shall enter in a book kept for the purpose such a full and correct description of the colour, marks, and gender of every animal delivered to him as may clearly distinguish and identify the same," &c.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES AND THE BANNER OF THE SACRED HEART.—The following interesting letter is taken from *The Daily Telegraph* of April 5th:—

TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

SIR,—Since the death of General de Charette many inquiries have been made as to who has taken his place as chief of the Pontifical Zouaves, and what has become of the banner of the Sacred Heart, which was in his possession, and under which the volunteers of the West (who were recruited from the ranks of the disbanded Pontifical Zouaves) fought so heroically at Laigny.

I am now requested by the senior officer of the regiment to ask you to be so kind as to publish in your columns the following details, which have already been published by him in the French Press: In accordance with the dying wish of General de Charette, the banner was confided to the keeping of the senior officer of the Pontifical Zouaves—the Count le Gonidec de Traissan—but he died some three months after General de Charette, and it was then placed in the keeping of the next senior officer of the regiment, the Count de Couessin—who now holds it, as chief of the Pontifical Zouaves.—Believe me yours faithfully,  
BARTLE TEELING (Pontifical Zouave).

A. N. Q.

MODERN PRONUNCIATION: "IDEA."—"The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English," which, according to the title-page, is "adapted from" the 'Oxford Dictionary,' may be supposed to give the most recent and authoritative method of pronunciation. In it I find that the word "idea" should be pronounced *îder*. The authors of this work would therefore seem to adopt as "current English" what, in the northern part of the kingdom at all events, is still considered a vulgarism. Along with many others, I had hitherto looked upon the pronunciation *idear* (or *îder*) as belonging to the same class as "Indiar," "Mariar," &c., for India, Maria, and similar words. Are we to believe that this usage, which we had supposed was confined to Cockney nursery-maids and such like, is regularly and properly to be found among

educated people in England? It has certainly not the support of the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' from which the work referred to above is stated to be adapted. T. F. D.

## 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.

ROBIN HOOD SOCIETY.—What was the constitution or *raison d'être* of this society, and why was it so called? Dr. Axon ('Lancashire Gleanings,' p. 325) alludes to it as "the famous Robin Hood Society, of which Burke and Goldsmith were in later years members." Archery would be little in the way of either of those worthies; if it was a debating club, how came it to bear the name of the renowned outlaw? I can only connect them on the conjecture that the society was regarded as a quiver containing shafts of rhetoric and irony, and the prince of archers its appropriate if figurative patron. J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

TERESA MERCANDOTTI.—I wish to know the date of the death of this lady, and where a portrait of her can be seen. There used to be one in Duff House, Banff (in which she was painted with ringlets), and it is said that there is another in the library of the London Corporation, but it cannot be identified now. She was the daughter of an officer in the Spanish army, and when her father was killed in battle, the third Earl Fife, an officer in the same regiment, undertook to educate her, then a young child. She was trained to be an opera dancer, and on her appearing in the Italian opera in London she was greatly admired by the dandies of the reign of George IV. She eloped with one of them, Mr. Hughes Ball Hughes, who was so wealthy that he was called the "Golden Ball." *The Times* of 8 April, 1823, says they were married in the church of Banff after proclamation of banns, but they had not been six weeks in the parish, and the minister was liable to be punished. Local tradition says that to ensure secrecy the marriage took place on a wooded island in the river Deveron, which is the boundary between Banff and Aberdeen, and that, besides the principals and the officiating minister, there were present only the mother of the bride and Earl Fife. For his services

the minister got 100 guineas from the bridegroom. The married couple took up their abode in Paris; and *The Gentleman's Magazine* says that Hughes died at St. Germain on 13 March, 1863.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Aberdeen.

SANCTUARY SEATS.—I am writing a short article on 'Sanctuary,' and am desirous of information as to where the ancient "sanctuary seats" or "Fridstols" are to be found. I am aware of Hexham and Beverley. There are also seats at Corhampton, Chewton Mendip, and Halsham. Can any reader supply me with information re the last-named three?

ARTHUR W. MILLAR.

226, St. Margaret's Road, Bradford.

COOPER'S 'ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES.'—I should be glad if any one having notes or corrections to this work would communicate with me. I have the notes of the late Henry Bradshaw and Prof. John E. B. Mayor, which I am incorporating with others, and these will be printed and published along with the portion of vol. iii. the Coopers had printed, but not published. To these will be added a new Index.

G. J. GRAY.

1, Trinity Street, Cambridge.

MAXIMILIAN I. OF BAVARIA: FRIEDRICH, DUKE OF SAXE-ALTENBURG.—I hope some courteous fellow-reader will kindly furnish me with the names of the parents and grandparents (on both sides) of (a) Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and his wife, Wilhelmina of Hesse-Darmstadt; (b) Friedrich, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, who died in 1834, and his wife, Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. I should also be glad to know (c) the connecting links between the above-mentioned Maximilian I. and his (paternal) great-grandfather (?), Count Christian II. Replies will be gratefully acknowledged.

(Miss) MARSHALL.

18, Horton Road, Platt Fields, Manchester.

IMPRISONMENT IN JERSEY, SCILLY ISLES, &c.—Can any of your readers inform me why, in the seventeenth century, political prisoners were so often sent to various islands such as Jersey, the Scilly Isles, &c.? Was it because they might there be imprisoned for indefinite periods without being brought to trial? I think I have seen somewhere that these places were in some sense, or to some extent, outside the jurisdiction of the law courts of the mainland.

If this was the case, I should like to know if the Isle of Wight belonged to the same category. Sir Henry Vane was imprisoned there by Cromwell without being brought to trial.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

THE SUFFIX "SHIRE."—I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly advise me as to the correct use of the suffix "shire." I have referred to several atlases and encyclopædias, but find that they do not agree in regard to this point. For example, in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' "shire" is added to the whole of the Welsh counties (except Anglesey), but only to two of the English counties (Hampshire and Shropshire), and to none of the Scottish counties. I should feel very much indebted to you for any information on the subject that you could give me.

P. STRZELECKI.

WHARTON FAMILY.—Who were the parents of Thomas Wharton (1735-1810) who married, 13 July, 1774, Lady Sophia Henrietta Duff, and to what family of Wharton did he belong? Thomas Wharton was appointed Solicitor of the Excise in September, 1765, and one of the Commissioners of the Excise in Scotland in November, 1771. Unless these two appointments, which are taken from *The Scots Magazine*, refer to different individuals, Thomas Wharton must have been married twice, as on 24 November, 1766, the same periodical announces the death at Edinburgh of Mrs. Henrietta Wharton, wife of Mr. Wharton, Solicitor of the Excise, and eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coul. H. A. P.

"DIGGY DOGGYS."—In a child's diary (believed to be that of Mrs. Sherwood, the author of 'The Fairchild Family') of 1779 occurs this very cryptic passage: "Beer diggy doggys were written with a candle in a certain place at Stanford. Mine were black monkeys behind the Church." Can any reader throw light on this? What are "Beer diggy doggys"?

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

'THE SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR,' 1496.—Could one of your readers inform me if Wynkyn de Worde or Pynson printed 'The Shepherd's Calendar' in the year 1496? The Calendar for 1497 is often quoted (e.g., Thos. Wright, *Macmillan's Mag.*, 1862), but Verard's in 1503 is the earliest I can find in many lists, including that of the Bibliographical Society.

HERBERT G. HAYNE.



COACHING SONGS.—I am anxious to collect a number of old coaching songs, and should esteem it a favour if you or any of your readers could tell me where I should be likely to find any. I especially want the song in which the following verse appears :—

The team trots merrily o'er the road,

The rattling bars have charms ;

Eleven and four is our average load,

And we change at "The Coachman's Arms."

With spirits gay we mount the box, the tits up to the traces,

Our elbows squared, our wrists turned down, dash off at awful paces.

I have also found mention of songs called 'The Swell Dragsman' and 'The Bonny Owl,' which were popular on the "road," but have been unable to discover the words.

(Miss) V. WILSON.

285, Woodstock Road, Oxford.

[See 8 S. ix. 515 ; x. 80, 125.]

"STATIO BENE FIDA CARINIS."—I have not been able to discover the *locus classicus* for this. It occurs in a recent administration report on an Indian harbour. Can some reader help me ? L. L. K.

[An allusion evidently to the  
Insula dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,  
Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis.  
'Æn.,' ii. 23.]

THE LADY MARY GREY AND THOMAS KEYES.—Miss Strickland, in her 'Tudor and Stuart Princesses,' in "Bohn's Historical Library," p. 164, refers to the Sergeant Porter Thomas Keyes as boasting of

"some distant connection with Queen Elizabeth herself, as he was kinsman to the prosperous family of the Knollys, with whom the daughter of Mary Boleyn, Katherine Carey, had married"; and again at p. 165:—

"As his kinsman was the queen's cousin, why should her Majesty object to her kinswoman wedding him, who was already allied to her?"

Thomas Keyes was the son of Richard Keyes of East Greenwich by Mildred, the widow of John Diggs of Barham, Kent, daughter of Sir John Scott of Scott's Hall, Kent, through which family he could claim a common descent with Queen Elizabeth and Lady Mary Grey from the Woodvilles.

In Drake's 'Hundred of Blackheath,' there is a foot-note, p. 188, stating that

"the last prioress of Clerkenwell was Isabel, daughter of Richard Sackville by his wife Isabel, daughter of John Diggs of Barham. Richard was brother of John Sackville, M.P. for East Greenwich, who married Anne Boleyn, great-aunt of Queen Elizabeth."

Harris's 'History of Kent' gives an account of the Sackville family, but although

he has the marriage of Richard Sackville and Isabel Diggs, it is their son John who marries a Margaret Bullen. Which is correct ? R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

THE "BLACK BEAR" AT SOUTHWELL.—This is a large stone animal—black with age—in a room over the south-east choir chapel, and is more like an elephant than a bear. It was possibly on the choir gable of the Norman church, as there are similar animals on each of the transept gables; but I should be glad of any authentic particulars as to the original position, and whether it was ever on the original gable of the thirteenth-century choir. If so, when was it taken down? The choir roof has been altered four times, the present one being the fifth level. JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

MUMTAZ MAHAL.—Can any of your readers refer me to the source of the story of the favourite wife of the Moghul emperor Shah Jehan, who built the Taj Mahal at Agra? I want full particulars of her life and the circumstances under which the memorial was erected. RICHARD WILSON.

[See 3 S. viii. 539 ; ix. 70, 150 ; x. 260.]

WOMEN AS CHURCHWARDENS.—Although a woman can be called upon to serve as a churchwarden, this is understood to be very unusual. What reasons have been held sufficient for a vicar's appointing a woman as his warden—more particularly in any parish where there are competent men parishioners ? ARMIGER.

'BITE AGAIN AND BITE BIGGER.'—I shall be glad to learn where I can find a dialect poem thus entitled. It begins:—

As aw hurried through t' tawn t' me wark.

JAMES W. WALKER.

Chicago.

MESO-GOTHIC.—The 'Authors' and Printers' Dictionary,' by F. H. Collins, gives "Meso-Gothic, not Mæ-, Mœ-." What reason or authority is there for this ?

E. H. BROMBY.

University, Melbourne.

THE FIRST COFFEE-HOUSE KEEPER.—The first coffee-house in England was started by Henry Jacobs at "The Angel," parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Southampton Buildings, Holborn, 1671. When did he die, and who were his descendants? Dates would be especially valued. P. JACOBS.

"THRUMS"; "HUSH, YE PRETTY WARBLING CHOIR."—I should be extremely obliged if you would explain to me the following passage in George Eliot's 'The Mill on the Floss,' book i. chap. viii., at the end: an "egg boiled hard...and coloured with thrums." I do not understand the exact meaning of the latter words.

In the following (ninth) chapter of the same book a musical-box plays the tune "Hush, ye pretty warbling choir." Where is this song taken from, and how does its first stanza run? (Dr.) LEYKAUFF.

Nuremberg, Menschelstrasse 54.

"Thrums" are waste ends of thread from the warp in weaving—then waste bits of stuff: boiled in the water with the egg, the dye comes out and colours the egg.]

BRANDING OF HOUNDS.—It appears that Augustus III., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, who died 1763, had his stag-hounds branded on their ribs with the mark of the crossed swords. Did this branding of hounds and sporting dogs obtain in England to any extent, and if so, in what districts, and when?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

PILLAR STONES NEXT CROMLECHS.—At the back of the cromlech at Kilmashogue in the Dublin district stands a pillar stone. Borlase mentions that he found a pillar stone similarly placed behind a small dolmen buried in a tumulus at Tregiffan in the parish of Buryan, Cornwall. Are there other instances recorded of this conjunction?

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

ROBERT BALL. (See 11 S. iv. 389.)—Pigot's 'Directory,' 1823, gives a Robert Ball, "shipowner," King Street, Brixham. Robert Ball, b. 1782, "shipowner" (probably son of above), his wife Rebecca and child lost their lives in the wreck of the ship Griffin of Poole, off the coast of Liverpool, 8 March, 1810. I shall be glad if any reader could say where the former and latter Robert Ball were married. F. PAUL.

LORD JAGGARD.—In the State Papers of Charles I., Dom. Ser., ccxxix. 45, is the following curious remark, and I shall be glad if any one can throw light upon it. It may refer to the Jaggard who built the famous haunted "Jaggard's House" at Corsham, Wilts:—

"1636, July 26th.—George Garrard to Edward Viscount Conway. At Hatfield came Lord Cottington [with?] his sword better put on than my Lord Jaggard's."

WM. JAGGARD.

UNDERTAKER'S "BLACK LADDER."—The following words occur in chap. x. of 'Hard Times' in describing Stephen Blackpool's place of abode:—

"It was in one of the many small streets for which the favourite undertaker...kept a black ladder in order that those who had done their daily groping up and down the narrow stairs might slide out of this working world by the windows."

Was there or is there any general custom among undertakers of keeping a "black ladder" for this gruesome purpose, or was it peculiar to Coketown?

B. A. P.

THE DISASTER AT RHÉ, 1627.—Some time ago I copied a letter from the Duchess of Rutland about Rhé, dated 10 Oct., 1627. Can any reader give the reference?

J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

## Replies.

OSMUNDERLEY.

(11 S. v. 270.)

OTHERWISE Osmotherley, in Alvertonshire, now part of Yorkshire, described in Bacon's 'Liber Regis,' 1786, as of exempt jurisdiction. A vicarage. Patron, "Portionar. sive Preb. sive Rectoria de Osmotherley, Propr. Bishop of Durham." Dr. Will. de Feriby was appointed master of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Bawtry in 1354, having exchanged for it "the second prebend or portion of the church of Osmotherly or Osmunderly" ('Mem. Ripon,' Surtees Society, ii. 236).

Durham.

J. T. F.

The art of discovery depends upon knowing what books to employ. I tried the use of three books, in order to solve this problem, and believe that I have the answer. I venture, for once, to show how it is done.

1. 'The Clergy List.'—This has a fairly complete list of parishes. The only name resembling the above is that of Osmotherley; the index says that (in 1908) the vicar was the Rev. A. A. Williams. A reference to that name gives the post-town as being Northallerton, Yorks.

2. The 'Inquisitiones post Mortem' gives a large number of place-names in the thirteenth century. The only name resembling Osmotherley is Osmunderleye, said to be in Yorkshire. But where?

3. Bacon's 'County Atlas' now comes in. "Osmunderley" occurs in the Inquisitiones in the company of thirteen other places. I look up these places in Bacon's index, and fail with most of them. But "Wellebery" is obviously Welbury, which I find to be about five miles from Osmotherley. I think this will do. It took me about half an hour.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

In John Ecton's 'Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum,' 1742, p. 677, is the following:—

"Osmotherley V. [St. Peter] alias Osmonderley, in Alvertonshire, (of exempt Jurisdiction.) Portionar. sive Preb. Propr. Bishop of Durham."

The amount under "King's Books" is 12*l.* 7*s.*, and that under "Yearly Tenths" 12*s.* It is one of the "Livings Discharged," i.e., from the payment of First-Fruits and Tenths, in the "Arch-Deaconry of Cleaveland," in the Diocese of York.

J. Adams, in his 'Index Villaris,' 1680, gives two parishes rated in the "King's Book" at Osmotherley in the Hundred of Allerton—one a vicarage, the other a rectory—rated respectively at 8*l.* 10*s.* and 6*l.* He also gives Osmotherley in Lancashire, in the Hundred of Loynsdale.

Gough's Camden's 'Britannia,' 1789, iii. 83, says:—

"At Osmotherley, near North Allerton, was a collegiate church, or a rectory, divided into three portions. Near it Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, earl of Kent, and lord of Wake, founded a Carthusian priory 20 Richard II., but dying shortly after in arms against Henry IV. the work stopt till Henry VI. confirmed his grants 1440. It was valued at 323*l.* per annum."

Alvertonshire, commonly called North Allerton (*sic*), was a small tract watered by the little river Wiske, and taking its name from the town of North Alverton (*ibid.*, p. 20).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Is not this a sixteenth-century spelling of Osmotherley, a parish town in the wapentake of Allertonshire, near Northallerton, N. Riding, Yorkshire? The prebendary of Osmotherley is mentioned in records of the time of Edward I. Langdale, in his 'Topog. Dict. of Yorkshire,' says:—

"Some have thought this to have been a collegiate church; but it seems rather to have been a rectory, divided into three distinct parts or portions, and it is so rated in the Lincoln taxation. But it was afterwards of three insecure portions, and a vicar endowed. Yet in the Archbishop's certificate of all hospitals, colleges, &c., anno 37 Hen. VIII., there is 'the three prebends simpters within the parish church of Osmotherley, the yearly value 18*l.*'—Tanner (? 'Notitia Monastica')."

There is another town of Osmotherly (without the *e*) in East Lancashire.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

26, Auriol Road, W. Kensington.

This is Osmotherley in Yorkshire. The rectory of the church was appropriated to three portionaries or prebendaries. About 1536 these were Richard Hilliard, Thomas Duke, and Thomas Chamber (see 'Valor Eccles.', v. 88).

J. B.

Your correspondent will find an interesting article on this church, with a copy of a brass to John Moore, one of the prebendaries, in *The Reliquary*, October, 1893, by Bishop Mitchinson and the editor.

F. R. F.

AUTHORS OR EXPLANATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 230, 336).—2. The "Grand Seigneur" is the Sultan of Turkey, "Tyranus Turcicus" in Merryweather's Latin rendering of the 'Religio Medici,' and "l'Empereur des Turcs" in the French translation of 1668. Neither Moltke nor Greenhill has a note on the passage. Can any one say of which Sultan the story was told? There is a curious parallel in Dickens's 'Uncommercial Traveller,' chap. xi., where a tramp is warned by a beadle to leave the town:—

"'Why, blow your little town!' I ses, 'who wants to be in it? Wot does your dirty little town mean by comin' and stickin' itself in the road to anywhere? Why don't you get a shovel and a barrer, and clear your town out o' people's way?'"

3. English writers of the seventeenth century were so frequently indebted in detail to Latin literature that one may be justified in suggesting that when Fuller was comparing blasphemy in wit to the backbone in a lamprey, the removal of which makes the flesh more palatable, he was influenced by a passage in Plautus's 'Aulularia,' 395-6 (II. ix. 1):—

Tu, Machærio,

Congrum murænam exdorsua, quantum potest.

Cf. Terence, 'Adelphi,' 377-8 (III. iii. 23). Paulus Jovius, in chap. xxxi. of his 'De Piscibus' (a book read by Robert Burton), tells us that a friend, when fishing, explained to him that the ancients used to "bone" lampreys, in order that the absence of bones might make them better eating, and gave him an ocular demonstration of how to do it.

6. Quantulacumque estis, vos ego magna voco, is from Ovid, 'Amores,' 3, 15, 14, where the words are supposed to be addressed to the

walls of Ovid's native town, Sulmo; so there is a special appositeness in Johnson's employing them of the garret where a poet lives.

EDWARD BENSLY.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED** (11 S. v. 129).—

7. Je suis venu trop tard dans un monde trop vieux.

Surely this is by Alfred de Musset. It is more than thirty years since I read his works, but if I remember rightly he says:—

Je ne crois pas, O Christ, à ta parole sainte,

Je suis venu trop tard dans un monde trop vieux.

11. "Je souffre," &c., is, I believe, from the same poem. G. W.

**SELBY (YORKS) PECULIAR COURT** (10 S. xii. 409, 475; 11 S. i. 37, 97).—It may interest some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' to know that these records have been found. It appears that they were in the possession of the late Mr. W. W. Morrell, who was intending to write a history of Selby, and that he lent them to the late Canon Raine of York. The wills, administrations, &c., have now been printed by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society (vol. xlvii.), and the originals deposited in the District Probate Registry, York.

HENRY FISHWICK.

The Heights, Rochdale.

**ROBERT DREWRIE, PRIEST, EXECUTED AT TYBURN, 25 FEB., 1607** (11 S. v. 249).—Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., in the 'Catholic Encyclopedia,' Mr. Gillow in his 'Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics,' and Bishop Challoner in his 'Memoirs of Missionary Priests' tell us nothing as to the Venerable Robert Drury's origin except that he was of a good Buckinghamshire family. On 10 March, 1586/7, one Henry Drury had lately been apprehended and committed to prison in London. He is described as a young gentleman who, by the death of his father, had recently come into possession of lands worth 300*l.*, and as a most obstinate recusant and receiver of priests and suspected persons. See the Catholic Record Society's Publications, ii. 276. He died at Antwerp shortly before June, 1594 (C.R.S. Publ., v. 261). He was probably an elder brother of our Robert.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

The 'D.N.B.' says that Robert Drury was a Catholic divine, born of a gentleman's family in Buckinghamshire in 1567. He was educated at the English College of Douay, then temporarily removed to Rheims, where he arrived 1 April, 1588. He was

sent to the college at Valladolid, and in 1593 to England. We are told that he resided chiefly in London and its vicinity. In 1606 the Government of James imposed upon Catholics a new oath. Drury was apprehended, brought to trial, and condemned to death for being a priest and remaining in this realm contrary to the statute of Elizabeth. He refused to save his life by taking the new oath, and consequently was drawn to Tyburn, hanged, and quartered on 26 Feb., 1606/7.

The name is spelt Drewrie in an early publication noted at the end of the article in the 'D.N.B.' by Thompson Cooper, F.S.A. For other details see the article, from which the above is taken.

F. C. WHITE.

26, Arran Street, Cardiff.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY also refers to the 'D.N.B.']

**MAUREPAS ON MADAME DE POMPADOUR** (11 S. v. 228).—In the 'Memoirs' of Count d'Argenson may be found an account of the incident which gave rise to the quatrain by Maurepas "qui lui valut sa disgrâce."

F. KOCH, Jun.

**CUMBERLAND EPITAPH** (11 S. v. 210).—The lines quoted by Mr. CHAMBERS are in Alston Churchyard, Cumberland. The stone is now much weathered. On the front there is—

"....the Memory.... | ....[? Jefferson] | ..  
..ho.... | of Ja....83 | aged -3 years."

There is an entry in the register, "Thomas Jefferson of Alston bu. Jan. 12, 1783." The lines "My cutting board's to pieces split," &c., are on the back of the stone, and are readable, though chipped and weathered. The version given differs very little from what I copied a year or two since.

EDWIN DODDS.

Low Fell, Gateshead.

I annex an extract (at pp. 26-7) from T. Sopwith's book entitled "An Account | of the | Mining Districts | of | Alston Moor, | Weardale, and Teesdale, | in | Cumberland and Durham," published at Alnwick, 1833, which will answer MR. CHAMBERS'S inquiry:—

"Town of Alston, Cumberland.

"The church is dedicated to St. Austin, and stands on a commanding situation. In the churchyard is the following singular epitaph, erected at the expense of the sons of Crispin to commemorate an eccentric brother:—

My cutting board 's to pieces split.

My size-stick will no measures meet," &c.

CHAS. L. CUMMINGS.

Sunderland.

This epitaph is in the churchyard of Alston. Having made Alston my summer residence for twenty years, I am pretty familiar with the epitaph, but have never yet seen a literal, or even a correct, copy of it. I now venture to supply one, copied afresh for me a few days ago by my friend the Rev. T. C. Crosby, Congregational minister:—

My cutting board 's to pieces split  
My size stick's will no measures mete  
My rotten last 's turned into holes  
My blunted knife cuts no more soles  
My hammer's head 's flown from y<sup>e</sup> haft  
No more saint monday's with the craft  
My nippers, pincers, stirrup and rag  
And all my kit have got the bag  
My lapstone 's broke, my colours o'er  
My gumglass froze, my paste 's no more  
My heels sew'd on, my pegs are driven  
I hope I 'm in the road to heaven.

I may add that the stone is 3 ft. 10 in. high by 2 ft. 9½ in. wide and 4 in. thick. The name of the shoemaker appeared in front, but is now illegible; all that can be traced are the words "the Memory," "Hon." "Aged -5 years," and "his." The epitaph is at the back. RICH'D. WELFORD.  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FLEETWOOD OF MISSENDEN: THE KINGSLEY FAMILY (11 S. v. 41, 158, 217).—There is one point raised by R. W. B. that I can at all events partially answer. I have had occasion to consult several Fleetwood wills, and in all the same difficulty has arisen, nor does there seem any definite evidence to decide either way, while people argue differently from such evidence as does exist. I allude to the legitimacy of William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, son of Robert Fleetwood. I have consulted the wills of Robert, of William, William's son, and the Recorder's widow, all without the question being cleared up.

On referring to the life of the Recorder in the 'D.N.B.' we find a statement which ought to settle the matter, viz., that William Fleetwood became a freeman of the Merchant Taylors' Company by patrimony, 21 June, 1557. Just to verify references, and get the rule, I wrote to the Clerk of the Company, explaining my point, and asking his ruling. He most cordially answered, and his answer is remarkable. He writes that, according to the books, William Fleetwood became a freeman by apprenticeship 21 January, 1557. This presents a remarkable difference from the 'D.N.B.' account, which professes to be from the MS. records of the Company. I do not attach much importance to the date, because in writing June and January

might be confused—the error, however, is not noticed in the errata, nor is it corrected in the second edition. The important point is the difference between apprenticeship and patrimony, of which the letter says: "The inference is that Robert was not a freeman at the date of the birth of William, or that William was not born in wedlock." After mentioning that there are no books of that date beyond the list of freemen, it goes on to say that in order to join by patrimony, a person had to have two freemen to vouch that from their own personal knowledge the proposed freeman was the son of his father. My inference is that the Clerk means the legitimate son of his father. So far we have but "inference"—and that is against the legitimacy of William.

The main point now is to get the Inq. p.m. of Robert, father of William the Recorder. I presume that it exists somewhere. Is it in London, or Lancashire? That will settle all doubts. Up to the present I have not found it. A. RHODES.

CHESHIRE WORDS (11 S. v. 287).—Some of the hard words can be explained. *Throk-ynng* means *throcking*; from *throck*, i.e., to fit or supply with a *throck*. This (see 'E.D.D.') is the name of the lower part of a plough, originally of wood, to which the share is fastened. *Slenyng* should be *sleuyng* (*sleving*), a variant from the verb *to slive*, i.e., "to repair a wheel by putting new fellos to the old spokes." *Tezeres* is the plural of *tezer* (with *z* for *ts*, as usual), i.e. *tetser*, a perversion of *tester*, a head-stall, or sometimes a horse-collar; both meanings are assigned by Cotgrave to the O.F. *testiere*. *Crocunes* I take to be yokes for oxen; *crook* means (in dialect) a piece of bent timber, whence *crooken* or *crucken*, to bend or make crooked, and *cruckened*, crooked, bent, or twisted. I suspect that *weures* is allied to *waver*, which means a young tree or a twig.

Surely a *plate-lock* is a *clicket*; for which see the 'E.D.D.' WALTER W. SKEAT.

NOTTINGHAM AS A SURNAME (11 S. v. 169, 237, 276).—The following note relating to a family of this name may be of interest. It is abstracted from a Chancery suit, *Thorne v. Yerworth*, 1678 (Ch. Pro. before 1714, Bridges, Bdle. 566, No. 4).

Christopher Nottingham married Priscilla, daughter of Thomas Goddard, citizen and merchant taylor of London. They both died after 1660 and before 1678, leaving issue two children, Thomas and Elizabeth. Christopher Nottingham was a trustee under the

will of his father-in-law (will dated 30 March, 1660) in respect of certain leasehold property in Whitecross Street and Golden Lane, parcel of the manor of Finsbury. The interest in part of this property descended to Thomas and Elizabeth Nottingham by virtue of the marriage settlement of their mother. They sold it before 1678.

A. J. C. GUIMARAENS.

"BUNKINS" (11 S. v. 251) is a character in Miss Macnaughtan's novel 'The Fortunes of Christina McNab.' K.

ROMAN COINS (11 S. v. 226).—Roman coins are found in great numbers in all Roman camps. Whitaker seems to me to be entirely wrong in his supposition that hoards of coins are not found in such places. A few years ago a large number, including 12 early aurei, was exhumed in the camp here; and only last year many aurei, some 150, were found in Corstopitum. These also are early in date, while about two years ago some late gold coins—solidi—were found at the same place. R. B.—R.

South Shields.

GABRIEL GRANT, PREBENDARY AND ARCH-DEACON OF WESTMINSTER (11 S. iii. 8).—Not having seen any reply to the query of G. F. R. B. as to the marriage of this man, I think the following from Chester's 'Marriage Licences' may be opportune:—

"Grant, the Right Worshipful Gabriel, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, Vicar of Walthamstow, and Anne Senior of St. Clement Danes, 35, widow of Morgan Senior, Esq., late of Ashton, co. Dorset, deceased. At St. Bartholomew near the Exchange. 10 February, 1633/4. (Bishop of London's Licence.)"

She was his second wife. I have a note that his first wife was named Dionisia. My interest in this man lies in his connexion with Walthamstow, of which place I have considerable MS. collections.

WILLIAM GILBERT.

35, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

COUNTY BIBLIOGRAPHIES (11 S. iv. 488; v. 30, 178, 196, 276, 338).—Although some counties possess no proper bibliography, as MR. HUMPHREYS points out in his valuable record, yet it is but bare justice to earlier workers to point out a reference work of a century back which contains useful county book lists. I refer to the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 1801-18. See, for instance, the volumes on Derbyshire and Leicestershire. WM. JAGGARD.

Norfolk Topographer's Manual, being a Catalogue of Books and Engravings relating to the County, by Samuel Woodward, revised and augmented by W. C. Ewing, with Catalogue of Drawings, Prints, and Deeds, collated by Dawson Turner, 1842.

R. STEWART BROWN.

BACON: REGISTER OF BIRTH (11 S. v. 269).—The baptism of Francis Bacon is entered in the Register of St. Martin-in-the-Fields under the date 25 January, 1560:—

Mr. Francisus Bacon (filius D'm Nicho. Bacon Magni Anglie sigilli Custodis).

The "Mr." is interlined in a somewhat different coloured ink, but is in writing of the period. The volume is not the original register, but a transcript, made about the year 1599. The date of baptism would, of course, be 25 January, 1561.

FRANK J. BURGOYNE.

Brixton.

The Baptismal Register of St. Martin-in-the-Fields contains the name of Francis Bacon under date 25 January, 1560/1. The interlineation suggests some mystery connected with the entry, and certain interesting deductions have been drawn from it, which I shall be happy to communicate to your correspondent if he cares to write to me. E. BASIL LUPTON.

147, Hyde Park Road, Leeds.

[A. T. W. also thanked for reply.]

URBAN V.'S FAMILY NAME (11 S. iv. 204, 256, 316, 456, 499, 518; v. 255).—At the last reference I referred the origin of the family of Grimaldi, Princes of Monaco, to the village of Grimaud, near St. Tropez. By one of those coincidences which are so common that they can hardly be called curious, I had scarcely returned the proof of my "reply" when I received a copy of that excellent journal, *The Continental Weekly*, for 21 March, containing an article by the accomplished editor, Mr. H. Villiers Barnett, on Beauvallon, the new golfing resort near St. Tropez, from which I venture to make the following extract:—

"'Castle-crowned woods' is no empty figure of speech. Grimaud is hard by—not the antique village only, but the ruins of that castle which once protected it and was once inhabited by that Ghibellino Grimaldi who first effectually smote the Saracen usurpers of the land, and who, it used to be said but now is denied, was the founder of the Princely House of Monaco. The archivists of Monaco reject the story on what seems clear evidence; but Ghibellino Grimaldi, that valiant soldier out of Genoa, a 'man of great heart and right magnificent,' did fight a great victory over



the Saracens, and delivered the people from them ; for which deed William, Count of Marseilles, gave him the fringe of the gulf (St. Tropez) in fief and reward."

The history of the Moors in Spain has been often written, but I cannot recall any good history in English of the Moors in Provence. No more romantic subject could possibly be chosen by any one who would explore the archives of this region with a view to such a narrative. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Villa Paradis, Hyères.

SELKIRK FAMILY (11 S. v. 109, 236).—MR. W. CLEMENT KENDALL asks if anything is known of the Selkirk family. In my youth I was told that the real Robinson Crusoe was born in Largo, Fifeshire, and brought home thither his noted trunk and a cocoa-nut shell which he had carved for a drinking-cup. This an admiring visitor had taken away from the house said to have been his birthplace, but it was only to put on a silver rim, with engraved details which I cannot now remember. It will not be forgotten on the spot. C. C. STOPES.

TORRENS (11 S. v. 289).—The fleeting character of a minor politician's fame is strikingly illustrated by the very putting of this query, for from thirty to fifty years ago there was no better-known name among the metropolitan members of the House of Commons than that of McCullagh Torrens, one of the Liberal representatives of the old undivided borough of Finsbury, with Andrew Lusk throughout as his colleague, from 1865 to 1885. "Torrens's Act" for the provision of artisans' dwellings, by which his legislative fame was made, was not, as J. D. thinks, "passed by one of Disraeli's ministries," though it was adopted in 1868, when the Conservative statesman was Prime Minister for the first time, despite the fact that there was a Liberal majority in the House of Commons. POLITICIAN.

The introducer of the Bill that became known as "Torrens's Act" (31 & 32 Vict. chap. 130) was William Torrens McCullagh (eldest son of James McCullagh of Delville and Jane Torrens of Dublin), a graduate of Trin. Coll., Dublin, and a member of the Irish and English Bars. In Parliament he represented Dundalk from 1847 to 1852, and, after being member for Great Yarmouth for a short time, he represented Finsbury (London) for twenty years. It was in 1863, before going to Finsbury, that he took his mother's name, and was thereafter McCullagh Torrens. For an account of his career see 'D.N.B.' A. T. W.

The "Torrens Act" was a system of registration of title of land which was introduced throughout Australia between 1858 and 1862 by Sir R. R. Torrens, the first Premier of South Australia.

William Torrens McCullagh Torrens, who sat for several years in Parliament for various constituencies as an independent Liberal, introduced more than one Bill dealing with social questions, including the Artisans' Dwellings Bill of 1868. He is also known by his biography of the second Viscount Melbourne, which was published in 1878. Both McCullagh Torrens and Sir R. R. Torrens are noticed in vol. lviii. of the 'D.N.B.' to which J. D. is referred.

R. L. MORETON.

For some account of William McCullagh Torrens, M.P., see his autobiography, 'Twenty Years in Parliament,' published in 1893; also 'Dictionary of National Biography,' the memoirs of Viscount Melbourne, and *The Times* obituary (1894).

R. B.

Upton.

[MR. FRANCIS G. STALEY, MR. THOS. WHITE, MR. E. F. ROW, and other correspondents also thanked for kind replies.]

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER AND PEEL CASTLE (8 S. ix. 382, 452; x. 149).—It is perhaps a far cry back to 1896, when, under my then literary initials J. B. S., I initiated at the first reference, and closed at the last, a brief inquiry under this heading, but I am desirous to complete that inquiry by the following recent discovery. In the 'D.N.B.' xxviii. 246 (former edition), Prof. Tout wrote, *s.v.* 'Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester': "She [the duchess] was imprisoned in the Isle of Man. She is said to have been imprisoned in Peel Castle until her death." But in vol. x. p. 243 (ed. 1908) the Professor, on the evidence adduced by me at the last reference (which he quotes), altered the sentences thus: "She was ordered to be imprisoned" and "She is erroneously said to have been imprisoned." Thus *causa finita est*, and 'N. & Q.' should record the fact as well as the 'D.N.B.'

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

ABBAY OF AUMÔNE (11 S. v. 229).—This Cistercian house was founded (as the sixteenth on the roll of the Order) on 28 June, 1121, by some monks who came *direct* from the original mother house at Cîteaux (see Father Janauschek's great work, 'Origines Cistercienses,' Vienna, 1877, vol. i. p. 10, and the elaborate "genealogy" of



all Cistercian houses at the end). The name is a French form of its first name "Eleemosyna," said to have been given to it by reason of the lavish gifts made to it by its founders. For a list of works and articles relating to Aumône see the "Topo-Bibliographie" section of the Abbé U. Chevalier's wonderful 'Répertoire des Sources historiques du Moyen Age,' vol. i., Montbéliard, 1894, column 259.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

PUNCH AND JUDY (11 S. v. 289).—An interesting account of the performance, with the text of some of the dialogue, will be found in an article called 'The Punch and Judy Men of London: an Interview with One of Them,' which appeared in *The Pall Mall Gazette* on 15 June, 1887. M.

"ROOD-LOFT" (11 S. v. 287).—A great many "rood-lofts" have survived to the present time. See the recent works on rood-lofts by Mr. F. Bond and Mr. Bligh Bond. J. T. F.

Winterton.

"LIKE" (11 S. v. 251).—Is this more than a vigorous provincial utterance of "look"—look out? OLD SARUM may be unused to the disguises of Northern vowels. ST. SWITHIN.

ST. BRIDE'S: J. PRIDDEN (11 S. iv. 448).—An account and list of the religious societies of St. Bride's, London, by J. Pridden; extracts from the parish registers, 1587-95; lists of preachers at St. Bride's Church, 1759-94, with lists of briefs and accounts of sums collected thereon 1753-94, three quarto volumes, MSS., formed lots 1351 and 1746 in Messrs. Sotheby's sale by auction of John Gough Nichols's library on 7 and 8 Dec., 1874. The volumes subsequently found a place in the library of Mr. T. C. Noble, which was sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on 27-29 Oct., 1890.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

CASANOVA AND THE ENGLISH RESIDENT AT VENICE (11 S. v. 207, 315).—Towards the end of his 'Memoirs' Antonio Longo mentions William and George Murray, "figli del fu ambasciatore d' Inghilterra alla Corte di Constantinopoli, poscia ministro a Venezia," among his friends in Treviso in the early years of last century. William suffered from melancholia, and could not endure the sunlight. A number of friends used to do their best to amuse him.

L. COLLISON-MORLEY.

KEIGHLEY: PRONUNCIATION (11 S. v. 289).—He would be hardy who endeavoured to explain any apparently strange pronunciation of either a place or a family name. In regard to Keighley, however, it may be noted that, if this query had been put just thirty-six years ago, it might have saved the comic press of that time from perpetrating jokes on the town's name which would have lost all their intended point if the accustomed pronunciation had been known in London. In the summer of 1876 some members of the Keighley Board of Guardians, being opposed to compulsory vaccination, refused to carry out the Vaccination Act, and set at defiance, not only the Local Government Board, but the Court of Queen's Bench. They were arrested for contempt of court, and committed to York Castle; and while there, and before being liberated on bail, they were alluded to as "the Lock and Keighley Guardians"; while *Punch* of 2 September, 1876, carried on the idea by observing that "something like a dead-lock has occurred in the affairs of the Keighley Union." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

According to Prof. Otto Jespersen ('A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles,' Heidelberg, 1909, pp. 285-6), the *th*-sound has been substituted for a less familiar sound which has acoustically some resemblance to it. This is the sound still heard in the Scotch pronunciation of *light*, *right* (as *licht*, *richt*). According to A. J. Ellis ('Early English Pronunciation,' v. 61\*), the old sound is retained in one of the two local pronunciations of the name Keighley. Jespersen compares the Durham, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire pronunciation of *fortnight* as *fortnith* (see Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary,' s.v. 'Fortnighth').

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

"CONFOUNDED RED HERRINGS" (11 S. v. 288).—"Red Herrings" was the sobriquet of the third Marquess of Hertford (1777-1842), who is usually considered to have been the prototype of Thackeray's Marquess of Steyne. He married Maria Fagniani in 1798, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1822. The name of "Red Herrings" was given to him previously to that date, when he bore the courtesy title of Earl of Yarmouth, and was due partly to that and partly to his ruddy complexion and reddish hair and whiskers. The story of the "confounded red herrings" (which is too long to set out in full) will be found in

Gronow's 'Reminiscences,' 1900, vol. i. p. 138. The expression was used by General Palmer at Carlton House, where Lord Yarmouth found fault with a particular claret which Palmer hoped to introduce into England under the auspices of the Prince Regent.  
R. L. MORETON.

The "confounded red herrings" alluded to evidently refers to Francis Chas. Seymour Conway, who was known as Earl of Yarmouth, 1794-1822, and succeeded to the Marquisate of Hertford in the latter year and died in 1842. There is a caricature portrait of him, entitled 'A View of Yarmouth,' a coloured etching by Richard Dighton, 1818, and published by McLean of the Haymarket.  
FRED JOHNSON.

The second title of the Marquises of Hertford is Earl of Yarmouth; and at elections the Earls of Yarmouth have been called "Yarmouth Bloaters." In the 1880 election I remember pictures of "Yarmouth Bloaters" being stuck on the hoardings in Warwickshire.  
H. K. H.

Was not this a satirical reference on the part of the Prince Regent to the courtesy title of the Marquis of Hertford's eldest son? I recollect being present at a political meeting at Stratford-on-Avon in 1880. The sixth Marquis (who died 23 March last) was then one of the Conservative candidates for South Warwickshire, and on rising to speak was met by shouts of "herrings and bloaters," in derision of his then title of Lord Yarmouth.  
A. C. L.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY also thanked for reply.]

TRANSLATIONS FROM POLISH POETS (11 S. v. 308).—Unfortunately the 'Dziela' and 'Pisma Poetyczne,' i.e., the poetical works, both of Zygmunt Krasinski (collected in 3 vols., 1873) and of Juliusz Slowacki (in 2 vols., 1875), which lie before me in their original Polish text (reprinted at Lipsk, or Leipsic, by Brockhaus), have not yet met with a translator either in French or English. Meanwhile, let me draw MR. V. CHATTOPADHYAY's attention to the 'Correspondance de Sigismond Krasinski et de Henry Reeve,' ed. Jos. Kallenbach (in 2 vols., Paris, 1902), containing, as 'Appendices' to the second volume (pp. 186-356), some specimens of his works in prose and verse, in French, as well as a facsimile of his handwriting (three pages in French), and his portrait, of 1843, as a frontispiece. Concerning Juliusz Slowacki, Sarrazin's 'Études sur les Grands Poètes Romantiques de la Pologne: Mickiewicz, Slowacki, et Krasinski' (Paris,

1906), may be of service. Almost the whole of their works have been rendered, and appeared long ago, in various German translations.  
H. KREBS.

PROVERB ABOUT SHOES AND DEATH (11 S. v. 249).—Of "dare the Devil" men it used to be said that such a one would die in his shoes; but it did not imply that he "was sure to come to the gallows-tree," only that he would meet with an unexpected and violent death. I have heard of instances of men, in a last extremity, trying to take off their boots in order to cheat the saying.  
THOS. RATCLIFFE.

FRENCH GRAMMARS BEFORE 1750 (11 S. v. 110, 216, 313).—Much information is given in 'Notes and Materials on Religious Refugees in their Relation to Education in England before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685,' by Mr. Foster Watson, M.A., Professor of Education in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, appearing in the 1911 volume of the *Proceedings* of the Huguenot Society of London, published by Messrs. Spottiswoode.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

"YOU HAVE FORCED ME TO DO THIS WILLINGLY" (11 S. ii. 289, 493).—Mr. Alexander Carlyle's note refers this saying to Napoleon Buonaparte, but brings no proof. Carlyle himself quoted it from Joseph Buonaparte in a letter to Miss Welsh.

In 'Cromwell's Letters and Speeches,' vol. iii. p. 5, we read:—

"By treaties at Jersey, treaties at Breda, they and the hard law of want together have constrained this poor young Stuart to their detested covenant; as the Frenchman said, they have 'compelled him to adopt it voluntarily.'"

What is the original source of the quotation?  
THOMAS FLINT.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

SIR JOHN JEFFERSON (11 S. v. 230).—Sir John Jefferson, who married Elizabeth Cole of Gateshead, certainly had by her one son, for in a letter written by James Jenkins, who, I suppose, was Lady Jefferson's agent, dated York, 23 Feb., 1701, and addressed to Mr. Wm. Coatsworth, Gateshead's leading townsman, the following occurs:—

"SIR,—I Received yrs of the 17th instant last Saturday by the York Coachman. My Lady Jefferson's son was lately at Durham & Newcastle, and he informed me that Mr. John Rowell of Durham had made an end with the Parish of Gateshead about the Legacy."

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**SOUTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPERS** (11 S. iv. 168).—According to the British Museum Catalogue, only one copy of *The South Carolina Gazette*, under the dates specified in the query, is found on file at the Library. It is a single sheet, of 4to size, dated "Charles Town 1740," and relates to the reception of George Whitefield in New England. There are other copies of South Carolina newspapers in the Library, but the years of issue are later than those required.

W. S. S.

**BYRON AND THE SIDNEY FAMILY** (11 S. v. 268).—Sir William Sidney's third daughter, Anne, married Sir William Fitzwilliam, whose daughter Margaret (according to Mrs. Hutchinson) married Sir John Biron, K.B., and became the mother of John, first Lord Byron; Richard, second Lord (ancestor of the poet), and five other sons; and of Margaret, who, by her marriage with Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Kt., became the mother of Col. John Hutchinson the Regicide. But according to the 'D.N.B.' the mother of John, first Lord Byron, was Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux of Sefton, Lancashire.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"WHAT YOU BUT SEE WHEN YOU HAVEN'T A GUN" (10 S. ix. 108, 217, 493; x. 38, 255).—This saying, attributed at many of the above references to America, appears to have had its origin in this country. The following proverbs are given in 'Collections by Vincent Stuckey Lean,' 1902-4, iii. 391:

"A houndless hunter and a gunless gunner see ay game enough."—K.

"A houndless hunter and a gunless gunner see routh 'o game."—Ry.

"A houndless man comes to the best hunting."—Ferg.

K.=James Kelly, 'Scottish Proverbs,' 1721.

Ry.=Allan Ramsay, 'A Collection of Scots Proverbs,' 1737; another edition, 1797.

Ferg.=David Fergusson [died 1598], 'Scottish Proverbs,' 1641; another edition, 1676.

See the 'List of Authorities referred to,' iv. 265, and the 'List of Abbreviations of Names of Authorities,' *ibid.*, 373.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**THE THAMES** (11 S. v. 45, 225, 332).—By a stupid blunder, in my reply at the last reference I wrote Tiverton on the Tamar *quasi* Tamar-town, whereas I meant Tavistock on the Tavy. Tiverton, of course, stands at the junction of the Exe and the Loman, the name being interpreted as a contraction of Twyfordtown.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

**VANISHING LONDON: THE SARDINIAN ARCHWAY** (11 S. v. 267, 351).—I may supplement my reply by mentioning that in *The Pall Mall Gazette* for 29 January there was not only a good view of the archway, but an excellent suggestion that the keystone of the arch, inscribed with the old name "Dyke Streete, 1648," should find its fitting place in the new London Museum. It is to be hoped that the authorities may see their way to carrying out this suggestion.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"BELLS OF ARMS" (11 S. v. 249).—From 'An Universal Military Dictionary,' by Capt. George Smith, 1779:—

"Bells of Arms, a kind of tents in the shape of a cone, where the company's arms are lodged in the field. They are generally painted with the colour of the facing of the regiment, and the king's arms in front."

From 'The Military Encyclopædia,' by J. H. Stocqueler, London, 1853:—

"Bells of Arms, tents in front of the quarters of each company of infantry, in which the arms are piled. In Indian cantonments, for sepoy regiments, the bells of arms are of masonry."

At the present day bells of arms still exist in the lines of native regiments in India, and therein the rifles are always stored, and locked up, when not actually in use by the men.

J. H. L.

Bells of arms were bell-shaped tents to shelter soldiers' firearms in an encampment. Humphrey Bland, in his 'Military Discipline,' 1740, gives minute instructions as to the position of the bell of arms of the quarter-guard and of the bells of arms of the battalion, accompanied by a plan of an encampment showing these positions (pp. 246-7). Simes, in his 'Military Medley,' 1768, describes the manner in which bells of arms were painted with the king's cipher, &c. (pp. 250-55).

W. S.

I suggest that "bells of arms," in the royal warrant quoted, may have the same meaning as the term "bells-of-arms," which occurs in accounts of the Indian Mutiny, and apparently means tents or other receptacles in which guns, &c., are stored. Thus, of the outbreak at Berhampore:—

"There was a general rush to the bells-of-arms. Men seized their muskets, took forcible possession of the dreaded ammunition," &c.—Kay's 'Sepoy War,' bk. iii. chap. iv.

See also the 'N.E.D.,' 'Bell,' sb., 1, 6 e.

RACILIA.

## Notes on Books.

*London South of the Thames.* By Sir Walter Besant. (A. & C. Black.)

THIS is the third volume of the topographical section of the work organized by Sir Walter Besant before his death, and to our mind it is the most interesting of the three. The two previous volumes appeared to us to be a résumé of Sir Walter Besant's old books on London, sandwiched between considerable surveys of rather dull streets. The book before us seems to come from the pen of one author, and has, therefore, an advantage over its predecessors.

It is interesting to think that the greater part of South London was in Queen Anne's time a mere swamp. There was a small inhabited area at the south end of London Bridge, but mud and water, with rank vegetation, held almost undisputed sway from the river to Battersea Rise and the adjoining high ground. This great area, extending from Woolwich and Greenwich on one side to Sheen and Richmond on the other, and from the river to Eltham and Blackheath, was country and forest land, the swamp separating it from the City of London. Development appears to have been on the usual lines—first, country gentlemen built houses, and a road was made sufficient for them to ride into London and do their business; then, when the swamp was drained, there were public carriages and the old-time omnibuses which brought the poorer folk to town; and, ultimately, houses grew up even on top of the drained swamp, and sent their folk to the City of London. When railways first began, they added to the influx of dwellers, and increased the residents in the neighbourhood.

The book divides itself into many districts, and we propose to say a few words on some of the features of these.

In Bermondsey there is a note of the ancient Abbey of "Barmsie" and its Fair. In Lambeth there is an account of the Palace now held by the Archbishop of Canterbury and its history, and also a sufficient note of the origin and progress of St. Thomas's Hospital.

At Kennington, in the time of King John and the earlier Plantagenets, there was a royal palace, and the absolute disappearance of this is somewhat remarkable.

At Newington we find the Vauxhall Gardens, but records of these do not offer much to attract modern readers.

In Walworth, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe there is little of interest for the archaeological student, except certain legends of Tooley Street and St. Olaf Street. The Rotherhithe property appears to have been anciently held by Battle Abbey, owner also of Guy's Hospital, about which information is rather sparse.

Battersea provides nothing of particular note, and the same remark applies to Putney, except that some details are given as regards enamel works which were started there at an early date with good results. Putney contains, however, a note of the Ranelagh Club and its predecessors, and Putney Heath has some history of its own.

Brixton and Peckham do not require much criticism, affording little more than an enumeration of streets and houses. These districts have grown enormously, but not attained to the dignity of history.

Then we come to Charlton, which contains the Cherry Orchard, the residence of Inigo Jones the great architect, and Charlton House, which is reputed to have been subsequently built by him.

Greenwich Hospital, with its painted hall, formerly a palace of the Crown, is an item of interest. Sir John Thornhill is said to have taken nineteen years in painting the hall, at a cost of 6,885*l*.

In Dulwich there is an account of the foundation of Alleyn's College of God's Gift, now represented by Dulwich College and adjacent buildings; and in Eltham we come across yet another royal palace, the history of which is pleasantly recorded. The volume is well and amply illustrated.

*The Burlington Magazine* opens with a continuation of Mr. O. M. Dalton's 'Byzantine Enamels in the Collection of Mr. Pierpont Morgan,' an instalment, if possible, even more interesting than the last, and offering us to start with a plate of four medallions from the Swenigorodskoi Collection of quite extraordinary delightfulness. In the next number we are promised more of these. From among the Early Venetians lately exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club the editor this time treats of Carpaccio. The 'Christ and Four Saints' here discussed is, to students, practically a new picture, and the reproduction—the first yet made—is striking, if only for the contrast between the liveliness and charm of the four saints—they may possibly, Mr. Roger Fry thinks, represent the four evangelists—and the curiously wooden and inexpressive 'Christ.' The paper on 'Central African Embroidery,' by Mr. T. A. Joyce, describes minutely the methods and materials of cloths made and embroidered by those Bushongo who live by the Sankuru and the Kasai. Embroidery is not common in primitive Africa; but these specimens are interesting for their bold design and clever execution, as well as for their rarity. Mr. A. M. Hind has an article on Jacques Callot, in which the illustrations of Callot's studies, especially one for 'Les Supplices,' struck us as particularly instructive.

IN *The Nineteenth Century* the articles of literary interest are on Browning, Milton, and 'Recent German Fiction.' Mr. Francis Gribble's paper is divided, roughly speaking, between Browning's optimism and his marriage. Bishop Welldon's paper deals with the theology of Milton—its development from what may fairly be called orthodoxy to a peculiar form of Arianism. We notice that he says the Christian world owes to Milton both the generally accepted belief that the forbidden fruit was the apple and the conception of the angelic hosts as arrayed for and against God. It seems to us that some further recollection of the literature and the art which preceded Milton would have caused at least a qualification of those statements. The German authors with whom Madame Longard de Longard deals are Rudolf Bartsch, Rudolf Stratz, Walter Bloem, and Peter Rosegger. The first three serve to illustrate the variety of patriotism at present prevailing in Germany. Lady Grant Duff, writing on 'The Action of Women in the

French Revolution,' invites us, in a very impressive manner, to contemplate the excesses perpetrated by women, and the instances of the influence wielded by them, during the Terror. We gather that we are meant to infer the danger to humanity of power in the hands of women; but since examples of the same kind, only yet more forcible, and drawn from many more times and countries, might be brought forward to show the dangers of power in the hands of men, we are left rather at a loss to know to which part of the human race we may reasonably look for safety. Mr. William Hewlett gives us a reply to Mr. Statham's paper 'Oratorio *versus* Opera,' in which he maintains that there is room for both, and that the waning popularity of the oratorio is at least debatable. In face of the immense amount of literature—here and in America—concerned with the subject, we hardly understand Mr. Macnamara's opening statement, in his paper on 'A Physiological Basis for Education,' to the effect that "education has hitherto for the most part been treated as having no physiological basis, and that the time seems to have arrived when an attempt should be made," &c. Nor did we find that he had anything to offer beyond what every one really interested in education must have read many times over in the works of many different writers.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MR. BARNARD'S 'Tracts and Broadside' Catalogue 54 (Tunbridge Wells), even as a list of titles, &c., forms diverting reading. He says the items come chiefly from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As a matter of fact, out of 620 only 9 belong to the former, but, as was to be expected, these few outweigh in interest a goodly number of the later productions. All but one are religious, and the three best are connected with the Brownists: (1) Browne's own "A Booke which sheweth the life and manners of all true Christians, and howe unlike they are vnto Turkes and Papistes and Heathen folke.....Chiefly black-letter, 4to, Middelburgh, Richard Painter, 1582," first edition, agreeing with the copy in the British Museum, hitherto the only copy of the book known in its longer form, 15/-; (2) "The Rasing of the Fovndations of Brovvnisme.....(by S. Bredwell), 4to, London, Iohn Windet, 1588," first edition, 5/-; and (3) "A Short Treatise against the Donatists of England whom we call Brownists.....By George Giffard, Minister of God's holy Word in Maldon, 4to, London, Iohn Windet, for Toby Cooke, 1590," first edition, having Windet's device "non solo pane vivet homo" on the title-page, 3/- 15s. In the next century we noticed as interesting Thomas Young's 'Englands Bane: or, The Description of Drunkenesse,' 3/- 3s.; (Prince) 'Rupert's Sumpter, and Private Cabinet rifled. And a Discovery of a Pack of his Jewels. By way of Dialogue betweene Mercurius Britannicus and Mercurius Aulicus,' 4to, London, 1644, 2/- 2s.; 'An Ordinance of.....Parliament, For the Apprehending and bringing to condigne punishment, all such lewd persons as shall steale, sell, buy, inveigle, purloyn, convey or receive any little children. And for the strict and diligent search of all Ships and other Vessels on the River, or at the Downes,' black-letter, broadside, London, 1645, 3/- 15s.; Evelyn's 'Fumifugium: or

The Inconveniencie of the Aer and Smoak of London dissipated.....1661,' first edition, 1/- 10s.; and 'The Grand Concern of England explained, in several Proposals offered to the Consideration of the Parliament,' among which it is proposed "that a Stop be put to further Buildings in and about London," "that Brandy, Coffee, Mum [*sic*], Tea, and Chocolata may be prohibited," and "that the Newcastle-Trade for Coals may be managed by Commissioners," 1673, 2/- 10s.

MESSRS. BOWES & BOWES, of Cambridge, in their Catalogue 338, have several items derived from the libraries of the late John Willis Clark and W. Chawner. The best is the 'Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture,' in the whole five editions, 1836-50. This set belonged to the late Prof. R. Willis, and comprises two copies of the second edition, of which one is interleaved with MS. notes by him. Other volumes also are illustrated with a number of MS. notes; the fifth edition being interleaved into 2 vols. for that purpose, 6/- 6s. R. T. Hampson's 'Medii Aevi Kalendarium,' or dates, charters, and customs of the Middle Ages, with Kalendars from the tenth to the fifteenth century, 2 facsimiles, 1841, is offered for 15s. For Mr. Aldis Wright's facsimile of the MS. of Milton's Minor Poems in Trinity College Library, Cambridge—folio, privately printed, 1899—31s. 6d. is asked. Prof. Willis's 'Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton,' edited with additions by John Willis Clark—an example of the special edition of 120 copies printed on large paper, in which the illustrations are all printed flat and not folded—is to be had for 7/- 17s. 6d. An interesting item, the price of which is 2/- 10s., is a set of ten portfolios containing cardboard cuttings to scale, which are to be put together to make models of well-known buildings. Among these are the cathedrals of Canterbury and York, an Egyptian temple, and the Catacombs. The models were apparently made by Prof. Willis himself.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

#### INDICATION OF HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST BY THE L.C.C.

ON Tuesday, the 30th ult., a stone tablet was affixed to 28, Finchley Road, N.W., to commemorate the residence of Thomas Hood the poet, who lived there from 1843 until his death in 1845.

On the 1st inst. a bronze tablet was affixed to 32, Craven Street, Strand, where Heinrich Heine, the German poet and essayist, lived for a few months in 1827. The cost of this latter is being borne by subscriptions obtained by Mr. R. B. Marston.

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## Notes.

## THE REV. GEORGE BORLASE, B.D.

THE REV. GEORGE BORLASE, B.D., was for many years a leading figure in the University life at Cambridge.

He was the sixth son of the Rev. Walter Borlase (bapt. 5 Nov., 1694; d. 26 April, 1776), Vicar of Madron 1720-76, and of Kenwyn 1731-76, two of the best livings in the county of Cornwall, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral 1757-76, and Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. His mother was Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Henry Pendarves, Vicar of Paul. She died 8 April, 1743. He was sent to the Grammar School at Exeter, and when 16 years old was admitted, on 9 Oct., 1759, as a pensioner at Peterhouse, Cambridge. His brother Samuel had become a fellow-commoner there on 20 April, 1757; and another brother,

William, was also admitted as a pensioner on 9 Oct., 1759. George was Hale Scholar of his college on 15 Dec., 1759, and Cosin Scholar on 31 March, 1763. While an undergraduate he contributed, in 1762, a set of Greek verses to the collection of the University on the birth of the Prince of Wales.

In 1764 George Borlase graduated B.A. as seventh senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and proceeded M.A. 1767, and B.D. 1780. He was confirmed in his fellowship at Peterhouse on 3 July, 1766, having by that time passed his year of probation, and for many years was a popular tutor with the undergraduates and a "don" much beloved by his contemporaries. In February, 1778, after a severe contest, in which he polled 113 votes against 102 cast for his competitor, he was elected Registrar to the University. From 1773 to 1789 he was minister at Little St. Mary's, Cambridge. His fellowship became vacant in 1792, a year after his marriage.

His name came prominently before the public in 1787. The Master of the College, Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, died on 14 Aug. The fellows, eleven in number, assembled on 31 Aug. for the election of his successor. All voted for Borlase, "then and for many years past the Tutor to whom the care of the College had always been entrusted by the late Master during his absence or indisposition"; eight voted also for Francis Barnes, Vice-Provost of King's College, and three for Daniel Longmire, who had been a fellow and tutor of Peterhouse, but had taken a college living ten years previously. By the statutes the Visitor of the College, the Bishop of Ely, was to appoint from one of two persons nominated by the fellows, who in such nomination were to prefer fellows, if qualified. The then occupant of the see was Dr. Yorke, a zealous Tory, who was known to be no friend of Borlase, a keen Whig. The fellows therefore gave him the alternative of Borlase, the efficient and popular tutor, or Barnes, "a personal friend of Borlase, but.... universally regarded as altogether unfitted for the vacant headship" (T. A. Walker, 'Peterhouse,' 1906, p. 179). Longmire, a connexion of the Bishop and the man whom he was desirous of appointing, appealed against the choice of the fellows, and the Visitor, pronouncing their nomination not in conformity with the statutes, declared it null and void, and by instrument under his hand and seal appointed Longmire to the vacant headship.

The College appealed to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus to compel the Visitor to appoint one of its two nominees. The question was argued at great length for the Bishop in Hilary and Easter terms, 1788, while Mansfield, the "nearest and dearest friend" of Borlase, and the subsequent Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was heard for the College. The mandamus was granted. On 26 April Borlase and Barnes went to Ely House, and the Visitor announced, his intention of appointing Barnes, who thereupon protested furiously against the selection. The Visitor deferred his definitive decision, and in the meantime nine of the fellows expressed their preference for Borlase; but the Bishop was obdurate, and Barnes was appointed. He held the Mastership for fifty years, from 1788 to 1838, when he died at the age of 95.

Barnes was elected Vice-Chancellor, and in his opening speech apologized for appearing before the University in that position. He came "*furtivis quasi honoribus indutus*," and he concluded with a handsome compliment to Borlase. On laying down his office on 3 Nov., Barnes made a violent philippic against the Bishop. Next day Dr. William Pearce, afterwards Borlase's brother-in-law, was elected Vice-Chancellor, and his speech was an unqualified eulogy on the Bishop, who had made him Master of Jesus College (Gunning, '*Reminiscences*,' i. 108). Some poor epigrams made over this controversy are in H. J. Wale's '*My Grandfather's Pocket-Book*,' pp. 300-1. The first of them is given as an impromptu by Gibbon. Borlase appears to have approved of the proceedings against the Rev. William Frend, Fellow of Jesus College; but Pearce, the Master of that College, was by that time his brother-in-law ('*Life of Isaac Milner*,' p. 87).

In 1788 Borlase was appointed Professor of Casuistry, now known as Moral Philosophy—a professorship founded by a fellow of Peterhouse—but, like most of his colleagues at Oxford and Cambridge, he never lectured. He became Rector of Newton, near Sudbury, Suffolk, and Vicar of Cherry Hinton, near Cambridge, in 1789, and held until his death these three appointments, and that of Registrary. He married at Cherry Hinton, on 19 May, 1791, Henrietta, called colloquially "*Harriot*," third daughter of the Rev. Walter Serocold of that parish, who had been privately baptized on 25 Nov., 1756. She died in childbed on 25 May, 1792, and was buried on 31 May in front of

the chancel steps at Cherry Hinton with her infant child. Borlase's second wife, whom he married at Upholland, co. Lancaster, on 10 Nov., 1800, was Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holme of Holland House. For many years after her husband's death her house at Cambridge was the centre of hospitality for all Cornishmen at the University. Borlase died, after a few days' illness, at Cambridge, on 7 Nov., 1809, and was buried by the side of his first wife at Cherry Hinton on 11 Nov., being aged 67. His widow died at Charlton, Kent, on 21 April, 1844.

Borlase was the first person in England to draw up and print a list of the graduates at a university. His volume, '*Cantabrigienses Graduatii*,' which set out their names from 1659 to 1787, was published at Cambridge in the latter year. It was without preface or introduction, but the title-page explained that the catalogue was "*e libris subscriptio-nis desumptus atque ordine alphabetico compositus*." A later issue, bringing the list down to 1800, came out in that year.

He contributed, under the editorship of Dr. Kippis, to the second edition of the '*Biographia Britannica*'; he supplied information to the Rev. Charles Symmons for his '*Life of Milton*'; and he communicated to J. S. Hawkins, the editor in 1787 of George Ruggle's comedy of '*Ignoramus*,' the transcript of an account—printed on pp. cxix-cxxii—"of King James the first's visit in the month of May, 1615, to the university of Cambridge," which was reproduced in Nichols's '*Progresses of King James*,' iii. 46, 83.

Borlase sat for his portrait to Romney in January and February, 1794, and paid 30 guineas for it. The picture was sent to Penzance on 14 August following, and is now at Castle Horneck, the home of the family. He is represented as "nearly full-face, dressed in black high-collared coat, white cravat, and frill." His first wife's portrait, by Downman, was engraved by Henry Kingsbury, and published in 1779.

(*Gent. Mag.*, 1791, pt. i. 488; 1800, pt. ii. 1287; 1809, pt. ii. 1084, 1233; 1811, pt. i. 239; 1844, pt. i. 666; J. Chaloner Smith, '*Portraits*,' ii. 787; Symmons, '*Milton*,' (1822), p. 21; Ward and Roberts, '*Romney*,' ii. 15; Cooper, '*Annals of Cambridge*,' iv. 388, 428; Nichols, '*Literary Anecdotes*,' viii. 630; '*Peterhouse Admission Book*,' ed. T. A. Walker, p. 319, supplemented by further information from that gentleman.)

W. P. COURTNEY.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 301, 323, 344, 362.)

BEFORE returning to his readings, Dickens had the sorrow of parting with his youngest son, Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens (nicknamed "Plorn"), who had decided to join his brother Alfred Tennyson Dickens, already settled in Australia as a successful sheep-farmer. "Plorn" was the favourite of his father, and it was hard to let him go. He sailed on the 26th of September, 1868.

"Poor Plorn is gone to Australia. It was a hard parting at the last. He seemed to me to become once more my youngest and favourite little child as the day drew near, and I did not think I could have been so shaken."

On Monday, the 5th of October, the first of the final readings was to take place at St. James's Hall. In anticipation Dickens caused Messrs. Chappell to issue the following characteristic advertisement, which he reproduced in his own journal:—

"It is scarcely necessary to add that any announcement made in connection with these farewell Readings will be strictly adhered to and considered final; and that on no consideration whatever will Mr. Dickens be induced to appoint an extra night in any place in which he shall have been announced to read for the last time."

Almost immediately Dickens began to feel anxious lest the Chappells should be losers by their generous arrangement, the expenses incurred being on "the princely scale of the Chappells," so he determined that the public should have some new excitement, and made a short reading of the murder in 'Oliver Twist.' It was arranged in three brief parts: (1) Where Fagin sets Noah Claypole to watch Nancy; (2) the scene on London Bridge; (3) where Fagin rouses Claypole from his sleep to tell his perverted story to Sikes—the murder—and the haunting of the murderer. This "Sikes and Nancy" reading caused a perfect furore everywhere, but the cost to the reader can never be told. I heard it with my father at St. James's Hall, and while we marvelled at the force and earnestness thrown into it, and at the fearful vividness with which the scene was presented, we both felt pained to think how dangerous such exertion was to Dickens in his state of health. Those who were behind the scenes have related how utterly prostrate he was for some time after its delivery. Macready, who heard him read it at Clifton, said, "The murder is two 'Macbeths.'" Dolby did all he could to

induce Dickens to give this particular reading less frequently, but

"the horrible perfection to which he had brought it and its novelty acted as a charm to him, and made him the more determined to go on with it come what might, and all remonstrance to the contrary was unheeded by him."—

In fact, it only angered him; and the sole time he quarrelled with Dolby was in reference to this. They were having supper together after one of the readings, and were revising the lists, when Dolby remarked, "Out of four readings, you have put down three murders," and urged him to reserve the murder for certain of the large towns.

"Have you finished?" Dickens said angrily.

"I have said all I feel on that matter," Dolby replied.

"Bounding up from his chair, and throwing his knife and fork on the plate (which he smashed to atoms), he exclaimed, 'Dolby, your infernal caution will be your ruin one of these days.'

"Perhaps so, sir," Dolby said. 'In this case, though, I hope you will do me the justice to say it is exercised in your interest.'

Dolby left the table, and went on revising the list of readings; on turning round he found his chief in tears, while his own eyes were "not so clear as they might be." Dickens went to him and embraced him affectionately, sobbing the while: "Forgive me, Dolby! I really didn't mean it; and I know you are right."

On this last tour Dolby had the pleasure of having his chief at his house at Ross, to spend a Sunday with him. He had been reading at Cheltenham, and on the Tuesday was to read at Clifton, so the journey was a convenient one of only twenty-five miles. Dolby found Dickens to be no less delightful as a guest than as a host.

"From the moment he entered the house it seemed to contain more than its wonted share of sunshine—if such a thing were possible. The following day he went about the place with me, taking as much interest in everything as if he had been at 'Gad's.' My son (to whom he had stood sponsor in the early part of the previous year), the pony he had caused to be presented to my little girl (whilst we were in America), and the dog 'Chops,' who recognized his old master, gave him a reception which pleased him immensely."

Dolby was much amused to observe Dickens carefully scanning his small library, which included a row of his own books that he had himself presented to Dolby. Looking up from writing letters he saw his old chief passing his fingers over the tops. When asked why he did this, he explained, in a jocular manner, "that he was merely anxious to ascertain by this means if *any* of them had been cut."

The enthusiasm with which Dickens was everywhere received exceeded all former demonstrations, and at Dublin a strong force of police—mounted and on foot—had to control the traffic.

Among the farewells there was none more brilliant than that of Liverpool, where a banquet was given to Dickens in St. George's Hall, six hundred guests being present. What memories of the past are recalled by the names of the chief speakers!—Lord Dufferin, Lord Houghton, Anthony Trollope, Hepworth Dixon, Sala, Halliday, and Whitty (*Liverpool Post*). But so much excitement caused the guest great sufferings from fatigue of mind and body, and Dolby, who always arranged for his bedroom to communicate with that of his beloved chief, so that he might quietly drop in during the night to see how he was getting on, nearly always found him awake.

At length Dickens's sufferings became so intolerable that he wrote to Beard, his friend and medical adviser, who telegraphed that he was coming to him at Preston at once. On arriving, he prohibited any reading that

night, and got him away quietly to London, where both he and Sir Thomas Watson peremptorily insisted that there must be no readings even in London for the present, while all travelling in connexion with readings must be stopped entirely.

Dickens wrote immediately in great distress to Thomas Chappell, who begged him to dismiss from his mind all thoughts of any inconvenience to which the firm might have been put by his illness, and expressed an earnest wish for his speedy and complete recovery. This handsome letter, Dolby tells us, sent Dickens home to Gadshill in "a comparatively easy frame of mind," though in his retirement he still longed to return to the "Reading" life.

After some months, all suspicion of the impending disease had so completely vanished that, to Dickens's great delight, Sir Thomas Watson gave it as his opinion that he might venture on twelve farewell readings—in London only.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

### A RUNCIC CALENDAR.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, ROOM 132.

(See *ante*, pp. 261, 285, 321, 363.)

CONTINUING the detail of days marked on the calendar, we have the following:—

| Date.    | Object.                    | Significance.                                           | Remarks.                                                                                         |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| July 15+ | Twelve stars, and rake.    | Divisio Apostolorum ..<br>A reminder to gather the hay. | The traditional date of the sending forth (?) of the Apostles.                                   |
| 20+      | Flower, cross, and dragon. | St. Margaret of Antioch ..                              | A legendary virgin and martyr. See large altarpiece in the West Hall (V. & A.M.), No. 5894-1859. |
| 25+      | Plant and sword.           | St. James the Great ..                                  | Apostle. Beheaded 44.                                                                            |
| 29+      | Axe, and sickle.           | St. Olaf .. ..<br>A reminder to begin the harvest.      | King and patron saint of Norway. Killed 1030.                                                    |
| Aug. 1+  | Key .. ..                  | St. Peter's Chains ..                                   | Commemorates the imprisonment of St. Peter. Invented in the ninth century.                       |
| 3        | Meal tub ..                | An agricultural or domestic reminder.                   |                                                                                                  |
| 10+      | Gridiron, and flail.       | St. Lawrence .. ..<br>A reminder to begin threshing.    | Roasted on a gridiron 258.                                                                       |
| 15+      | Crown .. ..                | The Assumption of the Virgin.                           | Invented 1263.                                                                                   |
| 16       | Harrow ..                  | An agricultural reminder..                              |                                                                                                  |
| 24+      | Knife, and hop plant.      | St. Bartholomew .. ..<br>An agricultural reminder.      | Apostle. Flayed alive.                                                                           |
| 29+      | Sword .. ..                | The beheading of St. John the Baptist.                  | 29.                                                                                              |

| Date.       | Object.                                          | Significance.                                                                                                                           | Remarks.                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sept.<br>1+ | Stag and mitre.                                  | St. Giles .. ..                                                                                                                         | Abbot of Arles. When living in seclusion, he sustained himself on herbs and the milk of a hind that came to his cell at regular intervals. |
| 3           | Sheep shears ..                                  | A reminder to shear the sheep.                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                            |
| 8+          | Crown,<br>and basket of<br>fruit and<br>flowers. | The Nativity of the Virgin.<br>A reminder to gather the fruit.                                                                          |                                                                                                                                            |
| 14+         | Cross .. ..                                      | Holy Cross Day .. ..                                                                                                                    | Invented about 630.                                                                                                                        |
| 15          | Tripod .. ..                                     | Autumn "Ting" .. ..                                                                                                                     | See Jan. 19.                                                                                                                               |
| 21+         | Axe and winged<br>head.                          | St. Matthew .. ..                                                                                                                       | Apostle and Evangelist. Martyred.                                                                                                          |
| 23          | Goat .. ..                                       | An agricultural reminder.                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                            |
| 29+         | Trumpet and<br>scales.                           | St. Michael and All Angels.                                                                                                             | The trumpet is to awaken the dead, and the scales to weigh their souls.                                                                    |
| Oct.<br>4+  | Book,<br>and fish.                               | St. Francis of Assisi ..<br>An indication of the herring<br>fishing.                                                                    | Founder of the Order of Franciscans. Died 1226. Canonized 1228.                                                                            |
| 7+          | Convent,<br>and pair of<br>carding combs         | St. Brigitta .. ..<br>A reminder to card the wool                                                                                       | Foundress of the Convent of Vadstena, Sweden. Died 1373. Canonized 1391.                                                                   |
| 14+         | Papal crown,<br>and leafless<br>tree.            | St. Calixtus .. ..<br>A seasonal indication.                                                                                            | Pope. Killed 226.                                                                                                                          |
| 18          | Ox,<br>and calf.                                 | St. Luke .. ..<br>An agricultural reminder.                                                                                             | Evangelist.                                                                                                                                |
| 21+         | Arrow and lance<br>with flag.                    | St. Ursula .. ..                                                                                                                        | Refers to the legendary massacre of St. Ursula and her 11,000 virgins.                                                                     |
| 28          | Cross and lance,<br>and flail.                   | SS. Simon and Jude ..<br>An agricultural reminder.                                                                                      | Apostles. St. Simon crucified 107. St. Jude killed with a club 80.                                                                         |
| Nov.<br>1+  | Nine stars, or<br>crosses.<br>Inverted boat.     | All Saints' Day.<br>A reminder that sailing is no<br>longer safe.                                                                       |                                                                                                                                            |
| 11+         | Mitre and goose.                                 | St. Martin .. ..                                                                                                                        | Bishop of Tours and founder of the monastery of Marmoutier-les-Tours. There was a legend that he died from eating goose 397.               |
| 19          | Convent ..                                       | St. Elisabeth of Marburg,<br>Hungary.                                                                                                   | Foundress of the Order of Poor Clares. Died 1231. Canonized 1235.                                                                          |
| 20          | Horseshoe ..                                     | A reminder to have the<br>horses rough shod, on ac-<br>count of the slippery<br>roads.                                                  |                                                                                                                                            |
| 23          | Papal crown<br>and anchor,<br>and bow.           | St. Clement .. ..<br>?                                                                                                                  | Pope. Thrown into the sea with an anchor round his neck 101.                                                                               |
| 25          | Spiked wheel,<br>and spinning<br>wheel.          | St. Catherine .. ..<br>A domestic reminder which<br>probably owes its posi-<br>tion here to its similarity<br>to St. Catherine's wheel. | Virgin. Was about to be tortured with spiked wheels, but was miraculously delivered. Martyred in the first half of the fourth century.     |
| 30+         | Saltire,<br>and trap.                            | St. Andrew .. ..<br>An agricultural reminder.                                                                                           | Apostle and martyr. Crucified on a <i>cruz decussata</i> .                                                                                 |



**SNAKE POISONED BY A MAN'S BLOOD.**—Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, in her book of Oriental travel entitled 'Amurath to Amurath,' relates that she came to Kaisariyeh, a city of the ancient province of Cappadocia (which under the name Mazaca had been the capital city of the former kings of Cappadocia, and had received the name Casarea in the time of Tiberius or Claudius). She says:—

"The physical and moral qualities of the inhabitants of Casarea came under our consideration as we rode: 'If a serpent bites a man of Kaisariyeh,' observed Fattûh, 'the serpent dies.' " I was at once reminded of a Latin epigram, learnt long ago in the Latin Delectus, I believe:—

Vipera Cappadocem nocitura momordit: at illa  
Gustato periit sanguine Cappadociis,

and I set myself to discover the authorship and date of it. After a long search I learnt that it is a translation, by an unknown hand, of a Greek epigram made by Demodocus, an epigrammatist whom Aristotle has mentioned in the 'Ethics'—belonging, therefore, at latest to the fourth century B.C. This I procured from an 'Anthologia Græca':

Καππαδόκην ποτ' ἔχιδνα κακῇ δάκεν· ἀλλὰ  
καὶ αὐτῇ

κάθθανε γευσσαμένη αἵματος ἰοβόλου.

This may be rendered:—

"A deadly echidna once bit a Cappadocian; but she herself died, having tasted the poison-flinging blood."

We may suppose it to be the contemptuous taunt of a cultivated inhabitant of Ionian Asia Minor flung at the "barbarians" of the North.

Can it now be nothing more than a coincidence that the courier Fattûh, a travelled man of Aleppo, has heard and repeats the sneer? Unless that be so, this rude gibe may boast a vitality of much over 2,000 years.

C. B. MOUNT.

**LURED FROM PARADISE.**—The following story is given in *The Periodical* of March, 1912 (p. 2), as a sample of the 'Hundred Merry Tales' (1528):—

"I find written among old gestes, how God made St Peter porter of heauen, and that God of his goodness, soon after his passion, suffered many men to come to the kingdom of heauen with small deseruing; at which time there was in Heauen a great company of Welshmen, which with their cracking and babbling troubled all the other. Wherefore God said to St Peter, that he was weary of them, and that he would fain haue them out of Heauen. To whom St Peter said: Good Lord, I warrant you, that shal be done. Wherefore St Peter went out of heauen gates

and cried with a loud voice Cause bohe, that is as much to say as roasted cheese, which thing the Welshmen hearing ran out of heauen a great pace. And when St Peter saw them all out he suddenly wente into Heauen, and locked the door, and so sparred all those Welshmen out."

An analogous tradition is known in Provence. It was versified a year or so ago in an English magazine—I think, *The Cornhill*—and is told by Mistral under the title of 'Jarjaye au Paradis' in 'Mémoires et Récits,' pp. 238-44. The cry of "Les bœufs, les bœufs! Oh tiens! oh tiens! la pique!" caused the fortunate Tarasconais to forget his undeserved blessedness. He rushed out of the door, which St. Peter as quickly shut:—

"Eh! bien, Jarjaye, lui dit-il goguenard, comment te trouves-tu à cette heure?"

"Oh! n'importe, riposte Jarjaye. Si çavait été les bœufs, je ne regretterais pas ma part de paradis."

"Cela disant, il plonge, la tête la première, dans l'abîme."

ST. SWITHIN.

**NELSON'S COFFIN.**—The Swiftsure, commanded by Capt. Hallowell, had been left behind at Aboukir after the victory of the Nile, and the captain succeeded in obtaining possession of a portion of the mainmast of L'Orient, with other pieces of the wreck. He caused a coffin to be made on board the Swiftsure, every part of which was composed of the remains of the French Admiral's ill-fated ship.

On joining the Vanguard Capt. Hallowell sent the coffin on board to Lord Nelson, with the following note, dated 23 May, 1799:

MY LORD,—Herewith I send you a coffin, made of a part of L'Orient's mainmast, that, when you are tired of this life, you may be buried in one of your own trophies: but that that period may be far distant is the sincere wish of your obedient and much obliged servant.

BEN. HALLOWELL.

An almost unique gift from one friend to another, probably. Nelson received the present graciously, and, instead of ordering it to be deposited in some storeroom, had it placed upright, with the lid on, close to the after bulkhead of his cabin, and immediately behind the seat usually occupied by himself when at dinner.

A deep gloom overspread his mind at this time, as his letters show. Writing to Mr. Davison, he says: "I am ready to quit this world of trouble, and envy none, but the estate six feet by two." Removed to the Foudroyant when Nelson changed his flagship, the coffin for some days remained upon the gratings of the quarter-deck, and

then, at the earnest request of his faithful servant Tom Allen, was consigned to the carpenter's storeroom until the ship arrived in England. When Nelson lived in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, its place was at the foot of Tom Allen's bedstead. But when Allen's wife, at Nelson's express desire, came up from Burnham Thorpe to stay with him, she was so alarmed by it that she declared the room was haunted, and that she dared no longer sleep in it.

With Nelson's consent Allen at length took the coffin to Banting in Brewer Street, and in due time it was used to enshrine the mortal remains of the hero of Trafalgar. *Vide The United Service Journal*, 1841, November, No. 156, p. 336. L. M. R.

[The references in 'N. & Q.' to the story of Nelson's coffin are to volumes so far back that we print our correspondent's communication in full.]

**BAMPFYLDE AND BOWLES.**—I am indebted to the kindness of a Dublin friend for a sight of the seventeen sonnets of John Codrington Bampfylde (1754-96). "Bampfylde's Sonnets," Robert Southey said, "are some of the most original in the language." Noteworthy are his poems 'Morning,' 'Evening,' 'On Christmas,' 'On a Wet Summer,' and 'Country Retirement.' The finest sonnet in the collection, in my opinion, is 'To the Redbreast,' which I venture to reproduce here, in order to show that such a fine artist deserves to be rescued from oblivion as quickly as possible. Twenty years of his tragic life he passed in an asylum, and the efforts made on his behalf—and also on behalf of William Lisle Bowles (1776-1850), with whom he invites comparison—by Robert Southey will ever redound to the Laureate's honour.

*To the Redbreast.*

When that the fields put on their gay attire,  
Thou silent sitt'st near brake or river's brim,  
Whilst the gay thrush sings loud from covert dim;

But when pale winter lights the social fire,  
And meads with slime are spreant, and ways with mire,

Thou charm'st us with thy soft and solemn hymn

From battlement, or barn, or haystack trim;  
And now not seldom tunest, as if for hire,  
Thy thrilling pipe to me, waiting to catch

The pittance due to thy well-warbled song;

Sweet bird! sing on: for oft near lonely hatch,  
Like thee, myself have pleased the rustic throng,

And oft for entrance, 'neath the peaceful thatch,  
Full many a tale have told, and ditty long.

Bampfylde lived in open intercourse with mother earth, and had learnt from her some of her rarest secrets; but fortune never

aided him, as she aided Bowles, whose sonnets, fourteen in number, were published by Mr. Cruttwell of Bath in very romantic circumstances, as he tells us himself in the ninth edition of his collected poems (1837). Bampfylde's sonnets were published in 1778, Bowles's in 1789, and Coleridge's thin 12mo of 'Juvenile Poems' saw the light in 1796, just seven years afterwards. We know from the 'Biographia Literaria,' and from the sonnet on the older bard beginning

My heart has thanked thee, Bowles! for those soft strains

Whose sadness soothes me like the murmuring  
Of wild bees in the sunny showers of spring,

how much Coleridge considered himself indebted to Bowles's sonnets. I would especially refer to 'Evening,' 'To the River Itchin,' 'The Bells of Ostend'—a masterpiece—'Influence of Time on Grief,' and 'Distant View of England from the Sea.' Bowles was the greater poet: Bampfylde the greater artist. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney

**"ASH" COINCIDENCE.**—In *The Devon and Exeter Gazette* of 6 April appears an advertisement with a singular combination of the word "ash." Mr. R. L. Ashton is advertised to sell 190 large ash trees near Ashbury Station on the date named above! Surely the long arm of coincidence comes in here.

ANDREW HOPE.

**"THE GOLD LION" IN LOMBARD STREET.**—In the will of Francis Barnham, gent., dated 4 June, and proved 31 Dec., 1624 (109 Byrde), is a reference which may deserve a corner in 'N. & Q.' The testator left to his daughter Hannah part of a house called "the Gould Lion in Lumbart Street, London," at that time in the tenure or occupation of Edward Bradbank, haberdasher. Later on the testator refers to some property in George Alley, behind the said house, held by him of the Vintners' Company at 16*l.* a year. According to Larwood's 'History of Signboards,' the "Golden Lion" may be said to head the list of what are, no doubt, heraldic signs—that is, of those where a lion is the charge; but this house is not mentioned. Nor, on turning to the second edition of Boyne's 'Tradesmen's Tokens,' do we find any mention of it; and it has no place in Philip Norman's 'London Signs and Inscriptions.'

On 21 April, 1886, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price read a paper before the Institute of Bankers called 'Some Account of Lombard Street, its Early Goldsmiths, and the Signs of their

Houses.' There was an interesting discussion afterwards, and the paper, with a plan and an appendix giving a chronological list of goldsmiths from 1434 to 1729, appeared in the *Journal* of the Institute, pt. v. vol. vii. It was republished in pamphlet form with the discussion omitted; and the matter appeared again—without the appendix—in a handsome volume called 'The Signs of Old Lombard Street.' Now, according to the plan, No. 85 is "The Golden Lion," which it appears was sometimes called "The White Lion"; but the situation, as denoted in the will, hardly agrees with the site of 85, as shown in the plan. 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.

EARLY FOUNTAIN PENS.—Fanny Burney wrote in her 'Diary,' 18 Aug., 1789, "I took a fountain Pen and wrote my rough journal." Can any reader give a description of the kind of pen she must have used? The invention was by no means new, it seems. The earliest quotation in the 'N.E.D.,' s.v. 'Fountain,' is from the year 1823; but s.v. 'Pen' the Dictionary quotes from 1710 M. Henry, 'Exp. Bible,' Zech. iv. 2, "So that without any further Care they received Oil as fast as they wasted it (as in those which we call Fountain-Inkhorns, or Fountain Pens)." Another quotation in the Dictionary (1750) says, "The expeditious or Fountain Pen... is so contrived as to contain a great quantity of ink and let it flow by slow degrees." But a few more particulars would be welcome.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

"BABBYLUBIE."—Can any of your readers give some derivation for the word "Babbyluby"? It is a Pembrokeshire name for water-worn large stones found at the top of the high cliffs of carboniferous rocks, and these are often used for decorative purposes, as copings to high boundary walls near houses and cottages.

FRANCIS LAMBERTON, Lieut.-Col.

SNAKE POISON.—Will any reader kindly tell me (1) the chemical formula for a snake poison—say that of the viper; and (2) whether such poison is now, or ever in any country has been, used as a medicine?

RENIRA.

VOLTAIRE IN ENGLAND.—Could you kindly print in 'N. & Q.' the following questions?

1. Who is the author of the following lines, quoted by Voltaire (then living in England) in his letter to Thieriot of 27 May, 1727?—

To-morrow I will live, the fool does say.

To-day 's too late, the wise liv'd yesterday.

2. Could any one give me the address of Mr. Henry Rutherford, to whom the late Prof. J. Churton Collins "was indebted for two hitherto unpublished letters of Voltaire written in England while he was at Wandsworth"? These letters were published by Prof. Collins in his 'Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau in England' (London, 1908).

3. Being engaged in editing Voltaire's correspondence during his stay in England (1726–8), I should welcome any information concerning unpublished letters of his. I should be especially glad to know whether a fragment of an English letter written by Voltaire to Thieriot, bearing the date of 15 Oct., 1726, is still in existence. It is written on a sheet of quarto paper: the first page is blank, the others are numbered 1, 2, and 3; the fragment terminates abruptly at the end of p. 3 with the words, "I intend to send you two or three poems of Mr. Pope." LUCIEN FOULET.

16, Rue d'Assas, Paris VI.

CAMBRIDGE BOATING SONG.—Could any reader give me the names of the author and composer (both undergraduates at the time) of 'The Cambridge Boating Song'? The recitative commences

O, glorious Cam.

The song commences

Oh, when I was a "fresher."

This was first given at a Footlights performance in 1883 (possibly 1882 or 1884).

I should much like to see a copy of the song itself, of which only a few hundreds were printed at the time. C. W. A. B.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

A moth-eaten rag on a moth-eaten pole,  
It doesn't look likely to stir a man's soul.  
'Tis the deeds that were done 'neath the moth-eaten rag

When the pole was a staff and the rag was a flag.

(Rev.) S. SLADEN.

63, Ridgmount Gardens, W.C.

MILGROVE, 1731–1810.—He or she composed a tune, No. 196, 'The English Hymnal.' I shall be much obliged if your readers can give me some particulars of the composer. M.A.OXON.

POEM: 'THE BATTLE OF BRIMPTON.'—During the labour riots which took place in the early part of the last century, owing to the introduction of machinery, a poem entitled 'The Battle of Brimpton' was composed. It described a riot on the borders of Hants and Berks. I should be very glad if any of your readers could furnish me with the words of this, or tell me whether it is to be found in any book.

JOHN HAUTENVILLE-COPE.

BEAUCLERK FAMILY. (See 11 S. iv. 468.)—According to the particulars in the burial entry at Neuenheim, Mary Beauclerk, wife of Count Francis Jenison-Walworth, and daughter of Topham Beauclerk and Lady Diana Spencer, died 23 July, 1851, aged 84 years, 11 months, and 3 days, a widow, and was buried 28 July at Heidelberg. If we reckon from her age at death, she would have been born 20 August, 1766. I should be greatly interested if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could furnish the date and place of her baptism.

LEO C.

MRS. ELIZA FAY.—Is anything known of the early history and parentage of this lady? She was author of 'Original Letters from India,' published in 1817, and was the wife of Mr. Anthony Fay, a barrister, with whom she eventually quarrelled. She first came to India as a married woman in 1779, and previous to this year nothing seems to be known of her. After many vicissitudes she died in Calcutta in September, 1816.

J. C. H.

6, Belvedere Lane, Alipore, Calcutta.

"MARCHING REGIMENT."—Much uncertainty exists even to-day as to what this term really meant. The novelists before Dickens and Thackeray often wrote of "the cornet of a marching regiment," implying the lowest round of the military ladder. A clergyman preaching at Woolwich said he was "bred up in a marching regiment," and amplifies this in a note by adding: "The Fifteenth (or King's) Light Dragoons (Hussars)" (Henslowe, 'Eight Sermons,' &c., pp. 57-8). The 'N.E.D.' contains an explanation from Capt. C. James's 'Military Dictionary.'

A. RHODES.

POET'S ROAD, CANONBURY.—What is the reason for naming this thoroughfare Poet's Road? Edgar Allan Poe resided in Stoke Newington. I know of no other poet in the neighbourhood.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

PIKE OF MARKET HARBOROUGH.—Information wanted relating to a family of this name living there at the end of the eighteenth century.

W. CARTER.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. CATHROW DISNEY DISNEY, born 1 July, 1810, was admitted to Westminster School 23 Jan., 1823. I should be glad to have any information about him. He was probably related to James Cathrow Disney (formerly James Cathrow), Somerset Herald.

2. ALEXANDER GARDEN, M.D., F.R.S.—The 'D.N.B.' xx. 407, says that he married in 1755. Whom did he marry?

3. JOHN KIDD.—What was his mother's Christian name? When and whom did he marry? The 'D.N.B.' xxxi. 92, only says that he "married Miss Savery, daughter of the chaplain of St. Thomas's Hospital, who survived him."

4. HENRY SEYMOUR.—According to the account in the 'D.N.B.' li. 323, he is said to have died in 1805. Can any correspondent give me the exact date of his death? When, in 1773, did he marry his second wife?

G. F. R. B.

ROLLO GILLESPIE.—Has a life of the famous Ulster soldier ever been published, or can your readers give information of his career? Where is he buried?

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

[Buried at Meerut. A Memoir of Gillespie was published in 1816. A long account of him is in the 'D.N.B.' where numerous authorities are supplied.]

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT: 'APPEAL TO THE MEN OF ENGLAND.'—I shall be glad of information as to whether Mary Wollstonecraft wrote both 'The Rights of Woman' and 'An Appeal to the Men of England on Behalf of Women.' I have copies of both (first editions), but the 'Appeal' is anonymous, while the style of writing and the purpose are identical in both books.

JOHN R. CLAYTON.

MISSING WORDS WANTED.—Can any of your readers give me the last line of the following old distich?—

Goliath of Gath  
For himself made a path  
To walk in his glory alone;  
But David the lad  
With a countenance glad  
.....stone.

E. M. S.

COUNTS OF GORDON.—1. Genealogy.—C. A. Gordon, in his 'Concise History of the Gordons,' gives a circumstantial account of the Counts of Gordon, descended from the third Earl of Huntly. It is, however, very tantalizing. Can any one tell me of another genealogy of them?

2. The Barony of Franker.—C. A. Gordon in his 'History' also says that Armand James Gordon was created a Count and Governor of Guise by Louis XIV. "He was also created by King James II. of England Lord James Gordon, Baron of Franker, peer of Scotland" (p. 127). The preamble of the patent, dated Dublin, 15 April, 1690 (p. 129), says:—

"When Our affairs required him in Ireland to extinguish the flame of civil war...he has suffered himself to be withdrawn from his places in France."

What is known of this peerage? The Marquis de Ruigny does not note it in his 'Jacobite Peerage.' J. M. BULLOCH.  
123, Pall Mall.

LOGIC.—I should be glad of the exact reference to Cyrus, the two boys, and the two overcoats.

Also where, in Archbishop Whately's writings, can I find the undermentioned?—

"It is [quoth his Grace] as much as to say that if my aunt were a man he would be my uncle."

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

"TELLING" NUMBERS.—A friend submits the following question, upon which I shall be glad if light can be thrown by readers of 'N. & Q.'

Is there any evidence to prove the connexion between an old Westmoreland shepherd's "telling" numbers, which include (8) Hevera, (9) Devera, (10) Dick, and the children's nonsense rime beginning

*Hickory, Dickory, Dock,*

The mouse ran up the clock, &c. &c.

If these three words really represent 8, 9, and 10, their use would be appropriate to a clock, and so raise them somewhat from the region of an otherwise meaningless jingle.

JOHN T. PAGE.

"TWICE A TRAITOR." (See 11 S. iv. 533.)—Who is the publisher of this novel?

WYCKHAM.

ALMANACS IN DIALECT.—Yorkshire is, perhaps, the only county in which almanacs are issued in the local dialect, or rather, it would be better to say, the local folk-speech. I think the only two which are still published are 'The Clock Almanack,'

written wholly by Mr. John Hartley, and 'The Bairnsla Foak's Annual,' with the second title 'Pogmoor Olmenack.' Both are racy publications. I do not know when either was started.

Another similar Yorkshire publication was 'The Shevild Chap's Annual.' The copy I have is for the year 1836. It has an over-title 'A Christmas Present,' but contains little about that festive season. It was published by Saxton & Chaloner, High Street, Sheffield. I shall be glad to know how many times it appeared and the year of its first issue, which I believe to have been 1835. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

GRANT OF DUTHIL: MILLER OF ROTTERDAM.—I shall be glad to be directed to any information concerning:—

1. Mrs. Grant of Duthil, who was a sister of that Sir Neil Campbell who accompanied Napoleon to Elba, and was the authoress of 'Popular Models' and 'Intellectual Education.'

2. Rev. Eben. Miller, who in 1843 published a volume called 'The Voice of Christ to the Church.' He is designated "of Rotterdam." W. J. C.

THE BARNARDS OF PIRTON, OXFORD.—The arms and pedigree of the above family are recorded in the Heralds' Visitations. Will some reader kindly give me information concerning their descendants? Does the family still exist? H. C. B.

'THE GENTILE POWERS,' by Capt. Charles Orde Browne, Royal Artillery, published in 1882. Information is asked for concerning this book. It is not in the British Museum Library. J. H. LESLIE.

SYVETARE, SYVEKAR.—What is the origin of this surname?

M. DORMER HARRIS.

MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW: MEDAL.—I should be glad to know if there was a medal struck to commemorate this; and, if so, by whom it was issued. S. C.

[The article on 'St. Bartholomew, Massacre of,' vol. xxiii. p. 1017 of the latest edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' ends with the words: "Pope Gregory XIII. commanded bonfires to be lighted and a medal to be struck." Three recent works are cited in the bibliography appended. At 9 S. xii. 232, in the final contribution of a discussion on 'The Pope and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew,' the late Mr. E. YARDLEY quoted from Voltaire's 'Histoire du Parlement de Paris' the following sentence: "On frappa des médailles sur cet événement (j'en ai eu une entre les mains)."]

# Replies.

## RELICS OF LONDON'S PAST: THE CHINESE BRIDGE AND PAGODA.

(11 S. v. 270.)

THE pagoda and the Chinese bridge on which it stood were erected in St. James's Park for the (so-called) "Grand Jubilee" in the parks on 1 Aug., 1814, in celebration of the return of peace. Towards the end of the display of fireworks the illuminated pagoda caught fire, and the upper stories were burnt. Two persons were killed. The ruins of the pagoda were taken down soon afterwards, but the bridge remained. "Becoming unsafe, it was taken down in 1820, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of Westminster." See 'Leigh's New Picture of London,' new edition, 1823, p. 216; 'The Original Picture of London,' 24th ed., re-edited by J. Britton, 1826, p. 160; W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' 1826; Jacob Larwood's 'Story of the London Parks,' circa 1872, p. 481 *et seq.* Larwood (*i.e.*, L. R. Sadler) gives a good many details, but is not apparently very precise. He describes the bridge as "a wooden attempt at a Venetian Rialto Bridge," and says that "by the side of it a bright yellow and blue wooden pagoda reared its many storied height."

Toone, writing in or before 1826, says:—

"A Chinese bridge was thrown over the canal in St. James's park, upon the centre of which was erected a lofty pagoda, decorated with pillars and boxes for the exhibition of fire works."

I have a coloured print, published 10 Nov., 1814, by G. Jones, showing what is evidently meant for a Chinese bridge, with an eight-storied pagoda standing on the middle. The bridge and pagoda are yellow, excepting for the roofs and eaves, which are blue. The print is entitled 'Chinese Pagoda and Bridge in St. James's Park.'

Larwood says that the bridge remained open for public use till 1827, whereas Leigh and Britton, publishing their books in 1823 and 1826 respectively, both say that it was taken down in 1820.

Peter Cunningham, in his 'Handbook of London,' new edition, 1850, p. 261, says that the bridge "was taken down about 1825."

As to the question by whom it was erected, Larwood quotes a saying, attributed to Canova, in which "the trumpery Chinese bridge in St. James's Park" is mentioned as "the production of the Government."

In the print to which I have referred is a pink balloon, with three blue bands, sailing above the bridge. In the basket is a man throwing papers out. According to Toone, "the ascent of Mr. Sadler, in a magnificent balloon, added to the interest of the day."

On the same plate paper is a picture of "The Temple of Concord, erected for the Celebration of Peace, on the 1st of Augt., 1814," "J. Pass sc." This was in the Green Park. The plate paper is headed "London Plate vii. s." I should like to know from what book it has been taken.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I have a most curious contemporary print representing 'The Chinese Bridge and Pagoda with the Tents in St. James's Park,' all erected over the canal in honour of the Peace of 1814. It is certainly a gay scene, but how the large pleasure-boats, each containing six or more persons, managed to get about without colliding with each other is a wonder. The print represents: (a) the Chinese Bridge, (b) the Pagoda, (c) Tents for refreshments, (d) the Canal, (e) the Queen's Palace, and (f) Mr. Sadler ascending with his balloon from the lawn opposite the Queen's Palace. This was on the occasion of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns in the above year. The grand fête took place on 1 Aug., and the public were informed that

"a beautiful Chinese bridge had been thrown over the canal, upon the centre of which had been constructed an elegant and lofty pagoda consisting of seven pyramidal stories. The pagoda was illuminated with gas lights; and brilliant fireworks, both fixed and missile, were displayed from every division of the lofty structure, while copious and splendid girandoles of rockets were occasionally displayed from the summit, and from other parts of this towering edifice, so covered with squibs, Roman candles, and *pots de brin*, as to become in appearance one column of brilliant fire,—smaller temples and columns on the bridge were vividly illuminated, and fixed fireworks of different devices on the balustrade of the bridge contributed to heighten the general effect."

It is not surprising to read that the fireworks set light to the structure and burnt its three upper stories.

The Covent Garden sundial, consisting of a column supported by a pedestal surrounded by marble steps and supporting a square stone, three sides of which served as dials, was erected, as the inscription indicated, in 1668, and removed in 1790. It does not appear what became of it. 'Old and New London' has a quotation from a brochure



entitled 'The Humours of Covent Garden,' published in 1738 :—

High in the midst of this most happy land  
A well-built marble pyramid does stand,  
By which spectators know the time o' th' day  
From beams reflecting of the solar ray;  
Its basis with ascending steps is grac'd,  
Around whose area cleanly matrons plac'd  
Vend their most wholesome food, by Nature good,  
To cheer the spirits and enrich the blood.

According to the Catalogue (Part II., 1868) of the engravings, &c., in the possession of the Corporation of London, there is in the Library a view of Mast House, Blackwall, 1814, *Ovenden del., Cooke sculp.*

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The pagoda in St. James's Park was almost certainly from the design of Sir William Chambers, in the reign of George II., when examples of foreign—and in particular Oriental—architecture were erected for public admiration in the royal parks. In Birdcage Walk the armoury of the Brigade of Guards also was outwardly built after the Chinese fashion. The pagoda, which figures, if I mistake not, in a picture of Hogarth's, was probably removed to Kew Gardens, where was already a fairly cosmopolitan collection of architectural monstrosities—an Alhambra, a mosque, a Gothic cathedral—but the pagoda alone remains. The 'Picture of London' for 1815 describes the Kew pagoda thus :—

"In an open space in the middle of the Wilderness, stands a superb and very remarkable building, called the Great Chinese Pagoda. The design is in imitation of the Chinese *Taa*. It is octagonal, and consists of ten stories, being 163 feet in height, and commanding a most enchanting prospect over the Paradise of England. The room on the lower story is 26 feet in diameter and 18 feet high; and that on the tenth story is 17 feet in diameter and 17 feet high. Round each story is a gallery inclosed by a rail, with a series of projecting roofs, after the Chinese manner. The staircase is in the centre of the building."

R. A. H. UNTHANK.

27, Paulett Road, Camberwell.

MISS BUSS AND MISS BEALE (11 S. v. 291).—The little poem to which HYLLARA seems to me to refer was repeated to me by Mr. D. R. Fearon when he was Secretary to the Charity Commissioners, that is, between 1886 and 1900. The form in which it reached me was :—

O Miss Buss and O Miss Beale,  
Never Cupid's darts you feel.  
Not like any one of us,  
O Miss Beale and O Miss Buss.

In oral transmission it has been variously modified, but of the different versions none

seems to me to be superior to the one I have given. I have never heard it extended to more than four lines.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

In reply to HYLLARA regarding a dialogue between Miss Buss (my sister) and Miss Beale, I may say that I do not know of it. Perhaps the following extract from Miss Buss's biography may be what HYLLARA seeks :—

"Miss Buss and Miss Beale  
Cupid's darts do not feel;  
They are not like us,  
Miss Beale and Miss Buss.

"This has been attributed either to a master of Clifton or to a boy of Cheltenham College. They were not written by one of Miss Buss's pupils, nor were they ever (as reported) found on the blackboard of any class-room in the North London Collegiate School for Girls."

It was said, however, that Miss Beale, on reading the first two lines on a blackboard at Cheltenham, remarked: "We have not the time, my dears." OCTAVIUS BUSS.

The following version is all that I have heard frequently quoted in Cheltenham. It takes its origin from the strict rule of Miss Beale that no young lady under her charge carry on a secret correspondence with one of the opposite sex. This rule was once disobeyed, and the offender expelled from the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, in consequence, whereupon some sympathetic schoolgirl or other composed these comments on the famous Dorothea Beale and her friend Miss Buss of North London :—

Miss Buss and Miss Beale  
Cupid's darts do not feel.  
How different to us  
Are Miss Beale and Miss Buss!

I doubt if any longer version could improve the pungency of this given above, or that it ever existed.

WILLIAM MERCER.

The story is that the following lines were found in the desk of one of the Ladies' College pupils :—

Miss Buss and Miss Beale  
Cupid's darts never feel.  
Unlike most of us  
Are Miss Beale and Miss Buss.

The late Miss Beale was a noble-minded woman, above vanity, with a fine sense of humour, and most motherly in her love for her pupils. She is said to have enjoyed the joke, and often related it to her friends.

SYDNEY HERBERT.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

[W. H. PEET, H. W. H., H. K. ST. J. S., H. H. S., C. S. J., and several other correspondents, also thanked for replies.]



THOMAS TANNER, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH (11 S. v. 149, 238).—As a direct descendant of the Rev. John Tanner, brother to the Bishop of St. Asaph, I am able to add a little to the information given by MR. R. FREEMAN BULLEN at the latter reference in reply to L. E. T.'s inquiry at the former.

The Rev. Thomas Tanner, Vicar of Market Lavington, Wilts, in 1671, was born *circa* 1640. He married, as his first wife, 20 April, 1673, Sarah, daughter of — Willoughby. She died 1711, and the Rev. Thomas in 1718.

By his first wife the Rev. Thomas Tanner had issue, viz. :—

1. The Rt. Rev. Thomas Tanner, D.D., antiquary. Consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph 23 January, 1731/2. Born at Market Lavington 25 January, 1673/4. Died at Christchurch, Oxford, 14 December, 1735, aged 61. Buried in the nave of the Cathedral on 26 *idem*. The Bishop married first, in 1701, Rose, eldest daughter of John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, and afterwards of Ely. She died 15 March, 1706, aged 25, and was buried in the Bishop's Chapel, Norwich Cathedral. By his wife Rose the Bishop had an only daughter, Dorothy Tanner, who died 17 February, 1703/4, aged 14 months.

The Bishop married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Jacob Preston, citizen of London, but of a Norfolk family. She died 11 June, 1718, aged 40, and was buried in the same chapel. By his second wife the Bishop had three children :—

(a) The Rev. Thomas Tanner, to whom his uncle, the Rev. John Tanner, was guardian. Besides being Prebendary of Canterbury and Rector of Hadleigh, he was Rector of Monks Eleigh, Suffolk; of St. Edmund the King, London; and of "Mestham in Surry." His marriage took place in January, 1742/3.

(b) A daughter, buried 11 February, 1714/15, aged 16 months.

(c) Elizabeth, died 12 September, 1715, aged 15 days.

The Bishop married thirdly, in May, 1733, Elizabeth Scottowe of Thorpe, an heiress. She was the great-granddaughter of John Mann, sometime Mayor of Norwich and High Sheriff of Norfolk, and granddaughter of Christopher Coulson of Ayton (by Elizabeth Mann, who died 29 January, 1732, aged 88). On the death of the Bishop, Elizabeth married Robert Britiffe, late Recorder of Norwich and M.P. for that city,

and died 1 May, 1771, aged 77. The Bishop, I believe, had no issue by his third wife.

2. The Rev. William Tanner, Vicar of Girston, Norfolk, 1713, Rector of Reddenhall, 1718, and of Topcroft 1723 till his death. He married, 10 April, 1721, Matilda, daughter of — Pake, but I have no record of any issue.

3. The Rev. John Tanner, my great-great-great-great-grandfather, A.M. of Queen's College, Oxford, and Vicar of Lowestoft and Kissingland from 1708 to his death on 22 December, 1759. His marriage, which took place on 20 January, 1711/12, is recorded in the church register as follows :

"July 27, 1712.—John Tanner, Vicar of this parish, and Mrs. Mary Knight of this parish, being both single persons, were married January 20 by John [this is an error for Thomas] Tanner, D.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich."

Elsewhere she is described as Mary Knight of St. Margaret's, Lowestoft. The date of the death of the Rev. John Tanner's wife, according to the record before me, was 30 November, and not 28 November, 1744.

The only issue of this marriage was a daughter, Elizabeth Tanner, who died *ante* 1740/41. She married John Church, musician, born *cir.* 1675, died 6 January, 1740/41, and buried 10 January in the south cloister of Westminster Abbey. His will was dated 3 July, 1734, proved 13 January, 1740/41, and by it he gave his property equally between his two surviving sons, the Rev. John Church and the Rev. Ralph Church, four other children and his wife having predeceased him.

Both the Rev. John and the Rev. Ralph Church married and had issue, and many of the latter's descendants are alive at the present day.

4. Joseph Tanner, of whom I have no information.

5. Benjamin Tanner, concerning whom MR. FREEMAN BULLEN has supplied all the particulars I possess.

(6) Sara Tanner, married — Barnes.

(7) Grace Tanner, married — Symonds.

One of these was a widow in 1718, because between his second and third marriages the Bishop had a widowed sister residing with him.

The Church and Tanner arms are recorded thus : Argent, a fesse enrailed between three greyhounds' heads erased sable, collared or, studded gu., on the fesse three trefoils or, for Church; on same arms an escutcheon of pretence, Arg., on a chief sable, three Moors or, for Tanner.

A seal bearing these arms, which belonged to John Church, descended to my father, who by his will bequeathed it to a younger brother of mine.

The arms borne by the Bishop and his brothers were Arg., three blackamoors' heads couped proper, filleted gu.

There was a Rt. Rev. John Tanner, twenty-fifth Bishop of Derry, 1613, who died 14 October, 1615.

I should be grateful if any of your readers could inform me whether this prelate was an ancestor of the Rev. Thomas Tanner, father of the Bishop of St. Asaph, and, if he was, for any particulars of the intervening links they can supply.

FRANCIS H. RETON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

STEPHEN GRELLET (11 S. v. 289).—This was Etienne de Grellet, afterwards Stephen Grellet (see *infra*), born at Limoges, 2 November, 1773. He was the fifth child of Gabriel Marc Antoine de Grellet and of his wife Susanne de Senamand. Etienne's father was the owner of a large porcelain factory at Limoges, and proprietor of ironworks as well. He was for a time comptroller of the mint in France, and one of the household of Louis XVI. His ancestors had lived for generations at Limoges. They were Catholics; but, when a young man, Etienne de Grellet visited America and came under Evangelical influences. After reading William Penn's 'No Cross, No Crown,' he joined the Quakers or Friends. It was then that he changed his name to Stephen Grellet. In 1804 he married Rebecca Collins, daughter of Isaac and Rachel Collins of New York. He died in the autumn of 1855.

Grellet travelled very extensively, and always on religious enterprises. He visited England and Russia, Turkey, Greece, and the Scandinavian countries. One of his ambitions was to "convert Napoleon." There are two biographies of Grellet, the better being "Memoirs of the Life and Gospel Labours of Stephen Grellet. Edited by Benjamin Seebohm [with a portrait], 2 vols. A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate Street Without," 8vo, 1860, reprinted 1861 and 1862; the other is William Guest's 'Stephen Grellet,' Hodder & Stoughton, 1880. Several articles upon Grellet's life and work have appeared in reviews and magazines. As far as I am aware, he himself published nothing from his own pen.

A. L. HUMPHREYS,

187, Piccadilly, W.

Etienne de Grellet du Mabillier, born in Limoges on 2 November, 1773, belonged to a family which ranked high among the nobility of the province. At the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the Royalist army in Germany. Falling into the hands of the Republicans, he was ordered for execution, but managed to escape and find a refuge in Holland. In 1793 he proceeded to Demerara, whence, in 1795, he moved to the United States. There he turned Quaker, and adopted the simplified name under which he is now generally remembered. He died on 16 November, 1855, after long and arduous exertions for the evangelization of the world. His biography ('Memoirs of the Life and Gospel Labours of Stephen Grellet,' edited by Benjamin Seebohm) was published in 1860. DAVID SALMON.  
Swansea.

FORLORN HOPE AT BADAJOS (11 S. v. 288).—The dispatch of the Earl of Wellington of 7 April, 1812, which is set out at length in 'Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington,' vol. ix. p. 36, and in 'The Annual Register' of that year, 'Appendix to Chronicle,' p. 207, will give Y. T. all the information he wants about the capture of the place by storm. "The names of those officers who led, or took part in, desperate assaults on the town" are, of course, given.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

There is an account of the storming of Badajos in Sir Richard Levinge's 'Historical Records of the 43rd Light Infantry.' The storming party from that regiment was commanded by Capt. Fergusson, afterwards General Sir James Fergusson, G.C.B., with whom were Lieuts. Duncan Campbell and Alexander Steel. The Forlorn Hope was led by Lieut. Horatio Harvest, who was killed in the attack. Sir Richard states that six English generals—Picton, Colville, Kempt, Harvey, Bowes, and Walker—besides almost every officer commanding a regiment, and more than 300 others, were killed in this assault.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

In answer to the inquiry of Y. T. *re* the officers who were present at Badajos, I am pleased to give the name of my husband's grandfather, Capt. Thomas Milward Oliver, son of Edward Oliver of Wollescote Hall, Wiltshire, and a descendant of the Lord Walter Hungerford who accompanied King Henry V. to France, and was present at the battle of Agincourt.

Capt. Oliver (then lieutenant) of the 38th Regiment served throughout the Peninsular War, and was wounded on more than one occasion, once whilst carrying the colours at the battle of Salamanca. He was engaged at the storming of Badajos, Talavera, and other places. Letters written by him from the seat of war are still in existence, including one written on the eve of Salamanca.

ELSIE OLIVER.

45, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, N.

Lieut.-Col. A. Pollock, in 'Badajoz and some Family Matters' (*Cornhill Magazine*, April), mentions Major Wilson of the 43rd Light Infantry as having rushed the breach of San Roque on the night of 6 April, 1812. Both of Col. Pollock's grandfathers were wounded in the assault on the breaches. The whole article would interest Y. T.

ROY PIKE.

Col. Henry Ridge commanded the Fighting Fifth at Badajos, and was killed there. See Napier's 'Peninsular War.'

ERNEST F. ROW.

DOGS IN CHURCHES (11 S. v. 209, 294).—Fifty years ago it was a very common practice for those who went to church to take their dog with them. Two ladies who were sisters had a little black dog, which they valued very much. They lived in a small village about three miles west of Kirton-in-Lindsey. The dog never failed to accompany them. For the dog's use they had supplied themselves with a very narrow pew adjoining their larger one, the former being devoted solely to their interesting companion.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

A large board across the inside of the porch of St. Walburge's Church at Bruges has "Honden buiten" painted on it, with chapter and verse of the Scriptures showing where it occurs. It means, of course, literally "dogs without," though that church is the one in the town where they most frequently slip in with people who are not their owners.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

FINES AS CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. v. 49, 139).—MR. T. W. HALL asks if it is peculiar to Quakers. "Fiennes" was probably the origin of it. Fynes Moryson, the writer of the well-known 'Itinerary,' was born in 1566 in Lincolnshire. Parents have frequently named their children from the patronymic of a friend they wish to remember, sometimes after their own patronymic.

Hence in the register of St. Martin-in-the-Fields the name may be found "Finetta Finet"; and I once lunched with "Miss Jonesa Jones." We cannot say a Christian name is peculiar to any class. In Warwickshire registers I have frequently found Israel as a girl's name; once I found Lucy as a boy's name, but it was taken from that patronymic. I have found Venus as a man's name in the Record Office, and I once knew a Scotchman called Zerubbabel. Parents seem to have no fear of making their children's names handles to hang jokes on.

C. C. STOPES.

CONSTABLES' STAVES (11 S. v. 288).—I have a somewhat similar staff of later date (1843). The royal arms are in red, gold, and green (for blue), ensigned by the crown imperial, and surrounded by the Garter motto. Immediately beneath the achievement is "Dieu et Mon Droit," black on white. The date, gold on red, is at the head of the staff; "V.R." in gold on either side of the crown; and beneath the second motto the word "Sidbury" (a village in S.E. Devon), gold on red.

A. R. BAYLEY.

I have a staff which is decorated in a somewhat similar way, but it is much older than that which MR. CAMPBELL LOCK holds. Mine is painted in red and gold. Nearly 6 in. from the top is a large crown bearing two smaller crowns. Just above the second band of the crown, which is in gold with ornaments in red, is a Maltese cross. Above it is an open book or scroll; on the top of this is an orb, and resting on the orb a second Maltese cross. Below the cross, in gold and red, is "G.R.," and underneath the word "Workshop," the letters shaded in red. Its age and history are not known, but it belongs to the days of the first George. It is somewhat the worse for its age, though the painting still shows bright. It is about 15 in. long and 4 in. in circumference. There is no hand-grip; it is the same thickness from end to end, and is worm-eaten to a considerable extent. As it is not a fear-inspiring weapon to look at, it was perhaps used as an ornamental sign of authority.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

TOBACCONISTS' HIGHLANDERS (11 S. v. 130, 296).—Is not the reason this: that tobacconists were vendors of snuff, when that titillatant was in vogue, and Highlanders were supposed to be, perhaps were, *par excellence* snuff-takers? The figures served

the same purpose then in their way as mannequins, barbers' poles, pawnbrokers' three balls, &c.

I have a dim idea that the late Sir Walter Besant was interested in the subject, and collected instances of the survival of these figures, but I can remember no details.

H. K. ST. J. S.

THOMAS GOWER TEMP. HENRY V. (11 S. iv. 528; v. 173). — Killingworth is the Elizabethan spelling of Kenilworth, and the name by which it is still called by a few old people.

F. O. A.

THE BATHEASTON VASE AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES (11 S. v. 245). — I have read with interest Mr. COLLISON - MORLEY's note on what he calls an "Etruscan" vase, as it concerns an object of beauty in the Royal Victoria Park at Bath whose history I wrote in *The Magazine of Art* for April, 1895. My article was illustrated by a lovely photograph taken by Perren of Bath.

The vase was excavated in 1769 from Cicero's Villa at Tusculum, near Frascati, Rome, and brought to Bath by Lady Miller, who wrote a pleasing journal of her Italian travels, all too harshly criticized by Horace Walpole for some trivial demerits. She used the vase for the purpose indicated by your correspondent: "vers de société," "bouts rimés," &c., were placed within it, and drawn out by some fair "priestess" appointed to the function. The successful authors were called upon to recite their strains, and presented by Lady Miller with crowns of myrtle.

I spoke of humorous allusions in Horace Walpole's 'Letters' and Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' to these verses, which were printed and published in 1770.

The bluestocking Lady Miller died in 1781, aged only 41 years, and lies buried under a white marble monument in Bath Abbey, near the altar.

Contributors to this "sacred" urn were Lord Palmerston (not our "Pam"), Miss Seward, Anstey, Dr. Graves, David Garrick, and other celebrities.

Carved in stone, this old Roman urn, with its handles of twisted snakes, should endure for ages yet to come. The human figures are time- and weather-worn, but a winged boy carrying a cup is less mutilated than the four or five others in relief. A large acanthus adorns nearly half of the surface, and the neck is surrounded by a chain of trefoil. Below is a cable pattern, all in excellent preservation.

MR. COLLISON - MORLEY's reference to the "Arcadian Academy," as giving Lady Miller the idea of the rival poetical competitions, I leave to others who have studied closer than I "the wisdom and morality of these artificial shepherds and their guardian."

WILLIAM MERCER.

THE STONE'S END, BOROUGH (11 S. v. 289). — The term Stones End is not uncommon; it occurs in several places in England, and may be classed as descriptive, like Ringsend in Dublin. Boundaries were generally marked by stones, and a line of stones generally led up to a boundary. I believe the Southwark stones ended opposite the old police station in Blackman Street. The Kent, Surrey, and Sussex road used to be measured from London Bridge. Stones End was sometimes described in Acts of Parliament as in Blackman Street or in Kent Street. It was the starting-place mentioned in several Turnpike Road Acts, either for amending or repairing roads. Thus in 42 Geo. III. cap. 63 (1802), allusion is made to a previous Act, on the same subject, for repairing roads from Stones End in Kent Street, in the parish of St. George's, Southwark, to Dartford; and the same term is used in 7 Geo. IV. cap. 125; but in 58 Geo. III. cap. 76, we have Stone's End in Blackman Street, in the Borough of Southwark.

A. RHODES.

This was situated near the King's Bench Prison, and the name would be expressive as being the first and last milestone whence the turnpike road between Portsmouth and London was measured, and the only one so measured.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

In the seventeenth edition of 'Paterson's Roads' (1824) it is stated that "the Portsmouth Road and those branching from it are measured from the Stones' [sic] End in the Borough, near the King's Bench, according to the milestones." The distance from the Stones' End in the Borough to Vauxhall Turnpike Gate is given as 1m. 5f. 2p. In Cary's 'Road Book' (1821) "Stones" is printed without an apostrophe. Presumably it means the end of the pavement in the roadway.

C. B. WHEELER.

The first thoroughfare on the right in the Borough Road, through to Great Suffolk Street, is Montague Street. The name Stones End was last connected with the police court formerly situated there, opposite the old King's Bench Prison.

TOM JONES.

[MR. DAVID SALMON also thanked for reply.]

**TOOLEY STREET: TOOLEY FAMILY** (11 S. v. 250).—About twelve years ago, when journeying from Penzance to Land's End, I stayed for a few minutes in the churchyard of St. Buryan. My attention was drawn to a tombstone which bears the following inscription:—

Our life is but a winter's day:  
Some only breakfast and away,  
Others to dinner stay and are full fed,  
The oldest only sups and goes to bed.  
Largest is his debt who lingers out the day;  
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

The above epitaph differs but very slightly from that on the Tooley stone at Brackley. One is evidently copied from the other, but which is the original? I am sorry I did not take down the name or date on the tombstone.

E. MARSTON.

[Mr. J. HARRIS STONE sends us the same epitaph from St. Buryan's Churchyard, adding the date 1807. See also 7 S. i. 383, 513; ii. 136, 232, 434.]

**"MASTER OF GARRAWAY'S"** (11 S. iv. 90).—As every London antiquary knows, Garraway's was a celebrated coffee-house in Exchange Alley, which existed for about 216 years, but has now been pulled down. "Master of Garraway's" I take to be equivalent to manager or superintendent of the establishment. A passage in one of the early volumes of Cunningham's edition of 'Walpole's Letters' points to this conclusion, but I have unfortunately mislaid my reference.

W. S. S.

**WOMEN AND TOBACCO** (11 S. v. 89, 177, 297).—In the diary of Celia Fiennes, published in 1898 by Field & Tuer under the title of 'Through England on a Side Saddle in the Time of William and Mary,' that lady tells us that at St. Austell in Cornwall ("St. Austins" she calls it) she disliked

"the custome of the country w<sup>ch</sup> is a universal smoaking; both men, women, and children have all their pipes of tobacco in their mouths and soe sit round the fire smoaking, w<sup>ch</sup> was not delightful to me when I went down to talk with my Landlady for information of any matter and customes amongst them."

YGREC.

**ENGLISH BARDS AND THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE** (11 S. v. 266).—The Scotch is hardly more a separate language than is the Tyneside dialect, which it much resembles. Nor need this be wondered at when it is remembered that Northumbria at one time stretched to the Forth—in Edwin of Bamburgh's days, I believe.

R. B.—R.

**MARY P. JACOBI: MRS. ELLIS** (11 S. v. 289).—Mrs. Jacobi was for twelve years a dispensary physician at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York. She was afterward a professor for ten years at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and for three years at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. She died on 10 June, 1906. Her husband, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, is still living. He was born in Westphalia in 1830. He became identified with the German revolutionary movement, and was kept in detention at Berlin and Cologne during 1851–3 on a charge of high treason. He settled in New York in 1853 as a practising physician, and became one of the leading American authorities on the diseases of women and children.

H. W. H.

There is an account of her career, with a list of her writings and dates of publication, at p. 394, vol. iii., of Appleton's 'Cyclopædia of American Biography.' Another notice may be seen in the ninth volume of the 'Encyclopedia Americana.'

Her husband, Abraham Jacobi, was born at Hartum, Westphalia, on 6 May, 1830, and graduated M.D. at Bonn in 1851. Involved in the German revolutionary movement, he was imprisoned for two years. After his release he settled in New York as a practising physician. He held a number of medical appointments in that city, among them that of visiting physician to the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. This fact, added to the evidence furnished by his name, is indicative of Jewish origin.

J. F. HOGAN.

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Mrs. Ellis was Sarah Stickney Ellis (d. 1872), wife of William Ellis. See 'D.N.B.'

WM. H. PEET.

**DRAGOON REGIMENTS: BAND** (11 S. v. 289).—The custom for all regimental bands being dressed in the colour of their facings appears to have been general before the Crimean War period. In 1855, when I joined as a cadet at Sandhurst, our band wore our facings—royal blue, with the facings the red of our coats. I am aware that during the Peninsular War the band of the 18th Hussars were dressed in our facings—white, with blue facings. Soon after 1855 all bands—infantry—were dressed in white, but only for a short period. Perhaps Mr. GWYTHER will see in the above notes an explanation of the difference he inquires about.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

DUCHESS DE BOUILLON (11 S. v. 70, 153, 273).—The family "de la Tour d'Auvergne" were of "la Vieille Noblesse" in France, their arms being "Semé de France, à la Tour d'Argent"; and quartering the arms of Auvergne: "d'Or, au Gonfanon de gueules frangé de Sinople." In my copy of the 'Armorial Universel,' anno 1679, at plate 18, the "Duc de Bouillon, la Mark," has his shield: Quarterly, 1 and 4, La Mark, d'Or, à la fasce échiquetée d'Argent et de Gueules; 2, Auvergne; 3, La Tour d'Auvergne.

There were two other families of the name of "la Tour" bearing quite distinct arms: (1) La Tour du Pin, en Dauphiné, bearing De Gueules à une Tour d'Argent crenelée de trois pièces, fenestrée d'un Mur de même; (2) La Tour Landry: D'Or, à la fasce de Gueules, crenelée de deux pièces et deux demies.

C. DE C. PELHAM-CLAY.

DISEASES FROM PLANTS (11 S. iv. 530; v. 56, 158, 257).—*Primula obconica* is suspect of producing eczema by means either of its pollen or its juice. ST. SWITHIN.

AMERICANISMS (11 S. v. 264).—Some fifty years ago the lads here, when bathing, used to say "dove" instead of "dived."

R. B.—R.

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MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED (11 S. ii. 287, 450, 529; iii. 493; iv. 131, 390, 451; v. 73, 297, 352).—

Orford.—Records of the Dissolved Corporation of Orford, Suffolk. (1907).—Historical MSS. Commission, Seventeenth Report, pp. 123-4. Brief description. Fuller and more detailed accounts in Reports on Manuscripts in Various Collections, vol. iv. pp. 255-78. Names in Index to volume.

Orkney.—Acts and Statutes of the Lawting Sheriff and Justice Courts within Orkney and Zetland, 1602-44. (1840.) No index.

The Rentall of the Provostrie of Orkney, A.D. 1584. (1830.) Small pamphlet, but no index.

Deeds relating to Orkney and Zetland, 1433-1581. (1840.) No index.

Oswestry.—The Records of the Corporation of Oswestry.—*Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. ii. pp. 183-212 (1879); vol. iii. pp. 69-148 (1880); vol. iv. pp. 1-52 (1881); vol. v. pp. 147-166 (1882); vol. vi. pp. 299-318 (1883); vol. vii. pp. 239-76 (1884). The last volume has an Index, but principally of subjects.

Charters, Lists of Officers, Burgesses, Bailiffs, &c. Grammar School, &c. *The Oswestry Advertiser* had or has a weekly column on the

model of 'N. & Q.' Selections from 1875, 1877, and 1878 (the last year especially) were republished in 'Bye-gones relating to Wales and the Border Counties.'

Oxford, City and County.—Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, with Extracts from Other Documents illustrating the Municipal History [1509-83]. Edited, by authority of the Corporation of the City of Oxford, by W. H. Turner. (1880.) Good Indexes of Persons and Places, and Subjects.

Rough List of Manuscript Materials relating to, the History of Oxford contained in the Printed Catalogues of the Bodleian and College Libraries. By F. Madan. (1887.) The materials are all at Oxford, but the List is well indexed according to Subjects.

Oxfordshire Annals. By J. M. Davenport. Lists of Judges, Members of Parliament, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, &c. (1869.) Chronological Lists of Names.

Lords Lieutenant and High Sheriffs of Oxfordshire, 1086-1868. By J. M. Davenport. (1868.) Chronological Lists of Names, Index, and notes.

Munimenta Academica, or Documents illustrative of Academic Life and Studies at Oxford. By H. Anstey. (1868.) Rolls Series. Nothing later than fifteenth-century Chancellors' and Proctors' Books, extracts from the Chancellors' Court, extracts from Register of Convocation, &c. Index of Subjects and Names.

The Cordwainers and Corvesoirs of Oxford.—*The Archaeological Journal*, vi. 146-59, 266-79. (1849.) A description merely; a few names which are not in the Index to the volume.

The Oxford Market. By Octavius Ogle.—Oxford Historical Society, *Collectanea*, Second Series (1890), pp. 1-135. From 1020 to 1771. Names in Index to volume.

Oxford City Documents, Financial and Judicial, 1268-1665. By J. E. Thorold Rogers.—Oxford Historical Society, vol. xviii. (1891.) Good General Index, and Lists of Collectors, Jurors, Tradesmen, &c.

The Early Oxford Press: a Bibliography of Printing and Publishing at Oxford, 1468-1640. By Falconer Madan (1895).—Oxford Historical Society, vol. xxix. Good Index.

Oxford Books: a Bibliography of Printed Works relating to the University and City of Oxford, &c.—Vol. II. Oxford Literature, 1450-1640, and 1641-50. By Falconer Madan. (1912.)

Parliamentary Petitions relating to Oxford. By Miss L. Toulmin Smith. Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries.—Oxford Historical Society, *Collectanea*, Third Series (1896), pp. 79-161. Good Index to volume.

The Flemings in Oxford, 1650-1700. By J. R. Magrath. Vol. I., 1650-80. (1904).—In progress. Oxford Historical Society, vol. xlv. Good Index.

The Obituary Book of Queen's College, Oxford, an Ancient Sarum Kalendar. By J. R. Magrath. (1910).—Oxford Historical Society, vol. lvi. Good Index.

A. RHODES.

(To be continued.)



## Notes on Books.

*Upper Norwood Athenæum: the Record of the Winter Meetings and Summer Excursions, 1911.* (Privately printed.)

'THE RECORD' is that of a well-filled year. The winter meetings included a visit to the Guild-hall, when Mr. Walter B. Briant read a paper in which he mentions the result of the investigations made by Mr. Sydney Perks. Our readers will remember the note in our issue of 5 Nov., 1910, on the exhaustive paper Mr. Perks read before the Society of Arts on the 1st of the previous June, giving a full account of his important discoveries.

The City churches visited included St. Margaret Pattens, to which Mr. Frank E. Spiers conducted the members. The rector, the Rev. St. Barbe S. Sladen, showed them the carvings and various objects of interest. All Hallows, Lombard Street, was also visited, when Mr. Arthur J. Pitman, in the paper he read, spoke of the rich plate this church possesses, dating from 1605 to 1771. Like St. Margaret's, it is remarkable for its choice carvings.

The first summer ramble, conducted by Mr. Harold F. Murrell, was to Chaldon Church, when, by kind permission of the rector, the Rev. G. E. Belcher, the famous mediæval wall-painting representing 'The Ladder of Human Salvation and the Road to Heaven' was explained by Miss Bell. On the 10th of June, under the guidance of Mr. Henry W. Burrows, an expedition was made to Wing Church, where the Ramblers were welcomed by the vicar, the Rev. F. H. Tatham, who, in his account of the building, mentions that "it is in some respects unique, as it shows the basilican form better than almost any other church in this country, and gives a good idea of what our first English churches of the larger sort were like." Mr. Burrows, in his paper, stated that the style of the church has puzzled archaeologists. Parker considers that the nave, piers, and arches are plain Norman, and that the chancel appears to have been of that style. The only church in England with which Mr. Burrows is acquainted closely comparable to Wing is Brixworth.

Other places visited were Knebworth, when ladies were present; Abbot's Langley, Chiswick, and Lingfield. Mr. W. Thorold Lowdell in his paper stated that the entire peal of five bells at Lingfield Church, by Eldridge, is dated 1648. Among the ancient tombs is that of the first Lord Cobham who died in 1361 of the pestilence. In the chancel a black stone to Gulielmus Widnellus bears a Latin inscription and the following lines:

Desist those profane feet, forbear  
To fowle this hallowed marble where  
Lies Vertue's goodness, Honour's heire.  
'Cause the world not worthy him to have  
The Great Jehovah shut him in this grave.

The Ramblers are not unmindful of services rendered, and to Mr. Frank E. Spiers a presentation was made on his retirement from the office of Hon. Secretary, 1901-11. On the illuminated address an acrostic by Mr. Harradence, who joined the Ramblers twenty years ago, has been placed.

'The Record' is full of illustrations, and forms a most interesting little volume. Great credit is due to Mr. Theophilus Pitt for his careful editing.

*Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice.*—Vol. XVII., April, 1621 April, 1623. Edited by Allen B. Hinds.—(Stationery Office.)

THE material in this volume comes exclusively from the Frari. We have Girolamo Lando as Venetian ambassador in London till July, 1622, and thereafter Alvise Valaresso. The dispatches of these ambassadors—rather wordy, apt to digress sometimes into general reflections, but full of matters closely observed, and not wholly wanting in humour—make up a great part of the book. Lando's lengthy 'Relazio,' or account of England, presented to the Venetian Senate on his return home, is not only important, but highly entertaining. He depicts the characters of James I. and of Charles, for the benefit of his masters, with a minuteness and ruthlessness that argue both acute insight and a touch of antipathy. But his *chef-d'œuvre*, so far as amusing description goes, is the part of his discourse that treats of Scotland and the Scotch. European history during these two years presents nothing of first-rate interest. The dreary fortunes of the Palatine and James's ineffective dealings with them naturally bulk large in the ambassadors' reports; but from 1 March, 1623, onwards—when Valaresso in hot haste and agitation sent post, regardless of expense, to acquaint the Doge and Senate that Charles and Buckingham had gone to Spain—there is at least plenty of excitement. Charles is left still at Madrid at the close of the volume. The relations between England and France turn chiefly on the treatment of the Huguenots, wherein, as in all other affairs, the faults and infirmities of James receive melancholy enough illustration.

The only interesting character, from a literary point of view, who plays any considerable part is Sir Henry Wootton, James's ambassador at Venice. We get here the full story of the episode of Lady Arundel—then living in Italy—who was accused of having received into her house an enemy of the Republic, and, though warned by Wootton to flee, chose rather the spirited course of appealing to the Doge in Collegio against the slander. Wootton, who had been constantly ailing since his return to Venice, and was evidently out of spirits as well as in the wrong, cuts rather a sorry figure in the proceedings. James considered him "arioso e di vivace troppo"; and he seems to have acted here without sufficient cognizance either of facts or personalities.

Mr. Hinds weaves the different strands of history conveniently together in a pleasantly written Preface.

*The Tragedies of Shakespeare.* (Henry Frowde.)

*The Histories and Poems of Shakespeare.* (Same publisher.)

THESE two volumes of the Oxford Editions of Standard Authors are from the text of the Oxford edition prepared by W. J. Craig, with introductory studies by Prof. Edward Dowden and full glossaries. It is unnecessary to say that, coming from the Oxford University Press, both paper and print are all that can be desired, and the way the volumes are bound renders it a pleasure to open them. Those before us are in cloth, published at 2s. each.



*The Western Rebellion.* (Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce.)

MR. RICHARD LOCKE, who has been for some time preparing a history, plan, and directory of the town of Taunton, has in the course of his researches come across this pamphlet, and reprints it with a few notes as a separate tract. The only known copy of the original is in the library of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle. It contains an account of all the persons arraigned and tried by Lord Jefferies in the month of September, 1685, for aiding and assisting the Duke of Monmouth. Three hundred and thirty-one were hanged in different parts of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon: 850 were sold for slaves and 408 were otherwise punished.

Mr. Locke has added a chronological register of events relating to Taunton from A.D. 693, when Ina, King of the West Saxons, held the first great council of bishops there, to 1780, when silk manufacture was introduced.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MESSRS. MAGGS have sent us their Catalogue 287, Part II. of 'Old-Time Literature,' which is no less interesting than Part I. Under the heading 'Manuscripts,' every item is of interest, the following being the best: A late fifteenth-century Breviary of 322 leaves, containing 12 miniature initials and 50 large scroll initials in blue and red, as well as hundreds of small illuminated ones in gold and colours (on the first leaf of the Calendar are the signatures "Desportes" and "Ex libris Philippi Portæ") 120*l.*; a Persian MS. of Firdausi, on 700 leaves of native glazed paper, having an illuminated head-piece to each of the four books, and containing sixty illustrations in the text, mostly battle-pieces, coloured and illuminated with gold and silver—an eighteenth-century work, 180*l.*; and a Psalter of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, on 330 leaves of vellum, in Gothic letter, by an Anglo-French writer, with twelve illuminated initials and marginal and other ornaments throughout, the text in large letters, and the commentary written smaller, 120*l.* Messrs. Maggs have also a Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632, offered for 210*l.*, a fine copy, with few and unimportant defects, having the Droeshout portrait on the title. Under the heading of 'Law,' the chief items are Sir Anthony Fitzherbert's 'La Graunde Abridgement,' 1516, 3 vols., folio, attributed to Wynkyn de Worde, bound by Riviere, and in itself interesting as one of the first attempts made to present English law as a system, 105*l.*; and the attempt which preceded it, Statham's 'Abridgement of English Law Cases down to the End of the Reign of Henry VI.,' printed in Norman-French (Secretary type), and either by Pynson in London, or in Rouen by Pynson's master, le Tailleur, 1490, 68*l.* For 25*l.* is offered a curious collection of proclamations and pamphlets connected with Bartholomew Fair; and for 15*l.* 15*s.* may be acquired a copy of the rare suppressed first edition of Galileo's 'Dialogo sopra i duo Sistemi del Mondo Tolemaico, e Copernicano,' sm. 4to, original calf, Firenze, 1632. The most costly book in the Catalogue is the first issue of 'Paradise Lost,' with the rare 1667 title-page, which bears the author's name in small capitals, 225*l.* The very

interesting section 'Books with Woodcuts' (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) includes some twenty examples, and among them the 'Nuremberg Chronicle,' 1493, 31*l.* 10*s.*

MESSRS. MAGGS's Catalogue 288 gives engraved portraits and decorative engravings, chiefly of the French schools. Edelinck's engraving after J. Hellart's pleasing portrait of the Duc de Bourgogne—from the Wilfrid Lawson collection—is perhaps the most interesting of all, c. 1700, 21*l.*, though Nanteuil's 'Ann of Austria,' 1666, 17*l.* 17*s.*, T. Watson's mezzotint after Drouais's portrait of 'The Du Barry,' 15*l.* 15*s.*, and 'Madame de Pompadour'—Purcell after C. Coypel—12*l.* 12*s.*, will tempt the collector hardly less. We noticed two fine engravings of which the historical interest is Russian: Stenglin's mezzotint after Caravagne's portrait of Elizabeth I, c. 1750, and the same engraver's reproduction of Grooth's portrait of Peter III. of about the same date, for each of which 12*l.* 10*s.* is asked. Unusually interesting—as being a good impression of a very early specimen of mezzotint engraving—is J. van Somer's 'Ferdinand Maximilianus,' 1668, 13*l.* 13*s.* The 'Decorative Engravings' include the work of many well-known authors, much of which belongs to a period in which technique, and the amusing character of details, are more conspicuous than any higher imaginative merit; we may instance Bonnet's 'L'Amour offrant des Presents à Ariane,' 1790, 32*l.* 10*s.*; 'La Déclaration' and 'Le Serment,' line engravings by Bervic after Fragonard, c. 1830 40*l.* the pair; and Dembrun's 'La Toilette de la Mariée,' after Le Brun, 19*l.* 19*s.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

#### INDICATION OF HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST BY THE L.C.C.

A bronze tablet was affixed on the 3rd inst. to No. 36, Onslow Square, S.W., to commemorate the residence of W. M. Thackeray, who lived there from 1854 until 1862.

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T. RATCLIFFE ("Bellringers' Rules").—Copies of such rules in rime from many parts of the country will be found at 4 S. iii. 192; 5 S. iv. 62, 153, 317; v. 35; 9 S. iv. 305, 446. At the last reference mention is also made of several articles and books treating of the subject.

CORRIGENDUM.—P. 378, col. 2, l. 8, for "Dyke Streete, 1648," read *Duke* [i.e. Duke] *Streete, 1648.*

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1912.

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## Notes.

## DANTEIANA.

## 1. 'Inf.' xix. 69, 70:—

Sappi ch' io fu vestito del gran manto.  
E veramente fui figliuol dell' orsa.

These lines supply the key to the position and identity of the individual dealt with between the lines 31–87 of this canto, the "gran manto" disclosing the Papal Office, and the "figliuol dell' orsa" pointing to Nicholas III., as the "avanzar" and "avere" of the two subsquent lines indicate the class of misdemeanours for which this Pope finds himself in the company of the Simonists of the third bolgia. Dante's motive for consigning Nicholas III. to his 'Inferno' has been variously interpreted as cruel, political, and ethical. The first imputation is both libellous and false; the second is only half a truth; the third is full-orbed veracity. Mr. Payling Wright ('Dante and the "Divina Commedia,"

p. 57) is advocate for the first. He girds at the 'Inferno' generally, and, as the lesser is contained in the greater, inferentially at Dante's treatment of Nicholas III.

It was neither Dante's "innate ferocity" nor his "taking pleasure in suffering for its own sake" that led him to draw his harrowing pictures of posthumous human torments, but rather his innate sense of justice and detestation of wrongdoing. It is an ungenerous calumny to fling even a suspicion of inborn savagery against the author of the lines

...che di pietade  
I' venni men così com' iu morisse;  
E caddi, come corpo morto cade.  
'Inf.' v. 140–42.

More to the point is it to inquire whether the poet's horror of simony in this Pope was alloyed with political bias. Lombardi's 'Nuovo Editore' seems to favour this view; but on the other hand Villani, the Guelph historian, says:—

"Mentre fu giovane cherico e poi cardinale fu onestissimo e di buona vita, e dicesi, ch' era il suo corpo vergine; ma poi che fu chiamato papa Niccola terzo, fu magnanimo, e per lo caldo de' suoi consorti imprese molte cose per fargli grandi, e fu de' primi, o il primo papa, nella cui corte s' usasse palese simonia per gli suoi parenti" (vii. 54).

If a Guelph historian admits thus candidly the Pontiff's guilt, a Ghibelline poet may be excused for utilizing it "to point a moral and adorn a tale"; and Dante's motive for so doing was, I believe, more ethical than political, though the latter may possibly have lurked within his subconsciousness. Of the serious indictment of the words (l. 98)

Guarda ben la mal tolta moneta,

Villani observes:—

"Le parole *mal tolta moneta* meglio si riferiscono alla non dubbia appropriazione delle decime ecclesiastiche."

And Dean Plumptre remarks:—

"The words refer to the secret transactions that preceded the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers."

It is only fair to record here that Nicholas has left behind him some fragrant memories to his credit. Thus Platina, whilst admitting, in expressions similar to those used by Villani, his simoniacal delinquencies, says that

"he was a most temperate man and a lover and admirer of learned men, especially of those who had learning mingled with prudence and religion."

2. *Ibid.*, 52–3:—

Ed ei gridò: Se' tu già costì ritto,  
Se' tu già costì ritto, Bonifazio?

First of all an important word as to this text itself. Dr. Moore ('Textual Criticism,' xix.) discovered that in MS. "66" l. 53

"is omitted and the space left blank. Note the omission (with some confusion of the text) of this line also in *p*, which MS. shows other traces of relations with 66.... This is a singular omission, and may possibly have been designed to spare Bonifazio; or, if this or a similar MS. were the exemplar, it may have been due to the accident of such a defect in this (p. 581)."

It may further be added that the lines heading this section are supposed to have been forestalled in their allusion to Boniface by another that occurs at C. vi. 69, where the "testè piaggia" is regarded by Bianchi, Buti, Scartazzini, Mr. Tozer, and others as indisputably referring to him, while Dean Plumptre holds the phrase to point more probably to Charles of Valois. But the trustworthiness of the text under review is, despite deletions or transpositions, practically unchallenged and incontrovertible. It only remains to inquire whether Dante's impeachment of this Pope is equally so. Let me state briefly the pros and cons of the question.

Mr. Edmund E. Gardner in *The Month*, April, 1899, states, in an article therein headed 'The Silence of Dante,' that the Dominican, Niccolò Boccasini, took the name of Benedict XI.

"as a mark of devotion to the memory of his predecessor, Boniface VIII. (Benedetto Gaetani), the victim of Philip of France";

and that

"in burning words the Pope denounces the sacrilege committed upon the person of his predecessor at Anagni, apparently in his presence, *in nostris etiam oculis*, excommunicates the assailants of Boniface, and summons them to appear before him. The Bull is full of curiously Dantesque phraseology; and it is noteworthy that Dante in his vindication of the Pope, whom he regarded as Christ's most unworthy vicar and his own deadliest foe, is almost more Catholic in his language than that Pope's friend and successor: 'I see the golden lilies enter Alagna, and in His Vicar Christ made captive. I see Him another time derided; I see renewed the vinegar and gall, and between living thieves I see Him slain.'"

The passage thus translated is from 'Purg.,' xx. 86-90. Strictly speaking, the words are not Dante's, but the prophetic utterances of Hugh Capet, though, of course, they voice the poet's reverence for the Papal Office as distinct from an unworthy occupant. Scartazzini curtly comments on "nel Vicario": "nella persona di Bonifazio scellerato, ma pure papa." "Fiordaliso" is more accurately rendered *fleurs-de-lis* than

"golden lilies"; the "vivi ladroni" represent William of Norgareto and Sciarra Colonna, two ringleaders who, under orders from Philip the Fair, effected Boniface's imprisonment at Anagni in 1303.

Platina's description of this Pontiff stands thus in an abridged form:—

"He was a man of great learning and experience, as having lived long in public, and risen to the Papedom by all the degrees of honour, though not without some imputation of pride and ambition. For whilst he was Cardinal-priest of St. Martin's-in-the-Mount, he was so desirous of the papal dignity that he omitted no fraudulent or other indirect means that might, in his opinion, conduce to his obtaining of it."

Lines 52 and 53 denote, of course, the astonishment of Nicholas at, apparently, seeing Boniface join him before his time, the 'Scritto' (of l. 54) or 'Book of the Future,' a fiction of the poet, having revealed Boniface's damnation as due on or about the 12th of October, 1303, three years subsequent to this interview with Dante, the Pope being then *inter vivos*. The next reference to Boniface occurs in ll. 56-7:—

Per lo qual non temesti torre a inganno  
La bella donna.

"Inganno" alludes to the artifices of Boniface in effecting the abdication of Celestine V.; "la bella donna" signifies the Church. Also l. 77 points again to him and Nicholas's mistaken identity; and C. xxvii., l. 70, furnishes the poet's last allusion in the 'Inferno,' where Guido da Montefeltro's famous imprecation on the Pontiff is given—

Il gran prete a cui mal prenda.

Finally, Boniface's death is beautifully described in 'Purg.,' xx. 86-90, and Dante's ultimate reference to him is in 'Par.,' xxx. (preceded by an oblique fling in C. x. 125-6). Thus, with sustained and awful poetic justice, Dante rings down the curtain upon the life and misdeeds of the Pope whom he regarded as "Christ's most unworthy Vicar and his own deadliest foe."

A word must be said of a mutilation of the text yet more drastic than the omission mentioned above; it is touched upon by Dr. Moore (*l.c.*, p. xviii):—

"Compare with this [the omission of *segundo sacerdozio* in 'Par.,' xi. 5] the condemnation by the Spanish Inquisition in 1612 of three passages (viz., 'Inf.,' xi. 8-9; xix. 106-17; and 'Par.,' ix. 136 to end), and the prohibition of their insertion in any future edition. This prohibition was, I believe, a *brutum fulmen*, as I cannot find that any Edd. of the 'Divina Commedia' ever were published in Spain. The condemnation of the passages, however, has led to their erasure in



some fine MSS. which I saw in the Royal Library at Madrid. I found the same three passages erased in a MS. in the Barberini Library in Rome. I also once observed, in a beautiful MS. on vellum of Petrarch in Lord Vernon's Library, that three sonnets were obliterated, obviously from a similar motive. . . . The Decree of the Spanish Inquisition referred to will be found in the 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum et Expurgatorum,' Geneva, 1619 (reprinted from that published at Madrid, 1614)."

Dean Plumptre apparently quotes a later edition of the 'Index,' for he observes on xix. 100 :—

"The whole passage that follows was suppressed by the Spanish Inquisition (Sotomayor, 'Index Libror. Prohib.,' p. 324, Madrid, 1667)."

Comment on these literary vandalisms is needless. J. B. MCGOVERN.

### A RUNIC CALENDAR.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, ROOM 132.

(See *ante*, pp. 261, 285, 321, 363, 384.)

FINALLY, the December days marked on the calendar are the following:—

| Date.     | Object.                                           | Significance.                                                                                | Remarks.                                  |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Dec.<br>2 | Sleigh .. ..                                      | A reminder that the roads and lakes are now in a state suitable for sleighing.               |                                           |
| 4         | Tower .. ..                                       | St. Barbara .. ..                                                                            | Virgin and martyr. Imprisoned in a tower. |
| 6         | Crosier and snake ring.                           | St. Nicholas .. ..                                                                           | Bishop of Myra. Died 1342.                |
| 8+        | Crown and bunch of flowers, also drinking vessel. | The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin.<br><br>A reminder to prepare the ale for Christmas. | Invented 1389.                            |
| 13+       | Scissors .. ..                                    | St. Lucy, and a reminder to prepare clothes for Christmas.                                   | Virgin. Martyred 304.                     |
| 21        | Hand and drinking-horn                            | St. Thomas .. ..                                                                             | Apostle.                                  |
| 23+       | Infant and two horns.                             | Christmas Day .. ..                                                                          |                                           |
| 26+       | Five stones ..                                    | St. Stephen .. ..                                                                            | Proto-martyr. Stoned 33.                  |
| 27+       | Eagle and two horns.                              | St. John .. ..                                                                               | Apostle and Evangelist.                   |
| 28+       | Sword and horn.                                   | Childermas, or Innocents' Day.                                                               |                                           |

The determination of the country in which the original of this calendar was made is not very difficult. The first glance shows that it must have been Sweden, Norway, or Denmark. The absence of symbols for St. Knut Laward (7 Jan.), St. Magnus (16 April), and St. Sunniva (8 July), saints of especial interest to Norwegians, suggests that Norway may be struck out. The only Norwegian saint commemorated is St. Olaf, who was exceedingly popular in all three countries. As for Denmark, the only Danish saint represented is King Knut (10 July), and even this may be set off against the omission of Knut Laward (7 Jan.). The Swedish saints commemo-

rated without any doubt are St. Henry (19 Jan.), St. Sigfrid (15 Feb.), St. Erik (18 May), St. Eskil (12 June), and St. Birgitta (7 Oct.). It seems very probable, therefore, that Sweden is the country of the original.

There are several features on the calendar which enable the date of the original to be inferred with different degrees of accuracy. In the first place, it need not be thought that the runic characters indicate great antiquity; for calendars of this class have been found which bear conclusive evidence that they were made after the introduction of the New Style calendar—that is to say, five centuries or so after runes, properly speaking, were obsolete.

The first indication of the date is contained in the Explanatory Runes of the Solar Cycle, which begin thus:—

\*    n  
P R F V . . .

Two plausible reasons can be suggested for this:—

(1) That \* were the Sunday letters of the year in which the calendar was made.

(2) That \* were the Sunday letters of the first year of the century in which the original was made, so that, by counting out the number formed by the two right-hand digits of the date of the year (making allowance for the fact that the first year of the century must be taken as the '00 year) along this row of runes, the symbol indicated is the Sunday letter. It would be more rational to take the '01 year as the first one, but it is impossible that this has been done here, for the double rune requires a leap year, which a '01 year can never be.

These two suggestions seem to be of almost

equal probability. It so happens that \*

were the Sunday letters for the year 1700, which makes the second suggestion a tenable one. If the first suggestion is correct, the date would be one of a series represented by the mathematical expression

$$1700 \pm 28n,$$

where  $n$  is any integer within reasonable limits.

E. CHAPPELL.

(To be continued.)

CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 301, 323, 344, 362, 383.)

HAD Dickens's health not given way, it was his earnest desire to visit Australia. As far back as 1856 he had had some idea of settling in that country, and the tidings of his sons' progress there revived that old wish. He might well hope to find in Australia a new subject for a book, while without doubt, a series of readings there would have produced a very large sum. I learn from a source entirely trustworthy

that Messrs. Spiers & Pond, who at that time were partners and not a limited company, had proposed to Dickens that he should pay a visit of some months to Australia for the purpose of giving readings, and that they had offered him a sum, which is believed to have been 20,000*l.*, for such a visit. At that time Messrs. Spiers & Pond were not so much caterers of food, &c., as enterprising people who—as will be remembered—arranged for and carried out the first visit of English cricketers to Australia.

The negotiations were ended by a letter, now in the possession of my correspondent, which conveyed Dickens's final decision in the following terms:—

Gad's Hill Place,

Higham by Rochester, Kent.

Saturday night nineteenth July, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter of the Séventeenth with thanks.

Without questioning the liberality of the proposal you make to me in that letter, I must at once and without any reservation decline it.

In bringing our business correspondence to an end, let me again assure you that it has inspired me with a great respect for the open and plain dealing of your House.

Dear Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

(signed) CHARLES DICKENS. .

Felix Spiers, Esquire, Junr.

The twelve readings to which, as I mentioned at the end of my last article, his medical advisers had consented were offered by way of compensation to Messrs. Chappell for the breakdown of the enterprise on which they had staked so much. They were, however, delayed until the opening months of 1870.

Early in May, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Fields of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Childs of Philadelphia were to arrive in London; and in order to be there to meet them, Dickens took rooms for Mamie, Miss Hogarth, and himself at the St. James's Hotel, Piccadilly. Before taking his guests to Gad's he explored London with them, showing Fields Johnson's Bolt Court and Goldsmith's Temple chambers, and at Fields's special request mounting a staircase he had not ascended for more than thirty years, to the chamber in Fumival's Inn where the first page of 'Pickwick' was written. At night he piloted him through notorious thieves' quarters—the last place visited was the original of the scene in the opening chapter of 'Edwin Drood,' the opium den, where, "in a miserable court at night," says Mr. Fields, "we found a haggard old woman blowing at a kind

of pipe made of an old ink-bottle; and the words that Dickens puts into the mouth of this wretched creature in 'Edwin Drood' we heard her croon as we leaned over the tattered bed in which she was lying."

It was a pleasant change from London to Gadshill, whither Dickens next took his friends to enjoy the lovely summer weather. When there was no particular excursion afoot, Dickens would take his wonted long walks. Weather made no difference to these, and he would frequently return drenched to the skin. The longest excursion he took with his guests was to Canterbury, and this was his last visit to the historic city, the streets of which were so familiar to him in his early days. It was a very jolly party that started off for the twenty-nine-mile drive; two post carriages with postilions in red jackets made a gay cavalcade, and as they pulled up at Rochester a crowd collected. It was known that Dickens was there, and a good deal of fun was made out of a mistake by a man who pointed up at Fields and called out, "That's Dickens!" Fields was in great confusion, and Dickens, to complete the deception, handed up to him a small parcel, with the request: "Here you are, Dickens; take charge of this for me."

But the summer was not given wholly to pleasure. In a letter to Forster we find:—

"What should you think of the idea of a story beginning in this way? Two people, boy and girl, or very young, going apart from one another, pledged to be married after many years—at the end of the book—the interest to arise out of the tracing of their separate ways, and the impossibility of telling what will be done with that impending fate."

This, Forster says, was laid aside; but it left a marked trace on the story afterwards designed of Edwin Drood and his betrothed. Writing to Forster on the 6th of August, 1869, Dickens says:—

"I laid aside the fancy I told you of, and have a very curious and new idea for my new story. Not a communicable idea (or the interest of the book would be gone), but a very strong one, though difficult to work."

The story, Forster learnt immediately afterwards, was

"to be that of the murder of a nephew by his uncle, the originality of which was to consist in the review of the murderer's career by himself at the close, when its temptations were to be dwelt upon as if, not he, the culprit, but some other man, were the tempted."

"The last chapters were to be written in the condemned cell, to which his wickedness, all elaborately elicited from him as if told of another, had brought him. Discovery by the murderer of

the utter needlessness of the murder for its object was to follow hard upon the commission of the deed; but all discovery of the murder was to be baffled till towards the close, when, by means of a gold ring which had resisted the corrosive effects of the lime into which he had thrown the body, not only the person murdered was to be identified, but the locality of the crime and the man who committed it."

So much was told to Forster before any of the book was written, and I have thought it worth while to include in my notes these details of 'The Mystery' given by Dickens himself, seeing the labour that has been since expended by literary men and amateurs in trying to solve it. There is evidence that Dickens thought he would not live to complete the book himself, for in the agreements with Frederic Chapman, as well as with my partner Henry Adams and myself, there was a clause to the effect that if Dickens should die, or the work not be completed, we should receive suitable compensation. I told Chapman I did not like this, but he replied that "Mr. Dickens insists that the clause should be inserted."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

REGENT'S PARK CENTENARY. (See *ante*, p. 107.)—*The Times* quotes from its issue of 20 April, 1812, as follows:—

"Regent's Park.—This ornamental enclosure is proceeding with rapidity. The plantations, considering the shortness of the time since the work commenced, are in considerable forwardness. The ground extends from Portland Place nearly to the foot of Primrose Hill, and is of a proportionate breadth, spreading westwards nearly to Lisson Green. The grand approach is from Portland Place, which is now extending towards the south, on the site of the recently demolished Foley House: but the new buildings here do not appear to be constructing with any suitable regard to the elegant uniformity of Portland Place. At the north end of Portland Place a circus is forming, surrounded by trees, across the centre of which runs the new road. On the north of this circle, directly opposite Portland Place, a good road, planted on each side, is formed to enter the Park; the whole of which is nearly fenced in, and bordered with plantations; and a coach-drive made round the whole extent. In the enclosed central part of the Park, and exactly fronting the entrance road, a tolerably spacious avenue is preparing, to be shaded by four rows of forest trees. This passes over the highest ground in the Park, commanding a view of Hampstead and Highgate, and will certainly form a very pleasant promenade for the inhabitants of Marybone and that vicinity. In the south-western part of the park, a large circus is laid out, and partly planted, around which a number of houses are intended to be erected. To the north of this, on the more level ground, the new barracks for the Life Guards

are to be placed, which, we understand, are to be finished in a style of rather more elegance than most buildings of that description in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Advantage will be taken of the means the ground affords for increasing the picturesque beauties of the spot, as well as for general convenience, by the formation of two or three sheets of water in the level situations. Besides the houses round the circus, many other spots are to be let for the erection of detached villas, near the edges of the park, and in other good situations: but exclusive of the different roads for the amusement of those who go in carriages, there will be a considerable portion of the whole reserved for the recreation and pleasure of the promenaders. The proposed intersection of the southern part of the park by the projected public canal from Paddington to Blackwall, would certainly add nothing to the attractions of the place: but, it should seem, would be, in several respects, inconvenient. When the roads are all completed, this park will unquestionably be a very agreeable place of residence, but not a few will regret the loss of those open and verdant fields which formed one of the most airy and pleasant resorts of the pedestrians of the metropolis."

It is curious how silent the Press has been over so highly interesting an event.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THE COVENTRY SHAKESPEARES. (See *ante*, pp. 24, 105.)—The following entries are taken from the Churchwardens' Accounts in the vestry of Holy Trinity Church, Coventry. The amount paid for ringing the funeral bell indicates roughly the status of the deceased. Better-off people than the Shakespeares paid 2s. or 3s. for the knell:—

1606. "Rec. for ij peales for Goodman Shaxpeare, viiijd."

1618. "Paid Shakspeare the Carpenter for mending the kneeling seats about the Communion Table half a day and nayles, viiijd."

1631. "Rec. for Thomas Shakspeare his Child, 3 peales, xviiijd."

In the Seat Book it says that in 1632 a seat in the north aisle was allotted to Elizabeth Shaxpeare and another to Thomas Shaxpeare. M. DORMER HARRIS.

COFFEE: CHOCOLATE: FIRST ADVERTISEMENT.—*The Publick Adviser*, No. 1, for 19–26 May, 1657, p. 8, contains the following:—

"In Bartholomew Lane, on the back side of the Old Exchange, the drink called Coffee, which is a very wholsom and Physical drink having many vertues, closes the Orifice of the Stomack, fortifies the heat within, helpeth digestion, quickneth the spirits, maketh the heart lightsom, is good against Eyesores, Coughs, Colds, Rhumes, Consumptions, Head-ach, Dropsie, Gout, Scurvy, King's Evil and many others: is to be sold both in the morning and three of the clock in the afternoon."

*The Publick Adviser*, No. 4, for 9–16 June, 1657, contains the following:—

"In Bishopsgate street, in Queens Head alley, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called Chocolate, to be sold, where you have it ready made at any time and also unmade at reasonable rates."

J. B. WILLIAMS.

OLD LINCOLNSHIRE BALLAD.—The following fragment has been known to me for many years. Undoubtedly it is a part of some ballad which has long been forgotten. Probably when perfect it flourished in the time of Charles I., and was related to the Civil War.

Little Dicky looked over his left shoulder,  
And he said: "I can see what you none of you  
else can see.

I can see the High Sheriff and fifty brave fellows  
A-coming to take both you and me."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

THE CORNISH LANGUAGE.—The Cornish language was long ago spoken not only in the south-western, but in some of the interior parts of England. In the Duchy during the reign of Henry VIII. Cornish was the universal language. In 1602 Carew, in his 'Survey,' speaks of it as then declining. In 1610 Norden, in his 'History of Cornwall,' says it was then chiefly used in the Western Hundreds. About the middle of that century, however, several parishes displayed strong attachment to their native tongue; and in 1640 the Rev. William Jackson, Vicar of Pheoke, conducted divine service in the language, as his parishioners understood none other. About the beginning of the eighteenth century Cornish is said to have been confined to five or six villages. In 1746 Capt. Barrington, sailing on a cruise to the French coast, took with him, from Mount's Bay, a seaman who spoke Cornish, and he was understood on the coast of Brittany. Dolly Pentreath (1676–1788), according to an inscription on her tomb, was the last person to speak it—yet Daines Barrington published a letter by William Bodenor, a Mousehole fisherman, written in 1776 in Cornish, in which he names five people in Mousehole who could speak the language, two years only before the death of Dolly Pentreath. Whittaker, the Vicar of Ruan-Lanihorne, east of Truro, states that there were people still living in 1799 who spoke it. A letter in the British Museum, written to Sir Joseph Banks, dated 1791, mentions

an individual as the "only living man" who could speak it. It is evident Cornish lived on after Dolly Pentreath, but perhaps she was the last who spoke no other tongue. Mr. L. C. Duncombe-Jewell, in *Celtia* (October, 1901), says Mr. Henry Jenner, F.S.A., of the British Museum, in a visit to Mount's Bay in 1875 with the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrna, found persons who counted in Cornish, and used Cornish phrases and detached words. He says in our own time hundreds of Cornish words are in use for which the people have no English equivalent, though they use no long, connected sentences in the tongue. Mr. Duncombe-Jewell gives one in twenty as the proportion of Cornish words (though corrupted) to English used by some labourers he met.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

[See also 4 S. vi. 531; vii. 11, 126, 353; 5 S. vi. 6.]

ESSEX: INDEX OF PLACE-NAMES.—Mr. E. A. Fry, in his Introduction to the fourth Calendar of the P.C.C. Wills (printed by the British Record Society), deploras the fact of the non-existence of a gazetteer or index to the names of hamlets, farms, &c., in each county, and mentions that he has commenced such an index for the county of Dorset. I have an index to the whole of Essex, carefully compiled from the one-inch-scale Ordnance maps, comprising all names shown thereon—about six thousand—the whole transcribed in strict lexicographical order. I shall be only too pleased to supply fellow-antiquaries with any information from it without fee, provided a stamp is enclosed.

WILLIAM GILBERT.

35, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

COPYING MACHINES. (See 10 S. ii. 488; iii. 153, 414.)—On the back cover of 'Craggs's Guide to Hull' (Hull, 1817), screw presses and "other Copying Machines" are advertised for sale.

L. L. K.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS AN AID TO THE WOOD ENGRAVER.—The art of photography was very early pressed into the service of the wood engraver, as will be seen by the following extract from *The Illustrated London News*, 22 April, 1854:—

"Mr. Philip Delamotte set his sun picture manufacturing machine to work—and from that sunpainting our illustration [of the Crystal Palace] was drawn and engraved."

R. B. P.

## 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.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT HYÈRES.—There is an old house in Hyères, of very commonplace architecture and appearance, which nevertheless possesses for me a great attraction. It is situated in the Rue Ste. Catherine, a steep, narrow thoroughfare which leads from the Tour Saint-Blaise—supposed to have been an ancient commandery of the Templars, but used since 1673 as the Hôtel de Ville—to the plateau on which the old parish church of St. Paul is built. On the stone lintel of the doorway is engraved the date 1572, the year of St. Bartholomew, and in the wall, on the right side of the door, is a stone bearing a Roman inscription, still in very fair preservation. This old stone is supposed to have belonged to the neighbouring church, which, according to tradition, stands, like our own St. Paul's, on the site of a temple of Diana.

In that excellent work of M. J. Icard, 'Les Rues d'Hyères,' 3me édit., 1910, the inscription is given as follows:—

Q. ATILIVE  
Q. F. PREPON  
SIBI ET SVIS  
VIVOS F.

which he expands as:—

*Q[uintus] Atilius Q[uinti] f[ilius] Prepon sibi et suis vivos fecit*,

and translates:—

Quintus Atilius Prepon, fils de Quintus, a, de son vivant, construit ce tombeau pour lui et ses siens.

His authority for both transcription and translation is apparently the 'Carte archéologique du département du Var,' par le baron Gustave de Bonstetten, 2me édit., Hyères, 1888, p. 32. But I doubt their correctness. I have several times carefully examined the inscription, and the second letter in the second line is undoubtedly "L," and not "F." This may possibly be a lapidary's error. In the next place, "Prepon" would hardly seem to be a Roman surname. One would rather take it to be a contraction of "Preponit."

Perhaps PROF. BENSLEY, or some other learned correspondent of 'N. & Q.,' may be able to afford enlightenment.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

NICOLAUS MYSTICUS AND COSMAS ATTICUS.—Macaulay writes in his 'History' (chap. xi.) :—

"A Greek manuscript, relating to the deprivation of bishops, was discovered, about this time, in the Bodleian Library, and became the subject of a furious controversy. One party held that God had wonderfully brought this precious volume to light, for the guidance of His Church at a most critical moment. The other party wondered that any importance could be attached to the nonsense of a nameless scribbler of the thirteenth century. Much was written about the deprivations of Chrysostom and Photius, of Nicolaus Mysticus and Cosmas Atticus."

I should be glad of any information about the two last named. DAVID SALMON.  
Swansea.

STANDING ON TABLES IN COURTS OF LAW.—Will some reader point me to some authority to explain the practice of using tables in certain cases for standing on, more notably in courts of law?

In the four illuminations showing courts in session presented by Mr. Justice Darling to the Inner Temple there are four examples of this. In the Exchequer Court the tellers are counting out the money on the tablecloth, on which an usher is standing; and in the other courts the clerks are writing the rolls at one end of the table, while at the other two ushers are standing. In Ackermann's 'Microcosm,' in the plate representing the Court of the Earl Marshal, an officer of the court is on the table, round which many people are seated. In Mr. Dasent's 'Speakers of the House of Commons' there is a plate showing the Commons sitting. Here the two clerks are seen seated at desks placed on a low table, which extends the length, and practically the breadth, of the Hall. This table, indeed, is higher at the Speaker's end than it is at the end next the bar, for the knees of those members seated near the Speaker are hidden, whereas lower down it only just covers a view of the members' feet. Is this an intentional slope, or is the artist's perspective to be blamed? Mr. Dasent also records that Mr. Evelyn Philipps Shirley of Ellington, at a conference between the Lords and Commons early in the nineteenth century, saw the carpet of the conference room spread not on the floor, but on the table. This, I take it, signifies a similar practice to the others I have mentioned.

I can find no account of this custom anywhere. These are the only examples of it which I can recollect at the present moment, though I am sure I have come across others.

All of them, however, seem to have been in courts of law. Of course, I cannot say whether I am right in designating these erections as "tables." Perhaps they are simply examples of the dais serving two purposes—i.e., for writing on and for a point of vantage for the court ushers.

C. H. R. PEACH.

YEDDING.—The little stream which runs from the moat at Headstone Grange, by Harrow-on-the-Hill, is known as the Yedding Brook until it reaches Cranford Splash, just above Cranford Park—after which it is generally known as the River Cran or Crane until its junction with the Thames at Isleworth. The cluster of houses where the road from Harlington to Northolt crosses the brook is calling Yedding Green. What is the origin of the name Yedding, and has it any signification?

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

5, Burlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.

LADY MARY GREY, ALIAS KEYS: CHOWT OR CHUTE.—I have recently acquired the signature of the Lady Mary Grey to a receipt for a half year's rent—to the feast of St. Michael, 1574—of, as I read it, the "whoale psnage of Nilmorp in the county of War." The amount is *8l. 7s. 6d.*, the tenant's name being Christopher Chowt. The signature is very clear: "Mary Greye."

Miss Strickland quotes Sir Thomas Gresham as writing on 19 July, 1572, that Lady Mary "hath in law twenty pounds by the year, and this is all she hath in possession," but adds that "it seems probable that Queen Elizabeth did not deprive her of the four-score pounds per annum" which she received as salary for her court appointment as a maid of honour. In 'N. & Q.' 8 S. vi. 301, Mr. RUTTON contributed a copy of Lady Mary's will, wherein she mentions "leases" as part of her estate.

I find in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. xviii. p. 56, a foot-note to the effect that the name C. Chowt, 1553, is cut in the south side of the east window of the Beauchamp Tower, immediately below that of "Jhon Seymor." Also, in the Acts of the Privy Council, 26 April, 1573, there are instructions to the officers of Gravesend to apprehend and send up "Edward Chester and Christopher Chute, who remaine upon that coast under pretence to have the leading of Soldiours."

I shall be glad to identify the C. Chowt, 1553. For what was he committed to the Tower?

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.



**DON CARLOS, SON OF PHILIP II.**—Has the mystery of this prince's death ever been unravelled? Motley says ('Rise of the Dutch Republic,' part iii. chap. iii. pp. 206-7, "Bohn's Standard Library Edition," vol. ii., 1896):—

"The secret is buried in the bosom of the Vatican. Philip wrote two letters on the subject to Pius V. The contents of the first (21st January, 1568) are known.....The second letter, in which he narrated, or is supposed to have narrated, the whole course of the tragic proceedings.....has never yet been made public. There are hopes that this secret missive, after three centuries of darkness, may soon see the light."

A foot-note runs as follows:—

"I am assured by M. Gachard that a copy of this important letter is confidently expected by the Commission Royale d'Histoire."

Has this expectation been fulfilled?

WM. H. PEET.

**ST. JAMES'S BOAT.**—The author of 'Quiet Days in Spain,' Mr. C. Bogue Luffmann, writes (p. 272):—

"St. James is said to have arrived in a cockle-shell on the coast of Galicia";

and he states that

"out of this legend of the shell-boat of Santiago arose the custom of ornamenting the habits of pilgrims with shells."—P. 281.

The story of the navigable cockle-shell is new to me. When, and with whom, did it originate?

ST. SWITHIN.

**SQUIRE AUTY.**—Can your readers give information of the burial-place of the famous Early Victorian political leader Squire Auty of Bradford, and state whether there are any representatives of the family now?

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

**TAVAREZ OR TAFFARE.**—I should be greatly obliged if the registrar of an Amsterdam church or district could supply me with an official record of the baptism of Charles Tavaré, whose name was formerly written Tavarez or Taffare. His birth took place at Amsterdam on 5 November, 1771.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.

Manchester.

**LEGENDS OF FLYING.**—In his learned tome on Jewish literature M. Steinschneider refers to the legend of how Rabbi Eleazar of Worms made a journey through the air into Spain, in order to convey to Nachmanides, a celebrated Kabbalist, certain esoteric doctrines. Are there any similar legends in the literature of the Parsees or Buddhists, &c.? M. L. R. BRESLAR.

**'THE SHOTOVER PAPERS; OR, ECHOES FROM OXFORD'** (Oxford, J. Vincent, 1874-5).

—Is there any record of the authorship of these undergraduate papers? It used to be said at the time of publication that the chief writers were Mr. E. B. Iwan Müller of New Coll., Mr. J. L. Pulling of Ch. Ch., and Mr. F. G. B. Campbell of Exeter. In the issue of 30 May, 1874, the editors print a list of people who made a guess as to the name of the editor, and every one of these guesses gives only the name of Mr. Campbell of Exeter. The list includes the name of Mr. C. L. Dodgson of Ch. Ch., better known as "Lewis Carroll." A. B. B.-J.

**THUMB-RINGS.**—I should be grateful for any information about thumb-rings: when first worn, whether they were ever worn by women, &c. There is a monument to one of the Cholmleys in Whitby Parish Church which shows rings on the thumbs of two clasped hands. A portrait of Henry VIII. by Holbein also shows a ring on the thumb. In Mackenzie Walcott's 'Sacred Archaeology' it is stated that the marriage ring was worn on the thumb in George I.'s time.

OLIVER TWIST.

[See 5 S. iii. 249; iv. 252. At the latter reference Chaucer is cited for an example of a man wearing a ring on his thumb.]

**THE VERNACULAR OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.**—Can any correspondent tell me of a work dealing with this? G. E. P.

**SIR HENRY VANE.**—In Thurloe's 'State Papers' (vol. v. p. 430), in a letter from the Hague dated 29 Sept., 1656, it is said of Vane:—

"Of the imprisonment of Sir Henry Vane was spoken in the States General, as of a business which doth deserve little compassion. The Royalists do hate him for the original quarrel: the well affected of Holland because he can do them no more good, and because he got some money by the marriage of the Prince of Orange and the Princess Royal."

Can any of your readers explain the allusion in the last sentence of this quotation? Vane was at this time imprisoned by Cromwell in Carisbrooke Castle for publishing 'A Healing Question,' which was pronounced to be seditious. The early part of the quotation is quite intelligible.—Vane was equally unpopular with Royalists and with the supporters of the Protectorate. But in what way did he get money by the royal marriage referred to? This is, of course, the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the daughter of Charles I.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.



BULLOCK'S MUSEUM, PICCADILLY.—The London Museum, at Kensington Palace, exhibits a coloured print of Bullock's Natural History Museum, Piccadilly. The exact situation of this and any other particulars would be of interest.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

## Replies.

### CHILDREN BURNT AT A PASSION PLAY.

(11 S. v. 307.)

THOUGH I know nothing whatever which supports the to me incredible assertion that a score of children in 1705 were deliberately "thrown into the flames for the edification of the faithful," it may be worth while to offer Mr. LAWRENCE PHILLIPS some evidence which goes far to establish the contrary.

And first, that we may strip the question of adventitious inaccuracies, it was not at Venice, but at Bassano in Venetian territory, that the incident occurred. Mr. Bagot's book and Mr. W. N. Beauclerk, from whom he copies, both say Bassano, and so far correctly, but your correspondent has substituted Venice.

Secondly, there can have been no question of a "Passion Play," as Messrs. Beauclerk and Bagot suppose. It was simply the interlude of a Corpus Christi procession.

Thirdly, there was no "Car of Purgatory," but one which represented the "Four Last Things," i.e., death, judgment, hell, and heaven. The children who were the principal victims no doubt personated angels in the scene of heaven. Their white dresses and gauzy wings afforded an obvious source of danger when in such close quarters to the fireworks which belonged to the representation of hell.

And now for the evidence. The most authoritative work on the history of Bassano is that of O. Brentari, 'Storia di Bassano e del suo Territorio' (Bassano, 1884), founded on a study of the municipal archives. In this, on p. 754, the writer says:—

"On the 11th of June, 1705, Corpus Christi day, in the course of the procession, a huge car (*carrelone*) belonging to the Confraternity (*Scuola*) of the Holy Ghost and representing the Four Last Things (*i quattro Novissimi*) caught fire, and in consequence sixteen children lost their lives, and some were injured. A ducal edict was issued to forbid the use of such cars in future. Upon this deplorable accident Antonio Ambrosi composed twenty-eight *Stanze lagrimevoli* and a sonnet,

which are still preserved in manuscript in the municipal library. The same event was also the occasion of a satirical distich, which was heard until quite recently upon the lips of the people, and which ran as follows:—

O Bassanesi pieni d'ambizion,  
Brusa putei e strazza procession."

This rude epigram in the local dialect may perhaps be translated:—

Folk of Bassano, by vaulting ambition mocked,  
Burn your poor babies and have your procession doked.

This piece of evidence I have already quoted in *The Eye-Witness* (March 7), and now I may add to it a passage from the account of the poet Antonio Ambrosi given in the 'Nuova Raccolta d'Opuscoli Scientifici e Filologici,' vol. xxx., Venice, 1776. (As the book is a little difficult to find, I add the British Museum press-mark; it is 247. a. 29.) In this are printed some notes upon the literary men of Bassano, and mention is made of a manuscript volume of poems by Antonio Ambrosi, of which we are told:—

"Near the end may be read certain *Stanze lagrimevoli* which describe the terrible casualties (*gli accidenti funesti*) which resulted from the taking fire of the great car representing the Four Last Things, on Corpus Christi day, June 11th, 1705. In this sixteen children (*fanciulli*) were burnt to death, and more than thirty others were seriously injured."—Pp. 10-11.

It can hardly be necessary to point out that if the children had been deliberately thrown into the flames as a human sacrifice there would not have been "more than thirty others" who were, not burnt to death, but only "seriously injured."

HERBERT THURSTON.

[MR. F. NEWMAN and MR. F. SYDNEY EDEN also thanked for replies.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 268).—

1. "But what says the Greek? 'In the morning of life, work; in the midday, give counsel; in the evening, pray.'"

The source for this passage, which Mr. EDWIN ABBOTT cites from 'Romola,' is

"Ἔργα νέων, βονλαὶ δὲ μέσων, εὐχαὶ δὲ γερόντων."

According to Harpocration's 'Lexicon' (s. *ἔργα νέων*), Hyperides, in his speech against Autocles, attributed this proverbial saying to Hesiod. See Baiter and Sauppe's 'Oratores Attici,' 1839-50. Part II. p. 284. The line has been included by editors among Hesiod's Fragments. Strabo (xiv. 992B) has a story of the same line, only with a coarser ending, being written on walls at Tarsus by the enemies of the chief authority of the town.

The form of the maxim as given by George Eliot recalls the line

Mane petas montes: medio remus: vespere fontes.

Heinrich Bebel's 'Proverbia Germanica,'  
ed. Suringar, No. 595.

I traced the Greek line by means of a footnote on p. 298 of Schott's 'Adagia' (Antwerp, 1612), and have since found that it is given in King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations.'

2. A. B. E. R.'s quotation,

'Twas thou that smooth'd'st the rough rugg'd bed  
of pain,

is identified by Mr. E. E. Kellett, in the weekly edition of *The Westminster Gazette* for 27 April, as by "the famous Bowyer, Master of Christ's Hospital in the days of Coleridge and Lamb." A reference is given to Masson's edition of De Quincey's 'Works,' v. 198.

The Rev. James Boyer, though his life is not recorded in the 'D.N.B.,' is familiar to readers of Lamb's 'Christ's Hospital Five and Thirty Years Ago.' Coleridge paid a very high tribute to his teaching in his 'Biographia Literaria.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

[W. F. R. also thanked for reply.]

**FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR AT NOTTINGHAM** (11 S. v. 109, 257).—The following particulars come to me from Mr. John Potter Briscoe's 'Nottinghamshire Facts and Fictions' (Second Series), pp. 52, 53:—

"In 1704, Marshal Tallard, the French commander at Blenheim, and other distinguished prisoners taken on that field were brought to Nottingham, where they resided for several years. The party included the Marquis de Montperroux, general of horse; the Comte de Blanzac; Lieutenant-General de Hautefeuille, general of dragons; the Marquis de Valsome; Marquis de Lepeville, and several other officers of distinction. Tallard resided in the house near the top of Castle Gate, on the right hand proceeding from the Castle, recently occupied by Mr. Jalland, architect. There he occupied his compulsory leisure by cultivating a garden, full of rare flowers, and most tastefully laid out—the admiration of the whole neighbourhood." The Nottingham housewives he blessed by writing a little cookery book which taught them especially the art of making French rolls and fancy bread. These light pursuits the Marshal varied (says tradition) by setting the boys in the Market-Place to trials of their skill in wrestling and fisticuffs for suitable rewards; and Tallard and his companions were lost in admiration at the early-developed power of receiving 'punishment' and the love of fair play shown by the young Britons, giving it as their opinion that in those respects they were above all other species of the genus boy to be found in the world... It is said that Marshal Tallard, when here, wrote to the King of France, telling

him to continue the war, for England was nearly drained of men. Shortly afterwards he visited Goose Fair and immediately wrote off to France, counselling his Majesty to give up the war, because he had seen as many men at one time in one English market-place as could conquer the whole of France."

ST. SWITHIN.

**H.E.I.C.S.: CHAPLAINS' CERTIFICATES OF APPOINTMENT** (11 S. v. 268).—A chaplain of the Hon. East India Company, after his nomination to that appointment, was required by the Court of Directors to be approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London, by or before whom his credentials were supposed to be examined.

Upon his arrival in India the chaplain was required to produce to the bishop in whose diocese he was to serve his nomination or appointment by the Court of Directors as a requisite for obtaining the bishop's licence to officiate at a particular station or sphere of duty in the diocese (Wm. Henry Abbott, 'A Practical Analysis of the Several Letters Patent of the Crown, relating to the Bishopricks in the East Indies,' Calcutta, 1845, pp. 99, 100).

It is probable, therefore, that copies of the required form of nomination are preserved either in the Bishop of London's Registry or in the archives of the respective diocesan bishops in India.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

**LUCIUS** (11 S. iv. 449, 534; v. 59, 138, 234, 334).—It might be noted that this fabulous Lucius is the hero of Mrs. Manley's 'Lucius the First Christian King of Britain. A Tragedy,' which was acted at Drury Lane in 1717, Lucius being played by Booth, and the heroine, Rosalinda, Queen of Albany and Aquitain, by Mrs. Oldfield. The play is dedicated to Steele, who wrote a Prologue. Prior wrote the Epilogue. It need hardly be said that the plot is highly unhistorical.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The story of Lucius is dealt with fully and comprehensively by the late Dr. Hugh Williams in his 'Christianity in Early Britain,' just published by the University Press. See especially chap. ii. pp. 60-66, and chap. vii. pp. 128-9.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

**JEAN PAUL: NOVALIS: JAKOB BÖHME** (11 S. v. 290).—S. Low's 'English Catalogue of Books from 1835 to 1862' records the following translations of Jean Paul Richter's works: (1) 'Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces,' by Noel, 2 vols. (1844); (2) 'Levana; or, The Doctrine of Education' (1848);

(3) 'Death of an Angel,' translated by Kenney (1849); (4) 'Walt and Vult; or, The Twins,' translated by Lee, 2 vols., (Boston, U.S., 1849); (5) 'Life of Jean Paul, with his Autobiography' (1851); (6) 'Campaner Thal; or, Immortality of the Soul' (1858); (7) 'Extracts from his Works,' by Lady Chatterton (1859); (8) 'Sketches from his Works,' published by Bennett (1859); (9) 'Titan, a Romance,' translated by T. Brooks (1862). An earlier edition of Jean Paul Frederic Richter's 'Life,' compiled from various sources by Eliza B. Lee, and preceded by his Autobiography, had appeared at Boston in 1844. It was re-printed, and a third edition of it (Boston and Cambridge, U.S., 1864), comprising pp. xvi+540, lies before me.

Of "Novalis," i.e., Friedrich von Hardenberg, the Bodleian Catalogue from 1835 to 1847 has 'Christianity; or, Europe,' translated by John Dalton (Lond., 1844); and of Jakob Boehme (not "Behmen," as sometimes incorrectly rendered), 'Memoirs of his Life and Wonderful Writings,' translated by Fr. Okely (Northampton, 1780).

H. KREBS.

JANE AUSTEN AND THE WORD "MANOR" (11 S. v. 130).—Some light is thrown on the meaning of Jane Austen's phrase "the liberty of the manor" by a passage in 'Mansfield Park,' chap. viii. :—

"She could not tell Miss Crawford that 'those woods belonged to Sotherton'; she could not carelessly observe that 'she believed that it was now all Mr. Rushworth's property on each side of the road,' without elation of heart, and it was a pleasure to increase with their approach to the capital freehold mansion, and ancient manorial residence of the family, with all its rights of court-leet and court-baron."

This is a half-quotation from the legal phraseology employed in the transfer of land: the manor is made over to the lessee or purchaser with all rights of court leet, court baron, view of frankpledge, waifs and strays, multure, deodand, &c. Sometimes even more ancient phrases are used, as "sac and soc" or "team and tol," but of course they had no real meaning in the nineteenth century. The principal surviving right or duty was that of holding the manorial court. The history of this court is dealt with very fully in S. and B. Webb's work on 'English Local Government,' vol. ii. caps. i. and ii., in which it is stated that

"many [of the manor courts] continued, right into the nineteenth century, to be active local authorities, managing the commonfields and pastures, suppressing nuisances, providing the

police, and trying cases of debt and trespass in the little communities over which they had jurisdiction."

The court was held by the lord of the manor's steward, acting for his master. I suppose when a manor was leased, as Kellynch was, Sir Walter Elliot might either continue to appoint his own steward to hold the court in his (Sir Walter's) name, or might lease the court with the manor to Admiral Croft, who would then appoint the steward himself.

M. H. DODDS.

"IN POMARIO QUIDDAM" (11 S. v. 307).—If Mr. SWYNNERTON will send me an exact tracing of the MS. of the words about which he inquires, I may be able to help him.

J. T. F.

Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

The sale concerns wood, not fruit. I suggest that *fict-mororum* has a reference to blind mulberry trees, and that the *sūma* refers to its highest and topmost branches.

F. P.

ST. LALUWY (11 S. v. 71, 317).—A letter received from the Rev. Thomas Taylor, Vicar of St. Just-in-Penwith, Penzance, Cornwall, corroborates in every particular the statement of Canon Hammond that St. Lалуwy is the patron saint of the church of Menheniot, and may confidently be identified with St. Ladislas, King of Hungary. Mr. Taylor adds that the original dedication of Menheniot Church was doubtless under the name of St. Neot.

The following details may be of interest. St. Ladislas, or Ladislaus, was the second son of Bela I., King of Hungary. He was born in 1041, and, on the death of his eldest brother, Geysa II., was elected King of Hungary in 1080 as Ladislaus I. He was never married, and was preparing to command the First Crusade as general-in-chief, when he died on 30 July, 1095. He was canonized by Pope Celestine III. in 1198. (For above, *vide* Johann Hübner's 'Genealogische Tabellen,' Leipzig, 1712, and Butler's 'Lives of the Saints'.)

HENRY HOWARD.

JAMES YORKE, THE LINCOLN BLACKSMITH (11 S. v. 248).—See short account of him in 'D.N.B.' lxiii. 344. He is a servant, says Fuller, "as well of Apollo as of Vulcan, turning his stiddy (stithy) into a studdy." In 'The Union of Honour' Yorke claims the "creations and continuance of families" from 1622 to 1640 as his own work.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ARMS FOR IDENTIFICATION (11 S. v. 329).—The arms described are those of the (then) Earl of Dorchester.

J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

The arms MR. BARTELOT describes are those of Joseph Damer, first Earl of Dorchester. He was M.P. for Weymouth 1741, Bramber 1747, and Dorchester 1754. Created Baron Milton of Milton Abbey, Dorset, in 1762, and Earl of Dorchester 1792. The earl died in 1798, and was succeeded by his son George, upon whose death in 1808 the title expired.

The D'Amory and Amery families bear the same arms and crest, with a slight difference in the latter.

WILFRED DRAKE.

The arms asked for by MR. BARTELOT are evidently those of D'Amorie or Amory. Lord Amorie was summoned to Parliament 1317, the title becoming extinct by attainder 1404.

JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE.

I do not quite follow MR. BARTELOT'S blazon, but the coat and crest are those of Amery, Amory, D'Amorie, Damory. The motto was used by Amory (of St. Ann's, near Bristol, Bunratty Castle, co. Clare, and Boston, U.S.A.). There appears to be no authority for the assumption of the earl's coronet or the supporters.

S. A. GRUNDY NEWMAN.

[THE REV. H. A. HARRIS also thanked for reply.]

PLACE-NAMES (11 S. v. 289).—In a large collection of place-names, compiled principally from the maps of the Ordnance Survey, I have not seen duplicates of the Herts examples. Breaches I should be disposed to class as descriptive, from its shape, as Breastplate, Cocket Hat (three times), Rainbow, Kite, &c. This would not apply to Round, which has a totally different meaning; nor to Stocking, which I should imagine has something to do with stocks of trees. What is really wanted is a knowledge of why and when the name was bestowed, and by whom; beyond this conjecture has full fling.

A. RHODES.

Breaches is a common local name in the Midlands, generally found on the borders of forests or old wastes. It is Anglo-Saxon *bryce*, *brice* (*ce=ch*), Middle-English *bruche*, "a breaking up"; in place-names "the enclosure and cultivation of wild land." I have frequently met with the Middle-English form *bruche* in Staffordshire documents of that period, but (by metathesis)

all these forms have become *birch*. They refer chiefly to places on the ancient borders of Cannock Forest. See 'N.E.D.' s. Breach. Redding, Old Fallings, Old Falls, Stockings, have similar meanings, "a clearance in the wilderness." May not Barnet, near London, mean "a clearance by fire" (A.-S. *bærnet*, *bernet*), a common mode of clearance to this day? See Skeat's 'Place-Names of Hertfordshire,' 60.

W. H. DUGNAN.

Walsall.

I do not think Breaches is an uncommon field-name, for the reason given on p. 377 of 'The English Village Community' (2nd ed., 1883), by the late Dr. Frederic Seebohm. There are some fields called "The Breaches" in the parish of Didbrook, Gloucestershire, but I am not at all sure that the name may not sometimes have been applied, for a different reason, to long narrow fields, or to those forming an opening between woodlands. Mr. Henry Harrison, in the completed volume of his 'Surnames of the United Kingdom' (1912), considers the family name Breach to signify "dweller at the breach or opening"; and the same idea, applied to "a creek," is conveyed by the use of the word in Judges v. 17.

May not Great and Little Nats have had some connexion with the word *nate*, meaning "good for naught" or "bad," and thus, like other field-names, disclose the quality or reputation of the land?

A. C. C.

PIGTAILS (11 S. v. 188).—The following extracts from "The History of That Great and Renowned Monarchy of China, Lately written in Italian by F. Alvarez Semedo. Now put into English by a Person of Quality," London, 1655, will show how the pigtail came to be worn by the Chinese and also their great objection to it.

Describing the Chinese method of wearing the hair before the Tartar conquest, the translation says (p. 22):—

"They suffer the haire of their heads to grow as long as it will, both men and women.... They clippe not their beard, letting it grow according to nature. They will be more troubled to loose one haire of their head then all the haire of their face."

The Tartars, on the other hand (p. 262), "do shave both the Head and Beard, reserving only the Mustachoes, which they extend to a great length, and in the hinder part of their Heads they leave a Tuff, which being curiously woven and plated, they let hang down carelesly below their shoulders."

In their war with the Chinese the Tartars appear to have killed none who would "cut their hair and use the Tartarians Habit";

but this order with regard to the cutting of their hair was resisted by the Chinese most vigorously. Thus, for example, the inhabitants of the town of "Xaoking" in the Province of Chekiang seem to have submitted to the invaders without striking a blow,

"but when the Tartars commanded all by Proclamation to cut off their Hair, then both Souldier and Citizen took up Armes, and fought more desperately for their Hair of their Heads, than they did for King or Kingdom, and beat the Tartars not only out of their City, but repulst them to the River Cienhang: nay forced them to passe the River, killing very many of them."

The following year, however, the Tartars recrossed the river and retook the city, whereupon many of the inhabitants and a certain "petty king Lu" took ship and sailed to the island called "Cheuxan" (Chusan),

"which Island being heretofore only a retreat for Fishermen, and some Clowns, now is become a potent Kingdom, by reason that many fly from China to this King Lu, as to their sanctuary to conserve the libertie of their Hair."—P. 284.

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

ROTHSCHILD AND BUXTON (11 S. v. 309).

—The passage which MR. BRESLAR quotes from Emerson is taken from a letter in which Mr. Buxton, afterwards Sir Thos. Fowell Buxton, the Abolitionist, gives an account of a conversation with Baron Nathan Meyer Rothschild, who migrated from Frankfurt to London and made a great fortune. The advice was given to Buxton's son Edward. The letter, dated 14 Feb., 1834, containing some interesting particulars which Rothschild gave of his early career in England, will be found in the 'Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton,' edited by his son Charles Buxton, published by John Murray in 1848. As quoted by MR. BRESLAR, there is one slight difference. Rothschild said, "You may be the great brewer of London," not "you will be," &c. Rothschild seems to have been communicative, and Buxton was a good letter-writer.

F. NEWMAN.

'NO THOROUGHFARE': MR. J. COLLINS FRANCIS'S NOTES ON DICKENS (11 S. v. 363). —One feels somewhat diffident over any criticism of MR. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS'S most interesting notes on the great novelist. But I venture to think we should read Benjamin Webster for "Fechter" in respect of the play 'No Thoroughfare.' Fechter's house was the old Lyceum, outside which, I fancy, he never performed. And was not Mrs. John Billington, still happily with us, in the cast?

CECIL CLARKE.

"MIZPAH" EPITAPH (11 S. v. 290). —Omitting reference to social custom, there is good reason why, on philological or technical grounds, "Mizpah" should be used in association with tombstones, especially with the fixing of marble or granite columns, the purpose of which is "to attract attention." The root of "Mizpah" is *zafa*, to see clearly, intently, any object—to observe; and differs from the verb *raha*, which has for base "mental vision" rather than the physical act. There were two types of "prophets"—*zoupheem*, or practical teachers, and *roucem*, magi or dreamers—in the Jewish commonwealth. We do not use the word on our tombstones. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"WAIT AND SEE" (11 S. iii. 366, 434; iv. 74, 157).—*Punch* of 12 October, 1878, has already been quoted in this connexion; but the veteran had anticipated the idea in a paragraph of 11 December, 1875, headed 'Respite Finem,' dealing with the Disraelian purchase of the Suez Canal shares, in which it was observed of the policy involved:

"Wait a while! The Continental Press generally speaks well of it. Nevertheless, it *may* possibly turn out an advantage for England. We shall see."

POLITICIAN.

PENLEAZE (11 S. v. 270).—The Rev. J. Silvester Davies, in his 'History of Southampton,' 1883, gives a list of the "Burgesses of Parliament" for that borough, in which occurs the name of John Storey Penleaze, Esq., of Bossington, co. Southampton. He and Arthur Atherley, Esq., of Arundel (both Liberals), were returned to Parliament in 1831. On the next election in 1833 he was defeated at the poll by James Barlow Hoy, Esq., the Tory candidate; but the latter was unseated on petition, and Penleaze took his place as member. Whether he stood again in the election of 1835 is not stated; but Southampton, a very changeable constituency, then returned two Conservatives, one of whom was the before-mentioned Hoy.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

EMERSON: "MR. CRUMP'S WHIM" (11 S. iv. 108).—Mr. Crump, an American gentleman, wrote to Lord Macaulay offering him 500 dollars if he could introduce the name of Crump into his history. See Sir George Trevelyan's 'Life of Lord Macaulay,' p. 482 (single-volume edition). Probably this aspiration on the part of Mr. Crump was the "whim" to which Emerson referred.

W. SCOTT.

FAMILIES : DURATION IN MALE LINE (11 S. v. 27, 92, 132, 174, 213, 314, 355).—Upon my drawing his attention to the subject, the Hon. C. Hanbury-Tracy of Billesley Hall informs me that his great-grandfather married the last Lady Tracy of Toddington.

WM. JAGGARD.

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

The reference asked for by F. O. A. is to be found in Stanley's 'Memorials of Canterbury,' s.v. 'The Murder of Becket' (see pp. 106-7 in the "Everyman" edition).

JOHN T. PAGE.

"BURIAL PORCH" (11 S. v. 309).—Probably burial-porch means funeral-porch or death-porch, that is, the porch through which by ancient custom coffins should be borne into church. When a church has more than one door, it is not uncommon to have a wedding-door and a funeral-door. Again, each township of a parish which still follows old usages may have its own door through which its brides and its dead both pass.

Now that the population moves readily from place to place, and people from a distance oust the families which have lived for generations in one neighbourhood, traditional village customs are disappearing.

M. P.

At a very early period persons of rank or of eminent piety were allowed to be buried in the porch; subsequently, interments were permitted within the church; but, by the canons of King Edgar, it was ordered that this privilege should be granted to none but good and religious men. 'The Glossary of Architecture' says that *porch* was sometimes used for chapels in the interior of churches, as in the following passages:—

"My body to be buried in the church of Kellowe in my *Porch* of o' Ladye there betwixt my wife there and the Alter ende."—Will of John Trollop, 1522, 'Durham Wills,' p. 105.

At the back of the Catterick contract is a list of five persons buried in the church, of which three are "within the chappel or *porche* of our ladye within the said Kyrke of Catrik," and two "in the sayd Kyrke of Catrik in a chappel or *porch* dedicat unto Saynt James."

Some information as to the position of a porch to a church is given at 3 S. x. 16; and of a chamber over the porch at 5 S. xi. 366, 394, 472; xii. 37, 49, 91, 149, 197, 277, 334; 6 S. i. 437.

TOM JONES.

See 'N.E.D.' under *porch*, 2. J. T. F.  
Winterton, Lincs.

BLACK DOGS : GABRIEL HOUNDS (11 S. v. 185, 296).—MR. T. RATCLIFFE's allusion to the "Seven Whistlers" recalls Wordsworth's sonnet,

Though narrow be that old Man's cares,  
written in 1807 (Macmillan's edition, 1888, p. 363):—

He the seven birds hath seen, that never part,  
Seen the Seven Whistlers in their nightly rounds,  
And counted them : and oftentimes will start,  
For overhead are sweeping Gabriel's Hounds.  
Doomed, with their impious Lord, the flying hart  
To chase for ever, on aerial grounds.

H. K. ST. J. S.

'RULE, BRITANNIA' (11 S. v. 309).—The first edition of 'Alfred,' published in 1740, reads:—

Rule, Britannia, rule the waves ;  
Britons never will be slaves.

And these lines were identically set by Dr. Arne.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

In the original version the chorus reads:—

Rule, Britannia, rule the waves ;  
Britons never will be slaves.

In Dr. Arne's setting "Britannia" is repeated, but the other words stand as the poet placed them. In some modern versions, as, e.g., that given in Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' "rules" appears in the first line, and "shall" in the second. Ritson included the lyric with Arne's music in his 'Scottish Songs' of 1794, and he gives the text in accordance with what has been stated:—

Rule, Britannia, Britannia rule the waves ;  
Britons never will be slaves.

THOMAS BAYNE.

It is possible that the version "*Hail, Britannia*," may have been an early one. I had never heard of it before, and it could never have been the accepted version. If it ever existed, it must soon have been superseded by "Rule." But the second part of the line I have never seen as MR. MACARTHUR gives it. Fifty years ago I heard boys frequently corrected for saying or singing "*Britannia rules the waves*," which was put down to ignorance or inattention. Surely the whole line is in the imperative mood:—

Rule, Britannia ; Britannia, rule the waves.

This is how I have always seen it and heard it sung.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

The reading "*Hail, Britannia*," is an error. "*Rule, Britannia*," is the reading of the printed copy of 'Alfred : a Masque' acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane,



(1751). It reappears in all the early editions of Thomson's works. The transpontine character of the unusual version in itself condemns it.

W. B.

[W. B. S. also thanked for reply.]

SIBBERING (11 S. v. 290). — 'The Annual Monitor' for 1853 (p. 183) gives a reference to the death of William Sibbering of Swansea, aged 51. The same work for 1872 (p. 182) gives the death of another William Sibbering, aged 25. And a third reference is found in 1872 (p. 182)—to an Elizabeth Sibbering, aged 71. There is a letter of William Sibbering to one of the Crosfield family preserved at the Friends' Library, Devonshire House, E.C. All the above Sibberings are from Swansea.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

WHORLOW (11 S. v. 309).—If this is the name of a place on or near a round hill it probably represents the Gaelic words *cor*, round hill, and *lanh*, hill. Some persons had called it by the first term, and others by the second, and then both had been combined. *Cor*, having been regarded as a qualifying word, had become *chor*, which had lapsed into *whor*; and *lanh* had become *la* (*mh* becoming silent), and subsequently *low*. A town in Lancashire is named Chorley.

I am preparing for publication a list of Gaelic names, and should be glad to be told privately if the meaning given is appropriate.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Aberdeen.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON (11 S. i. 402, 465; ii. 323; iii. 64, 426; iv. 226; v. 4, 77, 286).—While on the subject of the tavern signs of Shakespeare may I note the one mentioned in 'The Taming of the Shrew,' IV. v. 5?—

Signor Baptista may remember me,  
Near twenty years ago, in Genoa,  
Where we were lodgers at the Pegasus.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

One paragraph in Mr. McELWAIN'S communication is somewhat surprising. He seriously asks whether "The Bear" at Bridge Foot really existed. There is a long account of it in Wheatley, 'London Past and Present,' i. 135-6, where it is described as a "celebrated tavern." It was apparently mentioned as early as 1312. A token was issued from it, by Cornelius Cook, "at the Bridge Fot," with the design of a bear and chain. This Cook was a colonel in Cromwell's army, and a churchwarden

of St. Olave's. The house is also discussed in Boyne's 'Tradesmen's Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century,' 2nd ed., ii. 1017-18. It stood in Southwark, at the end of London Bridge, and was pulled down in 1761, when the bridge was widened.

"The King's Head Tavern" in Old Fish Street (Upper Thames Street) issued a fine token bearing a bust of Henry VII., see Boyne as just mentioned, i. 690, and also Wheatley's 'London Past and Present,' ii. 344. "The Star," on "Breed Streete Hill," issued a token in 1649, bearing a star of eight points; and there was a coffee-house in "Star-Covrt, Bread-Street," which also issued one bearing a star of eight points. See Boyne, i. 345-6.

A. RHODES.

AUTHORS OR EXPLANATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 230, 336, 371).—15. Quoted again by Carlyle in 'Sartor Resartus,' bk. ii. chap. ix. *ad fin.*, in the form "Doubt of any sort cannot be removed except by Action," from Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre,' bk. v. chap. xvi., "dass jede Art von Zweifel nur durch Wirksamkeit gehoben werden kann," or in Carlyle's own translation, "that doubt of any kind can be removed by nothing but activity."

16. The reference is to 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' as translated by Carlyle, chap. xiv.:

"'We look upon our scholars,' said the Overseer, 'as so many swimmers, who, in the element which threatened to swallow them, feel with astonishment that they are lighter, that it bears and carries them forward; and so it is with everything that man undertakes.'"

The passage will be found in bk. ii. chap. viii. of the 'Wanderjahre,' in the final form of the work:—

"'Wir sehen unsere Schüler,' sagte der Aufseher, 'sämtlich als Schwimmer an, welche mit Verwunderung im Elemente, das sie zu versinken droht, sich leichter fühlen, von ihm gehoben und getragen sind; und so ist es mit allem, dessen sich der Mensch unterfängt.'"

17. Cf. "dancing ruby," Milton, 'Samson Agonistes,' 543.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

I'ANSON (11 S. v. 330).—This is an Anglicized form of the Scandinavian Iansen or Jansen. On p. 173 of Barber's 'British Family Names' (1903) readers are referred to the name Johnson, and under this head we have Danish Johannsen, Johanson, Johnssen, Johnson; Swedish Jansen, Johnsson; Dutch Jannissen, Jansen, Johannissen, Johanson.



There is a charity in the parish of Ashby St. Ledgers, Northamptonshire, founded by a person of the name of I'Anson. In the title-deeds of the farm in Warwickshire from which the income of the charity is derived the name of the same person is rendered at different dates as I'Anson, Ianson, and in other forms. A. C. C.

EDMUND SPENSER, 1592 (11 S. v. 310).—A gallery-size portrait of the poet, in oils, believed to be of this period, is in my possession, and the hair is rather fair than dark—light brown, in fact. The artist's name is unknown. From an old copper print I have, the painting seems to have served the engraver early in the eighteenth century.

WM. JAGGARD.

Avonthwaite, Stratford-on-Avon.

During this year the poet seems to have been resident on his estate of Kilcolman Castle, co. Cork.

A. R. BAYLEY.

R. ANTROBUS: WOOLLEY (11 S. v. 268).—There is much information about Woolleys in Chauncy's 'Herts,' vol. ii., ed. 1826. James I., by letters patent 18 Dec., 1606, granted free liberty to Robert Woolley of St. Albans, and his sons Leonard and Robert after him, to "have one tavern or cellar of wine within the Burrough of St. Alban," a fine being paid to the mayor and burgesses to the use of the Free Grammar School, &c.

Woolleys were Mayors of St. Albans in 1561, 1571, 1578, 1601, 1608. Under the information about Sir John King, we learn that Sir John, on 29 June, 1677, died whilst he was in the arms of his near kinsman and dear friend Mr. Robert Wolley, a merchant in London, who married his only sister of the whole blood. Chauncy does not mention a Ralph, but speaks of William Antrobus in 1597, contemporary of Robert Woolley.

M.A. OXON.

"DE LA" IN ENGLISH<sup>1</sup> SURNAMES: SURVIVAL OF "ATTE" (11 S. iv. 127, 174; v. 117, 275).—MR. CROUCH will find a rich store of instances of "Atte" as a prefix in the early Subsidy Rolls. The Rev. W. Hudson published the Rolls for Sussex of 1296, 1327, and 1332, as vol. x. of the Sussex Record Society's Publications, and in these the prefix is recurrent as a territorial distinction for persons apparently possessing no surnames.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

COUNTY BIBLIOGRAPHIES (11 S. iv. 488; v. 30, 178, 196, 276, 338, 374).—

Somersetshire.—Green (Emanuel, F.S.A.), *Bibliotheca Somersetensis*, 3 vols., Taunton, 1902: a most satisfactory work. Vol. I. devoted to Bath bibliography alone; Vols. II. and III. being an alphabet of authors, with a full index at the end. Cf. also the same writer's 'On some Somerset Chapbooks' in *Som. Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, xxiv. 50-66.

Green (Emanuel), *Bath and Early Lithography* (Bath Field Club, viii. 23-35).

Humphreys (A. L.), *Somersetshire Parishes*, 2 vols. London, 1906, 4to.

Humphreys (A. L.), *Some Sources of History for the Monmouth Rebellion and Bloody Assizes* (*Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, N.S., xviii. 312-26).

Bidgood (William), *Index Catalogue of the Library of the Somersetshire Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* Taunton, 1889, pp. 190. Since the above-named Catalogue was printed, this library has been greatly added to, and requires a new catalogue. The collections of prints, pamphlets, and books of Mr. Charles Tite, are specially valuable and complete as regards Taunton.

General Index to vols. i.-xx. of the Proceedings of the *Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* Bristol, 1876 (by Rev. W. Hunt).

General Index to vols. xxi.-xxv. of the Proceedings of the *Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* (by Emanuel Green). Taunton, 1880.

Indexes to the Record Books of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, Wells, edited by F. H. Dickinson, M.A., F.S.A., of Kingweston. Bristol, 1876.

Weaver (Rev. F. W., M.A.) and Bates (E. H., M.A.), *Index to Collinson's History of Somerset*, including a supplementary index to all the Armorial Bearings mentioned in the work by Lieut.-Col. J. R. Bramble, F.S.A. Taunton, 1898.

Serel (T.), *Public Records in the County of Somerset* (*Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, xvii. 43-6).

Hobhouse (Bishop), *On a Map of Mendip* (*Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, xli. 65-72).

Gray (H. St. G.), *The Walter Collection in Taunton Castle Museum* (*Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, xlviii. 24-78).

Gray (H. St. G.), *The Norris Collection in the Taunton Castle Museum* (*Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, li. 56-59).

Gray (H. St. George), *Index to Monumental Brasses mentioned or described in the Proc. of the Som. Archæol. Soc.*, vols. i.-lii. (*Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, lii. 167-70).

*Catalogue of the Pigott Drawings deposited in the Museum of the Society* (*Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, viii. 149-90).

The March issue of *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* (Sherborne, quarterly) contains annually a list of Somerset books and magazine articles. Previous to the first appearance of this list there was contributed annually to *The Somerset County Gazette* (Taunton) a bibliography of books and fugitive matter of interest.

Baker (Ernest E.), *A Contribution to the Bibliography of Weston-super-Mare* (Weston-super-Mare, 1887).

The bibliography of the town of Wellington is contained in A. L. Humphreys's *History of Wellington* (London, 1889), pp. 258-70.

The Bibliography of Richard Bernard of Batcombe (Somerset) was published (50 copies only) by John Ingle Dredge, Horn-castle, 1890.

For Bath compare Monkland (G.), *The Literature and Literati of Bath*, 2 vols., Bath, 1854-5; and for the Quantocks, Nichols (W. L.), *The Quantocks and their Associations*, Bath, privately printed, 1873; reprinted, with additions, London, 1891. Also E. H. Coleridge's *Lake Poets in Somerset*, Roy. Soc. Lit., xx, 105-31 (1899).

**Staffordshire**—Mr. FRY alludes to the excellent book by Rupert Simms (Lichfield, 1894), a most laborious work, as good for biographical matter as it is for bibliographical. Its weak point is that there is no parochial arrangement or general subject index. It contains references to prints, engravings, &c., as well as to books.

An Index Catalogue of the William Salt Library at Stafford (Stafford, 1878), pp. 187. This valuable library was formed by Thorpe, the famous bookseller of Piccadilly, assisted by Capt. Ferneyhough. At the death of Mr. Salt the library was catalogued for sale by Sothebys, and only narrowly escaped being dispersed.

Lawley (George T.), *The Bibliography of Wolverhampton*, Bilston, 1890, 8vo, pp. 72 (50 copies printed).

Salt (W.), *List and Description of the Manuscript Copies of Erdeswicke's Survey of Staffordshire* (20 copies printed separately); reprinted in Harwood's *Erdeswicke*, 1814.

Whitaker (W.), *List of Books on the Geology of Staffordshire* (Report of the Meeting of the British Assoc., 1886, pp. 780-97).

Cox (Rev. J. C.), *Catalogue of the Monuments and Manuscript Books pertaining to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield* (William Salt Arch. Soc., vi, 1-230).

**Suffolk**—Coppinger (W. A.), *The County of Suffolk: its History as disclosed by Existing Records and other Documents*. London, 5 vols., 1904-5, 8vo.

Levien (Edward), *On MS. Collections relating to Suffolk in the B.M.* (Brit. Arch. Assoc., xxi, 5-21).

*Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the P.R.O.* (Suffolk Arch. Instit., x, 251-344 and 399-413).

Rix (S. W.), *MS. Collections relating to the County of Suffolk* (Brit. Arch. Assoc., xxi, 144-58).

Deedes (Rev. Cecil), Dr. Bisbie's *MS. Collections for Long Melford* (Suffolk Arch. Instit., vii, 78-90).

The Ipswich Free Library has special collections of Ipswich, Suffolk, and East Anglian literature.

**Surrey**—Manning (Owen) and Bray (William), *Catalogue of Books relating to Surrey or Particular Parts of It* (Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii, 683-702, London, 1804-14).

Stephenson (Mill), *Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Surrey Archæol. Soc.* *Proceedings of Surrey Archæol. Soc.*, x, 173-204 (1891).]

Bax (A. R.), *List of Papers on Surrey*. *Surrey Archæol. Soc.*, xv, 128-36 (1900).

Giuseppi (Montague S.), *Deeds in the Society's Library* (Surrey Arch. Soc., xviii, 222-5).

Giuseppi (Montague S.), *The Parliamentary Surveys relating to Southwark* (Surrey Arch. Soc., xiv, 42-71).

Minet (W.) and Courtney (C. J.), *Catalogue of Works on Surrey in the Minet Public Library*. Camberwell, 1901.

The Croydon Public Library has a collection of books upon Surrey, and especially upon Croydon.

**Sussex**—Besides G. Slade Butler's *Topographica Sussexiana* (which only comes up to 1866), there are several others for this county.

Sawyer (F. E.), *Recent Sussex Bibliography, 1864-81* (Sussex Archæol. Collections, xxxii, 201-12; xxxiii, 207-12).

*General Index to the Sussex Archæol. Collections*, vols. i.-xxv. (by H. Campkin), Lewes, 1874. *Index to vols. xxvi.-xl.*, Lewes, 1909.

*List of articles on Roman Remains in Sussex* (Archæological Review, i, 434-40).

Simmons (Henry), *A Catalogue of Drawings in the British Museum relating to the County of Sussex*, arranged alphabetically, and, as far as possible, according to Parishes (Sussex Archæol. Soc., xxviii, 148-79).

Trower (Charles Francis), *Suggestions for the Collecting and Printing of Records relating to the History of the County* (Sussex Arch. Coll., xxvii, 1-2 and xxviii, 1-10).

Trower (Charles Francis), *The Publication of our County Records* (Sussex Arch. Coll., xxix, 232-4).

Round (J. Horace), *Index of Illustrations to the Sussex Arch. Coll.*, i.-xxx. (Sussex Arch. Coll., xxx, 198-229).

Grimm (S. H.), *Catalogue of Drawings relating to Sussex in the Bodleian Library* (Sussex Arch. Coll., iii, 232-8).

Dunkin (E. H. W.), *Calendar of Deeds and Documents in the Possession of the Sussex Arch. Soc.* (Sussex Arch. Coll., xxxviii, 137-40 and xxxix, 179-96).

Fenton (A. J.), *Extracts relating to Sussex from Exchequer Special Commissions* (Sussex Arch. Coll., xxxviii, 141-59).

Dodson (J. G., M.A.), *On some Old Acts of Parliament concerning or connected with Roads in the County of Sussex* (Sussex Arch. Coll., xv, 138-47).

Tysen (J. R. Daniel), *Parliamentary Surveys of the County of Sussex* (Sussex Arch. Coll., xxiii, 217-313).

Kershaw (S. W., F.S.A.), *Sussex MSS. in Lambeth Library* (Sussex Arch. Coll., xl, 267).

Heron-Allen (E.), *Selsey Bill, Historic and Prehistoric* (Bibliography, xiii-xvi, 1911).

Brighton Public Library: *Supplementary Catalogue of the Victoria Lending Library*, to which is added a *Catalogue of the Brighton and Sussex Books in the Reference Library*. Brighton King, Thorne & Stace, 1892.

Reid (Clement), *Geology of the Country round Chichester*, 1903 (Bibliography, p. 48).

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

(To be continued.)

## Notes on Books.

*The Cambridge History of English Literature.*  
 Edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller.—  
 Vol. VIII. *The Age of Dryden.* (Cambridge  
 University Press.)

THIS erudite and comprehensive history is making steady progress, and displays in the present volume the qualities which have long established its reputation with students of letters. The text and the wonderful bibliographies attached to each chapter both testify to the care and knowledge brought to bear on every aspect of the subject. Besides the chapters on literature, as ordinarily understood, we find others on 'The Early Quakers,' whom Mr. Edward Grubb perhaps represents as more readable than in the main they are: on 'Divines of the Church of England,' by Archdeacon W. H. Hutton; on 'Legal Literature,' by Dr. F. C. J. Hearnshaw; and on 'The Progress of Science,' by Dr. A. E. Shipley, who is agreeably lucid in his survey.

Dr. A. W. Ward leads off with a chapter on Dryden which is well balanced, and puts before us clearly what can be said for a great writer who needs apology every now and then, and with all allowance for a crowd of detractors rude, can hardly win our regard. Glorious John was, in fact, a master of morigeration, to use a somewhat rare word here revived. On the form and substance of his verse Dr. Ward writes with excellent judgment, and we note as specially interesting a passage on the use of the heroic couplet in drama, though it does not quite convince us.

Mr. W. F. Smith devotes some twenty-two pages to Samuel Butler, and seems to have more licence in the way of tolerably familiar detail and quotation than his colleagues. Mr. Previté-Orton, on 'Political and Ecclesiastical Satire,' covers the ground satisfactorily, but is somewhat dull. The same may be said of Prof. Schelling's first chapter on 'The Restoration Drama.' He abounds in learning, but we are not so sure of his taste. The third chapter on the subject, by Mr. A. T. Bartholomew, deals with the lesser people; the second, by Mr. Charles Whibley, leads off with Congreve, to whom full justice is done. Here, and in his chapter on 'The Court Poets,' Mr. Whibley shows a happy ease of style and a brightness which are much to the point. But we do not think his cavalier treatment of the "blundering attack" of Jeremy Collier will satisfy the ordinary student of letters. Dryden admitted that Collier had "taxed him justly," and Pepys, who was no Puritan, found the Court wits "cursed loose company." With all that is said of the real gifts of Rochester as a born man of letters we heartily agree. If he had only had to write for a living, he might have outstripped his serious fellows, but, like other fashionable wits, he had not the time or inclination to keep up the level of things well begun. At his best he is singularly concise and apt. But when Mr. Whibley adds scorn of "the common assumption" that his "poems are unfit to be read" we are astonished. A stupid and witless indecency spoils many of them, and makes them, we venture to say, wholly unfit for general reading. Prof. Saintsbury has in 'The Prosody of the Seventeenth Century' too thorny a subject to be tackled in the space of a review. We only note that "irregularities" in Milton's iambics have

their ample parallel in Greek tragedy, a fact which may escape the notice of this unclassical age.

Mr. H. B. Wheatley, who supplies a remarkable Dryden bibliography, writes as an expert on Evelyn and Pepys. He does not permit himself to say much on the secret of the latter's charm, though he fully and rightly emphasizes his claims as a patriot and public servant. To us it seems that Pepys might profitably be compared with Boswell in his all-embracing curiosity and zest. Entering a passing protest against the journalese "in connection with," used in the second foot-note on p. 253, we pass on to the point that Pepys lived thirty-three years after his 'Diary' ended. He thought he was going blind, but, if he had secured the right sort of glasses, says Mr. D'Arcy Power, he could have gone on for many years with his entrancing record. The little paper on this subject (noticed in *The Athenæum* of 22 July last year) might well be added to the bibliography, where the same ingenious writer's 'Address on the Medical History of Mr. and Mrs. Pepys' is noted.

We are glad to find in an appendix to the chapter on 'Legal Literature' a neat little paper on 'Selden's "Table-Talk,"' by Dr. Ward. Selden's wisdom—more than legal in scope, and commended by admirable touches of the vernacular—is but little known to-day, and might enlarge the minds of some of our up-to-date politicians. John Locke, as the most important figure in English philosophy, is ably treated by Prof. Sorley, who shows clearly his significance as the precursor of Kant; indeed, the poser of the problems which have been agitating philosophers ever since. Yet Locke came to his researches almost casually. What he thought could be settled on a single sheet of paper in the winter of 1670-71 occupied his leisure for nearly twenty years.

The final paper, by Mr. A. A. Tilley, deals with 'The Essay and the Beginning of Modern English Prose.' It is one of the most interesting of all, tracing out that feeling for simplicity and directness, for an ordinary vehicle of expression, which succeeded the splendid excesses of Elizabethan and Caroline prose. The genius of France, the land of lucidity, and the strong sense of Dryden stood for much in this change, and Montaigne influenced English without introducing that cult of the Ego which pleases our more introspective age. Temple and Cowley are admirable prose writers of this period, better models for imitation than more florid and elaborate essayists either of earlier or later date.

Reading this final paper, we thought of another, on the changes in English vocabulary, the creation of new words and depreciation of others, which might figure in these volumes. Mr. Pearsall Smith has recently done something of the kind in his short book on 'The English Language' in the "Home University Library." Here is an instance which occurs to us. Dryden was not afraid of homely thought and word, witness this passage in one of his prologues:—

Still they write on, and like great authors show;  
 But 'tis as rollers in wet gardens grow  
 Heavy with dirt, and gathering as they go.

Yet when he translated Virgil, he found it advisable to reject "majoram" as a "kitchen word." Modern taste has reinstated it, or perhaps has hardly realized its temporary disgrace, since it figures immortally in one of the most beautiful lines of Shakespeare's sonnets.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—MAY.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS'S Catalogue No. 314 has, first of all, a Juliana Berners, 'The Book of St. Albans': the second edition, in a good state, with but a few leaves slightly soiled, and folios 66 and last in facsimile. The second edition—as collectors know—differs from the first by the addition of two woodcuts and of the 'Treatise of Fysshynge with an Angle,' and the substitution of the arms of England for those of St. Albans on the last leaf. It is perhaps hardly necessary to mention that this was "emprynted at Westmestre by Wynkyn the Worde the yere of thycarnacōn of our lorde, M.CCCC.LXXXVI." 330/. There are three Shakespeares: a Second Folio, 150/., a Third Folio, 180/., and a Fourth Folio, 100/.; and a 'Faerie Queene'—the first issue of the first edition, as is proved by the fact that the Welsh words in vol. i. are not printed—150/. We noticed several good Milton items; a copy of Harvey's 'Anatomical Exercitation,' first English edition, with the portrait, 1653, 9/.; a copy of the sixth edition of Stow's 'London,' "Corrected and Improved by John Strype," 1754-5, 8/., 15s.; the First and Second Folios of the Workes of Ben Jonson, 50/.; a first edition of Johnson's 'Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland,' containing two autograph letters, one from Johnson to the Quaker Thomas Cumming, and the other from James Macpherson to John Blackburn, 26/.; and a first edition of Mrs. Glasse, the famous "Art of Cookery made Plain and Easy; which far exceeds anything of the kind ever yet Published, by A Lady," 1747, 14/. About a dozen herbals are offered—Gerard's and Parkinson's among them; the two most interesting are Leonardus Fuchsius, 'De Historia Stirpium Commentarij Insignes, maximis impensis et Vigilis elaborati.....' with 500 woodcuts of plants, 1542, 40/., and the 'Herbarius zu Deutsch'—known in Latin as 'Hortus Sanitatis'—in Gothic letter, the text rubricated, and having several hundred woodcuts, printed by Jo. Schoeffer, 1485, 45/. Out of a number of very attractive early printed books we can mention only a first edition of Pinder's 'Speculum Passionis' in Roman letter, rubricated, having painted capitals, 40 full-page woodcuts, and 37 smaller woodcuts, printed by Hans Schaufelein of Nuremberg, 1507, 24/.; and a copy of the 'Chronicle of St. Albans'—a first edition of the second book printed at St. Albans. No perfect copy is known; in this, out of 288 leaves, 15 are wanting, but have been supplied in facsimile. It was sold at the Ashburnham sale, and is now offered for 200/. There are seven copies of early editions of the Bible, including a "Great" Bible, 54/., and a "Bishops" Bible, 35/.; and a number of rare MSS. Of these latter we must briefly mention a French fifteenth-century breviary, in Gothic letter, richly illuminated and decorated (executed for Henri de Lorraine), 350/.; another breviary of the early sixteenth century, written also in Gothic letter, decorated in green, blue, and red, and bearing the name of the scribe ("Completum per me Jo. de laeu..... anno 1516"), 190/.; and an English MS.—offered for 200/.—of St. Bonaventura: 'The Proheme of the Booke that is cleped the Mirour of the Blessede Lyf of Jhesu Cryst,' written on vellum in Gothic letter in 1410. Yet another MS. is of special interest: a fifteenth-century 'Le Liure appelle les Regnars trauersans les perilleuses voyes des folles fiances du

monde,' i.e., Reynard the Fox, by Jean Bouchet, written on vellum, and adorned with 9 miniatures depicting scenes with figures of animals, 350/.

Mr. Francis Edwards has also sent us a catalogue of Books on Central and South Africa. These include several seventeenth-century works, such as the 'Africae Descriptio,' by Leo Africanus, Elzevir, 1632, 6/., 10s.; and Richard Jobson's 'The Golden Trade, or a Discovery of the River Gambia, and the Golden Trade of the Aethiopians,' 1623, 8/., 10s.; a copy of Alberti's 'Vues d'Afrique méridionale,' 1811, 12/.; Sir Andrew Smith's 'Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa,' 5 vols., 1849, 32/.; and *The South African Commercial Advertiser*, 1837-49, in 12 vols., 15/. There is an appendix of books on Egypt, among which is Lepsius's 'Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien,' from the Prussian expedition of 1842-5, 60/.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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ATHOR.—The Marquis de Ruigny gives the available information in the volumes of his 'Plantagenet Roll.'

A. J. PEATLING ("Pimps").—These are little faggots of firewood, so called in London and the South. *Vide* 'N.E.D.'

RUNIC CALENDAR.—If MR. CHAPPELL would like to see an old runic stave fixed as haft to an adze, date cut into the iron, 1642, G. E. would be glad to show it to him.

F. J. M. ("Old Lady of Threadneedle Street").—See S. II. 229, 291, where the name is said to have been given to the Directors of the Bank by Cobbett, because, like Mrs. Partington, they tried to stem the waves of national progress with their broom. It has also been ascribed to a caricature of Gillray's, 22 May, 1797, referring to the stoppage of cash payments by the Bank.

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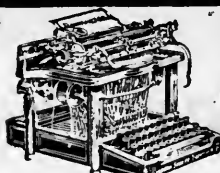
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## Notes.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 301, 323, 344, 362, 383, 404.)

ALTHOUGH during the last autumn of Dickens's life all that could be done to spare him from over-excitement was done, yet there were certain public engagements in which he felt bound to take part. In August, 1869, at the dinner to celebrate the International Boat-race, he proposed the health of the Harvard and the Oxford crews; and on Monday, the 27th of September, he fulfilled his promise to open the session of the Birmingham Institute. In his address, which was on 'Education for the People,' he said "that his invention, such as it was, never would have served him as it had done, but for the habit of commonplace, patient, drudging attention"; and he declared his political creed to be "infinitesimal faith in the people governing, and illimitable faith in the

People governed." On leaving he promised to return the following year to distribute the prizes to the students.

That Dickens had great business abilities is well known, and these were always at the service of his friends. The signing of an agreement, which he had himself drawn up, for Fechter to go to America was the occasion of one of the "international" gatherings at "Gad's" this autumn; and another of his acts of kindness was the revision of an agreement for Miss Glyn, who had received offers to visit Australia. To Miss Glyn he had ever shown himself one of the most sympathetic of friends, and she often told my father how useful his advice had been to her. Her troubles excited the sympathy of all who knew her; indeed, she herself was all kindness, and at my father's request came to my house and gave a reading of 'Hamlet' to my friends, and often spoke to me of Dickens's thoughtful care for her interests.

The bravery with which she bore her many troubles was marvellous, but her impetuous disposition once caused her to be committed to Holloway for contempt of court. My father visited her there, and the wardress told him that she was the most merry prisoner in all her experience. She was a handsome woman, with a stately presence, and dark complexion and hair. Her voice was exquisite, and her power of changing and modulating it she maintained to the last. I saw her, at her request, a few days before she passed away on the 18th of May, 1889, after a long and painful illness, and was present at her funeral at Kensal Green on the following Wednesday. Sir Henry Irving and many of her friends in the theatrical world (for she was a woman greatly beloved) were among the mourners.

*The Athenæum*, in its obituary notice of her (May 25th, 1889), stated that on the 8th of November, 1847, she made her début as Constance in 'King John.' At Sadler's Wells with Phelps she took the part of leading lady, vacated by Mrs. Warner, and appeared as Volumnia, Queen Catherine, Portia, and Cleopatra.

Before the year 1869 closed Dickens had occasion to rejoice over "a great success in the boy-line. Harry," he wrote to Forster, "has won the second scholarship at Trinity Hall, which gives him 50*l.* a year as long as he stays there." The father began to hope "that he will get a fellowship." Henry missed the fellowship, but was twenty-ninth Wrangler, when the Wranglers were over forty.

Dickens remained at Gadshill until the close of the year, just going up to town on special occasions, such as Procter's eighty-second birthday. He spent his last Christmas in his dear old home, but wrote to Dolby that it was "one of great pain and misery." He was confined to his bed the whole day, only getting up in the evening to join the party in the drawing-room after dinner.

On New Year's Eve he went to Forster's and read a number of 'Edwin Drood.' He made light of his pains, which had returned both in the left hand and left foot, and he read "with such an overflow of humour Mr. Honeythunder's boisterous philanthropy that there was no room, then, for anything but enjoyment." His only allusion to any effect produced by his illness was a mention of his increasing dislike to railway travel. This had decided him to take a London house for the twelve last readings; and finding that he could have the residence of his friend Milner Gibson, 5, Hyde Park Place, he became his tenant. This handsome house occupies a splendid position, looking out towards the Marble Arch. With its large, lofty rooms, it was just the house for a Cabinet Minister, and in its dining-room, during the agitation for the repeal of the paper duties, Gibson frequently received deputations.

The Farewell Readings at St. James's Hall began on Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1870. On the 23rd Dickens met Carlyle for the last time. On the 7th of February his last birthday was passed with Forster. On the 15th of March the final reading took place. This was one of the hardest struggles he had to face, but he went through with it with his usual undaunted courage, and it was indeed a crowning triumph. The great hall was packed; there were over two thousand persons present, and the receipts amounted to 425*l.*; while the numbers turned away far exceeded those that were able to be admitted. With much agitation Dickens walked on to the platform, book in hand. After reading the 'Carol,' which he never gave more effectively, he closed with the trial from 'Pickwick.' Then came the most dreaded part of all, in which, in a few words, he bade his audience "a heartfelt, grateful, respectful, and affectionate farewell," and told them that he "closed this episode of his life with feelings of very considerable pain." As he left the platform, Dolby tells us, "the tears rolled down his cheeks."

"But he had to go forward yet once again, to be stunned by a more surprising outburst than

before, and dazzled by the waving of handkerchiefs. Respectfully kissing his hand, Dickens retired for the last time."

Dolby estimates the entire amount Dickens made by his readings at 45,000*l.* It is sad to remember that, although the pleasure he derived from them "is not to be told in words," yet without doubt they materially shortened his life. Forster, from notes taken by Dr. Beard, gives the following record as to Dickens's pulse immediately after these last twelve readings:—

"His ordinary pulse on the first night was 72, but never on any subsequent night was lower than 82, and had risen on the later nights to more than 100. After 'Copperfield' on the first night it went up to 96, and after 'Marigold' on the second to 99; but on the first night of the 'Sikes and Nancy' scenes it went from 80 to 112, and on the second night (the 1st of February) to 118. From this, through the six remaining nights, it never was lower than 110 after the first piece read; and after the reading of the 'Oliver Twist' scenes it rose from 90 to 124 on the 15th of February."

On the 5th of April Dickens took the chair for the Newsvendors, when I had the pleasure of having my father and brother with me. He was full of merriment, and overflowing with humour. On the 30th of the same month, at the Royal Academy dinner, he returned thanks for "Literature." Only three days previously he had had the shock of reading at a railway station the announcement of the death of his old friend Daniel Maclise, and the last public words uttered by Dickens were this tribute to his friend:—

"In 'wit a man, simplicity a child'—no artist ever went to his rest leaving a golden memory more pure from dross, or having devoted himself with a truer chivalry to the art-goddess whom he worshipped."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## A RUNIC CALENDAR.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, ROOM 132.

(See *ante*, pp. 261, 285, 321, 363, 384, 403.)

THE days under the signs of the Zodiac show very clearly that the original was made before the introduction of the New Style, or Gregorian, calendar. It will be convenient to tabulate the possible dates on which the sun could have entered the various signs, according to the information given, as well as the dates on which the sun enters them according to the New Style. For the purposes of such a rough comparison as is

adequate in this matter, it is immaterial for what year (since the New Style) the dates are taken. The values given in the table have

been taken from 'Whitaker's Almanack' for 1909, which was to hand at the time of writing.

| <i>Sign.</i>      | <i>Rune</i> | <i>Month</i> | <i>Possible Dates.</i> | <i>Present Date.</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Aquarius .. ..    | ᚠ           | January.     | 2, 9, 16, 23, 30       | 20                   |
| Pisces .. ..      | ᚢ           | February     | 1, 8, 15, 22           | 19                   |
| Aries .. ..       | ᚦ           | March        | 3, 10, 17, 24, 31      | 21                   |
| Taurus .. ..      | ᚷ           | April        | 2, 9, 16, 23, 30       | 20                   |
| Gemini .. ..      | ᚦ           | May          | 3, 10, 17, 24, 31      | 21                   |
| Cancer .. ..      | ᚷ           | June         | 4, 11, 18, 25          | 22                   |
| Leo .. ..         | ᚦ           | July         | 5, 12, 19, 26          | 23                   |
| Virgo .. ..       | ᚠ           | August       | 5, 12, 19, 26          | 23                   |
| Libra .. ..       | ᚢ           | September    | 5, 12, 19, 26          | 23                   |
| Scorpio .. ..     | ᚠ           | October      | 5, 12, 19, 26          | 24                   |
| Sagittarius .. .. | ᚠ           | November     | 4, 11, 18, 25          | 22                   |
| Capricornus .. .. | ᚠ           | December     | 4, 11, 18, 25          | 22                   |

Owing to the over-correction caused by making every fourth year a leap year, under the Old Style calendar the sun entered the signs *before* the correct date, so that all the values in the column headed 'Possible Dates' that are greater than the corresponding 'Present Date' may be discarded. This eliminates all but the first three vertical columns of 'Possible Dates.' Subtract these three columns from the corresponding 'Present Date,' and the anticipations will be 18, 11, and 4 days respectively. In the twentieth century the Old Style calendar is only 13 days in error; so that the first column, which gives an anticipation of 18 days, may also be rejected. The choice is now between the centuries in which the error of the calendar was 11 and 4. The error was 11 days during the period 1700-99, and 4 days during the period 700-899. The latter period is obviously out of the question, so that the probable date, from this information, is 1700-99. If the date of the introduction of the New Style be considered, this period can be materially shortened. The change was made in Norway and Denmark in 1700, and in Sweden in 1753. It is very unlikely, therefore, that the calendar is later than 1753; and the possible range is now 1700-53. The fact that the original was prior to 1753 is confirmed to some extent by the use of a solar cycle of twenty-eight years.

The numerical values of the Golden Number and the epact enable the date to

be calculated somewhat roughly. This is due to the fact that the errors of the Metonic cycle necessitate an occasional revision of the epacts after one, two, or three centuries. On consulting a table of epacts it will be found that the epacts calculated corresponded to the Golden Numbers assumed from 1500 to 1799, if the Old Style were retained during this period.

The evidence afforded by the saints who are commemorated on the calendar is not of much value. The latest one is St. Birgitta, who was canonized in 1391. The calendar must therefore be subsequent to this date.

It will be observed that none of these sources of information contradicts any of the others. Taking them all into consideration, it is very probable that the original calendar was made between 1700 and 1753.

Before giving the full arrangement of the calendar, attention may be drawn to the errors which are to be found on it. In the first place, errors arise from the confusion of similar runes. The following groups contain runes which are frequently interchanged:—

ᚦ ᚢ ᚢ ᚢ                      ᚠ ᚠ  
 ᚠ ᚠ ᚠ ᚠ ᚠ                      ᚢ ᚢ



(JULY 31 DAYS.)

\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞHÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞN  
R BN 1 \* \* ÞF 1Þ 1 ÞY Þ Þ 4 Þ Þ 1 R

(AUGUST 31 DAYS.)

ÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFR  
BN 1 \* \* ÞF 1Þ 1 ÞY Þ Þ 4 Þ Þ 1 R B

(SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS.)



Þ\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞN  
N 1 \* \* ÞF 1Þ 1 ÞY Þ Þ 4 Þ Þ 1 R BN

(OCTOBER 31 DAYS.)

ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞ  
1 \* \* ÞF 1Þ 1 ÞY Þ Þ 4 Þ Þ 1 R BN

(NOVEMBER 30 DAYS.)

ÞR\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFR  
1 \* \* ÞF 1Þ 1 ÞY Þ Þ 4 Þ Þ 1 R BN 1



(DECEMBER 31 DAYS.)

Þ\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*ÞNÞFRY\*Þ  
\* \* ÞF 1Þ 1 ÞY Þ Þ 4 Þ Þ 1 R BN 1

(EXPLANATORY RUNES.)

\* N F Y Þ Þ R  
ÞRÞÞÞ\*ÞRÞÞÞ\*ÞRÞÞÞ\*ÞRÞÞÞ\*ÞRÞÞÞ  
Þ N ÞFRY\*Þ 1 1 1 Þ Þ Þ Þ 1 R Þ

"WALE" = CHOICE. — In his recent book on 'Edinburgh and the Lothians' Mr. Francis Watt devotes a chapter to Tantallon and the Bass, and appropriately refers to the Covenanters who were confined for a time within the prison on the massive rock. Dwelling particularly on the character of the enthusiast Peden, who is popularly known as "Peden the Prophet," he says that this singular individual is "admirably touched off" in R. L. Stevenson's 'Catriona,' and then gives an excerpt which begins thus:—

"There was never the wale of him sinsyne, and it's a question wi' mony if there ever was his like afore."

One infers from this that Stevenson considered "wale" denoted *peer* or *equal*, and that he balanced his sentence by using "like" with the same significance in the second clause. If this conclusion is correct, then the usage illustrates the misleading tendency which is so characteristic of modern Scotch. "Wale" (Moes. G. *wal-jan*, Germ. *wel-en*, *eligere*, as Jamieson says) means choice, selection, or the best, and indicates pre-eminence and not parity. Examples are abundant. Gavin Douglas, for example, thus translates 'Æneid,' vii. 274:—

This beand said, the king Latyne, but faill,

Gart cheis of all his steidis furth the waill.

Rob Morris, an ancient swain of Scottish song whom Burns reinvigorated, has permanent distinction as "the king of good fellows and wale of auld men." Then there is the standard anecdote of the Laird of Balnamoon's wig. It blew off at midnight on a lonely moor, and when found by the owner's manservant was declared to be too bedraggled to be the genuine article. "Ah, but," quoth the shrewd attendant, "it maun e'en be the right thing, for there's nae wale o' wigs here!"

THOMAS BAYNE.

FRANCIS BACON: A RECENT EXEMPLUM ALPHABETI BILITERARII. —A cursory inspection of the preface to Mr. Granville C.

Cunningham's 'Bacon's Secret Disclosed in Contemporary Books,' 1911, reveals that two or more founts of type were used in its composition. Upon closer examination it is evident that the author has here given, in modern types, an exemplification of Bacon's biliteral cipher that will afford a convenient apparatus for those who seek initiation into the mysteries of the Baconian cipher. In the appendix to his very interesting book Mr. Cunningham gives a facsimile reproduction of the few pages of 'De Augmentis Scientiarum,' 1623, which contain Bacon's exposition of his biliteral alphabet.

The "epistola interior" of the preface, so far as sight and patience have enabled me to decipher it, would seem to run as follows :

"Bacon did not die in twety-six [1626] but retired into hiding, lived to very great age bringing out wor- [The cipher appears to falter for a word or so after "is not a long" at the end of the eleventh line, the obscured portion possibly being "ks. He"; but at "ne oft" in the next line it continues:] died about sixty-eight [1668] at age of hundred and seven,—where I know not, but probably abroad. This was known to some in England."

The *o* in "Bacon" and the *h* in "This" are derived from the context, and displace the *b* and *a* respectively which the cipher seems to give erroneously. It is conceivable, of course, that other readers might extract different versions of the concealed sentences; but, assuming the above to be a fairly accurate rendering (and of this Mr. Cunningham would be the best judge), this painstaking experiment in Bacon's cipher shows that an appreciable percentage of error may be expected even when Bacon himself sent messages by it, through the printers of his day, to truth-seeking posterity.

A. T. W.

DANTEIANA.—Mr. Paget Toynbee, in his 'Life of Dante,' states that of Giovanni da Serravalle's Latin commentary on the 'Divina Commedia'

"but four MSS. are known, only three of which are complete: one of these is in the British Museum, another in the Vatican Library, and the third in the Escorial."—Fourth edition, p. 277.

The author does not state where the fourth MS. is kept, but no doubt means the one in the Archbishop's library in Eger (Agria) in Hungary, this copy being referred to in the 'Notizie Preliminari' of the edition printed at Prato in 1891, which Mr. Toynbee quotes.

A Hungarian writer, Mr. Kaposi, reviewing Mr. Toynbee's book in the new *Történeli Szemle* (1912), maintains that the British

Museum copy is also incomplete, and that the Escorial MS. does not contain Serravalle's commentary. The English author has, according to him, been misled by A. Fari-nelli's 'Dante in Ispagna,' which I have not been able to discover in the British Museum Library.

According to Mr. Kaposi also, Dante's mask, which was formerly in the possession of the Marchese Torrigiani, is not in the Uffizi, as stated by Mr. Toynbee, but in the Bargello; and the inscription on another plate, 'Dante's House in Florence,' is no longer true, as the house in question, with the adjoining buildings at the corner of the Via Dante Alighieri and Via Santa Margherita, has been "remodelled" quite recently according to Engineer Tognetti's plans, whatever that may mean. The authority for this statement is G. L. Passerini's 'Minutaglie Dantesche' (Città di Castello, 1911), which I have not seen.

L. L. K.

COMMODORE LEVY: WILLIAM DURST.—On 22 March, 1862, there died in New York one Uriah Phillips Levy, an officer of the American Navy, who rose from cabin-boy to commodore. Levy joined the mercantile marine, but when hostilities broke out with England he enlisted in the Government service on a vessel which did considerable damage to our shipping. Being ultimately captured, Levy became a prisoner of war, and spent sixteen months in this country. On his return to America anti-Jewish prejudices were evoked against him, and compelled him to retire temporarily from the naval profession. Having lived down various charges brought against him by his calumniators, he rose to the rank of Commodore, with command of the Mediterranean Squadron, in 1858. On the outbreak of the Civil War he placed the whole of his fortune at the disposal of President Lincoln, but that noble man declined to accept it. In another way Levy displayed a rare patriotism. He presented to his countrymen the statue of Jefferson in the Capitol. His memory in the navy will long remain green for his having secured the abolition of flogging. In 1834 the freedom of his native city was conferred on him, and on his death a full naval funeral was accorded him. He bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to the State for public uses.

The following is extracted from *The Jewish Chronicle* of 22 March, 1912:—

"On March 9th [writes a correspondent in *The Jewish Exponent*, Philadelphia] there was a parade, with a naval band, of a detachment of



sailors, with a corps of naval reserves, to do honor to the sole survivor of the Monitor's crew, the first ironclad pitted by the Federals against the Merrimac in 1862, on which vessel the grizzled veteran William Durst, an inconspicuous Hebrew, served as orderly, during that terrible sea-fight. Originally he was but a poor coal-heaver, but when his country needed him, in the hour of her direst peril, he was ready."

Taken in conjunction with Lord Wands-worth's magnificent bequest of 1½ millions to charity, and with the unforgettable loyalty to England of Prof. Vambéry (whose eightieth birthday was announced on 19 March), the foregoing biographic details of these illustrious men demonstrate *de novo* how uncalled for was Goldwin Smith's question "Can Jews be patriots?"

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

"THE TRIBES OF GALWAY."—*The Freeman's Journal*, 11 March, 1912 says:—

"The death of Mr. Patrick Perrin Skerrett, which occurred in the house in which he was born in Mary Street, Galway, recalls the Tribes for which the city was once famous. Mr. Skerrett, who had attained his eightieth year, was for many years collector of harbour dues, and was afforded an honorarium of 300*l.* by the Harbour Board upon his retirement some time ago. He was the last representative of the name in the city, his relatives being all in foreign lands.

"It was upon the advent of the English that Galway first came to be known as 'Citie of the Tribes.' The Tribes were of ancient lineage, and had come from many European countries, the names [*sic*] being thus in verse—'Athy, Blake, Bodkin, Dean, Darcy, Lynch, Joyce, Kirwan, Morris, Martin, Skerrett, Ffrench.'"

To the twelve names mentioned should be added the Tribes of Browne and Ffont (the latter is now extinct). Galway had 14 principal Tribes, 14 Towers, 14 principal Altars, and 14 principal Streets.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

REPUBLICAN MEDALLION.—In 'Letters written in France in the Summer, 1790, relative to the French Revolution,' 1792, vol. i. p. 38, Miss Helen Maria Williams mentions a rather singular medallion in the form of a brooch, apparently designed by the wearer, who was Madame de Genlis, the celebrated authoress, and governess of the future King Louis Philippe, and the other children of the Duke of Orleans. This Stéphanie, Countess de Genlis, known as Madame Sillery, when the National Assembly abolished the nobility, renounced her title, and took the name of Madame Brulart.

She and her royal pupils were living at St. Leu, in the valley of Montmorenci, when Miss Williams saw her wearing

"at her breast a medallion made of a stone of the Bastille polished. In the middle of the medallion, 'Liberté' was written in diamonds; above was marked, in diamonds, the planet that shone on the 14th of July; and below was seen the moon, of the size she appeared that memorable night. The medallion was set in a branch of laurel, composed of emeralds, and tied at the top with the national cockade, formed of brilliant stones of the three national colours."

It was her daughter (by the Duke of Orleans) who married, in 1792, Lord Edward Fitzgerald. L. M. 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.

ROMAN WIT.—I know and possess F. A. Paley's booklet 'Greek Wit, a Collection of Smart Sayings and Anecdotes, translated from Greek Prose Writers,' London, 1881. It is a mere anthology, although a very pleasant one. Was a similar collection of Roman wit ever made? I see that many sayings of this kind are reported in the second book of Macrobius's 'Saturnalia'; but many others are scattered in Cicero's writings and elsewhere. I know that such collections were made at the time of the Renaissance, but as jest-books, without any reference to their antiquity. What I have in mind, and what I am looking for, is a kind of Corpus Facetiarum.

H. GAIDOZ.

22, Rue Servandoni, Paris (VI<sup>e</sup>).

CONVENT OF THE BLUE NUNS, BROMPTON.—Where can I find any record of the Convent of the Blue Nuns, Brompton, founded by French sisters who fled in the first emigration *circa* 1790? Where was it situated, and when did it cease to exist? G. E.

FRANCES, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK. (See *ante*, p. 26.)—Why did this lady allow her daughter, Lady Jane Dudley, for whom she seems to have cared little, to take precedence of her in claiming the crown of England? Was it because she feared the consequences, and preferred that her daughter should suffer them rather than herself, or because her own elevation would not have suited the ambitious designs of Northumberland? She certainly incurred some risk by bearing her daughter's train.

E. L. H. TEW.

"DON'T NAIL HIS EARS TO THE PUMP."—What are the origin and meaning of this phrase? I saw it last quoted in *The Church Times*. G. E. H.

CLIVE AT BIRMINGHAM.—In Wilson's 'Lord Clive,' and elsewhere, I learn that Clive, the victor at Plassey, was ill at Birmingham in 1768. Is anything known as to where he lived, and the other circumstances of his visit to that town?

WILMOT CORFIELD.

ST. WILHELMINA, PATRON SAINT OF NURSING MOTHERS.—At Brunate, above Como, there used to be a nunnery in which it is said a certain Wilhelmina, sister of a King of England, sought refuge and died in the odour of sanctity. Certain it is that many women make pilgrimages to the church at Brunate to obtain, by the intercession of St. Wilhelmina, power to suckle their infants. What is known of this saint?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

BALDWIN'S GARDENS, HOLBORN.—Can any one tell me who and what Baldwin was, when he flourished, and if J. H. Jesse is right in saying that Baldwin's Gardens was a sanctuary, like its neighbouring White Friars? G. W. E. RUSSELL.

THE WIDEST STREETS IN LONDON.—I have seen the Whitechapel Road described as the widest street in London. Is this really the case? What is the width? It would be interesting to have a list of London streets with a width of at least 100 feet. The following is a tentative beginning:—

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Parliament Street ..   | 150 feet. |
| The Mall ..            | 115 "     |
| Victoria Embankment .. | 100 "     |
| Kingsway ..            | 100 "     |
| Aldwych ..             | 100 "     |

I should be glad to know if the above figures are correct, also to have any additions to the list. The eastern part of the Strand must be over the limit, and no doubt South Kensington would supply some instances. G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

APPARENT DEATH.—Could your readers refer me to any account of cases of apparent death, *i.e.*, where people have been taken for dead and laid in their coffin or buried? The article 'Death' in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' refers to a collection of such cases made in France in 1742-5, but I want recent ones. I have read of many, but cannot now verify them, as I have no notes of them. There was one in the mortuary

at Mannheim, and another in the South of France. Graveyards which have been opened have also revealed the fact that many dead have been buried alive. I read an instance of this in a book written by a doctor's wife in the Jura, but cannot remember the name of the book.

ENQUIRER.

[See 3 S. x. 89, 139, 226, 279; xii. 176, 399; 5 S. vi. 109, 256, 357].

EDWARD CECIL, VISCOUNT WIMBLEDON.—Who is his senior representative? He died in 1638. Lord Ranfurly is descended from a daughter through his ancestor Viscount Pery (Burke's 'Peerage,' Earl of Limerick), and quarters the Cecil arms.

ATHOR.

CASANOVA AND CARLYLE.—In the Preface to his 'Memoirs' (London, 1893, vol. i. p. v) Charles Godfrey Leland states that Carlyle has said of Casanova's 'Memoirs,' in the language of the precepts contained in Leviticus: "Whosoever has looked therein, let him wash his hands and be unclean until even." This certainly sounds very Carlylese, but I have been unable to find out where the author of 'Frederick' has enunciated the dictum. Can anybody help me in the matter? T. B.

Copenhagen.

HANCOCK AS A PLACE-NAME.—In the Hundred Rolls, under Condovery, in Salop, the name Thomas de Hancoc occurs; and in the will of R. Rawstorne, 1580 ('Lanc. and Chesh. Wills,' Chetham Soc., li. 169), there is the following reference to a place called Hancock: "one sydde borde with other bordes at Hancocke unto Agnes my wyffe." Any other references to places of this name will be greatly appreciated.

Will some etymological student give an opinion about the name? Could it be divided thus—*hanc-oc*, the last syllable having reference to *oak*? Has *hanc* a meaning? It can be found in places written as Hankhurst, co. Linc. ('Testa de Nevill'), and Hancford (reference mislaid). In McClure's 'British Place-Names' there is Hane-hemstede, with a note by the compiler to the effect that the *hanc* here seems to represent the Teutonic stem *hank* = to hang, A.-S. later forms *hôn*, *hêng*; cf. Hanger, Ongar. LEO C.

SIR WILLIAM COURTENAY.—Is anything known of this man, who posed as a Messiah of the Jews about 1830?

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

**HABERJAM FAMILY OF HANDSWORTH.**—I am seeking to trace the family of Haberjam, once resident at Handsworth, near Sheffield. I shall be much obliged to any reader who can inform me in which Peculiar Court their wills (if any) are likely to have been proved, and also in which registry these wills are now kept.

H. E. H.

34, Pier Road, Erith, Kent.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.**—1. **JOHN BADHAM** was admitted to Westminster School 5 May, 1817, aged 10. I should be glad to obtain any particulars of his parentage and career.

2. **BALLARD.**—John Toft Ballard and Martin Lobb Ballard were admitted to Westminster School 29 April, 1775. Any particulars concerning them would be of use.

G. F. R. B.

**ROBERT SHAW OF BAWTRY.**—In the old coaching days of the middle of the eighteenth century there was at Bawtry a well-known inn, one of the very best between York and London. Its name was "The Crown," and it was occupied by a temperate, active, and steady person named Robert Shaw, who was an ancestor of my own. He had come from the North of England, where several members of his family had enjoyed high repute. I am almost sure one or more Rokebys were among them, and am anxious to know what was his exact position.

Mr. Robert Shaw was a noteworthy man. He was buried in the middle of Bawtry Church with an inscription to tell who and what he was.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

"THE MORE THE MERRIER."—Dr. Brewer, in his 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' tells us that the author of this saying was Henry Parrot, a City epigrammatist, who flourished about 1600 to 1626. *The Westminster Gazette* puts it into the mouth of King James I. On his creating forty Irish boroughs in a batch, he is said to have answered a mild remonstrance by declaring: "I have made 40 boroughs; suppose I had made 400; the more the merrier." Are both authorities, or is either, correct?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

**KNIGHTS OF MALTA: GRAND MASTER VILHENA.**—I should be extremely obliged for any particulars relating to this personage.

M. AUSTEN-LEIGH.

**THE CAPTURE OF SPIRA.**—In the 'Genealogy of the Earldom of Sutherland' (p. 460) reference is made to the "town of Spira," taken by the French under the "Marishall de la Fors" during his campaign in Lorraine in 1633. What and where is Spira? I know, of course, of Speier, or Spire, in Bavaria, sacked in 1689, and the scene of the battle of 1703. But I can find no reference to a siege in or about 1633. Is it Epinal (or Spinal) on the Moselle, taken in 1633, that is meant? William Gordon ('Illustrious Family of Gordon'), paraphrasing this Sutherland version, calls it Spire.

J. M. BULLOCK.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

**JAMES HOLLAND, F.S.A.**—Where can I get information concerning this gentleman, whose name appeared on a pamphlet in 1823?

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

**GORDON.**—Can any reader give me the pedigree of Major-General John Gordon ("Old Glenbucket"), 1673-1750, and a list of his descendants; also the blazon of his arms?

C. GORDON.

Waterloo Quadrant, Auckland.

**REMBRANDT AND MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL.**—Dr. De Sola Mendes in his monograph on Manasseh tells us that one of his many pamphlets is highly prized, because Rembrandt consented to illustrate it with four etchings. It has since become very scarce, and Steinschneider, in his 'Bibliographie,' states that a copy of it was sold in London for 5 guineas. Is anything now known of this pamphlet?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—

I've watched the actions of his daily life  
With all the eager malice of a foe,  
But nothing meets mine eyes save deeds of honour.

I. X. B.

[Asked for twice previously without identification of author.]

**W. HEWER OF CLAPHAM.**—In 'Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys, 1756-1808,' frequent mention is made of the Ewer family, Clapham. Is there any reason to suppose that this is the same family as that named Hewer? Neither name appears in the Directory for 1827, published by Batten.

J. A.

"CRAINS AIMS HAY."—I should be glad to know the arms and the name of the family adopting this motto.

F. K. P.

**WORDSWORTH'S FRIEND JONES.**—Can any reader give me further information about the Mr. Jones who was Wordsworth's fellow-collegian and friend? The poet, in 1791, "paid a visit to his friend Jones, at the house of his father in Wales." The 'D.N.B.' only states that he was "Robert Jones of Plas-yn-llan, Denbighshire, afterwards fellow of St. John's," Cambridge. There are many old mansions in Denbighshire bearing the name Plas-yn-llan. Which was the one associated with Wordsworth?

There was a family of Joneses living at that time in Plas-yn-llan, Llangynhafal, near Ruthin. A son of this place (John Jones, M.A. of Hertford College, Oxford) was Rector of Efenechtyd, also near Ruthin, from 1799 to 1817, and then of his native parish Llangynhafal from 1817 to 1831. He would be a near contemporary of the poet. I wonder was Robert Jones a brother of this John Jones. It is true they were not of the same University.

T. LL. JONES.

Yspytty Vicarage, Bettws-y-Coed.

## Replies.

DR. JAMES, MASTER OF ST. BEES SCHOOL.

(11 S. v. 269, 357.)

THE following pedigree is extracted from family papers and correspondence in my possession, and though I have not been able to test its accuracy, which is open to doubt, it may be of use by way of suggesting sources of information.

I. Roger James of Scaleby, co. Cumberland, died in 1627 (will at Carlisle), married Agnes —, who died in 1630 (will at Carlisle), and had issue

II. Thomas James of Scaleby, gent., b. *circa* 1600, married Janet Cadnell (?), b. 1609, and had issue

III. Thomas James of Scaleby, bapt. at St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, 12 August, 1632, died in 1687 (will at Carlisle), married Ann, daughter of Thomas Jackson, gent. (City Chamberlain and Town Clerk of Carlisle in 1645); she died in 1689 (will at Carlisle). There was issue of this marriage three sons and six daughters; the eldest son and third child was

IV. Hugh James of Wide Open Dykes, b. 1669, churchwarden of Scaleby 1699

(he had a brother Thomas James of Longpark parish. Scaleby, churchwarden of Scaleby 1693, who, by his will dated 20 October, and proved at Carlisle 27 October, 1744, devised Longpark to his eldest son Robert, who subsequently sold the estate to a Mr. Jefferson). Hugh James (described as of Longpark), in his will, dated 9 June, 1756, and proved at Carlisle 26 August, 1758, mentions many children and grandchildren; he died 15 July, 1758, *æt.* 89, M.I. in Scaleby churchyard. He married, first, Ann, daughter of John Scott of Beckfitt, Sowerby Raw, by whom he had issue

V. Thomas James of Thornbarrow (b. 1 November, 1697, married —, and died 1779, leaving issue Thomas James of Plumpton), and

VI. John James, D.D., of St. Bees, and afterwards rector of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews, who married his first cousin of the half-blood Ann Grayson:—

And, secondly, Ann, daughter of Gaven Noble and Elizabeth (Fletcher) his wife, and by her had, amongst other issue, a daughter Elizabeth, who married Thomas Grayson of Lamony Hall, and thereby became the mother of Dr. James's wife, Ann Grayson.

Some of the pedigrees in my possession give Hugh James's (IV.) first wife as Jane Pattinson and his father as Robert James, but the above seems to me more likely to be correct. I shall be glad if I can be of any further use to your correspondent, and at the same time I shall welcome corrections and additions to the above pedigree, in which I am interested as one of Dr. James's great-great-grandsons.

WILFRID GUTCH.

4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

**LATIN GUIDE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY** (11 S. v. 308).—I possess the quarto booklet about which information is desired. The title-page has, printed within a broad ornate border, the following:—

"Reges, | Regine. Nobiles, | et alij in Ecclesia Col- | legiata B. Petri West- | monasterij sepulti, vsque ad Annum reparata Sa- | lutis 1600."

After this there are two quotations, the first from St. Augustine's 'De Civitate Dei,' the second in Greek, from Euripides. Below this: "Londini | Excudebat E. Bollifantus | M.DC."

This copy belonged to Robert Davies, the antiquary, of the family of the Davieses of

Gwysanny, co. Flint, in whose minute handwriting, between the upper date and the first quotation, is inserted: "Guil. Cambdenus Scripsit." There is a marginal note on the first page, and the Errata are duly corrected in the same handwriting, in which also his name, "Rob<sup>us</sup> Davies," on the upper margin of the title-page, appears. It is in a parchment cover roughly fastened at the back, and there are two strips of leather to close the book by tying. It is in good condition from the beginning to the "Finis, Laus Deo," on the last page.

(Mrs.) PHILIPPA SWINERTON HUGHES.  
91, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.

The booklet described by WYCKHAM is

"Reges, Reginae, nobiles et alij in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterij sepulti, vsque ad annum reparate salutis 1600. Londini, excudebat E. Bollifantus, 1600."

Enlarged editions of the same work, bringing it down to 1603 and 1606, were printed in those years by Melchior Bradwood. The writer was William Camden. See his life in the 'D.N.B.' EDWARD BENSLEY.

The book described by WYCKHAM is by William Camden. The first edition appeared in 1600, and there were issues in 1603 and 1606, each with additions. The exact size of an uncut copy would be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in., the wide outer margins being provided to allow of armorial bearings being added. There are large-paper copies of the first edition.

Bishop Nicolson ('Historical Library,' chap. ii.) and others claim that this was partly compiled on some unpublished notes of John Skelton; but there is not sufficient evidence to support this contention, and it is not probable. Richard Widmore ('An Account of the Writers of the History of Westminster Abbey,' 1743) says of Camden:

"He could without doubt have given the world a full and accurate History of the Church, had he thought fit; but he was better employed; and the Public would have been no gainer, to have had from him a just History of Westminster and gone without the Britannia, or the Annals of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth."

ALECK ABRAHAM.

[W. B. S. also thanked for reply.]

GERMAN "ROMANS DE CAPE ET D'EPÉE" (11 S. v. 169).—Duelling is mentioned in Zacharia's 'Renommist' (cheap edition in Reclam's collection, Leipzig); Wilhelm Hauff's 'Memoiren des Satans'; Immermann's 'Cardenio und Celinde'; Grabein's 'Vivat Academia'; 'Der tolle Hans';

'Du mein Jena'; 'O alte Burschenherrlichkeit'; Blöhm's 'Krasser Fuchs'; Stilgebauer's 'Götz Kraft'; Ossip Schubin's 'Gloria Victis'; Hans Hopfen's 'Der letzte Hieb'; Höffner's 'Gideon als Arzt'; Strobl's 'Die Vaclavbude'; and Von Ompteda's novels.

*Duellroman* we should call only a novel which is chiefly concerned with duelling, and *Fechterroman* one whose heroes are fighters or fencers.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (11 S. v. 306).—Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon, was a famous and most successful matchmaker. Her youngest daughter, Lady Georgiana Gordon, was engaged to Francis, fifth Duke of Bedford, who died by an accident on 2 March, 1802. Thereupon the Duchess took her daughter abroad, and tried to marry her to Eugène Beauharnais; but Napoleon made difficulties. Nothing daunted by this second defeat, the Duchess brought the disconsolate Lady Georgiana back to England, and married her (on 23 June, 1803) to John, sixth Duke of Bedford, who had lost his first wife on 11 Oct., 1801. The two Dukes were brothers. Georgiana, Duchess of Bedford, who lived till 1853, had a numerous family, of whom my father was one; and in honour of her memory he bestowed on me the characteristically Gordon name of George.

I have heard that when my grandmother travelled in Italy she used to say (with reference to Eugène Beauharnais's vice-royalty), "I might have been Vice-Queen of Italy." G. W. E. RUSSELL.

"THE MEMORABLE LADY": GEORGE MEREDITH (11 S. v. 228, 337).—

What is art

But life upon the larger scale, the higher,  
When, graduating up in a spiral line  
Of still expanding and ascending gyres,  
It pushes toward the intense significance  
Of all things, hungry for the Infinite?

Art's life,—and where we live, we suffer and toil.

'Aurora Leigh,' book iv. l. 1150.

Aurora Leigh speaking to Romney Leigh. There is a response in George Meredith's books to the spirit of Elizabeth Browning's poetry. SUSANNA CORNER.

BARNETT (11 S. v. 288).—William Barnett of Jamaica married 11 Sept., 1764, Miss Wooling of the same island (*Gent. Mag.*, 497). He was appointed a Member of H.M. Council in 1780 (Feurtado's 'List of Officials'), and was dead when his son William Barnett

married 13 April, 1796, Eliz. Cath. Markham, second daughter of the Archbishop of York (*Gent. Mag.*, 350, and pedigree of Markham in Burke's 'Landed Gentry'). Col. Jonathan Barnett was buried in his plantation March, 1744, aged 67 (*L. Archer's 'M.I. in the B. West Indies,' 321*). V. L. OLIVER.

ALEXANDER GARDEN (11 S. v. 389).—The wife of Alexander Garden, M.D., F.R.S., was Elizabeth Peronneau of Charleston, S.C., a lady of French Huguenot ancestry. She died in England—at Cheltenham—in March, 1895, in the 67th year of her age.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

'THE COMMONWEALTH MERCURY,' 1658: TEA (11 S. v. 306).—I regret to inform Mr. CHAMBERS that this document is a clumsy modern forgery. It is not quoted by Thomas Carlyle in his 'Cromwell,' so that it was printed after the year 1852. There are two numbers of it in the British Museum—I think, probably, the only two ever printed. The first is dated Thursdays, 2-9 Sept., 1658, and the second Thursdays, 18-25 Nov., 1658. Both are unnumbered. The title at once stamps the two as fictitious: 1. Because "Commonwealth" was not in favour. 2. Because "Mercury" as a term for a periodical was nearly unknown. "Mercury" was a term applied to the women hawkers of newsbooks. "Mercurius" was invariably applied to periodicals. 3. Because a short title or "catchword" was not at the time in use. The first short titles were those of *The Intelligencer* and *The Newes*, first published in 1663. 4. Because periodicals appeared twice a week and were given two titles, up to the date of *The Oxford Gazette*. (Nov., 1665). The sequence of bi-weeklies runs as follows: *Mercurius Politicus*, &c., and *The Publick Intelligencer*, &c., from 1655 to 1660; *Mercurius Publicus*, &c., and *The Parliamentary* (afterwards *The Kingdoms*) *Intelligencer*, &c., 1660 to 1663; and *The Newes* and *The Intelligencer*, 1663 to 1666, each being published on Mondays and Thursdays respectively.

Finally, Thomas Newcombe published Cromwell's official periodicals—*Mercurius Politicus* and *The Publick Intelligencer*—and is assigned as the publisher of the forgery, though he certainly would not have published a periodical in opposition to himself and on the same days. Moreover, Cromwell crushed all licensed periodicals out of existence in September, 1655. Again, part of the title of the forgery is printed in Gothic

type, and the whole front page surrounded by a black border. Neither of these things was ever done in the case of periodicals. Roman type was always used for a title (is still in the case of the *Gazette*), and only sermons are occasionally to be found with a black border.

As to the contents of the forgeries, such parts as are true are taken from *Mercurius Politicus* and *The Publick Intelligencer*. This is also the case with the advertisements. The advertisement of tea (the first known) appeared in *Mercurius Politicus*, No. 435, for Thursdays, 23-30 Sept., 1658. The forgery has taken the liberty of antedating the advertisement by three weeks.

A passage was cited by Dean Stanley, in his 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' from the second of the two forgeries, as follows (in describing the funeral of Cromwell's image):—

"This is the last ceremony of honour, and less could not be performed to the memory of him, to whom posterity will pay (when envy is laid asleep by time) more honour than we are able to express."

The writer of this false passage has exposed himself by writing "than" instead of *then*, as was the rule at the time.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

MR. L. H. CHAMBERS mentions 27 June, 1615, as the date of the first reference to tea by a native of Britain. However scarce the article may have been at the period he indicates, there is evidence that it was not unknown here some thirty years earlier. Among the records calendared by the Hist. MSS. Commission, Marquis of Salisbury MSS., part iii. p. 271, is a letter dated 12 Aug., 1587, from Richard Douglas to his uncle, "The Richt Honorabill Mr Archibald Douglas, persone of Clascoue [Glasgow], presentlie att London." It states:—

"I send here to Mr. John Nisbett [domestic chaplain, or servitor, to the Scottish ambassador] a packet of theas to their friends at London, which I pray your lordship see delivered to him, and that he deliver it, as it is addressed."

The origin and purport of this communication may be better understood by reference to another letter between the same parties (p. 374), "Edinburgh, 22 Nov., 1588," wherein the writer explains: "this othe [*sic*] packet to Mr John Nesbitt contains but letters from merchants here to merchants in London." It is evident, therefore, that tea was imported into Scotland as early as the year 1587.

J. N. DOWLING.  
Birmingham.



MR. L. H. CHAMBERS, in his interesting communication under this head, makes a slight slip. "Garraway's Coffee-House" of South Sea Bubble fame does not now exist. It was pulled down in 1866, since which date Change Alley has been practically rebuilt. Mr. E. Callow, in his book 'Old London Taverns,' records much about this noted rendezvous for City men. Possibly a reply to Mr. W. B. GERISH's query at 11 S. iv. 90 ("Master of Garraway's") may be found in this connexion. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THE HENRY MAYHEW CENTENARY (11 S. v. 145, 256, 317).—I would like to amend a stupid oversight in my last reply, in which I assumed that Henry Mayhew had no daughters. On referring to "Punch's" Family Trees' (see 'An Evening with "Punch,"' 1891), I find it set down that Amy, daughter of Henry Mayhew, married Philip Allen, son of Joseph Allen, the landscape and scene painter. It seems odd that Athol Mayhew, in his book 'A Jorum of "Punch," with those who Helped to Brew It' (1895), should not allude to his sister or her husband, though he has much to tell us about Joseph William Allen, one of the founders of the Society of British Artists (of which he was Secretary), and the intimate friend of Mayhew, Jerrold, and the rest of the early *Punch* staff—about his wit, his love of practical jokes, and his struggle to bring up a big family on small means. J. W. Allen contributed literary sketches to No. 1 (and to many a later number) of *The London Charivari*.

Joshua Dorset Joseph Mayhew, attorney, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, article all his boys (though Alfred tried the Army at first) to himself, in the hope of bringing up successors to his lucrative practice: but they hated and abandoned the law as soon as they had served their articles—all save Alfred, who gave up his military aspirations and took a stool in his father's office, where he became, in due course, partner in, and finally successor to, the business. During his own lifetime old Mayhew allowed each son a pound a week, besides helping them with occasional loans. At his death, in 1858, they found themselves left independent of any need to work for a living. Yet, knowing their habits and proclivities, he tied up the money in the hands of trustees; only Horace, who invariably paid back borrowed money with interest, and Julius, the steady young man who never stayed out after 11 P.M., being left unrestricted in respect of

their inheritance. And Julius, the well-behaved, turned out, from a business point of view, the only failure among the seven—hopeless as an art student, "impossible" as a photographer. Old Joshua was a stern father, yet withal a kind one.

There were two daughters. Athol mentions Emily, who used, when *Punch* was in the brewing, to send her brother Henry from Paris the week's *Charivari*.

Among his many hobbies Henry Mayhew dabbled in chemistry and the manufacture of artificial diamonds. Time and money wasted; awful "stanches" created; successive landladies driven crazy to see their best pots and pans requisitioned for scientific experiments—still the eager struggle went on, undaunted by failure upon failure. Once, when he was lodging with Alfred, an explosion wrecked the kitchen, terrified the cook out of her wits, and compelled Henry to seek fresh "diggings."

Sutherland Edwards, in his 'Personal Recollections,' writes: "Henry Mayhew had more brains than all the rest of the family put together, but less conduct." When he married, Harry Baylis, the noted *Punch* "bully," wrote an epithalamium for the occasion, dedicated to Jerrold, beginning:—

What a jolly fine thing to be father-in-law  
To a blasted philosopher not worth a straw!

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX DES SCIENCES HISTORIQUES (11 S. v. 349).—The following particulars from 'L'Internationalisme Scientifique,' par P. H. Eijkman (La Haye, W. P. van Stockum et Fils, 1911, 3 francs), may prove useful to MR. SHERWOOD and others interested in the forthcoming conference:—

(542) Congrès internationaux des Sciences historiques.

Les Congrès suivants peuvent être cités:

IV. Congrès, 6-12 août, 1908. (Secrétaire, M. le Dr. E. Gaspar, Kaiserallee 17, Berlin W.)

[V. Congrès, 1913. Angleterre.]

Le Congrès comprend huit sections: 1. Histoire ancienne; 2. Histoire grecque et romaine; 3. Histoire politique du moyen âge et des temps modernes; 4. Histoire de la Civilisation au moyen âge et dans les temps modernes; 5. Histoire juridique et économique; 6. Histoire de l'Eglise; 7. Histoire de l'Art; 8. Sciences auxiliaires de l'Histoire. (Archéologie, Bibliotechnique, Chronologie, Diplomatique, Epigraphie, Généalogie, Géographie historique, Héraldique, Numismatique, Paléographie, Ephragistique.)

If the local secretary for England has been appointed by the International Committee,



Dr. Gaspar will be able to give particulars. I believe that the proceedings of the previous Congresses have not been officially published, and it is to be hoped that the *Transactions* and *Proceedings* of the forthcoming meeting will be permanently and officially recorded by the Congress. THOMAS WM. HUCK.

Saffron Walden.

WILTSHIRE PHRASES (11 S. v. 326).—

B. B. states that the expression "as hard as Brazil" presumably came from Brazil wood, but personally I am of opinion that it came from the Brazil nut, the seed of the *Bertholletia excelsa*, a tree of the natural order Lecythidaceæ. These nuts have a very hard shell, and would, I suspect, be better known in Wiltshire than Brazilian wood.

HENRY HOWARD.

"As sour as a wig" is no doubt a corruption of "as sour as whig," with which I have been familiar all my life. For "whig" see Nares, s.v. My mother used to give this name to sour whey, but properly it seems to have been a sour drink made from whey. Drayton (quoted by Nares) has—

With flaws and custards stor'd,  
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.

C. C. B.

It is really a hard case that the 'English Dialect Dictionary' should be ignored. It informs us that "as hard as Brazil" refers, not presumably, but certainly, to Brazil wood; and that it is known in several parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in Cheshire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, and Montgomery. "As sour as a wig" is unmeaning; it is a travesty of the Lincolnshire "as sour as whig," where *whig* means "whey." *Fess* is simply *fierce*; but it also means ill-tempered, lively, conceited, &c., and is known in Berks, Hants, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, as well as in Wilts. "As deep as Garrick" is known in Somerset.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

CAMDEN SOCIETY: 'LONG AGO' (11 S. v. 328).—This short-lived publication deserved a better fate. Only seventeen monthly numbers were published—the first in January, 1873, and the last in May, 1874. I was one of its subscribers and contributors, and have my set bound in one volume with my own manuscript index to the uncompleted second volume. It is a quarto publication, the size of *The Antiquary*, of thirty-two pages monthly, price 6d. The heading of each monthly part is: "Long

Ago. A monthly journal of popular antiquities"; but, by one of those lapses of which so many editors or printers are guilty, the title-page differs from this in omitting the word "Monthly," and having a colon after "Long Ago" instead of a full point. The magazine—of course "Journal" is a misnomer for a monthly publication—was published by F. Arnold at 86, Fleet Street, E.C. Some of the articles in it were illustrated, and there were plates of an old house at Enfield and statues from the temple of Golgos, and numerous inset blocks. As the publication came to an untimely end in the middle of vol. ii., it is probable that there are few complete sets in existence.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

39, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W.

I do not think that *Long Ago* completed a second volume. No. 12, which is before me, is for December, 1873. I have a complete set, but cannot lay my hands upon it. Quite a number of 'N. & Q.' contributors helped it along, and it was, on the whole, an interesting monthly. I understand that it was started by Mr. Alexander Andrews in consequence of "a tiff" with some other antiquarian publication, and I believe that some time before its appearance he brought out another monthly periodical—also short-lived—of the same character.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

*Long Ago* had a short life—ending suddenly at p. 156, vol. ii. On p. 43 is an article on 'A Sanitary Law' by the late Alexander Andrews; he, I presume, was the editor. In the fragment of vol. ii. are several notes by Edmund Tew.

HENRY FISHWICK.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS (11 S. iv. 8, 57, 98, 157, 193, 237, 295, 354, 413, 458; v. 52, 318).—There is one more flaw in the theory of mixed cartridges to avoid responsibility which I failed to mention earlier. Nearly every one familiar with the rifle can tell the difference between a blank and a ball cartridge, on pressing the trigger, simply by the recoil, and without having seen the rifle loaded. In the older and obsolete weapons, or small arms, the recoil from a ball cartridge was even greater than now. While speaking of recoil, I may add that I have seen more than one recruit's shoulder on the rifle range quite bruised and discoloured by the butt end, after he had fired a few shots, through inexperience in holding

the weapon. Therefore it was, and is, farcical to mix the cartridges of a firing party in the hope of easing any one's conscience by that means, because each soldier would know, even blindfolded, whether his rifle had sped a messenger of death to the condemned.

— WM. JAGGARD.

**CARLYLE: EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES WANTED** (11 S. v. 290).—3. Some editions of 'Sartor' still print on the title-page Goethe's German couplet which had already done duty as a motto to Carlyle's translation of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels':—

Mein Vermächtniss, wie herrlich weit und breit!  
Die Zeit ist mein Vermächtniss, mein Acker ist die Zeit.

Carlyle was very fond of the lines, and quoted them frequently, either thus:—

My inheritance, how wide and fair!

Time is my estate; to Time I'm heir

(translation of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' 1827; 'Richter Again,' 1830), or thus ('Characteristics,' 1831):—

My inheritance how wide and fair!

Time is my fair seed-field, of Time I'm heir

and finally thus ('Chartism,' 1839, chap. x.):

My inheritance, how lordly wide and fair;

Time is my fair seedfield, to Time I'm heir.

The exact form of the original ('West-östliche Divan,' vi., 'Buch der Sprüche') is:

Mein Erbtheil wie herrlich, weit und breit!

Die Zeit ist mein Besitz, mein Acker ist die Zeit.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

**DE VERE AT DRURY LANE** (11 S. v. 349).—Edward Stirling, in his book 'Old Drury Lane,' says that, prior to Mr. E. T. Smith becoming lessee of the theatre in 1852,

"three lessees in the same number of weeks had the reckless audacity to open Drury Lane without money or brains: Mr. Sheridan Smith one week lessee; Mr. De Vere one week lessee; Mr. Bolton one week lessee. These gentlemen fled without paying their actors or rent. Such was the pitiful state to which old Drury was at last reduced, when luckily a man of enterprise came to the rescue."

An examination of the files of *The Times* shows that Mr. Bolton had a brief lease of one week in 1852, viz., from 2 October to 9 October, during which period 'Richelieu,' 'Richard III.,' 'The Hunchback,' a 'Bal d'Été,' and classical performances by the Brothers Buislay constituted the productions. Then E. T. Smith took over the theatre, producing Jullien's Concerts in November and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' on Boxing Night.

I see no mention of Mr. De Vere's tenure of office at all about this time, and it was some weeks prior to Mr. Bolton's venture that Mr. Sheridan Smith came to grief, so that Mr. Stirling's statement can hardly be strictly accurate.

With the exception of Mr. Bolton's week, I greatly doubt if any record exists of the performances or players in these remarkably brief terms of management. Very few details of the history of the house exist in the theatre itself, and, though it seems incredible, a valuable minute-book of the old renters was given to Dan Leno to tear pages out of in the schoolroom scene of 'The Babes in the Wood,' the pantomime of 1897. Small wonder, therefore, that more than one enterprising *littérateur* has abandoned in despair all attempts to compile a reliable history of this theatre.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

[MR. FREDERIC BOASE also thanked for reply.]

**TRANSLATIONS FROM POLISH POETS** (11 S. v. 308, 377).—John Bowring printed for himself in 1827 a small book which he called 'Specimens of the Polish Poets'; in the book were notes and some observations on the literature of Poland. The book is now obtained with difficulty, but an order given to a dealer in old books might bring it. In the book are specimens of the work of Kochanowski, Szymonowicz, Zimorowicz, Sarbiewski, Gawinski, Krasicki, Niemcewicz, and Brodzinski. The translations are, all of them, into the English language.

FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN.

537, Western Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

**PROVERBS AND PHRASES: DUTCHMAN'S ANCHOR** (11 S. v. 330).—I have been told the story of the Dutchman's anchor in the following way, though I cannot vouch for its authenticity, and am ignorant of its origin.

A ship in a storm—of course in the Zuyder Zee—was in danger of being blown ashore, owing to her anchors dragging and finally breaking their cables. A Dutch passenger, as he went about the decks, was heard to enlarge on the excellent qualities, and in particular the strength, of an anchor in his possession; but on being requested to produce this anchor, demonstrate the truth of his claims, and so save the ship, he was obliged to confess that it was at home in his garden. A Dutchman is evidently made the butt of the story, owing to the poor opinion of that nation's brain-power which was so long current in England after the Dutch wars.

C. H. R. PEACH.

BELASYSE (11 S. v. 269).—The Thomas Edward Wynn Belasyse about whom Miss WILLIAMS inquires is identical with the Thomas Edward Wynn who married Lady Charlotte Belasyse, eldest daughter of Henry Belasyse, second and last Earl Fauconberg of Newborough, by his first marriage, in 1766, with Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Matthew Lamb of Brocket Hall, co. Hertford, Bart.

Thomas Edward Wynn was third son of Col. Glynn Wynn (whom he succeeded as Prothonotary), and assumed the surname and arms of Belasyse, in addition to his own, upon his marriage.

The mother of Lady Charlotte Belasyse was sister to the first Viscount Melbourne; her grandmother was Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Coke of Melbourne Hall, co. Derby, by his first wife Mary Hale (a Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, and first cousin to William Hale of King's Walden, co. Herts, who married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of my great-great-great-granduncle, Sir Charles Farnaby, first baronet), daughter of Richard Hale by his wife Eliza Meynell (who married, secondly, the Hon. Robert Cecil, second son of James, third Earl of Salisbury), daughter of Isaac Meynell.

I shall be pleased to give Miss WILLIAMS the descent of Lady Charlotte Belasyse's great-great-grandmother, Eliza Meynell, from Richard de Menil (who died 1376), from whom I have a direct descent, if of any service to her; also the lineage of Lady Charlotte's great-grandmother, Mary Hale.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

THE THAMES: VORTIGERN (11 S. v. 45, 225, 332, 378).—At the last reference SIR HERBERT MAXWELL offers an explanation of the personal name Vortigern to which serious objections may be made. His equations are "*Vortigern* = *mawr teyrn* = *magnus tyrannus*." I will only deal with the identification of *Vortigern* with *mawr teyrn*. This is an impossible equation. *Vor* cannot represent Welsh *mawr* because initial *m* could not suffer aspiration, could not become *mh* and then *v* in the first element of a compound name. Again, *vor* cannot represent *mawr* because in old Celtic names, compounded of two elements, the adjective does not precede the substantive which it qualifies, and consequently the adjective *máros* (whence Welsh *mawr*) is constantly found in Gaulish place-names as the second

element of the word, as may be seen from the many instances given by Whitley Stokes in his 'Old Celtic Dictionary' (1894), p. 201.

The name Vortigern means probably "Over-lord." The old Cymric form would have been *Guor-tigern* = old Celtic *Ver-tegernios*, from *ver*, "over" + *tegernios*, "lord," the word meaning literally "he of the house." *Tegernios* is a derivative of *tegus* (Welsh *ty*), "a house." A. L. MAYHEW.  
Oxford.

NAPOLEON'S EMBLEM OF THE BEE (11 S. v. 288).—In 1653, while some trenches were being cut near the church of St. Brice at Tournai, a tomb was discovered which there seems reason to believe was that of Childeric I., who died in the neighbourhood in 481. In it were found many things of interest, including some curiously shaped objects of gold inlaid with enamel generally described as "bees," of which some illustrations may be seen in Bernard de Montfaucon's 'A Collection of Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France' (London, 1750). An account of this discovery was published by Chifflet, who suggested that in these "bees" was preserved the primitive form of the fleur-de-lis. This idea was seized upon and developed by Du Bos, who wrote (I quote from Pierre Larousse's 'Grand Dictionnaire universel du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle,' art. 'Fleur'):

"Childéric, suivant toutes les apparences, portoit ces petites figures cousues sur son vêtement, parce que la tribu des Francs, sur laquelle il régnoit, avoit pris les abeilles pour son symbole, et qu'elle en parsemoit ses enseignes. Les nations germaniques, dont les Francs faisoient partie, prenoient chacune pour son symbole, au rapport de Cluvier, quelque animal dont elle portoit la figure sur ses enseignes. Je crois même que ces abeilles, par la faute des peintres et des sculpteurs, sont devenues nos fleurs de lis, lorsque, dans le xij<sup>e</sup> siècle, la France et les autres États de la chrétienté commencèrent à prendre des armes blasonnées."

Many of these "bees" were sent to Louis XIV. and preserved at Versailles (see 'Crowns and Coronations,' by W. Jones, p. 365), and Napoleon, apparently believing Du Bos's statement that the bee was the heraldic badge (if one may call it so) of the early Frankish kings, chose it as his emblem. The first time he used it was at his coronation as Emperor of the French, on which occasion it is recorded that he wore "a short cloak adorned with bees," no doubt for the same reason as that which led him to have the insignia and sword of Charlemagne brought to Paris from Aix-la-Chapelle in order, as Dr. Holland Rose has said, to "shed on the

ceremony of coronation that historic gleam which was needed to redeem it from tawdry commonplace" ('Life of Napoleon I.,' vol. i. p. 479).

The contents of Childeric's tomb included the remains of a horse, and the so-called bees were probably nothing more than ornaments decorating its harness.

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

BAKER PETER SMITH (11 S. v. 330).—He was the author of several forgotten books, and among these is a volume entitled "Memoirs of the Rev. William Sellon, formerly Minister of the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, Lecturer at the Magdalen, at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Chaplain to the Earl of Pomfret. By Baker Peter Smith. Shaw & Sons, Fetter Lane, 1852."

Baker Peter Smith was a grandson of William Sellon. He dedicates the memoirs to "his children in the hope that they may yield them pleasure and advantage, and may induce a frequent perusal of their Reverend great-grandfather." This is dated "Sellon House, Camberwell, 1852." On the title-page Smith describes himself as "of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple." He appears in the 'Law List' in 1824-9 as at Chapter House, St. Paul's, City; his father Thomas Smith (m. Sarah Sellon, dau. of William, *supra*) was steward to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and vestry clerk of the parishes of Tottenham and Stoke Newington; the former was his native place, and there he is buried (d. December, 1809). After 1829 Baker Peter Smith appears to have left the above address, and in 1827-8 he is living at Grosvenor Cottage, Grosvenor Place, Camberwell, with offices at the Chapter House. The following were subsequently his residences: in 1829, Camberwell Road; in 1830-32, 8, Earl-Street, Blackfriars; 1833, 14, Paper Buildings, Temple; 1834-5, Chapter House, St. Paul's, again; 1836-9, Denmark Street, Camberwell; 1840, the same, and in addition 13, Old Jewry; 1841-3, 17, Basinghall Street; 1844-50, 77, Basinghall Street.

Besides Sarah Sellon (who m. Thomas Smith, father of Baker Peter Smith), William Sellon had three sons and four other daughters. The sons (uncles of Baker Peter Smith) were William Marmaduke, Baker John, and Joseph. The first lived at a farm at Harlesden, and was a magistrate for Middlesex. The second son, Baker John, in

1810 stepped into his brother-in-law's shoes as steward to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and it is probably with this uncle that Baker Peter was living and getting his training in the law during 1824-9. Baker John was also a police magistrate.

Of William Sellon's daughters who married, the eldest (whose name I do not know) married Dr. White, treasurer of the Foundling Hospital; and another daughter, Lydia, married a Mr. Latrobe, an architect.

Besides the 'Memoirs of Sellon,' Baker Peter Smith was the author of 'Smith's Luminary,' 1837; 'Ethelbert, an Epic Poem,' 1837; 'A Journal of an Excursion round the South-Eastern Coast of England,' 1834; and 'Trip to the Far West,' 1840.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

No memoir of B. P. Smith has been published, nor have the facts concerning him been brought together in a magazine article.

His father, then Thomas Smith, jun., a native of Stoke Newington and an attorney, was elected vestry clerk of that parish on 2 Sept., 1782 (Robinson, 'Stoke Newington,' p. 148). He held the same position at Tottenham, where he lived for many years, and in later life became chapter-clerk and steward to the manors of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. He died 5 Dec., 1809, being then one of the Common Council for the ward of Farringdon Within (*European Mag.*, lvi. 480), and was buried, near his parents, in the churchyard of Stoke Newington.

The mother of Baker Peter Smith was Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Sellon, minister of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell (d. 1790), a memoir of whom is included in the 'D.N.B.' She died at Pinner Hill Farm on 21 July, 1801, aged 75. The name of Baker was hereditary, Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, the first baronet of Ranston in Dorset, having been the nephew of Mrs. Sellon. He changed his name to Baker on coming into the estates of Peter William Baker, M.P., the godfather of Baker Peter Smith. Her sister, Martha Ann Sellon, was the author of a poem entitled 'Individuality; or, The Causes of Reciprocal Misapprehension, in six books, illustrated with notes,' 1814. Her brother, Baker John Sellon, serjeant-at-law in 1798, succeeded in 1809 to the position of his brother-in-law at St. Paul's (H. W. Woolrych, 'Serjeants-at-law,' ii. 806-12).

Baker Peter Smith, the youngest son of Thomas Smith, was born on 3 July, 1800, in a house on the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard. He witnessed the funeral of Lord Nelson at St. Paul's in January, 1806, and on 10 Jan. 1811, was entered at St. Paul's School (R. B. Gardiner, 'Admission Registers,' p. 241). He became an attorney, and for some years his business address was at the Chapter House, St. Paul's. After 1835 he practised for the most part at Denmark Street, Camberwell, calling his home by the name of Sellon House.

On 23 May, 1850, Smith became a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar on 30 April, 1853. He retired to Maidenhead about 1862, being then in feeble health and under the impression that his working days were over. The change to the country proved of so much benefit that he was able to resume his profession, and he practised at the courts in Berkshire for many years. He died at Sellon House, York Road, Maidenhead, on 18 June, 1888, and was buried in the churchyard of All Saints', Boyne Hill, on 22 June. Two sons and three daughters were at the funeral (*Maidenhead Advertiser*, 20 June, 1888, p. 2; 27 June, p. 2).

Smith was the author of: (1) 'Journal of an Excursion round the South-Eastern Coast of England,' 1834. The preface was dated 3, Carlton Terrace, North Brixton. (2) 'Ethelbert,' an epic poem in four books, 1837. (3) *Smith's Luminary*, a weekly sheet, consisting of an original essay, a review, and some anecdotes, which lasted from 1 Sept. to 23 Dec., 1837. (4) 'Trip to the Far West [Cornwall],' 1840, in which he was full of enthusiasm over the Cornish ladies. (5) 'Memoirs of the Rev. William Sellon [his grandfather],' 1852.

W. P. COURTNEY.

UPHAM (11 S. iv. 330).—I have been disappointed at not eliciting any information about the armorial bearings on the tombstone in this churchyard. A friend has written as follows:—

"In Gwillim I find: 'Sable, a chevron between three hammers arg., crowned or, belonging to the Company of Smiths.... And therefore the iron hammer doth well deserve the crown of gold on it. Iron itself in respect of the use being much more precious and necessary for a Commonwealth than gold is, which the enemies of God's people well knew when they would not permit a smith to live amongst the Israelites. 1 Sam. xiii. 19.'"

But this does not explain the connexion of the arms with the families of Holdway and Ewen.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 327).—The lines

Perchance if we had never met, &c.,

are from a song entitled 'For Ever and For Ever,' written by Violet Fane, and set to music by Tosti. Violet Fane was a *nom de plume*. The author was Mary Montgomerie, daughter of Charles James Savile Montgomerie Lamb. She married first Henry Singleton of Hazeley Heath House, Winchfield, Hants, and secondly the late Lord Currie, formerly British Ambassador at Constantinople and Rome. Lady Currie died about six years ago. She was a sister of Sir Archibald Lamb, the present baronet, of Beauport, Sussex.

JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE.

ASTARTE'S second quotation is taken from Violet Fane's 'For Ever and For Ever.' The first word is "Perchance," and for "vain" read *mad*. Set to music by Signor F. Paolo Tosti, it still remains one of his most famous songs. In an interview published in *The Pall Mall Gazette* of 18 August, 1890, Signor Tosti stated:—

"'For Ever and For Ever!'" my first English song, was written during a visit to London in 1876. I was at the house of Mrs. Singleton\* (Violet Fane) one evening in company with several of her musical friends, when she showed us some verses. On reading them we all agreed to set them to music, Mrs. Singleton deciding which should be published. Mine was chosen, and although, from the artistic point of view, I sincerely admired one or two of the others, I had an instinctive feeling that it would take the public ear."

JOHN T. PAGE.

[MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT and W. B. S. also thanked for replies.]

SELBY (YORKS) PECULIAR COURT (10 S. xii. 409, 475; 11 S. i. 37, 97; v. 372).—As my acquaintance William Wilberforce Morrell is not now able to speak for himself, I may say that he not only *intended* to write a history of Selby, but actually did so. It was published in 1867 (Selby, W. B. Bellerby; London, Whittaker & Co.).

DIEGO.

"JIMMY" GORDON: "HEMSMAN" (11 S. v. 308).—Is not this word "hENCHMAN"—a male attendant, a servant, a page, a follower?

RICHD. WELFORD.

MUMTAZ MAHAL (11 S. v. 369).—See Mr. E. B. Havell's 'Handbook to Agra and the Taj,' second edition, revised, Longmans, 1912.

WM. H. PEET.

\* Afterwards Lady Currie.

## Notes on Books.

*Survey of London.*—Vol. III. *The Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Part I. Lincoln's Inn Fields.* (London County Council.)

ALL students of London local history will hail with delight the volumes now being issued by the London County Council, under the able general editorship of Sir Laurence Gomme, for the Council, and Mr. Philip Norman, for the Survey Committee. The first volume was devoted to Bromley-by-Bow, the second related to the parish of Chelsea, and this first part of the third volume contains the history of Lincoln's Inn Fields, while part ii. will deal with the rest of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

To our readers Lincoln's Inn Fields is familiar ground to which our pages are full of references. Sir Laurence, in his Introduction, before dealing with the individual houses, devotes a few pages to the history of the area as a whole, and describes the evolution of the modern square from the "three waste common fields, called by the names of Purse Field, Ficketts Field, and Cup Field."

The first historical occurrence which can be definitely located in Lincoln's Inn Fields is the execution, on the 20th and 21st of September, 1586, of Anthony Babington and his fellow-conspirators.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the increase in the population of the City began to press threateningly upon this area. On 24th March, 1613, the Morgan and Horne lease of Purse Field was settled on Sir Charles Cornwallis, who, without losing any time, applied for a licence to build a house there. The Society of Lincoln's Inn made a successful protest to the Privy Council; the Fields were saved for a time, and proposals were put forward for laying them out in walks similar to those laid "quite recently [1607] outside Moorgate"; Among the Commissioners appointed to that end in 1618 was Inigo Jones, the Surveyor-General, and here Sir Laurence traverses the statement freely made by many authors "that under this Commission he was instructed to draw up a design for building in the Fields," whereas the object of the Commission was to frustrate any such building. This confirms the opinion of Col. Prideaux as given in our columns on the 4th inst. The Commission was a failure, and, notwithstanding the continued opposition of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. William Newton, evidently a sharp man of business, obtained licence to build thirty-two houses. He had represented to Charles I. that under the existing conditions the Crown received only an annual rent of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, whereas he was prepared to pay a rental of 200*l.* Operations were commenced at once, and, it being left for the Society to make the best terms it could, in 1639 it obtained the important concession, ever to be gratefully remembered by the thousands who now enjoy the beautiful gardens, that "the square piece of ground extending from Turne-Style Lane to the new buildings neere Queene's streete, and from thence to or neere Lowche's Buildings, and from thence to the south-east corner of Lyncoln's Inn Wall shall from thence

fourth and for ever hereafter lye open and unbuilt."

In 1683, on the 21st of July, the Fields were the scene of the execution of Lord Russell. In 1897 a brass tablet was placed by the London County Council in the floor of the shelter in the Fields, purporting to indicate the exact spot where Lord Russell suffered; but Sir Laurence Gomme states that this is probably a mistake, his reasons being that "the site of the shelter is wholly within Cup Field, and it is most likely, having regard to the different condition of the two fields at the time, that the execution took place on the open space of Purse Field rather than in Cup Field, which was intersected by rows of fencing. This, indeed, is placed beyond reasonable doubt by the fact that Lord Russell entered the Fields by way of Little Queen Street."

For many years the Fields were grossly neglected and became a "receptacle for rubbish, dirt, and nastiness of all sorts," and at night the resort of dangerous characters.

More than once there was an idea of erecting a church within them; while in 1842 it was suggested that the Royal Courts of Justice should stand there. Fortunately these projects came to nothing, and on the 7th of November, 1894, the London County Council, by arrangement with the trustees, acquired the Fields for the sum of 12,000*l.*, and thus secured them for the use of the public for ever.

A full account is given of the Sardinian archway and chapel. Under 'Vanishing London' we have recently had notes on this by Col. Prideaux, by K. T. L., and by Mr. Cecil Clarke, who gives the references to yet earlier notes on the subject (*ante*, pp. 351-2).

As to the date of the first chapel in the rear of No. 54, given as 1648 on the strength of the inscription above the arch, Sir Laurence remarks that "it has been shown that it is not certain that this date refers to anything more than the date of the naming of the street." The chapel was opened on the 2nd of February, 1688. Father Cross took a ten years' lease of the house. On the night of the 11th of December, after the flight of James, it was gutted by the mob, and all the wainscot, pictures, books, &c., were pulled down and burnt in the Fields. The scene is depicted among the illustrations. It would seem, according to the rate-book for 1700 in the possession of the Council, that after the disaster "Don Lewis Da Cunha," the Portuguese Ambassador, took possession of Nos. 53-4, which remained the head-quarters of the Embassy until some time subsequent to 1708. Before 1723 it passed into the occupation of the Sardinian Embassy, and from that circumstance it obtained the name of the Sardinian Chapel, by which it has ever since been generally known. It has passed through many vicissitudes. On the 30th of November, 1759, together with the house of the Ambassador, Count Viri, and two houses adjoining, it was burnt to the ground. Shortly afterwards the new building erected at the expense of the King of Sardinia in turn encountered misfortune, for on the 2nd of June, 1780, during the Gordon Riots, it was attacked by the mob and materially damaged. Although in 1799 the chapel passed out of the hands of the Sardinian Embassy, it continued under the patronage of the King of Sardinia until 1858. It was demolis'ed



in 1909, a new building having been first erected in Kingsway.

There is not a page of text which does not testify to the fact that Sir Laurence believes in the principle of "verify your references." The entire work gives evidence of immense labour. The Introduction acknowledges the great help rendered by Mr. W. W. Braines, in charge of the Library and Records Branch, who undertook all the research work for the historical portion. The illustrations include a map of Lincoln's Inn Fields at the present day, and one of the Fields in 1592; and there are ninety-five other plates, among them several relating to the Royal College of Surgeons, with a portrait of Hunter. The letterpress and entire get-up are all that can be desired. We have but one suggestion to make, and that is that, if possible, future volumes should have the text printed on featherweight paper. This would be less fatiguing to the eye than the present highly glazed paper, and would lessen the weight.

*Book - Prices Current.* Vol. XXVI. Part II. (Elliot Stock.)

The contents of this part relate to the sale of books and manuscripts from the Amherst Library and the libraries of Dr. Jessopp, Dr. J. F. Payne, and Ward Hunt, by Messrs. Sotheby; that of Judge Willis by Messrs. Hodgson; that of Charles Letts by Messrs. Puttick; and other miscellaneous sales. We mention a few of the rarities: These include John Bunyon's copy of Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,' the property of the Bedford Literary Institute, 3 vols., 1641. This was bought in at 600*l*. The first edition, in the original boards, of Keats's Poems, fetched 101*l*.; 'Aristoteles, Ethicorum Libri X,' Oxford, 1479, being the second book printed at Oxford; many Dickens items at the usual high prices; the Letter Journal to the Duchess of Devonshire and her sister, with wrapper endorsed "from Sheridan," 1792, 107*l*.; several of R. L. Stevenson's works, and his writing-desk, which fetched 125*l*.; 'The Black Book of Carisbrooke Priory,' 20*l*.; the first edition of Chapman's 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey,' circa 1616, 20*l*.; the first edition of the 'Angler,' 1653, also Cotton's 1676, together 2 vols., modern morocco, 750*l*.; many choice Hore and scarce Herbars; the first issue of the first edition of 'The Faerie Queene,' 1590, 43*l*.; and the 'Chronicle of St. Albans,' 1497, 27*l*.

THE June *Fortnightly Review* offers its readers a more than usually various feast. Mr. Lawton on 'Albert Besnard,' Mr. Francis Gribble on 'The Secret of Marceline Desbordes-Valmore,' Mr. H. M. Paull on 'John Gay,' and Mr. Horace Samuel on 'August Strindberg,' invite us, as we pass from one to another, to focus attention on sufficiently divergent personalities, of whom three at least, to the mass of the English public, will have something of the attraction of novelty. The articles are tolerably well put together, but the writers, different as are their subjects and their points of view have hardly been able to avoid the pitfalls of what we may call allusive cataloguing. Mr. Nevinson's sketch of Nero is impressive and makes excellent points, even if it is a little long and a little too obviously addressed to the eye. Of the political papers—principally concerned with

Ireland and Germany—we found Mr. Sydney Brooks's 'Sir Horace Plunkett and his Work' the most interesting. Mr. Thring discusses the 'Advantages and Defects of the Copyright Act,' giving a summary of the most important points, which should prove of great practical utility. There are two poems, of which one at least; Mr. Thomas Hardy's verses on the loss of the Titanic, will be eagerly read. The idea in this is a fine one, but the metre seemed to us inappropriate, and there is more than one prosaic word which jars.

THE June *Cornhill Magazine* is a very attractive number. Sir Henry Lucy's 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness' gives us the account of his meetings with six explorers, and his reminiscences make interesting reading, even though no very extraordinary incidents are forthcoming. We were sorry, though, to observe that he approves of Antarctic mountains being named after English politicians. In 'One of the Puzzles of Waterloo: Napoleon's Scaffold,' Dr. Fitchett revives a subject dealt with in 'N. & Q.' at 4 S. ix. 469, 538; x. 37, 97; 5 S. ii. 316; iii. 58. It might interest him to turn up these discussions. Mrs. Skrine's paper on 'The Church in Mary Ferrar's House' is pleasing—as it could not fail to be, both from the nature of the subject and as coming from her pen—but it is a little marred by the too obvious endeavour at beautiful writing. The best paper in the number we thought Miss Meinertzhagen's 'Towards Ararat,' an article made up of the letters of an English girl written home from the borders of the Caspian Sea, where she was travelling last summer with her brother. The details by which the several pictures are made up are chosen with an admirable skill—all the better because it seems unconscious; the writing is sufficiently pointed and rapid; and the writer does not impair the freshness and interest of her unusually interesting subject-matter by undue obtrusion of her own reflections.

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A. F. S.—Letter forwarded, but it should have borne a penny stamp.

LEO CULLETON.—Forwarded to the REV. C. B. MOUNT.

ERRATUM.—P. 411, col. 1, l. 3, for "remus" read *neumus*.



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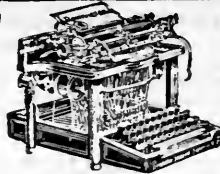
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## Notes.

## THE BOGDANI FAMILY: LORDS OF HITCHIN MANOR, 1720-1825.

THE English branch of the Bogdani family, who were by nationality Hungarians, was founded by one James Bogdani, son of a deputy of the Hungarian states, born at Eperjes. The family was sufficiently affluent to enable him to be brought up to independence, but natural inclination led him to adopt an artist's career. While still a young man, he came to England—it is presumed, in the train of William, Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III.; and for some time, although he early became a naturalized Englishman, he was known only as "the Hungarian." His natural abilities, unsaid though they had been by any artistic training, soon brought him fame, and his skilful treatment of still life, animals, and especially birds, attracted the patronage of Queen Anne. Law's 'Hampton Court' names eleven subjects which he painted for the Queen, and which still hang at the Palace. Naturally, he is represented in the

gallery of the Musée des Beaux-Arts at Buda-Pest, where are ten pictures from his brush. Two other paintings, both portraits, which were in the nature of curiosities rather than serious works, are named in the catalogue of the European Museum (King Street, St. James's Square) for 1804. One represented a Hungarian peasant and his wife, the former aged 172 years, the latter 164; they lived in wedlock 147 years. The other was that of a Hungarian peasant aged 185 years.

In private life James Bogdani became lord of the manor of Hitchin, through his marriage with the daughter of Samuel Hemmings. This gentleman, receiver to Queen Anne, had been lord of the manor, but was deprived of the property by John, Lord Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, "by surreptitious means," as it is said. In 1720 James Bogdani regained the manor—a decisive step for such "a man of a gentle and fair character," as Walpole describes him. But the same authority reveals the reason which led him to it. His son wished to marry a reputed heiress, and considered that his chances of gaining the lady's hand would be greatly enhanced, could he woo her as a man of property. But although the lady was won, she proved to be devoid of cash. "He had raised an easy fortune, but, being persuaded, made it over to his son, who was going to marry a reputed fortune, who proved no fortune at all." Thus the father, as soon as his claim to the manor was granted, on a thirty-one years' lease, assigned it to his son. The subsequent disappointment and other misfortunes preyed upon his mind as well as his purse, and he died in comparative poverty at his house at the sign of "The Golden Eagle," in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, early in 1724. He was buried on 11 February at Finchley, where he had some property. His pictures and goods were afterwards sold by auction.

William, his son, was born in 1700. Walpole says that he "painted in his father's manner," but for a livelihood he entered Government service. When Walpole wrote (*circa* 1762-71) he occupied a post in the Board of Ordnance, and was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1747 he obtained a renewal of the lease of Hitchin manor, but before it expired he died, and was buried at Hitchin on 6 December, 1771; his wife Penelope died 13 June, 1774, aged 75, and was interred with him.

William Maurice, their son, inherited the manor, and renewed the lease on 28 January,

1778, for a period of 20½ years. There is a manuscript book still in existence at Hitchin which contains copies of legal documents relative to the town. It is dated 1779, and dedicated to "William Bogdani, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in London, and a member of Spalding Gentlemen's Society in Lincolnshire, Clerk in the office of Ordnance of the Tower of London." *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 19 September, 1775, records his marriage, as Maurice Bogdani, Esq., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss (Deborah) Rhudde of Shepherd's Well. She died on 21 December, 1786, aged 38 (*Gent. Mag.*, lvii. 90), and was buried at Hitchin. Her husband, by will dated 24 December, 1789 (proved 8 May, 1790), left 500*l.* for investment for Mrs. Margaret Hagar—10*l.* of this principal to be given to each of her children at her death, and the remainder to be invested for teaching and clothing poor girls in the charity school at Hitchin (Cussans, 'History of Herts'). He died at Hitchin on 5 May, 1790, aged 57.

A son of the same name succeeded, and renewed the lease of the manor on 28 July, 1798, for 17½ years. Presumably he died without issue, for on 2 December, 1815, the lease was again renewed, to Anthony Rhudde or Rudd of Uttoxeter, who had inherited the manor through his deceased relative Deborah Bogdani, *née* Rhudde, aforesaid. He was, I believe, a member of the Carmarthenshire family, baronets Rudd of Aberglasney, and descendants of Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's 1593–1614.

When the last of the Bogdanis was laid in the family grave at Hitchin, it is said that the ledger stone was accidentally broken in pieces, and was replaced by a new stone. The fragments lay in the church tower for many years, but were replaced in their original position when the floor of the church was raised and relaid.

HERBERT C. ANDREWS.

#### CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 301, 323, 344, 362, 383, 404, 421.)

DICKENS was longing for the quiet of Gads-hill and to get on with 'Edwin Drood,' the fifth number of which he read to Forster on the 7th of May; but there were certain invitations he was led to accept. He dined with Motley, the American Minister; met

Disraeli at a dinner at Lord Stanhope's; had breakfast with Gladstone; and on the 17th was to have gone with his daughter to the Queen's ball, but the day before he was pulled up by a sharp attack in his foot:

"And serve me right. I hope to get the better of it soon, but I fear I must not think of dining with you [Forster] on Friday. I have cancelled everything in the dining way for this week, and that is a very small precaution after the horrible pain I have had and the remedies I have taken."

He had to excuse himself from the General Theatrical Fund dinner, at which the Prince of Wales was to preside; but for another dinner, at which the King of the Belgians and the Prince were to be present. "so much pressure was put upon him that he went, still suffering as he was, to dine with Lord Houghton." Dickens, ever anxious to please, overtaxed his strength.

And now Dickens and Forster were to meet for the last time. It was on Sunday, the 22nd of that crowded May, when the two friends dined together in Hyde Park Place, and their conversation was full of sadness. Dickens had just heard of the death of Mark Lemon, and

"his thoughts were led to the crowd of friendly companions in letters and art who had so fallen from the ranks since we played Ben Jonson together. But we were left almost alone. 'And none,' said Dickens, 'beyond his sixtieth year; very few even fifty.'"

Forster protested that "it was no good to talk of it." "We shall not think of it the less," was his reply.

On the dining-table was a centrepiece suggestive to him of such thoughts. A few weeks before he had received a letter from a man quite unknown to him, enclosing a cheque for 500*l.* The writer described himself

"as a self-raised man, attributing his prosperous career to what Dickens's writings had taught him at its outset of the wisdom of kindness and sympathy for others; and asking pardon for the liberty he took in hoping that he might be permitted to offer some acknowledgment of what not only had cheered and stimulated him through all his life, but had contributed so much to the success of it."

Dickens with kind words returned the cheque, and said

"the spirit of the offer had so gratified him, that if the writer pleased to send him any small memorial of it in another form, he would gladly receive it."

The memorial soon came—a richly worked basket in silver, inscribed:—

"From one who has been cheered and stimulated by Mr. Dickens's writings, and held the author among his first remembrances when he became prosperous."

accompanied by an extremely handsome centrepiece, with the design of figures representing the Seasons; but the kindly donor shrank from sending Winter to one whom he would fain connect with none save the brighter and milder days, and he had struck the fourth figure from the design. Dickens said to Forster: "I never look at it that I don't think most of the Winter." Forster adds: "The gift had yet too surely foreshadowed the truth, for the winter was never to come to him."

On the 30th of May Dickens left London for Gadshill, to spend the last ten days of his life in the home so dear to him. He was now at the very height of his fame. Few writers before him had achieved such a reputation, and his public readings had caused him to be known personally to thousands—an advantage enjoyed by no other author before or since. At her own earnest request, he had visited our beloved sovereign Queen Victoria, who received him in private audience; and the sale of the work now in progress, 'Edwin Drood,' far exceeded all anticipations, so that full of pleasant thoughts he repaired to his abode of peace to enjoy the glorious summer weather and his garden all bright with flowers. During these last days he worked on his novel in the Swiss chalet presented to him by Fechter. The upper room made a charming study, and in it, he told an American friend,

"I have put five mirrors, and they reflect and refract, in all kinds of ways, the leaves that are quivering at the windows, and the great fields of waving corn, and the sail-dotted river."

There, among the branches of the trees, amidst the singing of birds and the scent of the flowers, he passed the whole of the 8th of June, only going once to the house for luncheon, and returning to the chalet, where almost the last lines he wrote made reference to such a June morning as this had been, with a brilliant sun shining over the old city of Rochester, and

"the rich trees waving in the balmy air. Changes of glorious light from moving boughs, songs of birds, scents from gardens, woods, and fields—or, rather, from the one great garden of the whole cultivated island in its yielding time—penetrate into the Cathedral, subdue its earthy odour, and preach the Resurrection and the Life."

Returning to the house, he wrote some letters, including one to his friend Charles Kent, a man greatly loved by all who knew him, and to whom frequent reference has been made in our columns. In this letter he arranged to see Kent in London next day. Dinner had begun when Miss Hogarth

saw with alarm a singular expression of trouble and pain in his face. "For an hour," he then told her, "he had been very ill," but he wished dinner to go on. These were his last coherent words, and at ten minutes past six on the evening of the following day, Thursday, the 9th of June, the fifth anniversary of the terrible railway accident at Staplehurst, he died. He had lived four months beyond his 58th year.

Only those who remember the 10th of June, 1870, can realize how the bright sun of that summer day seemed blotted out. Throughout Britain—indeed, throughout the world—there were but three words on men's lips: "Dickens is dead." *The Times* in its leader well said: "It will be felt by millions as nothing less than a personal bereavement." In reference to his marvellous powers it remarked:—

"It is certainly a wonderful phenomenon that a book like 'Pickwick,' the pages of which overflow with humour, and are marked in every sentence with the keenest observation of men and things, should have been produced by a young man of 24."

*The Times* also paid high tribute to the moral influence of Dickens's writings and to his eminently kindly nature, full of sympathy for all around him.

"This, without being paraded, makes itself manifest in his works, and we have no doubt whatever that much of the active benevolence of the present day, the interest in humble persons and humble things, and the desire to seek out and relieve every form of misery, is due to the influence of his works. We feel we have lost one of the foremost Englishmen of the age."

Forster tells us that Dickens

"had a notion that when he died he should like to lie in the little graveyard belonging to the Cathedral at the foot of the Castle wall of Rochester."

But this was not in accordance with the nation's wish, and *The Times*, in a leading article on the 13th of June, echoed the universal desire that he should be laid to rest in Westminster Abbey:—

"Among those whose sacred dust lies there, or whose names are recorded on the walls, very few are more worthy than Charles Dickens of such a home. We see indeed, with the modesty which especially distinguished him, he has in his will expressed a wish to be buried with as much simplicity and privacy as possible. If his relatives should think it their duty to adhere to this direction, we shall defer to their decision with profound respect. But the Dean of Westminster is not precluded from preferring a request that Dickens may be buried in the only tomb in England worthy of him... If his friends prefer it, let them have as quiet a funeral as they please, their wishes will be religiously respected. But let him lie in the Abbey, where English-



men gather to review the memorials of the great masters and teachers of the nation, and the ashes and the name of the greatest instructor of the nineteenth century should not be absent."

The great difficulty to be overcome was the special clause in Dickens's will relating to his funeral:—

"I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner; that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial; that at the interment not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed; and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hatband, or other such revolting absurdity."

Thanks to the wise action of good Dean Stanley, all difficulties were overcome; and while I was with Frederic Chapman in his private room over the shop in Piccadilly on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 14th of June, Charles Dickens the younger came in and said: "To-morrow morning early at Westminster."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## THE HIDAGE OF OXFORDSHIRE.

(See 11 S. iv. 482.)

SINCE the essay on 'Hampshire: its Formation,' was printed, the writer has been able, with the aid of 'Notes on the Oxfordshire Domesday,' by J. L. G. M. (1892), to make a tentative grouping of the hidages of the county. Though only six names of hundreds are recorded in Domesday Book, out of some twenty or more, and though their positions cannot be defined, it is fortunately the case that the later hundreds approximately represent the ancient ones in groups, as shown below.

The royal manor of Bensington, which had the soke of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hundreds, was obviously the head of what were later called the Chiltern Hundreds: Pirton, Binfield, Langtree, Lewknor, and Ewelme (half-hundred). Of these, Pirton, Lewknor, and the half-hundred of Bensington (for Ewelme) are named in Domesday Book. The respective hidages are about 110, 85, 115, 121, 118—549 in all, instead of the 450 to be expected from the phrase "four and a half hundreds."

The Bishop of Lincoln's hundreds of Dorchester (139) and Thame (120), of which only the former is named, yield 259 hides.

The above district—almost identical with the south end of the county cut off by the Thame, but with Dorchester town added—has, therefore, a gross hidage of 808, against the 750 postulated in the essay above referred to.

The royal manor of Headington, to the north, had the soke of two hundreds. These are later defined as the hundred of Bullingdon and the hundred "outside the North gate of Oxford." This latter seems to have been (all or part of) that called the "second Gadre" hundred in 1086. The former is named "Bulenden and Soteleu" in the 'Testa de Nevil.' The hidage of this district—Bullingdon (195) and Oxford (15)—amounts to 210.

The royal manor of Kirtlington had the soke of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hundreds. Perhaps one of these was the "first Gadre" hundred named in Domesday Book. The later hundred of Ploughley had formerly the alternative name of Pothou; thus Ploughley, Pothou, and Gadre may have been the old hundreds. The hidage amounts to 269.

Thus the total hidage of the county to the east of the Thames and Cherwell (but including the North-Gate hundred of Oxford) amounts to nearly 1,300, of which 800 lie south of the Thame and 500 north of it.

West of the Cherwell the royal manor of Upton, which had the soke of three hundreds, appears to be represented by the later Wootton, though the name Upton is no longer found there. Its hidage amounts to 406, or just a hundred hides more than the recorded soke would lead one to expect. In this case, as in the Chiltern Hundreds above, an anciently distinct hundred may have become incorporated with the others, thus losing its identity.

The royal manor of Shipton, with the soke of three hundreds, probably corresponds with the later Chadlington hundred, which contained 292 hides.

The royal manor of Bampton had the soke of two hundreds, and the later hundred so named had 206 hides.

The soke of two hundreds pertained to the royal manor of Bloxham and Adderbury, which may also be the names of the hundreds; the later Bloxham hundred had about 250 hides, or half a hundred in excess of expectation.

The Bishop of Lincoln's hundred of Banbury contained about 87 hides. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and may then have been considered part of Dorchester, just as (somewhat later at least) the hundreds of Dorchester and Thame became united with Banbury to form the episcopal barony of Banbury.

The gross total for the county west of the Cherwell is thus 1,242 hides; of which a little over 600 lay in Bampton and Wootton, and about 630 in the district to the north or

north-west. Several manors are doubtfully identified, and some not at all; but the resulting 2,528 hides is probably not far from the mark.

The relation of this result to the 'Tribal Hidage' can, of course, be no more than speculative; but it may be suggested, in continuation of former articles, that the 500 hides east of Cherwell were once associated with 700 adjacent hides in Buckinghamshire (the Ashendon and Cottesloe groups), and originated with the 1,200 hides of the Herefinna. The name Finmere (Finemere) may indicate the boundary of this district. The 600 hides on the west, along the Thames and Cherwell, to the north of the Wantage district, may similarly have originated in one of the tribal areas of 600 hides immediately following Unecungga; and the adjacent 300 hides of Chadlington then suggest Færpinga. J. BROWNBILL.

"SLEEVELESS ERRAND."—A good many explanations have been suggested for this curious expression, but none of them seems to have much bearing on "errand." Prof. Skeat suggests that *sleeveless* means simply "imperfect," hence "poor," and quotes it coupled with "words," "rimes," "reason," "excuse." Its later limitation to the word "errand" would seem to indicate either an original connexion with that word or the absorption of some special idea which brought it into such connexion. A *sleeveless errand* is explained by Nares as a "fruitless, unprofitable message." I would suggest that the reference is to a reward, especially that given to a messenger, in the shape of a pair of sleeves. It is well known that the sleeve, as a symbol, was interchangeable with the glove. Thus, in the same play in which Shakespeare uses *sleeveless errand*, we find:—

*Tr.* And I'll grow friend with danger. Wear this *sleeve*.

*Cr.* And you this *glove*.

'Troilus and Cressida,' IV. iv.

In Spanish the emblem used for a gratuity is *gantes*, gloves, and *para gantes* corresponds to the French *pourboire* and German *Trinckgeld*. Ludwig's 'German Dictionary' (1716) has the example,

"Ich gab seinem Diener, der mir die gute Zeitung brachte, etwas zum Trinckgeld," to his man, that brought me the good tidings, I gave something for a pair of gloves,"

which shows the similar use of "gloves" in English as a reward for the messenger. A common French word for a tip or gratuity was *manche*, lit. sleeve. I have recently

come across an example in some verses by Dassoucy:—

Mais voyant qu'en ces lieux le Dieu des chansonnettes,

Apollon maigre et sec, y mange son pain bis,  
Qu'il a quitté son luth pour prendre des cliquettes...  
Qu'il demande la manche ainsi que les trompettes...

i.e., that he asks for a tip, or sends round the hat, as do trumpeters. The phrase occurs a century earlier, in Du Bellay. This French *manche* is an adaptation of Italian *mancia*, explained by Florio as "a drinking pennie, a newyeares gift, handsell." *Mancia* is derived by Diez from Latin *\*manicia*, gloves, given as a present. In mediæval Latin *manica* is used both for glove and sleeve. I do not see any great difficulty in supposing that *sleeveless errand*, i.e., fool's errand, for which the messenger receives derision or ill-treatment in place of the regular reward, is connected with this. French *manche* or Italian *mancia*, but I should like to be able to strengthen my hypothesis by an instance of a "pair of sleeves" used for a "pair of gloves" in the sense of gratuity. ERNEST WEEKLEY.

'VIVIAN GREY' AND BULWER'S FIRST MEETING WITH ROSINA WHEELER. (See *ante*, p. 347.)—The Dunciad of To-day' commenced in *The Star Chamber* for 10 May, 1826, and since the publication of 'Vivian Grey' is shown by an earlier number of that periodical to have occurred in April, it follows that the novel was published first. The date of its publication helps us to decide another date of some literary interest, viz., in what month it was that Bulwer first met Miss Wheeler—a meeting which has been assigned to three different dates, all of them erroneous.

In his 'Autobiography' Bulwer says he went abroad for the first time in the autumn of 1825; and, though he did not continue the 'Autobiography' down to his return, his letters show that this was in April, 1826.

Lady Lytton states, in her 'Autobiography,' that she first met Bulwer at Miss Benger's, when he had just returned from Paris; and, though she says in one place that it was in December, 1825, and implies in another that it was in October, both dates are obviously wrong, Bulwer being still in France. She enables us, however, to correct her errors by relating that, immediately before she went to Miss Benger's, she had been reading aloud to her uncle the new novel, 'Vivian Grey,' which had just appeared, and which all the world was wild about. As the publication

of this novel and the return of Bulwer from France occurred in the same month, there can be no doubt about the time when the meeting took place.

And yet the first Earl of Lytton, in his unfinished biography of his father, strangely asserts that Bulwer paid his visit to France in the spring of 1825, and that on his return he met Miss Wheeler at "Miss Berry's"—a misreading, I have no doubt, of some old document for "Miss Benger's." He does not even allude to the discrepancy between his statement and that of his father. What Bulwer was doing in the spring of 1825, and in the preceding autumn and winter, is fully shown in his 'Autobiography'; but the Earl, being possessed with the notion that his father at that time went to France, proceeds to assign to 1825 certain undated letters which obviously belong to 1826. He admits that Miss Wheeler was acquainted with Bulwer's 'Weeds and Wildflowers,' and entirely overlooks the fact that the date on that collection of poems is likewise 1826. Mr. Escott has followed the Earl's lead in assigning the meeting to 1825, and I am sorry to say that, not only in this, but also in other matters, both biographies contain inaccuracies—Mr. Escott's the more, as he brings his narrative down to the novelist's death. The two biographers do not deny that Bulwer returned from France in April, 1826, but they think this was after a second visit. They have, in fact, split one visit into two.

W. A. FROST.

16, Amwell Street, E.C.

**LATIN QUOTATIONS IN ABRAHAM FRAUNCE'S 'VICTORIA.'** (See 10 S. v. 88; 11 S. i. 393.)—Among the quotations for tracing at the first reference were the following:—

15. O furia, o stridor dentium et ingens  
Luctus et inferni metuendum carceris horror.  
'Victoria,' ed. G. C. Moore Smith, 1543-4.

This is to be found in Johannes Ravisius Textor's 'Dialogi,' ii. 166-7, p. 30, in the Rotterdam edition of 1651. The first line runs:—

O dolor! o rabies! o stridor, &c.

The lines are repeated at 198, and, with a slight difference, at 189.

34. Femina Cerbereum pascere digna canem,  
and

Femina Manaliis projicienda lupis,  
are ll. 20 and 16 of Dial. 22, p. 321.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

F.E.R.T. (See 9 S. x. 345, 412, 453; xi. 95.)—'N. & Q.' has often discussed these letters, and it may be as well to put on record that the *Journal des Débats* of 10 May says:—

"Selon les uns.....elles seraient une vieille forme du mot français *Ferte*, qui veut dire *forteresse* ou encore *fermeté*; suivant d'autres, une corruption de *fiert*, qui signifie *Il frappe*."

After various suggestions the *Débats* (following the *Tribuna*) offers us: "Frappez, entrez, rompez tout"; or "Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit. Sa force a soutenu Rhodes."

H. K. H.

**EDWARD BARKER, CURSITOR BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.**—His father, James Barker, baptized at Wandsworth, co. Surrey, 11 April, 1642 (buried there 13 Jan., 1672/3), and his uncle, Edward Barker (baptized 16 Sept., 1644), admitted Fellow-Commoner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 12 Nov., 1662, who adopted him, were the sons of Edward Barker the elder, buried at Wandsworth, 23 Jan., 1672/3.

Edward Barker, born at Wandsworth, 19 Dec., 1671, baptized 21 Dec. following, was admitted pensioner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 9 May, 1688, and graduated B.A. in 1691-2. His "supplicat" as a candidate for the degree, dated 22 Jan., 1691, is preserved in the University Registry, Cambridge. He was admitted to the Inner Temple 30 Oct., 1690, and called to the Bar 5 June, 1698. He became Bencher of his Inn 1721, Reader 1729, and Treasurer 1732. Appointed Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer 9 May, 1743, he resigned office 19 April, 1755. He married Dorothy —, who died 13 April, 1749, and was buried at Wandsworth, and by her had several children, of whom Dorothy—the eldest (baptized 20 Oct., 1711), married to Abraham Tucker, Esq., of Betchworth Castle, Surrey, at St. Saviour's Collegiate Church, Southwark, 3 Feb., 1735/6, died 7 May, 1754 (M.I., Dorking, Surrey)—alone survived.

He died 10 June, 1759, and was buried 16 June in the family vault in Wandsworth Church. The will of Edward Barker, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, dated 10 Aug., 1758, was proved 16 June, 1759 (P.C.C., 194 Arran). Arms: Or, a bend between six billets sable.

He has not hitherto been identified with the Cambridge graduate of 1691-2.

Edward Barker, appointed Secretary to Queen Anne's Bounty 1727, and Collector of Tenthings in 1730 (Add. MSS., 36,126, f. 302;

36,129, f. 112, Brit. Mus.), was possibly identical with the subject of this note.

See 'Monumental Inscriptions in Wands-worth Parish Church,' compiled by Cecil T. Davis, 1903, p. 3; Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' i. 558; 'Visitation of Surrey, 1662-8'; Lysons's 'Environs of London,' i. 507, 570; Foss, 'Judges of England,' viii. (1864) 102; John E. Martin, 'Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple,' 1883, p. 65; C.C.C.C. Admission Registers; Inner Temple Records.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

**CURIOSITIES OF THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR.**—In the 'Science Jottings' column of a London evening paper the reader is treated to "some facts about the calendar which are obvious enough" and others which are not so obvious, one of which, moreover, is a mistake. We are told that "a century can never begin on a Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday." Why not? As a matter of fact three centuries of the Christian era have begun on a Wednesday (A.D. 301, 1001, and 1701 O.S.), three on a Friday (A.D. 101, 801, and 1501), and four on a Saturday (A.D. 1, 701, 1401, and 1701 N.S.). Cf. Tables C and D in Sir Harris Nicolas's 'Chronology of History.' The "facts" are quoted from the German periodical *Welt der Technik*.

L. L. K.

**"POINTERS."**—"According to Plutarch, Dionysius might have given pointers to his Satanic majesty" ('Sicily: the History, People, Institutions, &c., of the Island,' by Will S. Monroe, London, 1908). Mr. Monroe may be assumed not to refer to sporting dogs nor wooden pointed rods used in connexion with blackboards or maps, but to have had in his mind some game, say billiards, in which Dionysius might have conceded "points" to Satan to make a level game; but if so, why "pointers"? Are "pointers" the same as "points," or different? (We may disregard Plutarch, I think, in this connexion.)

In the annexed cutting "pointer" seems to be a tip or hint:—

"Say, old man, don't get disheartened just because your first investment went wrong; the market is full of good things, and if you will come down to the office I'll give you a pointer."

Perhaps in Mr. Monroe's text "pointer" has this meaning, "Dionysius might have given hints," &c.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

**BISHOP R. FOXE, D. 1528.**—The 'D.N.B.,' vol. xx. p. 155, relates that this eminent Churchman endowed the Grammar School at Grantham, but does not mention that

he was a Canon of S. Iisburi in Grantham Church. The Bishop's Register at Lincoln records that Magister Christopher Bainbridge, afterwards Archbishop of York and Cardinal, resigned the North Prebend of Grantham, whereupon "Magister Ricardus ffox legum doctor putatus" was instituted, 1486; and that in 1487 Magister John ffoster was instituted—on the consecration to Exeter of Ric. ffox. Thus Foxe held this North Canonry 1486-7.

ALFRED WELBY.

26, Sloane Court, 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.

**CAMPIONE AND THE AMBROSIAN RITE.**—Antonio Balbiani, in his 'Como,' published by Francesco Pagnoni at Milan and Naples in 1877, writes at pp. 66-7:—

"Non possiamo passar a Lugano senza una visita a *Campione* o *Campitone*, com' alcuni scrissero, terra della provincia comense nel mandamento di Castiglione d'Intelvi, a cui mena una via, quantunque sembra dovere, per la situazione esser svizzera, della qual gente non gode che il vantaggio de' tabacchi. Fino all' 835 fu un feudo imperiale libero de' monaci di sant' Ambrogio in Milano, i quali vi inviavano un loro monaco che doveva esercitare le funzioni di parroco, come i Cistercensi vi intrattenevano un giudice a loro soggetto; ma per quello che apparteneva alle alte giudicature, faceva parte del commissariato imperiale, che aveva la sua residenza in Lugano. Nel 1796, essendo stato soppresso il monastero di sant' Ambrogio, il villaggio venne aggiunto, per quanto spetta all' ecclesiastico, alla chiesa di *san Mamete* in val Solda. A Campione, che conta pochi abitanti 328, dura sempre il *rito ambrosiano* e perciò il *carnevalone*, talchè qui vengono a scapponarla quei laghisti che vogliono prolungare gli spassi quando in casa loro già risuona il *Memento, homo, quia pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris*. Sulla sponda opposta possiede il villaggio lombardo un altro palmo di terra denominata *san Martino*, dove venivano impiecati i malfattori, sotto il baliaggio di Lugano."

Campione, though completely surrounded by Swiss territory, is still in Lombardy, but San Martino is now in Switzerland. The "Carnevalone" is the long Carnival which lasts in the archdiocese of Milan down to Quadragesima Sunday. It would be interesting to know whether the Ambrosian Rite is still followed at Campione, and whether there is any other place outside the archdiocese where it still obtains. The verb *scapponare* apparently means "to feed on capons." JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**LORD BARRYMORE: THE WHITE AND GOLD THEATRE.**—Can any one tell me if the "white and gold theatre, to seat a thousand," built at Wargrave-on-Thames by the Earl of Barrymore ("Rake-hell Barrymore"), still exists? He entertained many of the royal émigrés, and acted himself in 'The Beaux' Stratagem.' I have an engraving from a picture by De Wilde of the Earl of Barrymore and Capt. Wathen as Scrub and Archer.

G. E.

**REV. GEORGE JERMENT.**—Where can I glean biographical data concerning this author? He edited a work by Thomas Gibbons, D.D. (*obit* 1785), entitled 'Memoirs of Eminently Pious Women,' published in London in 1777, 1804, and 1815, to which he himself contributed in the second volume 'Memoirs of Jane of Navarre.' Did he publish other volumes? Where did he obtain his information about the Baskish New Testament (presumably the famous edition of 1571 by Leizarraga), and how did he know that its text was "most fine"? I am led to make these inquiries from a passage in his aforesaid work. He died somewhere between 1804 and 1815, the years of the second and third editions of Gibbons's 'Memoirs.' The 'D.N.B.' makes no mention of him.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

**ATKYNs FAMILY.**—In the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' vol. ii. p. 232, Sir Robert Atkins, who died in 1711, is described as the only son of Sir Robert Atkins, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. I think this is not correct.

According to the 'Dictionary' the pedigree of the family would be as follows:—

Ursula Daeres=Sir Edward Atkins=Frances Berry,  
Baron of the Exchequer, *d.s.p.*  
1587-1669.

Sir Robert, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1621-1709.

Sir Edward, Baron of the Exchequer, 1630-1698.

Sir Robert, 1647-1711.

Among the muniments at Blakesware there is an indenture, dated 14 Aug., 1702, expressed to be made between

"Dame Frances Atkins of Hatton Garden Widdowe and relict of S<sup>r</sup> Edward Atkins K<sup>nt</sup> deced, late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, S<sup>r</sup> Robert Atkins the Elder of Lower Swell in the County of Gloucester K<sup>nt</sup> of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Order of the Bath, son and heire of the said S<sup>r</sup>

Edward Atkins and son in Law to the said Dame Frances Atkins, and Robert Atkins of Pinbury Parke in the Parish of Duntisborne Rous in the said County of Gloucester Esq<sup>r</sup> only son and heire of Edward Atkins Esq<sup>r</sup> deced, who was the second son of the said S<sup>r</sup> Robert Atkins, of the one part, and John Plumer of Blakesware in the County of Hertford of the other part."

Of course, the term "son-in-law" here means "stepson."

With regard to Sir Robert, who died in 1711, the 'Dictionary' states he was knighted in 1663, so he could not have been the Robert Atkins of the indenture, who is therein described as Esquire. It is clear, however, that Sir Robert, who died in 1709, had two sons, namely, Sir Robert and Edward.

In the 'Dictionary,' under the second Sir Robert, reference is made to Thomas Atkins, who died in 1401. Can any of your correspondents trace the pedigree of the family from him to Sir Edward?

HELLIER GOSSELIN.

Bengeo Hall, Hertford.

[See 11 S. ii. 429, 474.]

**MORANT'S 'CAMPAIGN OF FLANDERS.'**—For the statement that

"General Gordon of Leglasière [where is this?] who died last year [1753] in France, was esteemed exceedingly for his skill in fortification,"

C. A. Gordon, in his 'Concise History of the Gordons,' refers the reader (p. 4) to "Campaign of Flanders," by Morant." What is this book? It is not in the British Museum, and no one there seems to have heard of it.

J. M. BULLOCK.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

"DR. SYNTAX."—1. Who was the author of 'Dr. Syntax' Tour through London,' with plates by Williams?

2. Was 'Dr. Syntax in Paris' by the same author, and how many plates are there, including title? Plates also by Williams.

3. In what work is to be found a plate, 'Dr. Syntax studying the Antique in the Gardens at Versailles'?

ASTLEY TERRY, Major-General.

[See 9 S. v. 8, 151, 270.]

**PAUSANIAS.**—Who is the author of "The Description of Greece by Pausanias, translated from the Greek—with notes, in which much of the mythology of the Greeks is unfolded from a theory which has been for many ages unknown, illustrated with maps and views. A new edition, with considerable augmentations. In three volumes. London, Richard Priestley, High Holborn. MDCCCXXIV."? KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—Can any of your readers tell me who is the author of the following lines?—

Though absence parts us for a while  
And distance rolls between,  
Believe, whoever may revile,  
I'm still what I have been.

H. S.

1. Last night the nightingale woke me,  
Last night when all was still;  
It sang in the golden moonlight  
From out the woodland hill.  
I opened my window so gently,  
I looked on the dreamy dew,  
And O, the bird, my darling,  
Was singing of you—of you.

(3 verses.)

I think it was translated from German.

2. Love, as is told by the seers of old,  
Comes as a butterfly tipped with gold,  
Flutters and flies in sunlit skies,  
Weaving round hearts that were one time cold.

(3 verses.)

This piece I came across about 1899 in some paper—I think *The Tailor*.

3. If love were what the rose is,  
And I were like the leaf,  
Our lives would grow together  
In sad or singing weather,  
Blown fields or flowerful closes,  
Green pleasures or grey grief;  
If love were what the rose is,  
And I were like the leaf.

(3 verses.)

4. Were I a rose, with sweet caress  
My petals to thy face I'd press,  
And all my heart to thee disclose  
Its secret thoughts,  
Were I a rose.

(3 verses.)

I should also be glad, in each case, to know the name of the publisher.

K. F. DAVID.

[3. Swinburne: vol. i. of 'Poems and Ballads.']

"SHIEVE."—In connexion with the subject (now prominently before the public) of simplified spelling, I have been looking for examples of English words in which *ie* represents the long *e* sound, such as belief, believe, relieve, &c. In my examination of De Porquet's 'Dictionary,' pt. ii., English-French, 1856, I came across the word "*shieve*, va. ma., culer." In the corresponding French-English he defines "*culer*, vn. ma., to go astern." I have since searched several other dictionaries, but without being able to find *shieve*.

The meaning given seems to preclude its association in any way with either "sheaf," pl. "sheaves" (of corn), or "sheeve" (?), the roller in a pulley block. What is the word?

W. S. B. H.

**DESCENDANTS OF SIR ERASMUS DRYDEN LIVING IN DUBLIN.**—Besides the mother of Jonathan Swift, there were other Dublin members of the poet's family.

John Dryden was on the books of Trinity College in 1733.

Elizabeth Dryden married Thomas Kinsley, who was Sheriff of Dublin during the FitzGerald rebellion in 1798. They left a son, Clement Archer (*d.s.p.*), and a daughter Elizabeth, who married Viscount Harberton and *d.s.p.* 1863.

Hannah Dryden, sister of Mrs. Kinsley, married John Semple, an architect who built the "Four Courts" of Justice in Dublin. They left several children.

Can any one confirm or throw light on these traditions, and say who was the father of Elizabeth and Hannah?

VIATOR.

Monteros.

**BRETON SONG: TRANSLATION WANTED.**—Could any of your readers give me a rough translation (French or English) of the following Breton song?—

Koantik he marionik,  
Koantik a delikadd,  
Ru evel eur rosennik  
A glaz e daon lagadd.

It is mentioned in Souvestre's 'Le Foyer Breton' as "l'air de Marionnik"; the author did not, however, follow his usual practice of frenchifying it.

A. E. B.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.**—

1. THOMAS BAGHOTT was admitted to Westminster School 26 March, 1813. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' identify him?

2. BELL.—William Bell was admitted to Westminster School 20 Feb., 1815, aged 14; John William Browne Bell, 11 Jan., 1819, aged 11; Edward Lloyd Bell, 7 Nov., 1821, aged 13; and James Horace, 7 Feb., 1829, aged 11. Information concerning all or any of these Bells is desired.

3. JAMES CUMBERLAND BENTLEY was admitted to Westminster School 11 March, 1772. Was he a grandson of Dr. Richard Bentley, the famous Master of Trinity College, Cambridge? I should be glad to obtain particulars of his parentage and career, and the date of his death.

4. RICHARD BEVAN was admitted to Westminster School 11 March, 1776. I should be glad to receive any information about him.

G. F. R. B.



COUNT DILLON.—Who was, or is, Count Dillon, the supporter of General Boulanger in 1888-9? Was it to him that Mr. Hurlbert referred when he spoke of

"a French nobleman of an ancient historic family, who has married a very wealthy American wife, and who has long been known to entertain the most extreme, not to say revolutionary, notions in politics"?—'France and the Republic,' p. 108.

F. H. C.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE OF MANSFIELD, 1561.—He was son of Robert and grandson of Richard Shakespeare. Was he related to the poet, whose grandfather was Richard?

A. C. H.

FITZWHYMARKS OR FITZWYMARKS.—This is an old Essex or Sussex family. I should be greatly obliged for any information as to its origin or fate.

FRANK BAILEY.

## Replies.

### BRODRIBB OF SOMERSET:

SIR HENRY IRVING.

(11 S. v. 71, 251.)

THE immediate ancestors of Sir Henry Irving resided at North End, near Clutton, Somersetshire, and at High Littleton, two miles from Clutton. John Brodrigg, Sir Henry Irving's grandfather, occupied an old manorial house called North End Farm, near Clutton. No Brodriggs are living at Clutton or North End at present. The last of them was James Brodrigg, who died a year ago. Mr. E. Filey, now living at Clutton, has reminiscences of them; and Mr. M. H. Parfitt of Moatlands, Burghfield, near Reading, is a great-grandson of John Brodrigg (*supra*). Mr. Parfitt's mother was the daughter of William Brodrigg, and William Brodrigg and Sir Henry Irving's father were brothers. Several other Brodriggs Parfitts are living to-day in Caversham and Reading, and are descendants of the Brodriggs of Clutton.

North End is half a mile from Clutton, on the way to Bristol by the "lower" road. A by-road turns off by a pool and leads to North End Farm. This is an old and well-preserved building, suggesting substantial comfort. The house has a wide frontage with central doorway. Shortly before he died, Sir Henry Irving wrote to Clutton to inquire into the truth of a story that an ancestor of his was stopped by highwaymen and robbed. This incident really occurred to

an uncle (who lived where Clutton railway station now stands) when riding to Bath. It is asserted locally that long before Irving had attained fame he appeared before a small gathering of Cluttonians in a room in the village.

I am able to give copies of the numerous Brodrigg inscriptions which are found in the churchyards of Clutton and High Littleton. In some cases they are partly obliterated, and the exact details cannot be given in full. There are no monuments in either church. The stones and monuments in the churchyards are well cared for.

The following are from Clutton, and I give first those on the east of the churchyard:—

1. Stone near the chancel of church.—Here lieth the body of Samuel Brodrigg of Compton Dando who died June 11th 1792 Aged 76.

Also Mary his Wife who departed this life M. . 8th 1798 (?) A. .

Also Betty Brodrigg Their daughter Who departed this life Jan'y 13th 1814.

Here resteth the body of John Perry Minister of Staifford in the County of Leicester, eldest son of John and Alice Perry of this Parish who departed this life the 4 day of Sept Anno Dom 1714.

I cannot discover why the Brodrigg inscriptions are on the same tomb as the inscription of the Rev. John Perry. The family connexion, if any, does not seem discoverable.

2. Stone from which, it is said, John Wesley preached. This is an ancient tomb, and the old inscriptions are gone.—In Memory of Abraham Purnell died Novr 26th 1812 Aged 89 years.

Also Hannah his wife died Augst 12th 1814 Aged 87 years.

See next tombstone inscription for connexion between Purnells and Brodriggs.

3. Stone.—In Memory of Joseph Brodrigg who died May 20th 1804. Aged 78 years.

Also of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Purnell of Havyott Manor, Wington, who died Octr 19th 1803 Aged 73 years. Grant O Lord rest and Light A Joyful Resurrection and a Merciful Judgment.

Beneath this Tomb lies the bodies of John and Wm. Brodriggs Gents. sons of John & Mary Brodrigg. John died . . . Aged . . . Wm. died . . . Aged 39.

4. Stone.—In Memory John Brodrigg of Woollard who died June 15th 1802 Aged 58 years.

Also of Samuel Brodrigg of Woollard who died May 30th 1829 Aged 69 years.

Also of Ann Brodrigg of Woollard died October 29th 1829 Aged 82 years.

Also of Ester Brodrigg widow of Henry Brodrigg of Woollard who died November 16th 1835 Aged 88 years.

5. Stone.—In Memory of Mary the wife of William Brodrigg of this parish who died on the 31st day of Oct. 1793. Aged 31 years.

Also the said William Brodribb who departed this life Octr. ye 25th 1798 Aged 43 years.

6. Stone.—The inscription scaled off, only this visible: In .... Henry B.... May 19th 18..

The following are on the west side of the churchyard:—

7. Stone.—Underneath lieth in hope of a Joyful Resurrection the body of Eliz<sup>h</sup> wife of Mr Wm Brodribb of Stanton Wick, who died Octr 11th 1800 Aged 39 years.

Also the said Mr Wm Brodribb who died Decr 17th 1831 Aged 78 years.

The said Elizabeth Brodribb was the daughter and co-heiress of John Adams Esqr of Chelwood House and the Grandmother of the Hon Wm Adams Brodribb of Sydney, whose son restored this Tomb 1844.

Also In Loving Memory of the Rev. William Kennedy Brodribb late Rector of Putley Herefordshire Born October 16th 1848 Died February 19th 1896. The Lord grant that they may find mercy of the Lord in that day.

Mr. F. Blacker of Clutton informs me that the Rev. W. K. Brodribb had wished to be buried at Clutton, "but, dying suddenly, he was buried away." Mr. Blacker adds that "he [the Rev. W. K. B.] showed me all the documents of all the Brodribb family for generations." Where are these now?

8. Stone.—Sacred to the Memory of Betty Brodribb who died at Chew Magna Feb 28th 1823 Aged 58 years.

Mary Brodribb died at Chew Magna July 28th 1839 Aged 80 years.

Matthew Brodribb Gent who died March 7th 1831 Aged 71 years.

Anne Brodribb relict of the above Matthew Brodribb who died at Chew Magna July 28th 1839 Aged 70 years.

Also to the Memory of Ann Brodribb who died July 30th 1850 Aged 87 years.

Ann Purnell Brodribb daughter of Matthew and Anne Brodribb died at Chew Magna May 28th 1839.

9. Stone.—Near this place lieth the Mortal Remains of John Brodribb junr. Son of John and Elizabeth Brodribb of Northend in this Parish, who died Feb 1st 1815 Aged 28 years "Reader prepare to meet thy God."

Also of John Brodribb, Senr.\* the Beloved and affectionate husband of the said Elizabeth Brodribb, died Dec 11th 1831 Aged 74 years "Let me die the death of the Righteous and let my last end be like his."

Also Elizabeth, wife of the said John Brodribb Senr. died Janry 15th 1844 Aged 81 years.

10. Stone.—In Memory of William Brodribb who died Aug 17th 1862 Aged 73 years.

Also of Joanna relict of the above who died Oct 23rd 1863 Aged 75 years "Her children arise up and call her blessed."

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

(To be continued.)

From 1252 to 1261 Roger de Ford, a native of Glastonbury, a man, we are told, of "great learning and eloquence," was Abbot of Glastonbury. Whilst on a journey to defend the rights of his church he died suddenly at the Bishop of Rochester's palace at Bromley, in Kent, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. It has been stated that whenever the Abbots of Glastonbury set out on a journey they were accompanied by two hundred horsemen. In the eighth year of Roger Ford's abbacy a return was made by a jury of seven of the rent and services of his demesne tenants, and in such return appears:—

"Robert [altered in another hand from Peter] Brodrib holds one furlong [*ferdellum*] and renders from thence by the year 18 pence, and gives to the salting-house 4 pence, to 'Peterspeny' 1 penny, to the wine 2d., and to the church scot 2 hens and a half, and makes from thence by the year 27 days' work, which is worth 5 shillings and 10 pence. And he comes with 1 ox if he has [one] and is worth 4d., and carries a horse-load and [it] is worth 12d."

One of the seven jurors making this return was William Kitel, and it was at a school kept by "Ma'am Kettle" for juveniles at Keinton-Mandeville that John Henry Brodribb (afterwards Sir Henry Irving) received the first part of his education. In the year 1327 Peter Brodribbe was one of the tenants living within the hundred of "Glaston Twelve Hides." It has been pointed out by the late Mr. C. I. Elton, Q.C., M.P., that at an early date it was decided that there might be freemen holding bond-land, but a freeman could leave at any time if he did not wish to perform the conditions of the tenure. From the year 1472 to the year 1496 a John Broderybbe was the rector of Skilgate in Somersetshire. There is hardly the least doubt that Brodribb, in its various forms of spelling, is derived from Bawdrip, near Bridgwater.

ALFRED JAS. MONDAY.

It should be placed on record that the Brodrepp family of Mapperton, Dorset, came from Hunstile, in the parish of Goathurst, Somerset, and not from HunsPELL in the same county, as has been so often reiterated by quoters of Hutchins's 'History of Dorset.' "Richard Broadripp ar. ignob." of Hunstile appears in the Heralds' Visitation of 1623, and he was buried at Goathurst three years later; whilst the same registers record that "Dorothy Brodrip of Hunstile was buried June 17th, 1586." The eighteenth century was well advanced before this family sold Hunstile to Sir John Tynte of Halswell, whose descendants still possess it.

R. G. BARTELOT.

\* Sir Henry Irving's grandfather.

'No THOROUGHFARE' (11 S. v. 363, 414).—Our valued contributor MR. CECIL CLARKE has for once made a slip. 'No Thoroughfare, the joint work of Dickens and Wilkie Collins, was, as Forster informs us, during "Dickens's absence in the States transformed into a play for Fechter, with a view to which it had been planned originally"; and on Boxing Night, 1867, it was brought out at the Adelphi, when Fechter took the part of Obenreizer; Neville was George Vendale; Benjamin Webster, Joey Ladle; Mr. Billington, Walter Wilding; and Belmore, Bintrey. Miss Leclercq played Marguerite; Mrs. Billington, the Veiled Lady; and Mrs. Mellon, Sally Goldstraw.

The cast was strong throughout; Webster as Joey Ladle

"had a character-part, which was not only all Dickens in its spirit, but admirably fitted also to the actor's peculiar idiosyncrasy. It was truly a most genial bit of acting."

The scenery was by Grieve, and *The Athenæum* of the 4th of January, 1868, from which I have quoted, said:—

"It is seldom, with all the modern appliances enjoyed by the scenic artist, and mechanician, that a play is placed on the stage in a state so complete, and under conditions so satisfactory. It is, in fact, in all respects a decided triumph, whether regarded in a dramatic or merely theatrical point of view."

It was on the 10th of January, 1863, that Fechter began his management of the Lyceum with 'The Duke's Motto,' in which he took the part of the gallant Capt. Henri de Lagardère. *The Athenæum* on the following Saturday said: "Mr. Fechter's management has commenced with a decided success."

In 1861 Fechter was at the Princess's, where he played Hamlet, a character by which he will ever be remembered. Of this *The Athenæum* on the 23rd of March, remarked: "M. Fechter does not act—he *is* Hamlet." In 1872 he reappeared at the same theatre in the same character.

The 'Dictionary of National Biography' contains accounts of both Fechter and Webster.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

MR. CECIL CLARKE is, I think, mistaken. I well remember seeing 'No Thoroughfare' at the Adelphi in 1868, with Benjamin Webster as Joey Ladle, and Fechter as Obenreizer. Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Carlotta Leclercq were also in the cast, if I remember rightly. Fechter's management of the Lyceum had come to an end in the previous year.

G. F. R. B.

[THE REV. A. B. BEAVEN and MR. TOM JONES also thanked for replies.]

STANTON AND DICKENS (11 S. v. 344).—In the notes by MR. FRANCIS it is stated that at the dinner given to Dickens by Mr. Sumner, Mr. E. M. Stanton spoke of himself as the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern forces. This is an error, as Stanton was never more than Secretary of War, which is a civilian office. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The error is due to Dickens, who mentions the title in a letter, and who must have misunderstood Mr. Stanton, as the latter could not have described himself as a commander-in-chief.

HENRY LEFFMANN.

Philadelphia.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT (11 S. iv. 503, 522; v. 75, 274, 313).—In the 'Histoire des Chats' (cir. 1727) of F. A. Paradis de Moncrier ('Nuevième Lettre,' pp. 95-7) one finds how French embroidery can embellish an English theme. "Whittington reconnut la voix de la fortune qui l'appeloit" is surely excellent!

"Quels avantages n'ont point été occasionnés par les Chats. Une des plus célèbres maisons de l'Angleterre leur doit sa richesse & son illustration. Richard Whittington dans sa grande jeunesse, dépourvu de tous les biens de la fortune, mais né avec d'excellentes inclinations, voulut aller dans l'Inde, chercher une plus heureuse destinée. Il se présenta comme passager pour s'embarquer. On lui demanda avec quels secours il comptoit de vivre dans le trajet, il répondit qu'il n'avoit pour toute richesse qu'un Chat, & le désir de se signaler. On fut touché de cette franchise noble avec laquelle il exposoit sa situation. On le reçut, lui & son Chat, & le vaisseau fit voile. Comme ils étoient dans les mers de l'Inde, une tempête les surprit, & les fit échouer sur une côte où bientôt les naturels du pays s'emparèrent de leur navire & de leurs personnes. Le jeune Anglois, portant son trésor entre ses bras, fut conduit comme les autres devant le Roi de ces peuples; & tandis qu'ils étoient à son audience, ils aperçurent un nombre immense de Souris & de Rats, qui parcouroient le Palais & s'attroupoient jusques sur le trône du Monarque, qui en paroisoit très-ennuyé. Whittington reconnut la voix de la fortune qui l'appeloit. Il ne fit que laisser aller son Chat, & voilà un monde de Souris & de Rats étranglés & le reste mis en fuite. Le Roi, charmé de l'espoir d'être bientôt délivré du fléau qui désoloit ses États, entra dans des transports de reconnaissance qu'il ne savoit comment exprimer assez vivement. Il embrassa tantôt ce Chat libérateur, & tantôt le jeune Anglois, & pour accorder à l'un & à l'autre de dignes marques de sa reconnaissance, il déclara Whittington son favori & donna à ce merveilleux Chat le titre de Généralissime de ses Armées, n'ayant eu jusques-là d'ennemis à combattre que cette immensité de Souris & de Rats, qui l'assiégeoient sans cesse.

"Whittington, soutenu par la considération que lui donnoit le Chat son émule, surmonta toutes les Cabales de la Cour. Il gouverna

plusieurs années cet Empire; afin gagné par l'amour de sa patrie, il obtint la liberté d'y retourner. Le Monarque, en échange du Général Chat qui fut laissé, lui donna un navire chargé de richesses. A peine le jeune Anglois fut-il de retour en Angleterre, qu'il y fut élevé à la dignité de Maire de Londres. Dans ce nouveau rang, pour donner des témoignages publics de la reconnaissance qu'il devoit aux Chats, il en prit le nom: il fut appelé *Mylord Cat*. Ses descendants ont succédé aux honneurs de cette dénomination; ses images sont encore répandues en plusieurs endroits de Londres: on le voit pompeusement représenté dans les enseignes, portant en triomphe sur l'épaule ce Chat auquel il fut redevable de son bonheur & de sa gloire."

It is to be observed that by the introduction of an unauthorized *g* into the first syllable of Whittington, Paradis de Moncrif makes the name as difficult for an Englishman to pronounce as it probably is for a Frenchman.

ST. SWITHIN.

SHROPSHIRE ADVENTURERS (11 S. v. 329).—The following is from 'Abstracts of Grants of Lands and other Hereditaments under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, A.D. 1666-1684' (Fifteenth Annual Report, Public Records, Ireland, 1825):—

"*Thomas Hunt and Francis Carleton, Esqrs.*, Lands of Belaclare, Skenagh and Moyclare in the Barony of Garrycastle and King's County, Lands of Lehenzie and Killmaclone, and Lissanuskie in the Barony of Killecourse in the same County, Total quantity 766 ac. 3 ro. 13 per. Plantation measure (1247 ac. 0 ro. and 14 per. Statute). Total Rent 15*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Lands of Tewistowne 18 ac. 1 ro. 0 per. Plantation measure (29 ac. 3 ro. 9 per. Statute). Rent 7*s.* 4*d.*; in the Barony of Kells and County of Kilkenny in trust for themselves and other Shropshire Adventurers. Date 25 Feb., 21<sup>o</sup> Car. II. Enrolled 2 March, 1668, saving to George Fitz-Gerald his right to Lehenzie by decree.—Roll 21<sup>o</sup> Cha. II. second part, face."

Who was the above-named Thomas Hunt, Esq.?

ERSKINE E. WEST.

Cowper Gardens, Dublin.

MACAULAY ON "FEN SLODGERS" (11 S. v. 348).—See 'History of England,' chap. xi., where an account is given of the military mutiny at Ipswich in 1689. As the historian, however, says nothing of "Girvii" or "Fen Slodgers," it seems likely that the passage given as a quotation in the query is an expansion by the author of 'History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire.' Macaulay writes as follows:—

"Meanwhile the mutineers were hastening across the country which lies between Cambridge and the Wash. Their way lay through a vast and desolate fen, saturated with the moisture of thirteen counties, and overhung during the greater part of the year by a low grey mist, high above which rose, visible many miles, the mag-

nificent tower of Ely. In that dreary region, covered by vast flights of wild fowl, a half-savage population, known by the name of the Breedings, then led an amphibious life, sometimes wading, and sometimes rowing, from one islet of firm ground to another."

In a foot-note to this description the author refers to Pepys's 'Diary' for a reference to "the state of this region in the latter part of the seventeenth century." Pepys went north to Wisbech in September, 1663, to get information regarding the estate of his uncle Day, and under date 18th of the month he writes thus:—

"Up, and got our people together; and after eating a dish of cold cream, which was my supper last night too, we took leave of our beggarly company, though they seem good people too; and over most sad fens, all the way observing the sad life which the people of the place—which, if they be born there, they do call the breedings of the place—do live, sometimes rowing from one spot to another, and then wading."

THOMAS BAYNE.

[MR. DAVID SALMON also thanked for reply.]

SARUM MISSAL: OFFICE OF ST. WERBURGH (11 S. v. 163, 233, 354).—An account of the Tanner MS. 169\*, with the obits of the abbots and founders of St. Werburgh's Abbey, Chester, extracted from the MS., annotated by Miss M. V. Taylor, has just been issued in vol. lxiv. of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. The office of St. Werburgh, and other passages only of interest to the liturgical student, have not been printed.

R. S. B.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAT OF ARMS (11 S. v. 44, 353).—Looking at an Australian three-penny bit, on which the arms are quite undecipherable, one can only agree with Mr. BROMBY that the present shield requires simplification, whilst Mr. Fisher's proposal would make it far more complicated. If the number of states be increased in the future, and more little inescutcheons have to be squeezed in, the effect will be worse. I do not think that this is an improbable contingency. The Northern Territory was cut off from South Australia some time ago, and will certainly become a new state if a white population can be induced to settle there. Subject to the same proviso, Papua may become a state in the future; and the huge state of West Australia will hardly be able to avoid partition if the northern part should be settled.

The simplest plan would be to symbolize the different states simply by stars on a border, adding another star when a new state is created, whilst the centre of the

shield might be occupied by a single charge typifying Australia as a whole, or the St. George's Cross, as MR. BROMBY suggests, though probably the red cross would be too exclusively English to please Scotch and Irish Australians. G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

BRANDING OF HOUNDS (11 S. v. 370).—Ten years ago I saw at either Biarritz or Pau a pack of imported English foxhounds branded on the ribs with a large capital B or P. The pack was originally introduced by the English colony, but I believe it has long been under French mastership.

H. G. ARCHER.

INCIDENTS AT DETTINGEN (11 S. v. 350).—See 'Curiosities of War,' by Thomas Carter, Adjutant - General's Office, 1860, p. 109:—

"At the battle of Dettingen, on the 27th of June, 1743, Private Thomas Brown, a native of Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire, preserved one of the standards of his regiment, the 3rd Light Dragoons, in the following surprising manner:—

"Upon the cornet's receiving a wound in the wrist, and dropping the standard, Brown endeavoured to dismount to pick it up, but, whilst so doing, lost two fingers of his bridle-hand by a sabre cut, his horse at the same time running away with him to the rear of the French lines. Whilst endeavouring to regain his regiment, he saw the standard, which had been captured by overwhelming numbers, being conveyed by a gendarme to the rear. He immediately attacked and killed this man, caught the standard as it fell, and, fixing it between his leg and the saddle, cut his way back, receiving seven wounds in the head, face, and body; three balls passing through his hat. In about six weeks he recovered from his wounds, and was promoted to the post of a private gentleman in the Life Guards as a reward for his gallant deed; these appointments were, at that period, generally obtained by purchase."

On the next page there is another defence of the colours at the same battle by Cornet Richardson of Ligonier's Horse, now the 7th Dragoon Guards.

See also 10 S. iii. 68.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

[F. K. P. also thanked for reply.]

MAZZINI AND VOLTAIRE (11 S. v. 328).—I think that Mazzini was summarizing Voltaire's opinions, not quoting his words. Voltaire having, during his residence in England, discovered Shakespeare, brought him to the notice of the French in the dedication to Lord Bolingbroke of 'Brutus' (1731) and in the 'Lettres Philosophiques' (1734). In these the beauties are pointed out and the defects almost ignored. When,

however, an article appeared placing Shakespeare above Racine, Voltaire wrote an 'Appel à toutes les Nations de l'Europe' (1761); and when Pierre Le Tourneur proposed to publish a translation of the plays under the patronage of the King, Voltaire wrote his 'Lettre à l'Académie Française' (1776). In this and in his private correspondence he violently attacked Shakespeare, magnifying his defects and treating his beauties merely as pearls in a dunghill.

For a full account see Prof. Lounsbury's 'Shakespeare and Voltaire,' and for a briefer account M. Jusserand's 'Shakespeare in France.' DAVID SALMON.  
Swansea.

Voltaire, speaking of the extravagances of the play of 'Hamlet,' says: "On croirait que cet ouvrage est le fruit de l'imagination d'un sauvage ivre," 'Dissertation sur la Tragédie,' troisième partie, in 'Œuvres de Voltaire,' vol. iii. p. 344 (1784).

PETROLLO.

"SPLENDID ISOLATION" (11 S. v. 348).—Sir W. Laurier, in a speech in the Canadian House of Assembly, 5 Feb., 1896, said:—

"Whether splendidly isolated or dangerously isolated, I will not now debate; but for my part, I think splendidly isolated, because this isolation of England comes from her superiority."

Mr. Goschen, in a speech at Lewes, 26 Feb., 1896, said:—

"We have stood alone in that which is called isolation—our splendid isolation, as one of our colonial friends was good enough to call it."

I have copied the above from that splendid work the 'N.E.D.' title 'Isolation.'

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

[MR. TOM JONES also thanked for reply.]

THE FITZWILLIAM FAMILY (11 S. v. 164, 312).—Some will contest MR. WHITE'S assertion that Turstin Fitz Rou's parentage is contradictory and lacks proof. Turstin Fitz Rou was the son of Roger Mortimer, who assumed that surname after the battle of Mortemer, in which he incurred the anger of Duke William by liberating the French commander. Turstin was the "Standard-Bearer" at the battle of Hastings, and was duly rewarded with vast lands for this service. He afterwards became associated with William Fitz Osberne in the reduction of the West of England, in conjunction with Alured de Merleberge. He became known as Turstin de Wigmore, from the lands given

\* This appears in his collected works as 'Du Théâtre Anglais,' by Jérôme Carré.

him for this service, of which Wigmore Castle was the chief defence and his residence.

Some years afterwards Ralph, his eldest son, greatly distinguished himself by the reduction of Sylvaticus, Earl of Shrewsbury. He led him in chains to the King, who rewarded him with the regrant of Wigmore, which was necessary owing to the death of William Fitz Osborne in 1070.

Ralph resumed his grandfather's name of Mortimer, and his descendants still bear it, but his brother's family—the de Wigmore—in time assumed the name of their estates, as Lingen, Pedwardyn, Brampton, and Whitney. If proof were needed that the Mortimers were the descendants of Turstin de Wigmore, the fact that they inherited his freedom from service is sufficient.

His [Turstin's] lineage got quittance from service to pay  
On their lands for the service he rendered that day,  
And still and for ever his heirs for his deed  
A grant of free heritage hold, as their need.  
‘Roman de la Rose.’

Why the Mortimers possessed this freedom from service has often puzzled modern historians.

I have not seen any of the foregoing statements in print, except Mr. J. H. Round's remark in ‘Feudal England,’ p. 324, where he calls Turstin Fitz Rou, Turstin “Mortimer,” although known at that time as Turstin de Wigmore.

Mr. Round later proved in the ‘Victoria History of Herefordshire’ that the Whitneys were Turstin de Wigmore's descendants through his marriage with Agnes, the daughter of Alured de Merleberge, in 1080.

J. WIGMORE.

**SNAKE POISON** (11 S. v. 388).—There is no chemical formula for snake poison. Each genus of venomous snakes (few among many genera of snakes) has its own poison, a ferment, analogous to ptyaline or to pepsine, contained in the saliva. I have had for many years a quantity of cobra venom, most of it dried, some preserved by glycerine. I took it from a great number of live cobras brought to me when making, for the Government of Mysore, an experimental destruction of venomous snakes on a small area. I may say that the result of this experiment was most satisfactory; the system of rewards for venomous snakes was dropped, and the mortality ascribed to them decreased. By pressure on the cheeks of a live cobra, the saliva can be squeezed from the glands; it passes out through the ducts, and can be received on a watch-glass;

there it dries very soon, and the dry venom can be scraped off in scales similar to those of pepsine. It keeps its properties for years. I have made no use of mine, not wishing to encourage, however indirectly, the manufacture of serums for India.

Certainly persons in charge of a serpentarium, and having to cram cobras—for these snakes do not feed in captivity—might be rendered immune, in case of accident, by the injection of cobra venom in small doses gradually increased. But this would not avail against the venom of other kinds of venomous snakes. Yet faith in it would strengthen the nerve, and with good nerve any venomous snake can be handled.

With regard to the strictly medical uses of snake venom, I doubt whether it has been tried, except homœopathically. The late Dr. Hayward of Liverpool used rattlesnake venom internally—a little of it would go a very long way in homœopathic dilution and wrote a book on its effects.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

According to the latest investigations, the poison of snakes is a mixture of three toxins, viz., hæmolysin, neurotoxin, and hæmorrhagin. I have not been able to find an analysis of the poison of the viper, but the chemical formula of that of the cobra di capella is  $C^{17}H^{26}O^{10}$ . Some kinds of cutaneous eruptions have been treated with snake poison, but it is considered to be a useless and highly dangerous treatment. Cf. Dr. Ernst Schmidt, ‘Lehrbuch der pharmazeutischen Chemie’ (Braunschweig, 1911), vol. ii. part ii. under ‘Ophiotoxin,’ and Moeller and Thoms, ‘Real-Encyclopädie der gesammten Pharmazie,’ vol. ii. (Berlin, 1908). The only reference to a book in English I have been able to find is ‘Researches upon the Venoms of Poisonous Serpents’ (Washington, 1887).

L. L. K.

RENIRA will find the information he requires in the works of the late Sir Joseph Fayrer, the greatest modern authority on the subject. A useful epitome of his researches, by Sir Joseph, will be found in Quain's ‘Dictionary of Medicine,’ under ‘Venom.’ Pereira's ‘Materia Medica,’ 3 vols., 1855, should also be consulted. Hooper's ‘Medical Dictionary,’ 1820, says a broth of snakes' flesh was formerly used as a restorative medicine. M.D.

Viper poison is still used by homœopathic doctors in this country under the name of Lachesis. W. B. S.



LEGEND OF THE LAST LORD LOVELL (11 S. v. 167, 291).—With reference to MR. HUMPHREYS's very interesting summary, I understand that the "legend" that the skeleton found at Minster Lovell was that of Francis, the last Lord Lovell, was accepted as a fact by the House of Lords in the year 1840, when the title to the Barony of Beaumont was decided in favour of Miles Thomas Stapleton.

The issue was whether Lord Lovell had survived his uncle, William, Lord Beaumont, or had predeceased him. If the former, he had inherited the Barony of Beaumont, which had therefore fallen under the same attainder as that of the Barony of Lovell in 1487. If the latter, the Barony of Beaumont was unaffected by Lord Lovell's attainder.

In the absence of proof of Lord Lovell's death, he had been assumed to have survived his uncle, Lord Beaumont, who died in 1508; but the discovery at Minster Lovell was taken to prove that he had predeceased him. This is stated in the 'History of Bedale,' by Mr. H. B. McCall, a well-known North-Country archaeologist.

R. M. G.

PERCIVAL BANKS (11 S. iii. 267).—MR BOWKER's query at this reference relates to the ancestors of a distinguished Irish physician, the late Sir John Banks. The first member of his family to settle in Ireland appears to have been Samuel Banks, who came to this country after the rebellion of 1641 as an officer in the English Army, and was granted during the Commonwealth a share of the barony and town of Ardee in the county of Louth. He is said to have belonged to the family seated at Aylesford in Kent, but the armorial bearings used by his descendants accord more nearly with those of a London family. (See 'Visitation of London, 1633-5,' Harleian Society, p. 42.) In a petition which was presented after the Restoration to Charles II., Samuel Banks and the other owners of Ardee set forth that, "having for many years served as officers and soldiers against the Irish rebels in the wars of Ireland," they were given in satisfaction of their arrears of pay the barony and town of Ardee, where they had built "many fair stone houses," and such of them as were handicraftsmen had crected shops and other conveniences for their trades, "whereby the town was become from a heap of rubbish a place of English manufacture, and was likely to daily improve" (Fifteenth Report of Irish

Record Commissioners, p. 125). From the records of the Corporation of Ardee it appears that between the years 1661 and 1680 Samuel Banks served five times as one of the portreeves of the town, and that in the succeeding ten years John Banks served four times in the same position. The latter was possibly a son of Samuel Banks and the elder brother of Timothy Banks, who entered Dublin University in 1681, and graduated B.A. in 1686. In the next century the Corporation records mention Henry Banks, who in 1705 was chosen as a Burgess; John Banks, who, between 1732 and his death in 1766, served thirteen times as one of the portreeves; and Samuel Banks, who, in 1773 was elected a member of the council. The first named migrated to the county of Clare, apparently on his marriage to a daughter of Hugh Percival of Gortadroma in that county, and resided at Nutfield near Ennis, where there was formerly to be found a monument bearing the following inscription, surmounted by the crest of the family, a dragon's head:—

"Deo soli gloria. This tomb was erected to the memory of Lieutenant Henry Banks, late of Ardee, who departed this life in the year 1728, by his son Percival Banks of Ennis, for his and the remains of his family. Anno Domini 1773. Sic transit gloria mundi."

Henry Banks left three children: Samuel, who married Anne Pierson; Percival, who married Mary Pyne; and Anne, who married Col. James Clarke. On the death in 1766 of the second John Banks, who appears to have been a nephew of Henry Banks, and left no issue, Samuel Banks went to reside at Ardee, where he died in 1776. His brother Percival remained, however, at Ennis, where he practised as a physician. He was succeeded there by his son, who bore the same name and adopted his father's profession. The last Percival Banks, who married Mary Ramsay, was the father of Sir John Banks. Remarkable longevity is exhibited in the family. Sir John Banks, at the time of his death, was 95, his father lived to be 84, and his grandfather cannot have been far from 80 when he died.

F. ELLINGTON BALL.

Dublin.

LONDRES: LONDINIUM (11 S. v. 129, 191, 314).—It is quite true that the Latin termination in *-nia* becomes *-gne* in French—so far, at least, as names of towns are concerned, for in ordinary words this rule is not followed, *colonia*, for instance, becoming *colonie*; but it does not necessarily follow that words ending in *-nium* should also be affected in

the same way. I cannot think of a name ending in *-nium* which is converted into *-gne*. Such a word as *dominium* became *domaine*. Nor is Brachet's rule a constant one, for the town of Brignoles in Provence (Dép. du Var) always appears in the charters as *Brinonia*. This may, perhaps, be due to Provençal influence. Nevertheless, it is hard to accept the dictum that *Londinium* would be \**Londigne* in French.

It is also difficult to believe that the French *Londres* was in existence when *Londinium* was a living word. Unless evidence to that effect is forthcoming, we must assume that *Londres* was formed from an O.E. name, such as *Lunden*, whence *Londres* would be normal. The final *s* would, as MR. ANSCOMBE observes, arise from the French tendency to add that letter to proper names. The English tendency is somewhat in the same direction. The French *Lyon* and *Marseille* are invariably converted by us into *Lyons* and *Marseilles*.

In a review of some books on London which appeared in *The Times* Literary Supplement for 25 April, I was surprised to read the following passage:—

"Modern London has been formed by the amalgamation of many smaller outlying communities with the original owner of the name, which in all probability stands for Llyndin—the stronghold by the water—and was given by Celtic immigrants to the hill where St. Paul's now stands. It was preserved with little change, partly because the Saxon 'don,' a hill, was closely akin both in meaning and in sound to 'din' (the Welsh 'dinas'), a strong place on a hill, so that the transition was easy."

I was under the impression that this old notion had been exploded long ago. Mr. Bradley has shown its impossibility.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

MODERN PRONUNCIATION: "IDEA" (11 S. v. 367).—There has recently been a correspondence in *The Spectator* on the 'C.O.D.'s' ruling with regard to the pronunciation of *idea*, in which the compilers of the Dictionary took part. If my memory serves, these gentlemen do not regard *īder* as exactly equal to *idear*, as they do not give *r* the sound-value that it has in our Northern counties. It is true that the 'O.E.D.' does not countenance the pronunciation *īder*, supposing it to be equal to *idear*. We are there told, under *R*, that

"by southern speakers *r* is frequently introduced in hiatus, esp. in the phrase the *idear(r)* of; in vulgar speech it is heard even in such forms as *draw(r)ing*."

This accounts, probably, for the adoption of *īder* as a guide to the current pronuncia-

tion, but it also seems to show its infelicity. Not only in what is ordinarily considered vulgar speech, but in the speech of well-educated Londoners, I frequently hear *r* at the end of such words as "law" and "saw." If we are to adopt the 'C.O.D.'s' ruling, as it will be generally understood, Keats only anticipated us a little in making "ear" rime with "Cytherea."

C. C. B.

THE JENNINGS CASE (11 S. v. 49, 175, 310).—I had seen the detail regarding the Berminghams in a book entitled 'Memorials of Old Warwickshire,' but I was not convinced. Nor can the derivation of Jennings, suggested by another correspondent, hold, as the name has for root *Jern*. In fact, the seal of I. Jernengs, of the thirteenth century, has the name so: SIGILL. I. JERNENGs.

I think the Breton name is from another source.

I can prove nothing beyond the time of John Jennens, although there is material for further investigation in Warwickshire. He lived at Nether Whitacre, and the family vault is under the chancel of the church there, and is ancient. When I was there, I was told that Lord Howe, trustee, &c., of the church, had had a drain cut through the vault, and that the inscribed stone had been taken away, and only a plain stone put in its place.

I should think MR. PEARSON has made a mistake, and confused the Warwickshire Jennens with the Bloxwich branch, one of whom might have married an ironmaster's daughter. The pedigree I possess gives the wives' names, but no details as to their fathers' families. John Jennens's home in Birmingham was burnt down at the time of Prince Rupert's raid on Birmingham.

Perhaps I ought to have said that the Jennens family helped to increase the prosperity and the iron trade of Birmingham, as they must have been the largest ironfounders of that time. Charles Jennens of Gopsall Hall, called Solymán the Magnificent, derived most of his income from foundries, and Gopsall Hall itself cost 100,000*l*.

No doubt the relics of the Jennenses prior to John are preserved by Lord Howe at Gopsall Hall.

I do not know whether the family tradition was based on Weever's story. If he merely invented it, it must have been at the instigation of some member of the Jennens family for their own glorification. Yet it dates before his time, 1631, as Robert

Jennens bought Acton Place, Suffolk, because the Eastern Counties were believed by him to be the first home of his Danish ancestors.

Of course, any story of Canute would be received with caution by a writer of 1631, and, like Herodotus, he would safeguard himself in the way instanced; but this does not disprove the legend, which Burke thought worthy of insertion in his genealogical work. If there were any family relics preserved by Robert Jennens at Acton, they too, probably, are preserved in the Howe family. The family mansion there, after the death of William the Rich, who died intestate, was deserted, and no one put in a claim; but one fine morning Charlotte Howe took forcible possession—so tradition says—on behalf of her infant son Augustus. Their descendants, on the ground that they belong to one branch of next-of-kin, still retain the estates.

In addition to pedigrees which I possess, Mr. David Jennings, of the Staffordshire line, has a pedigree of the Bloxwich line, with copies of registers, &c., eleven pedigrees bearing on the Warwickshire and Stafford Jennenses, and three pedigrees of the Howe family. I have also pedigrees of the Hamner and other families who came after Humphrey Jennens's time.

In 1835 a petition was presented by John Jennings regarding the property, but, as I have stated previously no one of the name of Jennings has any claim, as Charles Jennens was the last of the male line. The heading of the claim is as follows:—

"Family estates date back something like 900 years. About the tenth century they were introduced into this county by Canute. His royal residence was Beaudesert, about 4 miles N.E. of the town of Cannock, which town was named after him."

There is no part of England where the ruins of Danish fortifications are more numerous than in Staffordshire. The principal defence was the mound on which Stafford Castle stands. In later times the castle was in charge of Robert Jennings, who was created a baron. SYDNEY HERBERT.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

C. L. CHRISTINECKE (11 S. v. 329).—This probably is Charles Louis Christinec, painter and copperplate engraver. He practised portrait painting, &c., at St. Petersburg, where, in 1785, he was admitted to the rank of Academician. The St. Petersburg Academy possesses a half-length portrait of the Russian Court architect, J. M. Felten, painted by Christinec, and signed "Ludwig

Christinec, 1786." Numerous other portraits by him were exhibited in 1905 in the Taurian Palace at St. Petersburg. Heineken, 'Dict. des Artistes,' Leipsic, vol. iv. p. 104, mentions an engraved portrait by Christinec of Thomas Dimsdale, the eminent physician (1712-1800). It will be remembered that Dimsdale was invited by the Empress Catharine in 1768 to visit St. Petersburg to inoculate her and her son against smallpox, and no doubt on this visit Christinec painted the portrait referred to. Besides the very brief reference in Heineken, fuller particulars of the artist may be found in Baron N. N. Wrangel's Catalogue of the Art Collections of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg; Petroff in 'Khudozh Novosti,' 1890; 'Collection of Materials for the History of the Petersburg Academy,' i.; and Ulrich Thieme's 'Lexikon der bildenden Künstler,' vol. vi. p. 544 (Leipsic, 1912).

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

HERALDIC CHARGE: ITS MEANING (11 S. v. 330).—In the case of Spanish coats of arms which contain a Moor's head, arm, and dagger, it is usually claimed that an ancestor had overcome a Moor in battle. For instance, Barranco:—

"Venció y mató á un régulo ó alcaide moro en un barranco en tiempo de Don Alonso VI., y tomó el apellido Barranco; y entonces tomó esta familia las armas que usa, que son: en campo verde la cabeza de un rey moro con turbante y media luna de plata, entre dos colinas que forman barranco del color de las piedras, y sobre la cabeza un brazo armado con espada levantada."

LEO C.

"STATIO BENE FIDA CARINIS" (11 S. v. 369).—This is the municipal motto of the City of Cork, on a scroll beneath a full-rigged ship between battlemented towers. What these latter represent I am unable to say, neither do I know the history of the adoption of the former. Its pertinence, however, is indisputable.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

MISS HOWARD AND NAPOLEON III. (11 S. iv. 347, 430, 473, 535).—I well remember being told that Louis Napoleon was anxious to marry the daughter of Sir John Kirkland, who was the squire of my father's Sussex parish in the fifties; and I think I have since heard the assertion confirmed. This may interest your correspondents.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upam Rectory, Hants.

## Notes on Books.

*Widsith: a Study in Old English Heroic Legend.*  
By R. W. Chambers. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE Old English poem 'Widsith' is hardly more than a catalogue of tribes and chiefs—Goths, Lombards, Burgundians, and the sea-folk of the Baltic and North Sea coasts—that a minstrel fables to have met or heard of in his wanderings, with especial stress on the great rulers who bountifully rewarded his song. Some chiefs would seem to bear legendary names—of such is Wade, "a kind of heathen Christopher," in the beginning possibly a storm-divinity; others, like Attila and Ermanaric, are historic characters, though already in the poem they are enmeshed in legend. These the author of 'Widsith' has made contemporaries, when in truth any minstrel who received tokens of the munificence of Ermanaric, Gundahari, and Alboin must needs have a lifetime of, say, 200 years. The age of the poem is a nice point of controversy. One scholar, holding the main incident, the minstrel's visit to the Court of Ermanaric, to be a piece of autobiography, attributes the kernel of the poem to the fourth century; another, regarding the poem as a whole, fixes the date of its composition 500 years later; while Mr. Chambers, following the older school of Müllenhoff and Ten Brink, places it in the seventh century, a view admitting the possibility of subsequent Christian "editing," as well as the incorporation within the poem of other extraneous matter, in particular an ancient mnemonic catalogue of tribes and kings containing a glorification—possibly interpolated—of Offa of Angel. There is a fine equipment of scholarship and much controversial zest about Mr. Chambers's editing, but the chief merit of his contribution to the study of Old English letters lies in his recognition of the high poetic value of the epic tradition to which there is in 'Widsith' such constant reference, and in his attempt to reconstruct on the basis of this poem, from material gathered from Jordanes and Walter Map, Saxo Grammaticus, Paul the Deacon, Widukind, the 'Elder Edda,' and many another source, the theme of heroic lays once no doubt, current in the English tongue. They are terrible tales; the breath of the north wind is in them, and they are lit by the glint of the sword. Day by day after the battle Hild wakes the dead by magic, and the armies everlastingly renew the combat. Iring, tempted by Thiodric, turns traitor and slays his lord in the presence of the Frankish king; but when that disloyal act is accomplished the traitor smites the tempter with his unsheathed sword, and laying his master's body over that of the Frank, "so that he might conquer even in death, he cleared a way for himself and departed," whereby, says Widukind, "the Milky Way to this day is known by Iring's name." Some of these Continental tales must have survived long among the English. Thus the fame of Offa, hero of a duel on an island in the Eider, was transferred to Offa, son of a West Anglian king ruling at Warwick; and eighteenth-century antiquaries record the Yorkshire peasantry's lingering tribute to the memory of Wade, the

mysterious giant of the sea; but for the most part the stories perished unnoticed by clerks, giving place to the romances of mediæval chivalry.

The geography of the poem is discussed at some length, and there are two useful maps.

THE literary articles in this month's *Nineteenth Century* are few in number, but interesting. Miss Edith Sichel's 'Pauline de Beaumont' has caught grace from its graceful subject—one, moreover, fortunately chosen as not too great for a sketch. Dr. R. Y. Tyrrell provides some entertaining pages on 'Metrical Versions of the Odes of Horace,' in which Gladstone's performance comes in for well-deserved castigation. To read the article sets one, however, adopting his suggested motto "reddo quia impossibile," and trying to turn things like "simplex munditiis" and "splendide mendax," or even a whole ode, into English. We are in hearty agreement with Prof. Marcus Hartog in his vigorous opposition to Sir William Ramsay's proposal that scholarships should be returnable: the effect of such a scheme, by burdening a young man at the very outset of a career with a heavy debt, would practically stultify the intention of the givers of scholarships, cripple learning, and also stifle the desire for learning, even more than all this is done in the present day. Mr. Mallock on 'Labour Unrest' we found wordy and unconvincing: much of what he advances is incontrovertible in itself, but also of the nature of platitude, and belongs rather to the statement of the problem than to its solution. Mr. Ellis Barker's discussion of 'The Failure of Post-Bismarckian Germany' is profoundly interesting: there are factors in national life which he does not here take account of, and which might modify his conclusions, though they did not affect his figures: none the less he gives matter for reflection, seeing that the facts he brings to notice go to show that Germany is at the moment on the down grade, owing to lack of a man equal to the control of her gigantic government machine—and owing, too, to the mistaken concentration of her resources on her Navy. Lady Paget writes persuasively about 'The Crystal Palace,' recalling the excitement and the misgivings which surrounded its first erection, and suggesting its use in the future as a "School of Health." On 'Welsh Disestablishment' the Bishop of North Queensland illustrates the working of a disestablished Church from Australian experience; while Mr. St. Leger Westall makes effective rejoinder to Mr. Powell's article in the May issue.

THE *National Review* has two articles on the question of the relation between food and population: the one, by Mr. Frank Fox, 'The Empire's Food,' an argument for Tariff Reform, not unhelpful as to the capacity of the globe in general and the British Empire in particular to support swarming generations for some time yet; the other 'The Birth-Rate—and Afterwards,' by Mr. James Edmond, pessimistic, but also a little flippant, looking forward to all the woes of an overcrowded world. Mr. Arnold White's brief but weighty 'Gunnery and Pinchbeck,' directed to illustrating and enforcing the fact that, as he says, "the practice of reckoning the Two-Power Standard in terms of ships irrespective of the shooting capacity of those ships is misleading and unintelligent," will, we hope, receive attention in those quarters to which

its strictures apply. Mr. Austin Dobson contributes a paper on Suffren, and Miss Frances Pitt a pleasant account of the badger, who, we are glad to be told, is "still not at all uncommon in some districts." Perhaps the most striking part of her article is the account, near the end, of a huge "set," or badger's earth, "that had probably been used by badgers for hundreds of years," of which, by digging for three days, "tunnels upon tunnels" were exposed without the end of it being uncovered.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MESSRS. MAGGS'S Catalogue 289 is devoted to Autographs and Manuscripts. There are many good autographs of musicians: among them a letter from Beethoven to the London Philharmonic Society, Vienna, Feb. 5, 1816, 78*l.*; the original proof-sheets of the 'Elijah,' with alterations in Mendelssohn's hand, 22*l.*; and a letter of Mendelssohn's to Mme. Kievé, 10*l.* 10*s.*; two letters of Schumann's also, and two letters of Wagner's. In English literature the names best represented are Stevenson, Dickens, Tennyson, and Ruskin. In the whole catalogue the item for which the highest price—350*l.*—is asked is a series of "love-letters" from Emily Tennyson to Arthur Hallam, "written in an extremely affectionate strain." They have been "neatly inlaid to 4to size," and bound in morocco, with gilt back and gilt edges. They cover the period 1831–3. We can almost imagine a person, wealthy enough to purchase for 350*l.* the right to perform an act of piety, acquiring these letters and destroying them unread. From America we have letters from Capt. John Jones, 1785, 100*l.*; Thomas Jefferson, 1783, 52*l.* 10*s.*; and Washington, 1768, 65*l.*; and from the seventeenth century, letters of Henrietta Maria (to her brother the Duke of Orleans), 35*l.*; of Anne of Denmark (to the Archduchess of Austria, 1605), 52*l.*; and of John Evelyn (to Dr. Plot, 1687), 19*l.* 19*s.*—to take but a few among many. Of the MSS. the most important are an 'English Chronicle,' written upon a roll of vellum, 20 ft. 5 in. long by 12 in. wide, with illuminated border and genealogical tree, by an English scribe in the fifteenth century, 52*l.* 10*s.*; and the Original Muster-rolls of the County of Norfolk, drawn up in 1661, as taken by John Kendall, the Muster Master, and serving as part of the basis for the organization of the English standing army formed by Charles II. They are written out on nine long sheets of vellum, 32*l.*

MR. CHARLES J. SAWYER'S Catalogue No. 30 begins with nothing less than Spenser's 'Prothalamion' in the original edition—a perfect copy, and in good condition, bound in contemporary vellum. Only three such are known. For this he asks 150*l.* He has also an interesting old Early English printed book, "The First Booke of the Historie of the Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indias enterprised by the Portingales in their dangerous Navigations.... now translated into English by N. L. Gentleman" (Nicholas Lichfield), "imprinted at London by Thomas East, dwelling betwene Paule's Wharfe & Baynard's Castle," 1582, 15*l.* 15*s.* A first edition of Boswell's 'Johnson,' is offered for 5*l.* 10*s.*; and a first edition of Charles Reade's 'The Cloister and the Hearth' for 6*l.* 6*s.* Among the Coloured Plates we noticed Ackermann's Oxford, a good copy, with brilliant impressions,

1814, 13*l.* 10*s.*; and a word must be spared for Macklin's Bible, published in 1800, and illustrated with engravings by Bartolozzi and others after the artists then most in vogue, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and for the Wedderburn Edition of Ruskin's works, 37 vols., 1907–11, 26*l.* There is also a number of interesting Oriental MSS., and two Horæ—the one a MS., fifteenth-century French, 18*l.*; the other printed at Paris [151–], 10*l.* 10*s.*

MESSRS. SOTHERAN'S Catalogue No. 726 offers an unusually full collection of books on Botany: Parkinson, Gerard, and Culpeper figure in it, and we noticed besides the second edition of Curtis's 'Flora Londinensis,' valuable for the excellence of its coloured illustrations, 1817–28, 31*l.* 10*s.*; William Turner's 'Herbal,' three parts, and therewith a 'Booke of the Bath of Baeth,' and a "most excellent and perfect homish Apothecarye or homely Physik Booke.... Translated out of the Almaine speche into English by Ihon Hollybush [i.e., Bishop Miles Coverdale]," all in 1 vol., folio, black letter, with several hundred woodcuts, 1568, 22*l.* 10*s.*; and the 'Hortus Indicus Malabaricus,' in 12 vols., folio, having 794 plates, with inscriptions in Latin, Tamil, Arabic, and Sanskrit, and descriptions by various authors, which things "Notis et Commentario adauxit Joannes Commelinus," 1686, 20*l.* There is a first Aldine edition of Aristophanes ("cum Scholiis græcis et Prefatione græca Marci Musuri"), Venetiis, apud Aldum, 1498, 31*l.* 10*s.*; and Vindelin de Spira's Livy, the first edition of Livy dated, 2 vols., folio, 1470, 48*l.* 10*s.* There are several good topographical and archæological works, of which we may mention a Camden's 'Britannia'—the last and best edition, with its 6,000 odd illustrations—1806, 50*l.*; a Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' the 1846 edition, with many additions, 28*l.*; and Hasted's 'Kent,' a first edition, 1778–99, 28*l.* 10*s.* There are also one or two good sets of periodical publications, and among them we may notice a *Notes and Queries* complete from its beginning in November, 1849, to December, 1911—and having the full number of General Indexes—in all 133 vols., 36*l.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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H. S. B. W.—Forwarded.

W. C. J. ("Portraits by Sustermans").—See the articles on the subject at 11 S. iii. 267, 314, 418; iv. 195.

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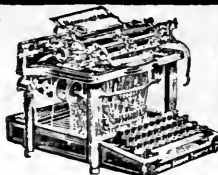
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## Notes.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1812—JUNE 9TH, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121, 141, 161, 182, 203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 301, 323, 344, 362, 383, 404, 421, 442.)

At a few minutes before half-past nine on the morning of Tuesday, the 14th of June, 1870, a passer-by would have seen a hearse and three plain mourning coaches enter Dean's Yard, Westminster. The hearse contained the body of Charles Dickens, which, on being taken out, was carried through the cloisters to the nave, where it was met by Dean Stanley; the two Canons in residence, Canon Jennings and Canon Nepean; and three of the Minor Canons. The choir were not present. The mourners who followed were, according to *The Times* of the 15th, Mr. Charles Dickens, jun., Mr. Henry Dickens, Miss Dickens, Mrs. Charles Collins, Miss Hogarth, Mrs. Austin (Dickens's sister), Mrs. Charles Dickens, jun., Mr. John

Forster, Mr. Frank Beard, Mr. Charles Collins, Mr. Ouvry, Mr. Wilkie Collins, and Mr. Edmund Dickens. Fourteen mourners are mentioned, but the names of only thirteen appear. *The Times* states:—

"The service was most impressively read by the Dean, all but the lesson, which was read by the Senior Canon. There was no anthem, no chanted psalm, no hymn, not even an intoned response or 'Amen,' but the organ was played at intervals."

Forster says:—

"The solemnity had not lost by its simplicity. Nothing so grand or so touching could have accompanied it as the stillness and the silence of the vast cathedral."

Later in the day the news began to spread that Dickens had been laid to rest in the Abbey, when crowds of unbidden mourners went to take a last fond look. This continued throughout the following day, and the Dean, always full of consideration, kept the grave open until the Thursday, and on the Sunday in his memorial sermon, pointing to the flowers that had been newly thrown, said:—

"The spot would thenceforward be a sacred one with both the New World and the Old, as that of the representative of the literature, not of this island only, but of all who speak our English tongue."

Of those who occupied the three mourning coaches but few remain. Happily Miss Georgina Hogarth, Dickens's dear sister-in-law, "the best and truest friend man ever had," is still with us, as well as his daughter Kate (now Mrs. Perugini, the artist), and his son Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, so well known to us all.

The eldest son Charles died in 1896, and on the early morning of the day on which his funeral took place at Mortlake, Thursday, the 23rd of July, Mary Dickens died at Moor-side, Farnham Common. One regrets that Forster has not told us more about her; indeed, he might have given us much more of the home life at Gadshill, with which he must have been familiar. In the letters of Charles Dickens edited jointly by her and her aunt there are many references to "Mamie" and to her health, which frequently caused her father anxiety; yet she was able to preside over his household:—

"My eldest daughter is a capital housekeeper, heads the table gracefully, delegates certain appropriate duties to her sister and her aunt, and they are all three devotedly attached."

She is buried at Sevenoaks.

With the exception of that portion of the press representing the Dissenters, there was, I believe I am right in saying, nothing but universal praise of Dickens. Dissenters

however, had a lifelong grievance against him from the time when 'Pickwick' appeared with the character of Stiggins. Further offence was given by the character of Chadband in 'Bleak House,' followed by Melchisedech Howler in 'Dombey and Son,' besides other evidences of Dickens's distaste for Dissenters. This caused much indignation among a large body of Non-conformists—so much so that in many households the works of Dickens were not allowed, while some advertisers would not insert their announcements in his works. This feeling was not shared by all. My father for one, staunch Baptist as he was, always read Dickens with delight, month by month as fast as the parts were published. He regarded the characters objected to as merely attacks on religious humbugs, and such the author has shown was his intention. At the same time it is evident that Dickens had no intimate knowledge of Dissenters, or he would have been aware that by far the larger number of the ministers were as cultivated and learned as those of the Established Church, while those who had not this cultivation led saintly lives and influenced their people for good.

Among the papers representing the Dissenters, *The Nonconformist* carefully refrained from saying anything that could be construed into approval or otherwise; but *The Freeman*, now *The Baptist Times*, the organ of the Baptists, made a bold attack on the 17th of June, and referred to "his deliberate and grossly unjust misrepresentation of Dissent." It quoted from the Preface in the later editions of 'Pickwick,' in which Dickens explains

"that there is a difference between religion and the cant of religion, piety and the pretence of piety, a humble reverence for the great truths of Scripture and an audacious and offensive obtrusion of its letter and not its spirit in the commonest dissensions and meanest affairs of life,"

and states "that it is always the latter, and never the former, which he satirizes." Of this *The Freeman* remarks:—

"It would be well if this were absolutely true. No more eligible subject can be imagined for the lash of the satirist than the various forms of religious hypocrisy. If Mr. Dickens had confined himself to an exposure of these hateful and mischievous falsehoods, we, at least, should have no fault to find, but why does he invariably identify them with Dissent? How is it that his canting, snivelling, red-nosed hypocrites invariably hail from Ebenezer Chapel? Take the earlier of his libels on Dissent—the well-known Stiggins, and consider the effect which such a portraiture must have been intended to produce on the minds of readers previously unacquainted with Dissenters."

One cannot but regret that some suggestion was not made to Dickens with respect to this. He seems to have formed a pre-judice, and to have followed it up without any adequate reason; and in his anxiety to attack hypocrisy he thus gave offence to many who would otherwise gladly have helped him in his work for the good of all—for in most of the reforms in which he was interested the Dissenters were among the hardest workers.

Although forty-two years have passed since the death of Dickens, the position he then occupied in the world of letters has not only been maintained, but has become even higher. The sale of his writings through those forty-two years has been, and still continues to be, enormous, and there is hardly a publisher, either here or in America who has not issued some work, associated, with his name.

A few people thought at the time of his death that the praise bestowed on him was extravagant, yet the press on the occasion of the centenary of his birth has been fully as enthusiastic, and there has been hardly a writer of note who has not taken advantage of the celebration to render tribute. Mr. Clement Shorter in *The Sphere* of the 10th of February well describes the literature relating to Dickens as "almost Napoleonic in its magnitude." Mr. Arthur Waugh in *The Daily Chronicle* of the 7th of February states in a couple of brief sentences why this celebration differs from all others: "It is a celebration prompted by glowing and almost passionate personal devotion.... The Centenary tribute to Charles Dickens is a tribute of love."

The celebration was, however, shorn of some of its festivities on account of the death of Alfred Tennyson Dickens, which occurred suddenly in the Hotel Astor, New York, on the 2nd of January. He visited England last year after forty-five years' absence in Australia, and during his stay here he was much with Mr. B. W. Matz, who wrote the obituary notice of him which appeared (with a portrait) in *The Dickensian* for February.

Yet what did take place at the Centenary was in full accord with the spirit of Dickens. *The Daily Telegraph* opened a fund to secure a better provision for five of the daughters of his eldest son, and a dinner was given to poor children in Lambeth. It is also interesting to note that in this Centenary year—on the 4th of this month—a White Paper was issued dealing with the

methods adopted in recent years for removing children from workhouses, and rearing them under conditions in which independence of character and habits of industry can be developed, and the taint of pauperism removed. *The Daily Telegraph* of the following day appropriately heads its article on the subject 'No more Oliver Twists.' It may well be said of Dickens, "He, being dead, yet speaketh," and so it will be through the ages, for he has left an influence for good that no time can change.

My notes on Dickens would not be complete without a reference to the Dickens Fellowship, established on the 6th of October, 1902. Rightly enough, the real founder of it was a working-man, but his name has unfortunately been lost. Among its objects are to knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of Dickens, and to spread the love of humanity which is the key-note of all his work. As is known to all our readers, its organ is *The Dickensian*, of which Mr. Matz (who from the first has been the life and soul of the Fellowship) is the able editor. The Fellowship now has nearly fifty branches, and up to last week 20,000 fellows had been enrolled. Mr. Henry F. Dickens is its Life President, and the President for the present year is, appropriately enough, Sir Luke Fildes.

May the Dickens Fellowship flourish and celebrate its jubilee in 1952!

There is a mistake in my last note on p. 444, where "Tuesday, the 14th of June," should read *Monday, the 13th of June*; and a slip occurs on p. 263 as to the date of the Staplehurst accident, which should be the 9th of June, 1865, not the "10th." This last I am glad of, as it has brought us an interesting reply from Mr. H. G. ARCHER: see p. 470.

In closing these notes I beg to thank many kind friends who have sent me suggestions in reference to them.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

## MONUMENTS IN OLD CITY CHURCH: ST. GEORGE, BOTOLPH LANE, BILLINGSGATE.

THE old parish of "St. Georg in Buttolph lane" having been consolidated with that of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, its early registers, as well as those of "St. Buttolph," are in the custody of Mr. Harry Bird, of 19, Eastcheap, who is Honorary Vestry Clerk of the latter parish, and kindly permits me to publish any of the items I have gleaned

from these interesting and historically valuable records.

The registers of St. Botolph begin in 1653; those of St. George with baptisms and marriages in 1547, burials in 1546.

The entries in the first volume of St. George's—a parchment book—seem to have been copied in their entirety (so far as a hasty examination could assure me) into one "given for a Regester booke . . . by Thomas [? W or M]ilford in 1577," and are carried on in it to a later date, I think; while in both there are memoranda of such matters as collections of "briefs," rates and taxes, a summary of "the Law concerning Mortuaries," &c. Thus we learn that in 1587 "the fiftene gathered in this p'ishe, being St. Georges in buttull lane, cometh unto 3*l*. 18*s*."; and that in 1587,

"Apon a presept rec'd from the L. Mayre, toching a new settlement for the rylfeye of the powre in crysds opsydall, the p'arsheners have encrensed ther former condrybusion from 5*li*. 14*s*. 8*d*. to 6*li*. 6*s*. 9*d*."

One of the more important supplementary features of the first volume is the following, under the heading 'Burialles':—

And first a briefe note of certaine worshipfull persons whiche were buried in the Church and Churcheyarde of this parishe of St. George in Buttolph Lane whiche are founde written upon theire Tombes and gravestones in letters of brasse; And of Late being collected and gathered by George Clint, Colledge Clarke of y<sup>e</sup> same parishe, in A<sup>mo</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1574.\* And are nowe thought fitt to be registered in this newe Church booke.

Adam Banne [*sic*], goldsmith, was the first time Lord Maior. 1390.

And the second time L. M. 1396.

And he was buried y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> of June, 1397.

Nicolas Narpora was buried the 14<sup>th</sup> of Januare, A<sup>o</sup> 1400.

John Walkton, gentelman, was buried the 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1401.

Richard Bamme, Esquier, sonne to y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Adam Bamme, was buried the 19<sup>th</sup> of May, A<sup>o</sup> 1452.

William Combes, Alderman and fishmonger of London, was sheriff A<sup>o</sup> 1441, and buried the 14<sup>th</sup> of June, 1452.

John Stoker, Alderman and Draper of London, was Sheriff 1477, and buried the 23 of May, A<sup>o</sup> 1485.

Agnes, dau. to Oliver Davie, goldsmith, was Bur. 28 Aprill, 1479.

Richard Dreiland, Gentilman, was buried the 25 of Marche, 1487.

Michael Harries, Draper, of London was bur. 19 Apr., 1489, and Alice his wife 28 May, 14.. (?) Godfrey Oxenford, bur. 13 Dec., 1495.

William Barnes, Bur. 17 Jan., 1520.

Nicolas Partridg, Grocer and Alderman of London, was Sheriff 1519, and buried the 2<sup>d</sup> of April, 1525.

\* Still acting as such in 1590.



James Monford, Esquier, and Chirurgeon unto King Henry the eight, was buried the 14 of Oct., 1544.

Thomas Gayle, Haberdasher, bur. 22 Dec., 1540. Elizabeth his wife, 18 Jan., 1545.

In Strype's 'Stow' (1754 edition), vol. i. p. 492, there is a somewhat similar list of the monuments in St. George's "for two hundred years past," having variations in order, and omissions, that show it to have been an independent compilation, but the MS. gives the better account.

From the same registers I select some further items of burials of which special particulars are given:—

1546. St William Forman, knight and Haberdasher, who had bene Sheriff A<sup>o</sup> 1533, and lord Maior A<sup>o</sup> 1538, was buried the 13<sup>th</sup> of Februarie.

1563. Harry, the Bathers man, 12 Oct.

1567. Elizabeth, wife of John Hill, butcher, on All Saints' Day.

1575. John Hill, Turner [elsewhere, "John Hill of ye Turneres Company"], 27 Dec.

1580. George Holmes died 9 March... for whose grave in the Chancell I received 30s., and for a Mortuary 10s., at the handes of Mr. Thomas Holmes his brother.

1587. William Parris, fishmonger, 18 June.

1587. A stranger, being a Dutche man and a clockmaker, traveling from Cambridge, died in this parish and was buried on Tuesday, the 16<sup>th</sup> of Jan.

1591. Lawrence Buckron, a highe Alman souldier, dying in Richard Wamker's house, bur. 2 Feb.

1592. Anthony Teder, a frencheman, lying in Widdowe Leedes house, Bur. 18 Nov.

1593. Moses Angell, servant of M<sup>r</sup> Behoult.

1596. Audrey Hawkes, Lady, Lady Maioress of London in A<sup>o</sup> 1574, died on Wed<sup>e</sup> night, 28 Apr, being 96 yeares old, and was buried at St. Mary Abchurch, 5 May.

1597. Mary Harvey, the servant of George Clink, p'sh clerk, 8 Oct.

1597. Christopher Bancroft, brother to the nowe I<sup>d</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of London, was bur. out of Mrs Tomblinsons house, 17 Dec. in the chancell, close under the pews at the head of Agnis Davyd.

1599. Mrs. Judeth Breend, gentlewoman, 1 May.

1599. M<sup>r</sup> Garret Willyams, Marchant, Stranger, 25 Sept.

1600. Issabell, wife of Thomas Gayner, hemp dresser, 14 May.

1600. Ambrose Broumfeeld, gentellman and grocer, 16 June.

1600. John Hinde, Haberdasher, aged 70....

1601. Jane, wife of Thomas Bowers, butcher (? 7) Jan.

1602. John Pagnam, gentleman, a bachelor, aged 53 yeares, dwelling at Wimblton [sic], but dying at M<sup>r</sup> John Potters house, & buried in y<sup>e</sup> Chauncell under y<sup>e</sup> stone w<sup>th</sup> 4 crosses\* on Fryday, Oct. 5.

1603. Thomas Lawrence, servant to John Parsouns butcher, 9 May.

\* Presumably a slab marked with consecration crosses, from some altar laid low at the Reformation.

1607. Mary, wife of William Abell, stranger, was buried one Sunday 2 Aug. in the litle yle under the greate stone.

1611. Richard Honor (free of the Sadler's Company, and aged threescore years) bur. in the grene churchyarde, in the fardeste corner.

1611. Thomas Thomson, Letherseller & Bellows-Maker.

1617. A still borne child of James Peares, taylor, bur. 12 May.

1628. The dau. of Mr Thomas Mainwaringe, 4 Aug. in the chauncel.

1630. Thomas, son of William Manwering, bur. 1 Nov.

In the third volume—between 'Baptisms' and 'Marriages,' and distinct from 'Burials'—there is a list of the gravestones in the church and yard commemorating sepultures of 1684–5.

It would be a good work in the cause of genealogy for some one to transcribe these (with Mr. Bird's consent), and, further, to copy such inscriptions as are still legible on the old gravestones that it has been found necessary to take up from the aisles of St. George's Church, and that now cumber the ground somewhat, to the embarrassment of the vestry, who would, as I understand, be glad to have them removed to some situation where they would be treated with due respect and preserved to posterity.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

### OMAR KHAYYÁM'S 'RUBÁIYÁT.'

I SUBJOIN a list of some of the less-known nineteenth-century editions of the 'Rubáiyát':—

Three years after the appearance of the now famous first edition, a private issue of fifty copies was printed in Madras (1862). This thin, cloth-bound brochure, with a paper label on the front cover, is now of greater rarity than its immortal predecessor. In addition to FitzGerald's seventy-five quatrains, it contained some verses and a note by Garcin de Tassy; also an extract from *The Calcutta Review* of March, 1856.

Columbus, Ohio, 1870. First printed American edition. 100 copies. Text of FitzGerald's 1868 edition. This private issue is now of great rarity.

A beautiful transcript of the first edition was done on vellum in 1872 by Wm. Morris, illuminated from designs by Burne-Jones. This is now in the safe custody of the British Museum.

Harry Quilter edition. Jo. Campbell, jun., 1883. Printed on coarse brownish paper full of blemishes. Size, 10X 12 in. Text of fourth edition. Now very scarce.

In the way of illustrated editions nothing has been issued in England to equal the bold drawings done by Elihu Vedder for the fine folio volume issued by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston, 1884. The quatrains are rearranged in order to suit the requirements of the artist.

Grolier Club, New York, 1885. Text of fourth edition. 150 copies issued at \$3. These now realize at auction between 40*l*. and 50*l*. each. The few vellum copies issued fetch over 200*l*. each.

Cyclostyle edition. W. H. Holyoak, Leicester, 1885-99. Printed with the cyclostyle on rough paper of various tints. 102 quatrains. Text of an Indian edition. The owners of the copyright threatened the printer with an injunction unless he stopped the issue. Fifty-two copies were sent to Macmillans for destruction. To compensate the printer, who was an octogenarian bookseller, G. J. Holyoake—no relation, but a customer—wrote a short account of the affair for him to print with his cyclostyle, and sell at 1*s*. per copy. Less than 150 copies of the 'Rū-bāiyāt' had been sold at this price by him between the years 1885 and 1899. Both of these pamphlets are now very scarce.

T. J. Wise, London, 1887. Facsimile of 1859 edition. Privately printed. Twenty-nine copies, four of which were on vellum.

Ashdene Press, 1896. Fifty copies only. Printed by St. John Hornby and his sisters. 107 quatrains. Text selected from each of FitzGerald's four versions.

A striking contrast to the huge Vedder volume is the miniature edition issued by C. H. Meigs, Cleveland, Ohio, 1900. Eight copies were printed from special bold-faced type, making a volume square octavo,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$  in. From this a photographic reduction was made, and fifty-seven copies were issued to subscribers at \$15 each. Size,  $\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{5}{16}$  in.

#### *Pamphlet Editions.*

Readers' Library, San Francisco, 1891.

Robertson, San Francisco, 1898.

Sweetheart, New York, 1898.

Grosset, New York, 1899.

Savoy, New York, 1900.

Bankside Press, New York, 1900.

All the above follow the text of the fourth edition.

#### *Some Privately Printed Pamphlet Editions.*

BEJOU EDITION, Ooty, India, 1891. 101 quatrains. Fifty copies only. Printed for Col. Sewell. Size,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

J. L. Stoddard, Boston, 8 Dec., 1893. 71 quatrains.

[Boston, 1894.] White label on fore cover, grey wrappers. Bound like a Japanese book. Without title-page, imprint, or date. Foolscap 4to.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, 1898. 101 quatrains.

Sunrise, Boston, 1899. 101 quatrains.

T. B. M. and E. B. G., Portland, Maine, 1899. 101 quatrains. Ten copies only, on pure vellum.

C. Sibleigh, Imperial Press, Cleveland, Ohio, 1900. 101 quatrains.

#### *Some Versions other than FitzGerald's.*

Richard Le Gallienne, London, 1897. 214 quatrains. Thirty copies only, on Japanese vellum.

C. B. Pallen, St. Louis, Missouri, 1898. 85 quatrains. Also includes text of FitzGerald's 1859 edition.

E. K. Cutter, Washington, 1900. 22 quatrains.

#### *Some Foreign Versions.*

German: A. F. G. von Schack, Stuttgart, 1878. 336 quatrains.

Latin: H. W. Green, Oxford, 1893. 100 copies only.

Italian: V. Rugarli, Bologna, 1895. Two privately printed issues in celebration of a marriage. 10 and 12 quatrains respectively.

Romani: W. E. A. Axon, Manchester, 1899. 1 quatrain.

I shall be glad to supply additional information to those who are interested.

A. G. POTTER.

126, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.

"HIT": TENSE IN CHAUCER.—In the celebrated lines which B. I. addressed to the Reader of the First Folio of Shakespeare, we find:—

O, could he but haue drawne his wit  
As well in brasse, as he hath *hit*  
His face, &c.

On which statement the following remarkable comment has lately appeared:—

"B. I. then proceeds to say:—'O, could he but have drawne his wit as well in brasse, as he hath *hit* his face.' *Hit*, at that period, was often used as the past participle of *hide*, with the meaning *hid* or *hidden*, exactly as we find in Chaucer, in the 'Squires Tale,' where we read, ii. 512, &c.,

Right as a serpent hit him under floures  
Til he may seen his tyme for to bite.

This, put into modern English prose, means, Just as a serpent hid himself under the flowers until he might see his time to bite."

That is to say, *hit* "was often used as the past participle of *hide*, with the meaning *hid* or *hidden*," because Chaucer used *hit him* as a past tense!

The truth is, of course, that no example can be produced, either from Chaucer or any other author, to show that *hit* was ever used either as a past tense or a past participle of the verb to *hide*.

Any one who will take the trouble to consult the 'New English Dictionary,' or the glossary to any modern edition of Chaucer, will discover that *hit* cannot be either a past tense or a past participle of *hide* under any circumstances or at any period, for the plain reason that it is merely a contracted form of *hideth*, which is the third person singular of the *present* tense, not of the *past*. Any one who is familiar with Anglo-Saxon or with Middle English is aware that contraction of this nature is strictly confined to the third person singular of the present tense only; so that

\* The original has *may*.

*stant* means *standeth*, *ret* means *readeth*, *rit* means *rideth*, *hit* means *hideth*, and so on.

Hir paleys *stant*, &c.

'Hous of Fame,' 713.

And forth he *rit*.

'Knights Tale,' A 974.

Thus *rit* this duk, thus *rit* this conquerour.

*Id.*, A 981.

The chief authority on this point is Sweet's 'Anglo-Saxon Primer,' p. 24, where we find: "The full ending of the third person singular present indicative is *-eth*, which is generally contracted," &c. Numerous examples are given.

The point is that the critic, in attempting to interpret B. I.'s lines after a fashion entirely his own, has read into them a new and wholly impossible sense, which he would do well to "hide" in the future.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE PLACE-NAME ELVET.—What is the origin of the word Elvet, the name of a district beyond the limits of the old city of Durham, the other side of the river Wear? People in Durham speak of Elvet (the borough), and of Old Elvet and New Elvet, two streets adjoining at nearly a right angle. Old inhabitants also often speak of St. Oswald's Church as Elvet Church; and the bridge leading to the angle formed by the two streets is known as Elvet Bridge. What does this strange word Elvet mean? A few weeks ago I wrote a letter of inquiry to my old friend the Dean of Durham, who is known to take such a deep interest in the antiquities of the famous old city, and received a very prompt and kind reply. He tells me that the origin of the word is a frequent subject of discussion among local antiquaries, but that it still remains an unsolved problem. But the letter gave me the useful information that the district was sometimes called the Manor of Elvet, and that it was a Church heritage, belonging to the great Benedictine house in Durham. It might be fittingly described as a monastic *allodium*, that is, an estate or farm belonging to a monastery.

I also wrote on the subject to the well-known scholar Dr. J. T. Fowler, and received in reply two letters full of interesting information, and containing a great number of early instances of the occurrence of the word Elvet in charters and other documents dating from the eleventh century to the reign of Henry VIII. Canon Fowler has referred me to a charter printed in Greenwell's 'Feodarium' (Surtees Society) which may be dated early in the twelfth century.

This charter is of the nature of a confirmation, by the Pope, King, Archbishop, and barons, of the possessions of the monastery, and Elvet (written *Ælvet*) is mentioned in one of several groups of places (see 'Feodarium,' xli.). In later documents the name occurs as *Elvet* (or *Elvett*).

So then we have documentary evidence that the word we are discussing was written and pronounced *Ælvet* as early as the beginning of the twelfth century. This form points to a Norman-French word *aluēt*. In an Old French twelfth-century translation of the 'Dialogues of Pope Gregory,' the word *aluēt* occurs frequently in the sense of *prædium*, estate, farm, especially land belonging to a religious house (ed. Foerster, 1876, pp. 87, 88, 133, 187). This French *aluēt* (also *aloet*) is of Germanic origin, being identical with Germanic *alôd* (*prædium*), whence the Latinized feudal term *allodium* (see Ducange). In the same French text the Old English word *flôd* occurs in the form *fluet*, showing an analogous change of *ôd* into *uēt*. For the pronunciation *vet* in Elvet (with *v* as a spirant), compare the modern word *velvet* with Anglo-French *veluet*, *velvet*.

The Elvet of Durham was therefore so called because it was once a *prædium*, or piece of land belonging to the Benedictine monastery.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

THE 'POEM' BY JOHN KAY.—It is stated in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' under the head 'Caius or Kay, John,' that the person named wrote an English poem relating the history of the siege of Rhodes in 1480, and that two copies of the book are in the British Museum. Warton's 'English Poetry' is among the authorities cited. But Warton expressly says that the work is in prose. It is extraordinary, he adds, that Kay or Caius, who called himself poet laureate to Edward IV., should have left no verses to prove his pretensions to the office. I have seen one of the two copies of the "poem" in the British Museum, and it is prose from beginning to end.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

GEORGE III. AND HIS LOVE OF HANDEL'S MUSIC.—Being in Worcester in 1862, as I passed through the Cathedral yard I observed that considerable repairs and rebuilding were going on in the room used for the choir practice, and that a quantity of disused and waste MS. music had been thrown out amongst builders' rubbish. On my return to Oxford I wrote to ask

that I might be permitted to have this gathered together and forwarded to me, and the Canon in residence at that time most courteously had it all packed up, and sent it to me. Much was, of course, only worthless, torn, and soiled; but some things I still possess well worth the having. And amongst these are the following fragments of letters, from which the addresses (except in the first case) have been torn off, but which had been mounted on a folio sheet, relating to a publication of some of Handel's Anthems. By the kindness of Mr. Ivor Atkins, the organist of the Cathedral, I learn that they must be parts of letters written to Mr. Thomas Pitt, who was a member of the choir, and was appointed organist in November, 1793. He published two volumes of Handel's Anthems, the first in 1788, and the second in 1789 (of which a second edition appeared in 1793). Of these King George III. took ten sets:—

From the Rev. Dr. Langford, Canon of Windsor and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Eton Coll., Nov. 1, 1789. Your copy for his Majesty is very neat indeed, and will be highly approved. When you send me the other copies (which I wish you to do immediately) I will send them to his M. and let you know what he says.

Eton Coll., Nov. 9. I yesterday had the honor to present your book to his Majesty, which he received very eagerly, and hoped you would go on with the work. He would not trust it to one of the Equerries, but put it into the care of the Princess Elizabeth, who carried it home herself. I hope therefore you are satisfied.

Eton Coll., Feb. 16, 1790. I have just time to tell you that I have presented your second volume to his Majesty, which he received very graciously. The other copies I sent to the Lodge.

From Dr. Aylward, Organist of his Majesty's Collegiate Chapel of St. George's at Windsor.

Sir, Windsor, 20 Decem. '89.

I should have answer'd your letter before now, but waited for the King's Books, which our worthy Friend Dr. Langford enquir'd about a few days since; him (*sic*) and self will be happy in doing whatever you wish relative to the delivering them. Your work I have no doubt must give satisfaction, as it truly deserves incouragement from all lovers of Handel's Music. That you may enjoy the felicities of the approaching season and many is the sincere wish of, Dear Sir, yours ever to command,

THEODORE AYLWARD.

I have sent with this letter a trifle for the favour you did me in your publication, which we often use, and always with great pleasure to his Majesty, which gives an additional pleasure to, Dear Sir, yours truly to command,

THEODORE AYLWARD.

Windsor, 1 May, 1793.

I think these fragmentary illustrations of the good King's appreciation of Handel's music are worth recording in 'N. & Q.'

Among other *disjecta membra* were a full set of voice and orchestral parts of a Te Deum and Jubilate in F by James Harris, and an organ score of Boyce's 'Solomon,' both of which I gave to the Bodleian Library.

W. D. MACRAY.

A FOLK-LORE NOTE FROM PHILADELPHIA.—There is a saying in Philadelphia, "It always rains Quaker week." As the Friends' (Orthodox) Yearly Meeting now occurs in April, one naturally concludes that this rainy month is meant in the proverb. But the recent publication of the *editio princeps* of George Fox's 'Journal,' as written by him (uncensored by the Society of Friends, unlike all editions before 1911), reveals a far more primitive significance. In the first place, Yearly Meeting has not always been in April, and even now the important Hicksite branch of Quakerism meets annually in May. George Fox settles the meaning of our phrase in these words:—

"It was a noted thing generally amongst people, that when I came still I brought rain, and it had been so for many years...."

"And the like observation and expectation they have beyond the seas: when there is a drought they generally look for the Quakers' General Meetings, for then they know they shall have rain. And as they receive the truth and become fruitful unto God, they receive from Him their fruitful seasons also."—'The Journal of George Fox,' edited from the MSS. by Norman Penney, F.S.A., Cambridge, 1911, vol. i. p. 273.

Spelling, &c., modernized by me. The words which I italicize show that Fox endorsed the belief. ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

BAG-ENVELOPES.—These—that is, envelopes having the flap at the end instead of at the side—were registered under the Act for protecting designs for articles of utility, by Henry Tuck, of 138, Aldersgate Street, London, on 28 May, 1840—*i.e.*, a few months after the introduction of the penny post. They were manufactured by Marc La Riviere of Hackney, who was at one time well known as the inventor and patentee of highly ingenious machinery for perforating metals.

I possess an unused sample of these envelopes, measuring 4½ in. by 3½ in., and having the above information printed on the inside of the flap. There are no signs of adhesive matter on the flap, but this may have disappeared after more than seventy years.

So far as my memory goes, the bag-shaped envelope did not come into general use till long after its first introduction.

R. B. P.

## 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.

MS. OF BISHOP HENRY KING'S POEMS.—It is my desire to discover the whereabouts of a MS. volume of the poems of Henry King, (1592-1669), Bishop of Chichester during the civil war. This MS. was in the possession of the publisher Pickering until 1843, and presumably shortly after that date was sold with the rest of his library consequent upon his bankruptcy. Can any of your readers supply information which may enable me to consult or purchase this MS.?

LAWRENCE MASON.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.

IRELAND'S STOLEN SHIRE.—In Samuel Butler's almost forgotten satire 'The Elephant in the Moon,' occurs the following:—

To make an accurate survey  
Of all her lands, and how they lay,  
As true as that of Ireland, where  
The sly surveyors stole a shire.

To what does this allude?

HENRY FISHWICK.

HAMILTON HILL, Lincs.—I should be very much obliged if any Lincolnshire reader could tell me whether there is still a place called Hamilton Hill between Louth and Market Rasen. The name was used in the sixteenth century. If the place is marked on any of the ordnance survey maps, I should be glad to know the number of the sheet and scale of the map.

M. H. DODDS.

THE ORIGINAL (?) ST. PETER'S, BENGEWORTH.—Could any one tell me what was the date of erection of that structure, in course of demolition *circa* 1869-70? Only the stump of the tower now remains. It was said to have been a very ancient building (I fancy, fourteenth-century work). I have never noticed another building of the sort with so many *small* slabs of lias or oolite in its composition. I well remember it required "some getting down."

WILLIAM GODDEN.

Willesden.

"SPOILING THE SHIP FOR A HA'PORTH OF TAR."—Correspondents of *The Mariner's Mirror* assert that this saying had its origin, not in the nautical world, but in connexion with sheep-stealing, and that "ship" is

only a dialect way of pronouncing the word "sheep."

Commodore St. Lo, writing in 1696 to the Navy Board, when he was Commissioner of Plymouth Dock, said:—

"We must do the best we can.....and not loose a sheep for a halppennyworth of tar, as the proverb saith."

Confirmation as to this would be of interest—  
J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any reader inform me who uses the expression "transient and embarrassed phantoms"? I am told—as a guess—Burke. If so, where does he use it?

J. S. O. ROBERTSON-LUXFORD.

Who said "*Nāfe, kai mēvna' apistēin*," ("Be sober, and learn to distrust")? The author must have been a Dorian. In my edition of King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' (1904) it is not given.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

[Epicharmus.]

Matthew Henry, in his 'Commentary on John,' vi. 26, writes:—

"Many follow Christ for *loaves*, and not for *love*. Thus they do, who aim at secular advantage in their profession of religion, and follow it, because by this craft they got their preferments. 'Quanti profuit nobis hæc fabula de Christo.' This fable respecting Christ, what a gainful concern we have made of it!" said one of the popes." Is this statement itself a fable, or is it genuine history? And, if the latter, who was the Pope? J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

MISSING LINE WANTED.—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers can supply me with the last of the following:—

Les yeux bleus vont aux cieus,  
Les yeux gris vont aux Paradis,  
Les yeux verts vont aux enfers,  
Les yeux noirs vont au Purgatoire,  
Les yeux brun vont...?

C. J. DURAND, Col.

The Villa, Guernsey.

QUICKSILVER AS A CHARM.—I am, of course, aware that quicksilver was an important factor in the alchemist's laboratory, for its union with the sulphur-stone was said to produce gold(?); but I cannot learn what part it played in magic.

In a case of necromancy performed by the "wise man" living at Ickleford, Herts, in the latter part of the tenth century, which had reference to a "changeling" child, a nutshell filled with quicksilver, placed under

the pillow, was supposed to help it. Did it operate as a charm or spell? I cannot trace any other instance of its use in the many cases of witchcraft I have examined.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

[7 S. x. 464; xi. 336, 413, 497.]

**BYDE FAMILY OF WARE PARK.**—Thomas Byde, who died in 1731–2, married twice. Who was his first wife? His second wife was Katharine, daughter of John Plumer of Blakesware. According to Clutterbuck's 'History of Hertfordshire,' he had a son, Thomas Plumer, by his first wife. If this is correct, did Thomas Plumer, after the second marriage of his father, assume the name of his stepmother? A daughter of Thomas Byde, Elizabeth, married William Plumer of Blakesware in 1731. In Berry's 'Pedigrees of Hertfordshire Families' (sub Plumer) she is described as a daughter of Thomas Byde, Esq., of Ware Park, by his first wife; whereas in Clutterbuck's 'History' she appears as the daughter of his second wife, Katharine. Which is correct?

The son of Thomas Plumer Byde was Thomas Hope Byde. Whom did he marry? Probably a lady of the name of Peacock, as his son was John Peacock Byde. I shall be glad to receive any information about the family.

HELLIER GOSSELIN.

Bengeo Hall, Hertford.

**'WILLIAM TELL.'**—Years ago I possessed a book in which, among other things, was a "drawing-room" play entitled as above. It was comic, and adapted for children's acting. I think it commenced:—

Hereditary Bondsmen, don't you know that  
Who would be free themselves must strike the  
Blow that

Try something else

oh, certainly—here goes

The haughty Jester's domineering nose

I'll soon disjoint, remove our country's curse

Or die upon the floor of—

worse and worse, &c.

I have applied to several well-known booksellers, who are unable to help me. Can any of your readers do so?

HIC ET UBIQUE.

Reepham, Norfolk.

**RICH HEWET.**—

Here lyes rich Hewet a Gentleman of note  
For why he gave three Owles in his coate,  
Ye see he is buried in the Church of Saint Paul,  
He was wise, because rich, and now you know all.  
This epitaph appears in Camden's 'Remaines concerning Britain,' 1637, p. 411, and, in

Burke's 'Peerage,' 1848, an account is given of a family of this name whose then representative was Col. Sir George Henry Hewett of Nethersall, co. Leicester. His arms are given as a chevron embattled between three owls, and his lineage is not traced beyond a William Hewett, High Sheriff of Leicester in 1647.

I should be glad to know why the Hewett of the epitaph was described as rich, and what his connexion was with the family mentioned in Burke.

WM. NORMAN.

**PIERRE LOTI: EASTER ISLAND.**—The news that a British expedition is to start shortly for Easter Island in the South Pacific to try to solve the mystery of a "lost continent," reminds me that I was told some years ago on a French steamer that Pierre Loti in one of his novels describes the scenery in that island, but my informant was unable to remember the title of the book, and I have been unable to discover it. Could some correspondent kindly help me?

L. L. K.

**GUIDARELLO GUIDARELLI.**—Can any one give me some information about Guidarello Guidarelli, to whose memory there is a most beautiful monument in Ravenna? He is simply designated as a "Warrior of Ravenna," and all I could glean was that he was called the Fortebraccio of Ravenna, and that he died by treachery at Imola. I should be grateful for any information about him.

RAVEN.

[See 'Encyclop. Brit.,' vol. xxii. p. 925.]

**BATTLE OF BOSWORTH.**—I should be glad to know where any information could be found concerning the knights and gentlemen who came from Wales to the Battle of Bosworth with the Duke of Richmond (Henry VII.) or Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Are there any records extant showing the rewards given by King Henry VII. to his adherents in the battle?

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

[See 7 S. viii. 449; ix. 76.]

**THE "ROVING ENGLISHMAN."**—Who was this? He wrote for *Household Words* some sixty years ago. I have before me a charming work by him on 'Turkey' (G. Routledge, 1857).

FREDERICK CHARLES.

12, Empire Parade, Sydenham.

**DUPPA'S OR DUPPER'S HILL, CROYDON.**—Whence does this place derive its name? Has it any connexion with the seventeenth-century bishop, Brian Duppa?

E. M. Fox.



**CHURCH ALES: CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.**—The following entries occur in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Wootton St. Lawrence, Hants, in connexion with Church Ales :—

1600. Junii xv° the Sondag next before midsommer.

Rec' for *pewter* ... .. ix*s.* v*d.*

Rec' at the *trunks* the same day x*s.* v*j*d.**

Junii xxiiij° Midsomer day.

Rec' at *T'rongs* the same day ... ix*s.* iii*j*d.**

Rec' at the *play* at *Pewter* ... x*s.* v*j*d.**

On the following Sunday, 29 June, 2*s.* 10*d.* was received at the "trunks," and 9*s.* 6*d.* for the pewter; and on Sunday, 6 July, 6*s.* 10*d.* for the "trunks," and 9*s.* 10*d.* for pewter. In the expenses for the same year it appears that 13*s.* 1*d.* was paid "for the Pewter."

In 1603, on the second day of the Church Ale, 7*s.* was received "at trunks," and 8*s.* "at ye pewter"; and on the third day, 4*s.* at trunks, and 8*s.* 8*d.* at pewter.

In 1605 neither is mentioned, but 11*s.* was "gained by the dice and the horse."

At Bramley, Hants, "*tappying money*" occurs in the Church Ale accounts for 1532 and 1533.

I should be glad of any explanation of these terms, or references to any similar entries. J. F. WILLIAMS.

## Replies.

CHARLES DICKENS :  
DICKENS'S RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(11 S. v. 263.)

THE Staplehurst accident occurred on 9 June, 1865, not on 10 June. Dickens died on the fifth anniversary of the disaster. This was rather a remarkable affair, for, unlike most railway accidents of that period, it happened to a train which had a good proportion of brake-power, was drawn by a first-class locomotive, and made up in a proper manner, while the permanent way was kept in excellent order. The directors of the South-Eastern Railway referred to it as a "Divine visitation," but no accident would have happened had the regulations been adhered to. The Beult viaduct had been under repair for ten weeks without the knowledge of the chief engineer, hence no printed instructions were issued to drivers to warn them to proceed cautiously when nearing the spot. The foreman platelayer misread

his working time-table, and told his gang that the ill-fated boat train (a tidal one, and, therefore, an irregular service) was due to pass at 5.20 P.M.; that was the next day's time, this day's time being 3.15 P.M. Two lengths of rail, each 21ft. long, had been taken out of the up line when the train made its unexpected appearance. But the foreman also utterly disregarded the Company's rule that, previous to any rail being taken up, a signalman was to be stationed 1,000 yds. away, with red flag, and detonators placed on the metals. He contented himself with putting a man 400 yds. away, with no explosive signals. The train, at the speed it was travelling, could not have been pulled up under a mile. Those were the days before continuous automatic brakes, but the South-Eastern was experimenting with a patent American spring brake, known as Cremer's. This brake was fitted to several coaches of the train. Unfortunately, the leading guard, when he heard the hoarse, staccato note of the brake whistle, sounded by the driver as soon as he caught sight of the watchman, got flurried, and applied the common hand-brake, which took some seconds to put on, before he applied the patent brakes, which went on quickly with a spring. The weather was gloriously fine and intensely hot. As the line from Headcorn station to the scene of the accident is perfectly straight for 2 miles, some surprise was evinced that the driver did not catch sight of the watchman's red flag until he was close upon him. The driver's explanation was that he was dazzled by the brilliant sunlight.

The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against the foreman platelayer and the district inspector; but no further proceedings were taken against them.

It is interesting to note that the South-Eastern Railway then enjoyed the distinction of running some of the fastest trains on the narrow gauge. These boat trains were allowed 2 hr. 10 min. for the journey between Folkestone Harbour and Charing Cross, inclusive of stops at Red Hill (the direct route via Sevenoaks was not open) and London Bridge, or 1 hr. 50 min. as between London Bridge and Folkestone Junction, a distance of 80 miles.

To-day the journey from Charing Cross to Folkestone Harbour, 72½ miles, is scheduled to occupy between 1 hr. 40 min. and 1 hr. 50 min., without intermediate stop.

The directors sent Dickens a resolution of thanks for his assistance to the wounded.

H. G. ARCHER.

**RELICS OF LONDON'S PAST : THE CHINESE BRIDGE AND PAGODA** (11 S. v. 270, 391).—A pamphlet—8vo, pp. 18, 'Account of the National Jubilee in August, 1814, including a Description of the Edifices ; the Preparations and Exhibitions in the Park'—before me gives a lengthy description of the Chinese bridge and pagoda. They were built for this celebration, and

"about ten were completely illuminated, and had the appearance of a blazing edifice of fire. Every part of the building was covered with lamps, the gas lights in proper places relieving the dazzling splendour with their silver lustre."

Its illumination was, unfortunately, too thorough :—

"About twelve o'clock the Pagoda appeared to be in flames. It was soon ascertained that the rockets had communicated fire to the buildings ; and though several engines were in readiness to meet such an event, nearly the whole of the structure, except the bridge, was destroyed—perhaps a prophetic representation of the approaching removal of pagan idolatry from the world."

The bridge was removed about 1820.

"This bridge, however, not being built of very durable materials, is very considerably decayed ; and to remedy this evil, as well as to preserve to the public so commodious a road, it is about to be replaced by a cast-iron bridge now preparing at Woolwich."—Leigh's 'New Picture of London,' 1820, p. 221.

MR. UNTHANK is mistaken in supposing the pagoda was in any way associated with Kew Gardens. It may have been planned from Sir William Chambers's 'Designs of Chinese Buildings' (1757), but more probably it was derived from Halfpenny's Garden Phantasies. There was no resemblance between these two pagodas, and the trumpery erection burnt August, 1814, could not, except as ashes, go to Kew Gardens ; neither did it come from there. The well-built brick tower—still an ornament at Kew—was built 1763. *Vide* the late W. L. Rutton's 'The Royal Residence of Kew,' *Ladies' Magazine* (December, 1765), *Gentleman's Magazine* (January, 1768).

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**NEOLITHIC REMAINS : THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION** (11 S. v. 349).—MR. T. Rice Holmes, 'Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Cæsar,' Oxford, 1907, pp. 66, 402, says that dolmens abound in Syria and Northern Africa, along the western side of the Spanish Peninsula, over nearly the whole of France, in Northern Germany, Wales and the West of England, Ireland, South-Western and Northern Scotland, Denmark, and Scandinavia. Some archaeologists conclude that a dolmen-building race

gradually moved westward from Syria, across the Straits of Gibraltar, and thence passed through Spain and Gaul to Britain ; while others insist that the place of departure was Scandinavia. It is not improbable, Mr. Holmes adds, that dolmens, which exist also in India, Japan, and many other countries, and which might have been built all over the world if stones had been everywhere available for their construction, were not originally designed by any one people.

Angelo Mosso, 'The Dawn of Mediterranean Civilization,' London, 1910, p. 220, writes that the dolmens mark the path of prehistoric commerce, which skirted the shores of Africa as far as the Atlantic, and, after passing along the coasts of Spain and France, ended at the British Isles. Another commercial road marked by dolmens is that which passes through Italy and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, crosses France and Brittany, and ends at the English Channel. (See pp. 220–50, 377, 401.)

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in his recently published work—which contains much antiquarian lore—'In Northern Mists,' London, 1911, p. 22, refers to the distribution of cromlechs (cromlech and dolmen mean the same thing) over Sicily, Corsica, Portugal and the North of Spain, Brittany, the British Isles, the North Sea coast of Germany, Denmark, and Southern Scandinavia as far as Bohuslen, and perhaps further, and regards these as proof of communication by sea, along the coasts of Western Europe, between the Mediterranean and the North, as early as about 2000 B.C.

In the article 'Stone Monuments,' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 11th ed., 1911, xxv. 965, we read :—

"No dolmens exist in eastern Europe beyond Saxony. They reappear, however, in the Crimea and Circassia, whence they have been traced through Central Asia to India, where they are widely distributed. Similar structures have also been recognized by travellers in Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Australia, Madagascar, Peru, &c. The irregular manner in which these megalithic monuments are distributed along the western parts of Europe bordering on the seashore has led to the theory that they were erected by a special people, but as to the when, whence, and whither of this megalithic race we have no knowledge whatever. Although the European dolmens, however widely apart they may be situated, have a strong family likeness, yet they present some striking differences in certain localities. In Scandinavia they are confined to Danish lands and a few provinces in the south of Sweden."

Dr. A. H. Keane, 'Ethnology,' London, 1896, p. 123, attributes them to Neolithic times. Dr. Robert Hartmann, 'Die Nitgritier : eine Anthropologisch-Ethnologische

Monographie,' pt. i., Berlin, 1876, suggests that at the time when Europe and North Africa were still united, hordes of dolmen-building Berbers may have migrated as conquerors across Europe and into Asia.

Major C. R. Conder found an abundance of menhirs, dolmens, and stone circles in 1881 in Moab; they were numbered by hundreds ('The World's Greatest Explorers: Palestine,' c. 1890).

Information about cromlechs or dolmens will also be found in Jacques Antoine Dulaure, 'Histoire abrégée de différens Cultes,' Paris, 1825, 8vo; and in an article on 'Sacred Stones' in *The Fortnightly Review*, January, 1890, pp. 96 sq.; also illustrations in the article 'Stone and Stone-Worship' in 'The Jewish Encyclopædia,' vol. xi., 1905. FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

The questions raised by this query are by no means easy to answer. Why were cromlechs erected? That is the first point to be settled. We know some (e.g., the Lanyon Cromlech, Cornwall) were placed over graves. Mounds of earth originally quite covered some—perhaps all—and when the mounds have been removed, the cromlechs, or quoits, have been exposed to view. Many of them, especially in Cornwall, are placed within a mile or two of the seashore, but not all. I am inclined to think that in former times they were much more numerous, their scarcity to-day being largely accounted for by the undoubted fact that a long-continued process of dilapidation, even wilful destruction, has been going on. The huge stones, in many districts, were convenient material for building purposes, for gate-posts, and bridges over streams, and in the past have been freely made use of, either in their entirety or after being broken, or split up, into the needed sizes.

It is not unlikely that the huge stones were placed over graves of eminent, or even sinister, personages, to keep their ghosts from troubling the living.

I know that many writers—for example, the late W. C. Borlase—assert, on what authority I know not, that these rude structures were placed so as to catch the rays of the setting sun. Against this theory is the better authenticated view that the south has always been the favourite position for burials all over the world. Even in prehistoric barrows, where secondary interments are common and numerous, by far the larger number of interments is found to have been made on the south and east sides of the barrow, very rarely on the north

and west. The curious burials within the walls of churches, of persons with evil, or doubtful, reputations, have always (as far as I know) been in the north wall, never in the south wall (e.g., Purton, Wilts; Burnt Pelham, Herts; Clavering, Essex; Rouen Cathedral; Tremereichion, N. Wales), and the singularity of this points to the south as the usual position for the burial of normal persons.

But it is not improbable that some of the cromlechs may have served other purposes than tombstones. Mystery still enshrouds the subject, and seems likely to do so.

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

PAGANEL AS A CHRISTIAN NAME (11 S. v. 350).—Paganel is merely the Latinized form of Paynel or Paignel, a common Norman name in the thirteenth century and later. In the Lat. *pāgānellus* both *a's* are long, as it is a diminutive of *pāgānus*, a villager; from *pāgus*, a village. Bardsley, in his 'Dictionary of Surnames,' s.v. Paynel, observes that "one of the chief tenants in capite in Domesday is a Ralph Paganel." He also quotes "Paganel or Pain, del Ash, A.D. 1301"; and "Katerina Paynel, 1273." The Lat. *pāgānus*, done into the Norman Payen, Payn, Payne, Paine, Pain, &c., is a very common name.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

"HUSH, YE PRETTY WARBLING CHOIR"  
(11 S. v. 370).—

Hush, ye pretty warbling choir;  
Your thrilling strains  
Awake my pains,  
And kindle fierce desire.

Cease your song, and take your flight;  
Bring back my *Acis* to my sight.

From the cantata 'Acis and Galatea,' written by Gay, and composed by Handel. The first performance took place at Cannons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, in 1720.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

This air occurs in Handel's serenata 'Acis and Galatea,' composed by him in 1720, when he was organist to the Duke of Chandos at Cannons.

The libretto for the work was selected from various sources, Gay, Dryden, Pope, and others being drawn upon by the composer. Who was responsible for the words of this particular air, I cannot say.

EDWIN T. MORGAN.

The Cathedral, Bristol.

[MR. JOHN T. PAGE and MR. C. S. JERRAM also thanked for replies.]

**ROBIN HOOD SOCIETY** (11 S. v. 367).—There is a tract entitled

"This History of The Robinhood Society. In which the Origin of that Illustrious Body of Men is traced; The Method of managing their Debates is Shewn; The Memoirs of the various Members that compose it are given; And some Original Speeches, as Specimens of their Oratorical Abilities, are recorded. Chiefly compiled from Original Papers. . . . London, 1764."

In the notice "To the Public" the reader is informed that

"the Robinhood Society has, of late, greatly attracted the Notice of the World; and is now so much frequented, that, almost every Monday night, Numbers are robbed of the Entertainment they expect, because it is so crowded, that no more can be admitted."

On p. 3 the author says:—

"The Perusal of these sheets will sufficiently acquaint the Reader with the Nature and Tendency of the Robinhood Society, and of Disputing Clubs in general; and therefore, without striving to bias his Judgment, or preclude his Remarks by any of my own, I shall proceed to my Account of 'The Society for Free and Candid Enquiry' from its infant State, to its present mature Growth, at the Robinhood and Little John, in Butcher Row. 'The Societie for Free and Candid Enquiry' was first discussed by the author's grandfather—William G\*\*\*\*\* and Sir Hugh Myddleton at the oldest tavern in London, the London Stone in Cannon Street: And the first meeting which this Society of Gentlemen had, was on 20 October 1613 at Sir Hugh Myddleton's Town House, in the Strand."

The Society was originally composed of fifteen members, but after about fifty years, the numbers having greatly increased, the Society determined to hold their meetings at some tavern or coffee-house, and went to "The Essex Head" in Essex Street. In the year 1747 they removed to "The Robinhood" in Butcher Row. Once a year the Society published a paper containing a "Justification of it from the Sneers of Witlings, and the Sarcasms of some Satirical Authors," and setting forth its "Nature and Tendency." Dr. Henley vindicated it from his rostrum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and, comparing it to some of the famed assemblies of yore, where a Cicero or a Demosthenes harangued, he affirmed it to be of eminent service to mankind "by mending their Morals, enlarging their Knowledge, and refining their Taste." On the other hand, the pulpits everywhere urged its evil tendency, and "resounded with its Infamy." The Society, however, in spite of these denunciations, maintained its ground, and increased in fame. Memoirs of the most remarkable members are added to make the history complete.

TOM JONES.

**SANCTUARY SEATS** (11 S. v. 368).—Your correspondent will find much that will interest him in a bulky volume published last year by Messrs. George Allen & Sons from the pen of the Rev. J. Charles Cox, the well-known writer on antiquarian subjects, and entitled 'The Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers of Mediæval England.' The author deals with the frithstools at Beverley, Hexham, York, and elsewhere, but does not mention those at Corhampton, Chewton Mendip, or Halsham. L. L. K.

[MR. TOM JONES—who refers to the 'N.E.D.' under 'Frithstool,' and to the bibliography under 'Sanctuary' in the 'Encyclop. Brit.'—is also thanked for reply.]

"J'AI VU CARCASSONNE" (11 S. v. 348).—Has not ST. SWITHIN got his quotation wrong? Does he not mean "Il n'a jamais vu Carcassonne"? If ST. SWITHIN will look at Mr. Theodore Cook's 'Old Provence,' he will see this little note about the well-known poem:—

"There was once a farmer in Languedoc who always promised himself the happiness of a journey to Carcassonne. . . . Seed-time and harvest, winter and spring, followed one another, and as he lay a-dying the gossips echoed Nadaud's sad line—

Il n'a jamais vu Carcassonne."

H. K. H.

**FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE** (11 S. v. 27, 92, 132, 174, 213, 314, 355, 415).

—COL. FYNMORE can scarcely have read Mr. Round's 'Peerage and Pedigree,' vol. ii. pp. 36-7. He says there with reference to Kingscote:—

"Nigel Fitz Arthur is son-in-law of a man who died in 1171, and grandson of a man who was living 985. The next two generations add to this wonder, for Nigel's younger son appears to have lived till 1241, and so did Nigel's grandson."

Mr. Round adds:—

"It is at least certain that Robert Fitz Harding was not the grandson of the King of Denmark, a legend which the Berkeleys, his descendants, have long since dropped."

Harding was, it seems, the son of Eadnoth the Staller, a famous man enough.

As to the Saxon descent of the Derings, let any one read on to pp. 52-5, and his faith in Saxon ancestry will suffer a severe shock.

Finally, as to the Shirleys, Mr. Round says Sewal—the Conquest ancestor—held under Henry de Ferrers,

"not only Nether Ettington, but manors in Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Northants which we know had not been his before the Conquest. He was therefore no mere English thegn suffered to remain on his paternal acres, but one of those who under Norman lords shared in the spoils of England."

The Ardens are, I believe, Saxon, and the Nevills of Abergavenny, to which family I do not belong, can go back to a pre-Conquest ancestor in Dolfin fitz Crinan; but the really difficult thing is to establish a pedigree on undoubted charters or public records which proves Saxon ancestry.

EDMUND R. NEVILL, F.S.A.

Salisbury.

In an obituary notice of Lord St. John of Bletso, who died quite recently, *The Observer* of 12 May states that he

"was one of the few peers whose family descends in the male line from an ancestor living in the time of the Domesday survey."

I have also heard it stated that male descent has been continuous in the Daubeney family since its progenitor came over with William the Conqueror. Are the above statements correct?

CURIOUS.

THE THAMES (11 S. v. 45, 225, 332, 378, 436).—Prof. Raoul de Félice of the Lycée at Chartres has some interesting notes on the Thames in his book, 'Les Noms de nos Rivières,' Paris, 1907, p. 42, which it may be worth while to reproduce here, although I do not profess to accept all his conclusions:

"Suivant Pictet\* encore, la racine aryenne *tam*, laquelle en sanscrit signifie proprement 'étouffer, s'engourdir, perdre le mouvement,' et qui là, comme en celtique et dans plusieurs langues congénères, donne naissance à des termes qui expriment la couleur noire ou sombre, a servi à nommer plusieurs cours d'eau: en Angleterre, la *Tamise*, *Tamesis*, qui rappellerait exactement les noms sanscrits *Tamasa*, *Tamasi*, portés par des rivières de l'Inde ancienne, la *Tame*, affluent de la Trent, la *Taam*, appelée aujourd'hui *Tâf*, le *Támapos* de Ptolémée, [*Tamaris* de l'Anonyme de Ravenne, devenu aujourd'hui Tamer; en Allemagne, la *Diemel* (*Timella*), affluent du Weser; en Suisse, la *Tamina*, affluent du Rhin, transcription de l'adjectif sanscrit *tamin*, dérivé de *tam*; en Toscane, la *Teme*; en Tarraconnaise, le *Tamaro* actuel, *Tamaris* pour Mela et Ptolémée; en Lusitanie, le *Tamagna*, affluent du Douro, dont le nom ancien, *Tamasca*, nous paraît remarquable par la présence d'un suffixe que nous apprendrons plus loin à considérer comme figure. A cette racine se rattacherait en France: le *Tamon*, affluent du Gardon (départ. Gard), et le *Tamaron*, affluent de la Bourbince (départ. Saône-et-Loire)."

The root-signification of the Sanscrit *tam*, both literally and metaphorically, is undoubtedly darkness or gloom. Whether the general appearance of the rivers enumerated by M. de Félice is such as to justify this meaning is a question of fact rather

than of opinion. The epithet might apply not only to the general colouring of the water, but perhaps more specifically to the character of the foliage by which it is overshadowed. With the exception of the Thames, nearly all the streams that have been named by M. de Félice are of a small and insignificant character.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

If, as PROF. SKEAT thinks "probable," this river-name is of Celtic origin, the only Gaelic word that suggests itself to me is *taom*, which means "rushing water or torrent," with corresponding verb *taom*, "pour out." This, at all events, would be more appropriate to the character of the Thames than any word signifying "quiet" or "calm."

C. S. JERRAM.

MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW: MEDAL (11 S. v. 390).—A galvano-plastic reproduction of the medal commemorating the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (original in the Cabinet des Médailles) exists in the Musée des Antiquités nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye (Seine-et-Oise), and copies may be supplied on request.

S. REINACH.

In 'The Student's France: a History of France,' edited by William Smith, LL.D., 3rd ed., John Murray, 1868, p. 339, is a woodcut giving both sides of the medal.

I have a modern replica in pewter, bought, perhaps, in Paris.

On the obverse is Pope Gregory XIII., bust to the left, head and shoulders, under which are the initials 'F P'.

The inscription is GREGORIVS · XIII · PONT · MAX · AN · 1 (no stop).

On the reverse is an angel, a cross in the left hand, a sword in the right, destroying a group of Huguenots.

The inscription is VNONOTTORVM · STRAGES · 1572 (no stop).

The woodcut and the replica agree as to the designs and the words of the inscriptions. Assuming that the replica is exact, some of the stops are inexact in the woodcut. Also, whereas the initials of, presumably, the designer appear on the replica as 'F P', on the woodcut they are P. P.

The diameter of the replica is 1½ in., about ⅙ in. larger than that of the woodcut.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The following is in *The Saturday Magazine*, vol. xv. 255 (1839):—

"In order to perpetuate the memory of the triumph, the Pope [Gregory XIII.] caused a

\* Pictet, *Revue Celtique*, t. ii. pp. 441, 443.

medal to be struck, bearing on one side this inscription, *Ugonottorum Strages*, 1572; and on the other *Gregorius XIII., Pont. Max. An. II.* Misson, in his 'Travels' in Italy, mentions having seen the medal, and Sir William Cockburn, of Bath, has one in his possession, a lithographic copy of which he has placed as a frontispiece to his work 'The Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, a Concise History (&c.)'. From this print we have borrowed our representation of the medal given on the following page."

An illustration accompanies, showing both obverse and reverse of the medal.

W. B. H.

Bronze medals to commemorate the Massacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris, 1572, are still struck at the Papal Mint at the Vatican, and sold there; and when in Rome a few years ago, I procured one, which I still possess. It is of very hard, excellent bronze, the size of a florin. The design is well drawn and ably executed, and is so raised that, when on a flat table, it rests on the design, not on the rim. The rim is unmillied and plain, and the inside edge is finished with a neat cable design.

On the obverse is an excellent portrait bust of Pope Gregory XIII., in whose reign the Massacre took place, and who went in state to the church of St. Louis to chant a 'Te Deum' for its accomplishment, and sent Cardinal Orsino to advise Charles IX., King of France, to persist in his endeavours. He commanded a picture of the assassination of Admiral Coligny to be painted in a Vatican hall, and caused a medal to be struck in its commemoration, of which mine is a specimen. Round the bust is the legend GREGORIUS · XIII · PONT · MAX · AN · I · In the exergue is · F · P ·—I conclude the minter's initials. On the reverse is a winged, helmeted figure, holding a sword in the right, and a Latin cross in the left, hand; three dead bodies lie on the ground, while a female in the background stands with upraised arms, as if about to strike an undraped man, near a decapitated head. Above is the legend UGONOTTORVM · STRAGES · 1572 · ("slaughter of the Huguenots").

The lines are all very sharp and fine, and my specimen looks quite new. *Vide* an excellent engraving of this historical medal in Isaacson, 'Story of the Later Popes,' 1906, pl. v. p. 122. I believe it has been often engraved. I enclose a rough rubbing of the two sides.

Other medals were struck to celebrate this event. Charles IX. struck two in 1572, of which good engravings will be found in Wright, 'Protestant Dictionary,' 1904, pl. iv.

p. 272; and also in 'Médailles françaises,' 1892, Nos. 35, 36, Charles IX.

I should think examples of these three are to be found in the British Museum Medal Room. D. J.

If I remember right, I saw one of these medals in the Museum at John Knox's House, Edinburgh. P. A. McELWAINE.

In the Knox Club Publication No. 29, "Illustrations of Antichrist's Rejoicing over the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, with a prefatory note by D. Hay Fleming, LL.D., Edinburgh, the Knox Club, 1912," a photograph of the medal is given, showing, on the obverse, the bust of Gregory XIII., his designation, and the year of his pontificate, and on the reverse the murdered Huguenots, charged by an angel with a cross in the left hand and a sword in the right, the inscription being "Ugonottorum strages [the slaughter of the Huguenots], 1572."

ALEXR. THOMS.

[MR. F. C. FROST also thanked for reply.]

'THE GENTILE POWERS' (11 S. v. 390), by Capt. C. Orde Brown, 1882.—I cannot give any information as to this book, which I cannot find in any catalogue; but I am told that perhaps an application to Mrs. Orde-Brown, 11, The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E., would result in information.

WM. H. PEET.

LOGIC (11 S. v. 390).—The story of Cyrus, the two boys, and the two overcoats is given in Xenophon, 'Cyropædia,' I. iii. 17.

E. LEVERS.

DAVID LLOYD, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR (11 S. v. 327).—By "Bodwell family" I presume MR. WAINEWRIGHT means Bodvel family. Bodvel is a small mansion—now only a farmhouse—near the main road between Pwllheli and Nevin in South Carnarvonshire. It was at Bodvel, in 1742 (or was it 1741?), that Mrs. Piozzi (formerly Mrs. Thrale) was born; and she visited the place, having Dr. Johnson as one of her companions, in 1774.

Rhosgill, where David Lloyd was born, was a small mansion in the parish of Llanarmon, also in South Carnarvonshire. In Bryncreos Church, in the promontory of Lley, Carnarvonshire, there is a mural monument, on which we read of "Margaret daughter to Humphrey Lloyd of Rhosgill fawr in Fionudd Gentl'm: she died about y<sup>e</sup> yeare 1653, aged 45 years." Here, I



take it, we get the name of David Lloyd's father and also of a sister of his, born about 1608—that is, about six years after him.

I should like to know who was "Father Buckley"; and also what was the name of David Lloyd's mother's family, connected with Bodvel. T. LL. JONES.

Yspyth Vicarage, Bettws-y-coed.

TRUSSELL FAMILY (11 S. v. 50, 137, 257, 333).—"Notehurst" is Nuthurst in Warwickshire. Dugdale says:—

"About the beginning of E. 3. Time, Will. Trussell, of Flore in Com. Northampt., became Owner of it; and in 5 of that King's Reign had a Charter of Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here; as also a special License to make a Park of his Woods in this Place. From which Will. it descended to the Trussells of Billesley, and continued in the Possession of that Family (whose Descent in Billesley is to be seen) till Edward Trussell, Son and Heir to the last Thomas, sold it within these few years to William Jesson, an Alderman of Coventre."

There are several other references to the Trussells in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire.'

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

ROBERT DREWRIE, PRIEST, EXECUTED AT TYBURN 25 FEB., 1607 (11 S. v. 249, 372).—I wish to thank MR. WAINEWRIGHT and MR. WHITE for their replies to my query, but am sorry they do not throw much further light on the matter. I was already conversant with the account in the 'D.N.B.,' and as it is there stated that Robert Drury was of a Buckinghamshire family, I have always presumed him to be the second son of Robert of Hedgerley, in that county, and, consequently, brother of Sir Henry, and nephew of Sir William (Lord Justice Governor of Ireland) and Sir Drue (one of the keepers of Mary, Queen of Scots). I wished to have this opinion confirmed by some authority, if possible. In the pedigree this Robert is stated to have "ob. cœlebs," which is a slight confirmation of the assumption that he is the man.

He was certainly not the brother of Henry Drury, the recusant who died at Antwerp in 1594. This Henry had an elder brother, William (who died quite young), and he was the son of Henry of Lawshall, co. Suffolk, who was honoured by Queen Elizabeth dining at his house during her Progress in 1578, on her way to pay a visit to his nephew, Sir William Drury of Hawstead.

At this period several members of the family were staunch adherents of the Roman faith: for instance, Henry D. of Lawshall; Dr. William D., Master in Chancery, who was imprisoned; the latter's son, Robert

the Jesuit, who was killed at the "Fatal Vespers"; and John D. of Godwick, brother of Dr. William D. Even Sir Drue of Riddleworth was accused of having died a Catholic, his widow and others being severely examined on the matter.

I think it necessary to make these observations, as future readers might otherwise possibly assume that the subject of this inquiry and Henry Drury the recusant were brothers. CHARLES DRURY.

MISSING WORDS WANTED (11 S. v. 389).—I have consulted my uncle, Mr. Spencer P. Butler, as to the lines given at the above reference. He accepts the authorship, and corrects and completes the version thus:—

Goliath of Gath  
He made him a path  
For himself to walk on alone;  
But David the lad,  
From the river Copad,  
Came and knocked him down with a stone.

My uncle made the stanza when he was a boy, and he invented and introduced the "river Copad" for the sake of rime. At Rugby he was in the front rank, both at cricket and football, and his athletic prowess is recorded in 'Butler's Leap.' He was afterwards distinguished as a Wrangler and First Class Classic at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, being now in his eighty-fifth year, I feel sure that he forgives me for writing this note on his behalf.

G. G. BUTLER.

I well remember the doggerel verses to which E. M. S. refers, as being commonly quoted at school fifty years ago:—

Goliath of Gath  
He made him a path  
That he might walk alone,  
But David, a lad  
Of a countenance glad,  
Knocked him head over heels with a stone.

There was a variant of the last line; but the above version, though less familiar, is better suited to ears polite.

JOHN MURRAY.

[MR. WILLIAM BRADBROOK, COL. DURAND, MR. J. FOSTER PALMER, and G. R. also thanked for replies.]

URBAN V.'s FAMILY NAME (11 S. iv. 204, 256, 316, 456, 499, 518; v. 255, 374).—May I point out to COL. PRIDEAUX two articles (in English) of mine relating to the ninth-century settlement of Saracens at Fraxinetum (now La Garde Freinet) in Provence? One appeared in *The Alpine Journal* for August, 1879, pp. 254-76, and the other (supplementary) in the same

periodical for August, 1881, pp. 269-74. I hasten to add that I have abandoned long ago the theory (championed in both articles) of the Saracen colonization of the Saas Valley, just east of the Zermatt Valley.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

ARMS OF THE Ghibellines (11 S. v. 349).—The "Capo d'Angiò" (the chief of Anjou), Az., a label of four points gules with three fleurs-de-lis or between the points, is considered as indicating the Guelph party, and the "Capo dell' Impero" (chief of the Empire), Or, an eagle displayed sable, beaked, membered, and crowned gold, as indicating the Ghibelline party. A large proportion, amounting perhaps to one-seventh, of Italian arms, bear the Capo dell' Impero.

LEO C.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (11 S. v. 388).—The lines beginning

A moth-eaten rag on a worm-eaten pole  
were composed by General Sir E. Hamley.  
They relate to the colours of the 43rd Monmouth Light Infantry. I give them in full:

*On Monmouth Church.*

A moth-eaten rag on a worm-eaten pole,  
It does not look likely to stir a man's soul.  
'Tis the deeds that were done 'neath the moth-eaten rag,  
When the pole was a staff and the rag was a flag.  
For on many a morn in our grandfathers' days,  
When the bright sun of Portugal broke through the haze,  
Disclosing the armies arrayed in their might,  
It showed the old flag in the front of the fight.  
By ridges, o'er bridges, past vineyards and downs,  
Up the valleys, where stood, all deserted, the towns,  
It followed the French; and when they turned to bay,  
It just paused for the fight, then again led the way.  
And whenever it chanced that a battle was nigh,  
They saw it hung out like a sign in the sky,  
And they soon learned to know it—its crimson and white,  
O'er the lines of red coats and of bayonets bright.  
In the church where it hangs, when the moon gilds the graves  
And the aisles and the arches, it swells and it waves,  
While below, a faint sound as of combat is heard  
From the ghostly array of the old Forty-third.

S. W.

LURED FROM PARADISE (11 S. v. 386).—The Provençal legend mentioned by St. SWITHIN was also utilized for a short story by Alphonse Daudet, under the title of 'Jarjaille chez le Bon Dieu, Légende Provençale, Imitée de Louis Rounieux.' It is included, with other stories, in a small,

paper-covered volume called 'La Belle Nivernaise' from the first and longest tale (Paris, n.d.). In this version the hero comes from Saint-Rémy, and it is St. Luke who suggests the device to lure him from Paradise, after St. Yves has failed to help St. Peter. (St. Yves had advised that they should seek an "avoué"; "mais des avoués en paradis, jamais personne n'en a vu.") St. Luke sends a flock of cherubs to shout "Les bœufs! les bœufs!" &c., outside the gate, and Jarjaille rushes out. The final paragraphs are to the same effect as those quoted by St. SWITHIN, although the words differ.

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

THE LADY MARY GREY AND THOMAS KEYES (11 S. v. 369, 408).—Sir Richard Sackville (d. 1566), Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations (the father of Thomas, first Earl of Dorset), was first cousin to Queen Anne Boleyn, being the eldest son of John Sackville of Chiddingley, Kent, by Anne, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, and sister of Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Thomas Fuller, in his 'Worthies of England,' 1840, vol. ii. p. 227, calls Lady Mary's husband "Martin Kayes, of Kent, Esq., who was a judge at Court (but only of doubtful casts at dice, being sergeant-porter)." Apparently good old Fuller was not too accurate here in giving the name.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

HENRY BLAKE (11 S. v. 168, 273, 358).—It may interest Mr. HIPWELL to know that, since his communication to me some years ago, a copy of the earlier admissions, containing the entry of Henry Blake, has been presented to the School.

G. F. R. B.

PUNCH AND JUDY (11 S. v. 289, 376).—The dialogue of Punch and Judy can be obtained for a penny. It forms No. 42 of "Books for the Bairns," edited by the late W. T. Stead. The illustrations are by George Cruikshank.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire

THE NONSENSE CLUB (11 S. v. 129).—James Bensley is mentioned as a member of the Nonsense Club in Phillimore's 'Alumni Westmon,' Election 1751. He is the same apparently as the Bensley in a note in Southey's 'Cowper,' vol. i. 324. Mr. de Grey is also named. Was he at Westminster?

D. M. I..

MUNICIPAL RECORDS PRINTED (11 S. ii. 287, 450, 529; iii. 493; iv. 131, 390, 451; v. 73, 297, 352, 398).—

Paignton.—The Court Rolls of the Manor and Borough of Paignton, Devon. By J. Lane. —*Reports and Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, vol. xvi. pp. 703–24. (1884).—From 1664 to 1716. Index of vol. is principally of subjects.

Paisley.—Charters and Documents relating to the Burgh of Paisley, 1163–1665. and Extracts from the Records of the Town Council, 1594–1620. By W. M. Metcalfe. (1902.) Table of Contents, Glossary, and Index, the last mostly of matters.

The Black Book of Paisley. By D. Murray. (1885.) Vol. viii. New Club Series. Table of Contents, good description of "Black Books," notes, ancient Index, principally of subjects.

Parkham.—The Manuscripts of the Parish of Parkham, N. Devon. (1874).—Historical MSS. Com., Fourth Report, vol. xviii. pp. 468–9. Very meagre, most of the names in Index.

Peebles.—Charters and Documents relating to the Burgh of Peebles, with Extracts from the Records of the Borough. A.D. 1165–1710. Scottish Burgh Records Society. (1872.) Good Table of Contents, Glossary, and Index, but the last is more of matters than names.

Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles, 1652–1714. With Appendix, 1367–1665. (1910).—Vol. xxiv. of Publications of Scottish Burgh Records Society. Table of Contents, Glossary, and General Index.

Penzance.—See Marazion.

Pershore.—Copy of an Ancient Deed relating to Broadway and Pershore Fairs, in Worcestershire. (1819.) A few leaves only, ancient and in Latin.

Perth.—Manuscripts of the Royal Burgh of Perth.—Hist. MSS. Commission, Fifth Report, xxi. Appendix, p. 655. Brief description.

Rentall of the County of Perth, by Act of the Estates of Parliament of Scotland, 4th August, 1669; contrasted with the Valuation of the same county, 1st January, 1835. By W. Gloag. (1835.) Appendix, List of Commissioners, 1661. Alphabetical Index and Abstract of Places.

The Perth Hammermen Book, 1518–68. By C. A. Hunt. (1889.) Table of Contents, Chronological List of Deacons, but no index.

Extracts from the Kirk Session Records of Perth, 1577–1632.—Maitland Club. (1831.) With other articles in one volume which is not indexed.

Fuller extracts, with copious notes—but no index—in vol. ii. of 'The Spottiswoode Miscellany.' (1845.)

Pittenweem.—Annals of Pittenweem: being Notes and Extracts from the Ancient Records of that Burgh, 1526–1793. By D. Cook. Notes, and good Index, principally of subjects.

Plymouth.—On the Plymouth Municipal Records. By R. N. Worth.—The *Journal* of the Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. xxxix. pp. 110–18. (1883.) Very brief description.

Hist. MSS. Com., Ninth Report, xiii., brief description. Appendix i. pp. 262–84. (1883.) Names in Index.—Tenth Report, p. 14. Very brief description.—Supplemental Report, Appendix iv. pp. 350–560. (1885.) Names in Index.

Calendar of the Plymouth Municipal Records. By R. N. Worth. Prepared under the instructions of the Corporation. (1893.) Descriptive Introduction, Classified Table of Contents, Index of Subjects.

Some Notes on the Earlier Municipal History of Plymouth. By R. N. Worth.—*Report and Transactions* of Devonshire Association for Advancement of Science, vol. xvi. pp. 725–48. Brief, and mostly descriptive; at end is a list of Mayors. (1884.) Matters in Index of vol.—Men and Manners in Tudor Plymouth. *Ibid.*, vol. xiv. pp. 603–30. (1882).—*Ibid.* In Stuart Plymouth, vol. xv. pp. 455–75. (1883.) Subjects in Index of vol.

Pontefract.—Manuscripts of the Corporation of the Borough of Pontefract.—Hist. MSS. Com., Eighth Report, xvi. Brief description. Appendix, pp. 269–76. Fuller account. (1881.) Names in Index to vol.

The Mayors of the Borough of Pontefract from its Incorporation in 1484. With Partial Lists of the Aldermen. Also the Council of Sixteen, and of Twenty-Four. (1882.) The two latter are modern. The two former are chronological, and to many are notes. No index.

The Booke of Entries of the Pontefract Corporation, 1653–1726. By R. Holmes. (1882.)—A revised and amplified reprint of articles which had appeared in *The Pontefract Advertiser*. Full of names, but no index; at end is a list of officials referred to, with the pages of the reference given and also lists of Mayors and Aldermen, as in the preceding entry.

Preston.—The Roll of Burgesses at the Guilds Merchant of the Borough of Preston, co. Lancaster, 1397–1682. From the original rolls in the Archives of the Preston Corporation. By W. A. Abram.—Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, vol. ix. (1884.) Good Introduction, Index of Names.

Preston Court Leet Records. By A. Hewitson and H. W. Clemesha. (1905).—Revised reprints of what had appeared in the columns of *The Preston Guardian* during the years 1901–2–3. Good Index, but principally of matters.

Formerly, if discontinued now (?), *The Preston Guardian* published a weekly antiquarian column. With a few gaps, from 9 Nov., 1878, to 3 Sept., 1881. there were articles on "Preston Parliamentary Elections, illustrated by Addresses, Squibs, Poll Books, Official Returns, the Town Records, Election Expenses, Accounts, and other Matters." They are not chronologically arranged, and, of course, no index.

Prestwick.—Records of the Burgh of Prestwick, 1470–1782. With an Appendix and Illustrative Notes. By J. Fullarton.—Publications of the Maitland Club, vol. xxvii. (1834.) General Index.

A. RHODES.

(To be continued.)

## Notes on Books.

*The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.* (Cambridge University Press.)

WE have before us half-a-dozen of these excellent little volumes. *Ancient Assyria*, by Dr. Johns of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, may well count among those which best fulfil the ideal of the series. He deals in the first chapter with the data from which we form our notion of the character and history of the Assyrian empire: tradition; references in the Bible and in classical literature; the land; the language; and, finally, the material and methods of modern research. There follow chapters on Assyria as a city state, on her early relations with Egypt, Mitanni, and Babylonia, and then on the First and Second Empires and on the Sargonids. Arrived at the end of the book one is in possession of a clear, general outline of what to-day is known on this vast subject, having been enabled also to realize, more or less, the position of gaps, and hence been prepared, if one chooses, to learn intelligently and assign to their right place the fresh facts which will be published when the hoards of inscriptions still awaiting the attention of scholars have been worked through. Within the limits assigned, and as an introduction to this study, we do not see how the thing could have been better done. There are about a dozen well-chosen illustrations, of which we notice that the first—a lion colossus—is described as a "bull."

Mr. Macalister's *History of Civilization in Palestine* is not only well planned and instructive, but written also with a certain charm. Particularly interesting are the chapters on the 'Præ-Israelite Semitic Occupations,' on the 'First Struggle of West and East,' on the 'Growth of the Religious Consciousness in Israel,' and that entitled 'Roman and Byzantine.' In the second of these the writer treats of the origin of the Philistines, the scattered remnants of the ancient civilization of Crete, who, until Greek influence made itself felt, were "the only cultured or artistic race who ever occupied the soil of Palestine." We may imagine their shades, accosting with some amusement the shade of Matthew Arnold! The curious helplessness of the Hebrews in regard to inventive or practical activity, whether in the decoration of a pot or the construction of a tunnel, is vividly brought out; and, again, the writer has not forgotten to illustrate familiar details of the Bible story when they come in his way—as where, discussing the overlapping in Palestine of the Bronze and Iron ages, he points out that the famous passage, 1 Kings vi. 7, does not mean that Solomon's temple was reared in silence, but that the new metal, iron, had not been suffered to profane its stones. We heartily recommend this book to the many thousands who, as teachers or students, are occupied with the historical aspect of the Bible.

*The Troubadours*, again, by the Rev. H. J. Chaytor, is a delightful and stimulating little work. Designed—as, indeed, all these books are—for the ordinary reader, whose knowledge of the subject in question is not detailed or scientific, it sets forth, to start with, lucidly and simply, what were the scene, the tongue, the technique,

and the inner theory of the poetry of the troubadours, and then proceeds to give a sufficiently vivid account of individual poets—those being chosen who are most famous or whose work is most representative. The glamour of the troubadours is something like the blue of the horizon, which appears brightest and most beautiful if one fixes one's eyes a degree or two above it, and fades more or less into the commonplace if one focusses one's sight upon it directly. So here the romantic figures of Jaufre Rudel and Bertrand de Ventadour and Arnaut Daniel may seem to the general reader to look soberly and shorn of their rays, and Folco to be little worthy of his place in the 'Paradiso.' On the other hand, though, Bertrand de Born, who sowed discord between Henry II. and his son, and walks in the ninth bolgia—

E il capo tronco tenea per le chionie  
Pesol con mano a guisa di lanterna—

is to some extent rehabilitated. It would, we think, have been a good thing if, systematically, there had been added to the account of each of the more important troubadours a note of the number of his works that remain to us.

Perhaps the most interesting pages of Mr. Rait's interesting *Life in the Medieval University* are those which treat of the student universities. We found ourselves comparing—and contrasting—the relations between masters and scholars at Bologna with those of which we hear as obtaining in the old-fashioned educational system of Japan. The ways of the East were again—fortuitously, of course—recalled to us at the end of the book, where it tells how Cardinal Estouteville at Paris revived an old regulation by which students in arts were to hear lectures sitting, not on raised seats, but on the ground, "ut occasio superbiæ a juvenibus secludatur." Apparently they were allowed straw to sit on, whence it is said the street they heard lectures in was called Vicus Stramineus. Mr. Rait has contrived to work many such homely, minute details into the course of his clear and careful retracing of the development of the mediæval universities, and his picture of the turbulent life that was led in them; so that the reader will be able to form a full and strongly coloured idea of the scholar's existence. Of the master's, on the other hand, his notion is likely to be an attenuated one. No doubt this latter lacks such crude, but effective, incidents as the "jocund advent," town and gown rows, and the like, with which a good deal of play is here made—too much, perhaps, for these are particular instances of the general violence of mediæval manners rather than fundamental characteristics of a university. When all is said, those who dispense the learning of their day are a more essential factor in educational history than irritated townsfolk or even brawling students, and we would gladly have exchanged some of the stories of riotings and murders for a more thorough treatment of the phases of thought, the kinds of learning, and the influence of outstanding personalities, which distinguished the different periods and the different universities here in question.

In *The Ballad in Literature* Mr. Henderson had a fascinating subject, and his first two chapters—considering the limits within which he was working—struck us as satisfactory, though we had hoped for more ample illustration from

French sources. A large part of the rest of the volume is taken up with a discussion of the opinions of Profs. Kittredge and Gummere on the origin of ballads, and we found this a tedious method of dealing with a question in itself of great interest. The Professors will have it that true ballads are the product of no single brain, but of groups who, in some manner not clearly explained, compose them together, and as time goes on modify them; while Mr. Henderson maintains—and we are inclined to agree with him—that, however much altered or debased in the process of transmission, each ballad is, in the beginning and as a whole, the work of one author. We would suggest a consideration of the origin and fortunes of schoolboy rimes as, perhaps, the nearest analogy to the ballad which the present day affords. We have an example of what we mean in the columns of the present issue (p. 476). A correspondent asked to have missing words supplied to the rime ‘Goliath of Gath,’ and several correspondents from different quarters sent us the version we print with MR. MURRAY’S signature—showing that it is known over a tolerably wide area. The query, however, has elicited also the original version—differing at least in two points materially from the common one—and at the same time has revealed the identity of the author.

In saying that we are disappointed in Dr. Robertson’s *Goethe and the Twentieth Century*, we do not forget that Goethe is, of all his peers, the most difficult to write about in such a way as to inspire sympathy, whether one address oneself to those who know him or those who do not; it is not clear which of the two groups is here addressed. Those who know him in any real degree—especially if they share, or have at any time shared, the boundless enthusiasm of his more ardent admirers—find, no doubt, an interest in any and every detail of his life; but these the presentation of it here given is little likely to content. Those, on the other hand, who know nothing of his works beyond their names may be pardoned if they find this account of him dreary, and if they wonder why any one should occupy himself with a person so perilously near being a “prig,” whose tremendous genius, from the angle here taken and within this restricted compass, somehow makes very little show. For Goethe the man to appear attractive one must have space for anecdotes which shall, so to say, break the tame outline of his “calm optimism,” and display him human; and, again, so to interweave his life and work as to form the single and living picture of a great genius, requires if not likewise a fairly large canvas, then unusually close calculation and happy judgment as to what shall be omitted and what included, and where the emphasis be thrown. We should have liked his life to have been left on one side, and his work only discussed—a course which would probably also have turned out more in accordance with the expectations raised by the title.

*A Chronicle of the Popes.* By A. E. McKilliam. (Bell & Sons.)

WE believe that nothing quite like this volume has been published before; and the omission, now that it is repaired, appears surprising. For it is obvious that in order with any exactness to understand the course of European history

few things are more necessary for the student than to carry with him through it the thread of the history of the Papacy; and to do so, excepting in regard to certain special periods, without the assistance of a continuous and compact account of the Popes, in which one may find one’s place without trouble and waste of time, is by no means always easy. The excellent idea of furnishing such an account has been here well carried out, in the form, as the author emphatically reminds us in his Preface, not of a history, but a chronicle. He gives us first a bibliography of the principal works consulted, then an alphabetical index of the Popes, and then a list, dated, and also referred to the pages of the text, of the (Ecumenical Councils. Next follows in order of succession the long line of some 360 pontiffs. Each is made the subject of a biography complete in itself. Ultimate causes are not sought nor theories offered; but facts and events are set out in considerable detail—at sufficient length, as well as in a manner sufficiently lively, to impress the memory. The author has aimed at giving an “absolutely unbiassed account” of these lives, and, so far as we have tested him, we find that he has made good that intention also. Legendary matter is given, but the authority, or want of authority, for it is indicated. Naturally, references to authorities have had to a great extent to be omitted; the great moments of the history of the Papacy to be dealt with all too succinctly, and matters merely curious or entertaining to be at the best just glanced at, and no more; but it would be indeed unreasonable to cavil at these necessary limitations in a work which claims only to be a handbook, and as a handbook is excellent.

WE regret that the notice of the ‘Western Rebellion,’ which appeared at 11 S. v. 400, has been so worded as to imply that Richard Locke, by whom the pamphlet here reprinted was published, in 1782, is a contemporary of our own. We are grateful to Mr. John Coles, jun., for drawing our attention to the matter.

## 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.

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.”

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of ‘N. & Q.’ to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

G. W. REDWAY (“That blessed word Mesopotamia”).—See 11 S. i. 369, 438; ii. 253.

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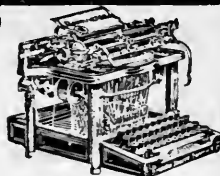
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STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE  
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(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401;  
11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242, 381; iii. 22, 222,  
421; iv. 181, 361; v. 62, 143.)

## MEN OF SCIENCE.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—On 2 Oct., 1862, a bronze statue of George Stephenson, "the father of railways," was unveiled by the Earl of Ravensworth. It was designed by John Graham Lough, and is said to be a faithful portrait. The pedestal rises from a square base to a height of about 12 ft., and at the corners are disposed four figures representing a pitman, a blacksmith, a platelayer, and an engineer. The total height of the statue is about 21 ft. On the pedestal is carved the word "Stephenson."

In May, 1879, a tablet was placed on the house, 17, Eldon Place, which is thus inscribed:—

The Residence of  
George and Robert  
Stephenson  
1824-5.

Shrewsbury.—A bronze statue of Charles Darwin was unveiled in his native town on 10 August, 1897. It is suitably placed under the shadow of the Old School, where he received his education. It is the work of Mr. Horace Montford, and bears a striking resemblance to Boehm's marble statue in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. Darwin is represented seated in a massive chair. On his crossed knees rests a manuscript, upon which he is engaged, although his face is turned from it as if in momentary thought. A number of volumes representing his works are piled at his feet. The statue cost 1,000 guineas, and was given to the town by the Shropshire Horticultural Society. On the pedestal is inscribed the one word "Darwin."

Birmingham.—A marble statue of Dr. Joseph Priestley, "the father of pneumatic chemistry," stands in Victoria Square, south-west of the Council House. It was erected by the inhabitants of Birmingham, and unveiled by Prof. Huxley in 1874, the centenary of the discovery of oxygen. Priestley holds a vessel of mercury in one hand, and in the other a lens.

A tablet and medallion, "consecrated to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D., by his affectionate congregation," was erected in the New Meeting-House, Moor Street, at the time of his death. He was minister of this chapel for ten and a half years—1780-1791. The monument was, with others, removed to the Church of the Messiah, Broad Street, in 1862.

Birmingham.—On 2 November, 1868, on the occasion of the visit of the Social Science Congress to the town, a statue of James Watt was unveiled, which had been erected by public subscription, and executed in Sicilian marble by Mr. Alexander Munro. With the pedestal it rises to a height of 20 ft., the statue itself being 8 ft. 3 in. high. Watt is represented standing

"attired in the costume of his period; his head is slightly inclined in front; his right hand holds a pair of compasses, while his left rests on the cover of the cylinder of the steam-engine which he perfected; the weight of the body is thrown on the left arm.... The value of the work is increased by the careful and painstaking manner in which the various details of the accessories

are carried out. The cylinder is not a conventional but a real cylinder; it is carefully worked, down to every bolt and moulding, from a model made from a drawing by James Watt himself."

The pedestal is of Derbyshire freestone, and on it is simply inscribed "James Watt."

Other statues to Watt:—Watt died at Heathfield, Staffordshire, and is buried at Handsworth, in the mortuary chapel on the south side of the chancel of the parish church. Here was erected by his son James in 1825 Chantrey's fine statue of the great engineer. Watt is represented seated; over his crossed knees is spread a plan of a steam-engine, and with his right hand he holds a pair of compasses over it. Replicas of this statue were afterwards erected in Westminster Abbey, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock.

That at Westminster bears the following eloquent inscription written by Lord Brougham:—

Not to perpetuate a name  
which must endure while the  
peaceful  
arts flourish  
but to show  
that mankind have learned to honour  
those  
who best deserve their gratitude,  
the King,  
his Ministers and many of the Nobles  
and Commoners of the Realm,  
raised this monument to  
James Watt,  
who, directing the force of an original  
genius,  
early exercised in philosophic research,  
to the improvement of  
the Steam Engine,  
enlarged the resources of his country,  
increased the power of man,  
and rose to an eminent place  
among the most illustrious followers  
of science  
and the real benefactors of the world.  
Born at Greenock, MDCCXXXVI.  
Died at Heathfield, in Staffordshire,  
MDCCXCIX.

The statue of Watt at Glasgow stands in George Square; that at Edinburgh in front of the Heriot-Watt Institute and School of Art in Chambers Street; and that at Greenock in the Watt Institution. The Manchester statue, erected in front of the Infirmary. Piccadilly, in June, 1857, was copied by Theed.

There is also a statue of Watt in the City Square, Leeds, presented to the town by the late Mr. R. Wainwright.

Grantham.—On 21 September, 1858, a bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Theed, was unveiled on St. Peter's Hill by Lord Brougham. The cost—1,600£.—

was defrayed by public subscription. Newton is bareheaded, and clad in academic garb. The pose suggests that of a lecturer, and his left hand holds a scroll displaying an illustration from his 'Principia.' On the front of the pedestal is inscribed the one word "Newton."

Folkestone.—A statue of William Harvey was unveiled on 6 August, 1881. The sculptor, Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, represents Harvey standing, bareheaded and clad in the dress of the period, with an academic gown thrown loosely over his shoulders. His right hand, with fingers outspread, is laid upon his breast, and in his left hand he grasps a human heart. On the front of the pedestal, facing the sea, is inscribed

Harvey

and on the back the following:—

William Harvey  
Discoverer of the Circulation  
of the Blood

Born in Folkestone 1 April 1578

Died in London 3 June 1657

Buried at Hempstead, Essex.

It may be mentioned that for 226 years the remains of Harvey reposed in a vault beneath the west end of Hempstead Church, enclosed in a leaden shell. On 18 April, 1883, they were removed thence, and placed in a sarcophagus of white Sicilian marble in the Harvey Chapel above. The end of the sarcophagus is inscribed

William Harvey

Born 1578. Died 1657

and on the side is the following:—

"The remains of William Harvey, Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood, were reverently placed in this sarcophagus by the Royal College of Physicians in the year 1883."

In the church is a bust of Harvey surmounted by his coat of arms, and having below it a Latin inscription to his memory.

JOHN T. PAGE,

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

## A NORMAN "MOTTE" THEORY.

In a book called 'Early Norman Castles of the British Isles,' just published, Mrs. E. S. Armitage attempts to show that certain "moated hillocks with courts attached," found in many parts of this country, are a type of fortification introduced at the Norman Conquest, and she calls the hillocks "mottes," as "being the only specific name which they ever had."

Archæologists have hitherto believed that the right name of such earthworks is the A.-S. *burgh*, borough, and have not thought

it necessary to describe them by a word borrowed from the French; indeed, such a name as "motte," or "motte-castle," begs the question. There may be seen, for instance, in the village of Mexborough, near Rotherham, adjoining the road leading to Doncaster, a moated hillock with a court attached. This earthwork is much too small for a town, and can only have been a place of defence, and perhaps a residence. The village is mentioned in Domesday as Mechesburg, and since it was for many centuries a very small village, there can hardly be a doubt that its name is derived from the earthwork. The earthwork is a *burh*, not a "motte-castle."

But examples like this do not accord with the Norman "motte" theory, and accordingly the author, after writing at some length on the meaning of *burh*, concludes (p. 19) that it "was the same thing which in mediæval Latin was called *burgus*, that is a fortified town." She goes on thus:

"It would not have been necessary to spend so much time on the history of the word *burh* if this unfortunate word had not been made the subject of one of the strangest delusions which ever was imposed on the archaeological world. We refer, of course, to the theory of the late Mr. G. T. Clark, who contended in his 'Mediæval Military Architecture' that the moated mound of class (e) [*i.e.*, the moated hillock with a court attached], which we have described in our first chapter, was what the Anglo-Saxons called a *burh*. In other words, he maintained that the *burhs* were Saxon castles. It is one of the most extraordinary and inexplicable things in the history of English archaeology that a man who was not in any sense an Anglo-Saxon scholar was allowed to affix an entirely new meaning to a very common Anglo-Saxon word, and that this meaning was at once accepted without question by historians who had made Anglo-Saxon history their special study.... Sentiment perhaps had something to do with Mr. Clark's remarkable success."

And then our author turns to an Anglo-Saxon charter of the ninth century, which, as she describes it, tells how a lady and her husband

"built the borough of Worcester. As they expressed it in their memorable charter, it was not only for the defence of the bishop and the churches of Worcester, but 'TO SHELTER ALL THE FOLK.'"

By way of emphasis, and to clinch the argument, the last five words are printed in capitals. But what are the facts? In Thorpe's translation the charter begins thus:—

"To almighty God the true Unity and the holy Trinity in heaven, be praise and glory, and thanksgiving, for all the good which he has given us; for whose love, in the first place, Æthelred

aldorman and Æthelflæd, and for St. Peter's and the church at Worcester, and also for the prayer of their friend bishop Werferth, have commanded the 'burh' at Worcester to be constructed as a protection to all the people, and also to raise the praise of God therein."—'Diplomatarium,' pp. 136-7.

This does not mean that Æthelred and Æthelflæd built the whole city of Worcester. It means that they built a *burh* at, or in, the city of Worcester ("bewyrcean þā burh æt Weogernaceastre eallum þæm folce to gebeorge, and eac þæron Godes lof to arærenne"). The *burh* was built to be (1) a refuge for the people in time of danger, and (2) a place of worship. In other words, it was to be a fortified church, the *ecclesia incastellata* of the documents, with a rampart. That many ancient churches were surrounded by defensive walls, and constructed to be used as fortresses in time of danger, is a well-known fact, and need not be discussed now. The castle of Worcester, says Leland (whom I quote at second hand),

"stood hard on the south part of the cathedrall church, almost on Severne. It is now cleane downe, and halfe the base courte or area of it is now *within the wall of the close of the cathedrall church*. The dungeon hille of the Castle is a great thinge, at this tyme overgrown with brushwood. The castle fell to ruine soone after the Conquest, and half the ground of it was given to the augmenting the close of the Priorye."

The "dungeon hill," or castle mound, has been found to contain numerous British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon remains.

There is at least one other instance in which a church with its surrounding wall is described as a *burh*. The church of St. Paul in London, the cathedral church, is described indifferently in charters as *kirke*, *mynster*, *byrig*, or *biri*; about 958 it is called Paulesbiri; in 970 it is described as "Paulusbyrig æt Lundænæ," Paulsbury at London (Thorpe, *op. cit.*, index, p. 676). Was this *burh* "a fortified town"?

At Earls Barton a portion of an artificial hillock, or circular mound, called Berry Mount, has been encroached on by the building of the well-known pre-Conquest tower at that place. A field which adjoins the churchyard contains earthworks, and is called Berry Field. The old church of Taplow, Bucks, had been erected at the eastern end of an enclosure, the centre of which was dominated by a barrow, which has been proved to be of pre-Conquest date. The whole occupied high ground known locally as Bury Fields (Walter Johnson, 'Byways in British Archaeology,' 1912, p. 81). The camp on Willbury Hill, near Hitchin, is



mentioned as *Willigbyrig* in a charter of A.D. 1007 (Napier and Stevenson, 'Crawford Charters,' p. 135). Each of these places was a *burgh*, and none of them can be described as "a fortified town." There are plenty more of the same kind.

The circular mounds represented in the Bayeux Tapestry do not prove that the Normans introduced such mounds into this country. Moreover, no indication is given in the Tapestry of "courts attached."

Great as must have been the labour bestowed on Mrs. Armitage's book, it appears to me that its main conclusion is untenable. The theory of the late Mr. Clark still holds the field.

S. O. ADDY.

3, Westbourne Road, Sheffield.

## CASANOVA IN ENGLAND.

### I.—LA CHARPILLON.

(See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382, 461; v. 123.)

OWING to the kindness of Herr Bernhard Marr, the librarian of the Castle of Dux, I have received facsimiles of two autograph letters written in the year 1763 by Marianne de Charpillon to Casanova, which I have compared with the letters in the British Museum written by Marianne de Charpillon to John Wilkes between the years 1773-7. It is obvious that the handwriting is the same. My opinion is confirmed by that of Herr Marr, who has had an opportunity of comparing photographs of some of the British Museum letters with his MSS., and who declares:—

"Für mich ist die Identität der Duxer Briefe in Beziehung auf die gleiche Handschrift ohne allen Zweifel begründet."—Letter dated Dux, 13 Dec., 1911.

I am able also to cite the weighty authority of Dr. Tage E. Bull, who has not the slightest doubt that "the letters in question were written by the same person, and who adds:—

"It is amusing to see that the courtesan sticks to the eccentric way of spelling *her own name* Charpillon (letter to Casanova of 12 Sept., 1763; cf. letter to Wilkes, 1 Jan., 1774)."—Letter dated Copenhagen, 2 Jan., 1912.

M. Aldo Ravà, the editor of the recently published 'Lettere di donna a Giacomo Casanova,' Milan, 1912, is of the same opinion, and writes:—

"Merci pour les deux photos. C'est bien l'écriture de La Charpillon, dont je possède un facsimile."—Letter dated Venice, 2 Dec., 1911.

In the face of such evidence one may safely claim that this interesting Casanovian problem is solved.

Even without the testimony of handwriting the identification might have been proved. In addition to the fact that the name Marianne de Charpillon (or Charpillon) was the same in both cases, and that the family consisted of a grandmother, a mother, and one or two aunts, the Charpillons whom Casanova knew sold a quack medicine which they called "le baume de vie" (balm of life): Casanova's 'Mémoires,' Garnier, vi. 490, 493, 513. It is significant, therefore, that Mlle. Charpillon should write to Wilkes when he was ill, saying that she was sending him "some balm." On 17 Feb., 1777, she tells him, in her illiterate manner:

"Je vous envoyent du beaume du couvent, il vous fera du bien mais craignée, c'est charme."

And on 22 May, 1777, she writes:—

"Je pren la liberté de vous envoyer du beaume, si je trouve à redire à vos action cela ne m'empêche pas de désirée votre santé."

Casanova's statement that Mlle. Charpillon lived in Denmark Street is another instance of his wonderful accuracy (Garnier, vi. 482). His only mistake—a pardonable one—was in thinking that Denmark Street was in Soho, instead of in the parish of St. Giles. The Holborn rate-books show that Francis Decharpillon (*sic*) was residing in that street in 1763-4, being rated at 24*l.* a year.

According to Casanova, the grandmother of Mlle. Charpillon was a native of Berne, who had taken the name of Anspérgher "sans aucun droit," and he seems to suggest that the mother, the youngest of four daughters, was also born in Berne. The Christian name of either the mother or the grandmother must have been Frances, as shown by the Holborn rate-books. Mlle. Charpillon, whose full name was Marianne Geneviève, was born in Franche-Comté, her father being the Count de Boulainvilliers (Garnier, vi. 512-13). If Casanova is right, the date of her birth was *circa* 1746 (Garnier, vi. 481; Rozez, vi. 7), and Wilkes was in the habit of celebrating her birthday on 1 Nov.; but there is no indication whether this was Old or New Style. With these particulars in view, it may be possible for some industrious person to discover her *acte de naissance*.

### II.

THE following references in Casanova's 'Mémoires' to his intended journey to London help to explain the reason of his desire to visit England:—

"....la paix étant faite, je voulais en profiter pour voir l'Angleterre."—Casanova at Turin, *circa* January, 1763; v. Garnier, v. 519.

"En prenant congé du père [*i.e.*, Rinaldi], il me demanda où j'irais en quittant Milan.

"—A Marseille, puis à Paris, et puis à Londres, où j'ai envie de passer un an."—Casanova at Milan, February, 1763; *v.* Garnier, vi. 13.

"....Je partirai en t'adorant, et si la fortune m'est favorable en Angleterre, tu me reverras ici l'année prochaine."—Casanova at St. Angelo, March, 1763; *v.* Garnier, vi. 138.

"....Je vais en Angleterre pour tâcher de retirer ma fille [*i.e.*, Sophie Cornelys] des mains de sa mère [*i.e.*, Madam Cornelys]."—Casanova at Avignon, May, 1763; Garnier, vi. 258.

"....Le vieux Rinaldi, qui n'était pas prophète, me pronostiqua un bonheur prodigieux en Angleterre."—Casanova at Avignon, May, 1763; Garnier, vi. 264.

"....le petit d'Aranda [*i.e.*, young Cornelys], que je devais remettre à Londres entre les mains de sa mère....

"Il me tardait d'autant plus de remettre le petit ingrat à sa mère, que celle-ci ne cessait de m'écrire des lettres impertinentes, et que je visais à lui retirer ma fille, alors âgée de dix ans, et qui, à ce que me marquait sa mère, était devenue un prodige de beauté, de grâces, et de talent."—Casanova at Lyons, May, 1763; Garnier, vi. 267.

"....je me mis à parler de l'Angleterre; où j'allais dans l'intention de faire fortune, moyennant un projet que j'avais conçu et dont l'exécution ne dépendait que du ministre lord d'Egremont. M. de Morosini me dit qu'il me donnerait une lettre pour lui...."—Casanova at Lyons, May, 1763; Garnier, vi. 298.

"Je trouvai chez Mme. d'Urfé une lettre de Thérèse [Cornelys], qui m'écrivait qu'elle était déterminée à venir à Paris pour y reprendre son fils, si je ne le lui ramenait pas, ajoutant qu'elle exigeait une réponse définitive...."—Casanova at Paris, June, 1763; Garnier, vi. 327.

England had an irresistible attraction for the Italian adventurer of both sexes in the eighteenth century, and it is reasonable to suppose that Casanova, having heard of the stupendous success of Madame Cornelys, whose intellect and business capacity he must have rated far lower than his own, believed that a great fortune awaited him in London. No doubt, he expected his old friend Thérèse to supply him with valuable introductions, and by taking back her son he had a good pretext for paying her a visit.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

#### JACOBITE VERSES: "TURNIP-HOER."

SINCE I wrote my reply on 'Matthew Fern, Jacobite' (*ante*, p. 257), I have found that a good deal appeared in 'N. & Q.' in 1904 about allusions to George I. and turnips (10 S. ii. 288, 349, 417). ASTARTE put the query about Matthew Fern to no effect, giving, however, at p. 288 a reference

about the ballad called 'The Turnip Hoer,' viz., to Thomas Hearne's 'Remarks and Collections' under date 31 Jan., 1718, vol. vi. p. 134 (Oxford Historical Society):—

"The Author is said to be one Mr. Wharton, a young Master of Arts of Magd. Coll. It is a Satyr upon K. George, who when he first came to England, talk'd of turning St. James' Park into Turnip Ground & to imploy Turnip Hoers."

Very likely Hearne's book is the source from which the compilers of various dictionaries have drawn their information, or whence the first drew his; *e.g.*, Wheeler's 'Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction,' Frey's 'Sobriquets and Nicknames,' and Latham's 'Dictionary of Names, Nicknames, and Surnames.' To the songs given at 10 S. ii. 349, the last of which is to be found in Hogg's 'Jacobite Relics of Scotland,' 1819, 91, may be added:—

And down wi' Geordie, kirk-milk Geordie;  
He maun hame but stocking or shoe,  
To nump his neeps, his sybows, and leeks,  
And a wee bit bacon to help the broo.

This is part of the fourth stanza of the song called 'Kirk-Milk Geordie,' see Hogg's 'Jacobite Relics,' 97. The third line means "to nibble his turnips, his onions, and leeks."

The "wee bit of bacon to help the broth" is an allusion to Madame Kilmansegge, Countess of Platen, created Countess of Darlington (see *ibid.*, pp. 269, 278).

ASTARTE's original note elicited an interesting reply concerning allusions to Hanover as a "turnip garden" and Hanoverian civilians and soldiers as "turnips." The writer refers to the punishment of Matthew Fern for "associating the reigning monarch (George II.) with turnips." When Fern committed his crime and was punished, George I. was the reigning monarch, not George II.

'The Story of the London Parks,' by Jacob Larwood (*i.e.*, L. R. Sadler), circa 1872, p. 390, of the one-volume edition, gives the legend about George I. and St. James's Park, and says: "hence the nickname of the 'Turnip-boor' bestowed upon him by the Jacobites and Tories." There can be little doubt that "boor" is an error for "hoer."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE OBSERVATORY ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.—Dr. Fitchett, in the June number of *The Cornhill Magazine*, describes his surprise at finding that there stood what he calls "Napoleon's scaffold" on the field where Waterloo was fought. This really was an observatory, built some weeks before

the battle by the Dutch engineers. Sir Walter Scott ('Waterloo,' 135) describes it as 90 ft. high, and standing to the right of the Auberge of La Belle Alliance. Baptiste de Coster, who furnished Napoleon with information, said the Emperor had never used it, which in all probability is true; but the editor of Jones's 'Waterloo' was assured "from undoubted authority" that Napoleon mounted it for an hour. One writer quoted in Jones made it 36 ft. high. Sir Charles Bell, quoted by Dr. Fitchett, would seem rather to agree with Scott as to its great height. It was reported as blown down on 29 March, 1816. In Siborne's 'Waterloo Letters,' p. 175, the 10th Hussars are stated to have bivouacked near it on the night of 18 June. References to it will be found in Jones's 'Waterloo,' pp. 144, 163, 232-4 (London, Booth, 2 vols.), but I cannot verify these, as they are from the eleventh edition, 1832, which I have not got. We may be pretty certain that Napoleon never used it, and certainly did not have it moved, as Bell believed. We should have known of that from French accounts.

Frances, Lady Shelley, who visited the field on 18 Sept., 1815, and who probably reports what she was told by the Duke of Richmond, who seems to have accompanied her, says that Napoleon certainly was not on the Observatory after the battle began, nor could he, from that spot, have directed the movements of his troops. The Observatory, she says, was built for topographical purposes by a former Governor of the Netherlands something like a century before. See her 'Diary' (Murray, 1912), p. 173.

R. W. PHIPPS, Col. late R.A.

[This subject has been fully dealt with at 4 S. ix. 469, 538; x. 37, 97; 5 S. ii. 316; iii. 58, and at the second reference by one who himself saw the scaffold standing; but, as the date of these contributions is now remote, we are glad to print our correspondent's note on the subject.]

"SHIRE": ITS DERIVATION.—Let me say, at the outset, that this article was not suggested by the query about "shire," *ante*, p. 368, to which it is in no way a reply.

In an excellent little book on the county of Suffolk I was rather surprised to meet with the survival of the old fable that *shire* means "a share," and is derived from the verb "to shear."

It is a good thing that most writers on such subjects are now careful to avoid etymologies; nevertheless, when they give them, they should consult some authority. Surely most of the modern dictionaries no longer repeat this.

It is a survival from Todd's 'Johnson,' which has: "SHIRE, *scir*, from *sciran*, to divide; Saxon." It is copied from Skinner, except that the latter has *scyran* (with *y*). Skinner obtained it, after a sort, from Somner. But Somner's account of *Scir* (as he gives it) is quite correct; and he does not derive it from "sciran." He only gives, as a separate article, "Sciran, *i.e.* Sceran"; meaning that *sciran* is an occasional spelling of *sceran*, to shear.

But the *i* in *scir* is long; and it is no more possible to connect it with *sceran* than it is to connect *bide* with *bed*. Long *i* shows a gradation like that of *drifan*, to drive; and *sceran* shows one like that of *beran*, to bear. *Drive* and *bear* belong to strong conjugations that are completely independent.

No doubt the idea arose from supposing that *shire*, somehow or other, means a *share*. But it has no more to do with *share* than *fire* has to do with *fare*, or *hire* with *hare*. Let me reproduce Somner's article, though it is as old as 1659:—

"*Scir*. Pagus, comitatus, diocesis, provincia. A shire, a county, a diocese, a province. Item, Prefectura, dispensatio, cura, munus, negotium, occupatio, procuratio, villicatio. A Lieutenantship, a sheriffwicke, a charge, an office, a businesse, an occupation, an administration, a stewardship: *agif thine scire, i. redde rationem villicationis tue*; Luc. 16. 2."

There is not a word about shearing or sharing in this sane account.

Perhaps the nearest sense is "administration," or "charge." The secondary sense had reference to the province over which an officer's administration extended; and that is how it came to mean the diocese of a bishop, or the shire of a sheriff.

But if *shire* is not to be connected with *share*, with what ought we rather to connect it? Somner gives the Latin sense as *cura*; and it is most interesting to find that the later etymologists have come to see that the words *shire* and *cura* are practically identical. Walde's 'Ety. Lat. Dict.' (1906), *s.v.* 'Cura,' has:—

"Oder zu A.S. *scir*, Dienst, Geschäft, Besorgung, O.H.G. *scira*, Besorgung, Geschäft (Holt-hausen, 'Indogermanische Forschungen,' xiv. 341)."

In fact, *cūra* represents an Old Lat. *coīra*, probably shortened from \**scoīra*; and L. *oi* = A.-S. *ā*, which is the second grade of *i* as appearing in A.-S. *scir*; all in accordance with known phonetic laws. But, in any case, *shire* originally meant "cura."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

**DERBYSHIRE FIELD-NAMES.**—From the Derbyshire Charters at the Sheffield Public Reference Library, I have selected the following field-names, belonging to the districts of Castleton, Hope, Tideswell, Chesterfield, and Ashbourne, which may be of interest:—

The Spittlerügge, Le Werdikes, Rondery Dikfeld, Getekerhyrst, Hohleye, Arkelker, Perkyn Mewde (eighty years later called Perkyn Meado), Le Blesedrod, Cresrod, Mamsychere, Crokudrodes, Wyfynfeld, Depkuaneriddynge (?), Getofurlonges, Gracylondes, Ronrydingfeld, Flutbrok, Galtrethorn, Sotony's, Spetylcoarnell, Le Flodurs, Le Holoforthe, Le Odartfelde, Le Sydgate-thorn, Le Stony, The Pekis, Le Wete furlonge, Benehill, Wetecerr-Hurst, Prestbuttes, Le Holeghtonge, Le Brynde, Le Kyssynglondes, Kyttlowgrewys.

All these occur in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. T. WALTER HALL.  
Sheffield.

**NO TWIN EVER FAMOUS.**—In *The British Medical Journal* for 6 April, in a paragraph on p. 802 headed 'From Triplets to Sextuplets,' a quotation is given from an article on the same subject published in a German paper over seven years ago. The author, Dr. Kaiser of Dresden, stated that he knew of no famous man who had a twin brother.

In 1862 a discussion was carried on in 'N. & Q.' (3 S. ii. 388, 455, 498), originating in a similar statement made by Dr. Simpson in *The Edinburgh Medical Journal*. That writer was not aware of a single instance where a twin had distinguished himself intellectually. The REV. A. B. GROSART of Kinross, in contradiction, referred to Henry and Thomas Vaughan, the former a subject of discourse in Dr. John Brown's 'Horæ Subsecivæ.' Both brothers are admitted by Sir Sidney Lee into the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Though Henry the "Silurist" is the better known, Thomas was a rather voluminous writer on alchemy and chemistry, and a poet whose English and Latin verses "are tinged with genuine poetic feeling." They were born on 17 April, 1622. E. H. A. (*loc. cit.*, p. 498) refers to the brothers Scott, Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell, sons of a coal-shipper of Newcastle-on-Tyne by his second wife, a tradesman's daughter. The parents had thirteen children. E. H. A. states that each of these undoubtedly great men was a twin, "having each been born with a

sister." This statement is not noted in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.': John (Lord Eldon) "was born . . . on 4 June, 1751," and William (Lord Stowell), the elder, saw the light under romantic circumstances in October, 1745, the mother having fled from Newcastle to Heworth in Durham, as there was a panic in the coal city because of Cope's defeat at Prestonpans. It is strange that the article on Lord Stowell says nothing about any twin sister.

The amusing and instructive correspondence in 'N. & Q.' (10 S. iii. 249, 318, 357, 394), begun by MR. RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA, throws no light on this particular aspect of twindom. As so much is talked about insurance at present, I may call attention to MR. RALPH THOMAS's statement (*loc. cit.*, p. 318) that twins can be insured against at Lloyds! It appears, according to MR. T. ASHE (3 S. ii. 498), that one Senior Wrangler, at least, was a twin.

Perhaps some of your correspondents and readers have heard of authentic twins known to fame besides the Vaughans, and possibly E. H. A. was correct about the Scotts.

ALBAN DORAN.

Athenæum Club.

**PETITION FOR A CHURCH FLAG.**—The following petition of the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields may prove of interest to your readers:—

Adm. Navy Board. 2543.

To the Right Honb and Hon the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Petition of the Vicar Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Parish of S<sup>t</sup> Martin in the Fields. Sheweth

That the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields being the Parish wherein his Majestys Palaces of S<sup>t</sup> James and Whitehall, the Admiralty, and other Publick Edifices are situate; It has been customary (time immemorial) to Ring Bells, and to display a Flag from the Steeple of the said Parish Church upon the several Birthdays of the Royal Family, on his Majesty's going to the Parliament House & upon every other Publick Occasion.

That the said Parish is at a Considerable Annual Expencc upon this Occasion and are at present in want of a Flag for that Steeple.

That your Lordships some little time since were pleas'd to give Orders for your Petitioners to be furnish'd with a Flag from Deptford Yard which being of too small a Size will by no means answer the purpose intended.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly Request that your Lordships will be pleas'd to direct that your Pet<sup>r</sup> may be furnish'd with a Standard Flag of the Dimensions of Seven Yards by Four Yards.

[No date, but see accompanying letter from the Admiralty.]

Adm. Navy Board: 2543.

Admiralty Office 11 June 1767

Gent<sup>n</sup>

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received a Petition from the Vicar, Church Wardens & Vestrymen of the Parish of St Martins in the Fields desiring, for the reasons therein given, to be furnish'd with a Standard Flag of the dimensions of Seven Yards by Four Yards, I am commanded by their Lordships to signify their direction to you, to let them know whether it has been usual to supply so large a standard as they mention, and whether the Standard directed to, be provided by their Lordships order of the 18<sup>th</sup> August 1766 has been deliver'd to them. I am

Gent<sup>n</sup>

Your most humble Servant  
PH: STEPHENS.

With your Answer you will please to return the Inclosed Petition Navy Board.

E. A. FAIRBROTHER.

### 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 AMHERST, 1767.—I have before me a letter dated Argyle Street, 9 June, 1767, signed "Wm. Amherst"; it is not addressed, but contains instructions to have everything in order "at the Castle"—the name of which is not mentioned—as, the writer states:—

"I shall be down there with H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, on the 24th or 25th of this month at farthest. I suppose that the new Bed is put up, and I should be glad if you would have the hammock put up ready in the Queen's Chamber, and another hammock in the same chamber, and I'll beg the favor of you to order two dozen good port, and the same quantity of Madeira from Dover. I will send you notice in time when we shall be there that we may have a good dinner, and Mrs. Montravers had better get some assistance in cooking from the Tavern at Hythe. Be so good to let me hear from you by the return of Post, if the new carriages are not down in time. I doubt whether the old ones will bear a salute, let me know this, and in what manner the Duke of Cumberland was saluted when he visited the Castle."

I assume that the Castle referred to is that of Sandgate, and possibly Col. Amherst, who was M.P. for Hythe 1766-8, may have been the captain—there is, however, no record locally, neither is there any tradition of the above visits of royalty. I shall be glad of any information, as to the writer; the date of the Duke of Cumberland's visit; also as to whether the visit of the

Duke of Gloucester took place at or about the time named in the letter.

I may mention that from the date of the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Sandgate Castle, namely 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1573, down to 1805, the term "Queen's Lodgings" and "Queen's Chamber" occurs frequently in the building accounts.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

### AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

You can fool all people some time;  
You can fool some people all the time;  
But you cannot fool all people all the time.

Who said this? Abraham Lincoln, or George Washington perhaps? I have a dim recollection that I saw this saying attributed to one or the other of them.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

GORDON - ARCHER. — Eleonore Marie Brault, Napoleon III.'s mistress, married in London, 1831, M. Gordon-Archer, and is dealt with (at considerable length) in Larousse under Gordon. "Le Petit Homme" ('Court of the Tuileries,' p. 181) says the husband was known as Gordon Archer or Archer Gordon, and that he was a colonel of the Foreign Legion, in the service of Isabella II. of Spain. Has his origin ever been cleared up?

THEODORE=DIRECK?—Is Direck (Dutch for Derek) a form of Theodore? In 1758 an Otto Theodore Gordon joined the Scots Brigade in Holland, as ensign, in his father, Col. Jacob Gordon's, Regiment. In 1763 Otto Direk (who afterwards distinguished himself in the Pro Patria Movement) took the oath as lieutenant in the same corps. Are they one and the same?

J. M. BULLOCK.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

DRYDEN PAPERS AT ROME.—Elizabeth, Lady Dryden, great-grand-niece of John Dryden the poet, in a letter written to Mr. Alexander Stephens (who appears to have been engaged in writing a life of the poet), states that John Dryden, when his son was appointed Cupbearer to the Pope,

"drew up his Genealogy for a certain number of years, and it is now at Rome and the only authentic one to be met with of the Dryden family."

Is anything known of this pedigree?

In a biography of Sir John Dryden, first baronet (husband of the above Elizabeth, Lady Dryden) it is stated that "all the Dryden papers had been unfortunately carried to Rome by one of the poet's sons."

It would be interesting to know if these papers are still extant, and of what they consist. Among them might be letters or manuscripts of John Dryden the poet; of Spenser, who is said to have frequently visited at Canons Ashby, the seat of the family; and of Swift, who was related to the poet.  
P. D. M.

**ABERCROMBY FAMILY.**—In Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage' for 1877, under 'Abercromby of Birkenbog,' mention is made of "Dr. Patrick Abercromby, author of 'The Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation,' and who also wrote the 'Memoirs of the Family of Abercromby.'" Was the latter work ever printed? And if so, where can a copy be seen? It does not appear to be in the British Museum, Bodleian, or Advocates' Library. JAMES DALLAS.

**TURKISH SPY IN PARIS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.**—In 'N. & Q.' 1 S. iv. the authenticity of a description of the person of Our Saviour, given in a letter of Publius Lentulus, President of Judæa, to the Senate of Rome, is discussed, and several places are named in which that letter is found. I have just come upon a translation of it in "Letters writ by a Turkish Spy, who lived Five and Forty Years, Undiscovered," at Paris. This work, of which I have seen only the second volume, professes to give an account of the most remarkable transactions of Europe from 1642 to 1682.

The author says that he met with this description of Our Lord in the King's Library.

If the question has not been previously asked in 'N. & Q.,' I should be glad to have some information about this "Turkish spy."

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

"THE FIRST DAY OF WINTER."—I shall be obliged to any one who can tell me what date to understand by "the first day of Winter." The phrase occurs in old records; among others, The Ancient Laws of Wales.

E. D. C.

[Surely the Winter Solstice: *vide* current almanacs—for example, Pettitt's Diaries, *sub* Dec. 22.]

**KENDALL.**—Can any one give me information about the marriage of Henry Edward Kendall, an architect of some eminence of Brighton, with Anna Maria Lyon? This is said to have been a runaway match, and took place some time between 1795 and 1810.

I have no clue to the locality. The father and mother of H. E. Kendall were buried at St. Martin's, Coney Street, York, and he was baptized at Aberford in Yorkshire. Any reply may be sent to me direct.

WM. CLEMENT KENDALL.

86, Coulston Road, Lancaster.

**BENGEWORTH.**—Will some reader kindly give me the meaning of "Benge" in the above? Bengeworth is one of the component parishes of Evesham, as at present administered—the home of my boyhood. The prefix occurs also in Benge-Hill (commonly pronounced Bench-Hill in my young days) in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM GODDEN.

Willesden.

**LEIGHTON'S 'BRITISH CRESTS.'** (See 10 S. v. 308, 436.)—May I, after a lapse of six years, again ask MR. LEIGHTON, through your valuable intermedium, if his contemplated 'Ordinary of British Crests' has yet been published, as if so, it has hitherto by some mischance escaped my observation?

CROSS-CROSSLET.

**WHELPLEY: RINGWOOD.**—I should be grateful for receiving information regarding the following:—

1. The parish of Hampshire or Wiltshire in which are situated the Manor of Whelpley and lands appertaining to it, or the village of Credelstone. The latter is supposed to be near Southampton. They belonged to the family of Ringwood in 1589 A.D.

2. The family of Ringwood in Hampshire and Wiltshire, *circa* 1580–1650 A.D.

I should also be glad to know of any one interested in genealogical research in Hampshire and Wiltshire, especially residents in Southampton or neighbourhood.

R. FREDERIC RINGWOOD.

Ervillagh, Foxrock, co. Dublin.

"HERE I LAY OUTSIDE THE DOOR."—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw light on the whereabouts of the following epitaph? It is stated that Henry Gunning, for sixty-five years Esquire Bedell in the University of Cambridge, saw it at Ely at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but it cannot now be traced there:—

Here I lay outside the door.

Here I lay because I'm poor.

The farther in the more to pay:

Here I lay as warm as they.

A. T. BARTHOLOMEW.

[5 S. iii. 100, 152; 8 S. xii. 175; 9 S. xi. 136.]



DR. FELL: MARTIAL.—Every one has heard of the epigram beginning:—

I do not love thee, Doctor Fell,

but I was not aware, until a day or two ago, while turning over the leaves of my Martial, that, with the exception of the name of the person addressed, it was an exact translation of one of his 'Epigrams,' bk. I. xxxii.: Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare; Hoc tantum possum dicere, Non amo te.

Martial, then, was the author; who was the translator? PHILIP PERRING.

7, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

[See 7 S. vii. 166, 268, 295.]

#### TABLETTE BOOK OF LADY MARY KEYES.—

"The Tablette booke of Lady Mary Keyes, own sister to the misfortunate Ladye Jane Dudley, writt in the year of our Lorde 1577, imprinted at London by one Robert Barter, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, anno 1604."

I have a book professing to be a reprint of the above, published by Saunders Ottley, & Co. in 1861. Is anything known as to the genuineness or otherwise of the original book, which professes to be an autobiography? There is a mention of Shakespeare's poems in the book. Besides this anachronism there are other indications which throw doubt on the authenticity. Any information on the subject would be welcome. A. H. O.

[See 3 S. vii. 350.]

SHAKESPEARE'S SIGNATURES.—I shall be glad to know whether the following statements are considered to be accurate by Shakespeare students and literary experts. I have taken them from a pamphlet of 32 pages entitled 'The Shakespeare Myth,' by Sir E. D. Lawrence, Bart., 1912:—

1. There are only six so-called Shakespeare signatures, and every one of these was undoubtedly written by a law clerk, and not by William Shakespeare.

2. In the 'Answers to Interrogatories,' 1612, at the Record Office, the name "Wilm Shaxpr" is over a neat blot, apparently the mark of this witness, as not being able to sign. This name, and the name of the other witness, Daniell Nicholas, and the writing of the body of the 'Answers' are all in the same handwriting, i.e., of the same law clerk.

3. The purchase deed of 1613 at the Guildhall was taken to the British Museum and the signature of Shakespeare upon it very closely compared with the mortgage deed signature of Shakespeare in the Museum. After a long and careful examination of the two signatures, some twelve or twenty officials agreed that neither of the names "William Shakespeare" upon the deeds could be supposed to be signatures, but merely a clerk's writing.

4. It is not possible that these two signatures could have been written at the same time, in the

same place, with the same pen and the same ink, by the same hand. Yet that is what they profess. They are widely different. One is by an old man, the other by a young one. One was written by the law clerk of the seller; the other by that of the purchaser. Neither do the deeds say they are signed, but only sealed.

5. On examining the three Shakespeare signatures to his Will at Somerset House, 1616, it is evident that they were all written by the law clerk who wrote the body of the Will; and who also wrote the names of the witnesses, which are also in the same hand as the Will itself.

6. Magdalene Thumm-Kintzel, in 'Der Menschenkenner,' Leipzig, January, 1909, conclusively proved that the Shakespeare signature was written by the same hand as that which wrote the body of the Will. The Will was originally drawn to be sealed; and it is not stated to be signed, but only to be "published."

7. It is evident that if these statements are correct, a very wide field is opened for conjecture and inference, tending seriously to modify some of the usual Shakespearian conclusions.

The writer says (p. 3) that some of the particulars are derived from 'Bacon our Shakespeare,' 1902. See a review by Mr. Andrew Lang of 'Passages from the Autobiography of a Shakespeare Student,' by R. M. Theobald, M.A., in *The Morning Post* for 27 May. D. J.

[3 S. iii. 284, 435.]

EARDLEY: PRIMRAM.—In a volume of Hebrew verse by our old masters called 'Treasures of Oxford,' and published by Groombridge in 1851, two interesting names of subscribers are given. One is Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., who subscribed 4l.; the other is Mr. Henry Primram. Neither of these gentlemen was of the Hebrew faith. I am, therefore, all the more interested in them, and should much like to have further information about them, especially with reference to their literary studies.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

"DR. SYNTAX."—1. Who was the author of 'Dr. Syntax' Tour through London,' with plates by Williams?

2. Was 'Dr. Syntax in Paris' by the same author, and how many plates are there, including title? Plates also by Williams.

3. In what work is to be found a plate 'Dr. Syntax studying the Antique in the Gardens at Versailles'?

ASTLEY TERRY, Major-General.

'THE KENTISH NOTE-BOOK.'—Where and when was this published? I want to refer to vol. ii., which I should like to borrow.

R. STEWART BROWN.

34, Castle Street, Liverpool.

## Replies.

### SWISS REGIMENTS IN BRITISH SERVICE:

#### REGIMENT DE MEURON.

(11 S. iv. 110, 171, "Maida.")

Writing on the Regiments de Watteville and de Rolle at the second reference, I incidentally alluded to the interesting career of the Regiment de Meuron. The allusion has brought me a courteous letter from Mr. David Ross McCord, K.C., the founder of the McCord National Museum at Montreal, who desires further information as to this regiment, which served in Canada. In hope that some other readers of 'N. & Q.' may share his interest, I send the following notes.

The Comte de Meuron, a Swiss nobleman, was a subaltern in the Swiss regiment of Hallwyll in French service during the Seven Years' War. Unlike the other Swiss regiments in French pay, this regiment served afloat as marines, furnishing, I imagine, an almost unique instance of the Swiss having anything to do with fleets. At the close of the war it was disbanded and the Comte de Meuron then entered the Swiss Guards, which ranked as the second regiment of the French Army, and was afterwards famous for its heroic defence of the Bastille. The Comte rose to the rank of captain. When war broke out between Holland and England during the War of American Independence, the Dutch East India Company applied to the French Government for the services of an experienced officer to raise a Swiss regiment for the defence of their Colonial possessions against the English. The Comte de Meuron was placed at their disposal, and he raised in 1780, in his native canton of Neuchâtel, a regiment, which, in accordance with the then prevailing custom, bore his name. It was stipulated that all the men should be Protestants. The regiment marched through France to Brest, where it embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, and garrisoned that colony and Ceylon alternately.

It was stationed in Ceylon when the French Republican forces invaded Holland and expelled the House of Orange, with the result that the English promptly invaded Ceylon. Some of de Meuron's regiment were taken prisoners; the rest remained unpaid. The affairs of the Dutch East

India Company were in inextricable confusion, and the Prince of Orange, who had taken refuge in England, wrote to Ceylon releasing the Regiment de Meuron from its oath of allegiance. The regiment thereupon entered the British service, and the Comte de Meuron was appointed its colonel, with rank of general in the British Army. The uniform, which had been blue, was changed to scarlet with blue facings. It was transferred to India, and took part in the storming of Seringapatam. It served in the Mysore campaign of 1801, and was quartered at various stations in the Madras Presidency, where the graves of several of its officers may still be seen. It fought with courage and honour, and in 1807 it was brought to England. At this time one of its officers obtained leave to visit his home in Switzerland, and, passing through Paris, had the misfortune to be arrested as a suspected Royalist and shot as a spy by order of Napoleon. This drew the Emperor's attention to the clandestine recruiting for Swiss regiments in the British service which was still going on in Switzerland, and he took such stringent measures to stop it, that this and other regiments had to rely entirely on deserters and prisoners of war to fill their ranks. At the close of the war in 1815, not half the men in de Meuron's regiment were Swiss, the rest being a mixture of all the nationalities of Europe.

The regiment served in the Channel Islands and in the Mediterranean, and in 1813 was transferred to Canada, where it saw severe fighting on the American frontier. During its thirty-five years' existence (fifteen with the Dutch and twenty with the British) it had served in all the four quarters of the globe. It used to fly the Swiss cross in its colours, with the Union Jack in the upper left-hand canton. It had black-and-yellow flames in the other three cantons.

In the reductions that followed Waterloo, the Regiments de Meuron and de Watteville were disbanded in Canada, those men who wished receiving grants of land in that Colony, while the remainder were brought back to Europe. There was at this time great hostility on the part of the old North-West Company and its half-breed hunters to any colonization of the Red River territory. Lord Selkirk, who had obtained a vast grant of land in Assiniboia, was interested in promoting colonization. When the North-West Company's employees in 1816 went to the length of setting fire to the colonists' houses, &c., Lord Selkirk collected, ostensibly as settlers, but really as soldiers,

a number of the disbanded men of de Meuron's and de Watteville's regiments, penetrated the North-West territory with them, took forcible possession of Fort William and other posts of the North-West Company, and held them throughout the winter, thus putting an end to the opposition.

For further details about the Regiment de Meuron, I may refer the reader to a valuable article on the Swiss Regiments by Lieut.-General F. H. Tyrrell in *The Journal of the United Service Institution* for April, 1897; to the 'Essai Historique sur le Régiment Suisse de Meuron,' published by authority of the de Meuron family at Neuchâtel in 1885; and to an article on the Hudson's Bay Company in *The Edinburgh Review* for July, 1900, which quotes 'The Hudson's Bay Company's Land Tenures and the Occupation of Assiniboia by Lord Selkirk's Settlers,' written by Archer Martin, barrister-at-law of the Canadian Bar, published by Wm. Clowes & Sons, 1898.

To this I may add that Mr. McCord, informs me that the pay-chest and the books of the regiment were left in Canada, and were destroyed "comparatively recently"—apparently by accident. Mr. McCord himself, as a boy, knew many sons of the officers who—in some cases anglicizing their names—have made their homes in Canada, which they so gallantly and successfully helped to defend from invasion.

R. S. PENGELLY.

12, Poynder's Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

FORLORN HOPE AT BADAJOS (11 S. v. 288, 394).—Not very many of the names of those officers who particularly distinguished themselves or fell at the taking of Badajos are, I think, to be found. I take the following from Napier's 'History of the War in the Peninsula,' 1834, vol. iv.; Col. John T. Jones's 'Journals of Sieges....under the Duke of Wellington in Spain,' 2nd edit., 1827, vol. i.; Southey's 'History of the Peninsular War,' new edition, 1837, vol. v.; Thomas Hamilton's 'Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns,' new edition, revised by Frederick Hardman, 1849; Edward Baines's 'History of the Wars of the French Revolution,' 1817, vol. ii.; and Christopher Kelly's 'History of the French Revolution, and of the Wars,' 1818, vol. i.

Major Wilson of the 48th, assisted by Major Squire of the Engineers, with a detachment of two hundred men of the 4th Division, took the ravelin of San Roque.

General Kempf, leading the 3rd Division in the attack on San Roque, having passed through a terrible musketry fire, reached the foot of the Castle and fell severely wounded. As he was being carried back he met General Picton hastening forward to take the command. Picton was wounded.

In this attack "the heroic" Col. Ridge of the 5th was killed, of whom Napier writes (p. 421): "No man died that night with more glory—yet many died, and there was much glory." With Ridge was Lieut. Canch, Grenadier officer, of the 5th.

Attacking the Trinidad, Lieut.-Col. Macleod, commanding the 43rd, was shot dead within a yard of the sword-blades; i.e., of the *chevaux de frise*.

In this attack Shaw of the 43rd (afterwards Lieut.-Col. Shaw Kennedy) greatly distinguished himself, along with Capt. Nicholas of the Engineers attempting to force a way into the Santa Maria bastion. Nicholas was mortally wounded. Capt. James also fell there.

In the last of the combats on the ramparts General Walker "fell covered with so many wounds that it was wonderful how he could survive."

O'Hare (called Major O'Hara by Col. Jones) of the 95th (afterwards the Rifle Brigade) perished in the breach at the head of the stormers.

Ferguson of the 43rd, with two deep wounds received in former assaults still open, led the stormers of his regiment, "the third time a volunteer, and the third time wounded."

Lieut. Nixon of the 52nd had been shot through the body just inside the gate at Picurina (25 March).

Lieut. De Salaberry was killed in the breach on the left flank.

Lieut. Lascelles fell in the ditch before San Vicente.

Capt. Williams and Lieut. Emmett were severely wounded in the covered way.

Capt. Latham of the Artillery fell on the great breach, and Lieut. De Gruber of the Artillery was wounded at the Castle.

Girsewald, an officer of the German Legion, was one of the first who mounted. He caught hold of a Frenchman's bayonet so firmly that he pulled himself up by it, and then cut off the Frenchman's head.

I now give, *quantum valeant*, a few particulars and names taken from 'Tales of the Wars; or, Naval and Military Chronicle,' published by William Mark Clark and his successor M. Moore, 1836-9.

"An Old Soldier" tells (vol. ii. p. 286) of his meeting at Cheltenham one Riddle, who, being a private in the 52nd, had lost a leg at the final assault on Badajos in the forlorn hope. He tells how "a terrible fire killed and wounded Capt. Jones, Mr. Merry, and some others" close to a *chevaux de frise*. Later he "met a fresh body of stormers coming up with Capt. O'Hare, of the Rifles." He turned with these, and then his leg was smashed by a cannon ball. The "Old Soldier" mentions that he himself had known in his early days Jack Jones, Peter O'Hare, and Merry.

In the same book (iii. 276 *et seq.*) is an article entitled 'The Forlorn Hope,' presumably supplied by an ex-private of the 95th, who, having volunteered for the forlorn hope, joined the stormers of the Light Division, composed of the 43rd, 52nd, and 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 95th (Rifles). He speaks of Major O'Hare, who commanded the four companies to which the narrator belonged, and Capt. Jones of the 52nd as being both in command of the storming party. He says of them:—

"I believe a pair of uglier men nature never made; but a brace of better soldiers never stood before the muzzle of a Frenchman's gun."

"Well, O'Hare," said Captain Jones, "what do you think of to-night's work?" "Don't know," replied poor Peta (for so we familiarly called Major O'Hare), "I think it will be my last, for I know not how it is, I cannot keep my spirits up." "Tut, tut, man!" answered Captain Jones, "take a drop of the *cratur*," and at the same time handed him his calabash."

A ladder party was wanted, so Major O'Hare ordered the right file of each section to be taken. (The narrator was one of those tapped on the shoulder for the ladder party.) In less than twenty minutes after the conversation O'Hare and Jones fell, riddled with bullets.

The latter account is correct in giving O'Hare the rank of Major instead of Captain, as in the former.

In what I have written there are many cases in which I have been unable to give the regiment, and some where the rank is wanting. Napier (pp. 432, 433) speaks in specially eulogistic terms of Ridge, Macleod, Nicholas, O'Hare, Walker, Shaw, Canch, and Ferguson, adding, however, that there were many other brave men, some known, some that will never be known. Besides those generals mentioned above, Generals Harvey, Bowes, and Colville were severely wounded.

I think that in the accounts of the taking of Badajos to which I refer, excepting those in 'Tales of the Wars,' the term "forlorn hope" is hardly ever used.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

COMPSTON FAMILY: THE NAME (11 S. v. 350).—Doubtless adopted, as Bardsley remarks, from a place-name that no longer exists; there are many such. Compston cannot mean the *ton* of a Compt (no such name), because that would make Compteston. I have shown that Kempston, Beds, was once *Cæmbes tūn*, i.e., "Cæmb's farm"; where Cæmb was a personal name; but the A.-S. *æ* has nothing to do with *o*. On the other hand, A.-S. *am* and *om* are often confused; and Compes might be the same as Campes, in Campsall (Suff.). This is not a true English name, but Norse; from the Norse personal name Kampi.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

CAMDEN SOCIETY (11 S. v. 328, 434).—The Camden Society was founded by John Gough Nichols in the year 1838. The original prospectus bears no date, but on a copy which I have seen there are several endorsements, and among them is one which says that the date of the issue of the prospectus was March, 1837. It was in 1838 that J. G. Nichols, with the co-operation chiefly of Sir Frederick Madden, the Rev. J. Hunter, J. Payne Collier, John Bruce, and W. J. Thoms, established the Camden Society. Its objects were

"to perpetuate and render accessible whatever is valuable, but at present little known, amongst the materials for the Civil, Ecclesiastical, or Literary History of the United Kingdom."

The first President was Lord Francis Egerton, and the original Council consisted of Thomas Amyot, John Bruce, John Payne Collier, Charles Purton Cooper, T. Crofton Croker, Joseph Hunter, Sir Frederick Madden, Sir Thomas Phillipps, Thomas Stapleton, Edgar Taylor, William John Thoms, and Thomas Wright. The first book issued was edited by John Bruce, and was entitled

"Historie of the arrivall of Edward IV. in England and the finall recouereye of his Kingdomes from Henry VI. A.D. M.CCCC.LXXXI. Edited by J. Bruce. 1838."

Of this, 500 copies only were first printed and sold, but the editions of later issues of that year were of 1,000 copies. In 1839 the membership of the Society had greatly increased, and it was then decided to limit the number to 1,200. The success of the Camden Society led to the formation of the Ælfric, the Shakespeare, the Percy, the

Parker, and several other societies, most of which it survived. The close and important connexion with it of John Gough Nichols should be carefully noted. Nichols was a grandson of John Nichols, F.S.A., the author of the famous 'Literary Anecdotes' and compiler of the 'History of Leicestershire.' See the 'Memoir of John Gough Nichols,' by Robert Cradock Nichols, privately printed, Westminster, June, 1874 (with bibliography); also *Athenæum*, 22 Nov., 1873; and Bigmore and Wyman, ii. pp. 76-77. In 1862 Nichols published a 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of the Camden Society,' comprising the 86 volumes which had been issued up to that date. He subsequently completed and reissued it in 1872, as a 'Catalogue of the First Series of the Works of the Camden Society' (105 volumes). This first series ran from 1838 to 1872, and the new series, vols. i.-lvii., onwards to 1897. On 2 May, 1897, the Camden Society became merged in the Royal Historical Society.

Complete lists of the Camden Society books may be found in B.M. Catalogue, London Library Catalogue, Lowndes's 'Manual,' and the Catalogue of the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. Various critical estimates of the work of the Camden Society have appeared, and in its early years two such articles were published in *Fraser's Magazine*, vol. xxii. 1840, p. 445; vol. xxv. 1842, p. 50 and p. 690.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

ALMANACS IN DIALECT (11 S. v. 390).—The first issue of the 'Bairnsla Foaks' Annual' was the one for 1840; the subtitle 'and Pogmoor Olmenack' was added in the fourth issue, that for 1843. There were thirty-six issues for which the founder, Charles Rogers, was responsible. Upon his death in 1874, shortly after the appearance of the 'Olmenack' for 1875, the work was continued by Isaac Binns, but ceased after the publication of the eight numbers for 1876 to 1883 inclusive. The price was 6d. per copy.

In 1891 was issued the first number of 'T' Pogmoor Olmenack an Bairnsla Foaks' Yearly Jottings,' at the price of 3d. per copy. This publication was continued for twenty issues, ceasing with that for 1910. The 'Clock Almanack,' as a dialect publication, has persisted from 1867 to the present time. The 'Shevvild Chap's Annual' was, I believe, commenced in 1836, and continued at least until 1854.

Some years ago I commenced an exhaustive list of these dialect productions, with critical notes on previous lists, but was compelled to suspend it owing to other engagements. My notes on Abel Bywater, the author of the 'Shevvild Chap's Annual,' are somewhat disarranged in consequence. There have been a number of almanacs published in the different dialects of Yorkshire. Various lists of them have been compiled, the three following being the chief: (1) by the English Dialect Society; (2) by the Yorkshire Dialect Society; (3) that in the 'English Dialect Dictionary.' The first and second of these profess to be complete; the third does not claim to do more than give the most representative examples. Your correspondent should refer to them, but is recommended to use them with caution, as they are not complete, nor are they free from error. Some of the errors, indeed, are of a startling description, and I hope some day to publish a list of corrections and additions which will make them more reliable.

E. G. B.

By a coincidence correspondents in the current volume of *L'Intermédiaire* are supplying for France and Belgium lists of "les almanachs patois, si précieux pour la linguistique et le folklore," which, if one may judge from the number of titles already given, are far more numerous than similar publications in England.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Lancashire has also issued almanacs in the local dialect. I have one before me issued in Bolton in 1860, with the following title, "Owd Wisdom's Lankishire Awmenack, for the yer 1860, bein Leop Yer, containin Th' Inigobray Ghost; aw de-soigned by James T. Staton." Another issue appeared the following year.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Reference Library, Bolton.

CHESHIRE WORDS, 1300-60 (11 S. v. 287, 373).—Looking at my copy of E. Coles's 'English Dictionary,' 1717, I was struck by the words "wair of timber," which he goes on to define as "two yards long and one foot broad." I see that PROF. SKEAT, at the second reference, suggests a connexion between "weures" and "waver," which means a "young tree."

May not Coles's definition of a particular measure or size of timber, viz., "wair," be also connected with it?

W. S. B. H.

COACHING SONGS (11 S. v. 369).—The song, a verse of which is given at this reference, resembles, but is not identical with, a song called 'Epsom Races,' sung by the elder Mathews in the character of Dick Cypher, a sporting attorney, in Pocock's farce 'Hit or Miss,' produced at the Lyceum Theatre in 1810, the first verse of which ran thus:—

With spirits gay I mount the box, the tits up to their traces,

My elbows squared, my wrist turned down, dash off to Epsom races;

With buxom bit, bridoon so trim, three chesnuts and a grey,

Well coupled up my leaders then, ye hip! we bowl away;

Some push along with four in hand, while others drive at random,

In whisky, buggy, gig, or dog-cart, curricule or tandem.

In another piece Mathews sang a song called 'The Mail Coach.'

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

FRITH'S 'ROAD TO RUIN' AND 'RACE FOR WEALTH' (11 S. v. 127, 193, 316).—The query I raised as to the whereabouts of the originals of these paintings by Frith is solved by the report of the sale of the last-named at Christie's for 294*l.* on 17 May. They only fetched 172*l.* at M. Sedelmeyer's sale at Paris in 1907.

I am still in quest of reliable information as to where 'The Road to Ruin' set now is. I communicated with the Corporation Art Gallery at Leeds, where ST. SWITHIN suggested they were, but have failed to elicit any reply.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

HONORARY DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE (11 S. iii. 167).—I have not been favoured with any reply to my query on this subject at the above reference. Probably it was not sufficiently explicit. But I think that I have discovered the grounds on which my informant may have based his statement.

I have recently learnt that Cambridge, alone among the universities of Europe, is liable to be called upon by Mandamus to confer honorary degrees on any person or persons therein nominated by the Crown, without examination and whether members of the University or not; and I think that the degrees referred to in the query must be these "degrees by Royal Mandate."

I have found it difficult to get any information on the subject of this remarkable and unique custom; but it is referred to in Dr. Rashdall's interesting 'History of the Universities in the Middle Ages' (vol. i. p. 472); and my friend Mr W. Paley Baildon

has kindly drawn my attention to an entry in the 'Lincoln's Inn Black Books' (vol. iv. pp. 59, 61), which also seems to refer to this subject.

Under date 6 July, 1794, it is stated that a letter had been received at Gray's Inn from Cambridge, inquiring whether the Inns of Court were liable to be compelled by Mandamus to confer the degree of Barrister-at-Law on nominees of the Crown; and the Benchers of the other Inns were asked for their opinion. On 12 December of the same year it was unanimously agreed by all four Inns to return a most emphatic negative.

The matter seems to be one on which very little is generally known, and it would be esteemed a favour if some Cambridge authority would give some further information as to this custom, with some details as to whether the power has been often exercised in modern times, and in whose favour, and on what grounds.

ALAN STEWART.

THE SUFFIX "SHIRE" (11 S. v. 368).—Notwithstanding attempts to place the use of "shire" on a definite footing, it yet remains indefinite, and I doubt if any satisfactory rule can be formulated. A curious instance of variation is in Letts's folio 'Popular County Atlas,' 1884, where the "Contents" gives "shire" to *all* English counties with the exception of Cornwall, Cumberland, Durham, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northumberland, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, and Westmorland; but upon the maps themselves "shire" is given to Berkshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, and Shropshire *only*.

W. B. H.

Camden uses the words "shire" and "county" indifferently. He says ('Britannia,' Gibson's tr.):—

"These *Counties* (which if you would express in proper Latin, may be term'd either *Conventus* or *Pagi*) we call by the peculiar name of *Shyres*; from the Saxon word *Seyre*, signifying to *branch*, and *divide*."

He is speaking of all the fifty-two counties of England and Wales; and in the "General Heads" of the counties the suffix "shire" is actually given to them all, except Cornwall, Surrey, Suffolk, Sussex, Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Norfolk, Anglesey, Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, as well as to Richmondshire.

'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' derives "shire" from O.E. *scir*, business. The term is said to be "loosely" applied to the Midland counties.

C. C. B.



According to Wright, a "shire-man" is "a man not born in Norfolk, Suffolk, or Essex."

JOHN T. PAGE.

WILTSHIRE PHRASES (11 S. v. 326, 434).—A discussion and attempted elucidation of "As Deep as Garrick" will be found in my article 'Folk-lore in Word-lore,' in *The Nineteenth Century*, September, 1910, pp. 550-2.

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

Hermon Hill, S. Woodford.

'TWICE A TRAITOR' (11 S. iv. 533; v. 390).—In answer to WYCKHAM'S inquiry, the publishers of 'Twice a Traitor' are William Stevens, Ltd., *The Family Herald* Press, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; and the novel is No. 270 of their "Monthly Magazine of Fiction" Series, issued at 3d. per copy.

T. H. BARROW.

[MR. W. H. PEET also thanked for reply.]

FAMILIES: DURATION IN MALE LINE (11 S. v. 27, 92, 132, 174, 213, 314, 355, 415, 473).—At p. 213, *ante*, I expressed the opinion that the number of peers, whose ancestors in the time of Henry VII. held land still in possession of their lineal male descendants, was between thirty or forty; but on referring to Mr. Shirley's 'Noble and Gentle Men of England,' I find that I erred greatly on the side of moderation, and that the exact number in 1866 was eighty-nine. This number included 8 dukes, 7 marquises, 38 earls, 6 viscounts, and 30 barons. Of this total number two peerages have become extinct: the dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos, representing the family of Grenville of Wotton, co. Bucks, and the marquise of Hastings, representing the family of Rawdon of Rawdon Hall, co. Yorks. On the other hand, since 1866 nine of these landed families have received peerages: Legh, Northcote, Knatchbull, Gerard, Patten, Heneage, Knightley, Ridley, and Acton. The fact that ninety-six members of the House of Lords can trace a male lineal descent from landholders at the beginning of the sixteenth century speaks well for the vitality of the class.

If one refers to Burke's 'Peerage' or 'Landed Gentry,' one finds that a large number of families lay claim to a Saxon descent. Two of these families are those of Kingscote and Dering, who are mentioned *ante*, p. 356. In this connexion, it might be well to consult the chapter headed 'Some "Saxon" Houses,' in the second volume of Mr. J. Horace Round's book 'Peerage and Pedigree.' Mr. Round makes

very short work of these claims. He examines the descent of all these families, including those that I have named, and finds that the claims cannot be supported by a shred of genuine evidence. The only houses whose claims to "Saxon" origin he admits are those of Berkeley, which is descended from Eadnoth, who held the office of "Staller" under Edward the Confessor, and Arden, which shows a clear descent from Ælfwine, Sheriff of Warwickshire in days before the Conquest, and which held Domesday lands at least as late as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Round, while acknowledging the "splendid pedigree" of the Shirleys, declines to recognize their "Saxon" origin.

As a Devonshire man, I must congratulate MR. SPURWAY on his "practically unique" pedigree. His name should certainly have found a place in Mr. Shirley's book, as well as in Col. Vivian's 'Visitations of Devonshire,' as it is one of the oldest in the county. It was an ancestor of MR. SPURWAY, I presume, who was elected the first Mayor of Tiverton when that borough received its charter of incorporation in 1615.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

EARLY FOUNTAIN PENS (11 S. v. 388).—The pen employed by Fanny Burney in 1789 was probably of the same construction as that illustrated in 'A New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences,' by a Society of Gentlemen, 1754, and again in 'Chambers's Cyclopædia,' 1788. The first-named work states, under the heading 'Pen,' that a

"Fountain-Pen is a pen made of silver, brass, &c., contrived to contain a considerable quantity of ink, and let it flow out by gentle degrees, so as to supply the writer a long time without being under the necessity of taking fresh ink."

The nib is "screwed into the inside of a little pipe, which again is soldered to another pipe," forming the body of the instrument. The nib is protected by a tubular cover which fits over the little pipe, and has within it a coaxial pin, which seems to be intended to screw into the tubular shank of the nib; it served also to plug the aperture through which the ink flowed. "To use the pen the cover must be taken off, and the pen a little shaken, to make the ink run more freely." The upper end of the body is closed by a screwed-on tubular cover fitted with a "port-craien."

RHYS JENKINS.

Your correspondent MR. STRACHAN will find a good deal of information on the subject of Fountain Pens in my *Cantor*

Lectures, published by the Society of Arts in 1905 (2s. 6d.). Special reference is made to a pen in existence prior to 1723, an illustration of which is shown on p. 69. I have not ascertained the exact date of this pen—my information being obtained from an English translation of a French work on mathematical instruments, in which the “plume sans fin” is described. I have since then seen one of these pens (made in metal, with a quill nib).

British patents were obtained for fountain pens in 1809, one being granted to Joseph Bramah, whose name is familiar in connexion with locks; and another to F. B. Fölsch, for a stylographic pen as well as a fountain pen.

I have a large collection of fountain and stylographic pens, dating back to about 1878, when a serious and successful attempt began to make the fountain pen a popular writing implement.

JAMES P. MAGINNIS.

These pens are alluded to in E. S. Bates's book, ‘Touring in 1600,’ published last autumn. They were used by travellers as early as the seventeenth century. Reference to the book itself will probably lead to further information, since Mr. Bates is careful to give authorities for all his statements.

S. C. JULYAN.

Trenance, Penzance.

It has already been noted in this journal that Matthew Henry, in his ‘Commentary’ in 1710, refers to them as being then in existence (9 S. ii. 228). In Mr. Bion's work on Mathematical Instruments, written in French, the instrument is called “Plume sans fin.” It is, however, in Edmund Stone's English translation, 1723, that it is called a fountain pen. Charles Hutton includes it in his ‘Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary,’ 1796. Sir J. P. Maginnis delivered a lecture before the Society of Arts (Cantor Lectures), 6 Feb., 1905, on ‘Fountain Pens.’ The earliest patents noticed are for “Several Improvements calculated to promote Facility in Writing,” obtained by F. Bartholomew Fölsch in 1809. See also Joseph Bramah, “A New Method of Making . . . Fountain pens,” 1809; John Scheffer, “The Penographic, or Writing Instrument,” 1819; J. H. Lewis, “Calligraphic Fountain Pens,” 1819; and G. Poulton, “A Self-Supplying Pen,” 1827. A neat little fountain pen has been made for the modest price of 3d., and a serviceable one has been even retailed at the price of 1d.

TOM JONES.

MISS BUSS AND MISS BEALE (11 S. v. 291, 392).—While thanking your contributors for their kind replies and for the epigram, I regret to say it is not what I am looking for. I have heard a dialogue, running at least to two or three stanzas, of which I can only remember:—

Said Miss Beale to Miss Buss,

“ . . . . . fuss.”

Said Miss Buss to Miss Beale,

“That is just what I feel.”

HYLLARA.

I'ANSON (11 S. v. 330, 416).—I cannot venture an opinion on the origin of the apostrophe, unless it be to make the name clearly trisyllabic, which it is when so spelt. It may, however, help the expert to pass judgment, to know that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the ancestors of at least three extant families of I'Anson were settled in North Yorkshire, variant spellings were Ianson, I'Anson, Janson, Yanson, Hyanson, and Eyneson. The second and third forms alone have persisted, and, curiously, are borne by different branches of the same family. The well-known City family of Janson has a common (Quaker) ancestry with one of the North-Country I'Anson families, an interesting example of the survival (after continuous use) of variant surnames in two families of proved relationship.

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT HYÈRES (11 S. v. 407).—The reading Q.L. instead of Q.F., established in the second line of this inscription by COL. PRIDEAUX's careful examination, represents QVINTI LIBERTVS. It is a regular practice to give the prænomen of a freedman's patron. The name Prepon, it is true, is not a pure Roman cognomen, but there is epigraphical evidence for the existence of Πρέπων as an Athenian proper name (see Benseler's edition of W. Pape's ‘Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen,’ 1875), and, owing to the vast number of freedmen of Greek origin, the combination of a Roman prænomen and gentile name with a Greek cognomen is very common. I have not access to the ‘Corpus Inscriptionum Lat.’ at this moment, but here are two examples from the ‘Ephemeris Epigraphica,’ vol. vii. pp. 450-1:—

CN PACONIUS.

A L DIONYSIVS.

= Gnaeus Paconius Auli libertus Dionysius, and

Q. ARELLIVS. M. L. XSENO

= Quintus Arellius Marci libertus Xeno.

The Xseno of this last man's name represents the Greek Ξένων. EDWARD BENSLEY.

In the copy sent by Sauley to Prof. Mommsen, and published in vol. xii. of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum' (p. 53), the second letter in the second line is an L, and there is a full stop after PREPON. No explanation is given. L. L. K.

MARY P. JACOBI: MRS. ELLIS (11 S. v. 289, 397).—I came upon Mrs. Ellis the other day in 'Holderness' (Paulson's, vol. ii. p. 369). It amused me to meet with her again, for, though she never made any appeal to my literary taste, I fancy she was read—or, at any rate, bought—sixty years ago by Evangelical parents, and recommended to their offspring. What brought Mrs. Ellis into the *galère* of 'Holderness' is this. She was the daughter of Mr. William Stickney, who made a name as practical agriculturist, and as sole commissioner of the Holderness Drainage. He was a tenant of Sir T. A. Clifford Constable and a Quaker, though his landlord was a Roman Catholic—the like condition having lasted between his forefathers and the soil-owners for a hundred years—and he lived at Ridgemonnd or Rugemont. Of this locality Paulson treated, and so came to make mention of Mr. Stickney and of his daughter Sarah, who married Mr. William Ellis, missionary, author of 'Polynesian Researches,' and herself produced 'Pictures of Private Life' and 'The Women of England,' besides writing—so Paulson asserts—"some very sweet poetry."

ST. SWITHIN.

## Notes on Books.

*Dictionary of National Biography.* Edited by Sir Sidney Lee.—Second Supplement. Vol. I. *Abbey-Eyre.* (Smith, Elder & Co.)

A FURTHER debt of gratitude is due to Mrs. George M. Smith, the proprietor of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' for her patriotism in continuing this important work, of which her husband, the late George M. Smith, was the spirited originator. It is a matter of surprise that there has been so little public recognition of the service rendered to the nation by this permanent record of the men and women who have contributed to its greatness.

In the Prefatory Note to this volume it is stated that "the number of names in the present Supplement reaches a total of 1,660." They are those of noteworthy persons who died between January 22nd, 1901 (the day of Queen Victoria's death), and December 31st, 1911; and they "embrace comprehensively all branches of the nation's and the empire's activity." The volume before us contains 500 memoirs. In the

account of Canon Ainger we are reminded that "Dickens early discovered the boy's dramatic gift, and for several years Alfred was his favourite dramatic pupil, acting with him and Mark Lemon in the amateur performances which Dickens organised at Tavistock House; subsequently for a time he played with a fancy of making the stage his profession, and he was always an admirably dramatic reciter." His own inclination afterwards caused him to take holy orders, and those who ever heard him preach in the Temple Church will preserve his sermons as a lifelong memory. He was full of wit and humour. His first successful article appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* when he was only twenty-two—"Books and their Uses" (December, 1859, i. 110); he took for his pseudonym "Double Day" (doubled A). To the 'Dictionary' he has contributed the articles on Charles and Mary Lamb, on Tennyson, and on George Du Maurier, whose illustrations in *Punch* were often suggested by Ainger's jests. In his speech at the contributors' dinner on the 8th of July, 1897, he wittily summed up the 'Dictionary's' principle of conciseness in the motto "No flowers by request."

The letter A affords plenty of variety, for next to Ainger we have the contractor Sir John Aird, whose name will be for ever associated with the damming of the Nile at Assuan, begun April, 1898, and finished in 1902, a year before the stipulated time. "One million tons of masonry were employed in its construction, and at one time 20,000 men (90 per cent of them natives) were engaged." There is also a memoir of George Allen, the publisher and friend of Ruskin. His start as a publisher was unique. Ruskin set him to work at a week's notice, despite his lack of any previous experience, and his premises were equally unique: "first his cottage at Keston, and afterwards an out-house in the garden of his villa at Orpington." Ruskin insisted that no commission should be allowed to the booksellers; they were to be left to charge it to the public. This plan was, however, presently abandoned. There is an interesting account of Almond of Loretto. "The coatless, flannelled, bare-headed athlete was largely his creation. That the stamina of Loretto boys greatly exceeded the average was manifested year by year by the large proportion of them who won athletic distinction at the English Universities." In regard to the question of fresh air he anticipated the methods now employed as a preventive and cure of consumption. *The Athenæum* of the 8th of July, 1911, in reviewing 'Loretto School, Past and Present,' by H. B. Tristram, said of Almond: "We cannot have too much about that great and unconventional character." We could have wished that in the memoir of the beloved Chief Rabbi Adler reference had been made to his patriotism and to his great love for the land of his adoption; no more eloquent sermons on special national occasions are to be found than his.

Under Lord Amherst one turns, of course, to the reference made to the great sale by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of the magnificent library. Under Alexander Anderson we find the history of a poet of Dumfries. He was the youngest son of a Dumfriesshire quarryman. While at the village school at Crockettford, where he got all his schooling, he began to write verses.

At sixteen he was back in his native village—Kirkconnel—working in a quarry, and two years later became a platelayer on the railway. At mealtimes he would read Shelley, Wordsworth, and Tennyson; and by the help of 'Cassell's Educator' acquired French enough to puzzle out Racine and Molière. Later, in like manner, he managed to read Goethe, Schiller, and Heine in German. In 1870 he began to send verses to *The People's Friend* of Dundee. The sub-editor, Mr. A. Stewart, brought Anderson's work under the notice of George Gilfillan, who advised him to publish, and his first volume of poems appeared in 1873. It is in out-of-the-way biographies like that of Anderson that the 'Dictionary' renders special service. Those who have occupied prominent positions are certain of remembrance; it is the more obscure workers who but for this 'Dictionary' would in all probability be forgotten.

Among biographies connected with journalism we find those of Lord Glenesk—better known as Sir Algernon Borthwick—proprietor of *The Morning Post*, and Moberly Bell, manager of *The Times*. Among other names are those of Bailey, the author of 'Festus'; Alexander Bain, psychologist; Robert Nisbet Bain, historical writer and linguist; Bernardo, the founder of the Homes which bear his name; Ada Ellen Bayly, better known as 'Edna Lyall'; and Dorothea Beale, Principal of *The Ladies' College*, Cheltenham.

There is a memoir of Robert Buchanan, poet and novelist, which revives the memory of the bitter controversy concerning 'The Fleshly School of Poetry.' Among politicians we find Campbell-Bannerman, the Marquis of Hartington, eighth Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Sir Charles Dilke. With regard to Sir Charles Dilke there are mistakes both in the references made to *The Athenæum* and in those to 'N. & Q.' With the latter we are more directly concerned. Charles Wentworth Dilke did not establish 'N. & Q.' Our founder was his great friend William John Thoms. Dilke was the first member of our brotherhood, and his contributions did much to make 'N. & Q.' the success it rapidly became; beyond this the Dilkes had no interest in the paper until 1872, when Thoms told his friend Francis of his wish to sell it, and, upon the advice of Francis, Sir Charles Dilke bought it. He, however, did not take the interest in it that his grandfather had done, and would say "he could never tell what *Notes and Queries* was all about"; however, in recent years he also joined the "band of brothers." The 'D.N.B.' in its memoir of Thoms, states correctly that 'N. & Q.' was established by him in 1849.

The memoir of Edward VII., by the editor, occupies sixty-four pages of the volume. It is not necessary to say that Sir Sidney Lee has done his work well, and the material so carefully gathered will be most helpful to any larger biography. We notice only one slight mistake. The marriage of the Princess Royal took place at St. James's Palace, not at Windsor. It was made an occasion for much rejoicing among the Germans in London, who closed their business houses at 1 o'clock. We saw the newly married couple drive through the park in the afternoon on their way to Windsor amid great enthusiasm. Sir Sidney Lee contributes also the biographies of Lady Dilke and Woodfall Ebsworth, both well remembered by readers of 'N. & Q.'

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BAER & Co. send from Frankfort-on-the-Main their Catalogue 569, constituting Part II. of their list of Dogmatic, Scholastic, and Apologetic Works belonging to Catholic Theology. The most considerable item—of which the price is 5,000m.—is the 'Dialogue' of Gregory the Great, "translate de latin en francois Imprime a paris le vingtiesme iour | de mars Mille cinq cens et neuf Pour anthoine verard marchand libraire." It is printed on vellum, and has a woodcut of St. Gregory, which, in the only other copy known, that at the Bibliothèque Nationale, has been coloured in such a way as to make it uncertain whether it really is a woodcut at all. This copy, therefore, is of unusual interest. The 'Dialogue' was the first work of St. Gregory's done into French. Another rare book is Juan Rorg's 'De Patre non Incarnato,' printed in Valencia in 1494 at a private press, from which only one other work is known to have issued. It has blue rubrics, initials painted in gold and colours, and a fine Spanish binding, 1,400m. The Fathers and Doctors of the Church preponderate—the works of St. Thomas Aquinas being most largely represented of all; but we noticed also many works by modern scholars.

We have received besides No. 2 of this year's 'Frankfurter Bücherfreund,' the illustrated quarterly catalogue issued by Messrs. Baer. It is a fascinating production, from which we regret that we cannot quote more than a few of the specially remarkable items. Messrs. Baer have acquired the vellum copy of Enguerrand de Monstrelet's 'Croniques,'—a masterpiece of Antoine Vêrard's printing, of which only one other copy on vellum is known—which was sold at the Firmin-Didot sale in 1878; they offer it for 26,000m. They have a number of old printed books with interesting woodcuts, of which the best are the 'Wittenberger Heiligtumsbuch,' illustrated by Lucas Cranach the elder, 1509, 1,200m., and the 'Ringer Kunst,' by Fabian von Auerswald, with woodcuts by the younger Cranach, 1539, 2,200m. A fine book of 'Hours' by Mathias Bonhomme of Lyons, 1548, printed in red and black, has 14 plates by Holbein, which are to be found in no other book, and in no complete copy except this, 2,000m. There is also a copy, offered for 200m., of Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia' in Latin, together with the epigrams translated by him from the Greek, and the Epigrams of Erasmus, the second Basle edition, 1518, illustrated with woodcuts and initials and borders by Hans and Ambrose Holbein. Of Hans Springinklee's work we noticed several series, of which the best is a copy of the 'Hortulus Anime' of 1519, an edition of which the British Museum has only a defective copy, 500m. There is a goodly number of entertaining works on aviation, and an interesting collection of books on magic and on games; while under the heading 'Edelsteine' we find a copy of the 'Dialogus Creaturarum,' one of the rarest and most original of the Dutch series of woodcut illustrations, printed by Gerard Leet at Gouda in 1482, 3,600m.

Their Catalogue 602 (II. Auctores Latini) runs to over 4,000 items, and includes translations and critical or elucidatory essays as well as texts. Some of these last are old and rare

editions, such, for instance, as St. Augustine's 'De Arte Prædicandi,' from the press of Johannes Fust & Schoeffer, c. 1460, which comes from the Syston Park Library, 6,000m.; and the Lakeland copy of the 'Noctes Atticæ,' printed by Nicolaus Jenson Gallicus at Venice in 1472, 800m.; and again the Venetian 'Horace,' printed in 1479 by Petri, 600m. From the episcopal library of Eichstätt comes a copy of Vindelinus de Spira's 'Livy,' 1470, 1,200m.; and another fine Venetian 'Livy' is a copy of the Giunta edition of 1495, 600m. Also for 600m. is offered the Grüninger 'Terence,' 1496; and we noticed a copy of Grüninger's 'Vergil,' 1502, with 214 woodcuts designed by Sebastian Brant, for which 450m. is asked.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN of Edinburgh, in his Catalogue 200, offers some 29 Autograph Letters of Sir Walter Scott's, to be disposed of separately at prices ranging from 1l. 10s. to 8l. 15s. They were written to Charles Erskine, "his good and tried friend," from 1800 to 1829, and the best of them, as the descriptions in the Catalogue make clear, are of great interest. For 16l. 16s. may be bought an autograph sonnet by Swinburne on 'The Channel Tunnel,' dated April, 1882—lines which, if one may judge from the first four here given, would have been worthless from any other pen. Pierce Egan's 'Life in London; or, The Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq., and his Elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom, in their Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis,' with 36 Cruikshank illustrations, 1820–21, 68l., is the best of four Cruikshank items. In the way of first editions the most interesting are Keats's 'Lamia, Isabella, and the Eve of St. Agnes, and other Poems,' a very good copy, the original boards, uncut, with its paper label on the back and eight pages of advertisements at the end, 1820, 58l. 10s.; Florio's 'Montaigne,' printed at London by Val. Sims for Edward Blount, 1603, small folio, with the three leaves of errata, 68l.; and Swinburne's 'Atalanta in Calydon,' 1865, 16l. 16s. For a fifteenth-century Horæ, written by a Flemish scribe in Gothic character, with a gold line border, and embellished with 17 miniatures, of which 12 are full-page, and with many illuminated capitals, 135l. is asked. Readers who have been interested in Mr. Clayton's notes on Henry Mayhew may be glad of his '1851; or, The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys and Family, who came up to London to "Enjoy Themselves," and to See the Great Exhibition,' with plates by G. Cruikshank, the price of which is 10s. 6d. We must not omit Simcoe's 'Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers from the End of the Year 1777 to the Conclusion of the late American War,' Exeter, printed for the author, undated, 40l.; and a set of the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' of which the price is 14l. 14s.

MESSRS. JAMES RIMELL & SON'S Catalogue of Books on Art (No. 229) includes items of varied interest belonging to many different periods and countries. Foremost among them is the complete set of the Arundel Society's Chromolithographs. These were published from 1857 to 1894, and, the Society having been brought to an end in 1896, complete sets of this publication are of great rarity. For this, comprising 202 pictures on 175 mounts, 250l. is asked. About 80 pictures are also offered separately, and of these the best

are the set which reproduces the Van Eyck altarpiece at Ghent, 16l. 18s., and Botticelli's 'Primavera,' 6l. 6s. Among the 40 or so Catalogues, that of the Beit Collection, compiled by Dr. Bode, and amply illustrated, the price of which is 2l. 2s., and that of the woodcuts and engravings in the Huth Library, to be had for 1l. 1s., might well tempt a collector. There is a first edition of Pine's 'Horace' bearing the misprint "post est" for *postest* on the medal of Cæsar in vol. ii., 1733, 15l.; and another good first edition is Blake's Young's 'Complaint' and 'Night Thoughts,' 1797, 12l. France is well represented: we have the *Édition des Fermiers Généraux* of La Fontaine, abundantly and finely illustrated with designs by C. Eisen and Choffard, engraved by Flipart, Lemire, and other engravers—a good copy, bound by Holloway, Amsterdam, 1762, 50l.; the '*Œuvres de Molière*,' with Moreau's illustrations, Paris, 1773, 31l. 10s.; another set of engravings to illustrate La Fontaine—those after Oudry by several engravers, 4 vols., 35l.; and '*Le Paradis Perdu*, poème par Milton, *Édition en Anglais et en Français*,' with 12 stipple plates printed in colour after M. Schall, Paris, 1792, 15l. 15s., to mention only a few out of many.

In Topography we noticed the 24 plates of views in Oxford, etched and coloured in facsimile of Thomas Malton's original water-colour drawings (1810), offered for 30l.; 53 large plates engraved in aquatint by P. Sandby, and printed in brown after his own drawings and those of other artists, giving views in London and different parts of England, as well as scenes in the South of Europe, 1776, 50l.; and Girtin's 'Selection of the Most Picturesque Views of Paris and its Environs,' 1802, 12l. 12s. There are examples of the work of Schöngauer and of Albert Dürer, and several books of Hours—among these last a Hardouyn of 1519, which appears to contain within one cover two separate books of Hours, and is oddly described in the heading as an "Illuminated Missal," 25l. Under the heading 'Costume' appear about 40 works, of which the most expensive describes, and illustrates with 96 plates, the military history and costume of the various European armies at the time of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, Goddard & Booth, 1812–22, 26l.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

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F. NEWMAN and JOHN H. WHITHAM of Leeds.—Please send addresses for letters to be forwarded.

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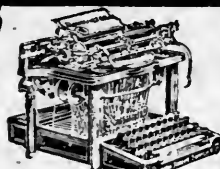
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## Notes.

## DOWLES.

THIS is the name of a parish on Severn in an intrusive portion of South Salop, one mile north-west of Bewdley, from which it is divided by a small stream, called also Dowl or Dowles, which forms the boundary between Shropshire and Worcestershire. The name is unique as a place-name. Whether the parish derives its name from the stream, or confers it, it would be difficult to say, and does not, perhaps, concern us.

Dowles was one of the seven berewicks appurtenant to Stottesden in Salop, about eight miles to the north, and bore the name of *Achisey* or *Hakieshey*, by which name it was granted by Henry I., in 1127, to the Priory of Great Malvern, a cell to the Abbey of Westminster. The first known subsequent record relating to Dowles is in 1292, when it is mentioned as "his [the Prior's] manor of *Dowles*" (Eyton's 'Antiquities of Shropshire,' iv. 160). Of course,

this is a complete change of name—a not uncommon occurrence in early days. When precisely, and why, this took place we do not know. *Dowles* is not apparently Welsh or Anglo-Saxon, and as it was introduced into our language in the twelfth or thirteenth century by monks doubtless well acquainted with Norman-French, we naturally turn to that language. Prof. Skeat, in 'Notes on English Etymology' (Clarendon Press, 1901), p. 72, *sub* 'Dowle,' writes very fully on the history and etymology of the word, which he traces to Old French; but the only meaning he assigns to it, applicable to a place-name, is "a wool-bearing tree or cotton tree which is said to have wool or *dowl* on it." The females of all poplars have their seeds enveloped in abundance of cottony down like cotton-wool in appearance and quality. The female of the Old English black poplar is most prolific in the production of these seeds, which in late summer cover the ground like a carpet, and in some localities the species is called the cotton or cotton-wood tree. Dowles is situated in the Forest of Wyre, and it is not unlikely that a group of these trees in the forest, or on the course of the stream, may be the origin of the name. The 'New English Dictionary' gives *dowl* as an obsolete dialectic word, meaning (*inter alia*) "down, fluff." Northall's 'Warwickshire Word-Book,' English Dialect Society, No. 79, gives *dowl* as "the downy particles of feathers... the fluff that wears off fabrics, any fluff-like substance"; and gives a quotation (of 1661), "The wool-bearing trees in Ethiopia, which Virgil speaks of... are not such trees as have wool or *dowl* upon the outside of them." Halliwell's 'Dictionary,' under *Dowl*, gives "down, feathers," and also under *Dowle*, "thick, dense," quoting as authority a passage from MS. Ashmole, "As in the wodde's for to walke under *dowle* schadis." This last meaning is another view, and would be a likely root for the name of the river, as it flows through the forest; but the authority is unsupported, and the quotation a solitary one. 'The English Dialect Dictionary,' under *Dowl*, gives, among other meanings, "down, soft feathers, fluff, dust," and "such trees as have a certain wool or *dowle* upon them, as the small cotton" (quoting Nares). Worcestershire is also given as one of the counties in which the word circulated.

There is, I think, only one other possible root for the place- or river-name. The 'New English Dictionary,' under *Dool*, *Dole*—*doul(e)* being one of its forms—gives the

meaning as "a boundary or land mark, consisting of a post, or stone, or unploughed balk or strip of land"; but the earliest example given is in 1440 (here we are dealing with a form as early as 1292, and probably long before), and the word would seem to be applicable more to the doles or portions lying in the common fields than to the grassy or artificial divisions between them. Many Midland manors have these doles (or *dales*, as they are sometimes called) still existing in form, or in name, but gradually disappearing.

Though Dowles lies in Salop, and adjoins Staffordshire and Worcestershire, I do not think the name has any reference to its situation or boundaries. I suggest that the name probably originates in the existence, on the banks of the river or in the forest, of a grove of trees producing freely the cotton seeds before referred to. Of course, a single tree, if of rare species, size, or habit, may lead to the same result.

It may be suggested that there is some affinity with *Dowlais*, *Dawlish*, *Dowlish*, but the old forms of those place-names are opposed to any connexion.

W. H. DUIGNAN.

Walsall.

#### THE CENTENARY OF SAINTE GENEVIEVE.

ON Wednesday, 3 January last, the parish church of St. Etienne du Mont, formerly l'Eglise Sainte Geneviève, began the nine days festival in commemoration of the fourteenth centenary of the death of the patron saint of Paris. The inaugural ceremony was a High Mass, celebrated by Mgr. Amette, the Cardinal Archbishop.

Early on a dull, rainy morning I entered this church, where a belated, debased style of Gothic architecture tries to reconcile itself with the style of the Renaissance. The gilded tomb of the saint was lit by waxen candles of all sizes; the tapers that can be bought for "un petit sou," and the tall, fat candles that cost several francs, burnt side by side in democratic equality. In honour of this occasion the place of the woman candle-seller was taken by a fat, jovial old priest, of the kind that adds to the gaiety of life in Chaucer's pages. No doubt his type existed also in Sainte Geneviève's day. Close by knelt a man of another stamp—pale, ascetic, and earnest, whom one might put down as a young priest of the Ultramontane school. Here and there one saw two women together, dressed quietly in

black; an indefinable aloofness in their manner showed that they were in the world, but not of it. As they passed by unostentatiously, one could not refrain from gazing with some curiosity at these laicized sisters, who have exchanged the peaceful monotony of their convent garden for the pulsating vitality of this fascinating, wicked city.

A priest was saying Mass for a small congregation at an altar beside the tomb. Behind the High Altar an old woman was selling devotional books, relating the life of the saint and the miracles that have been wrought by her intercession. One may read in them the legends of those who reviled or ill-treated her during her lifetime, and were stricken with blindness as a punishment; but the records always go on to say that their sight was restored by means of her potent prayers. After her death the guild of the "Genovéfains" was formed, and this brotherhood has recorded the many cures that have been wrought at her tomb. Once the virtue of her relics turned back the waters of the Seine as they were about to pour over the city.

Booths had been erected in the Place du Panthéon. They looked like a prolongation of the purely mundane preparations for Christmas on the "grands boulevards." But the articles so attractively displayed in front of the church all had a spiritual significance. Rosaries, crucifixes, medals, silver hearts, pictures of the saint, and books of devotion tempted the pious to spend a few sous as they went by.

After lingering by the tomb of the patroness of Paris, it was good to wander into the great domed building which bears beneath its pediment the inspiring inscription, "Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante," where the genius of Puvis de Chavannes has done homage to Sainte Geneviève. The walls of the Panthéon formed an enlightening commentary on the 'Neuvaine et Vie,' which were being sold in the church for three sous. Under the saint, whose human qualities have been concealed beneath a mass of legend, there must have been a woman noble, strong, and much-enduring. In the wonderful fresco where Puvis de Chavannes has depicted the terror of the Parisians at the approach of Attila, her white-robed figure strikes a dominant note against the tender blues and mauves which he used with such loving skill. She stands before the terrified multitude, tense and alert, with one arm outstretched. Assuredly, in common with all those great men and

women whose names have come down to us through the ages, she possessed the qualities of the fighter. As one repeats the words of the beautiful litaney of Sainte Geneviève—"Terreur des Huns—Secours de la ville assiégée—Secours dans la famine—Secours dans la peste, Priez pour nous"—the dim, remote figure of a barbaric age is suddenly seen to possess the same qualities as the "Lady of the Lamp" and other women of modern days whose example is a living inspiration to us. One may stand, too, before the fresco entitled 'Sainte Geneviève, soutenue par sa pieuse sollicitude, veille sur la ville endormie,' in which Puvis de Chavannes has depicted the woman, wearied but undaunted, gazing from a tower over the city of Lutetia bathed in the silver moonlight, and praying that the dreaded Huns may be turned aside, and that the affrighted people may be spared.

On Thursday, 11 January, the ceremonies drew to a close. Through a circular orifice at one end of the gilded covering of the tomb one could see the stone coffin where the body of the saint had lain till the Revolution. The priest took the objects which the people brought to be blessed, and let them touch this spot. Here, too, he prayed over the sick and the helpless; sometimes a cripple gave his crutches to be blessed by the saint, through whose intercession he trusted to regain his strength.

As night came on the crowds grew larger, and by eight o'clock an expectant multitude awaited the arrival of the Archbishop. The service was preceded by a procession through the church. First came the Children of Mary, in black dresses and white veils, their vivacious faces toned into seriousness by the solemnity of the occasion and by the responsibility of bearing the banners of the saint. Then followed a long train of men, some four of whom bore a casket containing the jewels that have been offered at the shrine. Priests held aloft the precious reliquary containing locks of the saint's hair and the other relics that were saved when her body was burnt during the Revolution. Last of all came Mgr. Amette, smiling with benevolence on the faithful, who pushed to the front in pious emulation to kiss his ring. With a spontaneous, natural gesture he stopped for a moment to pat the head of a little child whom its mother held out towards him.

As the procession made its way along the aisles, candles were being lit along the "Jubé," which is the distinctive feature of this church. When we looked up once more,

they cast on the white stone of the rood-loft a bright yellow light, a light which penetrated to the dark recesses of the lofty vault. Then came Benediction, to which the pomp and stately ceremonial of the church gave a dramatic splendour. The rich tones of the organ and the warm smell of incense and of melting wax heightened the emotional effect. Among the congregation devotional awe was strangely mingled with childlike curiosity. Finally, amid a solemn hush, the Archbishop delivered his blessing to all the faithful. Much or little as we might accept of the legend, as we streamed out of the church we all felt uplifted because for an hour or two we had paid our tribute of respect to Sainte Geneviève. We shall always hold in honour, the memory of the woman who, in an age of savage cruelty, lived solely for righteousness and for her fellow-men, and who on 3 January, 512 A.D., at the age of 89, fell asleep in the Lord.

GERTRUDE LUCIE BURKE.

Paris.

#### A "MYSTICALL MAN" AT STURBRIDGE FAIR.

In the 'Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defence against Smectymnuus,' Milton quotes from the book of the Remonstrant, sect. 3, p. 32, the sentence: "Thus their cavills concerning Liturgy are vanish't." Milton answers:—

"You wanted but Hey-passe to have made your transition like a mysticall man of Sturbridge. But for all your sleight of hand our just exceptions against Liturgie are not vanish't, they stare you still in the face."

The meaning is: If you had said "Hey-passe" (presto, begone!), you would have made these cavils concerning liturgy vanish as a juggler at Sturbridge Fair makes the object with which he is playing tricks disappear. But your tricky argument does not dispose of our solid objections.

The quotation from Milton is interesting because in the expression "mysticall man," evidently meaning a sleight-of-hand performer, or juggler, he uses the word *mystical* in a sense not noticed by the 'New English Dictionary,' which gives examples only of higher and more dignified uses of the word. The passage is quoted under 'Hey-pass,' which is defined as follows:—

"An exclamation of jugglers commanding an article to move....hence a name for the command, and an appellation of a juggler."

I should be glad to know of other examples of a use of the word *mystical* similar to that of Milton.



The words of Milton indicate that in the course of his seven years at Cambridge he had attended the great fair held on Sturbridge Green, within the confines of the town of Cambridge. Thomas Fuller writes of this fair :—

"This Sturbridge Fair is so called of Stur, a little rivulet, on both sides whereof it is kept, on the east of Cambridge; whereof this original is reported: A clothier of Kendal....casually wetting his cloth in that water on his passage to London, exposed it there to sale, on cheap terms, as the worse for the wetting, and yet, it seems, saved by the bargain. Next year he returned again, with some other of his townsmen, proffering drier and dearer cloth to be sold; so that within a few years hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principles of a fair....It is at this day the most plentiful of wares in all England, most fairs in other places being but markets in comparison thereof, being an amphibion, as well going on ground as swimming by water, by the benefit of a navigable river."—*History of Cambridge.*

The Rev. John Brown, in his 'Life of John Bunyan' (p. 270), suggests that from this fair Bunyan derived ideas for his description of Vanity Fair in the first part of 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Bunyan writes :—

"And moreover, at this Fair there is at all times to be seen Jugglings, Cheats, Games, Plays, Fools, Apes, Knaves, and Rogues, and that of every kind."

Further evidence of the interest of Milton in the kind of entertainment provided at Sturbridge is given by the following reference to puppet-shows in the 'Areopagitica': "He had bin else a meer artificiall Adam, such an Adam as he is in the motions." Similar evidence is furnished by the 'Authoris pro Se Defensio,' in a passage, apparently not referred to by Masson in his 'Life of Milton,' which contains our only hint of the sights Milton saw during the month he spent at Venice. It is as follows:

"Et ego, quid, inquam, nunc memorem tot argyras, tot empiricos, tot seplariarios, tot circiulatores, quos Romæ aut Venetiis isdem pene verbis suas pyxides et pharmaca vendentes, præteriens audivi."

ALLAN H. GILBERT.

Ithaca, New York.

### EPITAPHIANA.

EPITAPHS: "ADMIRAL CHRIST." (See 9 S. vi. 46.)—Numerous as are the instances of this epitaph which your correspondents in past years have recorded, none go back earlier than that said to be on a tombstone of 1696, at St. Dunstan's, Stepney. I have, however, copied one of 1692 from a stone outside the east wall of the parish church at

Hambleton, on the Lancashire coast. It commemorates William Norris of Liverpool, and runs thus :—

Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves  
Have tost me to and fro,  
Yet, spite of both, by God's decree  
I harbour here below.  
Here at anchor I do lie  
With many of our fleet;  
Yet once again I must set sail  
My General, Christ, to meet.

COURTNEY KENNY.

Cambridge.

TIPPER EPITAPH.—Perhaps it may be worth adding to your list of epitaphs the following from Newhaven Churchyard :—

To the memory of  
Thomas Tipper who  
departed this life May ye 14  
1785 Aged 54 years.

Reader with kind regards this grave survey  
Nor heedless pass where Tippers ashes lay  
Honest he was ingenious blunt and kind  
And dared do what few dare do speak his mind  
Philosophy & history well he knew  
Was versed in physick & in surgery too  
The best old Stingo he both brewed and sold  
Nor did one knavish act to get his gold  
He played through life a varied comic part  
And knew immortal Hudibras by heart  
Reader in real truth such was the man  
Be better wiser laugh more if you can.

There is no need to add any comments on this.

C. C. S.

EPITAPH ON A RAILWAY ENGINEER.—The following may be acceptable as a pendant to the Alston epitaph on a cordwainer, pp. 210 and 372 *ante*; it is in Tissington's 'Epitaphs,' 1857, and there entitled :—

"On a railway engineer in Bromsgrove Churchyard, Worcestershire, dated 1846."

My engine now is cold and still,  
No water does my boiler fill;  
My coke affords its flame no more,  
My days of usefulness are o'er;  
My wheels deny their wonted speed,  
No more my guiding hand they need.  
My whistle, too, has lost its tone,  
Its shrill and thrilling sounds are gone;  
My valves are now thrown open wide,  
My flanges all refuse to guide;  
My clacks, also! though once so strong,  
Refuse to aid the busy throng;  
No more I feel each urging breath,  
My steam is now condensed in death.  
Life's railway's o'er—each station past,  
In death I'm stopp'd, and rest at last.  
Farewell, dear friends, and cease to weep;  
In Christ I'm safe—in Him I sleep.

W. B. H.

EPITAPH ON A BLACKSMITH.—The epitaph on a shoemaker quoted from Alston, Cumberland (*ante*, pp. 210, 372), reminds me of a similar one on a blacksmith. It is easy to

read from the path by the churchyard of Bourne, Lincolnshire, as follows :—

My sledge and hammer lie reclin'd,  
My bellows, too, have lost their wind ;  
My fire 's extinct, my forge decay'd,  
And in the Dust my Vice is laid ;  
My coal is spent, my iron 's gone,  
My Nails are drove, my work is done ;  
My fire-dried corpse lies here at rest,  
My soul like smoke is soaring to be blest.

GEORGE WHERRY.

Cambridge.

**ÉPITAPHS IN THE CATHEDRAL AT AIX-EN-PROVENCE.**—Although I do not spend as much time among the tombs as does your useful correspondent COL. PARRY, I like to visit cemeteries when I am in foreign lands, and am touched when I find any memorial of a countryman. I noted the following in the north aisle of the nave of the cathedral at Aix-en-Provence :—

D.O.M.

Sub hoc marmore conditæ jacent  
donec in immortalitate reparatæ resurgant  
mortales exuvia

perillustris ac prænobilis viri

D. Joannis Webb Angli e comitatu Dorcestriensi

Baronetti, Domini de Canford, Pool, &c.

qui orthodoxæ fidei zelo et constantia

et pietate singulari

Catholicorum Anglorum exemplum fuit

afflictorumque solamen

pompæ osor, et pauperum pater

Obijt xvii Oct. A.D. MDCCXV. ETATIS LXXV

Requiescat in pace

Conjugi optimo posuit uxor mœstissima

Helena Filia Hon<sup>ble</sup> D Baronetti Moore

Hard by was another tablet commemorating three children of English parentage, but I did not see it until too late to make a copy of the inscription—a fact which I greatly regret. As far as I can decipher the wild jottings in my pocket-book, the tablet was erected about 1733 by William Digby and Elizabeth Dolben his wife to their three sons, John, James, and Gilbert, whose ages were thus indicated :—

Annos  
Menses  
Dies  
Natus  
circeiter vii-

I learn from Burke nothing that is definitely helpful, but he inclines me to the belief that William, (afterwards) fifth Baron Digby, was father of the boys. ST. SWITHIN.

**CHISWICK CHURCHYARD.** (See *ante*, p. 347.)

—MR. MACARTHUR'S interesting note as to these memorials is well timed. It may draw attention to the state of most of them. Before long some of these records of the past will be wholly obliterated : Lord Macartney's tomb especially stands sadly in need of

repair, and the inscription will soon vanish. MR. MACARTHUR omits to mention the memorials of Philip James de Louthembourg, R.A. ; William Sharp, the eminent line engraver ; and James Fittler, the "Marine Engraver to his late Majesty George the Third." I wrote recently to the Royal Academy about the last, as I thought a few shillings might be spent on keeping in order the grave of an Associate, but my suggestion received a very decided negative.

W. H. QUARRELL.

**FRANCIS PALACKY, HISTORIAN AND STATESMAN.**—In view of the forthcoming unveiling of a memorial at Prague to a brilliant member of the galaxy of Bohemian patriots ; a colleague of Jungmann, Dobrovsky, Safarik, and other workers in the Bohemian and Slav cause, a few notes on Palacky may not be out of place. Undoubtedly Palacky deserves wider recognition among Western scholars. His long and active life (1798–1876) covers the Bohemian Renaissance almost from the days of the enlightened Emperor Joseph II. to our own. He was born at Hodslavic, and belonged to a family who were members of the Bohemian Brethren, consistent though secret adherents of Protestantism during the Jesuit régime succeeding the White Mountain disaster. The future historian studied at Kunwald and the Pressburg lyceum, then became archivist to the Counts Sternberg, founded and edited the *Casopis Ceskeho Musea* (journal of the Bohemian Museum, a still flourishing periodical of high merit), assisted in establishing the literary and scientific society Matice Ceska, and worked as Secretary to the Bohemian Society of Sciences. Palacky's great political labours and travels, in which his colleague was his son-in-law Rieger, another noted man of letters, do not claim attention here.

Palacky's *magnum opus* is the 'History of the Bohemian Nation in Bohemia and Moravia,' begun in the thirties, and completed shortly before his death. He was the author of German as well as Bohemian historical works, especially relating to the Hussite wars and the times of King George of Podebrad. He took part in the controversy over the manuscripts discovered (?) by Hanka. The ancient language, literature, and laws of Bohemia were the subjects of extensive studies, and a list of Palacky's books and articles would occupy considerable space. His countrymen honoured him with the title of *otec vlasti*

(father of the country), the popular name for the Emperor Charles IV. Prof. Louis Leger, Vice-President of the Institut de France, writes that Palacky stands for Bohemia as Guizot and Augustin Thierry stood for France, and he may be compared, to some extent, with our own Macaulay.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

**NORSE MYTHS ILLUSTRATED ON ANCIENT MANX CROSSES.**—A slab, 7 ft. long, which was found used as a gatepost of a field at Jurby, Isle of Man, has alongside the shaft of the cross the design of Sigurd in his pit, in the act of slaying the dragon; below he is shown sucking the thumb he had burnt in roasting the dragon's heart. One of the talking birds and Sigurd's steed Grani are also shown. Designs on other crosses include the scene of eagle-headed Odin taking a hero to Valhalla; the wind giant Hre-Svelgr, corpse-devourer, in the form of a war eagle (or vulture) tearing the body of a hero; and Heimdall, the warder of the gods, standing at the foot of the rainbow bridge (Bifröst), blowing a blast on his horn (Gjalla) to summon the gods to their last great battle at Ragnarök, where they have to encounter the giants, demons, and powers of evil. A slab (from Malew) shows Sigurd from his pit piercing the dragon. Above, Sigurd is shown holding the wand, upon which the dragon's heart is roasting over a fire, represented by three triangular flames, and sucking his burnt thumb, which reveals to him the knowledge of what the birds around are saying. On the other side the steed Grani is shown above; below the panel is broken.

The three Sigurd pieces known in the Isle of Man are claimed to have been carved by the famous Gaut Bjornson of Cooly. A few years ago Mr. Kermode catalogued the ancient Manx crosses, and Canon Quine has done so recently.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

**"CHAZAN."**—As the famous Jewish tenor of Warsaw is, or was, to sing at a concert in the Albert Hall, and an American colleague of his has already given a recital in another concert hall within the last few days, the title *chazan* has appeared in several English papers and been translated as "singing priest" and "cantor." The true explanation of his office may be found in the 'Jewish Encyclopædia,' s.v. 'Hazzan,' in which the *h* is guttural.

L. L. K.

**"CYNICAL."**—I was a little surprised not to find the Continental sense of the word, in German *zynisch*, in French *cynique*, mentioned in the 'N.E.D.,' though its use is anything but rare. One example suffices: "Few men are cynical or cold-blooded enough consciously to assist in the continuance of disease."

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

**"VIEING."**—It is curious how frequently this anomaly finds a place even in standard literature. No one thinks of deriving such a form as "dieing" from *die* or as "lieing" from *lie*, and yet "vieing," which is an exact parallel to such flagrant absurdities, imposes on many an incautious writer. An example which has caught the eye at the moment occurs in the 3s. 6d. edition (1888) of Kingsley's 'Westward Ho,' chap. ii. p. 46. There it is recorded how Rose Salterne had bloomed into such a winsome damsel that the ardent swains of ten miles round Bideford were enamoured of her:—

"So that all along the vales of Torridge and of Taw, and even away to Clovelly (for young Mr. Cary was one of the sick), not a gay bachelor but was frowning on his fellows, and vieing with them in the fashion of his clothes," &c.

One cannot but wonder if this hardy weed began with the stately growth of the novel, and if it has persistently survived through the numerous editions that have appeared since the three-volume issue of 1855.

THOMAS BAYNE.

**RHETORIQUE FAMILY.**—Instances of this curious name occur in the seventeenth century, though I have not come across the name at other periods. The will of Martin Stibbs of Ashbury, Berks, 6 Aug., 1628, mentions John Rhetorique, son of Gualter Rhetorique; Richard Rhetorique and Joseph Rhetorique, sons of said Gualter Rhetorique (P.C.C. 88 Barrington). In the P.C.C. Calendar for 1666 we find a John Rhetoricke, Middlesex (122 Mico); and again in the Calendar for 1667, Walter Retoricke, Middlesex (50 Carr).

F. S. SNELL.

**DESTRUCTION OF A LIBRARY AT GARGE BY WELLINGTON'S ARMY.**—The following cutting from a catalogue (No. 241) of Mr. Edward Baker, the Birmingham bookseller, is of historical interest:—

"1032 Imperial Almanack, 1805, par Testu, Paris, thick 8vo, calf, rare, 5l. This is a relic of the victorious army under the Duke of Wellington after Waterloo, 1815. 'In July, 1815, the English army halted in the neighbourhood of Garge, which village was completely plundered, a magnificent library was torn to pieces and

thrown into the gardens and ponds adjoining—all around was strewn with books, leaves, covers, etc. From amongst these I picked up this volume; and have no doubt that others as well as myself will think it not an uninteresting relic.—Signed, A. C. Mercer.—(Old note written on fly-leaf.)

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

### 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.

CARACCIOLI ON CLIVE.—I am assisting in the arrangement of the Clive State Papers, and should be glad to know, with reference to some curious remarks upon that celebrated man on p. 424, vol. ii., of Charles Caraccioli's 'Life of Lord Clive,' whether Caraccioli was inspired by General Sir Robert Fletcher, whose letters—of which we have several—were dated about the middle of the eighteenth century.

FREDERICK A. FLOYER.

Oxford Union Society, Oxford.

HYAT OF JAMAICA.—A French descendant of this well-known planter—a J.P., and member of the legislative assembly of Jamaica at the end of the eighteenth century—would be glad to know whether any engraved portrait of him exists.

J. BRAJEU.

"CREDO QUIA IMPOSSIBILE."—On p. 1120 of *The Nineteenth Century and After* for June a distinguished scholar writes, "A medieval philosopher proudly vaunted his faith in the words 'Credo quia impossibile.'" Büchmann, 'Geflügelte Worte,' ed. 20, 1900, under "Credo, quia absurdum"; Fumagalli, 'Chi l'ha detto?' ed. 4, 1904, under the same heading; and King, 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' ed. 3, 1904, under "Certum est quia impossibile est," all refer to Tertullian, 'De Carne Christi,' cap. 5:—

"Natus est Dei Filius: non pudet, quia pudendum est; et mortuus est Dei Filius: prorsus credibile est, quia ineptum est; et sepultus resurrexit: certum est, quia impossibile est."

The phrase "Credo quia absurdum (or quia impossibile) est" is treated as an anonymous development of Tertullian's words. Büchmann suggests that the frequent attribution of "Credo quia absurdum" to St. Augustine is probably due to a passage near the beginning of 'Confess.,

vi. 5 (7). But neither German, Italian, nor English writer quotes an instance, early or otherwise, of the occurrence of "Credo quia impossibile." 'The Stanford Dict.' quotes "Tertullian's rule of faith, Credo quia impossibile est," from Gray's Letters. Who was the medieval philosopher? Where or when did he thus vaunt his faith?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[See 7 S. iii. 308, 455; iv. 176, 274.]

"DAGGS": "TO SET DAGGS."—This school-boy phrase for performing an audacious or difficult feat and challenging others to do the same is found in Essex, Somerset, and probably elsewhere. The 'Dialect Dictionary' cannot account for the word "daggs." Can it be explained?

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

S. Woodford.

[The expression was common among boys in London forty years ago.]

SCHAAK, AN ARTIST.—We have two family portraits in oils, dated 1766, painted by one Schaak, who was a good artist, as these portraits testify. Was he Dutch? Is anything known of him?

CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SUCCESSION TO HANOVER AND BRUNSWICK.—Will some reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me who is the next in line to the succession to the kingdom of Hanover and the Duchy of Brunswick after Ernest Augustus, the last surviving son of the Duke of Cumberland?

J. F. J.

Minneapolis.

1. LISCOMBE.—I should be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could give me genealogical or heraldic information with regard to a family of this name.

2. ROBINSON. — Thomas Robinson of Middleton St. George, co. Durham, whose will was proved in 1733, had two daughters, his coheirs: Margaret, baptized at Middleton St. George in 1687-8, and Elizabeth, baptized at Middleton St. George in 1696. Is anything known of the ancestry of this Thomas Robinson?

JAMES DALLAS.

CURRENT ENCYCLOPÆDIA.—I should like to have a list of these. Replies can be sent direct.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

79, Talbot Street, Dublin.

DANIEL, CROMWELL'S PORTER.—What contemporary writings are extant to throw light upon this man's eccentric life? Granger and Fox suggest more than is generally known.

J. A.

**BARNARD FAMILY.**—The following entries in various hands are copied from the fly-leaf of a late seventeenth-century Bible :—

John Barnard and Christabell his wife was maryed September 23<sup>th</sup> : 1697.

Elizabeth, the daughter of John Barnard and Cristabell his wife was born one Sunday being between the hours of five and six of the clock being the 24<sup>th</sup> day of July in the year 1698.

Mary the Second Daughter of John Barnard and Christabell his wife was born one thursday night being to 2<sup>th</sup> day of november being a quartre of an oure before eight of ye clock.—[In a later hand] : in Anno 1699.

Christabell the third daughter of John Barnard and Christabell his wife was born october 7<sup>th</sup> : 1701.

John the Son of John Barnard And Christabell his Wife Was born one Sunday the 18<sup>th</sup> of June in ye year of our lord 1704, about half anour after twelve of ye clocke att noone.

William the Second Son of John Barnard and Cristabell his wife was Born one thursday the 9<sup>th</sup> of April a litle before seven of the clocke in the morning in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord 1709.

April <sup>th</sup>24 1721, Elizabeth the daughter of Elizabeth Cobden was Boarn In the Begining of the Morning, & was Baptized April the 28.

John Barnard and Mary his wife was Maryed August y<sup>e</sup> 5 : 1726.

Mary y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of John Barnard & Mary his Wife, was born Aprile y<sup>e</sup> 30 : 1723 about three of y<sup>e</sup> Clock in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon and baptized May the 8 : 1729.—[In the first year-date 9 has been crossed out, and 8 substituted.]

John Barnard and Mary his Wife was Maryed February y<sup>e</sup> 18 : 1729/30.

Thomas Scriven Son of John Barnard and Mary his Wife was Born on Sunday Morning half an Hour after one a Clock and on y<sup>e</sup> nineteenth [corrected to "eighteenth" in another hand] day of October 1730.—[In another hand :] which was On Saint Lukes day.

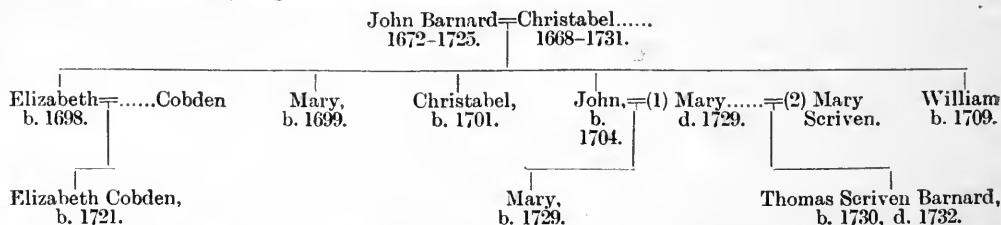
Departed this Life August 18<sup>th</sup> : 1732.

John Barnard Sn<sup>r</sup> Dyed Sep : 17<sup>th</sup> 1725 Aged 53 ys.

Christable Barnard Sn<sup>r</sup> Dyed Aug 12 : 1731 Aged 63 years.

William barnard was bornnard march the 1 of april.

The following pedigree may be adduced :—



There is nothing to indicate where this family lived. Can any reader kindly supply the information ?

HERBERT C. ANDREWS.

**RYAN : LORD CARDIGAN AT BALACLAVA.**—I lately saw in 'D.N.B.' mention made of a book or article published in 1855 by George Ryan, entitled 'Was Lord Cardigan a Hero at Balaclava ?' apparently implying that he was *not*. Can this be the George Ryan who, in that same year, wrote a book called 'Heroes of the Crimea,' which has been in my possession from the time of its publication ? It seems hardly possible, for in the latter work the conduct of Lord Cardigan is made the subject of the highest eulogy. Who was George Ryan, and what is known of the former book or article ?

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

**JAMES NEWELL GORDON**, "King of Morro Velho," who was manager of the Sao João d'El Rei Mining Co. at Morro Velho, Brazil, figures constantly in the 'Romance of Isabel Burton' and in Marianne North's 'Memoirs of a Happy Life' (in neither case is his Christian name given), having played the

generous host to both these ladies. Where did he come from, and when did he die ? He occupied, I believe, a conspicuous place in the later commercial history of Brazil.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

**QUEEN ANNE'S NURSE.**—The following is a copy of an affidavit in my possession, stamped 6d. and 6d. To what historical doubt does it refer ? Mrs. Martha farthing is in my own family, amongst whose papers I found this :—

"Martha farthing the wife of John farthing Esqr maketh oath, that she this dep<sup>t</sup> was wett nurse and did give sucke to her p<sup>s</sup>ent Mat<sup>le</sup> Queene Anne for the space of fifteene monthes or thereabouts, and that she this dep<sup>t</sup> was the onely wett nurse to her p<sup>s</sup>ent Mat<sup>le</sup>

"MARTHA FARTHING.

"Jurat xvjo die Julij 1702 : apud Norwicū coram me Edu: Themytthorpe in Cur' Canc' Mg<sup>ro</sup> ext<sup>o</sup>rd."

THURSTAN PETER.

## BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. BELSON.—George Belson was admitted to Westminster School 22 Jan., 1770, and William W. Belson left the School in 1808. I should be glad to obtain any information about these two Belsons.

2. BERESFORD.—Marcus Beresford was admitted to Westminster School 13 Jan., 1777; another Marcus Beresford, 13 Feb., 1778; and Charles Griffiths Beresford, 6 June, 1787. Information concerning these Beresfords is desired.

3. ROBERT BERNEY was admitted to Westminster School 26 Sept., 1770. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

4. EDWARD LITTLETON.—Is it possible to ascertain the date of Littleton's death? The 'D.N.B.,' xxxiii. 368, does not give it.

5. CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—Who was his mother? The 'D.N.B.,' xxxiv. 121, gives his father's name, but not his mother's.

6. MARK MILBANKE.—When did he marry Miss Mary Webber, and whose daughter was she? The 'D.N.B.,' xxxvii. 369, does not give the required information.

7. SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, ARCHITECT.—When and whom did Taylor marry? The 'D.N.B.,' lv. 460, does not give the required information. G. F. R. B.

SANSKRIT AND WELSH.—I have heard it stated that there are many words in the Welsh language nearly akin to Sanskrit, and having much the same meaning. Where can I consult any authority on this subject which gives examples?

CURIOUS.

'PISHOKEN.'—In a life of Hogarth (published by Heinemann and written in French; but I believe there is an English version, or that this life was first written in English—by Austin Dobson?) he and his friends are said to have sung on a boat rowing down the river Thames a song 'Pishoken.' I should like to ask what song is meant by this. J. A. CRAWLEY.

KING ENGLE AND HIS SONS.—In some miscellaneous historical notes in a Guisborough MS. in a fifteenth-century hand there was an account of one Engle who formerly ruled England, and divided it among his seventeen sons. Is there any other or earlier version of the story, or is it the invention of the Northern scribe? It is, of course, unhistorical; for one of the

sons is identified with St. Edmund, king and martyr, while another was a remote ancestor of King Arthur. J. B.

T. CAMPBELL, c. 1729.—A Thomas Campbell matriculated at Glasgow University 6 April, 1719; laureated 29 April, 1729. It is said he was son of a Duke of Argyll. Was he? Any information concerning him would be welcome. WILLIAM GILBERT.

35, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

'THE CHAMBER OVER THE GATE.'—Can any one tell me where to find a poem with this title and give me the author?

LEZZE.

WILLIAM KNIGHT.—I am seeking further biographical data and the unpublished papers of this Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, whose library was sold by Messrs. Sotheby 2 Aug., 1847. By profession an architect, he was associated with Rennie in the building of London Bridge, and had offices in Upper Thames Street. Henry Ellis read to the Society, 18 March, 1830, his "Observations on the mode of construction of the present Old London Bridge, as discovered in the years 1826 and 1827," which were communicated to him in a letter from Knight, and afterwards printed in vol. xxiii. of the *Transactions*. For W. Herbert's unfinished 'History of St. Michael, Crooked Lane,' he provided a plan; and he had made from the piles of the old bridge a number of boxes, on the lid of which were the arms of the City and Southwark, monograms of Peter of Colechurch, and an inscription "London Bridge 1176." These are not uncommon, and a handbill giving an illustration and description of them is frequently met with.

Richard Thomson ('Chronicles of London Bridge,' 1827) was under some obligations to him for information, and refers (p. 536) to "the MS. Journal of Mr. William Knight of Mr. Rennie's office." He lived for many years at Canonbury Place, having also a country seat at Oaklands, near St. Albans. At Islington he was a friend of W. Upcott, George Daniel, and other local antiquaries, and probably his library was formed with their advice and assistance. It was of some importance, realizing 4,502*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; and there was also a large collection of prints.

I shall be greatly obliged for references to any biographical notices of this distinguished Islingtonian, and for the sight of any correspondence, and of the MS. Journal referred to by Thomson.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.



## Replies.

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A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

CHARLES DICKENS AND DISSENTERS (11 S. v. 461).—Having read with interest what MR. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS says concerning Dickens and his Nonconformist critics, I should like to quote the experience of my childhood.

My father, the late Rev. Samuel G. Green, D.D., was for many years the President of the Baptist Theological College at Rawdon, near Leeds, where he was closely united in work and friendship with representative Free Churchmen like the Rev. C. M. Birrell of Liverpool (father of the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell), the Rev. Dr. Alexander Maclaren of Manchester, the Rev. William Medley, and so forth. Among such men, the "fine flower" of Nonconformity, I have every reason to believe that Dickens was generally honoured and beloved. The fact of his satirizing a certain mixture of unctuousness and ignorance which *did* exist in dark places here and there was really welcomed by them, and I have heard my father seriously assert that even the proceedings at the "Brick Lane Branch of the United Grand Junction Temperance Association" were not an outrageous caricature of things he had known! The drawback attending all satire is that the public accepts as typical, what may have only a local and partial fidelity to truth.

I shall never forget what a treasure the stout brown original edition of 'David Copperfield' was in my College home, nor what excitement was occasioned by the arrival of the second volume of 'Martin

Chuzzlewit' in its red dress, a tantalizingly long time after the first! My father had loved Dickens dearly ever since his boyish days at Mr. Hoskins's school, Camberwell, where the monthly parts of 'Pickwick' were always read aloud on their appearance. He liked to trace the constant quotations from Dickens that naturally slipped into the public press; he knew his characters intimately, and delighted in them. On the other hand, I still recall the bitterness with which a minister of a different type, the Sunday after Dickens's death, hissed out in a country pulpit abuse of one "who never ceased to sneer at and vilify religion." This, of course, was utterly untrue, as far as the spirit of real religion went.

I have always thought the picture of "Little Bethel" in 'The Old Curiosity Shop' counted for much in the resentment of certain Dissenters against Dickens. It will be remembered that this sanctuary, not far from Tower Hill, was approached by narrow and crooked ways, and that the contrast to the broad thoroughfare leading to the parish church was frequently used as a parable by its pastor, "a small gentleman, by trade a shoemaker, and by calling a Divine." Now an old Baptist conventicle, situated at the north-west corner of Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel—Zoar Chapel—is supposed to be the original of this "Little Bethel," especially as in 1840, when 'The Old Curiosity Shop' was published, there was an occasional preacher there who was also a shoemaker. No doubt, as was his wont, Dickens caught at this one fact, and his imagination proceeded to work it up into fantastic shapes thus causing intense annoyance to any who thought they identified the description. The chapel is now demolished.

LILY WATSON.

NOTTINGHAM AS A SURNAME (11 S. v. 169, 237, 276, 373).—From a record of the Court given at Westminster, forming part of the interesting collection of charters and documents relating to Derbyshire now at the Public Reference Library at Sheffield (No. 123), it appears there was a William Notygham (*sic*) of Derby in 1407.

T. WALTER HALL.

"MARCHING REGIMENT" (11 S. v. 389).—Under date 29 Sept., 1779, the burial of Mr. Edward Whitfield Woodcock is entered in the West Haddon (Northants) Register with the following note appended: "Lieutenant in a Marching Regiment. Buried in the Chancel, rather the nearest to the north side wall."

JOHN T. PAGE.

EXECUTION OF LORD RUSSELL (11 S. v. 439).—In 'Notes on Books' I see that Sir Laurence Gomme has doubts about the part of Lincoln's Inn Fields on which Lord Russell was beheaded. The following quotation seems to make the point clear:—

"The Lord Russel.....was on the day following, viz., Saturday the 21st of July, Beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields. For which purpose a Scaffold was erected that Morning on that Side of the Fields next to the Arch going into Duke Street, in the Middle between the said Arch and the corner turning into Queen Street."—"Compendious View of the late Tumults and Troubles in the Kingdom by way of Annals for Seven Years," &c., by James Wright, 1683.

Can any one supply me with the source of the following passage?—

"As I was riding out of London this morning, I saw the scaffold making ready against Lord Russell's execution. God help him, and save the Country!"

It may be in one of the publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

'THE SHOTOVER PAPERS; OR, ECHOES FROM OXFORD' (11 S. v. 409).—The editors of 'The Shotover Papers' were five in number, viz., my late husband (Mr. F. S. Pulling of Exeter), the late Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller of New College, Mr. Gordon Campbell of Exeter, Mr. F. G. Stokes of Merton, and the late Mr. Morrison of Queen's. "Maid Marian" was the pseudonym used by Mr. Pulling.

EDITH L. PULLING.

The following communication (dated 1 June, 1910) from Mr. Francis Griffin Stokes to *The Saturday Review* may be useful to A. B. B.-J.:—

SIR,—In the obituary notice of the late Mr. E. B. Iwan-Müller which appeared in *The Saturday Review* last week, it is stated that my old friend was associated with Mr. Gould in the production of 'The Shotover Papers' while at Oxford. This, however, is not the case. May I be allowed, once for all, to clear away the mystery which seems to have gathered around the origin of the periodical in question? 'The Shotover Papers' (Oxford, 1874-1875) were planned, written, and edited by E. B. Iwan-Müller (New College), Gordon Campbell (Exeter), F. S. Pulling (Exeter), W. E. W. Morrison (Queen's), and myself (Merton). No other person was directly or indirectly associated with the publication. It had in reality no "editor," but for copyright purposes my name was registered in that capacity.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

FRANCIS GRIFFIN STOKES.

I have copied the above note from *The Saturday Review* on the chance of its supplying the desired information.

F. J. HYTCH.

Mr. H. C. Marillier, in his 'University Magazines and their Makers' (1902), originally a paper read before the Sette of Odd Volumes, says (p. 40):—

"The Shotover Papers" appeared at Oxford in 1874-5, and were promoted by four writers, one of whom was lately editor of *The Manchester Courier*, helped to form the new *Pall Mall Gazette*, and is now writing leaders for *The Daily Telegraph* (E. B. Iwan-Müller). They consisted of verses, essays, and parodies, of which the best was an article professing to find evidence of Bishop Colenso's want of character and heresies, underlying the questions in his arithmetic. Much of this was genuinely funny."

Elsewhere (p. 75) Mr. Marillier gives the names of the four editors associated with Ernest Bruce Iwan-Müller (New Coll.). They were Wilson Edward William Morrison (Queen's), Frederick Gordon Bluett Campbell (Exeter), Francis Griffin Stokes (Merton), and Frederick Sanders Pulling (Exeter), Professor of History, Yorkshire College, Leeds, in 1877, and editor of the 'Life of Lord Salisbury.' There were thirteen numbers in all.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The second name of the three in the query is wrong. It should be F(rederic) S(anders) Pulling of Exeter. In 1874 I was a young B.A. of Exeter (F. S. P. being an Exhibitioner), and knew F. S. P. well, becoming later on one of the godfathers of his eldest son. He, as well as the two other persons mentioned, had certainly a great deal to do with 'The Shotover Papers,' some numbers of which I still possess. But I do not recollect hearing that "Lewis Carroll" had any share in the witty, though rather free-spoken, little paper—though it is quite possible that he had.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

HANCOCK AS A PLACE-NAME (11 S. v. 428).—To compare with Hank-hurst, the 'Inquis. post Mortem' gives Hanke-don, Hanke-rigge, Hanke-well; all with the dissyllabic prefix Hank-e, not Hank. It makes a difference.

I distrust the book on 'British Place-Names,' as the author seems not fully to understand the principles of Teutonic philology. Hanc-hemstede has nothing to do with the present question. The *nc* is merely the scribe's way of writing *ng*; and Hanc-hemstede merely means Hang-hemstede, just as Centinices in the same line means Centinges. And what has Hanger to do with Ongar? Does a Teutonic *h* go for nothing?

The combination *hank* is hardly possible in A.-S.; at any rate, no example is known.

But it might arise by contraction. For example, it might be short for Hanek, which is actually given as a place-name in the 'Inquis. post Mortem.' Similarly Hanké may fairly represent Hanecan, gen. of Haneca, a name which occurs in Hanecan-hamm (supposed to be Hanham, Glouc.) in Birch, 'Cart. Saxon,' ii. 587, in which (if it be so) the *k* has been suppressed. Hence, if Hancock was really once a place-name, it may represent Hanecan-*ac*, i.e., Haneca's oak. But the usual Hancock, the surname, is a totally different word, as Bardsley shows. Hane-ca is merely the diminutive of Hana, "a cock."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

LEO C. might consult 'A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,' by the Rev. Charles Waring Bardsley. There he will find Hancock, Hancox, and other variants set down as baptismal names derived from Han=John: "With the suffix *cock* (v. *Hankin*), Hancock was more popular than *Hankin*, and is found in the Hundred Rolls, 1273."

Barber, in 'British Family Names,' has the following:—

"*Hancock*. From Hencot, or Hengoe, a local name, Salop.

"W. de Sprenchaux, from Sprenchaux in Burgundy, lord of H(encot) temp. K. Steph.—Eyton's 'Salop.'"

But Bardsley's seems the more likely origin.

JOHN LIVESEY.

The place quoted from McClure's 'British Place-Names' should be Hanc-hemstede not Hane-hemstede.

LEO C.

ST. WILHELMINA, PATRON SAINT OF NURSING MOTHERS (11 S. v. 428).—When I was at Brunate in the spring of 1902, I made the acquaintance of the parish priest, a benign old man with the charming manners of the North Italian clergy. He showed me a small vellum-bound book which belonged to the church, and which was a Life of Santa Guglielmina, the sister of an English king. He also gave me a summary of the legend which was contained in the book, which, I am sorry to say, after the lapse of ten years, has passed from my memory. It has been a matter of lasting regret to me that I did not take notes of the book and its story at the time. To the best of my recollection, it was printed in the sixteenth century, and, I fancy, must be exceedingly rare, as, after searching the pages of Brunet, I can find no mention of it. MR. WAINE-WRIGHT may be glad to know of the existence

of this book, as if he ever chanced to come across it, it may give him the information he desires. My friend the priest regarded it as a great treasure.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The St. Willhelmina mentioned by Mr. WAINEWRIGHT is no doubt the lady referred to at 10 S. xi. 308. Several printed accounts of her life can be found in the British Museum Catalogue under 'Wilhelmina, Saint.' She is stated to have been Queen of Hungary and daughter of the King of England. A MS. life, written by Andrea Bon, Abbate de Sancto Gregorio de Venetia (before 1450), is in Add. MS. 10,051. She is said to have lived "nel tempo che novamente li Ongari forno convertidi ala fede cristiana," which would be about A.D. 1000, but she is totally unknown in Hungarian history. If your correspondent could indicate the date on which her festival is kept at Brunate, the 'Acta Sanctorum' could be searched for further clues.

L. L. K.

THE THAMES: VORTIGERN (11 S. v. 378, 436).—While admitting *gor-teyrn* to be a more probable interpretation of Vortigern than my suggestion of *mawr-teyrn*, I must demur to one of the arguments with which Mr. MAYHEW supports his view. He thinks that *vor* cannot represent *mawr* because in Celtic compounds "the adjective does not precede the substantive which it qualifies." It is true that such is the usual construction, but the exceptions are very numerous. An instance peculiarly in point is the title "mormaer," applied to the rulers of provinces in the north of Scotland under the Celtic kings.

Many examples in place-names occur to mind, such as Morven (*mór bheinn*) and Benmore (*beinn mór*)=great hill; Morcambe (*mawr cam*) and Cambusmore (*camus mór*)=great bend or bay; Gwynfynnedd (*gwyn mynnedd*) and Fyntullach (*fionn tulach*)=white hill. To which I may add at random Banchory, Gläsen, Gläslough, Gläster, Gläslune, Gärvachie, Gärväld, Shändon, Sänuhar, Shämbellie, Fintray, Döglas, Döloch.

The constancy with which in Celtic, as well as in Teutonic, compounds the stress adheres to the qualitative enables one to distinguish the adjectival prefix *glas*, green, as in Glasven (*glas bheinn*, green hill), from the substantive *glas*, a stream, as in Douglas (*dubh glas*, black water).

HERBERT MAXWELL.

YEDDING (11 S. v. 408).—In the following lines I am giving a derivation of the river-name Yedding which, perhaps, may prove right. In Yorkshire, Shropshire, Durham, and other counties the verb "to yed" means "to burrow underground," as a rabbit: and "yedding," as a substantive, means "molehole," and, as a verb, "to work secretly underground." Now, if that little stream has a deep bed, made gradually by the running water (burrowed, *yedded*), the derivation from the verb *to yed*, a burrowing, a *yedding* river, would be quite probable. See Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary.'

Perhaps Mr. TAVENOR-PERRY will tell us whether the river-bed is really deep or not.

DR. FR. ROSENTHAL.

Hanover.

Lysons, 'Environs of London,' 1810, vol. iii. p. 389, has:—

"The Manor of Yeading, anciently Yeldinge (i.e., old meadow), which has a court baron, is held under the Manor of Hayes by a quit-rent of 6 Shillings. It formerly belonged to Walter Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who had a charter of free-warren in 1307."

TOM JONES.

BULLOCK'S MUSEUM, PICCADILLY (11 S. v. 410).—The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, was built in 1812 for Mr. William Bullock, F.L.S., of Liverpool, as a receptacle for his natural history collection, the result of his thirty years' travel in Central America. The collection was sold in 2,248 lots in 1819, and realized 9,974*l.* odd. The Liverpool Exhibition, as it was called, was opened at 22, Piccadilly, in 1805, in the room originally occupied by Astley for his evening performance of horsemanship, and remained there till it was transferred to the more capacious premises of the Egyptian Hall.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The building erected to house Bullock's Museum afterward became known as the Egyptian Hall. It was designed in 1811–12 by Peter Frederick Robinson (1776–1858), the details of the elevation being taken from V. Denon's work on the Egyptian monuments, and principally from the great temple at Denderah. The museum it was built to accommodate was dispersed by auction in 1819. There is a short account, under the heading 'Egyptian Hall,' in vol. ii. of Wheatley and Cunningham's 'London Past and Present,' pp. 7–8.

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

[MR. ALECK ABRAHAM and G. F. R. B.—the latter of whom refers to Timbs's 'Curiosities of London'—also thanked for replies.]

HENRY SEYMOUR (11 S. v. 389).—G. F. R. B. quotes the 'D.N.B.' as his authority for giving 1805 as the date of death of this Henry Seymour. That date is inaccurate. He died on or about 14 April, 1807. His age is given in *The Gentleman's Magazine* as 76; if that is correct, the 'D.N.B.' date of birth (1729) is wrong, but I have no means of deciding which of the two is in error.  
ALFRED B. BEAVEN.  
Leamington.

CAMDEN SOCIETY: 'LONG AGO' (11 S. v. 328, 434).—My friend the late Alexander Andrews was projector and editor of *Long Ago*, to which I believe I contributed. Besides writing the books mentioned in Boase's 'Modern English Biography' (a dictionary that seems to be all too generally ignored), he was a voluminous contributor to periodicals. Andrews wrote articles for *Beniley's Miscellany*, Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, *London Society*, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and 'N. & Q.' Mr. Boase does not give the date of his birth: it was 4 Aug., 1824.

RALPH THOMAS.

STONES' END, BOROUGH (11 S. v. 289, 396).—As there appeared some uncertainty in the replies of your correspondents to my inquiry whether this place took its name as the end of the milestones from Dover and Portsmouth, or the end of the paving-stones from London Bridge, I wrote to the Town Clerk of the Borough of Southwark, in which the point is situated, and have received the following reply:—

Borough of Southwark Town Hall,  
Walworth Road, S.E.

DEAR SIR, June 4, 1912.  
I duly received your letter of the 20th ult. regarding Stones' End, Borough High Street, and have made inquiries relative thereto.

I am informed by our Chief Librarian that "the prevailing local opinion is that Stones' End in the Borough marked the end of the paved way from London Bridge."

Yours faithfully,  
PERCY H. GRAY, Town Clerk.

This would seem as nearly decisive as possible:

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

MESO-GOTHIC (11 S. v. 369).—The spelling Meso-Gothic is quite consistent with many others. Our spelling was really founded on a Norman-French basis, which treated the Latin *æ* and *œ* alike, reducing both to *e*. The alterations to *æ* and *œ* are pedantic and unnecessary, and very awkward in writing. The man must write clearly who tries to distinguish them. I have treated this subject in my 'Primer of Classical and

English Philology.' The lists I there give are as follows. The Latin *æ* has been sensibly altered to *e* in *demon*, *ether*, *enigma*, *meander*, *phenomenon*; *medieval* and *peony* are also common. As for *œ*, no one, surely, wishes to revive it in *cemetery*, *economy*, *epicene*, *esophagus*, *phenix*, *solecism*.

Let me add that "Gothic" is enough. The prefix "Meso-" is better dropped.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

DISEASES FROM PLANTS (11 S. iv. 530; v. 56, 158, 257, 398).—In this part some old folks entertain a traditional belief that the winter cherry (*Physalis alkekengi*) delights in sickly groans of mankind, so that diseases neither lessen nor cease wherever this herb flourishes, and whenever a member of a household is ill their advice is to have all winter cherries growing near eradicated. This vulgar misapprehension must not be particularly ridiculed when we take into account the opinion published by Dr. J. H. Salisbury of Cleveland, Ohio, in *The American Journal of Medical Sciences* for 1866, which attributed the ague to *Botridium granulatum*, a perfectly harmless minute alga (see Wm. Archer, 'A Word More on the "Ague Plant,"' *Grevillea*, vol. ii. pp. 166-9).

I remember having read in Chambers's 'Information for the People,' section 'Systematic Botany,' of a Himalayan rhododendron causing severe headache by the strong scent of its flowers. There are many persons in Japan susceptible to the ill effects of certain plants, e.g., *Ginkgo biloba*, *Rhus vernicifera*, and *R. succedanea*, just in the same manner as people are affected by the two American species of *Rhus* noted at p. 158.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON (11 S. i. 402, 465; ii. 64, 426; iv. 226; v. 4, 77, 286, 416).—I did not intend in my communication on this subject (*ante*, p. 286) to suggest that the "Bear at Bridgefoot" ('Puritan,' I. iv.; 'Silent Woman,' II. iii.) and the other inns were mere fictions. On the contrary, as my knowledge is very finite, and as I did not remember having heard of these inns outside the drama, I was seeking information such as that supplied by MR. RHODES.

P. A. McELWAIN.

Dublin.

DINNER-JACKET (11 S. v. 7, 115, 297).—This garment was, I am informed here, originally known as the Tuxedo, from the fact—it is claimed—that it was first introduced at Tuxedo, a fashionable club, park,



or colony in the State of New York. The club was formed in June, 1886. MR. HERON-ALLEN may have been in New York at the time, as he says that on his return to England in 1889, "after three years' residence in America, I found nearly all 'smart' men wearing dinner-jackets." Earlier in his reply he also says: "This garment came into general use in 1888." I assume, however, that as MR. HERON-ALLEN was in America at that date, he can only speak for the fashions in the United States. However, I believe that the dinner-jacket came to England by way of America at much the same time that the black tie for evening wear was first generally used. Both these fashions are more general even to-day in America than in England.

It would be interesting, of course, to get the correct date, and I would suggest that the editor of that bright paper *The Tailor and Cutter* might contribute his knowledge on the subject.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, New York.

'RULE, BRITANNIA': TEXT (11 S. v. 309, 415).—In the masque 'Alfred' (1740) the second stanza runs thus:—

The nations, not so blest as thee,  
Must, in their turns, to tyrants fall:  
While thou shalt flourish great and free,  
The dread and envy of them all.

So Palgrave, save that he gives *turn* for "turns." Unless I am mistaken, the ungrammatical "thee" in l. 1, is usually avoided in singing by substituting either "thou" (the rime being thus sacrificed) or by putting "she" and then "she shall" in l. 3.

The "thee" might perhaps be defended as a gallicism. During the French constitutional crisis under Marshal MacMahon in 1877 I heard an eminent professor at the Sorbonne, in a lecture on England, recite, with evident emotion, the whole poem. His version of ll. 1 and 2 of this stanza was as follows:—

Les nations moins heureuses que toi  
Toutes à leur tour subiront le joug.

Can this "thee" be readily paralleled in a writer as correct as Thomson?

W. A. C.

LOGAN, LAUGHAN (11 S. v. 290).—In the 'Patronymica Britannica' it is stated that the name Logan is of Celtic origin, and signifies a hollow surrounded by high ground; also a plain. It is synonymous with Logie, and occurs both singly and as a prefix in several Scotch place-names. One of the Irish forms is Laggan.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

FRANCES, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK (11 S. v. 427).—'The Nine Days' Queen,' by Richard Davey, p. 239, states:—

"The first limitation decided upon by the young King was to the Lady Frances's issue male, born before the King's death, and, failing them, the Lady Jane's issue male.... The next best arrangement would have been the nomination of the Lady Frances; Northumberland, however, could not approve of such a scheme, since it would have placed the weight of power in the hands of the Duke of Suffolk, her husband. At last, all plans failing, Edward decided to nominate the Lady Jane Grey as his successor to the throne.... the words in the 'Devise' 'to the L' Janes heires masles' were now changed to 'to the L' Jane and her heires masles'."

There is a foot-note at p. 240:—

"Antoine de Noailles informs us in his Notes that the Lady Frances was very sore over the way in which her succession to the Crown was set aside by King Edward in favour of her daughter Jane; and the Duke of Suffolk had some difficulty in inducing her to accept the situation."

And at p. 253:—

"Pollino informs us that universal indignation was expressed by the onlookers when they beheld the Duchess-mother, who was rightful heiress, playing the part of train-bearer to her daughter."

R. J. FYNMORE.

The Duchess was evidently passed over by Northumberland in favour of her daughter, the Lady Jane Grey, in order that—by the intermarriage of their children—the Crown might be transferred from the house of Tudor to that of Dudley.

Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, had won his kingdom by the sword on Bosworth Field. But his claim, such as it was, to the throne came through his mother, the Lady Margaret Beaufort; although one must remember also that his father was uterine brother to Henry VI., the victor of Agincourt's widow, Katherine of Valois, having married (if she really married) Owen Tudor.

A. R. BAYLEY.

CASANOVIANA: EDWARD TIRETTA (11 S. iv. 461; v. 19).—Sydney C. Grier's 'Letters of Warren Hastings to his Wife' gives a pleasing glimpse of Tiretta in his later life:—

"In 1797, he writes to Hastings to congratulate him on the result of the Trial, and to introduce his sister-in-law, Miss Josephin Carrion, who is coming to England under the care of Colonel White's widow, Hastings' cousin, to receive 'an education suitable to her Birth and to my family.' He is sure that a 'sensible soul like yours' will receive 'the little young lady' with kindness, regarding her as 'not a sister-in-law, but a Daughter,' to Tiretta."

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

**JOCKEY DOCTORS** (11 S. iv. 470).—Is it not possible that this is an instance of a Cambridge Degree by Mandate? Charles II. had no doubt derived much benefit from his visit to Newmarket, and he would be just the man to declare that those who had contributed to his amusement—and so, indirectly, to his health—should be rewarded with the appropriate degree of M.D. at the hands of the neighbouring University.

ALAN STEWART.

**MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT: 'APPEAL TO THE MEN OF ENGLAND'** (11 S. v. 389).—In a list of works by Mrs. Wollstonecraft Godwin at the end of my copy of 'Memoirs of the Author of a "Vindication of the Rights of Woman,"' by William Godwin (London, printed for J. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Churchyard; and G. G. & J. Robinson, Paternoster Row, 1798), there is no mention of such a work as forms the subject of Mr. JOHN R. CLAYTON's inquiry.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

**POET'S ROAD, CANONBURY** (11 S. v. 389).—Presumably the poet commemorated in the name of this road is Oliver Goldsmith. Canonbury Tower is not so very far away, and we know that Goldsmith once resided there. Some years ago, when I visited the Tower, "Dr. Goldsmith's Room" was pointed out to me on the first floor. Washington Irving's reference to this room in his 'Tales of a Traveller' is inimitable.

JOHN T. PAGE.

**DOGS IN CHURCHES** (11 S. v. 209, 294, 395).—I was in the cathedral at Perugia lately during High Mass, and saw two dogs roaming about. One of them ran leisurely through the sanctuary a yard or two from the celebrant and close to the bishop, who was seated in his throne. No one took any notice of them.

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

**NAMES TERRIBLE TO CHILDREN** (10 S. x. 509; xi. 53, 218, 356, 454; xii. 53; 11 S. ii. 133, 194, 258).—I offer some additions to the list of bugbears already given. They were jotted down from Mr. C. Bogue Luffmann's 'Quiet Days in Spain,' p. 148 (London, Murray, 1910):—

"In this province [Murcia] children are still told that 'Sulcyman' is coming, and, though he dwells just across the strait, the custom dates from the time of the Moors in Spain. In Andalusia I have heard parents tell their children that the Carthaginians are coming; and 'Oh, go and live with the Moors,' is an everyday expression among the peasants, when in an angry mood."

ST. SWITHIN.

**MILGROVE, 1731-1810** (11 S. v. 388).—I take the following notice from Brown and Stratton's 'Musical Biography':—

"Milgrove, Benjamin, composer, born probably at Bath about 1731. He was precentor of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Bath, and died in 1810. Composer of Church music, and of 'Sixteen hymns as they are sung at the Right Honourable the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel in Bath' [1769]."

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

[Mr. H. B. CLAYTON also refers to Brown and Stratton's book.]

**REGENT'S PARK CENTENARY** (11 S. v. 107, 405).—The extract from *The Times* given at this reference is hardly sufficient evidence on which to ascertain the centenary year of the Park. In 1793 White, architect to the Duke of Portland, first exhibited a plan for the improvement of what was then Marylebone Park. The property reverted to the State in 1811, but no great progress was made with the laying out of the ground or the building of villas and terraces until 1823. The "circus" at the north end of Portland Place was, as regards its northern half, commenced, but not completed. I am informed the cellars still exist. The name "Regent's Park" was, I believe, not applied before 1814, when the Regent Street improvement was promoted, and sanctioned by the Houses of Parliament. It does not occur in the guide-books—Leigh's 'New Picture of London' and others—before 1820, when it is described at some length (pp. 427-30) under 'Projected Improvements of the Metropolis.'

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**'A WHITE HAND AND A BLACK THUMB'** (11 S. iii. 249, 338).—The title-page of my copy of this work, in one volume, reads: "A White Hand and a Black Thumb and Cousin Cis, by Henry Spicer. Published by Chapman & Hall, 1864."

F. S. HOCKADAY.

Highbury, Lydney.

**"SKIVVY"** (11 S. v. 288).—If I may make a guess, I would suggest that this word may be derived from the Italian *schiaiva*=woman-slave, and was probably originated by tourists as an equivalent to our own "slavery."

C. S. H.

**'THE COMMONWEALTH MERCURY,' 1658: TEA** (11 S. v. 306, 432).—Permit correction of a slip in my reply under this head. Upon the walls at the rear of Martin's Bank is a stone tablet with the words "Site of Garraway's Coffee House, rebuilt 1874," and,

underneath, the well-known sign of the bank, a grasshopper. It is quite an admirable example of what such a tablet should be, neat, legible, concise. The premises of Lloyd's Bank, occupying a large part of Change Alley, are inscribed with the date 1886.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"OUR LIFE IS BUT A WINTER'S DAY" (11 S. v. 250, 397).—The epitaph beginning with this line, which occurs on tombstones in many churchyards with many variations, I have at last traced to its source. Mr. Sutton of Crawford House, Surbiton, has allowed me to go through his first editions of the works of Fran. Quarles, and there I found it. The *original* is:—

Our Life is nothing but a *Winter's* day :  
Some only break their *Fast*, and so away :  
Others stay *Dinner*, and depart full fed :  
The deepest Age but *Sups*, and goes to *Bed* :  
He's most in debt that lingers out the *Day* :  
Who dies betime, has less, and less to pay.

The verse is in "Divine Fancies | Into | Epigrams, | Meditations, | and Observations. | By Fran. Quarles. | Corrected, London 1687."

Tombstone masons since then have rung the changes on its lines, as will be seen by comparing the above with the variants which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' copied from churchyards all over the country.

J. HARRIS STONE.

Ox. and Cam. Club.

The same is at Burton Stather, co. Linc., on the gravestone of Thomas Roberts, d. 1810, *æt.* 56, and Elizabeth his wife, d. 1809, *æt.* 52. But the fourth line runs:—

The oldest Man but *Sups*, and goes to *Bed*.

J. T. F.

Durham.

UNDERTAKER'S "BLACK LADDER" (11 S. v. 370).—I have seen undertakers' men use a slide, or sort of ladder, down which coffins were slid from the upper room of ill-built cottage houses.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

BELL (11 S. v. 449).—Henry Bell of Wallington Hall, Norfolk (born 1748), married, 1773, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Scarlet Browne of King's Lynn, and their eldest son, Scarlet Browne Bell (born 1774), married in India Frances, daughter of Francis Brodie, barrister-at-law. They had a son Frederic Browne Bell, born 29 Aug., 1804. The John William Browne Bell, aged 11 in 1819, was probably another son.

WILLIAM GILBERT.

35, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. v. 449).—The words of the song,

Last night the nightingale woke me,  
are by Theo. Marzials, and the music by Halfdan Kjerulf. The song was published by Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co., 325, Oxford Street, I think about 1885. The German words begin:—

Ich konnte heute nicht schlafen.

The English title of the song is 'Last Night,' the German 'Sehnsucht.'

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

In "Halfdan Kjerulf's Album of Songs; Translation by T. Marzials; London, Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co., 84, New Bond Street" (published, perhaps, about 1881-5). The German version of the charming song in question is by Christian Winther: "Ich konnte heute nicht schlafen, mich weckte die Nachtigall." ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

Translated from the German of Christian Winther. Published by Lengnick & Co., 14, Berners Street, London.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

The third quotation in this inquiry has been set to music under the title of 'It,' by Ciro Pinsuti, "from the verses entitled 'A Match' by A. C. Swinburne." The song was published by Chappell & Co., and my copy dates back twenty-five years at least.

JOHN T. PAGE.

[MISS G. DE CASSEL FOLKARD and MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK also thanked for replies.]

WOMEN AS CHURCHWARDENS (11 S. v. 369).—The judgment in *Gordon v. Hayward* (21 *Times* Law Reports, 298) may be read in connexion with this subject.

R. L. MORETON.

HABERJAM FAMILY (11 S. v. 429).—H. E. H. will find Haberjam, or Habergam, wills at Chester Probate Registry: Richard Habergam of Habergam, co. Lanc.; will proved 1590 (A); Richard Habergam of Habergam Eaves, 1614; John Habergam of Habergam, Esquire, 1661. The modern form of this name appears to be Abram. See Barber's 'British Family Names.'

JOHN LIVESEY.

PAUSANIAS (11 S. v. 448).—The edition of 1824 is, no doubt, a reprint of the translation issued in 3 vols., 8vo, 1794, by Thomas Taylor, "the Platonist." See 'D.N.B.' or Cates's 'Dictionary of General Biography,' 4th ed., 1885.

WM. H. PEET.

[C. W. S. also thanked for reply.]

## Notes on Books.

*In Praise of Oxford: an Anthology in Prose and Verse.* By Thomas Seecombe and H. Spencer Scott.—Vol. II. *Life and Manners.* (Constable.)

THIS volume "may," say the authors in their Foreword, "under some future dynasty—who knows?—become a great Goliardic text and the Codex A of a cycle of romances known as The Legend of Oxford." With the true English—the true Oxonian—readiness half-ironically to admit points against oneself, they have included several passages of dispraise, and some not originally written with such intent, yet in effect more or less disparaging. So that posterity, in creating the legend, is likely to be a little puzzled, just as contemporaries also may be who know Oxford only by repute. The intrusion of an element of sadness was, of course, inevitable:—"Look o'er the door and read another's name"—and inevitable, too, some melancholy, yet humorous, perception of futility—as the Don says, "I was a man. Ah, say what am I now?" but the position of the stanzas from which these lines are taken, printed motto-wise on a blank page at the beginning of the book, illustrates the compilers' tendency rather to over-emphasize all this, so that the strongest, though by no means the sole, impressions one gets from the book as a whole are those of jollity soon ended, and of a succession of quaint lives, crusted more or less with sloth, that come to nothing much.

There are eighteen sections. In the first—'In Praise of Oxford'—we have the fine passage from 'Pictures in Oxford and Blenheim' in which Hazlitt describes the glamour of the place, and ends with a warning not to "speak a word to any of the privileged inhabitants; for if he does the spell will be broken."

The next five sections have to do with the road to Oxford, with freshmen, with the undergraduates' life generally. We noticed the charming sentences about the Oxford bells from a letter of Pope's to Martha Blount: "The moon rose in the clearest sky I ever saw.... About a mile before I reached Oxford all the bells tolled in different notes"; a wild outburst of Cobbett's against the Oxford "drones" and "wasps," and quotations—the like of which crop up again—from the 'Diary of Erasmus Philipps' in 'N. & Q.' for December, 1860. Here old novels have been drawn upon—among them Merivale's 'Faucit of Balliol,' Henry Kingsley's 'Ravenshoe,' Newman's 'Loss and Gain,' as well as, of course, 'Tom Brown at Oxford'; while Boswell's 'Johnson,' Gibbon's 'Memoirs,' Hogg's 'Shelley,' and Mark Pattison duly furnish the bits that most readers will expect to find. Two amusing pages of a 'Tutor's Advice to a Freshman and his Father, 1688,' come from Stephen Penton's 'The Guardian's Instruction,' and amusing too are the 'Shrove Tuesday Diversions' from Anthony à Wood's 'Life.' Half a dozen lines are quoted from Archdeacon Denison's 'Our Memories: Shadows of Old Oxford,' to the effect that "when I went up to Oxford, 1823-4, there were two things unknown in Christ Church, and I believe very generally in Oxford—smoking and slang."

The section 'Oxford at Work' is at once entertaining and curiously depressing, made up chiefly of tales—some of them quite good—concerning the behaviour of undergraduates, afterwards eminent, in presence of the authorities of their day, and of complaints and criticisms, which are now languid and haughty, now snarling. So strict here is the understatement in the way of praise that work itself—the feel of it, whether in the doing or when it is done—is not represented; and yet we can testify to the fact that something of the kind *does* form a part, however inconspicuous, of the manners and life of Oxford, wherefore we fear that the omission of it may tend to vitiate the future "legend." Under 'Clubs and Libraries' we get the terrific ghost-story of the Hell-Fire Club at Brasenose—the version by W. Maskell, embodied in Mr. Buchan's 'History of Brasenose'; some pleasant paragraphs on the Bodleian, of which the best is the extract from Evelyn; and Cowley's verses—his Book presenting itself to the University Library of Oxford. 'Rimes and Pastimes' is a good and lively collection of pieces whose humour ranges from Walter Pater on 'Bonfires'—"I like them; they light up the spire of St. Mary's so beautifully"—to Barry Pain's 'Boat-ride Dyc.' The 'Vic' and "the New Theatre," taken from Father Adderley's 'Fight for the Drama at Oxford,' refer to an episode in Oxford history which might perhaps have been more fully illustrated. The account of the Oxford Pageant of 1907 comes from the columns of *The Athenæum*. Most of the boating pieces are well enough; but we do not understand why such a feeble bit of writing as 'How Ralph saved the Race' obtained admission.

The next section, 'Cap and Bells,' has two witty pieces from 'The Shotover Papers'—Taine's 'Historien' and 'They are Three.' 'God Save the King,' *Latine redditum*, which was circulated in Oxford in 1809-10, comes from 'N. & Q.' First Series, an ingenious and sonorous production, though the line "Horrido da" must have a comic sound when sung. In 'N. & Q.' likewise were treasured up a 'Revolutionary Manifesto' headed 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' which fluttered the Oxonian crowd at the Commemoration of 1849; and Jerom Terrent's address to Great Tom, "Wee'll all be glad (great Tom) to see thee hanged." The more modern contributions are drawn from Mr. Methuen's 'Verses to Order,' Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch's 'Green Bays,' and other volumes of verse; and there are numerous "good stories," not all of equal merit, and some as familiar as "I am the Dean, this Mrs. Liddel," and "Just roughly so to speak, you know," which also have their due place here.

The 'Foreign Impressions' are a very interesting collection—some of them far from flattering, excepting, indeed, so far as external beauty is concerned. Taine's remarks have a touch of peevishness in them; Bourget's a touch of superior amusement. "Pourquoi alors y travaillait-on peu?" asks M. Joseph Arnould. The compilers have inserted the passage in Hawthorne's 'English Notebooks' about the Sir Joshua window at New College—a curious passage in which the Sir-Joshua is sniffed at, and the gaudy windows within the chapel praised, and not a word is bestowed on the old glass in the ante-chapel.

In 'Personalia Academica,' though some of the pieces are a little banal—thus William of Wykeham and Conington are simply taken from the 'D.N.B.'—most are such as combine together successfully to make a sufficiently pleasant sequence. Walton's description of Bishop Sanderson; Hearne's account of Dean Aldrich; Randolph of Corpus as seen in a paragraph of R. L. Edgeworth's; 'A Walk with Mark Pattison'; and the two extracts from 'Recollections of H. J. S. Smith' may be mentioned as specially good. 'Colleges: Life and Customs' and 'Oxoniana' present more fully than any other sections the general character of the whole book in epitome, with their bits from curious old accounts of Oxford, their occasional reproaches, their biographical details. A good deal of space is given to Carlyle on Johnson. There are several extracts which seem to us hardly worth including here.

The book winds up appropriately enough with the Bidding Prayer, whose fine cadences will recall many a voice, and many repetitions of one well-beloved scene. To the present writer the memory of St. Mary's on a Sunday morning in term-time has in it always in the foreground of the picture, tilted upward a little and listening intently, the white head of "Lewis Carroll." Why has he no place in this anthology? Could 'Alice in Wonderland' have been born anywhere but in Oxford? And if one had to distil out the very essence of the humours of this volume, what else would one get?

*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica.* Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman.—March. (Mitchell, Hughes & Clarke.)

THE contents include the arms of Armytage and Wentworth, with an illustration and pedigree. There is an unpublished letter of the Earl of Richmond, 1485. Among other pedigrees are those of John Kynaston and the Dingwalls of Brucklay. The Dingwalls were a clan in Ross-shire which was dispersed after some sanguinary conflicts with the Mackenzies and the murder of their chief. Some settled in Aberdeenshire, some in Fife. Modern times, modern manners. The Dingwalls now known to us are peaceable doctors and pastors. We have accounts of the Fordyces of Gask, the Lindsays of Cushnie, the Irvines of Brucklay, and the Herries of St. Julians, Kent. Charles Herries was a London merchant who in 1779, during the war with the American colonies and France, with the assistance of some friends, raised a regiment of London merchants called the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, which, after being disbanded in 1783 during better times, was reconstituted in 1794 for gentlemen in general, as well as for merchants. Herries, who is said to have been one of the best swordsmen and horsemen of his time, became its commanding officer, and gave to this regiment the care and time required by his own business in those anxious days. In consequence, he found himself in 1798 a ruined man. His regiment refused to accept his proffered resignation, and without consulting him purchased for him an annuity of 1,000*l.* He died at Hastings, 3 April, 1819, and the regiment gave him a military funeral in Westminster Abbey, and placed his bust by Chantrey in the south aisle of the nave.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JUNE.

MR. GEORGE GREGORY of Bath, in his Catalogue 215-216, offers 29 vols. of the *Gazette Nationale, ou le Moniteur Universel*, 1789-1802, for 30*l.* An 'Introduction Historique' gives "un abrégé des anciens états-généraux des assemblées des Notables, et des principaux événements qui ont amené la Révolution." Sets of this periodical are scarce; the one in question bears the ex-libris of Lord Auckland. Another interesting set, of which the price is 50*l.*, is the 'Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette,' in 13 vols., 1822-8, having 152 coloured stipple and copper-plates by S. Alken, J. R. and R. Cruikshank, and Landseer, as well as a great number of small woodcuts. An amusing illustration occurs in vol. xii.: the 'Charvolant or Patent Kite-Carriage,' an object which, as the article describing it remarks, has "no parallel." Kip's 'Views in England and Scotland: "Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne....," à Londres, chez David Morlier, Libraire, 1715-17, a good copy of a rare work, is also priced at 50*l.* A complete 'D.N.B.,' best edition up to 1904, 68 vols. in all, is to be had for 24*l.*; and 'Constable's English Landscape Scenery,' a set of 22 mezzotint engravings from Constable by David Lucas, for 20*l.* We noticed also a first edition of Turner's 'A Book of the Natures and Properties | as well of the bathes in England as of other bathes in Germanye and Italye | very necessarye for all sycke persones that cannot be healed without the helpe of Natural bathes,' imprinted at Collin by Arnold Birkman, 1568, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Speed's 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine,' London, 1676, 6*l.*; 'The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B., from his Lordship's Manuscripts,' by the Rev. James Stanie Clarke, and John McArthur, 4 vols., 30*l.*; and a Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' the third edition, printed by Berthelet in 1533, 17*l.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

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H. R. S. COLDICOTT and T. F. DWIGHT.—Forwarded.

LUCIS.—"The flaming ramparts of the world" is a translation of "flammantia moenia mundi" (Lucretius, 'De Rerum Natura,' i. 73).

HIC ET UBIQUE writes to point out that the word "Jester" in line 6 of the verses quoted under 'William Tell,' *ante*, p. 469, should be *Gesler*.

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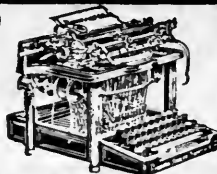
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